

# ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 5 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 - 5  
CEVAP KAĞIDI**

Kitapçık Türü :  A  B

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# ÜDS DENEME SINAVI

## SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 5

A

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

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

1. The energy needs of adolescents — greatly, depending on the current rate of growth, body size and physical activity.

- A) compare B) arise  
C) perceive D) vary  
E) maintain

2. She's certainly recovering quite well from the operation, but she doesn't — going back to teaching a class of 8-year-olds!

- A) do well by B) look down on  
C) find out about D) make up for  
E) feel up to

3. The article gives a lucid account of the measures being taken to deal with SARS and it is — useful graphs and maps.

- A) taken up with B) backed up with  
C) set down to D) made out to  
E) brought up with

4. Diets rich in whole grains, legumes, vegetables and fruits seem to be protective against cancer, but identifying the specific food or — of foods that are responsible is difficult.

- A) levels B) benefits  
C) agencies D) rates  
E) components

5. Cardiovascular disease is the leading — cause of death around the world today, especially in many developed countries.

- A) essential B) single  
C) continual D) average  
E) comprehensive

6. There are no asexual mammals in nature because our growth and development have become — connected with sexual process.

- A) scarcely B) discreetly  
C) cautiously D) closely  
E) presentably

7. Many human characteristics are quantitative traits; — , they represent some measurable quantity — height.

- A) that is / such as  
B) on the other hand / like  
C) moreover / as  
D) for example / just as  
E) in other words / as regards

8. Certain drugs and some molecules found in dust are — small to be antigenic, — they do stimulate immune responses.

- A) both / and B) too / yet  
C) enough / thus D) neither / nor  
E) rather / even

9. In vertebrates, the central nervous system (CNS) consists of a brain and a spinal cord, which are linked to the body's muscles and organs — the peripheral nervous system.

- A) with regard to B) according to  
C) in case of D) instead of  
E) by means of

10. Cellulite forms where the body is least inclined to consume fat deposits, — reducing it calls for taking persistent good dietary measures.

- A) so B) as if  
C) whereas D) whether  
E) even if

11. In the past it was not clear — proteins might be associated with membranes.

- A) even if B) whether  
C) in case D) whereby  
E) while

12. There is no reason why man, — the other animals, should have a monopoly on laughter — a social tool.

- A) in addition to / so B) compared with / such  
C) as opposed to / as D) in opposition to / thus  
E) on account of / just

13. The cell theory — in 1855 by Rudolph Virchow, who stated that new cells — only by the division of previously existing cells.

- A) was put forward / are formed  
B) would be put forward / were formed  
C) has been put forward / had been formed  
D) is put forward / form  
E) was being put forward / formed

14. Although the concept of evolution — by philosophers and naturalists through the ages, it was Charles Darwin who first — the theory of evolution to the notice of the general public.

- A) was discussed / had brought
- B) had been discussed / brought
- C) was being discussed / has brought
- D) has been discussed / brings
- E) might be discussed / had to bring

15. Recently DNA molecules — to solve a particular problem in computing, leading to speculation that one day DNA-based computers — .

- A) are used / are developed
- B) were used / are being developed
- C) are being used / could have been developed
- D) had been used / may have been developed
- E) have been used / may be developed

16. Our modern knowledge of cell structure — without the electron microscope, first developed in the late 1930s with what — then the latest in electronic technology.

- A) could not have been obtained / was
- B) had not been obtained / had been
- C) would not be obtained / has been
- D) was not obtained / is
- E) has not been obtained / could be

17. Centenarians appear more resistant — disease because of their genetic make-up.

- A) from
- B) to
- C) by
- D) over
- E) off

18. The pilots' space suits offer protection — the 60° C temperatures and the low pressures they will encounter — very high altitudes.

- A) off / for
- B) from / on
- C) against / at
- D) through / with
- E) over / under

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

New techniques are constantly being pioneered to improve the accuracy of doctors performing surgery. During operations (19) — is absolutely vital and technology is increasingly involved in a surgeon's work. One example is a new operating microscope which (20) — for use in brain surgery. This microscope can be used to project an image of the deeper areas of the brain (21) — the surface that the surgeon is working on; it (22) — gives him a detailed and accurate map of (23) — incisions must be made.

19. A) liability                      B) distinction  
C) apprehension                D) retention  
E) precision

20. A) has been developed  
B) would be developed  
C) will have been developed  
D) had been developed  
E) was being developed

21. A) by                                B) at  
C) from                              D) with  
E) onto

22. A) so                                B) thus  
C) only                               D) so far  
E) in accord

23. A) where                          B) which  
C) whose                          D) whether  
E) why

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

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

24. — , it takes about 6 to 12 weeks before laboratory tests can confirm a diagnosis.

- A) Once a person has been infected with HIV
- B) As people with AIDS frequently experience malnutrition and wasting
- C) Even if attention to nutrition cannot change the ultimate outcome of an HIV infection
- D) Since people with HIV infection are more susceptible to food-borne infections
- E) Although the exact vitamin and mineral needs of people with AIDS have not been determined

25. Fat digestion starts off slowly in the mouth, with some hard fats beginning to melt — .

- A) as far as enzymes have access to fat droplets
- B) when they reach body temperature
- C) until bile has entered the intestine and emulsified fat
- D) because in the stomach, fat floats as a layer above the other components of swallowed food
- E) in that the goal of fat digestion is to dismantle triglycerides into small molecules

26. An active, physically fit woman experiencing a normal pregnancy can continue to exercise throughout pregnancy, adjusting the duration and intensity — .

- A) unless she could stay out of saunas, steam rooms and hot whirlpools
- B) since a healthy pregnancy depends on a sufficient weight gain
- C) that a woman's body changes dramatically during pregnancy
- D) whereby staying active can improve fitness
- E) as the pregnancy progresses

27. Xerophthalmia is a vitamin-A related eye condition — .

- A) why it causes a weak immune system
- B) that leads to blindness
- C) though so many African children succumb to illnesses caused by vitamin A deficiency
- D) since in Africa the vitamin-A-rich sweet potato is named "protector of the children"
- E) so the beta-carotene-rich sweet potato is highly valued

28. Plastic bullets can cause serious wounds, — .

- A) but this is nothing compared to the possible effects of a non-lethal laser
- B) since the US military has a laser that will vaporise rioters' clothes
- C) if it could change the way the military and law enforcement authorities deal with civil disturbances
- D) unless the laser is more easy to control than tear gas
- E) even if the effects of chemical weapons such as pepper sprays can be carried away by winds

29. Fruits and vegetables are the primary sources of many vitamins — .

- A) as if they reduce the risk of colon cancer
- B) which are essential for good health
- C) whether a reduction in cancer risk has been another widely promoted benefit
- D) though their aim was to encourage healthy dietary choices
- E) why consumption should be limited to 2 servings a day

30. — , during which there is decreased electrical activity of the cerebral cortex.

- A) Two main stages of sleep were recognised
- B) Sleep is a state of unconsciousness
- C) Not much is known about neurophysiology
- D) Many types of drugs alter sleep patterns
- E) The patient's brain waves became slower and larger

31. — that constantly patrol the bloodstream for signs of cancer or heart disease.

