

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 4 A

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 - 4
CEVAP KAĞIDI**

Kitapçık Türü : A B

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ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 4

A

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. A spirometer can be used to — between obstructive and restrictive forms of lung disease.

- A) adjust
B) distinguish
C) indicate
D) interfere
E) induce

2. The liver receives a quarter of its blood — from the hepatic artery.

- A) substance
B) condition
C) supply
D) connection
E) sample

3. It has long been known that various micro-organisms exist in the atmosphere, but formerly scientists were not able to identify them — .

- A) indirectly
B) occasionally
C) potentially
D) accurately
E) perpetually

4. The reaction between amino acids and sugars is — for the colour and flavour of cooked food and occurs when other plant-based foods are fried, baked, roasted or toasted.

- A) responsible
B) dependent
C) convertible
D) avoidable
E) measurable

5. The first indications of anorexia nervosa are concern — body weight, even — those who are already thin.

- A) about / among
B) in / in
C) of / with
D) for / from
E) to / for

6. The findings that emerged — a survey conducted by The Sunday Times — eating habits were most disturbing.

- A) into / over
B) through / for
C) out of / from
D) over / into
E) from / on

7. The world of medicine changes so fast that it is impossible to — with most of the latest developments.

- A) look over
B) make do
C) look forward
D) bring forth
E) keep up

8. There are certain signs of improvement in his general condition, so the doctors feel he is going to — .

- A) break down
B) pull through
C) make up
D) bring off
E) clear out

9. — what was once believed, it is now generally agreed that marijuana use is far from benign.

- A) In case of
B) According to
C) Contrary to
D) Due to
E) As far as

10. — great advances are being made in the treatment and prevention of neurological conditions, there is still a long way to go.

- A) Until
B) Although
C) However
D) Whether
E) Since

11. The body is composed of many different types of cells, — with its own structure and function.

- A) each
B) the one
C) all
D) many
E) both

12. Pneumonia is an infection of the lungs — the lungs fill with fluid, leading to difficulty in breathing.

- A) which
B) in which
C) why
D) whereas
E) whether

13. His research focuses on the interrelationship between the upper and lower airways — on the development of new treatments for asthma.

- A) so far
B) if only
C) including
D) rather than
E) so much

14. There is now a real possibility of tropical diseases, such as malaria, — into northern countries by stowaway mosquitoes.

- A) to have been carried
- B) having carried
- C) to be carried
- D) being carried
- E) having been carried

15. The X-ray showed that the femur — in the socket but — up towards the outer edge.

- A) can't be centred / would slip
- B) isn't centred / will slip
- C) wasn't centred / had slipped
- D) hasn't been centred / would have slipped
- E) couldn't be centred / has slipped

16. If the prevalence of obesity — to rise at the present rate, some experts predict that by the year 2030, every adult in the US — overweight.

- A) continues / will be
- B) has continued / is
- C) continued / could have been
- D) is continuing / must be
- E) had continued / would have been

17. Although allergic disease itself — around throughout history, real advances in treating it — along until the late 19th century.

- A) is being / aren't coming
- B) is / don't come
- C) was / weren't coming
- D) had been / wouldn't come
- E) has been / didn't come

18. If women of childbearing age — just 0.4 milligram of folic acid per day before becoming pregnant, the incidence of spina bifida — by 50 to 75 per cent.

- A) have taken / might be reduced
- B) take / will have been reduced
- C) had taken / had been reduced
- D) took / could be reduced
- E) will take / is reduced

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

One should never forget that adverse drug reactions are common. Every drug has the (19) — to cause harm as well as do good. Whenever doctors consider prescribing a drug, they must weigh the possible risks (20) — the expected benefits. The use of a drug isn't justified (21) — the expected benefits outweigh the possible risks. Doctors must also consider the likely outcome of (22) — a drug. Likely benefits and risks can seldom be determined with mathematical (23) — .

19. A) condition B) experience
C) potential D) description
E) preference

20. A) over B) towards
C) through D) to
E) against

21. A) even B) whether
C) unless D) since
E) so

22. A) treating B) withdrawing
C) releasing D) relieving
E) withholding

23. A) implication B) decision
C) explanation D) precision
E) determination

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

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

24. The process — is a complex chain of events.

- A) by which an allergic reaction occurs
- B) which include many environmental factors
- C) as if repeated exposure results in an increased sensitivity
- D) when there is a worsening of the symptoms
- E) since it seems to occur in families

25. Blood vessel constriction due to air pollution causes most problems to people — .

- A) when the levels of pollution were on the increase
- B) whose car exhaust fumes were particularly polluted
- C) who have, or are at risk of, heart disease
- D) if their blood vessels narrowed by two to four per cent
- E) that they have cardiovascular problems

26. Following the success of this method of removing vascular blood clots in the leg, surgeons began to wonder — .

- A) if less traumatic techniques could be developed for other procedures too
- B) that a knee-to-pelvis incision was rarely necessary
- C) since this was really the beginning of less invasive surgery
- D) that a slender catheter could be inserted up the vessel
- E) as if patients were being subject to unnecessary pain

27. Schizophrenia is a mental disorder — .

- A) when the illness develops in later life
- B) which leads to profound changes in personality, behaviour and perception
- C) that modern treatment approaches through drugs and rehabilitation
- D) because it was characterised by delusions and hallucinations
- E) whether it is more common in males

28. Over the past decade, doctors have become increasingly concerned about — .

- A) even though natural sources pump 10 times as much particulate matter into the atmosphere as humans do
- B) that people with lung and heart disease are the most vulnerable
- C) whether heart disease and airborne pollution would have been deadly enemies
- D) how the tiniest particles in the air adversely affect health
- E) if hospital admissions for asthma and heart conditions start to go up

29. The colour of bone marrow changes from red to yellow — .

- A) when fine channels carried fewer blood vessels
- B) that it no longer produces red blood cells
- C) since it is a substance that is found inside the cavity of bones
- D) though the long bones of the limbs have a great density and strength
- E) as lipids start to accumulate

30. — unless infection complicates the process.

- A) In cases of abrasion, regeneration without scarring occurs promptly
- B) There is no perforation of the skin
- C) The margins of an incision are usually relatively clean
- D) The immediate margins of a laceration are frequently hemorrhagic and traumatised
- E) When contusions are superficial, bleeding is usually evident almost at once

31. — because it may atrophy in response to a certain type of serious stress.

- A) An atrophied hippocampus and PTSD go together
- B) Different parts of the brain can be damaged in such conditions
- C) We use the hippocampus to manage explicit, conscious memory
- D) This particular part of the brain has attracted a lot of attention recently
- E) Memory problems may arise from subtle microscopic conditions

32. — that delaying vaccines very often results in incomplete inoculation.

