

# ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 6 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 - 6  
CEVAP KAĞIDI**

Kitapçık Türü :  A  B

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**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI**  
**SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 6**

**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. Diet therapy ---- a major role in ulcer treatment, but it no longer ---- .**

- A) would have played / is doing  
B) has played / has done  
C) was playing / has been doing  
D) had played / did  
E) used to play / does

**2. Many neuroscientists share the hope that the new understanding of brain organization which ---- possible by brain-imaging techniques ---- light on children's educational difficulties.**

- A) would be made / throws  
B) had been made / has thrown  
C) has been made / will throw  
D) will be made / will have thrown  
E) was made / was throwing

**3. Age is a key factor ---- what ---- to people who have angina.**

- A) in predicting / may happen  
B) to predict / might have happened  
C) to have predicted / is happening  
D) as predicting / has happened  
E) for having predicted / will have happened

**4. The two major components of medicine ---- prevention and cure; and, in recent times, the latter ---- considerably more attention and funding.**

- A) were / received  
B) used to be / were receiving  
C) have been / would receive  
D) had been / are receiving  
E) are / has received

**5. One hundred years ago, 30% of the energy used in farm and factory work ---- from muscle power; today only 1% ---- .**

- A) had come / did  
B) was coming / has done  
C) would have come / is doing  
D) came / does  
E) would come / will do

**6. When listening to the heart ---- a stethoscope, one does not hear the opening ---- the valves because this is a relatively slow-developing process that makes no noise.**

- A) from / in  
B) with / of  
C) over / to  
D) through / about  
E) at / for

**7. A physical examination or an ECG may reveal little, if anything, abnormal, ---- and even ---- attacks of angina.**

- A) before / into  
B) after / off  
C) between / during  
D) through / over  
E) from / behind

**8. The capacity of the kidneys to alter their excretion of sodium, ---- changes in sodium intake, is enormous.**

- A) apart from  
B) in addition to  
C) with reference to  
D) in response to  
E) so far as

**9. The doctors are pleased with the progress he is making; ---- , they expect him to make a full recovery.**

- A) nevertheless  
B) in fact  
C) even so  
D) but  
E) as a rule

**10. Many severe hormone resistance syndromes are ---- inherited defects in membrane receptors.**

- A) in terms of  
B) in case of  
C) due to  
D) in view of  
E) in place of

**11. PTSD sufferers may experience flashbacks ---- they feel they are going through the ordeal.**

- A) in which  
B) in whose  
C) where  
D) how  
E) what

**12. Health is not merely the absence of disease and infirmity, ---- complete physical, mental and social well-being.**

- A) as for  
B) as well as  
C) as if  
D) including  
E) but also

13. Apparently there is a significant ---- between activity in a specific area of the brain and individual differences in temperament.

- A) association                      B) revelation  
C) combination                    D) indication  
E) reference

14. At various times most people experience anxiety, depression and sleep disturbance, but these symptoms are usually ---- in nature.

- A) reluctant                        B) compulsive  
C) excessive                        D) predominant  
E) transient

15. By septic shock is meant a ---- disseminated bacterial infection.

- A) consequently                  B) superficially  
C) widely                            D) selectively  
E) sufficiently

16. Most examples of hormone deficiency states can be ---- to glandular destruction, caused, among other things, by surgery or infection.

- A) attributed                        B) stimulated  
C) increased                        D) induced  
E) located

17. Patients want to believe that their physicians ---- them as people, not just as patients.

- A) put up with                      B) care about  
C) take after                        D) look into  
E) pull through

18. Iron must be in the reduced or ferrous form for absorption to ---- .

- A) come across                      B) make do  
C) turn on                            D) take place  
E) get across

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

HIV is rarely seen as one of science's success stories. Nearly 20 years after the virus (19) ---- , an estimated 42 million people are infected worldwide. (20) ---- , there is still no vaccine and no cure. HIV is one of the most (21) ---- and deadly viruses humans have (22) ---- encountered. There are, however, some (23) ---- for cautious optimism as real progress is being made in some key areas.