- A) The medical care of the future will be less invasive and more effective
- B) Prevention, not treatment, will characterise future medical practice
- C) The Human Genome Project will make it possible to select the most suitable antibiotic
- D) The ultimate in personalised medicine will be tiny robots
- E) Medical devices are being developed to detect an illness in its early stages

32. Because a single gene is only a small part of the total DNA in an organism, — .

- A) the first step is to cut the DNA with a restriction enzyme
- B) recombinant DNA can be introduced into the cells of complex organisms
- C) isolating the piece of DNA containing a particular gene is like finding a needle in a haystack
- D) a cloned piece of DNA can be used as a research tool for a wide variety of applications
- E) the potential applications seem virtually limitless

33. Although relatively few people have outright food allergies, — .

- A) one of the most common of which is an allergy to gluten
- B) certain types of beans present just such a problem
- C) the problem had still to be thoroughly examined
- D) a great many have difficulty in digesting certain foods
- E) genetically modified food was not one of them

34. Since so many wounded Swedish soldiers had died for lack of medical treatment, — .

- A) many medical advances have already been achieved by Karolinska researchers
- B) research at the Karolinska Institute is run in a highly competitive way
- C) one of the most famous chemists of the time was the founder of the Karolinska Institute
- D) the field hospitals were full of injured soldiers after the war between Sweden and Finland
- E) the Karolinska Institute was set up by the Swedish government to train army surgeons

35. — , but some evidence suggests that it is an autoimmune disease in which the body attacks its own tissue.

- A) In multiple sclerosis, the body produces abnormal antibodies
- B) Multiple sclerosis affects 300,000 people in the US alone
- C) The cause of multiple sclerosis still remains a mystery
- D) Multiple sclerosis causes loss of coordination, tremor and partial or complete paralysis of parts of the body
- E) In multiple sclerosis, patches of myelin deteriorate at irregular intervals along axons

36. - 38. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

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

36. The first knowledge of how nucleic acids function was based on work with microorganisms.

- A) Mikroorganizmalara yönelik çalışmaların temelini, nükleik asitlerin nasıl işlev gördüğüne ilişkin ilk bilgiler oluşturuyordu.
- B) Mikroorganizmalara yönelik çalışmalar, nükleik asitlerin nasıl işlev gördüğüne ilişkin bilgilerin temelini oluşturmuştur.
- C) Nükleik asitlerin temel işlevinin ne olduğuna ilişkin ilk bilgiler, mikroorganizmalara yönelik çalışmalarla elde edilmiştir.
- D) Nükleik asitlerin işlevlerine yönelik çalışmalar, mikroorganizmalarla ilgili ilk bilgileri de sağlamıştır.
- E) Nükleik asitlerin nasıl işlev gördüğüne ilişkin ilk bilgiler, mikroorganizmalara yönelik çalışmalara dayanıyordu.

37. The blood returning to the heart through the veins has a much lower pressure than the blood flowing in the arteries.

- A) Toplardamardaki kan, atardamarlarda akan kana göre, oldukça düşük bir basınçla kalbe döner.
- B) Toplardamarların kalbe ilettiği kanın basıncı, atardamarlarda akan kaninkine göre, çok daha düşüktür.
- C) Toplardamarlar aracılığıyla kalbe dönen kan, atardamarlardan akan kandan çok daha düşük bir basınca sahiptir.
- D) Toplardamarlarda akan kan kalbe döndüğü için, basıncı atardamarlardaki kana göre çok daha düşüktür.
- E) Atardamarlarda akan kan, basıncı iyice düşürerek toplardamarlar aracılığıyla kalbe döner.

**38. When scientists realised that DNA is the substance that determines heredity, they wanted to understand its structure.**

- A) Bilim adamları DNA'nın kalıtımı belirleyen madde olduğunu fark edince, onun yapısını anlamak istediler.
- B) Kalıtımı belirleyen maddenin DNA olduğu fark edilince, bilim adamları onun yapısını anlamak için çalıştılar.
- C) Bilim adamları DNA'nın kalıtımı belirleyen maddeyi oluşturduğunu fark ederek onun yapısını anlamak için çalıştılar.
- D) Bilim adamları DNA'nın yapısını anlamak isterken bunun kalıtımı belirleyen madde olduğunu fark ettiler.
- E) DNA'nın yapısını anlamak isteyen bilim adamları, bunun kalıtımı belirleyen madde olduğunu biliyorlardı.

**39. - 41. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.**

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

**39. Nişasta ve glikojen, pek çok glikoz molekülünün birleşmesiyle oluşan çok büyük moleküllerdir.**

- A) When several glucose molecules are joined together, they form starch and glycogen molecules.
- B) The largest molecules are starch and glycogen, which are formed from glucose molecules.
- C) When many glucose molecules come together, very large starch and glycogen molecules come into being.
- D) The larger starch and glycogen molecules are formed when glucose molecules come together.
- E) Starch and glycogen are very large molecules formed by the association of many glucose molecules.

**40. Dikkatli ölçümler, benzer tür hücrelerde DNA'nın hem kimyasal yapısının hem de miktarının kuşaktan kuşağa aynı kaldığını göstermektedir.**

- A) From generation to generation the chemical structure of the cells and the amount of DNA present in similar ones have been painstakingly measured and it has been established that no change takes place.
- B) Careful measurements have established the fact that both the chemical structure and the quantity of DNA in many of these cells remain unchanged from one generation to the next.
- C) Meticulous measurement techniques have been used to establish that the chemical structure of the cells and the amount of DNA in each remain unchanged from one generation to the next.
- D) Careful measurements have shown that both the chemical structure and the amount of DNA in similar kinds of cells remain the same from generation to generation.
- E) Meticulous measurements have been taken of the structure and the quantity of DNA in given cells, and it has been finally established that no change takes place from generation to generation.

**41. Bir organizmanın çalışması onun kendi hücrelerine bağlıdır; ancak her hücre, kendi bağımsız yaşamını sürdürür.**

- A) The functioning of an organism depends on its own cells, yet each cell maintains its own independent life.
- B) Since the functioning of an organism is dependent on its own cells, each cell maintains its own independent life.
- C) Each cell manages to retain its independent existence though the functioning of an organism is dependent on its own cells.
- D) Every cell has its own independent existence but the functioning of an organism requires the cooperation of all the individual cells.
- E) For an organism to function it requires the cooperation of each individual cell; nevertheless, these cells retain their own independent existence.

42. - 46. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

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

**42. A futuristic treatment for diabetes has come a step closer. — . Consequently, it might one day be possible to turn part of a diabetic person's liver into a replacement pancreas.**

- A) The fact that this conversion appears to be long-lasting has really excited people
- B) There are hints that the method will work in people too
- C) The team has managed to turn human liver cancer cells growing in culture into pancreatic-like cells
- D) Recent research has established that liver tissue can be converted directly into tissue capable of making insulin
- E) People with juvenile diabetes might need repeated treatment

**43. Genetic engineering has greatly expanded the potential benefits of plant science, but the need for caution has increased as well. — . It involves nothing less than introducing new genes into crops, thereby touching the most basic processes of life.**

- A) There have been Pure Food Activists protesting against gene-spliced food, right from the very start
- B) Throughout recorded history, farmers have sought to improve their crops with the conventional methods of plant breeding
- C) This is because genetic engineering differs from earlier methods as much as synthetic fabrics differ from linen
- D) The creation of high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice has certainly helped to reduce hunger in underdeveloped countries
- E) The reaction to the new technology of genetic engineering has been various

**44. Because the structure of living organisms is complex, anatomy is organised by levels, from the smallest components of cells to the largest organs and their relationships to other organs. — . Cellular anatomy is the study of cells and their components, which require special instruments such as microscopes and special techniques for observation.**

- A) The body is composed of many different types of cells, each with its own structure and function
- B) Gross anatomy is the study of the body's organs as seen with the naked eye during visual inspection and dissection
- C) Some cells, such as skin cells, divide and reproduce quickly; nerve cells, on the other hand, don't reproduce at all
- D) Within the cell membrane are two major compartments, the cytoplasm and the nucleus
- E) Human cells vary in size, but all are quite small

