

# ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 3 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 - 3  
CEVAP KAĞIDI**

Kitapçık Türü :  A  B

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**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI**  
**SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 3**

**B**

1. - 18. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen kelime veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

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

**1. Soon, with all these advances in technology, patients with weak hearts — from the comfort of their own homes.**

- A) will have been monitored  
B) are being monitored  
C) will be monitored  
D) would be monitored  
E) have been monitored

**2. If such a treatment for tuberculosis — available centuries ago, it — the course of history.**

- A) had been / will have changed  
B) was / could have changed  
C) would have been / might change  
D) had been / might have changed  
E) has been / should have changed

**3. Though vitamin and mineral supplements —, the preferred course of action is — food choices and eating habits.**

- A) might be warranted / to have improved  
B) might have been warranted / having improved  
C) might warrant / being improved  
D) may have been warranted / to have been improved  
E) may be warranted / to improve

**4. Ultrasound beams could make it possible — brain disease with gene therapy without — a single incision.**

- A) to be treated / having made  
B) to treat / making  
C) being treated / to have been made  
D) having treated / being made  
E) to have treated / having been made

**5. Evidence — a link — sudden infant death syndrome and long QT syndrome has been mounting in recent years.**

- A) of / over  
B) for / between  
C) through / with  
D) to / through  
E) in / for

**6. Advances — the understanding of brain structure have placed novel treatments for brain disorders — reach.**

- A) with / on  
B) of / at  
C) in / within  
D) through / in  
E) on / off

**7. The bellies of countless African children are swollen — severe malnutrition.**

- A) contrary to  
B) besides  
C) apart from  
D) due to  
E) regardless of

**8. Research suggests that older children are — likely to develop allergies — their younger siblings.**

- A) more / than  
B) most / from  
C) less / as  
D) least / than  
E) so / as

**9. In infants “low-level” lead exposure may produce serious impairment of mental development — there is any awareness of the intoxication.**

- A) as if  
B) once again  
C) just as  
D) even if  
E) even before

**10. Anaemia is a condition — there is a deficiency in the quality of the blood.**

- A) as if  
B) that  
C) which  
D) in which  
E) whose

**11. An annual scientific meeting will be held so as to facilitate communication among surgeons — primary interest lies in the field of oncology.**

- A) where  
B) of whom  
C) when  
D) in which  
E) whose

**12. The effects of hypothermia depend on — there is whole body exposure — exposure only of parts.**

- A) both / and  
B) whether / or  
C) if / but  
D) so / as  
E) even / so

13. In the future, surgeons may perform operations that we can only dream of today, such as inserting genes into single cells or correcting — before a child is born.

- A) incisions                      B) remedies  
C) defects                         D) devices  
E) forces

14. The rhythmic inflation and deflation of the lungs is not an — property of the respiratory muscles.

- A) intensive                      B) endemic  
C) impulsive                     D) intrinsic  
E) optional

15. Doctors can monitor a patient's temperature, pulse and blood pressure using two-way transmission equipment without needing to be — present.

- A) remotely                      B) physically  
C) quite                            D) increasingly  
E) proportionally

16. All patients with chronic bronchitis should be — to give up smoking so as to have a better prognosis.

- A) urged                            B) limited  
C) discouraged                  D) distressed  
E) established

17. With the increasing ageing population in the UK, "home telecare" now — on the list of priorities.

- A) lights up                      B) looks up  
C) makes do                      D) points out  
E) ranks high

18. The findings could also help researchers to — how to improve the brain's recovery after other kinds of damage.

- A) work out                      B) put out  
C) turn in                         D) bring through  
E) take over

19. - 23. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

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

There are many little known diseases in the world. One of them is XP, a (19) — genetic disorder which affects one in a million children. It is caused (20) — an enzyme deficiency which makes the skin overly (21) — to sunlight. Eventually, fatal skin cancers and brain tumours (22) —, and to date there is no effective way of treating them. Indeed, few patients with this disorder manage to (23) — their teens.

19. A) rare                            B) harmless  
C) considerable                 D) common  
E) desperate

20. A) with                            B) from  
C) by                                 D) through  
E) out of

21. A) sensations                  B) sensitive  
C) sensible                         D) sensitivity  
E) sensibility

22. A) have developed            B) are developed  
C) to develop                     D) develop  
E) were developing

23. A) continue                     B) exceed  
C) replace                         D) deprive  
E) complete

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

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

**24. The central concept of Freud's theory in "The Interpretation of Dreams" is — .**

- A) that dreams reveal a censored representation of our inner feelings and concerns
- B) whether the brain rids itself of unnecessary information by dreaming
- C) because dreaming takes place only during REM sleep
- D) the fact that mammals exhibit the various REM-associated characteristics observed in humans
- E) a major part of human activity is sex-orientated

**25. Researchers in Northern Ireland questioned a group of young mothers to find out — .**

- A) how many of them have been unable to attend the local clinic
- B) whether they are benefiting from the services of health professionals
- C) if there has been a need for emotional support
- D) what specialist services will be most appreciated
- E) why they had given up breastfeeding

**26. —, but some were traumatised by the pressure of blood leaking from the split artery.**

- A) As soon as brain cells were damaged by the lack of blood
- B) Not only did some of the brain cells die from the lack of blood
- C) Providing brain cells died from the lack of blood
- D) When brain cells died as a result of a blockage in the artery
- E) Despite the fact that brain cells were damaged as a result of a blockage in the artery

**27. According to one study, electric toothbrushes are only better than manual ones — .**

- A) if they are of the right design
- B) whose head spins rapidly to and fro
- C) unless they rotate in just one direction
- D) which were obviously much cheaper
- E) since the vibrating type is not recommended

**28. — blood transfusion should be undertaken at once.**

- A) As spontaneous improvement occasionally occurs
- B) Since all marrow elements were depleted
- C) When anaemia is so severe that life is endangered
- D) Though the diagnosis turned out to be incorrect
- E) As the haemoglobin level had been falling gradually for some time

**29. The brain requires a very high rate of blood flow — .**

- A) if one of the major arteries had become blocked
- B) why attention to respiratory functions is so important for patients with brain damage
- C) that it cannot store glucose or use anaerobic metabolism
- D) as its metabolic rate is very high
- E) which could have led to a rise in intracranial pressure

**30. — why genes influence human behaviour.**

- A) The book gives an extremely lucid account of
- B) Evolutionary psychology is indeed a controversial field
- C) There's also a survey of the most interesting research carried out in the field
- D) Such knowledge is now made accessible to the average intelligent reader
- E) Altogether, the book has a refreshingly balanced perspective

**31. Though there were 1,100 cases of E. coli 0157 in Britain last year, — .**

- A) the infection had been picked up at an unknown source
- B) fewer than 20 percent were due to food poisoning
- C) fast-food companies have rarely been at fault
- D) a day out in the country might have been just as dangerous
- E) animals are undoubtedly the main threat

**32. Though medication can alleviate the symptoms of depression, — .**

- A) the prognosis fell short of expectations
- B) it had increased dramatically over the years
- C) it cannot extinguish the disease
- D) it would sometimes have a reverse effect
- E) they were sure to continue indefinitely

33. — that anticipation and expectation might be linked to genuine health benefits.

- A) Optimism can aid recovery from many chronic disorders
- B) Mood changes are linked to stress hormone levels
- C) There is considerable evidence to suggest
- D) Pleasurable experiences can in themselves be as beneficial
- E) The absence of hope stands in the way of recovery

34. — how the brain works by modelling its workings with conventional computer software.

- A) Communication between neurones and silicon is feasible
- B) Some researchers are attempting to find out
- C) In the brain, single neurones are not nearly so important as groups
- D) The human brain is a highly complex organ
- E) The technology might well be more useful for medical implants

35. — to which adults are very sensitive.