19. A) was discovered              B) will be discovered  
C) is discovered                  D) was being discovered  
E) would be discovered

20. A) Even                              B) Moreover  
C) Consequently                  D) So  
E) Hence

21. A) residual                        B) desperate  
C) predictable                      D) degenerate  
E) devious

22. A) even                              B) still  
C) ever                                D) just  
E) hardly

23. A) traces                            B) aims  
C) components                      D) grounds  
E) efforts

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

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

24. ---- that the major cancer killer, lung cancer, is strongly influenced by diet.

- A) The latest statistical evidence
- B) However obvious it may seem
- C) There is much evidence to suggest
- D) As smokers love to point out
- E) The consumption of fruit and vegetables ensures

25. ----, but it is not enough to stop malaria.

- A) The parasites infect the red blood cells
- B) The shapes of these proteins were constantly changing
- C) A malaria vaccine would have to fulfill two functions
- D) Encouraging the immune system to create antibodies is useful
- E) Antibodies cannot access the insides of cells where the parasites are usually to be found

26. As the signs of pneumonia are relatively subtle in ICU patients, ---- .

- A) gastric colonization may also influence the development of pneumonia
- B) the diagnosis is often fairly complex
- C) ventilated patients were never at risk
- D) this is particularly true of patients with congestive heart failure
- E) exposure to bacteria cannot always be avoided

27. As soon as a diagnosis of vasculitis has been established, ---- .

- A) this would amount to aggressive therapy
- B) a decision regarding therapeutic strategy must be made
- C) in general, aggressive therapy should be avoided
- D) the drug will be discontinued immediately on remission
- E) this produced an adequate response almost immediately

28. Because of the long-term requirement for a diet, ---- .

- A) it must be tailored to a person's tastes and habits
- B) the protein would have been of high quality
- C) foods high in fiber should have been used liberally
- D) it is unwise to allow severe diets to be followed for more than 16 weeks
- E) the weight loss would have been slower

29. Though the idea that food is addictive is far from mainstream, ---- .

- A) on the contrary, the evidence was inconclusive
- B) more research on the subject was essential
- C) their debate is certainly an interesting one
- D) their behaviour was nevertheless predictable
- E) many nutritionists regard it as plausible

30. ----, the heart pumps only 4 to 6 liters of blood each minute.

- A) When a person is at rest
- B) If there is an extreme increase in cardiac output
- C) Once it has returned by way of the veins to the right atrium
- D) As it has the ability to adapt to change
- E) Until the volume of blood pumped by the heart had been regulated

31. A patient presenting with such symptoms should be suspected of poisoning ---- .

- A) only if there were a history of depression
- B) as it has to be proved
- C) as if there were no easy diagnosis
- D) whether it seemed likely or not
- E) until there is evidence to the contrary

32. Many of the children in institutes for the blind in Africa aren't blind at all, ---- .

- A) as, without glasses, they cannot see to get around
- B) since glasses are not available
- C) but they do need glasses
- D) if only more eye-care workers could be trained
- E) though this is also true of many underdeveloped countries

33. Such a health policy could be ideal for developing countries ---- .

- A) until a better one had appeared
- B) if it is so expensive
- C) however practical it appeared to be
- D) whether it has the potential as some people claim
- E) where AIDS hits hardest

34. Patients with medial epicondylitis should be started on physical therapy ---- .

- A) unless rest were of first importance
- B) if surgical release of the flexor muscle had been necessary
- C) in which case surgical intervention is usually successful
- D) once the pain has subsided
- E) as there was pain over the medial side of the elbow

35. ----, it became clear that a microbe transmissible by sexual contact and blood was the most likely etiologic agent.

- A) Though AIDS was first recognized in the US in the summer of 1981
- B) As the epidemiologic pattern of AIDS unfolded
- C) If the definition of AIDS were complex
- D) Until the rapid spread of AIDS worldwide can be held in check
- E) Since the etiologic agent of AIDS is HIV

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

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

36. Son on yıl içinde daha fazla sayıda psikiyatr, özellikle daha genç olanlar, şizofreninin tedavisinde psikoterapi kullandı.

- A) For ten years now, the younger psychiatrists in particular, have been using more psychotherapy in the treatment of schizophrenia.
- B) Over the past ten years more and more psychiatrists, including the younger ones, have begun to use psychotherapy in the treatment of schizophrenia.
- C) Within the past ten years a greater number of psychiatrists, especially the younger ones, have used psychotherapy in the treatment of schizophrenia.
- D) Over the past ten years more and more of the younger psychiatrists have made use of psychotherapy in the treatment of schizophrenia.
- E) For ten years, now, psychotherapy has been used effectively by an increasing number of psychiatrists, the younger ones in particular, in the treatment of schizophrenia.