**45. The rarity of HLH and the commonness of child abuse are disastrous combination. Most pediatricians never see a case of HLH at any time during their careers. — . They naturally assume that they are dealing with a case of child abuse.**

- A) Unfortunately there is no easy way to diagnose the disease
- B) The link between brain symptoms and HLH has only recently been discovered
- C) The disease has long been known to disrupt lives and bone marrow function
- D) Consequently, when confronted with symptoms such as retinal hemorrhaging, they take it as a sure sign of "inflicted injury"
- E) Without prompt diagnosis and treatment, HLH can be fatal so the attention of pediatricians should be drawn to it

**46. As yet it is too soon to know if the long-term effects of West Nile will mimic those of poliovirus. But already there are warning signs. — . A study tracking the first group of US meningoencephalitis patients in 1999 found that more than half still had problems with fatigue, weakness, memory loss or depression a year later.**

- A) For instance, recovery patterns for the two viruses are remarkably similar
- B) Indeed most cases are never diagnosed
- C) Trials for a new virus are due to begin soon, and will probably continue for several years
- D) Animals may be able to tell us the longer-term consequences of West Nile infection
- E) Unlike polio, West Nile is a mosquito borne disease

47. - 51. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

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

47. Alison : **Goodness! An elephant is pregnant for twenty-two months!**

Clare : **How awful. Just think of the hormonal changes, the eating, the weight!**

Alison : —

Clare : **There must be other factors involved, too. Blue whales are a great deal larger, yet they only gestate for one year.**

- A) Twenty-two months. That's seven times longer than a lion.
- B) The elephant's poor diet is at the heart of its evolution.
- C) Apparently the fetus of an elephant goes through a resting period.
- D) Why is the gestation period so long? Is it because of the size of the elephant?
- E) No one really understands why an elephant has to gestate for so long.

48. Gillian : **What do you think of "home telecare"?**

Lee : **When properly used, it can be extremely effective.**

Gillian : —

Lee : **Well, it can't be used in all circumstances; but it really does make it possible for frail patients to stay at home and still be cared for.**

- A) Has it ever been used except in really remote areas?
- B) What do you mean by "properly used"?
- C) Does it remind patients to take their medication?
- D) Is it adding to national health care costs or reducing them?
- E) How expensive is it?

49. Roger : **Organ transplants are now an everyday event. Where do all the organs come from?**

David : —

Roger : **Why not?**

David : **They prefer to concentrate on the main job which is saving lives.**

- A) A lot of people are very willing to donate organs.
- B) I don't know. But they are always in short supply.
- C) That is something most surgeons don't concern themselves with.
- D) Is it true that organ sellers are usually socially marginal?
- E) A living donor registry may be set up to monitor health consequences to donors.

50. Reporter: **How do you feel about going into space? Is there anything you are dreading about the flight?**

Scientist: **Not really. I think violent motion sickness might be hard to deal with as it's very debilitating.**

Reporter: —

Scientist: **We'll be assessing the differences in the embryology and development of stem cells in weightlessness.**

- A) What was it that made you so determined to get onto a space flight?
- B) How do you plan to spend your free time, if any, when in space?
- C) Have you had to train hard in readiness for the flight?
- D) What are you looking forward to most about the flight?
- E) What work will you be doing while you are up there?

51. Peter : **Is it true that the ordinary person only uses a tenth part of his brain?**

Sandy : **No, it is not true. It's a myth that grew up in the 1930s when tests carried out by neurosurgeons found large parts of the brain to be "silent".**

Peter : —

Sandy : **No. Modern brain scans show the whole brain to be brightly active at all times.**

- A) How was this disproved?
- B) Well, were their instruments faulty?
- C) And aren't they silent?
- D) Does anyone really know how the brain works?
- E) Is there any difference between one brain and the next?

52. - 56. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

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

52. (I) Studies of patient behaviour show that only about half the people who leave a doctor's office with a prescription take the drug as directed. (II) Not only does non-compliance add to the failure of medical care, it can also worsen the quality of life. (III) Among the many reasons people give for not complying with a treatment plan, forgetfulness is the most common. (IV) However, the real question is, why do people forget? (V) It would seem that often something about the treatment may be worrying the person, resulting in a subconscious refusal to comply with it.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

53. (I) As schizophrenia is now so prevalent, many psychiatrists are disposed to resort to quick, drastic methods of treatment. (II) Many such have been developed during the past twenty years or so. (III) As regards the immediate results, the success rates are indeed high. (IV) Schizophrenia can also be treated by psychotherapy, but treatment lasts at least two years. (V) Unfortunately, however, they are often only temporary; a large proportion of shock-treated patients sooner or later relapse.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

54. (I) It is not surprising that when people suffer brain damage, they typically show impairment in their behaviour. (II) What is surprising is that sometimes when the damage is in a restricted region of the brain, the person may lose one specific capacity, but otherwise appear normal. (III) Such an act is an expression of an individual's personality. (IV) A striking example of this occurs with people who are unable to recognise familiar faces as a result of damage to a particular region on the right side of their brain. (V) The effect is startling as they can perform everything else quite normally.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

55. (I) Life in the cities, which were badly affected by SARS, is quickly returning to normal. (II) The fight against SARS in China has relied mainly on traditional methods; that is, the isolation of suspected cases and putting anyone with whom they have been in close contact into quarantine. (III) But such measures may not have been the only reason for the fall-off in cases. (IV) Another possibility is that SARS failed to get greater hold because many people had already been exposed to a similar virus. (V) There have also been suggestions that the first outbreak in southern China stopped so abruptly because of the onset of summer.

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

56. (I) Researchers are trying to understand better who gets rheumatoid arthritis and why. (II) They have discovered a genetic marker that is often associated with the earliest onset and most severe forms of the disease. (III) Yet, not all rheumatoid arthritis sufferers have the marker (and vice versa), which makes scientists wonder whether rheumatoid arthritis is really a single disease. (IV) The most visible symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis are swollen joints and crippling stiffness, particularly of the hands and feet. (V) Environmental factors may also play a role, although no one knows whether the trigger is a virus, a bacterium or something else.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

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.

General levels of health in developed societies have steadily improved over the last hundred years or so, largely because of the introduction of public health services, and, indeed, the welfare state. This progress, however, seems to bear little relationship to the delivery of medicine. While scientific medicine has generated some solutions, it has also produced deadly problems. Crucially, it has led to a virtual takeover of healthcare by pharmaceutical corporations and an acceptance that pharmaceutical medicine is primary and best. Yet the extent of the damage done by drugs is enormous. In the US in 2000 it was estimated that there were over two million severe adverse drug reactions, of which 106,000 were fatal. Similar calculations suggest that in England, adverse drug reactions are the third most common cause of death. Drug companies have always supported clinical medicine. Medicine's high-ranking professional bodies were themselves set up with help from pharmaceutical companies, and still receive grants for running costs, hospitality, building and printing. Given this funding, is it surprising that reports sponsored by such bodies so often criticise the use of vitamins, food supplements, nutritional and alternative medicine? Today, however, the corporatisation of medicine is gaining speed and reaches far beyond the professional institutions of medicine.