- A) Babies cry an average 4,000 times before the age of two
- B) Crying is an alarm signal that attracts the parent
- C) Crying and laughing are actually very close
- D) The therapeutic benefits of crying cannot be ignored
- E) Babies cry in a pitch

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. Hiç bir ilaç firması yüz bin kişide bir kişiyi etkileyen bir hastalığın tedavisi için ilaçlara yüklü yatırım yapmaya istekli değildir.

- A) One can't expect a pharmaceutical company to be willing to develop drugs for the treatment of a disease which affects only one in a hundred thousand people.
- B) No pharmaceutical company is willing to invest heavily in drugs for the treatment of a disease which affects only one in a hundred thousand people.
- C) Drugs to treat a disease that affects only one in a hundred thousand people are of no interest to any pharmaceutical company.
- D) There are no pharmaceutical companies that are willing to invest heavily in the development of drugs to treat a condition that is present in one in every hundred thousand people.
- E) If the condition occurs in only one in a hundred thousand people, no pharmaceutical company is prepared to invest in the development of drugs to control it.

37. Son araştırmalar kolesterol düşürücü bazı ilaçların aynı zamanda zihnin çalışmasını geliştirebildiğini ve Alzheimer'i önlemeye yardımcı olabileceğini gösteriyor.

- A) Recent research shows that in the management of Alzheimer's such cholesterol lowering drugs can be useful in preventing mental deterioration.
- B) It is clear from some recent research that various cholesterol-lowering drugs also assist mental functioning and help to prevent Alzheimer's.
- C) Several recent research projects suggest that these cholesterol-lowering drugs also aid mental functioning even in association with Alzheimer's.
- D) Recent research shows that certain cholesterol-lowering drugs are useful in the treatment of Alzheimer's to prevent mental deterioration.
- E) Recent research shows that some cholesterol-lowering drugs might also improve mental functioning and help to prevent Alzheimer's.

**38. 1952'de yaklaşık 4,000 Londralı, akciğerlerinin iç yüzünü iltihaplandıran duman parçacıklarını ve asit karışımını solumaları sonucu bronşitten öldü.**

- A) Nearly 4,000 Londoners died of bronchitis in 1952 because the air was a concoction of smoke particles and acid which inflamed the lining of their lungs.
- B) In 1952, about 4,000 Londoners died of bronchitis as a result of inhaling a concoction of smoke particles and acid which inflamed the lining of their lungs.
- C) In London, in 1952, the air was so polluted with smoke particles and acid that there were 4,000 deaths from bronchitis resulting from inflammation of the lungs.
- D) Around 4,000 people died of bronchitis in London in 1952, because their lungs had been poisoned by a mixture of smoke particles and acid as they were breathing in.
- E) The deaths of more than 4,000 Londoners from bronchitis in 1952, were brought about by the inflammation of their lungs caused by the mixture of smoke particles and acid that they were breathing in.

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

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

**39. The mitochondria are composed of membranes that are intricately folded and bear thousands of highly organised sets of enzymes on their inner and outer surfaces.**

- A) Mitokondriyumlar, karmaşık biçimde katlanmış zarlardan oluşurlar ve iç ve dış yüzeylerinde son derece düzenli binlerce enzim kümesi taşırlar.
- B) Karmaşık bir yapıya sahip zarlardan oluşan mitokondriyumlar, iç ve dış yüzeylerinde çok iyi gruplanmış binlerce enzim içermektedir.
- C) Karmaşık bir yapı içeren zarların oluşturduğu mitokondriyumların iç ve dış yüzeylerinde, son derece iyi dizilmiş binlerce enzim öbeği bulunmaktadır.
- D) İç ve dış yüzeylerinde binlerce iyi düzenlenmiş enzim öbekleri içeren mitokondriyumlar, son derece karmaşık bir şekilde katlanmış zarlardan oluşmaktadır.
- E) Mitokondriyumlar, karmaşık olarak katlanmış zarlar içerirler ve iç ve dış yüzeylerinde kümelenmiş binlerce düzenli enzim grubu taşırlar.

**40. In addition to urine, water is given off by the lungs as vapour and by the skin as sweat.**

- A) Su, yalnızca idrarla değil, akciğerlerden buhar ve ciltten ter olarak da atılabilir.
- B) Sıvı olarak idrarla ve ciltten terle atılan su, akciğerlerden de buhar olarak atılır.
- C) Su, idrara ek olarak, akciğerlerden buhar ve ciltten ter olarak atılır.
- D) Su, ya sıvı olarak idrarla ve ciltten terle ya da buhar olarak akciğerlerden atılır.
- E) Akciğerlerden buhar ve ciltten ter olarak atılan su, ayrıca idrar şeklinde de atılır.

**41. A family history of a disease is a powerful indicator of a person's tendency to contract that disease.**

- A) Kişinin bir hastalığa yakalanma eğilimi, güçlü bir gösterge olan aile öyküsünden anlaşılabilir.
- B) Bir kişinin bir hastalığa yakalanma ihtimali bakımından, aile öyküsü çok güçlü bir göstergedir.
- C) Kişinin bir hastalığa yakalanma olasılığı, o hastalıkla ilgili aile öyküsünden kolayca belirlenebilir.
- D) Bir hastalığa ilişkin aile öyküsü, kişinin o hastalığa yakalanma eğilimi için güçlü bir göstergedir.
- E) Kişinin bir hastalığa yakalanma eğiliminin en güçlü göstergesi aile öyküsüdür.

**42. - 46. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda, anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.**

**Başlangıç saati : 10:20**  
**Bitiş saati : 10:30**  
**Toplam süre : 10 dakika**

**42. (I) The popular belief that coffee is bad for the teeth is apparently wrong. (II) It may, in fact, do some good. (III) New research indicates that coffee might help to prevent cavities thanks to antibacterial elements that work against certain microorganisms. (IV) The method of roasting the beans, however, may affect them adversely. (V) Among these is Streptococcus mutants, a major cause of dental caries.**

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

43. (I) Nowadays many more patients suffering from an infectious disease can be managed at home. (II) Antibacterial drugs, improvement in nutrition, in housing and in the general standard of living have all contributed to a reduction in the need for admission to hospital. (III) The presence of fever in a patient does not necessarily prove that he or she is suffering from an infection. (IV) However, management in hospital may still be required because of the severity of the illness. (V) Inconvenient home conditions may also make it desirable.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

44. (I) Foods rich in complex carbohydrates tend to be low in fat and added sugar. (II) They can, therefore, promote weight loss by providing less energy per bite. (III) They also provide satiety and delay hunger. (IV) Indeed, several studies show that people who eat a high carbohydrate breakfast take in fewer calories at later meals than people who eat low-fibre breakfasts. (V) So dietary fibres enhance the health of the large intestine.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

45. (I) The treatment of diseases of the skin is particularly complex. (II) Since the skin is the frontier between the patient and the environment, it is subject to influences from within and without. (III) Eczema is by far the most prevalent of the skin disorders. (IV) It is, therefore, necessary in considering skin disease to pay attention to the physical and emotional influences of the environment. (V) It is equally important to take into consideration the emotional and physical state of the patient.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

46. (I) Whatever its origin, severe tetany should be treated immediately by an intravenous injection. (II) This should be given slowly over the course of 5 to 10 minutes, and should be repeated as often as necessary to relieve recurrent severe cramp. (III) It should be noted that each injection provides a dose of 180 mg only of calcium. (IV) Acute parathyroid insufficiency with tetany may occur as an emergency after removal of a parathyroid tumour. (V) The need for repeated injections will depend upon the severity of the tetany, the extent of the calcium deficit and the efficacy of other corrective measures.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

47. - 51. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmında söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:30  
Bitiş saati : 10:40  
Toplam süre : 10 dakika

47. Pam : What's "kwashiorkor"?

Nellie : It is an acute form of protein energy malnutrition.

Pam : —

Nellie : Arms and legs like matchsticks and a swollen belly.

- A) Is it easy to diagnose?  
B) Is there any special age group for it?  
C) How can it be treated?  
D) Is it confined to the Third-World countries?  
E) What are the symptoms?