37. Yirminci yüzyılda insanlar, bilim adamlarının yaşlanmayı araştırmasına olanak sağlayan bir ömür beklentisini nihayet elde ettiler.

- A) Prior to the twentieth century, life-expectancy was such that it didn't allow scientists to study aging.
- B) It is only in the twentieth century that scientists have begun to study aging and life-expectancy.
- C) The scientific study of aging and life-expectancy only began in the twentieth century.
- D) In the twentieth century, human beings have finally achieved a life-expectancy that permits scientists to study aging.
- E) Until the twentieth century the level of life-expectancy did not permit scientists to study aging.

**38. Altın parçacıkları içeren virüsler, canlı hücrelerin içinde resim çekmek için minik kameralar olarak kullanılabilir.**

- A) With the help of viruses containing gold particles that can be used as tiny cameras, it is possible to take photographs within living cells.
- B) As viruses contain gold particles, they have been employed as minute cameras and taken pictures of living cells.
- C) The presence of gold particles in viruses means they can be used as minute cameras to take photographs of the insides of living cells.
- D) It is only the viruses that contain gold particles that can be employed as minute cameras to take photographs inside living cells.
- E) Viruses containing gold particles could be employed as tiny cameras to take photographs within living cells.

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

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

**39. Genetics alone cannot explain how certain ethnic groups use no dairy products, yet still maintain calcium balance.**

- A) Genetik, belirli etnik grupların nasıl hiç süt ürünü kullanmadıkları halde yine de kalsiyum dengesini koruduklarını tek başına açıklayamaz.
- B) Bazı etnik grupların hiç süt ürünü kullanmamalarına karşın, kalsiyum dengesini koruyabilmeleri, genetikle de açıklanamaz.
- C) Hiç süt ürünü kullanmayan belirli etnik grupların kalsiyum dengesini nasıl korudukları sadece genetik etkenlerle açıklanamıyor.
- D) Genetikle açıklanmasa da, bazı etnik gruplar hiç süt ürünü kullanmadıkları halde kalsiyum dengesini koruyabilmektedir.
- E) Belirli su ürünlerini kullanmayan etnik grupların yine de kalsiyum dengesini koruyabilmeleri yalnız genetikle açıklanamaz.

**40. Chewing destroys the structure of the food mechanically, while the saliva starts breaking down the food chemically.**

- A) Çiğneme besinin yapısını mekanik olarak parçalar, ancak besinin kimyasal olarak parçalanması tükürükle olur.
- B) Çiğneme besinlerin yapısını mekanik olarak bozsa da, kimyasal parçalama tükürükle başlar.
- C) Tükürük bazı besinleri kimyasal olarak parçalarken, çiğneme de mekanik olarak besinin yapısını bozmaya katkıda bulunur.
- D) Çiğneme besinin yapısını mekanik olarak, tükürük ise kimyasal olarak bozmaya başlar.
- E) Tükürük besini kimyasal olarak parçalarken, çiğneme besinin yapısını mekanik olarak bozar.

**41. Korean researchers managed to create 30 cloned embryos of about 100 cells each, out of 242 donated eggs.**

- A) Koreli araştırmacılar, her biri yaklaşık 100 hücreli 30 tane embriyoyu klonlamak için, 242 vericiden sağlanan yumurtaları kullandılar.
- B) Koreli araştırmacılar, vericilerden sağlanan 242 yumurtadan her biri yaklaşık 100 hücreli 30 tane klonlanmış embriyo yaratmayı başardılar.
- C) Koreli araştırmacılar, yaklaşık 242 vericiden sağlanan yumurtaları kullanarak her biri en az 100 hücreli 30 tane embriyo yaratmışlardır.
- D) Kore'deki araştırmacılara göre, vericilerden sağlanan 242 tane yumurtadan her biri 100 hücreli yaklaşık 30 embriyo klonlanabilir.
- E) Koreli araştırmacıların vericilerden sağladıkları 242 yumurtadan, her biri yaklaşık 100 hücreli 30 tane embriyo elde etmeleri önemli bir başarıdır.

