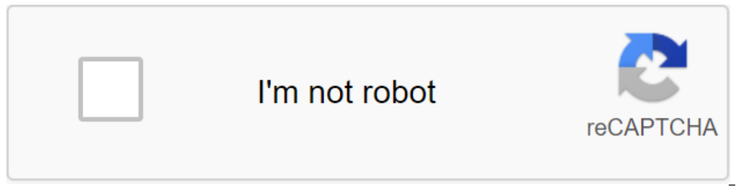
Science primary 4 second. term pdf



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Cancer survivors may be affected by a number of health problems, but often their greatest concern is facing cancer again. If the cancer returns after treatment, it is called a relapse. But some cancer survivors may develop a new, unrelated cancer later. It's called the second cancer. No matter what type of cancer you have had, you can still get another (new) cancer, even after treatment and survival in the first place. In fact, some cancer and cancer treatments may be associated with a higher risk of some second types of cancer. Since the place where the cancer of an unknown primary began is not known, cancer survivors of an unknown primary can get any type of second cancer. Follow after treatment After completing cancer treatment, you should still see your doctor regularly and perhaps tests to look for signs of cancer returned or spread. Experts do not recommend any additional trials to look for a

second cancer in patients without symptoms. Tell your doctor of any new symptoms or problems because they may be caused by cancer returns or a new disease or a second cancer. Survivors of an unknown primary cancer should follow and stay away from tobacco products. Smoking increases the risk of many cancers. The American Cancer Society guidelines for early cancer detection to help maintain good health, survivors should also: Get and stay at a healthy weight Keep physically active and limit the time you spend sitting or lying following a healthy eating pattern that includes lots of fruits, vegetables and whole grains, and limits or avoids red and processed meats, sugary drinks, and highly processed foods. If you drink, eat no more than 1 drink a day for women or 2 per day for men These steps can also reduce the risk of certain cancers. See Second Cancer in Adults for more information on the causes of the second cancer. Max-kegfireGetty Images It's midday at work and you decide to have a piece of that leftover Halloween candy sitting on your desk. You unwrap the candy, lift it in your mouth... and he glides between his fingers, lowering on the office rug. This content is imported from a embedded name. You can find the same content in a different format, or you may be able to find more information on your website. As long as you grab candy in less than five seconds, it's perfectly safe, right? Not exactly. The five-second rule has been around for as long as most people can remember, and if you refer to it regularly, you're not alone. But this rule is not even clearly defined; in fact there are so many variations of the rule (10 seconds, 15 seconds, etc.) that its validity probably should have been under Is the five-century rule correct? It may or may not surprise you, but the five-second rule is old old fairy tale, no more, according to Paul Dawson, Ph.D. and Brian Sheldon, Ph.D., food scientists and authors of Lee Do You Just Eat It?. This is irrefutable evidence that when food comes into contact with a contaminated surface, bacteria are transmitted immediately, they write. Food scientists compare following five seconds of driving rules without a seatbelt: you may be fine, but you always take a huge risk. In 2006, Dawson published the first peer-reviewed five-second rule study examining whether the length of time food touches a contaminated surface affects whether bacteria are transmitted to food. Scientists tested the rule by contaminating three different surfaces - tiles, carpet and wood - with salmonella, dropping food (particularly bologna and bread) on each surface and measuring how many bacteria were picked up by food for five, 30 or 60 seconds. Our findings pretty definitively busted the myth of the five-second rule, they write. We found that the bacteria are transmitted to Bologna only after five seconds of contact time, thus demonstrating that they cannot be safe to eat. The longer food sits on the ground, the more bacteria are transmitted, which may be why some people justify the five-second rule. However, as some bacteria transmission occurs instantly, the rule is still completely disproved. To further gross you: Dawson's experiment also found that salmonella hung around on a contaminated tile surface for a month, although there were no visual indications of such. Bacteria capable of forming spores are known to survive for years in their dormant spores form, the authors explain. FYI is not the only study to debunk the five-second rule. In 2016, Rutgers University's second peer-reviewed study had similar findings, though they included a wider selection of foods - watermelon cubes, regular bread, bread and butter and gummy bears - on different surfaces. Because bacteria move quickly through moisture, the watermelon is absorbed by most bacteria. So where did the five-second rate come from? As with many old wives' tales, it's not entirely clear where the five-second rule came from, but various cultural moments may have helped perpetuate it. Early ideas about eating food from the floor can be traced back to Khan Rule - a practice carried out under Mongolian leader Genghis Khan, according to Dawson and Sheldon. Khan reportedly allowed the food that fell to the floor to stay there as long as he wanted, whether it was five hours or more of a day, with the idea that any food that was prepared for the ruler was inherently good enough for anyone to eat. While Khan probably had no understanding of microorganisms, the idea that food was have if it looked clean continues to appear in pop culture. Fans of culinary icon Julia Child once said they saw the chef fall turkey on the ground during her cooking show and pick it up, saying that no one will ever know the difference. Although it was later confirmed that she had indeed dropped a potato pancake on the stove, many people still believe they have seen her drop raw meat to the ground and continue to cook with it, which may have given the urban myth more