57. According to the passage, the use of drugs — .

- A) no longer produces as many adverse effects as formerly
- B) has become much safer over the last hundred years
- C) is being universally promoted so that there can be more financial aid for medical research
- D) contributes substantially to the present decline in general health in developed societies
- E) can be beneficial, but can also lead to serious health problems

58. The point is made in the passage that, for over a century, improvements in health generally — .

- A) owe a great deal to healthcare schemes and the welfare state
- B) have been disappointingly slow
- C) are the result of advances in medical techniques rather than in pharmaceutical developments
- D) have been aided enormously by the widespread use of food supplements
- E) have been more noticeable in the US than in England

59. It is pointed out in the passage that drug companies — .

- A) in England are seeking to get even more control over medical research
- B) rarely show any serious interest in medical research
- C) in the US regard themselves as the primary agents in the improvement of the nation's health
- D) play a leading role in the medical world since they provide funding
- E) refuse to admit that drugs can have adverse effects

60. We understand from the passage that alternative medicine — .

- A) is rapidly taking the lead in industrial countries
- B) is most widespread in the US and England
- C) is frequently opposed by pharmaceutical companies in favour of clinical medicine
- D) receives a great deal of support from drug companies
- E) is emerging as a special field of study in medical schools

61. - 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), around one in four people suffers from mental health problems at some stage in their lives, with depression being the single most common form. In Britain, suicide now accounts for around 20 per cent of all deaths among young people, with attempted suicide having increased by 50% since 1990. Yet, despite such stark statistics, the issue of mental fitness remains way off the agenda. Instead, people are relying on medication more than ever before, which is like taking painkillers hoping they will turn you into a long-distance runner. How much better it would be if there were some way of training ourselves to become mentally as well as physically fit. Now, it seems, there is. It is a technique that has been around for a long time, but only very recently has hard scientific evidence emerged to back claims for its effectiveness. It does not involve any special equipment or special diets, and best of all it is free. It is called meditation.

61. According to the passage, mental fitness — .

- A) can only be enhanced and preserved through meditation
- B) is far more important than physical fitness
- C) cannot be easily maintained, but certain painkillers have proved remarkably useful
- D) is largely a problem that concerns elderly people
- E) receives surprisingly little attention in comparison with physical fitness

62. It is emphasised in the passage that in recent years meditation — .

- A) has received the support of WHO for the help it provides for mental disorders
- B) has been widespread among young people in Britain
- C) has received considerable scientific recognition as an aid to mental health
- D) has brought about an impressive decline in mental illnesses
- E) has replaced medication in the treatment of mental disorders

63. We understand from the passage that, in Britain the statistics concerning suicide, both committed and attempted, — .

- A) have been questioned by WHO and considered to be unrealistically high
- B) are alarmingly high and what is more they are on the increase
- C) only date back to the year 1990 as previously the problem had not been noticed
- D) show that depression is only one of many causes
- E) indicate that one in four people has felt the urge to commit suicide

64. As we learn from the passage, about a quarter of the world population — .

- A) practice meditation in order to overcome their health problems
- B) have experienced severe depression for a considerable period of their lives
- C) face mental health problems for at least a part of their lives
- D) don't realise that they are mentally ill
- E) have been screened by WHO for mental problems

65. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

“Placebo” is a Latin word which means “I will please”. In medicine it has come to mean a treatment - a sugar pill or saline injection - that, in itself, has no physical effect. In spite of this, placebos have often been found to relieve physical symptoms such as pain, swelling, inflammation, or even depression. Apparently, in such cases, it is the act of treatment rather than the treatment itself that is effective. Why there should be such a thing as the placebo effect remains problematic. Many doctors have suggested that it was selected by evolution as a means of managing the resources of the immune system. Given that placebos seem to work, in part, by suppressing the immune response, they may be a way of conserving the body’s energy at critical moments. Patients may even get depressed to stop them from being too active and so slowing recovery. It is a high price to pay, but then evolution is not a merciful master.

65. It is clear from the passage that the way a placebo works — .

- A) has helped doctors to trace the various stages of recovery
- B) has generated a great deal of controversy among medical researchers
- C) has finally been explained to the satisfaction of the medical profession
- D) is important in understanding how the immune system works
- E) has not yet been clearly understood

66. We learn from the passage that, though placebo is not a medicine, it — .

- A) obviously has a powerful effect upon the immune system
- B) functions in the body exactly as a medicine does
- C) can sometimes play quite an important role in the recovery of a patient
- D) is an essential part of recovery for nearly all patients
- E) is particularly effective in the treatment of depression of all types

67. According to a prevalent medical view presented in the passage, — .

- A) a patient should be kept active in order to speed up recovery
- B) placebos may work by helping the body to preserve its energy at crucial times
- C) physical symptoms can only be temporarily reduced by placebos
- D) the physical effects of placebo can be misleading
- E) the suppression of the immune response by a placebo can be problematic

68. The point that is basically made in the passage is that — .

- A) placebos are not taken seriously in the medical profession
- B) pain and swelling always respond to a placebo
- C) our immune system has developed rapidly in the course of evolution
- D) a patient’s belief in a treatment plays a significant role in its success
- E) placebos should be used far more often in the treatment of patients

69. - 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In the search to heal wounds without leaving a scar, researchers have looked at some 3,000 treatments. Many of these treatments have not lived up to expectations, and none can induce repair that leaves the skin in pristine condition. Now US and British scientists have come up with three different recipes for advanced bandages that give the repair of injured skin a quick start, but then break down, leaving behind only healed tissue. This type of bandage eliminates the need to change dressings, cuts the risk of infection and sometimes makes scarless healing possible. When skin is injured, the weave-like structure of collagen fibres is destroyed. To minimise blood loss and infection, the body produces a quick fix by using cells, called fibroblasts, which lay down thin linear strips of replacement collagen. When skin cells grow on the replacement collagen, they produce pale, less flexible material. Avoiding this scar tissue means getting the body to rebuild the complex fibrous structure of the original.

69. According to passage, when there is an injury to the skin, — .

- A) bleeding can be fatal
- B) collagen fibres are broken
- C) there is usually very little pain
- D) the cells invariably get infected
- E) some sort of scar will inevitably result

70. We understand from the passage that a great deal of research has been carried out to — .

- A) learn how fibroblasts work
- B) test the effectiveness of the new bandages
- C) find a way to eliminate scarring as wounds heal
- D) learn how to speed up the process of healing a wound
- E) discover how the body rebuilds the complex fibrous structure of skin that has been destroyed

71. It is pointed out in the passage that, following a wound, fibroblasts — .

- A) produce the inflexible material that becomes the scar
- B) are essential if deep scarring is to be avoided
- C) have the primary function of preventing any infection
- D) are immediately brought into action to reduce bleeding
- E) which have a complex structure take a long time to produce collagen

72. According to the passage, the most remarkable feature of the new type of bandage is that it — .

- A) breaks down of its own accord and generally no scar is left behind
- B) makes the wound heal in a very short time without any loss of blood
- C) can be produced cheaply and in large quantities
- D) is very effective in the formation of replacement collagen
- E) makes the changing of dressings a great deal easier

73. - 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Dark-skinned people require longer sunlight exposure than light-skinned people: heavily pigmented skin arrives at the same plateau of vitamin D synthesis in three hours and fair skin in 30 minutes. The ultraviolet (UV) rays of the sun that promote vitamin D synthesis are blocked by heavy clouds, smoke or smog. Differences in skin pigmentation and smog may account for the finding that dark-skinned people in northern, smoggy cities are more prone to rickets. For these people, and for those who are unable to go outdoors frequently, dietary vitamin D is most important. Deficiency is especially likely in older adults because they typically drink little or no milk, their exposure to sunlight is limited, and the skin, liver and kidneys lose their ability to make and activate vitamin D with advancing age. Depending on the UV radiation used, the UV rays from tanning lamps and tanning booths may also stimulate vitamin D synthesis but the hazards outweigh any possible benefits. If the lamps are not properly filtered, people using tanning booths risk burns, damage to the eyes and blood vessels, and skin cancer.

