

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 2 B

İçindekiler:

- Cevap Kağıdı
- Deneme Sınavı
- Cevap Anahtarı
- Sınavın Yabancı Kelimeleri

Uyarılar:

1. Bu testte 80 soru vardır. Bu sorular için toplam 3 saat (180 dakika) süre ayrılmıştır.
2. Soru türlerine ait giriş ve çıkış saatleri, sınavın sabah 9:30 - 12:30 arasında uygulanacağı varsayılarak belirlenmiştir. Soru türlerine giriş ve çıkış saatlerini, sınava başladığınız saati esas alarak değiştirebilirsiniz.
3. Düzeyinizi tam olarak belirlemek istiyorsanız, sınavı tek bir oturumda uygulayınız.
4. Önerilen süreleri aşmayınız.
5. Bir soru üzerindeki değerlendirmenizi bitirdikten sonra, o soruya tekrar dönmeyiniz.
6. Sorularınıza verdiğiniz cevapları daha sonra değiştirmeyiniz.
7. Cevabını iki seçeneğe kadar indirgediğiniz sorularda, size göre doğru çıkma ihtimali zayıf olan seçeneği işaretleyiniz.

**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 2
CEVAP KAĞIDI**

Kitapçık Türü : A B

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ÜDS DENEME SINAVI

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 2

B

1. - 18. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 09:30
Bitiş saati : 09:48
Toplam süre : 18 dakika

1. All cells, whether they come from animals, plants or bacteria, contain — elements in — the same proportions.

- A) alike / as many as B) similar / nearly
C) some / far more D) other / almost
E) certain / all

2. Recommendations — cardiovascular disease risk — not only screening but also intervention.

- A) reducing / included
B) having reduced / have included
C) to reduce / include
D) to be reduced / has included
E) to have reduced / includes

3. At room temperature, unsaturated fats, — those found in oil, are usually liquid, whereas saturated fats, — those found in butter, are solid.

- A) like / alike
B) as / as
C) the same / the same
D) similar / similar
E) such as / such as

4. Japan, which is the world's second largest market for mobile phones, is reluctant to limit their use — the pressure coming from the medical circles.

- A) in case of B) by means of
C) in spite of D) in view of
E) in terms of

5. To support the body's metabolic activities, the average person may spend — two-thirds of his/her energy in a day.

- A) already B) as
C) least D) more than
E) most

6. Unlike Martin Grotjohn, some psychiatrists claim that — an infant may begin to smile and laugh, this is still not evidence enough to prove — intelligent he will be.

- A) however early / how
B) the earlier / the more
C) earlier / more
D) as early / as much
E) as early as / the more

7. — he to be taken to hospital late, the outcome — fatal.

- A) Had / could have proved
B) Is / will prove
C) Were / would prove
D) Has / is proving
E) Should / may prove

8. It was predicted that the use of sweeteners in food manufacturing — steadily over the past two decades without — any signs of abating.

- A) would rise / showing
B) had risen / shown
C) has risen / showing
D) would have risen / had shown
E) rose / will show

9. As soon as he — reasonable care of himself, he — a complete recovery.

- A) will take / being made
B) took / had made
C) has taken / has been supposed to make
D) takes / will make
E) was taking / having to make

10. It was announced that a new book — which — to give the interested layman an overall picture of modern medicine.

- A) is being published / will have been designed
B) has been published / is designed
C) had been published / would be designed
D) would be published / was designed
E) will have been published / is being designed

11. Compared with their body size, mammals and birds have much larger brains than — .

- A) do other vertebrates
B) that other vertebrates
C) other vertebrates have
D) the other vertebrates are
E) another vertebrate would

12. There are certain fats that can be — for energy only by aerobic metabolism.

- A) brought up B) cut out
C) put down D) broken down
E) turned on

13. We will — this new treatment protocol and see whether it will be of some use to the patients.

- A) take up B) bring in
C) run out D) put through
E) keep to

14. The main question of the research to be — by a multidisciplinary team will be how the genes and proteins of organisms do function in the context of their informational pathways or networks.

- A) looked after B) carried out
C) made out D) settled down
E) brought about

15. Moderate amounts of sugar are usually not harmful but, taken in excess, sugar can be — to health.

- A) significant B) nutritious
C) detrimental D) preventive
E) dependent

16. The doctors are — pleased with the progress he is making, and so he might be discharged from hospital tomorrow.

- A) reluctantly B) apparently
C) successfully D) carefully
E) nearly

17. Some observers estimate that all the African wildlife will be in danger — extinction — forty years if numbers diminish at this rate.

- A) in / at B) by / in
C) of / within D) under / for
E) at / through

18. Inhaled — large quantities, manganese dust may lead — a certain kind of brain disease.

- A) out of / in B) from / during
C) by / after D) of / over
E) in / to

19. - 23. soruları aşağıdaki metinde boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen ifadeye göre cevaplayınız.

Başlangıç saati : 09:48
Bitiş saati : 09:53
Toplam süre : 5 dakika

(19) — immunisation requires prior planning, good systems of communication and transport and access to the population (20) — risk. These requirements cannot be met in the immediate post-disaster period. Future efforts (21) — mass vaccination in the relief phase (22) — drain (23) — limited manpower, communication facilities and transportation exist.

19. A) Incredible B) Deteriorating
C) Transformed D) Tensioning
E) Effective

20. A) in B) at
C) over D) within
E) during

21. A) achieving B) being achieved
C) achieved D) to be achieved
E) to achieve

22. A) as well B) alike
C) also D) both
E) all

23. A) however B) whenever
C) wherever D) whatever
E) why ever

24. - 35. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 09:53
Bitiş saati : 10:10
Toplam süre : 17 dakika

24. If the problem is to be caught in time, — .

- A) one has to sincerely hope that the war on hunger will be won
- B) certain screening tests may have to be tried
- C) these patients may be three times less likely to have heart attacks
- D) dysentery will further deplete the store of nutrients in the body
- E) the life of a starving child can be saved by careful nutrition therapy

25. Though it was unimportant to clear the whole area of cancer in that particular case, — .

- A) as much healthy tissue as possible must be left behind
- B) more cancerous cells could have been removed
- C) the brain tumour was the major exception
- D) with the laser a breakthrough in treatment seemed likely
- E) surgeons still attempted to do so

26. Broccoli may not protect one from colon cancer; — .

- A) although in some circles it is still argued that they do
- B) yet, one can't enjoy it more than twice a week
- C) therefore, several other vegetables are found to be equally rich in vitamins
- D) nevertheless, it serves to ease peristaltic movements of the intestines
- E) however, it also increases the risk of heart trouble

27. — that need more protein than do other carnivores.