- A) Drug companies are working to eliminate thiomersol from vaccines
- B) Some people still claim that thiomersol in vaccines has not proved harmful
- C) It has been convincingly established
- D) The vaccine schedule can be modified
- E) The new vaccine is gradually becoming available everywhere

33. If autism is identified early, — .

- A) even so impairment of function would affect daily life
- B) a child can be helped to improve its communication skills
- C) the families still needed a lot of professional help
- D) new therapeutic methods would have been helpful
- E) it has been possible to treat it effectively

34. Though they were almost certain there was no threatening disease — .

- A) they decided to take a CT scan of the brain
- B) that combination of symptoms would have been alarming
- C) the operation has been scheduled for the day after tomorrow
- D) few similar cases have attracted so much attention
- E) the condition seems to be improving without any intervention

35. — until she had finished growing.

- A) Nobody knows the cause
- B) Clearly an operation won't be necessary
- C) It might be unwise to delay the operation
- D) A diagnosis of developmental dysplasia was made
- E) They decided not to operate

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

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

36. A recently-discovered drug, which is called a "molecular breaker", may reverse the ageing process by cracking sugar protein links when they form.

- A) Oluşabilecek şeker protein bağlarını kıran ve bu nedenle "molekül parçalayıcı" adı verilen yeni keşfedilmiş bir ilaç, yaşlanma sürecini durdurabilir.
- B) Oluşan şeker-protein bağlarını kırarak yaşlanma sürecini gerçekten yavaşlattığı için yeni keşfedilen bir ilaca "molekül parçalayıcı" adı verilmiştir.
- C) "Molekül parçalayıcı" adı verilen yeni keşfedilmiş bir ilaç, oluşabilecek şeker-protein bağlarını parçalamakta ve böylece gerçekten yaşlanma sürecini engelleyebilmektedir.
- D) "Molekül parçalayıcı" adı verilen yeni keşfedilmiş bir ilaç, şeker-protein bağlarını, bunlar oluşunca, kırarak yaşlanma sürecini tersine çevirebilir.
- E) Şeker-protein bağlarının oluşmasını engelleyen ve bu yüzden "molekül parçalayıcı" adını alan yeni keşfedilmiş bir ilaç, gerçekten, yaşlanma sürecini yavaşlatabilir.

37. Sugar is an essential source of energy, but once in circulation it can act as molecular glue.

- A) Dolaşımda bazen moleküler tutkal görevini gören şeker, temel bir enerji kaynağıdır.
- B) Şeker temel bir enerji kaynağıdır, ancak dolaşıma girince, moleküler tutkal görevini görebilir.
- C) Her ne kadar dolaşımda moleküler tutkal gibi hareket etse de şeker, aslında, bir enerji kaynağıdır.
- D) Aslında bir enerji kaynağı olan şeker, dolaşıma girer girmez moleküler tutkal görevini görebilir.
- E) Güçlü bir enerji kaynağı olarak şeker, dolaşım içinde, moleküler tutkal gibi hareket eder.

38. Studies have shown that amino-guanidine lowers diabetics' urine albumin and delays AGE-related damage to the retina.

- A) Araştırmalar, aminoguanidinin, şeker hastalarının idrar albüminini düşürdüğünü ve retinada AGE ilişkili hasarı geciktirdiğini göstermiştir.
- B) Araştırmalar, aminoguanidinin, şeker hastalığında idrar albüminini azalttığını ve retinada AGE hasarını engellediğini ortaya çıkarmıştır.
- C) Şeker hastalığında idrar albümininin düşürülmesi ve retinada AGE hasarının yok edilmesi için aminoguanidinin gerekliliği, araştırmalarla ortaya konmuştur.
- D) Araştırmalar, şeker hastalarında idrar albümininin düşürülmesinde ve retinada AGE hasarının engellenmesinde aminoguanidinin etkili olabileceğini göstermiştir.
- E) Aminoguanidinin, hem şeker hastalarında idrar albümininin azaltılması hem de AGE'ye bağlı olarak retina hasarının yok edilmesi bakımından etkili olduğu, araştırmalarla belirlenmiştir.

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. Ameliyat sonrasında, hasta öksürdüğü veya güldüğünde ya da sargıları değiştirildiğinde artabilen, genellikle aralıklı bir ağrı vardır.

- A) Following surgery, there is often intermittent pain which may increase when the patient coughs or laughs or when the dressings are changed.
- B) Intermittent pain often occurs in the post-operation period, particularly when the patient laughs or coughs or when the dressings are being changed.
- C) Pain is quite common after surgery, particularly when the patient laughs or coughs, and when the dressings are being changed.
- D) A certain amount of pain is to be expected after surgery, especially when the patient laughs or coughs or when the dressings are changed.
- E) In the post-operation period a certain amount of pain is to be expected when a patient laughs, coughs or has the dressings changed.

40. Araştırmacılar, kalbi ve kasları gençleştirebilen bir bileşik geliştirmiş olduklarını iddia etmektedirler.

- A) According to the researchers, the same compound can be used to rejuvenate heart and muscles.
- B) The research aims to develop a similar compound to rejuvenate the heart and muscles.
- C) Researchers claim to have developed a compound that might rejuvenate the heart and the muscles.
- D) Researchers have established the fact that the compound will rejuvenate the heart and the muscles.
- E) The research team has come up with a compound that might be able to rejuvenate heart and muscles.

41. Glokomda, drenaj kanalının esnekliğini arttırmak, göz içindeki basınç yükselmesini engelleyebilir.

- A) Unless the draining canal retains its elasticity, there will be a buildup of pressure in the eye in glaucoma.
- B) By increasing the elasticity of the draining canal in glaucoma one can reduce the pressure in the eye.
- C) In glaucoma, one has to prevent pressure from building up in the eye by increasing the elasticity of the draining canal.
- D) In order to stop a buildup of pressure in the eye in glaucoma, the draining canal has to be elastic.
- E) In glaucoma, increasing the elasticity of the draining canal can prevent the buildup of pressure in the eye.

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) Some German doctors have come up with a scoring system to rate patients' quality of life. (II) Their aim is to see how diseases develop even before symptoms have surfaced. (III) The rating is based on psychological factors. (IV) An optimistic outlook and a supportive family rate high. (V) Patients with high scores were found to cope better with distressing symptoms and were consequently more likely to survive an operation.

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

43. (I) Before a new drug can be approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for marketing in the US, it is subjected to rigorous studies in animals and humans. (II) Studies are conducted first on animals to gather information on drug kinetics, drug dynamics and safety. (III) The FDA may withdraw approval if new evidence indicates that a drug poses a significant hazard. (IV) Many drugs are rejected at this stage because they fail to demonstrate beneficial activity or are found to be too toxic. (V) If animal testing is successful, the drug is then studied in humans.