73. It is pointed out in the passage that people of advanced age — .

- A) usually suffer from kidney and liver disorders
- B) easily develop skin cancer through exposure to UV rays
- C) often tend to have a vitamin D deficiency
- D) shouldn't live in northern climates where rickets is rather common
- E) are particularly prone to complications arising from exposure to sunlight

74. The passage contains a warning — .

- A) against the use of tanning lamps and booths
- B) for people living in northern cities that they should drink more milk
- C) that dark-skinned people should avoid exposure to UV rays
- D) that the incidence of rickets is increasing rapidly in northern climates
- E) that elderly people should drink little or no milk

75. According to the passage, the synthesis of vitamin D in the body — .

- A) remains constant from birth to death
- B) is hindered by overcast skies and air pollution
- C) can only be achieved when there is stimulation from exposure to sunlight
- D) is not in any way affected by the skin's pigmentation
- E) is of little importance for people living in northern climates

76. It is stated in the passage that exposure to sunlight — .

- A) is the only way by which one can benefit from UV radiation
- B) has little effect upon the synthesis of vitamin D
- C) is far more hazardous than exposure to tanning lamps
- D) affects dark people and fair people differently as regards their synthesis of vitamin D
- E) should be avoided by dark-skinned people

77. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Despite millennia of preoccupation with every facet of human emotion, we are still far from explaining in a rigorous physiological sense this part of our mental experience. Neuroscientists have, in modern times, been especially concerned with the neural basis of such cognitive processes as perception and memory. They have for the most part ignored the brain's role in emotion. Yet in recent years, interest in this mysterious mental terrain has surged. Catalysed by breakthroughs in understanding the neural basis of cognition and by an increasingly sophisticated knowledge of the anatomical organisation and physiology of the brain, investigators have begun to tackle the problem of emotion. One quite rewarding area of research has been the inquiry into the relation between memory and emotion. Much of this examination has involved studies of one particular emotion - fear - and the manner in which specific events or stimuli come, through individual learning experiences, to evoke this state. Scientists have been able to determine the way in which the brain shapes how we form memories about this basic, but significant, emotional event. We call this process "emotional memory".

77. It is clear from the passage that the relation between memory and emotion — .

- A) has been recognised since ancient times
- B) has recently proved to be a worthwhile subject of investigation
- C) is still widely regarded as of no scientific importance
- D) has led to a breakthrough in the study of the brain's physiology
- E) could lead to a better understanding of mental disorders related to fear

78. According to the passage, neurologists — .

- A) believe that they are on the threshold of even more startling discoveries
- B) have limited their research to the brain's role in emotion
- C) have examined the brain so thoroughly that it now holds very few mysteries
- D) regard fear as the emotion least related to cognitive processes
- E) have, until recently, tended to overlook the possibility that the brain has a role to play in emotion

79. It is pointed out in the passage that, recently, there has been — .

- A) a whole series of advances in our understanding of the brain's function regarding emotion
- B) a set of discoveries that have led to a full understanding of cognitive processes
- C) a great deal of research into the question of how fear can be overcome
- D) much controversy over the process of "emotional memory"
- E) much investigation into how each individual's emotional experiences differ from those of others

80. It is suggested in the passage that there is a close link between — .

- A) the individual's mental experiences and his emotional development
- B) a person's emotional responses and the anatomy of his brain
- C) mental disorders and a person's emotional breakdown
- D) the physiology of the brain and the cognitive processes
- E) a person's experiences and the emotions evolved by the brain

**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 - 5  
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
24. **A** B C D E
25. A **B** C D E
26. A B C D **E**
27. A **B** C D E
28. **A** B C D E
29. A **B** C D E
30. A **B** C D E
31. A B C D **E**
32. A B C D **E**
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37. A **B** C D E
38. **A** B C D E
39. A B C D **E**
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41. **A** B C D E
42. A B C D **E**
43. A **B** C D E
44. A **B** C D E
45. A B C D **E**
46. **A** B C D E
47. A B C D **E**
48. A **B** C D E
49. A **B** C D E
50. A B C D **E**
51. A B **C** D E
52. A B C D E
53. A B C D **E**
54. A B **C** D E
55. **A** B C D E
56. A B C D E
57. A B C D **E**
58. **A** B C D E
59. A B C D **E**
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61. A B C D **E**
62. A B C D E
63. A **B** C D E
64. A B **C** D E
65. A B C D **E**
66. A B **C** D E
67. A **B** C D E
68. A B C D **E**
69. A B C D E
70. A B **C** D E
71. A B C D **E**
72. **A** B C D E
73. A B **C** D E
74. **A** B C D E
75. A B C D E
76. A B C D **E**
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97. A B C D E
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99. A B C D E
100. A B C D E

**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI  
SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 5  
YABANCI KELİMELER**

- Soru 1. **current** = şimdiki, halihazırdaki, güncel; cari, **contemporary, present**  
**perceive** = algılamak, anlamak, kavramak, fark etmek, sezmek, **understand, comprehend, notice, recognise**, zıt anl. = misunderstand, miss
- Soru 2. **do well (by)** = (bir şey için) iyi etmek, iyi yapmak, durumu iyi olmak, **come along, recover, flourish**, zıt anl. = fall back, fail  
**look down on** = küçümsemek, hor görmek, tepeden bakmak, **despise, scorn**, zıt anl. = exalt, glorify  
**make up for** = telafi etmek, **compensate, settle**  
**feel up to** = kendini (bir şeyi) yapacak kadar güçlü hissetmek
- Soru 3. **lucid** = kolay anlaşılır, açık, berrak, **obvious, clear, transparent**, zıt anl. = ambiguous  
**account** = 1) anlatım, **narrative**; 2) hesap  
**take up with** = 1) (biriyle) tartışmak üzere bir konu ortaya atmak; 2) arkadaş olmak  
**back up (with)** = (bir şey ile) desteklemek, arka çıkmak, **support, reinforce**  
**set down to** = (bir şeyi) bir nedene bağlamak  
**make out to** = ima etmek, üstü kapalı söylemek, **intimate, imply, suggest**  
**bring up (with)** = 1) söz konusu etmek, (bir konu) ortaya atmak, **mention, introduce**; 2) (çocuk) yetiştirmek, büyütmek, **raise, rear**
- Soru 4. **whole grain** = tam tahıl (kepekli dış yüzeyleri alınmamış)  
**legume** = baklagiller familyasına dahil bitkiler ve bunların taneleri  
**agency** = iş, faaliyet; acente  
**component** = unsur, öge, parça, eleman, **ingredient, part**
- Soru 5. **comprehensive** = kapsamlı, geniş, etraflı, **inclusive, overall, in depth**, zıt anl. = exclusive, narrow, limited
- Soru 6. **scarcely** = nadiren, güçlkle, çok az, **barely, hardly**, zıt anl. = enough, sufficiently  
**discreetly** = (ağzından çıkana ve hareketlerine) dikkat eder bir şekilde, ihtiyatlı, tedbirli, **carefully, thoughtfully, cautiously**, zıt anl. = recklessly, heedlessly  
**cautiously** = ihtiyatlı, tedbirli, **carefully, thoughtfully, carelessly**  
**presentably** = prezantabl/sunulabilir bir şekilde, **suitably**
- Soru 7. **quantitative trait** = nicel özellikler  
**represent** = göstermek, betimlemek, nedeni olmak, **depict, display, correspond to**  
**in other words** = başka bir deyimle, **put differently**
- Soru 10. **persistent** = ısrarlı, inatçı, sürekli, **determined, insistent, relentless**, zıt anl. = irresolute  
**measure** = önlem, tedbir, ölçü, **precaution**
- Soru 12. **laughter** = gülüş, kahkaha  
**as opposed to** = —den farklı olarak, **in contrast to**  
**in opposition to** = —e karşı/muhalif olarak, **contrary to**
- Soru 13. **put forward** = önermek, ileri sürmek, **claim, assert**
- Soru 14. **naturalist** = doğabilimci  
**bring to the notice** = (birisinin) dikkatini çekmek, farkına varmasını sağlamak