- A) They ignored the essential aim of the project
- B) The evidence we've gathered through our research suggests
- C) Long-distance runners are exceptional
- D) The reference is to athletes in training
- E) The zoologist wanted us to pay attention to those predators

28. As he is advanced in age, — .

- A) they will operate on him only in the last resort
- B) we wished we could have sent for his daughter
- C) people scarcely seemed worried by his condition
- D) people will be surprised for such an event
- E) any other patient will complain bitterly

29. Some people may be obese to such an extent — .

- A) that the real cause is under-activity
- B) although they eat far too little
- C) because they spend too little energy
- D) that will jeopardise their health
- E) as to cause others to be disgusted

30. The issue was simply — .

- A) whether the body could adapt itself to such a drastic change
- B) because genetics does not play an important role in determining a person's susceptibility to cancer
- C) that such a serious heart condition has responded to treatment
- D) if such a fat gain were followed by corresponding losses
- E) where the adverse reactions are certainly quite minor

31. In this chart, each group has been colour-coded, — .

- A) so that each category becomes separated from the other
- B) which are listed at the head of each page
- C) though these aren't the major sources for the data
- D) which make it easier to find individual items
- E) which would have helped to conserve space

32. His temperature has still not returned to normal, — .

- A) until he goes off to another football match
- B) even if he stays quietly at home for a day or two
- C) that he should be taken to hospital without delay
- D) which explains the reason for the doctors' concern
- E) so there is no need to send for a doctor

33. Some studies report greater weight losses, — .

- A) hence, motivation can be taken into account
- B) which have already been confirmed by a number of reliable sources
- C) when people used to eat or drink artificially sweetened products
- D) because the last meal of the day will be a light one
- E) while there are others to the contrary

34. By the time the population of the predators in the area was taken under control, — .

- A) the contagious disease has already spread to the nearby regions
- B) most of the water supplies of the area had been contaminated by this waste
- C) a large number of the cattle had been lost
- D) the crime rate in urban areas would have risen to a horrible extent
- E) the epidemic has spread all over the country

35. Circumstances being what they are, I do insist — .

- A) that children over the age of twelve have been encouraged to attend
- B) how many more people could have attended the education programme on AIDS
- C) that the life boats were called out in larger numbers
- D) whereas the medical staff could have been a little more helpful
- E) the medical supplies be sent to the scene of disaster at once

36. - 38. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlelerin anlamına en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:10
Bitiş saati : 10:15
Toplam süre : 5 dakika

36. Sağlık Bakanlığı'nca üretim ruhsatı verilmeyen hiçbir yeni ilaç, reçeteye veya reçetesiz satılamaz.

- A) Unless there is a prescription for them, new drugs cannot be sold though they have received a production licence from the Ministry of Health.
- B) Until the Ministry of Health grants a production licence, these new drugs cannot be sold even with a prescription.
- C) With or without a prescription, no new drug for which a production licence has not been granted by the Ministry of Health can be sold.
- D) No new drugs can go into production or be prescribed unless they receive a licence from the Ministry of Health.
- E) With or without a prescription, new drugs cannot be sold until a production licence has been approved by the Ministry of Health.

37. Omurga tek bir kemik olmayıp omur olarak bilinen küçük kemiklerden oluşur.

- A) The backbone is definitely not a single bone, but a series of small bones and vertebrae.
- B) The backbone is not a single bone, but is made up of small bones known as vertebrae.
- C) Though the backbone seems like a single bone it is not so; it is made up of a series of small bones called vertebrae.
- D) Actually the backbone is not a single bone but a series of small bones known collectively as vertebrae.
- E) The small bones that make up the complex backbone are collectively known as vertebrae.

38. Geçmişte kan zehirlenmesi hemen hemen tedavi edilemez bir hastalık olarak görülürdü; ancak bugün, tedavi oranı yüzde doksanın üzerine çıkmış bulunuyor.

- A) Septicaemia was, in the past, more or less regarded as an incurable disease, but now the rate of cure has risen over ninety per cent.
- B) Formerly, septicaemia was quite incurable, but nowadays almost ninety per cent of all cases are cured.
- C) In the past, septicaemia could not be effectively treated, but the rate of cure now has reached over ninety per cent.
- D) In the past, septicaemia used to be almost incurable, but today the rate of cure is over ninety per cent.
- E) It was virtually impossible in the past to treat septicaemia, but nowadays over ninety per cent of cases are curable.

39. - 41. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin anlamına en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:15
Bitiş saati : 10:20
Toplam süre : 5 dakika

39. Rabies is a very frightening disease because once symptoms develop, it is absolutely fatal.

- A) Kuduz çok korku verici bir hastalıktır, çünkü belirtiler ortaya çıktığında kesinlikle öldürücüdür.
- B) Kuduz, ancak belirtileri kesinlik kazandıktan sonra öldürücü olan bir hastalıktır.
- C) Kuduz korku verici bir hastalıktır, çünkü, belirtileri ortaya çıktığında her zaman öldürücüdür.
- D) Belirtileri görüldükten sonra öldürücü bir hal alan kuduz, korku verici bir hastalıktır.
- E) Korku verici bir hastalık olan kuduz, belirtileri görülür görülmez hastayı öldürür.

40. Due to a very great increase in recent years in sexually transmitted diseases, various precautions have been taken in a number of countries.

- A) Son yıllarda, cinsel yolla geçen hastalıklarda görülen büyük artış nedeniyle pek çok ülkede çeşitli önlemler alınmıştır.
- B) Son yıllarda, pek çok ülkede, cinsel yolla geçen hastalık vakalarında çok büyük bir artış olmuştur.
- C) Cinsel yolla geçen hastalık sayısının son yıllarda büyük bir artış göstermesi, bütün ülkelerde gözlenen bir olgudur.
- D) Pek çok ülkede, son yıllarda gözlenen en büyük artış cinsel yolla geçen hastalıklarda olmuştur.
- E) Pek çok ülkede, cinsel hastalıkların bulaşma hızında son yıllarda büyük bir artış vardır.

41. There are different types of malaria which occur in various forms in all parts of the world.

- A) Dünyada, bir bölgeden diğerine farklılık gösteren pek çok sıtma türü vardır.
- B) Dünyanın her bölgesinde, farklı şekillerde ortaya çıkan değişik sıtma türleri bulunmaktadır.
- C) Dünyanın çeşitli bölgelerinde birbirinden farklılık gösteren değişik sıtma türleri bulunmaktadır.
- D) Sıklık bakımından dünyanın bir bölgesinden ötekine farklılık gösteren değişik sıtma türleri bulunmaktadır.
- E) Sıtmanın değişik türleri dünyanın her bölgesinde farklı bir sıklıkla ortaya çıkmaktadır.