48. Pat : You are never still for a moment, so you ought to drink more water.

Louise : —

Pat : But that's not often enough. Physical exercise blunts the thirst mechanism.

Louise : Does it really? I didn't know that.

- A) So everyone says. But it doesn't seem necessary.  
B) I know I ought to. But I keep forgetting.  
C) Why do you say that? I drink whenever I feel thirsty.  
D) I prefer fruit juice, and I drink plenty of that.  
E) I get all the liquid I need everyday in coffee and tea!

49. Mrs. Jones : I hear your mother has been taken into hospital.

Mrs. Farley: Yes. She developed broncho-pneumonia and the doctor felt it was advisable.

Mrs. Jones : —

Mrs. Farley: Something like that. As she's elderly he said there might be complications that could only be dealt with adequately in a hospital.

- A) I suppose they thought she might need oxygen.  
B) A lot of elderly people refuse to go into hospital.  
C) It would probably have been far better for her to have stayed at home.  
D) When my mother was ill, I looked after her at home and there were no complications.  
E) At this time of year, such a lot of elderly people get problems of this nature.

50. Mother : I think the child has anaemia.

Doctor : ——

Mother : Well, look at his face; he's so pale.

Doctor : True. But the facial appearance may be misleading.

- A) Is he easily fatigued?
- B) What grounds do you have for saying that?
- C) How long has this been going on?
- D) I think we'd better check the haemoglobin level.
- E) Possibly. See he eats plenty of meat, eggs and green vegetables.

51. Jane : If I use the contraceptive pill now, will it hinder my chances of conceiving at a later date?

Doctor : ——

Jane : Really?

Doctor : Yes. Recent studies show that women who have been on the pill conceive quicker than those who haven't.

- A) Oh no. Quite the opposite.
- B) Many other factors are involved such as smoking.
- C) I don't think so; and besides there are many ways to boost fertility.
- D) Do you really? I don't know what he really intends to achieve.
- E) Age is another relevant constituent that has to be taken into consideration.

52. - 56. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:40

Bitiş saati : 10:55

Toplam süre : 15 dakika

52. Vitamin D deprivation looks likely to prove a significant factor in schizophrenia. —— . In many, if not all, cases, a genetic disposition also seems to be involved. And there is evidence that other triggers, such as maternal viral infections, may play a role.

- A) This looks like a disparate collection of facts
- B) Yes, unlike these, vitamin D deficiency is easily dealt with
- C) Sunlight is admittedly an important source of Vitamin D
- D) It is certainly not, however, the whole cause
- E) Both of these anatomical changes can be observed in schizophrenia

53. Researchers at the University of Michigan carried out tests on a group of healthy people who were exposed to pollution equivalent to that experienced on a busy roadside. —— . Such blood vessel constriction will be especially serious among people who have, or are at risk of heart disease.

- A) High levels of smog and soot may also increase the risk of cardiovascular problems
- B) Researchers have finally come close to finding a possible explanation for the link
- C) There is apparently a link between air pollution and deaths from heart attacks
- D) Car exhaust fumes are one of the major sources of air pollution
- E) Tests showed that their blood vessels had narrowed by two to four percent

**54. The connections between brain cells double the size of an infant's brain in the first two years of an infant's life. These connections develop in response to how we experience our environment. — . It's therefore absolutely clear how critical early love and stimulation are to the newborn child.**

- A) So chaotic childhood environments have thus led to disruptive tendencies in later life
- B) The damage that stimulus deprivation causes among young children needs to be more widely known
- C) They are also what give rise to our senses of self
- D) Learning disabilities are similarly related to a lack of stimulation
- E) Alcoholism is, in many cases, related to a childhood spent in a constant state of anxiety

**55. One sign of sleep deprivation is requiring an alarm clock to wake up. — . Well-rested people drop off in 10 to 15 minutes. A third clue is napping at will.**

- A) Another is falling asleep within 5 minutes after going to bed
- B) When people get enough rest, they remain awake whatever the provocation
- C) Moreover, lack of sleep makes people irritable
- D) Most people sleep longer at weekends
- E) Inadequate sleep is a major factor in human error

**56. J. T. Clover was another leading British anaesthetist. He perfected the well-known Clover's inhaler, which embodied the rebreathing principle. — . Further, a nitrous oxide-ether sequence was also possible with this apparatus.**

- A) The gas is a potent narcotic and can be given with a high percentage of oxygen
- B) The beginning of the 20th century marked the start of modern anaesthesia
- C) All of the "big four" anaesthetics used in the 19th century, had, however, certain disadvantages
- D) It also permitted a rapid onset of anaesthesia with a gradually increasing vapour concentration
- E) It should have been possible to alter the proportions of the gases used

**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  
yanıtlayınız.

An antibiotic that removes metals from the brain is emerging as a prime candidate for treating Alzheimer's. This boosts a controversial theory that blames the accumulation of metals, rather than the formation of insoluble plaques, for the disease's characteristic mental deterioration. The antibiotic, clioquinol, binds to copper and zinc, and is small enough to get into the brain. It is no longer manufactured but was last used in the 1970s to treat intestinal infections. Now, in various medical schools, efforts are being made to resurrect the drug to treat Alzheimer's.

57. According to the passage, the reason for the characteristic decline in mental capacity occurring in those with Alzheimer's — .

- A) has so far aroused little interest
- B) is definitely due to the formation of insoluble plaques
- C) has at last been agreed on
- D) is still under debate
- E) can be safely ignored

58. According to the passage, if it is the accumulation of metals in the brain that gives rise to mental deterioration in Alzheimer's, — .

- A) and not the formation of insoluble plaques, then there seems, at present, to be no cure for the condition
- B) then the antibiotic clioquinol has a good chance of proving effective in the treatment of this disease
- C) then there are several ways by which a cure can be effected
- D) rather than the formation of insoluble plaques, then the next step is to ascertain which metals
- E) then the management of the condition should be radically changed

59. We learn from the passage that clioquinol — .

- A) has only recently come back onto the market
- B) is an antibiotic with numerous uses
- C) was first manufactured in the early 1970s
- D) can combine with certain metals
- E) has always been a highly controversial drug

60. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Some 54 million Americans have disabilities and that number has been increasing. It includes more than 10 million children with developmental disabilities - a number accentuated by the fact that 50 percent of children with disabilities are not identified until school age. Early identification of developmental disabilities is crucial, as it has been shown to improve outcomes. A good example of this is autism, where early identification and treatment can lead a child to impressive gains in communication, social skills and learning. It's also clear that having a developmental disability puts one at risk for secondary conditions. The lack of recreational opportunities, for example, can lead to the development of obesity as well as withdrawal, depression and isolation. Again, early identification can help prevent these problems.

60. We understand from the passage that, in the case of children, — .

- A) poor social skills and depression are the most common of the developmental disabilities
- B) the disabilities of them spring from the lack of recreational opportunities
- C) with two or more disabilities, it is almost impossible to give them any help at all
- D) but not of adults, obesity is usually a primary disability
- E) the disabilities of half of them go unnoticed until they start school

61. It is clear from the passage that, if a child is to be helped to overcome a developmental disability, — .

- A) this should start as soon as he goes to school
- B) the sooner the help starts, the better
- C) he must not be allowed to feel different from anyone else
- D) group therapy should be considered
- E) the first step must be the improvement of communication skills

62. The passage makes the point that one developmental disability — .

- A) is often cancelled out by some special skill or talent
- B) that is especially difficult to treat is autism
- C) is often likely to give rise to one or more other disabilities
- D) seems to characterise a great many families
- E) can sometimes be more difficult to treat than two

63. - 65. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Artificial sweeteners permit people to keep their sugar and energy intakes down, yet still enjoy the delicious sweet tastes of their favourite foods and beverages. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved the use of four artificial sweeteners - saccharin, aspartame, acesulfame potassium (acesulfame-K) and sucralose. Two others have petitioned the FDA and are awaiting approval - alitame and cyclamate. Saccharin, acesulfame-K and sucralose are not metabolised in the body; they pass through the kidneys unchanged. In contrast, the body digests aspartame as a protein. In fact, aspartame is technically classified as a nutritive sweetener because it yields energy; but for all practical purposes, that energy is negligible. Some consumers have challenged the safety of using artificial sweeteners. Considering that all compounds are toxic at some dose, it is hardly surprising that large doses of artificial sweeteners (or their components or metabolic by-products) have toxic effects. The question to ask is whether their ingestion is safe for human beings in quantities people normally use (and potentially abuse). The answer is yes, except in the cases of aspartame, which may present a problem for certain people and so carries a warning on its label.