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

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

42. (I) Vitamin B12 deficiency is difficult to diagnose because symptoms can be subtle. (II) In babies and young children, a lack of vitamin B12 usually manifests itself as lethargy or developmental delays. (III) Too little B12 can also disrupt a child's attention span, reduce motivation and hinder learning. (IV) The vitamin B12, which occurs naturally only in animal products, helps maintain nerve and blood cells. (V) In adults, vitamin B12 deficiency signs can range from mild confusion and irritability to more serious problems such as hallucinations, depression, memory loss and paranoia.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

43. (I) Although in the great majority of cases a person's genetic make-up results in normal development, genes can occasionally be a source of problems. (II) If a defective gene inherited from one parent is recessive, the dominant - and usually normal - allele from the other parent can prevent this particular problem. (III) Indeed, some human disorders are entirely hereditary and are passed along according to the same principles of inheritance that determine eye colour and nose shape. (IV) Other genetic disorders are not inherited but may result from errors during cell division in meiosis. (V) Chromosomes and the genes they carry can also be made abnormal by radiation, drugs, viruses, chemicals and perhaps even the aging process.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

44. (I) Some research in Belgium has shown that lung damage may occur in children and adults as a result of swimming in an indoor pool where the level of chlorine in the water exceeds 490 micrograms per cubic meter. (II) This is because a toxic gas builds up when chlorine reacts with organic chemicals in sweat and urine. (III) A survey of 1881 children in Brussels also revealed a strong link between asthma and pool attendance. (IV) The gas, nitrogen trichloride, is what gives indoor pools their distinctive smell. (V) And the younger the children were when they started swimming the more likely they were to have asthma.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

45. (I) Growth is perhaps the most fundamental aspect of child development. (II) However, it does not happen uniformly. (III) But bones develop from the centre and extend outwards. (IV) As Arnold Gessel once commented, growth does not proceed as a balloon inflates, with each part expanding equally fast. (V) Rather, the overall rate of growth fluctuates during the growth years.

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

46. (I) Manganese requirements in the human body are low, and many plant foods contain significant amounts of this trace mineral, so deficiencies are rare. (II) For instance, those who inhale large quantities of manganese dust in the course of their work, may show symptoms of brain disease. (III) As is true of other trace minerals, however, dietary factors inhibit its absorption. (IV) In addition, high intakes of iron and calcium limit manganese absorption. (V) Therefore, people who use supplements of these minerals regularly, may experience depressed manganese status.

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

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

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

47. Henry : I'm sure you've been following the debate on patenting human DNA. What's your view on it?
- James : I really don't know, industry is obviously for it.
- Henry : ----
- James : And there are also some who think they have found a tenable middle-ground position.
- A) How did we reach these conclusions?  
B) Could that be an outcome of greed?  
C) But there are plenty of people opposed to it on moral grounds.  
D) The key question is where to draw the line.  
E) Patents on genes of unknown medical value should be discouraged.

48. Amy : I can't bear creepy-crawly insects, I find them disgusting!
- Paul : ----
- Amy : Really! Why is that?
- Paul : Because it's a means of warning us of a potentially dangerous situation. The creepy-crawly insects are the ones that carry diseases.
- A) Disgust is an interesting and a valuable emotion, you know.
- B) But you shouldn't. They're perfectly harmless.
- C) Most people do. I can't think why.
- D) Your problem is that you are hypersensitive and so you can't enjoy life.
- E) I felt the same until I had that year in the tropics.
49. Jane : What is meant by the "body clock"?
- Malcolm : Well, the body adopts a routine for waking, sleeping, eating and so on. And that's its clock.
- Jane : ----
- Malcolm : I suppose the usual reason is when you go into a different time zone and suffer from what is called "jet lag".
- A) So people can go to bed very late one night but still wake at the usual hour in the morning.
- B) Is it possible to reset one's body clock?
- C) Is that why people get so depressed in dark weather?
- D) Then why ever should anyone want to reset their body clock?
- E) Does a long walk in the sunshine really help to overcome "jet lag"?
50. Mother : I wish you'd take a look at my little girl's legs. The knees are very close together.
- Doctor : They are a little close. ----
- Mother : But what if it doesn't?
- Doctor : Then we'll get wedges fitted into the shoes.
- A) But I'm not going to prescribe anything at present.
- B) But there's nothing to worry about. The condition will probably right itself.
- C) This is not a case of rickets if that is what you are worrying about.
- D) How old was she when she started to walk?
- E) The legs of a lot of children are like this, but then they straighten of their own accord.
51. Anne : Have Freud's theories concerning dreams been discredited?
- Roger : Not entirely. But when he wrote The Interpretation of Dreams, the physiology of sleep was unknown. The discovery of REM sleep was a big advance.
- Anne : ----
- Roger : It meant that certain elements of his psychoanalytic theory had to be modified.
- A) How did this discovery affect Freud's theories?
- B) What is meant by REM sleep?
- C) Is that central to the concept of Freud's theory?
- D) Is there a general agreement on all this?
- E) Surely the bizarreness of dreams is inherently meaningless!