42. - 46. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:20
Bitiş saati : 10:35
Toplam süre : 15 dakika

42. What is soul? From Plato onwards many answers have been given to this question. Although none of these answers has ever been found adequate, this has never discouraged people to cease their attempts to define and describe it. As early as the 17th century, for instance, there were those philosophers and some so-called physicians who claimed wholeheartedly that soul was one thing and character another. — .

- A) His definition, quite understandably, soon returned to favour
- B) Even so, the word is still in constant use
- C) At a still later period, however, records show that they were equated
- D) If there had been further developments in this line, they might have proved significant
- E) The next step was to differentiate between soul and body

43. Food industrialists hail biotechnology as a miracle, but there are many people who feel distinctly uneasy about this new development. — . They wonder what unknown changes take place when the genes of living things are manipulated and what the long-term consequences might be.

- A) One of the most exciting and fearful areas in genetic research today is the cloning of animals
- B) Biotechnology means the use of biological systems or organisms to create or modify products
- C) Indeed, it is now possible to select desirable traits from a number of species and insert them into the genetic material of crops and animals
- D) They feel that tampering with genetics may change organisms in ways not yet fully understood, even by the scientists who developed the techniques
- E) These people claim that biotechnology promises to produce greater crop yields, leaner meats and better nutrient composition

44. Bacteria are one-cell organisms of variable shape and activity. Along with the viruses, they are known as the slowest forms of plant life. — . Of the ones that have so far been defined, some perform useful functions. Others turn decaying vegetable substance into manure; and still others, within the human or animal body, assist in the development of certain vitamins essential to health.

- A) Food poisoning also results from various kinds of bacteria
- B) There are still a lot of bacteria whose size and shape are not known yet
- C) Under hygienic conditions no bacterial activity takes place
- D) A high-powered microscope is needed to see bacteria in some substances
- E) Bacteria are everywhere -in water, soil, dust, and in air

45. The body is made of units called cells, which give it shape as well as carrying out the functions of movement, metabolism, absorption, and excretion. Cells are sometimes likened to the bricks in a wall, but the analogy is no more than geometrical. Bricks don't work and when they are worn out, they must be replaced with new bricks from outside. — .

- A) Cells are of many different shapes and sizes, according to their function, but they all contain a nucleus in the middle
- B) Defence against bacterial invasion is mobilised by the white blood cells that appear in large numbers at the site of the invasion
- C) In the case of cancer, the normal cell division is distorted so that new cells arise, invading surrounding tissues
- D) However, cells do and they change all the time and reproduce themselves so that worn-out ones are continually replaced
- E) Degeneration of cells is normal in advancing age, because functioning cells die over the years and are no longer replaced

46. Acupuncturists treat various types of diseases ranging from headaches to strokes. — . In England, this very rarely happens, but some policies still cover it.

- A) The Chinese first developed this alternative medicine
- B) Many of the healers who practice acupuncture are not qualified enough
- C) This kind of treatment hasn't been approved of by the doctors yet
- D) In Germany and France acupuncture is available under national health schemes
- E) Unlike the general belief, this method of treatment is not in the least painful

47. - 51. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:35
Bitiş saati : 10:45
Toplam süre : 10 dakika

47. (I) Caffeine occurs in several plants including the familiar coffee bean, the tea leaf and the cocoa bean. (II) In general a cup of coffee contains the most caffeine, a cup of tea less than half as much, and cocoa less still. (III) Most human societies use caffeine regularly, most often in beverages, for its stimulant effect and flavour. (IV) Caffeine contents of beverages vary depending on the plants they are made from, the grind or cut size and the method and duration of brewing. (V) It is generally agreed that instant coffee, or the black coffee, has more caffeine than other beverages.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

48. (I) The philosophical and scientific approach of the British cancer establishment is frighteningly narrow. (II) Its interest in researching environmental or chemical causes of cancer appears negligible. (III) There are over 600 cancer charities in the U.K. and they make up a multimillion pound industry. (IV) The great weight of its research is concerned with the unravelling of the human genome in the hope that this will provide the solution to all human illnesses, cancer included. (V) They seem to forget the fact that no more than five per cent of cancers are considered to be hereditary.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

49. (I) The cloning of a sheep named Dolly sent shock waves throughout the world this year. (II) But that is only one of the breakthroughs in biotechnology. (III) Chemical engineers also work in such areas as electronics manufacturing and biotechnology. (IV) The revolution is touching all corners of existence, from conception to nutrition and disease control. (V) These advances in genetic engineering arise questions, however, about how society will control use of the new technology.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

50. (I) Biologists have made various studies of living organisms. (II) First of all, they have classified them on the basis of their structure. (III) They have divided them into two classes: the single-celled organisms and the many-celled organisms. (IV) In almost all plants and animals, the individual cells have different functions. (V) For instance, bacteria and algae are single-celled, while insects, fish and the flowering plants are many-celled.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

51. (I) Contrary to what many people think, exercise actually gives you more rather than less energy. (II) Regular conditioning exercises such as jogging, cycling or swimming, help you to resist fatigue. (III) It does this by increasing your body's ability to handle more of a work load. (IV) It also makes it easier to fight off tiredness. (V) You get tired less quickly because your capability is greater.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

52. - 56. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmında söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:45
Bitiş saati : 10:55
Toplam süre : 5 dakika

52. Ann : I don't know why, but these days, you look so pale and exhausted.
Jane : You're not wrong. How I wish I had the time to go and see my doctor.
Ann : I don't think it is necessary, if it is only this tiredness, of course.
Jane : ———
- A) I suppose you are. So there really is no need.
B) Of course, I am. I really am very healthy, in deed.
C) Do you think I should have my blood pressure checked?
D) I prefer to have a medical check-up once a year.
E) Well, if that is the only problem, it would still be a relief to hear it from a specialist.

53. **Father** : Well, what did the doctor say about Sally?

Mother : He was not pleased. He says she's recovering rather slowly.

Father : —

Mother : Yes, but that's where the problem starts: she refuses to have anything.

- A) Well, that's bad news. Actually, she doesn't look too good to me.
- B) Can she go back to school then?
- C) She's also lost weight. You'd better start feeding her up!
- D) And the medicine? Does she discontinue to take them?
- E) Did they give her another blood test?

54. **Sam** : How is your project going?

Jan : —

Sam : Well, I did warn you that it won't be easy to make a choice.