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

44. (I) French authorities have suspended trials of gene therapy after a boy contracted a disease similar to leukaemia. (II) The trials will not continue until a thorough investigation into the boy's illness has been carried out. (III) Eight other children had been undergoing gene therapy at the same hospital. (IV) Gene therapy is still in its early stages, so setbacks of this nature are to be expected. (V) Apparently, none of these children were suffering any ill effects.

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

45. (I) A recent study shows that high noise levels impair children's learning abilities. (II) In the study 326 children were assessed. (III) The children and their families were not informed about the trials. (IV) Of these, half lived near an airport, the rest in a quiet area. (V) The tests showed that noise interfered with reading abilities and with long-term memory.

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

46. (I) People who suffer from SAD (Seasonal Affective Disorder) become very depressed during the winter months. (II) Their depression appears to be the result of a decrease in the amount of sunlight they are exposed to. (III) Doctors theorise that decreased sunlight affects the production of melatonin and serotonin. (IV) Indeed, the Scandinavian countries have very high suicide rates. (V) Depression may result from the ensuing imbalance of these two substances in the body.

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. Researcher : Now I'm going to give you 1 minute in which to memorise a group of objects on a table.

Mary : —

Researcher : Two minutes later I'll ask you to look at them again and say if the positions of any of the objects have been changed.

Mary : All right, I'll have a try.

- A) That shouldn't be too difficult, How will you score me?
B) How many objects will there be?
C) Am I allowed to touch them or move them?
D) I'm not very good at memorising a list of things.
E) And then what will I be expected to do?

48. Pat : You ought to read this article, "Better Drugs from the Sea".

Joyce : —

Pat : I really don't know. I suppose there is some degree of exaggeration in the article.

Joyce : True. But the point that antibiotics aren't going to be of any use much longer certainly is quite true.

- A) I already have. I wonder if the sea really is the medicine chest of the future as it claims.
B) I didn't like it at all. I thought it was all too farfetched.
C) Really? Sally said that in her opinion it was just a lot of rubbish!
D) Yes, I suppose I should. But I'm not all that interested in drugs.
E) Give it to me then and I'll read it this evening.

49. Jim : **But the Prime Minister had two aims in mind when he decided to bring in the 35-hour week.**
- Brian : —
- Jim : **Yes. That was the immediate aim. He also believed we ought to be able to achieve a greater proportion of leisure time in our lives.**
- Brian : **A very commendable idea too!**
- A) And did he achieve either?
 B) The only one I can recall is the desire to cut unemployment.
 C) Perhaps the approaching elections influenced his policies.
 D) Most people didn't actually work more than 35 hours a week!
 E) Do you really think he was serious about this?

50. Mother : **Doctor, isn't it time this child began to walk?**
- Doctor : —
- Mother : **Oh yes! He's an expert at that!**
- Doctor : **And that probably accounts for the fact that he's a little on the late side when it comes to walking.**
- A) Not necessarily. Some start earlier, some later.
 B) Once he's walking he'll get into a lot more mischief!
 C) Don't try to hurry him! He's obviously a healthy little thing.
 D) He'll walk when he's ready to walk! He crawls well, doesn't he?
 E) Well, he's got lovely sturdy legs, so you've got nothing to worry about on that account.

51. Jo : **Why does the adolescent feel a need to conform to peer culture?**
- And : **There's no simple answer to that one. But basically it is the need to be liked.**
- Jo : —
- Andy : **Yes, it does. He needs a group to which he can relate so that he isn't alone.**
- A) Isn't all this pressure hard to cope with?
 B) Does conformity to peer culture make him feel safer?
 C) Well, what about parental pressure? Does this always conflict with peer pressure?
 D) Well, what is peer culture? Does it ever change?
 E) Don't adults also experience peer pressure?

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

Başlangıç saati : 10:40
 Bitiş saati : 10:55
 Toplam süre : 15 dakika

52. **Hospitals, with their warm, constant temperature and their immune-compromised patients, are ideal incubators for germs and prime hosts for outbreaks. — . These new super germs have multiplied inside thousands of hospitals.**
- A) Lapses in infection control, as well as overuse of antibiotics are producing new drug-resistant germs
 B) Sixteen per cent of patients' family members carry germs spread by the patient
 C) Fortunately, a great many germs remain inactive
 D) By the early 1950s it was already beginning to prove ineffective in many circumstances
 E) Staphylococcus bacteria are among the most common in a hospital
53. **The air we breathe is often dirty and contaminated with pollutants, particularly in urban areas. Air pollution consists of gases, liquids, or solids present in the atmosphere in levels high enough to harm humans and other organisms, as well as non-living materials. Although air pollutants can come from natural sources, human activities make a major contribution to global air pollution. — .**
- A) Of these, motor vehicles and industry are the main culprits
 B) All parts of a plant can be damaged by air pollution
 C) It should be noted that air pollution is not the only cause of short life-span in urban trees
 D) Trees provide a dramatic demonstration of the effect of air pollution on biological longevity
 E) Lungs, the organs of gas exchange in humans, are adversely affected by air pollution

54. Billions of useful bacteria colonise our guts, but because antibiotics are lethal to a whole range of microbes, drugs taken for a chest infection, for instance, kill off friendly bacteria too. — . But others can get serious infections because killing the good bacteria lets dangerous microbes gain a footing.

- A) The inclusion of an enzyme pill could protect the good bacteria
- B) In most people, this will cause nothing more than a bout of diarrhoea
- C) They are trying to ensure that antibiotics only destroy bacteria where necessary
- D) Most antibiotic is absorbed in the upper intestine and then passes into the blood stream
- E) The battle against antibiotic resistance is being hampered by inadequate analytical techniques

56. Peptic ulcers in infants and young children are difficult to diagnose, possibly because young children cannot describe their symptoms precisely. — . They may also be able to supply information about when it occurs and whether it is related to eating.

- A) If a peptic ulcer is suspected, a barium X-ray study can confirm the diagnosis
- B) School-aged children may be better able to indicate the location of the pain and describe it
- C) Many doctors prefer not to subject the child to the discomfort of diagnostic procedures
- D) Pain may awaken the child during the night
- E) It is not clear whether these bacteria actually cause the ulcer or just prevent it from healing

55. Spina bifida is one of the most common birth defects in the US. — . It can produce paralysis, mental retardation and a fluid buildup in the brain.

- A) The condition should have been diagnosed before birth
- B) Naturally, they were devastated when the diagnosis was made
- C) It is caused by the failure of the spine to close during the first month of pregnancy
- D) However, it is possible to operate on the foetus
- E) This means that the nerves in the exposed spinal cord are unprotected

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 4 soruyu
cevaplamak için toplam 10 dakika ayırınız.