63. One difference between saccharin and aspartame that is pointed out in the passage is that the former — .

- A) is not metabolised in the body whereas the latter is
- B) has been approved by the FDA but the latter hasn't
- C) is digested in the body, the latter is not
- D) is more often taken in large quantities than the latter is
- E) carries a warning label, but the latter does not

64. We understand from the passage that artificial sweeteners — .

- A) are not likely to get the approval of FDA
- B) produce fewer toxic effects than the majority of other compounds
- C) have toxic effects if taken in extremely large amounts
- D) have a considerable nutritive value
- E) should always be used alongside the natural sugars

65. It is clear from the passage that the production and sale of artificial sweeteners — .

- A) actually induces people to eat far more than they should
- B) is rapidly increasing
- C) is frequently regarded as a threat to the health of us all
- D) should be discouraged
- E) is carefully controlled

66. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

An ulcer is an erosion of the top layer of cells from an area, such as the wall of the stomach or duodenum. This erosion leaves the underlying layers of cells unprotected and exposed to gastric juices. The erosion may proceed until the gastric juices reach the capillaries that feed the area, leading to bleeding, and reach the nerves, causing pain. If GI (gastro-intestinal) bleeding is excessive, iron deficiency may develop. If the erosion penetrates all the way through the GI lining, a life threatening infection can develop. Many people naively believe that an ulcer is caused by stress or spicy foods, but this is not the case - at least not at first. The stomach lining in a healthy person is well protected by its mucous coat. What, then, causes ulcers to form? Three major causes of ulcers have been identified: bacterial infection with *Helicobacter pylorie*, the use of certain anti-inflammatory drugs such as ibuprofen and naproxen, and disorders that cause excessive gastric acid secretion. People with ulcers caused by drugs should therefore discontinue their use. All treatment plans aim to relieve pain, heal the ulcer, and prevent recurrence.

66. It is clear from the passage that ulcers — .

- A) can be the result of the excessive secretion of gastric acid
- B) are an extremely common condition but people are not aware of them unless they become infected
- C) respond well to treatment with anti-inflammatory drugs
- D) may cause discomfort but need not be taken seriously
- E) appear more often in the lining of the duodenum than anywhere else

67. We learn from the passage that, in a healthy person, the stomach lining is well protected — .

- A) but can nevertheless be harmed by antibiotics
- B) so food prepared with a lot of spices will not lead to ulcers
- C) so bacterial infection is very rare indeed
- D) but once erosion has occurred, the damage can never be repaired
- E) so bacterial infection cannot occur

68. As is explained in the passage, the treatment of an ulcer — .

- A) can best be effected by strict adherence to a diet
- B) is largely a matter of relieving pain
- C) is generally straightforward as long as there is no infection
- D) can easily be effected by a wide range of antibiotics
- E) varies according to its cause

69. - 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

**Cataracts are age-related thickening in the lenses of the eyes that impair vision. If not surgically removed, they ultimately lead to blindness. Cataracts occur even in well-nourished individuals as a result of ultraviolet light exposure, oxidative stress, injury, viral infections, toxic substances and genetic disorders. Many cataracts, however, are vaguely called senile cataracts - meaning "caused by ageing". In the United States, more than half of all adults of 65 and older have a cataract. Oxidative stress appears to play a significant role in the development of cataracts, and the antioxidant nutrients may help minimise the damage. Studies have reported an inverse relationship between cataracts and dietary intakes of vitamin C, vitamin E, and carotenoids. Taking supplements of vitamin C, and E seems to reduce the likelihood of developing age-related cataracts.**

**69. As is pointed out in the passage, adults of 65 and over commonly develop cataracts — .**

- A) as a result of genetic disorders
- B) but only if they are under-nourished
- C) which, if left untreated, eventually result in blindness
- D) of a type that do not require surgical removal
- E) which must be surgically removed, preferably before they start to impair vision

**70. According to the passage, in the development of cataracts — .**

- A) one important factor appears to be oxidative stress
- B) there is always a combination of several factors
- C) age is generally one of the least important factors
- D) risk factors include carotenoids
- E) exposure to ultraviolet light is the primary cause

**71. We understand from the passage that vitamin C and vitamin E — .**

- A) will ensure that a second cataract does not form
- B) probably give some protection against visual loss
- C) cannot serve as antioxidants in the elderly
- D) are especially effective in the control of cataracts arising out of genetic disorders
- E) are more effective than carotenoids in the control of oxidative stress

72. - 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The treatment of hypochondriasis has traditionally been difficult. Where it is secondary to another condition, it usually resolves with treatment of the primary disorder. For example, hypochondriasis, which is secondary to depression is successfully treated. Recognition and early diagnosis are important. Reassurance, combined with a serious appraisal of symptoms and an explanation of psychological factors may then be effective. It is not enough simply to tell the patient that there is nothing wrong. It is important to acknowledge the patient's distress and provide an alternative model, introducing psychological factors. A dismissive attitude that "it is all in your head" is counterproductive. Management regimes based on regular brief appointments with one key doctor, and avoiding admission to the hospital are useful. They have been found to improve physical functioning greatly and cut costs on investigations and hospital admissions by one third.

72. As it is pointed out in the passage, when hypochondriasis is a secondary condition, — .

- A) hospital treatment is usually called for
- B) it may become increasingly serious when a primary disorder yields to treatment
- C) it is harder to treat than when it is a primary one
- D) it can be disregarded altogether
- E) it is likely to clear up of its own accord when the primary one has been successfully treated

73. The passage suggests that a patient with hypochondriasis — .

- A) can be convinced that he is in good health if a number of tests are taken, all with positive findings
- B) should be told quite sharply that there is nothing in the least wrong with him
- C) needs, above all, to feel that someone understands his needs
- D) has usually never been seriously ill
- E) is really craving attention and is not genuinely distressed

74. We understand from the passage that, in the management of hypochondriasis — .

- A) the patient must never be allowed to get depressed
- B) a spell in hospital should only be arranged in an emergency
- C) a patient should not receive too much sympathy
- D) frequent scheduled appointments with one particular doctor are usually helpful
- E) the possibility that the diagnosis may be erroneous must never be overlooked

75. - 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The birth of a younger infant whilst an older child is in the toddler of pre-school period is such a normal event that the proper handling of the situation should be regarded as an integral part of childcare. Put in its simplest terms, the problem is one of the older child being displaced by the new baby as the centre of attention and focus of his mother's affection. Such a displacement is inevitable, but its effects on the older child can either be helpful to his development (as when he accepts the baby with pleasure into his family circle and so takes a step forward from the egotism of babyhood) or harmful when jealousy predominates over any pleasure in having a brother or sister and the child becomes hostile to his mother and more demanding of her attention, returning to many of the practices of babyhood which he had outgrown. Thus, a child of three or four may demand to sleep in his old cradle, to take milk from the bottle or breast, to be constantly carried, or may restart wetting the bed. Any or all of these symptoms may appear transiently in a child who subsequently adapts well to the new situation, but when they persist they indicate that the child is receiving less attention than he needs.

75. According to the passage, when a new baby in the family becomes as the centre of the mother's attention, the older child — .