52. - 56. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

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

52. Each time this textbook is revised, we keep wishing that some day physiology could become a completely mature subject that does not change from year to year. ---- . Physiology is a vast discipline, and only now are we beginning to make inroads into many of its fundamental secrets.

- A) Another goal has been to make it as accurate as possible
- B) Consequently, revision of almost every section of each chapter has become a necessity
- C) Many new techniques have, in fact, become available and are aiding this process
- D) This, however, is not likely to happen in the near future
- E) These new insights have been an enormous help in the achievement of these goals

53. It is a question that has vexed great minds for millennia: why do we hiccup? Now at long last, an international team may have come up with the answer. ---- . Just after the muscles start to move, the glottis shuts off the windpipe, producing the characteristic "hic" sound.

- A) None of these theories explain all the features of hiccups
- B) The only cure for hiccupping, with a scientific basis, is breathing into a paper bag
- C) Long-term attacks of hiccups seem to be more common in men than women
- D) Yet, the purpose of hiccups during pregnancy remains unclear
- E) Hiccups are sudden contractions of the muscles we use when breathing in

54. Cancer is not just about the tumour itself. It is becoming increasingly clear that the developing tumour needs help from neighbouring cells in order to become cancerous. ---- . If you have only one or the other it is not enough.

- A) The cells that are going to become tumour cells and their surrounding area collaborate to make the tumour
- B) Other studies suggest that precancerous cells may need "permission" from their neighbours to become cancerous
- C) Several diffusible molecules seem to be involved in this process
- D) Cells are totally dependent on their local environment in order to propagate
- E) Inappropriate activation of the genes is a vital step in many cancers

55. The results of the experiment suggest that some animals, and by implication some people, can become overly dependent on sweet food. ---- . Drugs give a bigger effect, but it's essentially the same process.

- A) Many practitioners, however, dispute the idea
- B) It is as if the brain can get addicted to its own opioids as it would to morphine or heroin
- C) Some time soon the allegation that fast food is addictive will be made in court
- D) Sweets and snacks can produce instant satiation
- E) The behaviour of these obese patients craving food can be remarkably similar to drug cravings

56. It's hard to escape the suspicion that sometimes a medical condition cures itself without any help from the medicine. ---- . Trials of drugs like paracetamol show that fewer than one in three people who take them will benefit.

- A) In the case of painkillers, such doubts are well-founded
- B) Headaches shouldn't be treated in this way
- C) Indeed the odds against this particular drug proving effective were 4-to-1 against
- D) Then the problem of side-effects has also to be taken into consideration
- E) This can also trigger off an allergy

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.

Despite all the attention we give to our hair, and putting aside the fact that the first synthetic hair dyes were created in 1907, it has really only been in the last 50 years or so that hair has been scientifically studied. Before that, it was deemed too trivial to be worthy of the attention, but the amount that scientists can now tell about a person from the study of their hair, often simply by looking at it under a microscope, is remarkable. Humans have around five million body hairs which is as many as a chimpanzee has, although ours are smaller and finer. They come in three types. An unborn baby has a kind of fine downy hair all over its body that begins to grow about 12 weeks after conception. Normally, these "lanugo" hairs are shed a few weeks before birth, although some premature babies are born with them. After birth and throughout our lives, humans are covered in short "vellus" hairs just a centimetre or two long and with little or no pigment. Finally, the pigmented, thicker hairs that grow in varying quantities on our heads, groin, armpits, forearms and legs, and (on men) chests, stomachs and faces, are "terminal" hairs.