- A) Really slowly because I can't seem to find the information I need.
- B) It's difficult because I have so much material that I can't decide what to use.
- C) Better than expected; in fact, I've nearly finished.
- D) Well, every time I think I've nearly finished, I discover something new.
- E) Quite well as I discovered the wealth of information available at the local university's library.

55. **Secretary** : We have received reports that the epidemic is spreading in the area.

Minister : Then we must take immediate action.

Secretary : —

Minister : Well done.

- A) But we're short of medical staff there.
- B) Who else do you think we could consult?
- C) It seems the children are suffering most.
- D) We have already flown in adequate supplies of food and blankets.
- E) Then I'll give the orders for doctors and medical supplies to be sent there right away.

56. **Surgeon** : You now realise that you should have consulted somewhat earlier, don't you?

Patient : I admit that I've been negligent, but really didn't think it would get so serious.

Surgeon : —

Patient : As long as it does me good.

- A) All this time you have been careless.
- B) You must be joking.
- C) Clearly, you have already had several operations.
- D) Even so, we can still treat you.
- E) Well, you must be prepared for a very long and rather painful treatment.

5 dakika dinlenme arası.

Seçeneklerinizi sayınız.

57. - 80. sorular

Başlangıç saati : 11:00
Bitiş saati : 12:00
Toplam süre : 60 dakika

Her bir metin ve buna ait 3 soruyu cevaplamak için toplam 7.5 dakika ayırınız.

57. - 59. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Aspirin used to be regarded as a safe cure for numerous ills and was widely used both in its soluble and insoluble form. Now, however, it is not so well thought of. It is useful for the relief of headache or other pains and it will reduce a fever for 2 or 3 hours and so make a patient feel more comfortable, but except in very rare cases it will cure nothing. Moreover, there have been some very serious cases of poisoning as a result of taking aspirin. This is why children's aspirins are not recommended, for they are often nicely flavoured, so the children are tempted to eat them like sweets. For small children, suitably small quantities of ordinary adult soluble aspirin should be used after checking the dose with the doctor.

57. We learn from the passage that aspirin is a medicine which — .

- A) can safely be given, in quite large amounts, to all patients including children
- B) is not indispensable in the treatment of many serious illnesses
- C) is used to provide a cure but not to give relief
- D) should only be given in very special cases
- E) is particularly disliked by small children

58. It is argued in the passage that children's aspirins — .

- A) may prove to be treacherous when children are concerned
- B) have been dangerous for children
- C) are usually of the insoluble type
- D) are specially designed to relieve headaches
- E) have a long-lasting effect upon the patient's condition

59. The author suggests that children — .

- A) frequently suffer from bad headaches
- B) prefer soluble aspirin to flavoured aspirin
- C) can be given small quantities of adult aspirin
- D) should be given aspirin in certain cases
- E) are not to be administered aspirin at will

60. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

For many years whooping cough has been regarded merely as a bother to the patient and a nuisance to others; as, in fact, a trivial disease. Unfortunately, this is not so; because statistics show that it has caused more deaths than polio, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and measles put together. Whooping cough begins in a child as an ordinary cold with cough and slight fever, and this stage lasts for a week or ten days. Then begins a series of coughs following in rapid succession, during which time, the patient is unable to breathe. The "whoop" is caused by the noisy indrawing of breath when the fit stops. The face may become blue and congested. Bronchitis is usually present, and bronchopneumonia may result as a complication, so inoculation of all children before the disease has a chance to strike them is most important.

60. The writer points out that formerly whooping cough — .

- A) was taken more seriously than scarlet fever
- B) was far more wide-spread than any of the other infectious diseases
- C) could be treated but not prevented
- D) was considered to be an unimportant children's disease
- E) rarely lasted for more than ten days

61. We understand from the passage that the main immediate problem caused by whooping cough in a patient is — .

- A) the lasting damage it causes in the lungs
- B) a dangerously high temperature
- C) the inevitable development of bronchopneumonia
- D) its adverse effect on breathing
- E) that it results in physical weakness which exposes the patient to other diseases

62. The important point made by the writer in this passage is that — .

- A) the cause of whooping cough has only recently been fully understood
- B) as far as whooping cough is concerned, medicine is not desperate
- C) such diseases as polio and measles always used to cause more deaths than whooping cough
- D) bronchitis can also be controlled through inoculation
- E) basically healthy children rarely catch infectious diseases

63. - 65. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Thalidomide was unique. In every animal test used in the late 1950s, it had a clean bill of health. It was chemically related to other drugs which had been in use for a long time. Over-dosage with thalidomide was unlikely to prove fatal. It was marketed in Europe and in Britain as a "safe sedative". The tragic results that followed its use by women in the early weeks of pregnancy are now well known. Babies were born with severe deformities of limbs, internal organs or both. That effect could not have been foretold from any animal tests in use at that time. Since that date, new drugs have been subjected to strict testing in various animal species to check the effect on foetal development, along with the older tests for toxicity which had always been undertaken by well-known drug companies.

63. We understand from the passage that when thalidomide was first developed in the late 1950s, it looked safe — .

- A) so there was no need for extensive animal testing
- B) even though the testing results were controversial
- C) so long as it was used in reasonable quantities
- D) except in the case of pregnant women
- E) because chemically it was very similar to drugs already long in use

64. We understand from the passage that the tragic thalidomide experience — .

- A) has forced drug companies to make drug testing even more rigorous
- B) has turned people against drug testing on animals
- C) was solely confined to Britain
- D) actually affected very few people indeed
- E) put many well-known drug companies out of business

65. The passage points out that the testing of thalidomide on animals — .

- A) showed that it could cause physical defects
- B) was carried out by incompetent people
- C) produced controversial results
- D) included its effect on foetal development
- E) misled people into believing it was a perfectly safe drug

66. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Combined active and passive prophylactic immunisation is designed to obtain both the immediate but temporary benefit of protection afforded by serum and the more remote but lasting benefit afforded by vaccine injection. It has been used chiefly in diphtheria. If, for example, this disease breaks out in a school, a small dose of serum, such as 500 antitoxic units, may be injected at once into all the children, and a first dose of diphtheria prophylactic vaccine given simultaneously. A second dose of vaccine is administered four weeks later. The serum confers passive protection during the time that active immunity is developing. Since the main effect of the serum passes off in 3-4 weeks and active immunity is not established for 5-6 weeks, there may be a short intermediate period of relative susceptibility, but it has been found in practice that, provided the children are protected from infection by temporary segregation of carriers, there is very little risk of diphtheria breaking out again. An outbreak can thus be brought to an abrupt end.