Soru 15. **computing** = hesaplama, bilgisayar kullanımı

Soru 17. **centenarian** = (en az) yüz yıllık, yüz yıl yaşamış olan  
**make-up** = yapı, **structure, composition, formation**

Soru 18. **altitude** = yükseklik, rakım, irtifa, **height, elevation**

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

**pioneer** = yol açmak, öncülük etmek, **initiate**

**accuracy** = doğruluk, kesinlik, **precision, exactness**, zıt anl. = inaccuracy

**vital** = yaşamsal, hayati, çok önemli, yaşam için gerekli, canlı, **critical, essential, pivotal**, zıt anl. = insignificant, trivial

**incision** = kesi, yarma, **cut**

Soru 19. **liability** = sorumluluk, yükümlülük, borç, **responsibility, obligation, debt**, zıt anl. = immunity, exemption

**distinction** = ayırt etme, fark, **differentiation, peculiarity**, zıt anl. = likeness, similarity

**apprehension** = 1) anlayış, kavrayış, **understanding, grasp**, zıt anl. = misunderstanding; 2) endişe, korku, kuruntu, **fear, worry**

**retention** = alıkoyma, tutma, hatırd tutma, **holding, keeping, memory**, zıt anl. = release

**precision** = 1) hassas, ince, **delicate**; 2) kesinlik, doğruluk, **accuracy**

Soru 22. **in accord** = uyumlu, tam bir anlaşma içinde, **in unison**, zıt anl. = in conflict, in dispute

Soru 24. **malnutrition** = kötü beslenme, beslenme bozukluğu

**wasting** = zayıflama, kuvvetten düşme, kullanmama nedeniyle organ küçülmesi

**ultimate** = son, nihai; esas, temel; en büyük, en yüksek, **final; fundamental; greatest**

**outcome** = sonuç, **result, aftermath**

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

Soru 25. **start off** = başlamak, başlangıç yapmak, **begin, set off**, zıt anl. = finish, end

**as far as** = kadarıyla, —e göre, **to the extent that**

**access (to)** = giriş, geçiş, erişim, (birisiyle) görüşme imkanı, (bir şeyden) faydalanma hakkı veya imkanı, **entry, contact**

**droplet** = damlacık, zerre

**bile** = öd, safra

**emulsify** = emülsiyon yapmak, bulamaç haline getirmek

**float** = yüzmek, yüzeyde durmak

**swallow** = yutmak

**in that** = yüzünden, —den dolayı, mademki, **for the reason that**

**goal** = amaç, hedef, **aim, target, objective**

**dismantle** = parçalamak, sökmek, parçalara ayırmak, **take apart**, zıt anl. = construct

Soru 26. **adjust** = ayarlamak, **arrange, tune**, zıt anl. = confuse, upset

**duration** = süre, süreklilik

**intensity** = yoğunluk, keskinlik, şiddet, **force, power, volume**

**steam room** = buhar odası

**hot whirlpool** = sıcak jakuzi

**sufficient** = yeterli, **enough, adequate**, zıt anl. = insufficient, inadequate

**whereby** = onunla, onun vasıtasıyla, **by means of, through which**

Soru 27. **condition** = sağlık durumu, hal, durum; koşul, şart

**succumb** = yenilmek, teslim olmak, **surrender, give in, submit**, zıt anl. = conquer, resist

- Soru 28. **wound** = yara  
**non-lethal** = öldürücü/çok zararlı olmayan  
**vaporise** = buharlaş(tır)mak, **evaporate**  
**rioter** = isyancı, ayaklanmacı, **rebel**  
**enforcement** = uygulayıcı, yaptırımıcı (law enforcement authorities = polis teşkilatı)  
**civil disturbance** = sosyal kargaşa, iç kargaşa  
**tear** = göz yaşı  
**pepper spray** = biber gazı
- Soru 29. **benefit** = yarar, fayda, **advantage, use**, zıt anl. = harm, loss  
**choice** = seçenek, seçim, çare, **alternative, option**  
**consumption** = tüketim  
**serving** = porsiyon
- Soru 30. **unconsciousness** = bilinçsizlik, baygınlık
- Soru 31. **constantly** = devamlı, sürekli, **continually**  
**patrol** = devriye gezmek, gözlemek, kontrol altında tutmak, **inspect, watch**  
**invasive** = deri altına inen, vücut içi  
**ultimate** = 24. soruda var  
**personalised medicine** = kişiselleşmiş tıp  
**tiny** = küçücük, minicik, **minuscule, minute**, zıt anl. = enormous, huge
- Soru 32. **like finding a needle in a haystack** = saman yığnında iğne aramaya benzer  
**virtually** = neredeyse, hemen hemen, **nearly, actually**
- Soru 33. **outright** = kesin, tam, düpedüz, **complete, definite**, zıt anl. = hidden  
**bean** = fasulye, tane  
**thoroughly** = tam olarak, tamamen, baştan aşağı, **completely, wholly**, zıt anl. = partially
- Soru 34. **wounded** = yaralı  
**run** = işletmek, çalıştırmak, yönetmek, **operate, manage**  
**competitive** = rekabetçi, rekabete dayanan, rekabet edebilen  
**founder** = kurucu  
**set up** = kurmak, dikmek, inşa etmek, **institute, erect, build**, zıt anl. = destroy, demolish
- Soru 35. **alone** = yalnızca, sadece; yalnız  
**mystery** = gizem, sır, esrar, **secret, enigma**  
**tremor** = titreme, ürperme, sarsıntı, **quiver, tremble**  
**partial** = kısmi, zıt anl. = complete  
**patch** = yama, benek, **piece, spot**  
**deteriorate** = bozulmak, kötüleşmek, **decline, worsen, wear out**, zıt anl. = recover  
**interval** = aralık, fasıla
- Soru 42. **futuristic** = gelecekçi, çağ ötesi  
**replacement pancreas** = yedek pankreas  
**conversion** = değiştirme  
**hint** = ipucu, **clue**  
**culture** = kültür  
**establish** = 1) saptamak, tespit etmek, **confirm, validate**; 2) kurmak, **institute, found, set up**  
**juvenile diabetes** = genç/yeni oluşmuş diyabet

