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SCROLL
to take a look inside!

Cancer

Scientific Reading Comprehension Article

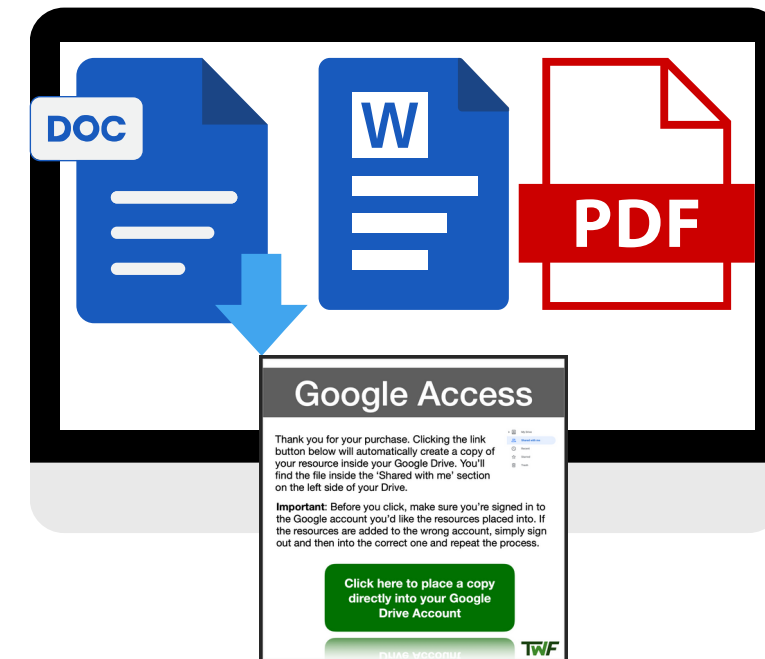
Teach With
Fergy



Improve your students **Scientific Literacy** and **Analysis Skills**, use as an **Emergency Substitute Plan** or create **Applicability** in your classroom

THE PROBLEMS THIS BUNDLE SOLVES

- **Need for Emergency or Sub Plans:** This reading serve as perfect, standards-based emergency plan that keep students productive.
- **Lack of Time for Prep:** This reading is completely no-prep and ready to assign in any format.
- **Difficulty Integrating Literacy into Science:** This passage bridge the science-literacy gap effortlessly allowing seamless integration of literacy into your science class.
- **Challenges with Digital Learning and Access:** Your article is print and digital ready. Upload it or Print it. Comes in Google, Microsoft Word, and PDF versions
- **Engagement and Relevance Issues:** This reading uses accessible, current science examples to keep students interested at the correct reading level.



READING COMPREHENSION ARTICLE & QUESTION MEGA BUNDLE



Includes the Reading and Questions



Created for Advanced 8th Grade and Older Reading Levels



Perfect for
i) Introducing a topic
ii) Reviewing and Assessing
iii) Leaving as a Sub Plan



Completely NO-PREP

Article with
Comprehension
Questions

Grade 8 and Up

Print & Digital

Reading Comprehension Questions:

1. What is cancer?
2. What is a tumor?
3. What are the two types of tumors? Are they both cancerous?
4. What is it called when cancerous cells spread to different parts of the body?
5. Why do cancer cells divide and multiply uncontrollably?
6. What are the three main ways that DNA can become damaged and causes cancer?
7. What are the signs and symptoms of cancer?
8. Why is early detection important?

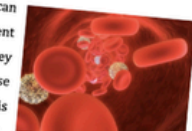
Extension

9. What are the different types of cancer?
 10. All cancer cells are not the same. How are they different?
- What is Cancer?**
Cancer is a disease that happens when cells inside the body start multiplying out-of-control and turn into lumps called tumors that kill healthy neighboring cells. Some examples are kidney cancer, skin cancer, lung cancer, colon cancer, and lymphoma. However, cancers of the blood such as leukemia do not form tumors. No matter the type of cancer, the effects are the same. First, cancerous cells DO NOT function the same as regular cells therefore, they don't contribute to your survival. Second and most importantly, cancer cells inhibit the function of healthy cells, stopping them from working properly.
- But not all tumors cause cancer!**
There are two types of tumors:
- 1) **Benign tumors:** Do not grow forever and do not move around in the body. They form lumps but are not normally dangerous and can usually be taken out by surgery.
 - 2) **Malignant tumors:** Are made from cancerous cells that can divide forever. These cells can move in the blood to different parts of the body (a process called **metastasis**) where they divide and grow, making more **secondary tumors**. These tumors destroy healthy tissues around them. When metastasis happens, the cancer becomes very serious and difficult to treat.



Did you know?

You are made up of approximately 37.2 trillion tiny cells! Each type of cancer depends on the type of cell that is multiplying. There are more than 100 types of cancers that can affect humans.