67. The passage gives a detailed account of — .

- A) how to determine who the carriers are in an outbreak of diphtheria
- B) the special advantages of active prophylactic immunisation
- C) an immunisation programme specially designed to deal with an outbreak of diphtheria in a school
- D) the various symptoms of diphtheria and the treatment called for at different stages of the disease
- E) the stages through which diphtheria develops into an epidemic

66. We understand from the passage that the disadvantage of the protection afforded by serum injection is that — .

- A) it should only be considered in exceptional conditions
- B) it is short-termed
- C) is unreliable and can have an adverse effect on the patient
- D) it has an immediate effect
- E) has generally proved unsuccessful except during diphtheria epidemics

68. The author suggests that, in an outbreak of diphtheria in a school it is wise to keep carriers away from the other children, — .

- A) since this will make the treatment more effective
- B) even if there are very few of them
- C) even if this means closing the school
- D) otherwise they will all become re-infected
- E) especially during the period just before active immunity commences

69. - 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Worms are intestinal parasites, but the only common types found in Britain are threadworms, the tiny thread-like worms which cause irritability and itching in the skin of children, less often in adults. Then there are round-worms, somewhat resembling the ordinary garden earthworm, which seldom lead to symptoms. Finally the third group is the tapeworms, which may reach a length of 3 or even 6 m. Many parasitic worms lead a double life: they spend part of their life in the human intestine and the other part in the muscles of another animal. The tapeworm, for example, while in the human intestine, lays eggs which pass out of the body in the excreta, and are then swallowed by various animals, especially in those parts of the world where human excreta are used as manure in the fields.

69. This passage is partially concerned with ____ .

- A) how people get infected with parasitic worms
- B) the measures that should be taken to get rid of parasitic worms in British children
- C) three kinds of parasitic worms commonly found in Britain, and their characteristics
- D) the life cycle of several parasitic worms commonly found in Britain
- E) the harmful effects parasitic worms have on people in Britain

70. We learn from the passage that the eggs of the tapeworm ____ .

- A) are laid in the muscles of various animals
- B) are the cause of itching in children
- C) lead a double life in the human intestine
- D) leave the human body by way of the excreta
- E) quickly develop into 6 m-worms

71. The author implies that of the three main kinds of parasitic worms in Britain, the round-worm ____ .

- A) is often found in gardens
- B) usually goes undetected in the body
- C) grows in human excreta when it is used as manure
- D) is more commonly found in adults than in children
- E) is the one that most often causes irritability in the body

72. - 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Typhus used to be known as “jail fever” because it was frequent in prisons; but overcrowding, poverty and bad hygienic surroundings anywhere are suitable conditions for epidemics of typhus. Improved conditions in industrialised countries have made it unusual, since typhus is carried from one person to another by infected body lice. Typhus comes on suddenly with a rise in temperature to about 39 °C, but within four days it may be as high as 42 °C. There may, or may not, be a rash at this time, and in the second week, when the temperature is at its highest, there is delirium, physical weakness, and a weak pulse.

72. According to the passage, typhus is unlikely to be prevalent — .

- A) in overcrowded, dirty places
- B) in contemporary, industrialised countries
- C) among school children
- D) in the neighbourhoods close to prisons
- E) in areas where the population is on the increase

73. The author points out that once typhus has started, — .

- A) it is very difficult to avoid an epidemic
- B) the body is immediately covered in a rash
- C) the non-hygienic conditions of prisons receive the blame
- D) it is detrimental
- E) it deprives one of his might

74. As is pointed out in the passage, when the fever reaches a peak, — .

- A) the weight of the patient has to be carefully watched
- B) the patient's pulse is likely to slow down
- C) one of the effects is that the patient will be confused and his speech disordered
- D) the danger of the illness being passed on decreases
- E) the rash on the patient's body usually begins to disappear

75. - 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Basic sanitary facilities are absent in many parts of the tropics, particularly in rural areas, and this state of affairs is responsible for the prevalence of preventable diseases such as hookworm infection, dysentery and cholera. The solution lies in the provision of toilet facilities which are suitable for the local conditions, and the villagers must be educated to use them and to appreciate their value to the community. In view of the need to improve the fertility of the soil, local authorities are becoming increasingly interested in simple methods of composting village waste, in this way invigorating the soil with valuable humus without the risks of infection involved in the old practices of direct application.

75. We understand from the passage that such diseases as dysentery and cholera are common in many parts of the tropics — .

- A) but more in the country than in urban areas
- B) as these are examples of diseases that cannot be prevented
- C) though excellent sanitary facilities have been supplied
- D) though the villagers have been taught how to deal with epidemics
- E) because these places were deprived of hygienic conditions

76. The author implies that the provision of adequate toilet facilities will prevent cholera and some other diseases — .

- A) providing two conditions are fulfilled
- B) unless the general health of the community improves
- C) while the children, in particular, remain undernourished
- D) only if villagers are made to understand how valuable they are to the community
- E) as this is not one of the diseases that can be prevented

77. As it is pointed out in the passage, if village waste could be composted before being added to the soil — .

- A) this would increase the soil's fertility in a safe manner
- B) this would improve the composition of the soil but would provide a health hazard
- C) the risk of infecting water supplies would hardly be lessened
- D) the risks of infection would be halved
- E) this would be beneficial, but the process is a long and complicated one

78. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

More than 200 million hungry rabbits plague Australia. Introduced in 1859, the pests deplete native vegetation, crops and livestock pastures causing nearly 500 million dollars in losses each year. Having only a small effect, hunters have been killing millions of rabbits each year, exporting many to Europe as meat. But now the hunters are losing their jobs to a far more efficient killer: rabbit calicivirus disease. Endemic to China and Europe, the virus was being tested for future use on rabbits on an island off South Australia when it escaped in October 1995. Since then, it has crossed the continent, killing up to 98% of the rabbits in areas infected.

78. It is clear from the passage that rabbits in Australia — .

- A) eat native livestock
- B) are considered a nuisance
- C) are a protected species
- D) are popular pets
- E) are a native species

79. It is stated in the passage that hunting — .

- A) is carried out under strict rules in Australia
- B) is the biggest threat to rabbits diminishing rapidly in number
- C) rabbits for meat brings in a great revenue to Australia
- D) does not help much to keep the rabbit population under control
- E) provides a good many Australians with a profitable job

80. We understand from the passage that the virus mentioned — .

- A) began to kill Australian rabbits before the intended time
- B) has exterminated 98% of the rabbit population in Australia
- C) has been deliberately introduced to eliminate rabbits from Australia
- D) is not as effective in reducing the rabbit population as hunting
- E) has been most effective on an island off South Australia

Önemli Not:

- Kalan 30 dakika sürenin 15 dakikasını seçeneklerinizi saymak ve boş bıraktığınız soruları, cevap kağıdınızda sayıca en az çıkan seçeneğe göre işaretlemek için ayırınız.
- Son 15 dakikalık süreyi, sınavın normal süresi içinde bakmadığınız sorular için kullanabilirsiniz. Daha önce üzerinde uğraştığınız sorulara tekrar geri dönmeyiniz.

