Vaccinating against cancer

Paragraph 1:

1. Which is NOT right about tumor viruses?
   A. They account for about 10-20% of all cancers.
   B. They make cells mutate and cell mutation results in tumor growth.
   C. After a tumor virus attacks, it always takes decades for the onset of cancer to occur.
   D. "Oncogenic viruses" is another name of tumor viruses

2. Which of these is RIGHT about HPV?
   A. It is sexually transmitted.
   B. It has caused about 30,000 cancer cases.
   C. Every year, nearly one third of a million oncogenic-virus-based cancers are caused by HPV.
   D. It is found in most people in the USA.

3. How important is the vaccine for HPV for preventing cancers in general?
   A. The vaccine for HPV can be used for other cancers too.
   B. It makes oncologists be positive about the vaccine for other types of cancers.
   C. It helps scientists understand how a tumor virus works and how to make preventive vaccines.
   D. It helps protect individuals from other cancers.

Paragraph 2:

4. How does RNA virus operate?

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5. What role does a retrovirus play?

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6. In this excerpt, the author uses a metaphor:

A retrovirus that is not specifically an oncogenic virus but that plays a role in the development of cancer is the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Though not thought to cause cancer directly, it is like the low-level thugs of a gang that has moved into a good neighborhood, weakening the formerly stable immune system and paving the way for a move-in by a criminal kingpin, cancer.

Fill in the table

A retrovirus	*The low-level thugs of a gang*
The body	6a.....
Cancer	6b.....

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7. Which is the faulty rhetoric in this excerpt?

"It is only the fact that HIV disproportionately affects socially disadvantaged people, including gay people, intravenous drug users, and nonwhites, that prevents the government from seeking to conquer this disease."

A. Ad hominem
B. Conspiracy theory
C. Exaggeration
D. False certainty

Paragraph 3:

8. In this excerpt:

The study of tumor viruses began, astonishingly, in the early 20th century before viruses were even fully understood. Zoologist Peyton Rous discovered the later-named avian Rous Sarcoma Virus by injecting healthy hens with tissue from sarcoma-infected hens. The goal of this experiment was to determine whether the healthy hens would then develop sarcoma, which, in fact, is what occurred.

What does "what occurred" refer to?

.....

9. How could Peyton Rous discover Rous Sarcoma Virus?

.....

10. What was the goal of the experiment?

.....

11. Which is the faulty rhetoric in this excerpt?

In the period between Rous's work and Gross's, two world wars impaired scientific study in many fields—a clear reminder that we have a choice between research and violence, and we too often make the wrong choice.

A. Exaggeration
B. False certainty
C. False dilemma
D. Irrelevant quotation

Paragraph 4:

Fill in the blank with one word

Baruch Blumberg, a (11) ..... who won the Nobel Prize in (12) ..... for his discovery of hepatitis B virus, helped develop a vaccine against the virus. There were two firsts with this vaccine: the first vaccine against cancer-causing virus, and first (13) ..... vaccine, which uses only particles from the outer protein shell of the virus. The vaccine is not (14) ..... because it doesn't contain viral genes.

Paragraph 6:

15. What is not the use of HPV vaccines?

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16. What does the author mean by “nor may it need to” in the last part of paragraph 6?

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