

Complete The Statement

Question 1

Answer: B, A dangerous tumour derived from blood vessels

The text tells us that the suffix of names of tumours is derived from their tissue of origin. We are told that “sarcoma” refers to malignant cancers of mesenchymal origin, and that mesenchymal tissues include connective tissues, muscle, and blood vessels. We are also told that malignant tumours are dangerous

From the text: “Benign tumours of most tissues are usually simply designated the suffix -oma. Malignant tumours of the parenchyma are designated the term carcinoma, while malignant tumours of mesenchymal tissues are designated the term sarcoma.”

A is incorrect because a relatively less dangerous tumour would end in “-oma” regardless of origin

C is incorrect because a relatively less dangerous tumour derived from skin would end in “-oma” regardless of origin

D is incorrect because a dangerous tumour derived from glands would end in “-carcinoma”



Complete The Statement

Question 2

Answer: D, more likely to spread

According to the text, a chondroma (which has neither “-sarcoma” nor “-carcinoma” as a suffix) is benign and therefore non-invasive. A chondrosarcoma (which has “-sarcoma” as a suffix) is malignant and therefore dangerous and “have the potential to spread”. Therefore, option D is correct.

From the text: “malignant tumours of mesenchymal tissues are designated the term sarcoma.” and “Malignant tumours have the potential to spread, and are dangerous compared to benign tumours, which are non-invasive and less dangerous”

A is incorrect because we are told that the “prefix to the tumour determines the tissue type”. Therefore, since chondromas and chondrosarcomas share the prefix “chondro-”, we can tell that they share a tissue of origin.

B is incorrect because chondrosarcomas are malignant whereas chondromas are benign (see above). Malignant tumours are more dangerous, according to the text.

C is incorrect because we are not told about the relative speed of growth between benign and malignant tumours in the text.



Complete The Statement

Question 3

Answer: D, malignant

The final paragraph introduces us to secondary tumours, and this tells us they are a result of invasion and metastasis. Students are not required to know the details of what this entails, but students should recognize that this question asks about a tumour “found in the bone”, instead of “derived from” bone. We are not told its tissue of origin, but we can conclude that the tumour is most likely malignant, since only malignant tumours are invasive and can spread.

From the text: “Local invasion is also the first stage in the process that leads to the development of secondary tumours or metastases.”

A is incorrect because we cannot be sure of the tissue of origin of this tumour.

B is incorrect because we cannot be sure of the tissue of origin of this tumour.

C is incorrect because a “secondary tumour” is a result of invasion and spread, and thus must be malignant.



Complete The Statement

Question 4

Answer: C, cannot metastasize

The final paragraph introduces us to the concept of metastasis, telling us that it is a result of processes that begin with local invasion. A hepatic “adenoma” has the suffix “-oma” and neither the suffix “-carcinoma” nor the suffix “-sarcoma”. Therefore, we can conclude that it is a benign tumour which is “non-invasive”. We can then conclude that it cannot metastasize since a benign tumour is “non-invasive”.

From the text: “Benign tumours of most tissues are usually simply designated the suffix -oma.” and “Malignant tumours have the potential to spread, and are dangerous compared to benign tumours, which are non-invasive and less dangerous.” and “Local invasion is also the first stage in the process that leads to the development of secondary tumours or metastases.”

A is incorrect because we are not told of the tissue origin of a “hepatic adenoma” and we cannot ascertain its origin from its suffix “-oma” alone.

B is incorrect because we are not told of the tissue origin of a “hepatic adenoma” and we cannot ascertain its origin from its suffix “-oma” alone.

D is incorrect because we do not have enough information to conclude this. The text talks about what secondary tumours are but we are not told about what primary tumours are. This would be additional information sourced from outside the text.