TEST BİTTİ !

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 2
CEVAP ANAHTARI

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**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 2
YABANCI KELİMELER**

- Soru 1. **proportion** = oran, orantı, nisbet, **percentage**, zıt anl. = disproportion
far more = çok daha fazla, **much more**
- Soru 2. **screening** = eleme (belirli niteliklere sahip şey veya kişilerin tarama sonucu belirlenmesi), perdeleme
intervention = müdahale, **intercession**
- Soru 3. **unsaturated** = doymamış
saturated = doymuş
- Soru 4. **reluctant** = isteksiz, gönülsüz, **unwilling**, **uneager**
by means of = vasıtasıyla, yoluyla, **owing to**
in terms of = — olarak, ilgili olarak, **on the basis of**, **in relation to**
- Soru 5. **two-thirds** = üçte iki
- Soru 8. **predict** = tahmin etmek, öngörmek, **anticipate**, **guess**
steadily = tutarlı, istikrarlı, devamlı, **invariably**, **regularly**, zıt anl. = falteringly
decade = on yıl
abate = azal(t)mak, hızını kesmek, **die away**, **diminish**, zıt anl. = amplify, intensify
- Soru 9. **reasonable** = makul, mantıklı, **fair**, **sound**
- Soru 10. **layman** = mesleği olmayan kişi
overall = genel, kapsamlı, toplam, **general**, **total**
- Soru 11. **vertebrate** = omurgalı, **craniate**
- Soru 12. **aerobic** = serbest oksijen veya havaya bağımlı, **oxidative**, **aerobiotic**, zıt anl. = anaerobic
bring up = 1) yetiştirmek, yükseltmek, **raise**; 2) gündeme getirmek, değinmek, **refer**, zıt anl. = lower
cut out = (belli bir biçimde) kesip çıkarmak, (bir metinden vs.) çıkarmak, silmek, **cut off**
put down = 1) (yere, geri veya aşağı) koymak, **lay**; 2) yazmak, kaydetmek, **enter**
break down = 1) parçalara ayırmak, analiz etmek, **analyze**; 2) (motor vs.) bozulmak, **fail**
turn on = 1) (özellikle cinsel açıdan) heyecanlandırmak, **excite**, **stimulate**; 2) (radio, TV vs.) açmak
- Soru 13. **take up** = 1) ele almak, başlamak, **start**; 2) (gaz, sıvı) tutmak, içine almak, **absorb**
bring in = 1) (birisini veya bir şeyi tanıdık bir ortama) getirmek, sunmak, **introduce**; 2) (para, gelir vs.) getirmek, **earn**
run out = 1) yitirmek, bitirmek, **exhaust**; 2) geçerliliğini yitirmek, **expire**
put through = 1) (başarılı bir) sonuca ulaştırmak, (sınav vs.) tabi tutmak, **implement**; 2) (telefonda) bağlamak, **connect**
keep to = bağlı kalmak, **adhere to**
- Soru 14. **context** = bağlam
pathway = yol, patika

look after = (bebeğe, köpeğe vs.) bakmak, **keep an eye on**
carry out = yerine getirmek, uygulamak, **execute, conduct, perform**
make out = (bir şeyin ne olduğunu) kestirmek, çıkarmak, seçmek, anlamak, çözmek,
perceive, understand
settle down = uslanmak, yola gelmek, sakinleşmek, **calm**
bring about = meydana getirmek, sebep olmak, **give rise, produce**

- Soru 15. **take in excess** = aşırı miktarda, fazla almak
nutritious = besleyici, **nourishing, wholesome**
detrimental = zararlı, **harmful, damaging**, zıt anl. = beneficial, helpful
dependent = bağımlı
- Soru 16. **progress** = ilerleme, gelişme, **advancement, development**, zıt anl. = regress
discharge (from) = 1) (hastayı) taburcu etmek; 2) tahliye etmek, **release**
reluctantly = istemeyerek, gönülsüzce, **unwillingly**
apparently = belli ki, görünüşe göre, **evidently**
nearly = neredeyse, hemen hemen, **almost**
- Soru 17. **estimate** = tahmin etmek, kestirmek, **guess, reckon**
wildlife = yaban hayatı (insan hariç doğal ortamında yaşayan tüm canlılar)
extinction = nesli tükenme
diminish = azal(t)mak, eksil(t)mek, **decrease**, zıt anl. = increase
at this rate = bu hızla
- Soru 18. **inhale** = nefes almak, içine çekmek, **breathe in**, zıt anl. = expire, breathe out

19. - 23. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

prior = önceden, önceki, **preceding**
access to = (birisiyle) görüşme imkanı, (bir şeyden) faydalanma hakkı veya imkanı
immediate post-disaster period = felaketten hemen sonraki dönem
mass vaccination = kitlesel aşılama, aşı kampanyası
relief = 1) kurtarma, yardım, **aid**; 2) nöbeti devralan kişi,
phase = evre, safha
drain = akıtmak, süzmek, suyunu çekmek
facility = tesis, imkan, kolaylık, (özel bir) hizmet

- Soru 19. **incredible** = inanılmaz, akıl almaz, **unbelievable**
deteriorate = bozulmak, kötüleşmek, **decline, worsen**, zıt anl. = recover
tension = gerilim
tensioning = germe eylemi

- Soru 24. **hunger** = açlık
dysentery = dizanteri
further = daha da, ayrıca, daha öteye (ötede), **more**
deplete = tüketmek, bitirmek, **exhaust, consume**
nutrient = besin, gıda, **food**
starve = açlık çekmek, açlıktan ölmek

- Soru 25. **exception** = istisna
breakthrough = büyük buluş, hamle, **discovery**
likely = olası, muhtemel, **probable, expected**, zıt anl. = improbable, unlikely