57. - 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre
cevaplayınız.

What would conversation be like without hand gestures? Difficult, and in countries like Italy, perhaps unimaginable. It was her travels to Italy, in fact, that inspired Jana Iverson, a psychologist at the University of Chicago, to see whether we learn gesturing from others or if it is an innate part of speaking. She asked 24 children, 12 of whom had been blind from birth, to compare the amounts of water in two identical glasses, then compare them again after the water in one glass was poured into a dish. (The blind children explored the water and receptacles with their hands.) Asked how they arrived at an answer, both blind and sighted children used the same gestures as they spoke, including cupping one hand into a C shape and imitating the act of pouring. Blind children gestured even when talking to an experimenter they knew was blind. "The fact that someone who had never seen gestures before would gesture", says Iverson, "even to a partner who they know can't see, suggests that gesturing and speaking are tightly connected in some very fundamental way in our brains".

57. The passage puts forward the idea that ____ .

- A) gestures can help us to have an insight into a person's character
- B) the Italians, more than any other people in the world, rely on gestures to communicate
- C) blind children learn through touching rather than from hearing
- D) Iverson's experiments with blind children have been a breakthrough in psychology
- E) the relationship between gesturing and speaking has its basis in the brain

58. According to the passage, the psychologist Iverson ____ .

- A) worked with blind and sighted children to show that gesturing is a natural accompaniment to speaking
- B) was already involved in the study of blind people before her visit to Italy
- C) carried out a series of speech skills experiments at the University of Chicago
- D) specialised in the cognitive processes of the brain
- E) focussed on the behavioural patterns of children rather than of adults

59. According to the passage, one interesting fact that emerged in the course of Iverson's experiments with blind and sighted children was that, in a given situation, ____ .

- A) the children responded in a wide variety of ways
- B) the two groups used identical gestures to support what they were saying
- C) unlike the blind children, the sighted children showed no uniformity of response
- D) neither group made the gestures that had been expected
- E) the sighted children seemed to imitate the gestures of the blind children

60. As we understand from the passage, Iverson's observations in Italy ____ .

- A) confirmed her view that gesturing was related to national character
- B) convinced her that gesturing was independent of speaking
- C) encouraged her to continue her experiments with blind children
- D) led her to investigate whether gesturing is imitative or inborn
- E) suggested to her that gesturing could reduce the effectiveness of speaking

61. - 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Recent research in Canada suggests that our arteries may narrow slightly when we breathe in the sort of traffic pollutants found in urban areas during rush hour. The small restriction in blood flow may not cause a problem for healthy people, but it could be fatal for those with cardiovascular disease. Researchers from the University of Toronto asked healthy volunteers to inhale a mixture of ozone and particles less than 55 micrometres across for two hours. The width of their brachial artery, a large vessel in the arm, reduced by between 2 and 4%. Breathing ozone or particulates by themselves, or breathing filtered air, did not cause constriction. It is unclear how this effect occurs, but there can be no doubt that heart disease and airborne pollution are deadly allies. In the US, for example, the Environmental Protection Agency has estimated that air pollution contributed to 10,000 heart-related deaths in 1996. Environmental scientists have been given the task of measuring levels of different particulates in the atmosphere, and tracking them back to their source. A particle's behaviour is partly determined by its density. But its size is the most important factor, and the smaller particulates are, the more potentially dangerous they are to health.

61. It is clear from the passage that — .

- A) air pollution aggravates cardiovascular disease
- B) environmental and medical scientists ought to cooperate in solving the pollution problems of urban areas
- C) the pollution of urban areas is primarily caused by traffic pollutants
- D) it is not always easy to find healthy volunteers to take part in environmental research
- E) the major sources of air pollutants in the US have finally been established

62. As we understand from the passage, research has established the fact that — .

- A) the percentage of people dying of cardiovascular disease in the US and Canada is increasing rapidly
- B) it is the density, not the size, of particulates which leads to cardiovascular disease
- C) air pollution can cause a constriction of the arteries even in healthy people
- D) even filtered air can have an adverse effect upon breathing
- E) the effects of air pollution can be demonstrated most effectively in the brachial artery

63. It is pointed out in the passage that, as regards air pollution, — .

- A) Canadian scientists are at the forefront of advanced research
- B) the research carried out at the University of Toronto contributed little to our understanding of cardiovascular disease
- C) it is at rush hours that urban areas are at their most polluted
- D) environmental scientists are grouping the pollutants according to their size
- E) it is the minute particles that constitute the real threat to our health

64. We learn from the passage that people with cardiovascular disease — .

- A) are pressurising environmental agencies to cut down on air pollution
- B) in the US, outnumber those in any other country
- C) are particularly vulnerable to the fatal effects of air pollution
- D) constitute a very small minority of people in urban environments
- E) should, as far as possible, live outside urban areas

65. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

What differences are there in intellectual function between men and women? Major sex differences in function seem to lie in patterns of ability rather than in overall level of intelligence (measured as IQ), although some researchers have argued that there exists a small IQ difference favouring human males. Differences in intellectual pattern refer to the fact that people have different intellectual strengths. For example, some people are especially good at using words, whereas others are better at dealing with external stimuli, such as identifying an object in a different orientation. Two individuals may have differing cognitive abilities within the same level of general intelligence. Sex differences in problem solving have been systematically studied in adults in laboratory situations. On average, men perform better than women at certain spatial tasks. In particular, men seem to have an advantage in tests that require the subject to imagine rotating an object or manipulating it in some other way. They also outperform women in mathematical reasoning tests and in navigating their way through a route. Women, on average, excel on tests that measure recall of words and on tests that challenge the person to find words that begin with a specific letter or fulfil certain specific conditions. They also tend to be better than men at rapidly identifying matching items and performing certain precision manual tasks.