57. We learn from the passage that "terminal" hairs ---- .

- A) are found in various parts of the body but in differing amounts
- B) are less apparent than "vellus" hairs
- C) grow thicker and more pigmented on men than on women
- D) can be made to grow more profusely by the use of synthetic hair dyes
- E) are the ones that are most commonly studied

58. According to the passage, the scientific study of hair ---- .

- A) has for centuries attracted undue attention
- B) has contributed very little to our understanding of a person
- C) can be traced back to the 1950s
- D) has revealed the many dangers of hair dyes
- E) has mostly concentrated on the development of various synthetic hair dyes

59. It is emphasized in the passage that a great deal of information ---- .

- A) regarding the role played by the "lanugo" hairs has been acquired in the course of these studies
- B) about a person can be gathered from a scientific study of the hair
- C) concerning hair has turned out to be misleading
- D) concerning hair-care is now easily accessible
- E) about human hair has yet to be classified

60. It is pointed out in the passage that, for humans, the process of hair-growth ---- .

- A) is the same for all types of hair
- B) is very similar to that of a chimpanzee
- C) begins at about 3 months after conception
- D) largely depends on race and age
- E) is adversely affected by premature birth

61. - 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Health care professionals may quickly dismiss alternative therapies as ineffective and perhaps even dangerous, but their clients think otherwise. In a survey of over 1,500 people, 1 out of every 3 had used at least one alternative therapy in the past year for a variety of medical complaints from anxiety and headaches to cancer and tumours. Visits to alternative therapies outnumbered visits to primary care physicians. Interestingly, those who seek alternative therapies seem to do so not so much because they are dissatisfied with conventional medicine, but because they find these alternatives more in line with their beliefs about health and life. Most often, people use alternative therapies in addition to, rather than in place of, conventional therapies. Only a few of the people surveyed saw an alternative therapist without also seeing a physician; all of those with life-threatening conditions such as cancer, diabetes or lung problems who used alternative therapies saw a medical doctor as well. In fact, it seems that most people seek alternative therapies for nonserious medical conditions or health promotion. They simply want to feel better, and access is easy.

61. Basically, the passage is concerned with ---- .

- A) the extent to which alternative therapies are useful or harmful
- B) why people have lost faith in conventional medical practice
- C) when and why people seek alternative therapies
- D) why everyone feels the need for both conventional medicine and alternative medicine
- E) the increasing numbers of people depending upon alternative medicine

62. One fact that emerged from the survey discussed in the passage is that ---- .

- A) very many people feel nervous about using alternative therapy
- B) 50% of the population goes to an alternative therapist regularly
- C) alternative therapists are never consulted when there is a serious medical condition
- D) most people will only go to an alternative therapist when a medical doctor has failed to help them
- E) most people do not regard alternative therapies as a substitute for conventional ones

63. One point emphasized by the author of the passage is that the people who seek alternative therapy ---- .

- A) find relief just as they would with a placebo
- B) do not have a medical condition but feel the need for a little extra sympathy
- C) have often felt dissatisfied with conventional medical treatment
- D) often do so because it is in accord with their views about life and keeping fit
- E) never have anything seriously wrong with them

64. According to the passage, none of the people included in the survey, who had a chronic condition, ---- .

- A) ever sought help from alternative therapists
- B) relied on alternative therapy to the exclusion of conventional medicine
- C) received any relief or improvement from a session of alternative therapy
- D) had given up hoping for a complete recovery
- E) regretted that they had consulted a physician and not an alternative therapist

65. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The veterinarians who oversee laboratory animals often find themselves in the position of having to perform procedures that may not be in the best interest of their nonhuman patients. The vet's goal then is to produce the best possible outcome for the animal under the circumstances. When Larry Carbone started out in that profession, he hoped to improve the condition of laboratory animals while at the same time accommodating the needs of researchers. Unfortunately, he found that, in practice, the ability of veterinarians to advocate effectively for animals is limited by a variety of factors. His new book is the fruit of the extensive research he conducted to discover what determines how we view laboratory animals and why policies concerning their care have developed as they have. He examines the objectivity of those who presume to know what these animals want and to speak for them, showing that personal beliefs, theories and ideologies colour even the most scientific reports.

65. One point made in the passage is that the role of veterinarians who supervise the use of animals in laboratory experiments ---- .