- Soru 43. **nothing less than** = hiç de önemsiz olmayan, yabana atılmayacak  
**thereby** = öylece, öylelikle, **by that means, because of that**  
**gene-spliced** = gen eklenmiş/bağlanmış  
**right from the very start** = ta en başından beri  
**recorded history** = kayıtlı/yazılı tarih  
**seek** = aramak, araştırmak, peşine düşmek, **look for, pursue, inquire**  
**conventional** = geleneksel, konvansiyonel  
**breeding** = yetiştirme, üretme  
**fabric** = kumaş, bez, doku  
**linen** = keten, keten kumaş, ev tekstili  
**high-yielding** = yüksek verimli
- Soru 44. **component** = 4. soruda var  
**be composed of** = —den oluşmak, —den ibaret olmak, **comprise, consist of**  
**naked eye** = çıplak göz  
**inspection** = kontrol, yoklama, teftiş, denetleme
- Soru 45. **rarity** = nadirlik, seyreklik, **infrequency**, zıt anl. = commonness, amplitude  
**abuse** = kötüye kullanma, suiistimal, **misdeed, wrongdoing**, zıt anl. = care  
**disastrous** = feci, yıkıcı, **detrimental, terrible**, zıt anl. = fortunate, successful  
**disrupt** = bozulmasına yol açmak, altüst etmek, aksatmak, **disturb, spoil, upset**, zıt anl. = arrange, organise  
**bone marrow** = kemik iliği  
**confront (with)** = — ile karşı karşıya gelmek, karşılaşmak, **face, challenge**, zıt anl. = avoid, retreat from  
**inflict** = (ağrı/acı/ceza) vermek, **give, impose**
- Soru 46. **as yet** = daha, henüz, şimdiye kadar, **so far, until now**  
**mimic** = taklit etmek, kopya etmek, benzetmek, **imitate, copy**  
**track** = iz sürmek, izini takip etmek, **pursue, trail**  
**fatigue** = yorgunluk, **tiredness**, zıt anl. = strength, vigour  
**remarkably** = dikkate değer bir şekilde, belirgin bir şekilde, **considerably, noticeably**, zıt anl. = slightly  
**mosquito borne** = sivrisinek tarafından taşınan
- Soru 47. **goodness** = aman tanım  
**awful** = berbat, korkunç, **terrible, horrible**, zıt anl. = beautiful, nice  
**a great deal** = oldukça fazla, çok, **a lot, much**, zıt anl. = a little, a bit  
**gestate** = gebeliği sürmek, gebelik süresi geçirmek
- Soru 48. **home telecare** = evde tele-bakım (eve kurulan görüntülü ve sesli bir haberleşme cihazıyla, ki buna tansiyon ölçer, termometre vs. gibi aletler de bağlanabiliyor, hastane veya doktorlarla temas kurup sağlık hizmeti alma sistemi)  
**properly** = gerektiği gibi, layıkıyla, **duly, appropriately**, zıt anl. = improperly  
**circumstance** = olay, vaka, durum, koşul, keyfiyet, **situation, case, incident**  
**frail** = zayıf ve güçsüz, hafif ve kırılğan
- Soru 49. **willing** = istekli, gönüllü, **eager, ready**, zıt anl. = reluctant, unwilling  
**donate** = bağışlamak, hibe etmek, **bestow on/upon**, zıt anl. = retain, withdraw  
**in short supply** = arzı düşük, mevcudu az, kıt, **scarce**  
**registry** = sicil, kayıt  
**set up** = 34. soruda var  
**donor** = bağışçı
- Soru 50. **dread** = çok korkmak, dehşete düşmek, endişe etmek, **fear, worry**, zıt anl. = welcome

**violent motion sickness** = şiddetli hareket/sarsıntı tutması  
**debilitate** = kuvvetten düşürmek, zayıflatmak, takatini kesmek, **incapacitate**,  
**undermine**, **weaken**, zıt anl. = invigorate, strengthen  
**assess** = değerlendirmek, değer biçmek, hesaplamak, **evaluate**, **upraise**  
**stem cell** = kök hücre  
**weightlessness** = ağırlıksız/yerçekimsiz ortam  
**if any** = eğer varsa/olursa  
**readiness** = hazır olma, heveslilik  
**look forward to** = sabırsızlıkla beklemek, iple çekmek

- Soru 51. **myth** = söylence, efsane, mit, **story**, **tale**  
**grow up** = 1) meydana gelmek, vuku bulmak, **develop**; 2) büyümek, **mature**  
**silent** = sessiz, **quiet**, zıt anl. = audible, loud  
**disprove** = aksini kanıtlamak, **invalidate**, zıt anl. = prove, confirm  
**faulty** = kusurlu, defolu, **defective**, **imperfect**, zıt anl. = flawless, perfect
- Soru 52. **prescription** = reçete  
**as directed** = talimata uygun şekilde, tarif edildiği gibi  
**non-compliance** = uymama, uygun davranmama  
**comply with** = uymak, uygun davranmak, itaat etmek, **conform to**, **abide by**, zıt anl. = disregard, resist
- Soru 53. **prevalent** = 1) olagelen, yaygın, **common**, **current**, **widespread**, zıt anl. = rare, uncommon; 2) hüküm süren, etkin, **predominant**, **ruling**  
**be disposed to** = eğiliminde olmak, **tend**, **be inclined**  
**resort to** = başvurmak, **employ**  
**drastic** = şiddetli ve çabuk etki eden; sert, şiddetli, **severe**, **dire**, zıt anl. = mild, modest  
**as regards** = -e gelince, konusunda, **considering**  
**temporary** = geçici, **interim**, **provisional**, **transitory**, zıt anl. = permanent  
**proportion** = oran, orantı, kısım, **ratio**, **percentage**  
**sooner or later** = er (yada) geç  
**relapse** = kötü duruma dönmek, depreşmek
- Soru 54. **impairment** = bozma, zayıflatma, **harm**, **damage**, zıt anl. = repair, improvement  
**restricted** = kısıtlı, sınırlı, **limited**, **confined**, zıt anl. = free, unlimited  
**otherwise** = yoksa, aksi takdirde, **or else**  
**striking** = göze çarpan, dikkat çeken, **marked**, **outstanding**, zıt anl. = ordinary  
**startling** = çok şaşırtıcı, **astonishing**, **amazing**
- Soru 55. **rely on** = güvenmek, bel bağlamak, **depend**, **entrust**, zıt anl. = distrust  
**suspected case** = kuşkulu vaka  
**fall-off** = azalma, düşme, **decrease**, zıt anl. = increase  
**get greater hold** = daha çok yaygınlaşmak  
**outbreak** = 1) salgın, **epidemic**; 2) ortaya çıkma, baş gösterme, **happening**  
**abruptly** = aniden, birdenbire, ani ve kaba bir şekilde, **suddenly**  
**onset** = (birşeyin) başlangıcı, ilk adım, hücum, saldırı, hamle, atılım, **beginning**, **start**, zıt anl. = end, termination
- Soru 56. **be associated with** = ile ilgisi/ilişkisi olmak  
**vice versa** = tersi(ne), aksi(ne)  
**visible** = görünebilir, görülür, açık, belli, **apparent**, **conspicuous**, **detectable**, zıt anl. = obscured, concealed, hidden  
**swollen joint** = şişmiş eklem  
**crippling stiffness** = aksamaya/sakatlığa neden olan sertlik/kaskatılık  
**trigger** = tetik, bir şeyin tetikleyicisi/nedeni

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

**steadily** = tutarlı, istikrarlı, devamlı, **invariably, regularly**, zıt anl. = falteringly

**welfare** = refah, **prosperity**

**bear** = taşımak, bulundurmak, **carry, possess**

**crucially** = can alıcı bir şekilde, **essentially, significantly**

**virtual takeover** = fiili/gayriresmi devralma

**high-ranking professional body** = üst düzey meslek adamı

**grant** = ödenek, tahsisat, burs

**running costs** = işletme giderleri

**hospitality** = konukseverlik, **neighbourliness**

**given this funding** = bu finanse etme gerçeği karşısında

**supplement** = ek, tamamlayıcı şey, **additive**

**corporatisation** = şirketleşme, büyük şirketlere dönüşme

**far beyond** = çok aşkın, çok ilersinde, **way ahead**

Soru 57. **aid** = yardım, **help**

**substantially** = önemli ölçüde, oldukça çok, **considerably**

Soru 58. **healthcare schemes** = sağlık planları/programları

**disappointingly** = hayal kırıklığı yaratacak şekilde, **discouragingly**, zıt anl. = inspiringly

**enormously** = muazzam bir şekilde, çok büyük miktarlarda, **immensely**, zıt anl. = minimally

**noticeable** = belli, açık, farkedilir, **apparent, visible, detectable**, zıt anl. = ambiguous, hidden

Soru 59. **seek** = aramak, araştırmak, peşine düşmek, **look for, pursue, inquire**