- Soru 26. **rich in vitamins** = vitamince zengin

- Soru 27. **exceptional** = olağandışı, istisnai

- Soru 28. **send for** = (birisini) çağdırtmak, (bir şey) getirtmek, **summon in the last resort** = son çare olarak, **as a last resort**
bitterly = sert bir şekilde, acımasızca
- Soru 29. **to such an extent that** = o kadar ki, o derece ki
under-activity = az hareket, yetersiz faaliyet
jeopardise = tehlikeye atmak, tehlikeye sokmak, **risk**
- Soru 30. **drastic** = sert, şiddetli, esaslı, **forceful**
susceptibility (to) = dirençsizlik, kolay hedef olma, yatkınlık, **vulnerability**
fat gain = yağ birikimi
corresponding = karşılık olan, tekabül eden
loss = kayıp, zarar
adverse = kötü, elverişsiz, çıkarına aykırı, ters, **contrary, unfavourable**
- Soru 31. **conserve** = dikkatli, tutumlu kullanmak, korumak, (enerji, güç vs.) saklamak, **economise**, zıt anl. = waste
- Soru 32. **go off** = 1) kaçmak, **run away**; 2) (bir aygıt) bozulmak, durmak
explain the reason = nedenini açıklamak
- Soru 33. **hence** = bu nedenle, dolayısıyla, **therefore, thus**
take into account = dikkate almak, hesaba katmak, göz önünde tutmak, **allow for**
reliable = güvenilir, sağlam, **dependable**, zıt anl. = unreliable
artificially sweetened = suni olarak tatlandırılmış
to the contrary = tersine, aksine
- Soru 34. **predator** = yırtıcı hayvan
contagious = bulaşıcı, **infectious**
contaminate = kirliletmek, (hastalık vs.) bulaştırmak, **pollute, infect**
cattle = sığır
horrible = korkunç, berbat
- Soru 35. **circumstances being what they are** = şartlar (ahval) böyle olunca
insist = diretmek, direnmek, ısrar etmek, **assert**
call out = devreye sokmak, (yüksek sesle ad, numara vs.) söylemek
scene of disaster = felaket bölgesi
at once = derhal, hemen, **immediately**
- Soru 42. **from Plato onwards** = Plato'dan bu yana
adequate = yeterli, **enough, sufficient**, zıt anl. = inadequate
cease = dur(dur)mak, sona er(dir)mek, **stop, end, quit**, zıt anl. = begin, continue
so-called = 1) sözde; 2) (az bilinen şeyler için) denilen, adı verilen, **supposed**
wholeheartedly = içtenlikle, samimi olarak, **sincerely**
understandably = anlaşılabilir şekilde, **clearly**
return to favour = (birisinin) şansının dönmesi, (bir şeyin) yeniden popüler olması
constant = devamlı, sürekli, sabit, **continuous, perpetual**
equate = eşit saymak, eşitlemek
differentiate = ayırmak, ayırt etmek, farklılaşmak, **distinguish**
- Soru 43. **hail** = selamlamak, seslenmek, **welcome, acclaim**
miracle = mucize
distinctly = açık, belirgin bir şekilde, **clearly**
uneasy = kaygılı, tedirgin, **restless, uncomfortable**, zıt anl. = at ease
manipulate = (bir çıkar veya amaç için) kullanmak, değiştirmek, kurcalamak, **fiddle with, tamper with**

modify = tadil etmek, (küçük) değişiklikler yapmak
desirable = arzulanır, çekici, cazip, **preferred, attractive**
trait = özellik
tamper (with) = karıştırmak, kurcalamak, oynamak, **manipulate, fiddle with**
promise = 1) (bir olguya) işaret etmek, (bir şeyin olacağını) vaat etmek; 2) söz vermek
crop yield = ürün verimi
lean = yağsız
nutrient composition = besin bileşimi

Soru 44. **decay** = çürü(t)mek, **decompose**
manure = gübre, **muck**

Soru 45. **carry out** = 14. soruda var
absorption = emme, soğurma
excretion = salgı, salgılama
liken to = benzetmek, **compare, equate**
brick = tuğla
analogy = benzerlik, benzeşim, **similarity**
no more than geometrical = geometrik olmaktan öteye geçmez
wear out = yıpranmak, aşınmak, eskimek, **wear down, deteriorate**
nucleus = çekirdek
invasion = istila, saldırı, akın, **intrusion**
to invade = saldırmak, istila etmek
mobilize = harekete geçirmek, seferber etmek
distort = biçimini bozmak, çarpıtmak, **deform**

Soru 46. **stroke** = felç, inme
policy = 1) sigorta poliçesi 2) siyaset, politika, tutum
healer = sağaltıcı, iyileştirici
qualified enough = yeterince vasıflı
national health scheme = ulusal sağlık planı

Soru 47. **less than half as much** = (daha önce bahsi geçenin) yarısından daha az
less still = daha da az
beverage = (alkolsüz) içecek, **soft drink**
stimulant = uyarıcı, uyarıcı madde
flavour = tat, lezzet, çeşni
content = 1) içerik, **ingredients**; 2) hoşnut, memnun
vary = değişmek, farklılık göstermek, **differ**
grind = öğütme biçimi
to grind = öğütmek, çekmek
cut size = kesim boyutu
brewing = demle(n)me

Soru 48. **narrow** = dar görüşlü, kısıtlı, dar, **narrow-minded, partial**, zıt anl. = broad
negligible = önemsiz, yok denecek kadar az, **insignificant, minor**, zıt anl. = considerable, significant
charity = hayır cemiyeti, yardım derneği
unravel = çöz(ül)mek, sök(ül)mek, **solve, figure out**, zıt anl. = code, encode
hereditary = kalıtsal, irsi, **inherited, genetic**

Soru 49. **condemn** = kınamak, ayıplamak, suçlu bulmak, **blame**, zıt anl. = acquit
unfair = haksız, **unjust**, zıt anl. = fair, just
arbitrary = keyfi, despotça, gelişigüzel, **irrational, imperious, random**, zıt anl. =

reasonable, democratic, objective

death penalty = ölüm cezası

ethnicity = etnik bir guruba bağlı olma hali

determinant = belirleyici etken

sentence of death = idam kararı

hand out = (elle) dağıtmak, **deliver, distribute**

outlawed = yasaklanmış, yasadışı ilan edilmiş, **prohibited, banned**, zıt anl. = allowed, permitted

obligatory = (uyulması) zorunlu, **compulsory, binding**, zıt anl. = optional, voluntary

Soru 50. **alga** (çoğul: **algae**) = alg (su yosunu)

flowering = çiçek açan

fatigue = yorgunluk, **tiredness**

fight off = püskürtmek, yanına yaklaştırmamak, **drive back, repel**

Soru 52. **pale** = solgun

in deed = elbette, tabii ki, **of course, certainly**

relief = 1) ferahlama, **alleviation**; 2) yardım, **help**

Soru 53. **discontinue** = kesmek, durdurmak, yarıda bırakmak, **cease, quit, end**, zıt anl. = keep on, proceed