Multipage Reading



Basic Comprehension

Questions as well as

Extension Questions



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Upload



Extremely satisfied - This was a great supplement for early finishers to supplement what they learned in the classroom.

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Your Reading Includes

Cancer

What is Cancer?

Cancer is a disease that happens when cells inside the body start multiplying out-of-control and turn into lumps called tumors that kill healthy neighboring cells. Some examples are kidney cancer, skin cancer, lung cancer, colon cancer, and lymphoma. However, cancers of the blood such as leukemia do not form tumors. No matter the type of cancer, the effects are the same. First, cancerous cells DO NOT function the same as regular cells therefore, they don't contribute to your survival. Second and most importantly, cancer cells inhibit the function of healthy cells, stopping them from working properly.

But not all tumors cause cancer!

There are two types of tumors:

- 1) **Benign tumors:** Do not grow forever and do not move around in the body. They form lumps but are not normally dangerous and can usually be taken out by surgery.
- 2) **Malignant tumors:** Are made from cancerous cells that can divide forever. These cells can move in the blood parts of the body (a process called **metastasis**) divide and grow, making more **secondary tumors** destroy healthy tissues around them. When happens, the cancer becomes very serious and difficult to treat.

Benign tumor - A tumor that doesn't kill healthy tissue.
Malignant tumor - A tumor that kills healthy tissues and spreads.
Metastasis - The process of formation of a secondary tumor.
Secondary tumor - A tumor that forms when one or more primary tumors travel in the blood and divide to make a new tumor.

What causes cancer?

Normal cells divide to make more copies but eventually stop. This is because they have DNA inside that tells them to stop. However, the DNA of cancer cells is damaged and so they don't give the instructions to stop growing and instead, the cells will divide forever, forming tumors. There are three main causes of cancer:

- 1) **Hereditary:** Some types of cancer are inherited, meaning that if someone in a family had or has cancer like a grandparent or parent for example, then there is a chance that the damaged DNA will be passed on to their children.
- 2) **Carcinogens:** Are things that we either **ingest** or are exposed to that damage our DNA and cause cancer. These include tobacco (smoking), asbestos, radiation such as gamma and x-rays, the Sun, and chemicals in car exhaust.
- 3) **Viruses** such as HPV, hepatitis B and C, and Epstein-Barr virus have been linked to different types of cancer.

Signs and Symptoms

You should always pay attention to the health of your body! If someone sees or feels something new like a lump or a patch of skin with a weird shape and color, they should speak to their doctor! A tumor can affect different parts of the body so how you feel depends on the location of the tumor.

For example:

Brain Tumor Symptoms: Since your brain controls how you see, hear and walk, some common symptoms of brain tumors are:

- > vision, hearing and balance problems.
- > changes in mental ability.
- > seizures, **nausea** and changes in your ability to smell.

Carcinogens - Something that can cause cancer.
Hereditly - The passing of traits like hair color, height, etc. from parent to child.
Ingest - something you eat, drink, or breathe into your body.
Nausea - The feeling that you want to throw up.

Lung Tumor Symptoms:

Since your lungs control your breathing and breathing allows you to be active, some common symptoms of lung tumors are:

- > a cough that won't go away or brings up blood.
- > chest pain that gets worse with deep breathing, laughing or exercise.
- > shortness of breath.
- > feeling weak.

Diagnosing Cancer

There are different steps to diagnose cancer. First a doctor will ask to know about the patient's family medical history. Then a patient will do a physical exam and lab tests. A doctor will use imaging tests like X-rays, computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) or other tests to see the exact location and size of the tumor. Then a **biopsy** is performed, which means a sample of the cells is removed from the tumor and studied under a microscope to check for cancerous cells. These tests will determine whether the tumor is benign or malignant and what stage the cancer is at.

Treatment

There are three main treatments for cancer including: **chemotherapy, radiation** and surgery. Chemotherapy and radiation are meant to kill the cancerous cells while surgery is physically cutting them out of the body. Almost all cancer treatments use a combination of the three to ensure all the cancerous cells are destroyed.

Prevention

To reduce your risk of getting cancer, make sure to avoid carcinogens as much as possible! This means always using sunscreen when you are exposed to the sun, and never smoking! Also, make sure you are always aware of your body and attend your yearly checkups so that you can detect the cancer early. Lastly, ask your parents about your family medical history, this information is important for your doctor to know!

Reading Comprehension Questions:

1. What is cancer?
2. What is a tumor?
3. What are the two types of tumors? Are they both cancerous?
4. What is it called when cancerous cells spread to different parts of the body?
5. Why do cancer cells divide and multiply uncontrollably?