- A) should be regarded as unethical
- B) is a highly complex one
- C) should be to give the preference to research
- D) is to put the good of the animals before the good of the research project
- E) is more theoretical than practical

66. We understand from the passage that Larry Carbone's book concerning the treatment of laboratory animals ---- .

- A) has been well-researched and presents the issue from a wide perspective
- B) claims to be completely objective
- C) is largely an account of his own experiences when working with laboratory animals
- D) denounces the use of animals in laboratory research
- E) aims at putting an end to the controversy concerning the use of animals for research purposes

67. According to the passage, when Larry Carbone began working as a veterinarian controlling work involving laboratory animals, ---- .

- A) he gave priority to the best interests of the animals
- B) he aimed at protecting the animals without obstructing the process of research
- C) he was reminded that the research projects were of first importance
- D) he soon realized that no one knew what was in the best interests of the animals
- E) he immediately improved the conditions of the animals he was responsible for

68. It is clear from the passage that the animals used in laboratory experiments ---- .

- A) can only be treated as well as the situation allows
- B) are not regarded sympathetically by the majority of veterinarians
- C) receive far better treatment now than they did formerly
- D) play an enormous role in medical research
- E) are mostly treated in a humane manner by researchers and veterinarians alike

69. - 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

**Evidence from epidemiological studies carried out in the US shows that a sedentary life-style increases the incidence of more than 20 chronic diseases. One such study, a Nurses' Health Study, concerned 70,000 female nurses aged 40 to 65 years. It was found that, when nurses walked the equivalent of three or more hours per week at a brisk pace, they had 30 per cent less coronary artery disease, ischemic stroke and type-2 diabetes, as compared to sedentary nurses. In another study, some site-specific cancers were found to be also more prevalent when moderately active females become inactive. Breast cancer rates rose 25 per cent among the sedentary in one study, and each one-hour decrease of recreational physical activity per week during adolescence was associated with a 3 per cent increased risk of breast cancer. Indeed, physical inactivity is now the third leading cause of death in the US and contributes to the second leading cause, which is obesity. Physical inactivity is one of the causes of at least 1 in 8 deaths.**

**69. The central aim of the passage is to underline the fact that ---- .**

- A) an inactive life-style increases the likelihood of a person developing a chronic disease
- B) many chronic diseases are on the increase
- C) certain occupations carry more health hazards than others
- D) hospitals provide the ideal setting for health-study projects
- E) there is a regrettable lack of uniformity in the results of health studies

**70. This passage makes mention of a large-scale Nurses' Health Study which ---- .**

- A) aimed at making more recreational activities available to nurses
- B) concentrated on the special health problems of nurses with type-2 diabetes
- C) established a relationship between certain site-specific cancers and a sudden change from an active to an inactive way of life
- D) focused on nurses suffering from chronic diseases
- E) shows a strong correlation between energetic walking on a regular basis and a below average incidence of chronic diseases

**71. We learn from the passage that recreational physical activity in adolescence ---- .**

- A) is not as popular as it used to be
- B) is only significant when it occurs regularly for one hour each week
- C) reduces the risk of breast cancer in later life
- D) and its effect on health in later life has so far not been studied
- E) only brings short-term health benefits

**72. According to the passage, a sedentary way of life ---- .**

- A) is, in the US, one of the major causes of death
- B) is particularly dangerous when it has been preceded by an active one
- C) only presents problems when it is combined with obesity
- D) appeals to certain types of people only
- E) is impossible in the nursing profession

73. - 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

**A century ago, most people who suffered traumatic injuries or contracted serious infections died soon afterward. Also those who developed heart disease or cancer had little expectation of a long life after the disease was diagnosed. Death was a familiar experience, and most people expected little more than comfort care from doctors. Today, death is often seen as an event that can be deferred indefinitely rather than as an intrinsic part of life. The leading causes of death for people over age 65 years are heart disease, cancer, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pneumonia and dementia. Medical procedures commonly extend the lives of people who have these diseases, often giving people many years in which quality of life and function are quite good. Sometimes, however, procedures extend life, but the quality of life and function decline.**

73. We understand from the passage that, unlike in the past, medical procedures now ---- .
- A) are more complex and interrelated
  - B) can very often prolong a person's life
  - C) are primarily concerned with the quality of life
  - D) focus more on prevention than on cure
  - E) can achieve very little towards the extension of life