- A) will also shower him with attention
- B) is likely to feel he has been displaced and react accordingly
- C) usually welcomes him warmly into the family circle
- D) is usually terribly pleased at first, but later doubts start to develop
- E) will generally be delighted with the new member of family if he has been sensibly prepared for his coming

76. It is clear from the passage that the arrival of a new baby into a family — .

- A) invariably makes an older child feel unloved and unwanted
- B) invariably makes the first child exceedingly jealous
- C) results in the older one automatically reverting to baby ways
- D) may have a positive effect or a negative one on the development of the older child
- E) is sure to be a joyful event for the older child

77. We understand from the passage that many children react with some degree of jealousy when there is a new baby — .

- A) but this need not be taken seriously
- B) and this gradually intensifies as months go by
- C) but this phase soon passes if the child is receiving adequate love and attention
- D) and one sign is a rapid advance forward in social skills
- E) but this could have been avoided if the child had been better prepared for the event

78. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Morphine, which is given as a painkiller to many people with cancer, might stimulate the growth of tumours, say researchers in the US. Their worrying findings have been questioned by others in the field, but all agree that further studies are urgently needed to settle the issue. In test-tube experiments and in mice, Kalpna Gupta and her colleagues found that morphine encourages the growth of blood vessels, known as angiogenesis. The increased blood supply accelerated the growth of breast tumours in mice. Although the researchers have not yet looked for this effect in people, Gupta warns that morphine could be harmful for patients with any form of solid tumour that depends on a healthy blood supply. She stresses that nobody should yet consider altering their use of morphine because of her findings. "But clinical studies must be done," she says.

78. According to the passage, some research findings concerning morphine — .

- A) suggest that morphine may cause tumours to grow at an increased rate
- B) have resulted in widespread disuse of morphine in the treatment of cancer patients
- C) have failed to find any link between it and tumour growth
- D) and tumour growth have been discounted by the medical profession at large
- E) have shown conclusively that morphine shouldn't be administered to cancer patients

79. We conclude from the passage that there is some strong evidence to suggest that — .

- A) Gupta's clinical studies did not correlate with her laboratory one
- B) the rate of all tumour growth depends largely on the richness of the blood supply
- C) morphine is being used less than formerly in the treatment of cancer patients
- D) morphine caused breast cancer to develop in the mice Gupta was experimenting on
- E) morphine assists the growth of blood vessels

80. According to the passage, Gupta implies that the use of morphine as a pain killer in the treatment of cancer patients — .

- A) should immediately be abandoned
- B) must be banned at once
- C) will inevitably accelerate tumour growth
- D) may in the long-term worsen the condition of cancer patients
- E) should not necessarily pose any threat unless the patient has a solid tumour

**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 - 3  
CEVAP ANAHTARI

Kitapçık Türü :  A  B

1.  A  B  C  D  E  
2.  A  B  C  D  E  
3.  A  B  C  D  E  
4.  A  B  C  D  E  
5.  A  B  C  D  E  
6.  A  B  C  D  E  
7.  A  B  C  D  E  
8.  A  B  C  D  E  
9.  A  B  C  D  E  
10.  A  B  C  D  E  
11.  A  B  C  D  E  
12.  A  B  C  D  E  
13.  A  B  C  D  E  
14.  A  B  C  D  E  
15.  A  B  C  D  E  
16.  A  B  C  D  E  
17.  A  B  C  D  E  
18.  A  B  C  D  E  
19.  A  B  C  D  E  
20.  A  B  C  D  E  
21.  A  B  C  D  E  
22.  A  B  C  D  E  
23.  A  B  C  D  E  
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25.  A  B  C  D  E  
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100.  A  B  C  D  E

**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI  
SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 3  
YABANCI KELİMELER**

- Soru 2. **the course of history** = tarihin akışı
- Soru 3. **supplement** = ek, tamamlayıcı şey, **additive**  
**warrant** = izin vermek, garanti etmek, ruhsat vermek, **permit, approve, guarantee**
- Soru 4. **beam** = ışın  
**incision** = kesi, yarma, **cut**
- Soru 5. **mount** = tırmanmak, yükselmek, artmak, **climb, rise, ascend**, zıt anl. = descend, fall
- Soru 6. **novel** = yeni, yeni çıkmış, orijinal, **original, fresh, unique**, zıt anl. = old, traditional  
**within reach** = ulaşılabilir, **available, attainable**, zıt anl. = remote, distant
- Soru 7. **belly** = karın, **abdomen**  
**countless** = sayısız, **innumerable, myriad**, zıt anl. = few, limited  
**swollen** = şiş, şişmiş, **distended**  
**malnutrition** = kötü beslenme, beslenme bozukluğu
- Soru 8. **sibling** = kardeş
- Soru 9. **lead exposure** = kurşunla temas  
**impairment** = bozma, zayıflatma, **harm, damage**, zıt anl. = repair, improvement  
**awareness** = farkındalık, farkında olma, **perception, recognition**, zıt anl. = unawareness
- Soru 11. **annual** = yıllık, yılda bir yapılan, **yearly**  
**facilitate** = kolaylaştırmak, (fizyoloji) bir şeyin olma ihtimalini arttırmak, **alleviate, help**, zıt anl. = worsen, hamper, impede
- Soru 12. **hypothermia** = vücut ısısında düşme, vücutta düşük ısı
- Soru 13. **insert** = sokmak, (arasına) koymak  
**remedy** = çare, ilaç, deva, **cure, relief**
- Soru 14. **inflation** = (bir şeyin) hava ile dolması, şişme  
**deflation** = (bir şeyin) havasının boşalması, sönme  
**property** = özellik, **characteristic, feature**  
**impulsive** = tepisel, **instinctive, emotional**, zıt anl. = thoughtful, cautious  
**intrinsic** = kendine özgü, kendi tabiatında olan, **peculiar, innate**, zıt anl. = acquired  
**optional** = isteğe bağlı, seçmeli, **free, voluntary**, zıt anl. = obligatory, compulsory
- Soru 15. **pulse** = nabız  
**remotely** = uzaktan, **from a distance**, zıt anl. = closely  
**proportionally** = orantılı (olarak), **relatively**
- Soru 16. **prognosis** = prognoz (bir hastalığın süresi ve gelişimi hakkında tahmin)  
**urge** = (birisini bir şey yapmaya) teşvik etmek, kışkırtmak, **encourage, incite**, zıt anl. = discourage, deter  
**discourage** = cesaretini/hevesini kırmak, gözünü korkutmak, **deter, dissuade**, zıt anl. = urge, encourage