65. This passage is mainly concerned with — .

- A) establishing a connection between ability and IQ levels
- B) differences in cognitive abilities among people, especially between men and women
- C) explaining why men perform most spatial tasks better than women do
- D) showing how the ability to recall and use words is reflected in IQ levels
- E) the conduct of laboratory situations to gauge levels of ability

66. According to the passage manual tasks that require a certain degree of exactness — .

- A) need to be monitored in laboratory situations
- B) require higher levels of intelligence than do spatial ones
- C) are carried out well by women as are mathematical reasoning tests
- D) can be carried out by people with a low IQ
- E) are generally performed well by women, but they don't perform spatial ones so well

67. According to the passage, general levels of intelligence — .

- A) are usually particularly high when in conjunction with the ability to reason with mathematical precision
- B) are closely related to gender
- C) are harder to measure than are the various kinds of ability
- D) vary very little, if at all, between men and women
- E) are frequently low in people who have the ability to deal with external stimuli

68. In the passage, the phrase "favouring human males" (line 7) means — .

- A) with the priority given to men
- B) putting men in first place
- C) with the improvement of men
- D) recognising male superiority
- E) giving encouragement to men

69. - 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Today when you are ill, you may try three different medicines before finding one that works - and sometimes none work at all. But soon a simple test could determine which medicine would be most effective before you begin treatment, saving you time, money and possibly your life. Experts estimate that as many as 40% of people taking medication respond less than perfectly to it. The result is that 2 million Americans are hospitalised for adverse drug reactions each year; 100,000 die. With 20% complete and a rough draft of the other 80%, the Human Genome Project will help eliminate such adverse reactions. One of the first genetic tests to predict a patient's drug response is being developed in Sweden. Only about 30% of Swedes with high blood pressure respond to ACE inhibitors - a class of approximately 20 drugs that lower blood pressure. That means the other 70% continue to suffer from high blood pressure and are also exposed to the drug's side effects, which include difficulty in breathing, kidney dysfunction and dizziness.

69. As we understand from the passage, one of the advantages of tests to determine the effective medicine for a patient is that — .

- A) this will contribute enormously to a reduction in drug abuse
- B) hospitalisation can be avoided
- C) the diagnosis can be confirmed almost immediately
- D) no time is wasted in starting correct treatment
- E) the patient can be discharged from hospital much earlier

70. We learn from the passage that a high percentage of all Swedish people — .

- A) respond well to ACE inhibitors
- B) are unnecessarily worried about the unpleasant side effects of the drugs they take
- C) with high blood pressure are not receiving satisfactory treatment for it
- D) suffer from the effects of drugs they have been wrongly prescribed
- E) are unwilling to give their support to the Human Genome Project

71. According to the passage, it is at present hoped that the Human Genome Project — .

- A) will provide a remedy for the high blood pressure cases in Sweden as effectively as it has done in America
- B) will help to overcome a variety of adverse drug reactions
- C) will save the lives of over 2 million Americans every year
- D) will result in fewer people suffering from the unwanted side effects of drugs
- E) will only be really satisfactory in the selection of ACE inhibitors

72. It is pointed out in the passage that in the US, a sizeable number of people — .

- A) are taken into hospital each year because they have taken unsuitable medication
- B) have taken part in the tests conducted under the Human Genome Project
- C) have never experienced any side effects at all from medication
- D) are exposed to adverse drug reactions such as respiratory problems and kidney dysfunction
- E) are constantly trying out different drugs and thus wasting money

73. - 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Transplants of foetal eye tissue from aborted fetuses seem to have improved the vision of two out of four people with a degenerative eye disease. It is too early to be sure the improvements are real and lasting, but on the strength of the results, the team pioneering the surgery has asked regulators for permission to carry out further operations. Before the experimental surgery on her left eye a year ago, Elisabeth Bryant, who is 63, could barely see anything with it. "Now I can see people's eyes, noses and mouths when they're sitting across the room from me." Like the other patients in the trial, she has advanced retinitis pigmentosa, a hereditary disease that causes degeneration of the retina. It affects around 1 in 3500 people in Western countries. Those involved in the transplants admit that there is a danger of creating false hope, but point out that the potential benefits of the procedure are so great that work on it must continue. They believe it could lead to a treatment for common diseases, such as age-related macular degeneration, which is responsible for half the blindness in Britain. This is a condition which seems to be on the increase and occurring at younger age levels.

73. As it is pointed out in the passage, macular degeneration — .

- A) causes loss of sight in millions of people, but their sight can be restored by transplants of foetal retinal cells
- B) is a condition that has so far never been treated
- C) does not seriously affect vision
- D) is an easily remedied condition
- E) is causing considerable concern as it is occurring more frequently and among younger people

74. It is clear from the passage that transplants of foetal eye tissue — .

- A) are being regarded as an important breakthrough in eye surgery
- B) are unlikely to attract much attention
- C) are still at an early experimental stage
- D) help halt the progress of any eye disease
- E) are often rejected

75. According to the passage, those who have carried out the foetal eye tissue transplants — .

- A) are extremely dubious about their long-term success
- B) feel it is a procedure that could prove extremely useful
- C) will not be given permission to continue their trials
- D) have only met with success in the case of Elisabeth Bryant
- E) admit that its uses are very limited

76. We learn from the passage that retinitis pigmentosa — .

- A) can only be improved temporarily by surgery
- B) is unknown except in the Western world
- C) is the most common cause of macular degeneration
- D) is responsible for half the blindness in Britain
- E) is a disease that has an adverse effect on the retina

77. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Fungi that infect the skin live only in the dead, topmost layer and don't penetrate deeper. Some fungal infections cause no symptoms or produce only a small amount of irritation, scaling and redness. Other fungal infections cause itching, swelling, blisters and severe scaling. Fungi usually make their homes in moist areas of the body where skin surfaces meet: between the toes, in the groin and under the breasts. Obese people are more likely to get these infections because they have excessive skin folds. Strangely, fungal infections on one part of the body can cause rashes on other parts of the body that aren't infected. For example, a fungal infection on the foot may cause an itchy, bumpy rash on the fingers. These eruptions represent allergic reactions to the fungus.

77. We learn from the passage that fungal infections — .

- A) hardly ever produce an allergic reaction
- B) never present a serious problem and are easily treated
- C) only present a problem if they get under the surface of the skin
- D) spread quickly from one part of the body to another
- E) are frequently to be found in parts of the body that tend to be damp

78. It is clear from the passage that there is considerable variety — .

- A) in the symptoms resulting from fungal infections
- B) in the length of treatment required for fungal infections
- C) in the type and degree of swelling caused by well-established fungal infections
- D) in the frequency with which obese people are infected by fungi
- E) in the degree of irritation once the fungi have penetrated the skin

79. As is pointed out in the passage, one rather unusual characteristic of fungal infections is that — .

- A) they can penetrate deep under the skin
- B) the groin is invariably the site where they first appear
- C) they are to be found either between the toes or between the fingers, but never in both areas
- D) they can produce eruptions in sites other than the infected area of the body
- E) they present no symptoms other than a bumpy rash

80. As we understand from the passage, overweight people — .

- A) have more allergic reactions than do others
- B) tend to suffer from severe scaling in all parts of the body
- C) are more susceptible to fungal infections than are those of normal weight
- D) rarely get fungal infections except under the breasts
- E) are advised to keep their skin as dry as possible at all times

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 - 4
CEVAP ANAHTARI

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**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 4
YABANCI KELİMELER**