Soru 54. **choice** = seçim, tercih, seçenek, **alternative**

wealth of information = bilgi hazinesi

Soru 55. **well done** = aferim, iyi olmuş

be short of = (bir şeyin) eksikliği olmak, azalmış bulunmak, **lack**

fly in = uçakla getirmek

right away = hemen, derhal, **at once, immediately**

Soru 56. **negligent** = ihmalkar, **inattentive**, zıt anl. = diligent

57. - 59. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

ill = hastalık, rahatsızlık, kötülük, **disorder**

tempt = ayartmak, kandırmak, imrendirmek, cezbetmek, **lure, charm**

Soru 57. **indispensable** = vazgeçilmez, **essential, vital**

Soru 58. **treacherous** = tehlikeli, güvenilmez, hain, kalleş, **dangerous, unsafe**

Soru 59. **flavoured** = (bir şey katarak) tatlandırılmış

at will = istediği gibi, her istediğinde

60. - 62. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

whooping cough = boğmaca

merely = sadece, yalnız, **just, only, simply**

bother = sıkıntı, rahatsızlık, **trouble, annoyance**

nuisance = baş belası, **pain in the neck**

trivial = cüzi, önemsiz, sıradan, **insignificant, ordinary**

polio = çocuk felci

scarlet fever = kızıl humma

measles = kızamık

put together = bir araya getirmek, birleştirmek, toplamak

succession = birbirini takip eden şeyler, **sequence**

indraw = içe çekmek

fit = nöbet, kriz
congested = kan toplanmış, tıkanık, kalabalık
inoculation = aşı, aşılama, **vaccination, injection**

Soru 61. **inevitable** = kaçınılmaz, **unavoidable**

Soru 62. **as far as is concerned** = söz konusu olduğunda,yi ilgilendirdiği kadarıyla
desperate = umutsuz, ümitsiz, **hopeless**

63. - 65. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

unique = benzersiz, eşsiz, yegane, tek
clean bill of health = temiz sağlık belgesi
limb = kol veya bacaklardan her biri
foretell = tahmin etmek, önceden söylemek, **predict, guess, anticipate**
be subjected to = tabi tutmak, maruz bırakmak
strict = sert, katı, sıkı, kurallara tam olarak uyan, **tight, rigorous**, zıt anl. = lax, relaxed

Soru 63. **controversial** = tartışmalı, **arguable**

Soru 64. **rigorous** = özenli, dikkatli, sıkı, kurallardan şaşmayan, **strict, tight**
solely = sadece, yalnızca, **only, merely**
be confined to = - ile sınırlı olmak

Soru 65. **mislead** = yanıltmak, **misguide**

66. - 68. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

afford = 1) vermek, sağlamak, **give, yield**; 2) gücü yetmek
remote = uzak, etkisini geç gösteren, **distant**
break out = patlak vermek, birden ortaya çıkmak, **erupt**
simultaneously = aynı anda (olan, yapılan), eşzamanlı, **concurrently, synchronically**
confer 1) vermek, bahşetmek, **render**; 2) danışmak, **consult**
pass off = (zamanla) kaybolmak, **fade away, disappear**
susceptibility = 30. soruda var
segregation = fark gözetme, ayrı tutma, ayırım
carrier = taşıyıcı
abrupt = ani, beklenmedik, ani ve kaba, dik, sarp, **sudden**

Soru 67. **outbreak** = 1) salgın, **epidemic**; 2) ortaya çıkma, baş gösterme, **happening**
call for = gerektirmek, **require**

Soru 68. **wise** = akıllı, akıllıca, **sensible**, zıt anl. = foolish
commence = başlamak, **begin, start, set out**, zıt anl. = cease, finish, terminate

69. - 71. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

threadworm = kıl kurdu
thread-like = iplik benzeri
itch = kaşınmak
resemble = benzemek, andırmak, **look like**
tapeworm = tenya
excreta = dışkı
manure = gübre

Soru 69. **measure** = önlem, tedbir, ölçü
get rid of = elden çıkarmak, başından savmak, defetmek, kurtulmak, **abolish, eliminate**

Soru 71. **undetected** = gözden kaçmış, farkedilmemiş, **unnoticed**

72. - 74. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

jail = hapisane, **prison**

unusual = müstesna, alışılmadık, tuhaf, ender, **uncommon**, **strange**, zıt anl. = familiar

louse (çoğ. lice) = bit

come on = sahneye (ortaya) çıkmak, **appear**, **show up**, zıt anl. = go off, disappear

rash = kurdeşen, isilik, deride ortaya çıkan kızarıklıklar

weak pulse = zayıf nabız

Soru 73. **receive the blame** = suçlamaya maruz kalmak, suçlanmak

detrimental = **15. soruda var**

deprive (of) = yoksun bırakmak, mahrum etmek, **strip of**

might = güç, kuvvet, kudret, **power**, **strength**

Soru 74. **confuse** = aklını karıştırmak, şaşırtmak, **puzzle**, zıt anl. = clarify

75. - 77. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

facility = **18. soruda var**

absent = namevcut, yok, **unavailable**, zıt anl. = present, available

state of affairs = işlerin durumu, keyfiyet

hookworm = çengelli solucan, kancalı kurt

provision = sağlama, tedarik, **supply**

compost = bitkilerin veya mutfak artıklarının çürümesiyle elde edilen gübre

invigorate = canlandırmak, güçlendirmek, **stimulate**, zıt anl. = blunt

humus = humus, besince zengin toprak

Soru 76. **undernourished** = yetersiz beslenmiş, **ill-fed**, **underfed**

Soru 77. **manner** = 1) şekilde, biçimde, **way**; 2) tavır, usul

hazard = tehlike, risk, **risk**, **danger**

halve = yarıya indirmek, ikiye bölmek

78. - 80. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

plague = acı, dert, rahatsızlık vermek, başa bela olmak, **annoy**, **bother**

pest = bitkilere zarar veren küçük hayvan, böcek, mantar vs.

deplete = **24. soruda var**

livestock parture = çiftlik hayvanları otlakları, mera

off = açıklarında

Soru 79. **revenue** = gelir, kazanç, hasılat, **income**

a good many = birçok, hayli

Soru 80. **intend** = niyet etmek, tasarlamak, planlamak, **aim**, **plan**

exterminate = imha etmek, yok etmek, **eradicate**, **destroy**

deliberately = kasten, bilerek, **intentionally**, **on purpose**, zıt anl. = unintentionally, by mistake