- Soru 17. **priority** = öncelik, **precedence**  
**light up** = aydınlatmak, aydınlanmak, **illuminate**, **brighten**, zıt anl. = darken, fade  
**look up** = 1) iyileşmek, düzelmek, **improve**; 2) (sözlükte, kitapta vs. bir şey) aramak, **search**  
**make do (with)** = — ile yetinmek/ıdare etmek, **subsist**, **get by**  
**point out** = (bir şeye) dikkat çekmek, **call attention**, **indicate**, **bring up**  
**rank high** = üstlerde olmak, (sıralamada) yukarıda olmak
- Soru 18. **recovery** = iyileşme, telafi, yeniden elde etme, **cure**, **remedy**, **retrieval**, zıt anl. = deterioration  
**work out** = (plan, proje vs.) başarmak, iyi sonuçlandırmak, (bir sorunu) çözmek, **accomplish**, **solve**, zıt anl. = fail, miss  
**put out** = söndürmek, sinirlendirmek, **extinguish**, **upset**  
**turn in** = teslim etmek, **hand in**, **deliver**  
**bring through** = birinin (bir hastalığı, zor durumu vs.) atlatmasını sağlamak, **save**, **pull through**  
**take over** = (yönetimi, nöbeti vs.) devralmak, egemen olmak, **assume**, **predominate**, zıt anl. = abandon, obey
- 19. - 23. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**  
**teens** = 13 ila 19. yaşlar
- Soru 19. **desperate** = umutsuz, ümitsiz, **hopeless**, zıt anl. = hopeful, promising
- Soru 21. **sensation** = duyu, duygu, duyarlık; heyecan uyandıran olay, sansasyon, **feeling**, **emotion**; **wonder**  
**sensitive** = duygulu; duyarlı, hassas, alıngan, **emotional**; **delicate**, zıt anl. = insensitive; thick-skinned  
**sensible** = mantıklı, akla uygun, akli başında, **realistic**, **rational**, zıt anl. = foolish  
**sensitivity** = duyarlılık, hassasiyet, **responsiveness**, zıt anl. = insensitivity  
**sensibility** = ayırt etme yetisi, duyarlılık, **keenness**, **sensitivity**
- Soru 23. **exceed** = geçmek, aşmak, **surpass**, be inferior, fall behind  
**deprive (of)** = yoksun bırakmak, mahrum etmek, **strip of**, zıt anl. = offer, supply
- Soru 24. **interpretation** = yorum, yorumlama, açıklama, **commentary**, **remark**  
**reveal** = göstermek, açığa vurmak, ortaya çıkarmak, **tell**, **show**, **disclose**, zıt anl. = conceal, hide  
**cancel** = sansür etmek  
**rid of** = —den kurtarmak, **free**, **relieve**  
**exhibit** = sergilemek, göstermek, ibraz etmek, **reveal**, **illustrate**, **present**, zıt anl. = conceal, cover, hide  
**orientate** = yönlendirmek, yöneltmek, alıştırmak, **familiarise**  
**xxx-orientated** = xxx odaklı
- Soru 25. **benefit (from)** = —den yarar/fayda sağlamak, yararlanmak, **capitalise**, **profit from**, zıt anl. = suffer  
**appreciate** = takdir etmek, değerini anlamak  
**breastfeeding** = emzirerek beslemek
- Soru 26. **leak** = sızmak, **seep**  
**split** = çatlak, yarmak, bölmek, **break up**, **come/pull apart**, zıt anl. = join  
**blockage** = tıkama, tıkanma, blokaj, **obstruction**, zıt anl. = release

- Soru 27. **spin** = dön(dür)mek, eğirmek, örmek, **turn, rotate**  
**to and fro** = bir yandan öbür yana, bir aşağı bir yukarı, **back and forth**  
**vibrate** = titre(t)mek, **shake**, zıt anl. = be still
- Soru 28. **spontaneous** = anında yapılan, kendiliğinden olan, spontane, **improvised, impulsive**,  
zıt anl. = forced, planned  
**marrow** = ilik, öz  
**deplete** = tüketmek, bitirmek, **exhaust, consume**, zıt anl. = add, restock  
**endanger** = tehlikeye düşürmek, riske atmak, **jeopardise, risk**, zıt anl. = save, aid
- Soru 29. **intracranial** = kafatası içinde bulunan
- Soru 30. **lucid** = kolay anlaşılır, açık, berrak, **obvious, clear, transparent**, zıt anl. = ambiguous  
**account** = 1) anlatım, **narrative**; 2) hesap  
**evolutionary** = evrimsel  
**survey** = anket, inceleme, genel bakış, **inquiry, scrutiny, scan, review**  
**accessible** = ulaşılabilir, yararlanılabilir, **available, usable**, zıt anl. = inaccessible, restricted  
**refreshingly** = canlandırıcı/diriltici/umut verici şekilde, **stimulatingly**, zıt anl. = exhaustingly  
**perspective** = perspektif, bakış açısı, **viewpoint, approach**
- Soru 31. **pick up** = 1) (başkasından bir alışkanlığı, hastalığı vs.) kapmak, **contract**, zıt anl. = infect, transmit; 2) (bir şeyi yerden ve genellikle elle) kaldırmak, **lift**  
**at fault** = suçlu, kabahatli, **in the wrong, guilty**, zıt anl. = innocent  
**a day out in the country** = dışarıda kırlarda geçirilen bir gün  
**undoubtedly** = şüphesiz/kuşkusuz bir şekilde, **unmistakably, convincingly**, zıt anl. = doubtfully, questionably  
**threat** = tehdit, **warning**
- Soru 32. **alleviate** = yatıştırmak, dindirmek, hafifletmek, azaltmak, **relieve, ease**, zıt anl. = intensify, aggravate  
**fall short of expectations** = beklenenden kısa sürmek  
**extinguish** = 1) öldürmek, yok etmek, **kill, eliminate**, zıt anl. = build, create; 2) söndürmek, **put out**, zıt anl. = ignite, light  
**reverse** = aksi, ters, geri, **opposite, contrary, backward**, zıt anl. = parallel, same, forward
- Soru 33. **aid** = yardım, **help, relief**  
**mood** = ruh hali  
**evidence** = kanıt, delil, iz, **proof, clue**  
**pleasurable** = zevkli, keyifli, **enjoyable, pleasant**, zıt anl. = mean, nasty  
**beneficial** = yararlı, hayırlı, **useful, helpful**, zıt anl. = useless, harmful  
**the absence of hope stands in the way of recovery** = umuttan yoksunluk iyileşme yolunda engel oluşturur
- Soru 34. **working** = işleme tarzı, **functioning**  
**conventional** = geleneksel, konvansiyonel  
**feasible** = (ekonomik olarak) yapılabilir, uygulanabilir, **beneficial, practicable, worthwhile**, zıt anl. = unfeasible, impractical  
**implant** = implantasyon (dikme, aşılama)
- Soru 35. **ignore** = aldırmamak, boş vermek, görmezden gelmek, **disregard, overlook**, zıt anl. = care for, notice  
**pitch** = ses tonu/perdesi

- Soru 42. **apparently** = görünüşe göre, belli ki, **evidently**  
**cavity** = (dişte) çürük, (genelde) oyuk  
**thanks to** = sayesinde, **owing to**  
**roast** = fırında pişirmek (et ve diğer yemekler için), kavurmak (kahve vs.)  
**bean** = fasulye, (kahve vs.) tanesi  
**adversely** = kötü bir şekilde, elverişsiz şartlarda, aleyhte, **negatively**, zıt anl. = positively  
**mutant** = mutasyona uğramış organizma  
**dental caries** = dişte çürüme
- Soru 43. **nutrition** = beslenme, **nourishment**  
**housing** = barınma, **habitation**  
**admission to hospital** = hastaneye kabul  
**presence** = varlık, (hazır) bulunma, **existence**, **attendance**, zıt anl. = absence  
**severity** = sertlik, şiddet, ciddiyet, **harshness**, **seriousness**  
**inconvenient** = uygunsuz, elverişsiz, zahmetli, müşkül, **awkward**, **inappropriate**, zıt anl. = convenient, appropriate  
**desirable** = arzulanır, çekici, cazip, **preferred**, **attractive**, zıt anl. = undesirable, unsuitable
- Soru 44. **rich in** = —ce zengin  
**tend** = eğiliminde olmak, **be apt**, **incline**  
**low in** = —ce fakir  
**bite** = ısırık, lokma  
**satiety** = doyum, doyunluk, **fullness**  
**delay** = geciktirmek, ertelemek, **hold up**  
**enhance** = artırmak, yükseltmek, çoğaltmak, geliştirmek, **increase**, **improve**, zıt anl. = decrease, weaken
- Soru 45. **frontier** = hudut, sınır, **boundary**  
**subject to** = tabi, maruz, **conditional**, **depending**  
**influences from within and without** = içerden ve dışardan gelen etkiler  
**prevalent** = 1) olagelen, yaygın, **common**, **current**, **widespread**, zıt anl. = rare, uncommon; 2) hüküm süren, etkin, **predominant**, **ruling**  
**take into consideration** = dikkate almak, göz önünde bulundurmak, **keep in mind**
- Soru 46. **tetanus** = tetanos  
**intravenous** = damar içi  
**relieve** = rahatlatmak, ferahlatmak, kurtarmak, nöbeti devralmak, **alleviate**, **comfort**, **rescue**, zıt anl. = aggravate, intensify  
**recurrent** = yinelenen, tekrarlayan, **repetitive**, zıt anl. = single, unique  
**insufficiency** = yetersizlik, eksiklik, **inadequacy**, **deficiency**, zıt anl. = sufficiency, amplitude  
**emergency** = acil durum, **urgency**  
**deficit** = açık, yetersizlik, **inadequacy**, **shortage**, zıt anl. = excess, surplus  
**efficacy** = etkinlik, yararlılık, istenilen etkiyi üretme güç veya kapasitesi, **effectiveness**, zıt anl. = inefficacy, inefficiency  
**corrective measure** = düzeltici/iyileştirici önlem
- Soru 47. **matchstick** = kibrit çöpü
- Soru 48. **still** = dingin, durgun, hareketsiz, sessiz, **calm**, **stable**, **silent**, zıt anl. = active  
**that's not often enough** = çoğunlukla bu yetersiz kalır  
**blunt** = köreltmek, etkisizleştirmek, **dull**, **disable**, zıt anl. = sharpen  
**thirst** = susama  
**keep forgetting** = hep/daima unutmak