Reading Comprehension Questions: Answer Key

1. What is cancer? **Cancer is a disease that causes tumors to form in the body that kill healthy cells around them.**
2. What is a tumor? **A tumor is a lump of cells called tissue, which form when cells divide and multiply uncontrollably.**
3. What are the two types of tumors? Are they both cancerous? **Benign tumor and malignant tumor. Only malignant tumors are cancerous because they kill the cells around them, and never stop dividing.**
4. What is it called when cancerous cells spread to different parts of the body? **Metastasis.**
5. Why do cancer cells divide and multiply uncontrollably? **Cancer cells divide and multiply uncontrollably because of their damaged DNA that doesn't give them the instruction to stop.**
6. What are the three main ways that DNA can become damaged and causes cancer? **Hereditary, carcinogens and viruses.**
7. What kind of treatment will a doctor recommend for cancer? **A combination of chemotherapy, radiation or surgery.**
8. Why is it important to discover cancer early? **The earlier the cancer is discovered and treated, the higher the chance of curing the disease.**

Extension Questions:

9. Why do cancer treatments usually use two or three treatments and not just one? **This helps ensure they get all the cancerous cells.**
10. All cancer treatments come with side effects. Research a) the main side effects people suffer from during cancer treatment. b) what causes these side effects.
11. Summarize what you have learned about Cancer in 150-200 words.

HAPPY TEACHERS SAID...

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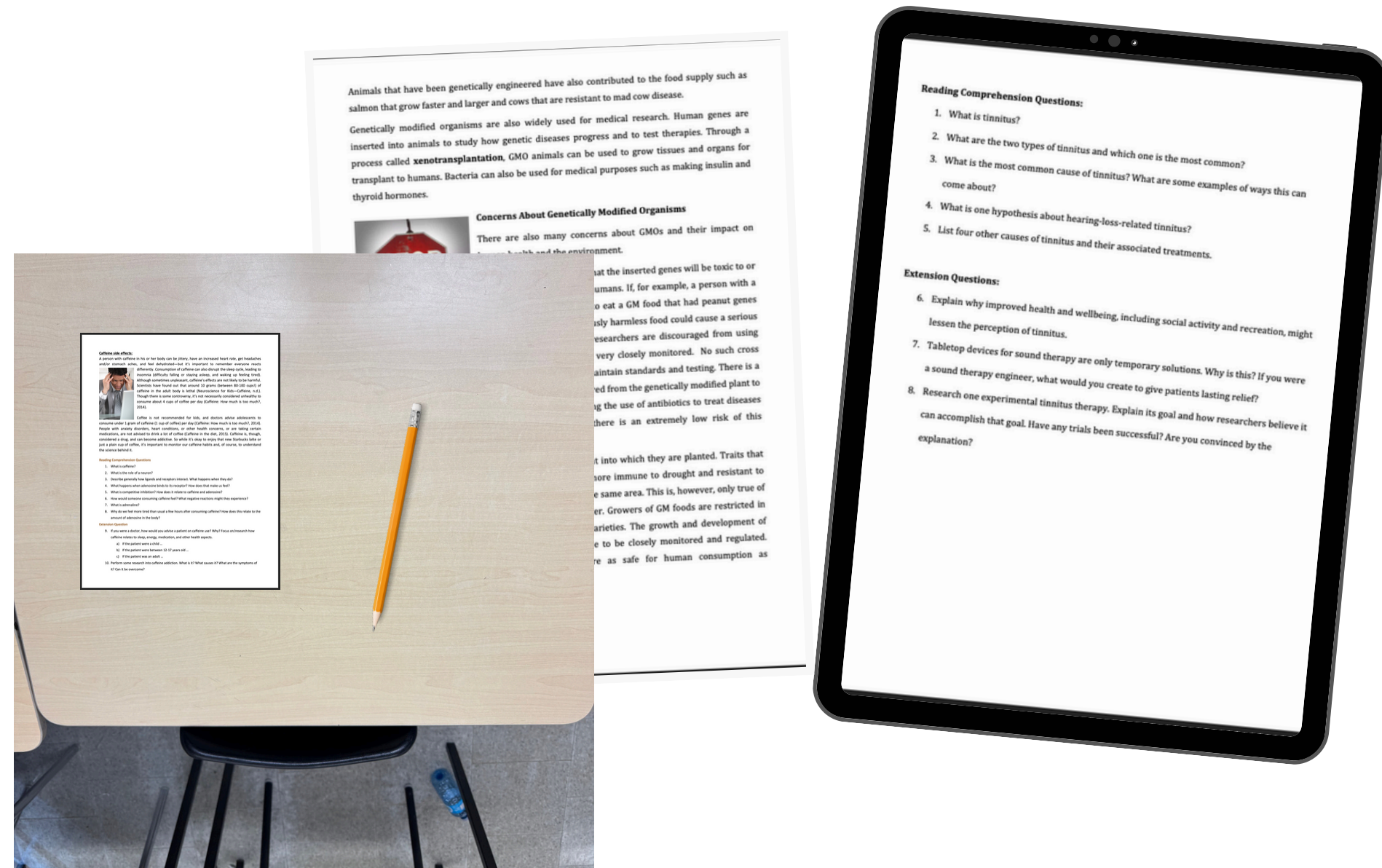
★★★★★ Extremely satisfied - Many of my students are struggling readers and any opportunity I can I provide articles for them to read and analyze. This was helpful as an extension following an assessment for students who finished early.