fuel. Bottom line: The five-second rule is a rough simplification of how bacteria move to food, and there are many more factors than just how long food sits on the surface, such as the type of food, whether it's a carpet or tile, and how contaminated that surface is. And since you never know how dirty the earth really is... Well, is this a piece of candy you dropped worth the risk? This content is created and supported by a third party and is imported to this page to help users provide their email addresses. You may be able to find more information about this and similar content piano.io the three main colors are red, green and blue. When red light, green light and blue light are mixed in equal proportions, they combine into white light. In traditional color theory, red, yellow and blue are considered the three main colors. However, these colors cannot be blended together to create as many different colors as red, green and blue, because of the way human vision works. Printing uses a subtracted color model in which blue, magenta and yellow are the three main colors. When these three colors are mixed, the result is black. Primary continuity is a type of ecological continuity in which organisms colonize essentially a lifeless area. This occurs in regions where the substrate lacks soil. Examples include areas where lava has recently flowed, a glacier has receded, or a sand dune is formed. Another type of continuity is the secondary continuity in which the previously occupied territory is re-colonized after most of life has been killed. The end result of continuity is a stable culmination of the community. Continuity describes changes in the composition of the environmental community over time. The primary continuity is the initial colonization of living things in a previously lifeless area. In contrast, the secondary continuity is the recolonization of the region after significant violations. The end result of continuity is to create a community climax. Primary continuity requires much more time than secondary continuity. Primary continuity begins in areas essentially devoid of life. It follows a predictable series of steps: Barren Land: Primary Continuity takes place in an environment that has never supported a difficult life. Bare rocks, lava or sand do not contain nutrient-rich soils or bacteria, so plants and animals cannot initially survive. Primary continuity occurs on land, but it can also occur in the ocean where lava was flowing. Pioneer species: first first colonize the breed called pioneers. Ground species of pioneers include lichens, moss, algae and fungi. Corals are an example of a species of aquatic pioneers. After all, pioneer species and abiotic factors such as wind and water break rock and increase nutrient levels enough that other species can survive. Pioneer species are usually organisms that scatter spores over long distances. Annual herbaceous plants: As pioneer species die, organic material accumulates and annual herbaceous plants begin to move and overtake the pioneer species. Annual herbaceous plants include ferns, herbs and herbs. Insects and other small animals begin to colonize the ecosystem at this point. Perennial herbaceous plants: Plants and animals complete their life cycle and improve the soil to such an extent that it can support larger vascular plants such as perennials. Shrubs: Shrubs arrive when the earth can support their root system. Beasts can use shrubs for food and shelter. Shrubs and perennial seeds often hang animals such as birds into the ecosystem. Shadows-intolerant trees: the first trees have no shelter from the sun. They are usually short and tolerant of wind and extreme temperatures. Shadows-tolerant trees: Finally, trees and other plants that carry or prefer shadows move into the ecosystem. These large trees on top of some of the shade of unbearable trees and replace them. By this stage, a wide variety of plant and animal life can be supported. Ultimately, the community climax. The climax community tends to support more species diversity than in the early stages of primary continuity. The stages of primary succession include bare rocks (I), pioneer species (II), annual plants (III), perennial plants (IV), shrubs (V), shades of intolerant plants (VI), and shadows of tolerant plants (VII). Rcole17 / Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International Primary Continuity has been well studied after volcanic eruptions and glacier retreats. An example would be the island of Surtsi, off the coast of Iceland. An underwater eruption in 1963 formed the island. By 2008, about 30 plant species had been created. The new species move at a rate of two to five species per year. It may take 300 to 2,000 years for forests of volcanic land, depending on the distance to the sources of seeds, wind and water, as well as the chemical composition of the rock. Another example is the colonization of Signey Island, which was exposed to a glacial retreat in Antarctica. Here, pioneer communities (lichens) established over several decades. Immature communities created over 300-400 years. The communities of Climax have only just been established where factors (snow, stone quality) could support them. While primary continuity describes the development of an ecosystem in a barren habitat, the secondary continuity is the restoration of the ecosystem after species have been eliminated. Examples of conditions leading to secondary sequencing are forest fires, tsunamis, floods, logging and agriculture. Secondary continuity occurs faster than primary continuity because soil and nutrients often remain, and tend to be less distance from the event site to soil seed banks and animal life. Chapin, F. Stewart; Pamela A. Matson; Harold A. Mooney (2002). Principles of the ecology of terrestrial ecosystems. New York: Springer. 281-304. ISBN 0-387-95443-0.Favero-Longo, Sergio E.; Mr. Grooland, M. Roger; Convey, Peter; Lewis Smith, Ronald E. (July 2012). 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