- Soru 1. **spirometer** = nefes ölçer, spiro metre
restrictive = kısıtlayıcı, sınırlayıcı, **limiting**
adjust = ayarlamak, **arrange, tune**, zıt anl. = confuse, upset
distinguish = ayırmak, ayırt etmek, **recognize, identify, tell (the difference)**
interfere (in) = karışmak, müdahale etmek, **meddle, intervene**
interfere (with) = ile çatışmak, engellemek, **hinder, prevent**, zıt anl. = facilitate
induce = 1) neden olmak, **cause**; 2) ikna etmek, kandırıp yaptırmak, **convince, persuade**
- Soru 2. **sample** = örnek, numune, **example, specimen**
- Soru 3. **indirectly** = dolaylı (bir şekilde)
occasionally = bazen, ara sıra, **now and then, from time to time, once in a while**, zıt anl. = frequently, often
accurately = doğru, tam (olarak), **correctly, exactly**, zıt anl. = inaccurately, erroneously
perpetually = daima, sürekli olarak, **constantly, continuously**, zıt anl. = never, rarely
- Soru 4. **flavour** = tat, lezzet, çeşni, **taste**
fry = yağda kızartmak
bake = fırında pişirmek (hamur işleri için)
roast = fırında pişirmek (et ve diğer yemekler için), kavurmak (kahve vs.)
convertible = değiştirilebilir, çevrilebilir, **versatile**, zıt anl. = inflexible, rigid
avoidable = kaçınılabılır, önlenebilir, **evitable, avertable**, zıt anl. = inevitable, unavoidable
- Soru 6. **emerge** = çıkmak, meydana çıkmak, **appear, arise, come forth**, zıt anl. = disappear, fade
survey = anket, inceleme, genel bakış, **inquiry, scrutiny, scan, review**
conduct = yürütmek, yönetmek, uygulamak, **administer, carry out**
disturb = endişelendirmek, rahatsız etmek, huzurunu kaçırmak, **bother, annoy**, zıt anl. = calm, confort
disturbing = rahatsız edici, endişe verici
- Soru 7. **look over** = incelemek, göz gezdirmek, **examine, inspect**
make do (with) = — ile yetinmek/idare etmek, **subsist, get by**
look forward (to) = sabırsızlıkla beklemek, iple çekmek, can atmak, **expect, hope for**
bring forth = yaratmak, meydana getirmek, yol açmak, doğurmak, **get, produce, yield**
keep up (with) = —e yetişmek, —den geri kalmamak
- Soru 8. **break down** = ruhen veya zihnen çökmek, parçalamak, yıkmak, bozulmak
pull through = (bir bela veya hastalıktan) kurtulmak/kurtarmak, paçayı kurtarmak
make up = düzenlemek, hazırlamak, oluşturmak, uydurmak
bring off = başarmak, başarılı bir şekilde yapmak, **accomplish**
clear out = sıvışmak, tüymek, **slip out of**
- Soru 9. **far from** = —den çok uzak
benign = yumuşak, iyi huylu, zararsız, **mild**, zıt anl. = severe
as far as = kadarıyla, —e göre
- Soru 14. **stowaway** = kaçak yolcu

- Soru 15. **socket** = oyuk, yuva
slip = kaymak, **slide, glide**
- Soru 18. **incidence** = olay, hadise, **happening, occurrence**
- 19. - 23. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**
justify = doğrulamak, haklı çıkarmak, temize çıkarmak, **substantiate, validate**
outweigh = daha ağır basmak, **exceed, surpass**
- Soru 19. **description** = betimleme, tarif, eşkal, **depiction, picture**
- Soru 22. **withdraw** = geri çekmek, çekmek, çekilmek, **remove, retreat**
release = salıvermek, kurtarmak, piyasaya sürmek, **discharge, liberate, issue**, zıt anl. = detain, imprison
relieve = rahatlatmak, ferahlatmak, kurtarmak, nöbeti devralmak, **alleviate, comfort, rescue**, zıt anl. = aggravate, intensify
withhold = saklamak, vermemek, **detain, hide**, zıt anl. = release, let go
- Soru 23. **implication** = saklı anlam, ima, **suggestion, connotation**, zıt anl. = explicit statement
precision = kesinlik, doğruluk, açıklık, **accuracy**, zıt anl. = imprecision, inaccuracy
- Soru 24. **chain of events** = olaylar zinciri
worsen = kötüleş(tir)mek, ağırlaş(tır)mak, **aggravate, deteriorate**, zıt anl. = relieve, ease, facilitate, alleviate
- Soru 25. **constriction** = sıkma, büzme; boğaz, dar geçit, **contraction, shrinkage**, zıt anl. = expansion, swelling
- Soru 26. **clot** = pıhtı
knee to pelvis = dizden leğen kemiğine kadar
invasive = deri altına inen, vücut içi
slender = ince uzun
insert = sokmak, (arasına) koymak
- Soru 27. **profound** = derin, büyük, kapsamlı, **deep, serious, intense**, zıt anl. = superficial
perception = algı, idrak, sezgi, **understanding, apprehension, viewpoint**
delusion = aldanma, yanılma, **misconception, deception**, zıt anl. = reality
hallucination = sanrı, **head trip, illusion**
- Soru 28. **particulate** = tanecikli, taneciklerden oluşan madde, **granular**
vulnerable = saldırı veya eleştiriye açık, **susceptible, exposed, at risk**, zıt anl. = protected, secure
airborne = havadan gelen, hava yoluyla taşınan
tiny = küçücük, minicik, **minuscule**, zıt anl. = enormous, huge
adversely = kötü bir şekilde, elverişsiz şartlarda, aleyhte, **negatively**, zıt anl. = positively
- Soru 29. **bone marrow** = kemik iliği
cavity = oyuk, boşluk, (dişte) çürük
limbs = kol ve bacaklar
- Soru 30. **abrasion** = sıyrık, aşındırma
scar = yara izi, yara izi bırakmak
promptly = çabucak, hızla, kolayca, **rapidly, easily, readily**, zıt anl. = slowly, late
perforation = delme, delik, delik açma, **hole, aperture**
incision = kesi, yarma, **cut**

contusion = ezik, bere, çürük, **bruise**
superficial = 1) derin olmayan, yüzeysel, **shallow, external**, zıt anl. = deep, internal 2)
 sahte, özensiz, gelişigüzel, **false, inattentive**, zıt anl. = genuine, profound
evident = açık, belli, **apparent, clear**, zıt anl. = concealed, obscure
at once = derhal, hemen, **immediately, right away**