**agent** = temsilci, aracı, etmen, acente

Soru 60. **take the lead** = başa geçmek

**oppose** = karşı çıkmak, direnmek, **confront, protest, resist**, zıt anl. = support

**in favour of** = lehine(d)e, —den yana, **in support of**, zıt anl. = against

**emerge** = çıkmak, meydana çıkmak, **appear, arise, come forth**, zıt anl. = disappear, fade

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

**account for** = (nedenlerini) anlatmak, açıklamak, izah etmek; hesap vermek, **clarify, justify, explain**

**stark** = gerçekleri (olduğu gibi) yansıtan, sade, katıksız, **absolute, downright**, zıt anl. = fuzzy, indistinct

**issue** = konu, sorun, mesele, **point, matter, question**

**way off** = çok dışında/uzağında

**to back claims** = iddialara arka çıkmak

**free** = bedava, **without charge**

Soru 61. **enhance** = artırmak, yükseltmek, çoğaltmak, geliştirmek, **increase, improve**, zıt anl. = decrease, weaken

**preserve** = korumak, **maintain, conserve, secure**

Soru 62. **disorder** = bozukluk, hastalık, düzensizlik, kargaşa, **illness, ailment, confusion, mess**, zıt anl. = health, order

**recognition** = kabul, onay, tanıma, **acceptance, approval, acknowledgement**, zıt anl. = refusal, rejection

**bring about** = meydana getirmek, sebep olmak, **give rise**

**impressive** = (iyi yönde) etkileyici, **remarkable, striking**, zıt anl. = ordinary

Soru 63. **suicide, both committed and attempted** = hem gerçekleşen hem de girişilen intihar  
**unrealistically** = gerçekçi olmayan bir şekilde, **unbelievably**, zıt anl. = realistically  
**what is more** = dahası, **furthermore, yet**  
**feel the urge** = kuvvetli istek/itki duymak, **be tempted**

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

**saline injection** = tuz enjeksiyonu  
**apparently** = belli ki, görünüşe göre, **evidently**  
**given that placebos seem to work** = sahte ilaçların etkili olabildiğini kabul edersek  
**suppress** = bastırmak, durdurmak, çıkmasını önlemek, **restrain, withhold**, zıt anl. = encourage  
**merciful** = merhametli

Soru 65. **trace** = (ipuçları vs.) izleyerek saptamak/bulmak, **track, trail**  
**controversy** = tartışma, çekişme, anlaşmazlık, **debate, argument, dispute**, zıt anl. = agreement, unanimity

Soru 67. **crucial** = can alıcı, kritik, çok önemli, **pivotal, vital**, zıt anl. = trivial

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

**heal wounds** = yaraları iyileştirmek/sağaltmak  
**scar** = yara izi  
**live up to expectations** = beklentileri karşılayacak düzeye gelmek  
**induce** = neden olmak, sevk etmek, (birşey yapmaya) ikna etmek, **activate, persuade**, zıt anl. = prevent  
**pristine** = bozulmamış, saf  
**come up with** = (karşılık, yanıt, fikir vs.) bulmak, ortaya atmak, önermek, **think of, suggest**  
**recipe** = formül, yöntem; yemek tarifi  
**dressing** = pansuman; (salata vs.) sosu  
**weave-like** = örgü benzeri  
**destroy** = yıkmak, yok etmek, ortadan kaldırmak, **demolish, eradicate**, zıt anl. = construct, preserve, restore  
**fix** = onarım, **repair**  
**lay down** = koymak, sermek, **put down**  
**linear strip** = doğrusal şerit  
**pale** = soluk, uçuk renkli, donuk, **faint**, zıt anl. = dark, bright  
**avoid** = kaçınmak, sakınmak, —den kurtulmak, **escape, stay away**, zıt anl. = contact, face, confront

Soru 69. **invariably** = değişmez, şaşmaz bir şekilde, her zaman, **always**, zıt anl. = never, rarely  
**inevitably** = kaçınılmaz bir şekilde, **unavoidably**, zıt anl. = avoidably

Soru 71. **bring into (action)** = (harekete) geçirmek

Soru 72. **of its own accord** = kendiliğinden, **by itself**

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

**plateau** = düzey, plato, **level**  
**smog** = kirli hava kütlesi, dumanlı sis  
**account for** = **61.-64. sorulara ait metinde var**  
**prone (to)** = eğilimli, yatkın, **sensitive, susceptible**, zıt anl. = immune, resistant  
**deficiency** = eksiklik, yetersizlik, **inadequacy, insufficiency, shortage**, zıt anl. = adequacy, sufficiency, excess  
**tanning** = (ciltte) bronzlaşma

**booth** = kabin, kulübe  
**hazard** = tehlike, risk, **risk, danger**, zıt anl. = safety, security  
**outweigh** = daha ağır basmak, **exceed, surpass**

Soru 73. **arise from/out of** = meydana gelmek, çıkmak, **originate**

Soru 75. **hinder** = engellemek, **impede, obstruct**, facilitate, help  
**overcast** = bulutlu/kapalı hava  
**in any way** = hiçbir şekilde

Soru 76. **hazardous** = tehlikeli, **dangerous**, zıt anl. = safe, secure

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

**millennium** = bin yıl  
**preoccupation (with)** = (zihni) – ile meşgul olma  
**facet** = yön, taraf, **aspect, feature**  
**rigorous** = özenli, dikkatli, sıkı, kurallardan şaşmayan, **strict, tight**, zıt anl. = lax, relaxed  
**cognitive** = bilme/kavrama/idrak ile ilgili  
**perception** = algı, idrak, sezgi, **understanding, apprehension, viewpoint**  
**terrain** = bölge, mıntıka  
**surge** = aniden yükselmek, **soar, climb**  
**catalysed by breakthroughs** = yeni buluş/keşiflerle güçlenmiş  
**sophisticated** = pişkin, gelişmiş, komplike, **advance, complex, subtle**, zıt anl. = naïve  
**tackle** = (bir sorunu) ele almak, çözmeye çalışmak, **deal with, work on**, zıt anl. = avoid  
**rewarding** = doyurucu, tatmin edici, **satisfactory**  
**inquiry** = sorgu, soruşturma, araştırma, **questioning, survey**  
**evoke** = (bir duygu) uyandırmak, aklına getirmek, çağrıştırmak, **recall, stimulate**

Soru 77. **worthwhile** = zaman harcamaya/zahmete değer, **beneficial, rewarding**, zıt anl. = worthless

Soru 78. **threshold** = kapı eşiği, giriş, başlangıç, **opening, beginning**  
**startling** = **54. soruda var**  
**tend (to)** = eğilimde olmak, **be disposed to, be likely to**  
**overlook** = dikkate almamak, gözden kaçırmak, **disregard, ignore, miss**, zıt anl. = notice, spot

Soru 80. **breakdown** = sinir bozukluğu, ruhen çökme; bozulma, **collapse, failure**  
**evolve** = (uzun bir zaman diliminde) geliş(tir)mek, **progress, develop**