- Soru 49. **advisable** = akıllıca, makul, doğru, **appropriate, sensible**, zıt anl. = improper, unwise  
**adequately** = yeterince, **enough, sufficiently**, zıt anl. = inadequately  
**problems of this nature** = bu türden/nitelikte sorunlar
- Soru 50. **pale** = soluk, uçuk renkli, donuk, **faint**, zıt anl. = dark, bright  
**facial** = yüze ait  
**appearance** = görünüş, görünüm, **image, feature**  
**misleading** = yanıltıcı, **deceptive**, true, actual  
**fatigue** = yormak, **tire**, zıt anl. = relax, rest  
**grounds** = gerekçe, dayanak, **basis, rationale**  
**see he eats plenty of meat, eggs and green vegetables** = yani o çokça et, yumurta ve yeşil sebze yer
- Soru 51. **hinder** = engellemek, **impede, obstruct**, zıt anl. = facilitate, help  
**conceiving** = gebe kalma, **pregnancy**  
**boost** = artırmak, yükseltmek, destek olmak, **improve, support**, zıt anl. = prevent, undermine  
**intend** = niyet etmek, tasarlamak, planlamak, **aim, plan**  
**constituent** = öge, unsur, **element, factor**, zıt anl. = aggregate, whole
- Soru 52. **deprivation** = yoksunluk, mahrumiyet, **lack**, zıt anl. = availability, surplus  
**schizophrenia** = şizofreni  
**disposition** = yaratılış, mizaç, tabiat, **temperament**  
**trigger** = tetik, tetikleyici şey  
**maternal** = anneliğe özgü, anne tarafından, **motherly**, zıt anl. = paternal  
**disparate** = farklı, apayrı, **different**, zıt anl. = alike  
**admittedly** = genel kabule göre, kuşkusuz, **confessedly**
- Soru 53. **equivalent (to)** = eşit, eşdeğer, **same, alike**, zıt anl. = different, unequal  
**constriction** = sıkma, büzme; boğaz, dar geçit, **contraction, shrinkage**, zıt anl. = expansion, swelling  
**smog** = kirli hava kütlesi, dumanlı sis  
**soot** = is, kurum  
**fumes** = kötü kokan gazlar
- Soru 54. **chaotic** = karmakarışık, düzensiz, **confused, disorganised**, zıt anl. = harmonious  
**disruptive** = aksatan, kargaşaya yol açan, **disorderly, troublesome, chaotic**, zıt anl. = disciplined  
**tendency** = eğilim, **inclination**  
**give rise to** = yol açmak, neden olmak, **bring about, produce**, zıt anl. = eradicate, destroy  
**constant** = devamlı, sürekli, sabit, **continuous, perpetual**, zıt anl. = temporary
- Soru 55. **well-rested** = iyi dinlenmiş  
**drop off** = uykuya dalmak, **fall asleep**  
**clue** = ipucu, **hint**  
**nap** = kestirmek, şekerleme yapmak  
**at will** = istendiğinde, istenilen zamanda; istendiği gibi, **as/when one wishes**  
**inadequate** = yetersiz, eksik, **insufficient**, zıt anl. = enough, ample
- Soru 56. **leading** = önde gelen, başlıca, **outstanding**, zıt anl. = secondary  
**inhaler** = solukla ciğerlere (narkoz vs.) verme aygıtı, zehirli gazlardan vs. korunma aygıtı  
**embody** = kapsamak, **include, combine**, zıt anl. = exclude, divide  
**sequence** = ardışıklık, birbiri ardına gelme, sıra, dizi

**potent** = güçlü, etkili, **strong, effective**, zıt anl. = weak, impotent  
**onset** = (bir şeyin) başlangıcı, ilk adım, hücum, saldırı, hamle, atılım, **beginning, start**, zıt anl. = end, termination  
**vapour** = buhar, buğu

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

**blame** = suçu (birinin) üstüne atmak, suçlamak, **accuse**, zıt anl. = acquit  
**accumulation** = birikme, birikinti  
**insoluble** = erimez, çözünmez  
**plaque** = plaka, diş taşı  
**deterioration** = kötüleşme, bozulma, **decline, worsening**, zıt anl. = enhancement, improvement  
**bind (to)** = bağla(n)mak, **fasten, attach**, zıt anl. = free, loosen  
**resurrect** = yeniden diriltmek/canlandırmak/ortaya çıkarmak, **revive**

Soru 57. **arouse** = uyandırmak, **activate, stir, wake**, zıt anl. = pacify  
**under debate** = tartışılmakta olan

Soru 58. **ascertain** = (araştırarak) tespit etmek, belirlemek, saptamak, **ensure, determine, verify**

Soru 59. **numerous** = çok, pek çok, **many, several**, zıt anl. = few  
**combine (with)** = birleşmek, **bind, unite**, zıt anl. = detach

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

**disability** = sakatlık, maluliyet, **handicap, invalidity**  
**accentuate** = vurgulamak, **emphasise, underline**  
**crucial** = can alıcı, kritik, çok önemli, **pivotal, vital**, zıt anl. = trivial  
**impressive** = (iyi yönde) etkileyici, **remarkable, striking**, zıt anl. = ordinary  
**secondary condition** = ikincil sağlık sorunu  
**recreational opportunity** = eğlenme fırsatı  
**withdrawal** = içine kapanma, çekilme, ayrılma, **alienation**, zıt anl. = friendliness

Soru 60. **spring from** = —den kaynaklanmak, **originate, emerge**  
**go unnoticed** = fark edilmeden kalmak

Soru 62. **cancel out** = ortadan kaldırmak, silip süpürmek, **offset, wipe out**

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

**keep down** = düşük düzeyde tutmak, **restrain, restrict**, zıt anl. = encourage  
**beverages** = alkolsüz içecekler  
**petition** = dilekçe vermek, başvurmak  
**nutritive** = besleyici  
**yield** = (sonuç, ürün vs.) vermek, (kar, kazanç) getirmek, **produce**  
**negligible** = önemsiz, değersiz, **insignificant, trivial**, zıt anl. = considerable  
**consumer** = tüketici  
**considering that** = — göz önüne alındığında, — dikkate alındığında  
**component** = öge, unsur, parça, eleman, cüz, **part, element, ingredient**, zıt anl. = whole  
**by-product** = yan ürün  
**ingestion** = yeme, ağızdan alma, **intake from the mouth**  
**abuse** = kötüye kullanmak, suiistimal etmek, **misuse, mistreat, spoil**, zıt anl. = defend, respect

Soru 63. **former** = önceki, eski, **previous, old**, zıt anl. = latter, future, next  
**latter** = sonraki, ikincisi, **latest, second**, zıt anl. = former, previous  
**approve** = onaylamak, **authorise, ratify**, zıt anl. = disapprove, deny, reject

Soru 64. **alongside** = yanında, **beside**

Soru 65. **induce** = neden olmak, sevk etmek, (bir şey yapmaya) ikna etmek, **activate**, **persuade**, zıt anl. = prevent