- Soru 31. **atrophy** = dumura uğra(t)mak, körel(t)mek; dumur, körelme, **decay, disintegrate**, zıt anl. = develop, grow
explicit = belirli, açık, sarıh, **definite, specific**, zıt anl. = ambiguous, unclear
conscious memory = bilinçli/açık bellek/hafıza
subtle = ince, göze çarpmayan, **delicate**, zıt anl. = obvious
- Soru 32. **convincingly** = inandırıcı bir şekilde, **undoubtedly**
schedule = program, tarife
- Soru 33. **impairment** = boz(ul)ma, zayıfla(t)ma, **damage, harm**, zıt anl. = repair, improvement
- Soru 34. **intervention** = müdahale, karışma
- Soru 35. **unwise** = akılsız, akılsızca, **foolish, silly, unintelligent**, zıt anl. = wise, thoughtful
- Soru 42. **come up with** = (karşılık, yanıt, fikir vs.) bulmak, ortaya atmak, önermek, **think of, suggest**
surface = su yüzüne çıkmak, görünmek, ortaya çıkmak, **emerge, appear, come up**, zıt anl. = submerge, sink, disappear
outlook = bakış açısı, görünüm, gelecek, manzara
cope with = baş etmek, başa çıkmak, üstesinden gelmek, **deal with, manage**, zıt anl. = mismanage
consequently = sonuç olarak, dolayısıyla, bu nedenle
- Soru 43. **be subjected to** = maruz bırakmak, tabi tutmak, **undergo**
rigorous = özenli, dikkatli, sıkı, kurallardan şaşmayan, **strict, tight**, zıt anl. = lax, relaxed
safety = emniyet, güvenlik, **security, refuge**, zıt anl. = danger, hazard
pose = (sorun) yaratmak, **extend**
hazard = tehlike, risk, **risk, danger**, zıt anl. = safety, security
beneficial = yararlı, hayırlı, **useful, helpful**, zıt anl. = useless, harmful
- Soru 44. **suspend** = askıya almak, **postpone**, zıt anl. = continue, sustain
contract = (hastalık) kapmak, **obtain, pick up**, zıt anl. = infect, give, transmit
trial = deneme, sinama, (mahkemede) duruşma, **test, experiment**
thorough = tam, baştan aşağı, **complete, whole**, zıt anl. = partial
undergo = geçirmek, görmek, —e uğramak, maruz kalmak, **experience, be subjected to**, zıt anl. = commit, do, execute
setback = aksama, başarısızlık, **misfortune, disappointment**, zıt anl. = breakthrough
of this nature = bu türden, bu mahiyette
apparently = görünüşe göre, belli ki, **evidently**
ill = kötü, ters, uğursuz, hasta, **adverse, bad**, zıt anl. = good, beneficial
- Soru 45. **assess** = değerlendirmek, değer biçmek, hesaplamak, **evaluate, upraise**
- Soru 46. **suicide** = intihar
ensue = çıkmak, meydana gelmek, ardından gelmek, **arise, occur, follow**, zıt anl. = precede

- Soru 47. **memorise** = ezberlemek
- Soru 48. **exaggeration** = abartma, **overstatement**, zıt anl. = understatement
chest = sandık, kutu; göğüs
farfetched = gerçek payı çok az olan, uydurma, **doubtful, unconvincing**, zıt anl. = lilely, realistic
rubbish = saçmalık; çerçöp, döküntü, **nonsense, garbage**
- Soru 49. **leisure time** = boş zaman
commendable = övgüye değer, **praiseworthy**, zıt anl. = unworthy
recall = hatırlamak, anımsamak, **remember**, zıt anl. = forget
influence = etkilemek, **lead, affect, shape**
- Soru 50. **account for** = (nedenlerini) anlatmak, açıklamak, izah etmek; hesap vermek, **clarify, justify, explain**
get into = (yaramazlık, inatçılık vs.) etmek, başını (belaya, sıkıntıya vs.) sokmak, **be involved in**
mischievous = yaramazlık, haylazlık, fesat, kötülük, **naughtiness, trouble**, zıt anl. = good behaviour
crawl = emeklemek, sürünmek
sturdy = sağlam, dayanıklı, gürbüz, sağlam, **firm, solid**, zıt anl. = weak
on that account = o nedenle, o yüzden
- Soru 51. **conform (to)** = uymak, —e uygun davranmak, **comply with, abide by**, zıt anl. = object to, oppose, conflict with
peer = akran, emsal
conflict with = — ile çatışmak/çekişmek, **clash, disagree**, zıt anl. = agree, conform to
- Soru 52. **constant** = 1) sabit, **fixed, stable**; 2) devamlı, sürekli, **continuous, perpetual**
immune-compromised = bağışıklıkları tehlikede olan
incubator = kuluçka makinesi, kuvöz
prime = mükemmel, birinci kalite, baş, başlıca, **perfect, chief**
host = ev sahibi, hancı
outbreak = 1) salgın, **epidemic**; 2) ortaya çıkma, baş gösterme, **happening**
lapse = duraklama, **break, pause**
overuse = gereğinden fazla kullanmak, **over consumption**, zıt anl. = spare
- Soru 53. **contaminated** = kirlenmiş, (hastalık vs.) bulaşmış, **polluted, infected**
culprit = suçlu, **guilty, offender**, zıt anl. = innocent
life-span = ömür, **lifetime**
longevity = uzun ömürlülük
- Soru 54. **gut** = bağırsak, **intestine**
lethal = öldürücü, **fatal, mortal**, zıt anl. = harmless, safe
kill off = tamamını öldürmek, yok etmek, **exterminate, wipe out**
gain a footing = ayak basacak yer bulmak, tutunacak dal bulmak
bout = (hastalık) nöbeti, hastalık, **fit**
absorb = emmek, soğurmak, **suck in**, zıt anl. = discharge, emit
battle = meydan savaşı, muharebe, mücadele, **war, fight, endeavour**
hamper = engellemek, güçleştirmek, **prevent, hinder, impede, obstruct**, zıt anl. = help, facilitate
inadequate = yetersiz, eksik, **insufficient**, zıt anl. = enough, ample
- Soru 55. **mental retardation** = zeka geriliği
buildup = birikme, toplanma, **pool**

devastate = harap etmek, mahvetmek, perişan etmek, **destroy**, zıt anl. = construct
expose = maruz bırakmak, etkisine açık bırakmak, **reveal, uncover**, zıt anl. = shroud, conceal

- Soru 56. **precisely** = tam olarak, kesinlikle, titizlikle, **exactly, definitely**, zıt anl. = probably, questionably
discomfort = rahatsızlık, sıkıntı, **annoyance, trouble**, zıt anl. = comfort, ease
awaken = uyandırmak, **wake, arouse**