★★★★★ Extremely satisfied - This reading is awesome, loved the questions, and the extension questions, too. Thank you.

★★★★★ Extremely satisfied - Great resource to work on student reading comprehension and it tied into the topic I was teaching. My students have been struggling with reading and I've been incorporating more reading into my lessons. Thank you for the resource.

CLASSROOM READY

- **No Prep, Ready-to-Use:** Print or assign digitally with Google Docs, Microsoft Word, and PDF formats for flexible classroom use
- **Includes Varied Question Types:** Knowledge, thinking, connecting, application, and open-ended questions.
- **Questions and Answer Key**



Cancer

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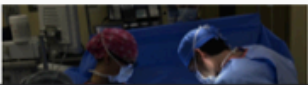
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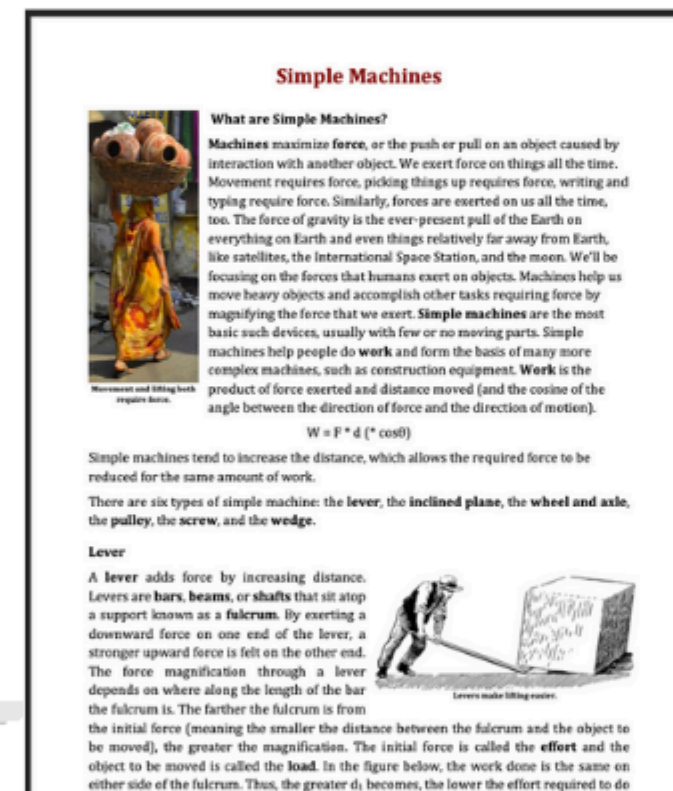
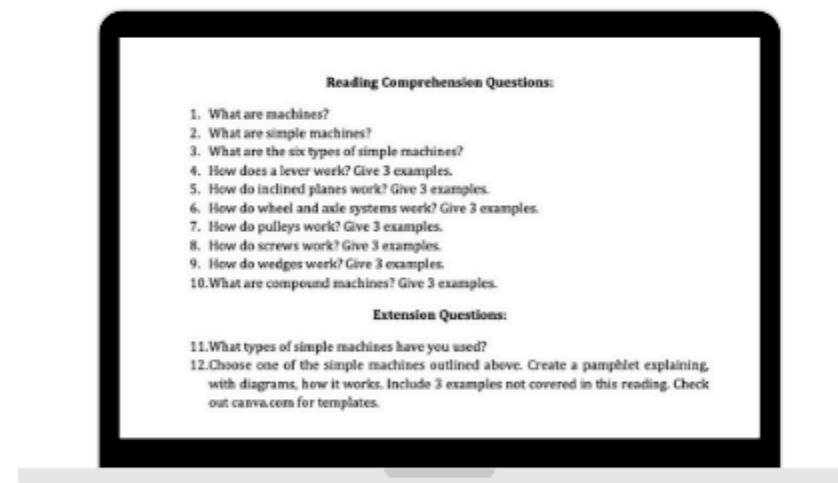
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Upgrade to the Reading Mega Bundle

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Article Mega Bundle

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- Energy
- Health
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