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

**erosion** = aşınma, erozyon, **attrition**, **deterioration**, zıt anl. = reinforcement

**underlie** = altında bulunmak/yatmak, asıl nedeni olmak, temelini oluşturmak

**proceed** = ilerlemek, devam etmek, **advance**, **continue**, zıt anl. = stop

**excessive** = aşırı miktarda, fazla, **too much**, **redundant**, zıt anl. = moderate, reasonable

**lining** = astar, iç kaplama

**threatening** = tehdit edici, **menacing**

**naively** = safça, **artlessly**, zıt anl. = deviously

**spicy** = baharatlı

**mucous coat** = bazı uzuvların iç yüzünü kaplayan salgılı zar, sümüksü örtü

**discontinue** = kesmek, durdurmak, yarıda bırakmak, vazgeçmek, **stop**, **cease**, zıt anl. = continue, proceed

**heal** = iyileştirmek, sağaltmak, **cure**

**recurrence** = yineleme, tekrarlama, **repetition**

Soru 66. **secretion** = salgılama, salgı

Soru 68. **effect** = yerine getirmek, gerçekleştirmek, başarmak, **carry out**, **actualise**, **perform**, zıt anl. = fail

**strict** = sert, katı, sıkı, kurallara tam olarak uyan, **tight**, **rigorous**, zıt anl. = lax, relaxed

**adherence** = bağlılık, yapışma, **dedication**, **obedience**, zıt anl. = disobedience

**straightforward** = 1) basit, kolay, **simple**, zıt anl. = complicated; 2) apaçık, gizlisi saklısı olmayan, açık sözlü, **candid**, zıt anl. = evasive

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

**thicken** = kalınlaşmak

**impair** = bozmak, zayıflatmak, **damage**, **hurt**, **weaken**, zıt anl. = enhance, improve

**ultimately** = sonunda, nihayet; esas olarak, **finally**; **fundamentally**

**well-nourished** = iyi beslenmiş, **well-fostered**, zıt anl. = ill-nourished

**oxidative stress** = oksidatif (oksijenli ortamda) baskı

**injury** = yara, hasar, **harm**, **damage**, **wound**

**vaguely** = tam anlamını vermeyecek şekilde, belli belirsiz, **ambiguously**, zıt anl. = clearly, explicitly

**senile** = bunak

**inverse** = ters, aksi, **opposite**, **contrary**, **reverse**

**likelihood** = olasılık, ihtimal, **possibility**, **chance**

Soru 69. **if left untreated** = tedavi edilmezse

Soru 71. **ensure** = garanti etmek, sağlamak, temin etmek, **secure**, **guarantee**

**arise from/out of** = meydana gelmek, çıkmak, **originate**, **emerge**

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

**hypochondriasis** = hastalık hastası olma durumu

**resolve** = 1) azalmak, iyiye gitmek, **recover**; 2) karar vermek, **decide**; 3) çözmek, **solve**

**recognition** = tanıma, farkında olma, **identification**

**reassurance** = (birinin) endişelerini gidermeye çalışma, **encouragement**

**appraisal** = değerlendirme, **assessment**, **evaluation**

**acknowledge** = (bir gerçeği) kabul etmek, **admit**, **recognise**, zıt anl. = deny, ignore  
**dismissive** = hafife alan, baştan savma, **uninterested**, zıt anl. = interested  
**counterproductive** = amaca hizmet etmeyen, ters etkisi olan  
**management regime** = yönetim sistemi  
**brief** = kısa, **short**  
**appointment** = randevu  
**by one third** = üçte bir oranında

Soru 72. **call for** = (bir şey) istemek, (bir şeyi) gerektirmek, **ask**, **require**  
**yield to** = teslim olmak, boyun eğmek, yenik düşmek, **submit**, **capitulate**, **succumb**  
**disregard** = hiçe saymak, boş vermek, aldırmamak, **ignore**, **overlook**, zıt anl. = consider, pay attention  
**clear up** = (hastalık) gidermek, geç(ir)mek, iyileş(tir)mek, **heal**, **cure**  
**of its own accord** = kendiliğinden, **by itself**

Soru 73. **sharply** = sertçe, **harshly**, **sternly**, zıt anl. = lightly, gently  
**that there is nothing in the least wrong with him** = en ufak bir rahatsızlığı bile olmadığı  
**craving attention** = ilgi çekmek istiyor  
**genuinely** = gerçekten, içtenlikle, **really**, **sincerely**

Soru 74. **spell** = süre, nöbet  
**scheduled** = programlanmış  
**erroneous** = yanlış, hatalı, **wrong**, **incorrect**, zıt anl. = right, correct  
**overlook** = dikkate almamak, gözden kaçırmak, **disregard**, **ignore**, **miss**, zıt anl. = notice, spot

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

**whilst** = —iken, —mekle birlikte, oysa, **while**  
**toddler** = yeni yürümeye başlayan çocuk  
**proper handling** = gereği gibi ele alma/halletme  
**integral** = bir bütünün ayrılmaz bir parçası olan, **essential**, **intrinsic**, zıt anl. = incidental  
**put in its simplest terms** = en basit anlatımla  
**displace** = yerini almak, yerinden etmek  
**affection** = şefkat, sevgi, **concern**, **love**, zıt anl. = hatred  
**inevitable** = kaçınılmaz, **unavoidable**, zıt anl. = avoidable, avertable  
**jealousy** = kıskançlık  
**predominate** = üstün olmak, hakim olmak  
**hostile** = düşman, düşmanca, saldırgan  
**demanding** = (çok çaba, ilgi vs.) isteyen, bekleyen  
**outgrow** = (büyüyünce) —den vazgeçmek, (yaşça) geride bırakmak  
**cradle** = beşik  
**wet** = ıslatmak, işemek  
**transiently** = gelip geçici olarak, **transitory**, zıt anl. = permanently  
**subsequently** = sonraları, daha sonra, **afterwards**, zıt anl. = previously  
**persist** = 1) (bir şeyde) ısrar etmek, inat etmek, **persevere**, zıt anl. = give up; 2) devam etmek, sürüp gitmek, **prevail**, zıt anl. = stop

Soru 75. **shower** = —e boğmak, yağdırmak  
**accordingly** = ona göre, öyle, bundan dolayı  
**be delighted with** = (bir şeye) çok sevinmek  
**sensibly** = mantıklı bir şekilde, akıllıca, **reasonably**, zıt anl. = foolishly

Soru 76. **invariably** = değişmez, şaşmaz bir şekilde, her zaman, **always**, zıt anl. = never  
**exceedingly** = fazlasıyla, son derece, **extremely**, zıt anl. = little, mildly  
**revert to** = —e geri gitmek, —e dönmek

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

**settle** = halletmek, çözmek, karara varmak, **conclude, resolve**

**accelerate** = hızlan(dır)mak, ivme kazandırmak, **speed up**, zıt anl. = retard

Soru 78. **disuse** = kullanmayı kesmek/bırakmak

**discount** = 1) önemsememek, küçümsemek, **disregard, minimise**, 2) indirim yapmak

**at large** = çoğu, çoğunluğu, **in general**

**conclusively** = kesin olarak, nihai olarak, **definitely, finally**, zıt anl. = questionably

Soru 80. **imply** = (dolaylı olarak) göstermek, —e işaret etmek, ima etmek, **indicate, suggest**  
**abandon** = terk etmek, bırakmak, vazgeçmek, **discontinue, stop**, zıt anl. = pursue, carry on

**ban** = yasaklamak, **forbid, inhibit**, zıt anl. = allow, permit

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

**inevitably** = kaçınılmaz bir şekilde, **unavoidably**, zıt anl. = avoidably

**worsen** = kötüleş(tir)mek, ağırlaş(tır)mak, **aggravate, deteriorate**, zıt anl. = relieve, ease, facilitate, alleviate

**pose** = yaratmak, oluşturmak, **put forward**

**threat** = tehdit