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

hand gesture = el hareketi
unimaginable = hayal/tasavvur edilemez, **incredible, unbelievable**, zıt anl. = believable
inspire = ilham etmek, esinlemek, telkin etmek, **encourage, stimulate**
innate = (bir şeye) özgü/has, tabiatında olan; kalıtsal, **inherent, intrinsic**, zıt anl. = acquired
identical = aynı, tıpkı, özdeş, **alike, same**, zıt anl. = different, unlike
receptacle = kap, hazne, **container, holder**
cup = (elini) bardak/fincan tutar gibi yapmak
imitate = taklit etmek, taklidini yapmak, **simulate**

- Soru 57. **rely on** = güvenmek, bel bağlamak, **depend, entrust**, zıt anl. = distrust
breakthrough = büyük buluş, hamle, **discovery**
- Soru 58. **accompaniment** = eşlik etme, (bir şeyin) beraberinde gelen, **attachment, supplement**
cognitive = bilme/kavrama/idrak ile ilgili
- Soru 59. **in a given situation** = belirlenmiş bir ortamda/durumda
uniformity = aynılık, tutarlılık, **consistency, similarity**, zıt anl. = inconsistency
- Soru 60. **inborn** = tabiatında olan, doğuştan gelen, kalıtsal, **congenital, hereditary, innate**, zıt anl. = acquired

61. - 64. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

rush = koşuşturma, acele etme
ally = müttefik, **friend, partner**, zıt anl. = enemy, foe
task = iş, görev, ödev, **job, duty, work**
track back = geriye doğru iz sürmek, kaynağını araştırmak

- Soru 61. **aggravate** = 1) (zaten olumsuz bir durumu) kötüleştirmek, zorlaştırmak, ağırlaştırmak, **worsen**, zıt anl. = facilitate, alleviate, ease; 2) canını sıkmak, **irritate**
- Soru 63. **forefront** = en öndeki yer, ön plan
minute = çok ufak, önemsiz, **little, minimal, tiny**, zıt anl. = huge
constitute = 1) oluşturmak, **comprise, make up**; 2) kurmak, tesis etmek, **establish**
- Soru 64. **pressurising** = basınç altında tutan
cut down on = (bir şeyi) azaltmak, **decrease, economise**, zıt anl. = increase, waste
outnumber = sayıca geçmek

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

overall = genel, toplam, kapsamlı, **general, total, comprehensive**, zıt anl. = particular, specific
favour = lehine olmak, tercih etmek, tarafını tutmak, kayırmak, **fancy, prefer**, zıt anl. = dislike

external stimulus = dış/harici uyarıcı
spatial tasks = uzamsal işler (uzaklık, yön, alan gibi mekana veya içindekilere ait özellikleri kavramayı gerektiren işler)
subject = denek, kobay; konu, mevzu
rotate = (kendi eksenini veya merkezi etrafında) dön(dür)mek; (bir işi) sırayla yapmak
manipulate = (bir çıkar veya amaç için) kullanmak, değiştirmek, kurcalamak, **fiddle with, tamper with**
outperform = daha iyi performans göstermek, **surpass, excel**, zıt anl. = fall behind
mathematical reasoning test = matematiksel muhakeme (mantık yürütme) testi
navigate = yönlendirmek; (bir deniz aracıyla) denizde gezmek, seyretmek
excel = üstün olmak, **surpass, outperform**, zıt anl. = be inferior
recall = hatırlama, anımsama, **remembrance**
fulfil = yerine getirmek, yapmak, **accomplish, satisfy, meet**, zıt anl. = fail to meet
precision = 1) hassas, ince, **delicate**; 2) kesinlik, doğruluk, **accuracy**

Soru 65. **gauge** = ölçmek, ölçümlemek, **measure, evaluate**

Soru 66. **exactness** = kesinlik, kusursuzluk, **accuracy, precision**, zıt anl. = inaccuracy, inexactness

Soru 67. **gender** = cinsiyet, **sex**

Soru 68. **priority** = öncelik, **precedence**

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

rough = kaba, takribi, **approximate**, zıt anl. = accurate, precise, exact
draft = taslak, **outline, sketch**
dysfunction = bir uzvun görevini yapmaması, **disorder**
dizziness = baş dönmesi

Soru 69. **enormously** = büyük oranda, **greatly, immensely**, zıt anl. = not at all, slightly

Soru 70. **unpleasant** = hoş olmayan, tatsız, **undesirable, nasty**, zıt anl. = pleasant, delightful
unwilling = isteksiz, gönülsüz, **reluctant, uneager**, zıt anl. = willing, eager, ready

Soru 71. **remedy** = çare, ilaç, deva, **cure, relief**

Soru 72. **sizeable** = oldukça büyük, **big, large**, zıt anl. = small, tiny
try out = (birini veya bir şeyi) denemek, **experiment**

73. - 76. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

abort = çocuk düşürmek
degenerative = dejeneratif (bir doku veya organın zamanla yapısal veya fonksiyonel bozulma göstermesi hali)
pioneer = yol açmak, öncülük etmek, **initiate**
regulator = düzenleyici, kural/kanun koyucu
hereditary = kalıtsal, irsi, **inherited, genetic, congenital**, zıt anl. = acquired, learned
false = sahte, güvenilmez, **wrong, unreal, fake**, zıt anl. = real, genuine

Soru 73. **restore** = onarmak, yenilemek, restore etmek, **fix, cure, renew, repair**, zıt anl. = neglect

remedy = çaresini bulmak, düzeltmek, **cure, treat, restore**

Soru 74. **halt** = dur(dur)mak, **stop**, zıt anl. = start

Soru 75. **dubious** = kuşkulu, şüpheli, belirsiz, kararsız, **doubtful, unreliable**, zıt anl. = certain, definite

Soru 76. **temporarily** = geçici olarak, **for the time being**, zıt anl. = permanently

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

topmost = en üst

penetrate = girmek, içine işlemek, nüfuz etmek, **enter, get in, go through**

scaling = pullanma, pul pul olma

itching = kaşınma

swelling = şişme, şişkinlik

blister = kabarcık, su toplama

moist = nemli, rutubetli, **damp, wet**, zıt anl. = dry

groin = kasık

fold = kat, kıvrım

strangely = işin tuhafı, gariptir ki

rash = döküntü, kurdeşen, **eruption**

bumpy = tümsekli, engebeli

eruption = döküntü, **rash**

represent = göstermek, betimlemek, nedeni olmak, **depict, display, correspond to**

Soru 77. **tend** = eğilimde olmak, **be apt, incline**

damp = nemli, rutubetli, **moist, wet**

Soru 78. **well-established** = iyice yerleşmiş, **deep-rooted**

Soru 80. **susceptible** = kolaylıkla etkilenen, dirençsiz, **vulnerable, non-resistant**, zıt anl. = resistant