74. It is clear from the passage that, in the past, ---- .

- A) there were a great many medical conditions that could not be treated at all
- B) infectious diseases were the main concern of the medical profession
- C) a great deal of research was carried out on pulmonary diseases
- D) traumatic injuries in the workplace were rare
- E) as at present, cancer was a major medical concern

75. According to the passage, diseases related to the heart and lungs ---- .

- A) have been the main target for modern medical research
- B) usually respond to treatment even among the elderly
- C) have a very long medical history
- D) are among the most common causes of death for the elderly
- E) need never prove fatal

76. As we understand from the passage, although modern medicine can prolong a person's life, ---- .

- A) very few people want this to happen
- B) it can never be a desirable life
- C) it can only do so for a very short time
- D) it will soon be undermined by more serious diseases
- E) this doesn't mean that it will necessarily be a comfortable and happy life

77. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

**Discussion about the use of antidepressants by children, which is always a hot topic, boiled over in September when hearings revealed that both the drug industry and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) had concealed strong evidence about the dangers associated with the most widely prescribed drugs, a class known as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs). The analysis of the test results, which pharmaceutical companies had failed to release to the public and which the FDA had sat on for a year, indicated that these SSRIs double the suicide risk in depressed juveniles yet help no more children in trials than placebos do. The high-profile congressional and FDA hearings made were all the more dramatic as parents recounted how their children had moved from moderate depression to suicidal depression within days of starting SSRIs. Some of these children had died during the year of delayed FDA action.**

77. The legal procedures that are the subject of the passage revealed that both the drug industry and the FDA ---- .

- A) had withheld evidence concerning the dangers of SSRIs in the treatment of children
- B) were unaware of the possible risks of SSRIs when prescribed to children
- C) refused to admit that SSRIs doubled the risk of suicide among juveniles
- D) were surprised to learn that SSRIs were often prescribed
- E) agreed that further clinical tests were called for

78. In the passage, there is no suggestion that the ill-effects of SSRIs, as seen in the treatment of juveniles, ---- .

- A) would ever be a matter of public concern
- B) could have been prevented by the drug industry
- C) resulted in any deaths
- D) are in any way compensated for by benefits
- E) were recognized by any of the parents

79. We understand from the passage that the hearings concerning the suppression by the drug industry of evidence relating to the risk of SSRIs ---- .

- A) made the issue appear more important than it actually was
- B) constituted a very isolated case
- C) made antidepressants controversial for the first time
- D) had been set in motion by the FDA
- E) aroused a great deal of public feeling

80. It is clear from the passage that the ill-effects of SSRIs on children ---- .

- A) were only discovered after these drugs had been on the market for quite some time
- B) may be apparent to a doctor but not to parents
- C) can manifest themselves quickly and forcibly
- D) had been over-emphasized by the FDA
- E) are closely related to the degree of depression of the patient

**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 - 6  
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**
33. **A** **B** **C** **D** **E**
34. **A** **B** **C** **D** **E**
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**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI  
SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 6  
YABANCI KELİMELER**

- Soru 1. **major** = büyük, başlıca, asıl, **chief, primary**, zıt anl. = minor, unimportant
- Soru 2. **brain-imaging** = beyin görüntüleme  
**throw light on** = aydınlatmak, açıklığa kavuşturmak, **spotlight, clarify**
- Soru 3. **prevention** = önleme, engelleme, **avoidance, protection**  
**considerably** = epeyce, oldukça, **significantly, substantially**, zıt anl. = slightly  
**funding** = finansman
- Soru 5. **muscle power** = kas gücü
- Soru 8. **enormous** = muazzam, çok büyük, **tremendous, immense**, zıt anl. = tiny, little  
**in addition to** = —e ek olarak  
**with reference to** = —e ilişkin olarak, ile ilgili olarak  
**in response to** = —e karşılık (olarak)  
**so far as** = kadar, kadarıyla, **as far as**
- Soru 9. **be pleased with** = —den memnun/hoşnut olmak, **be happy with**  
**a full recovery** = tam bir iyileşme/düzelme  
**nevertheless** = yine de, bununla birlikte, **however, even so**  
**in fact** = aslında, esasen, **in reality, in truth**  
**even so** = yine de, gene de, **nevertheless**  
**as a rule** = kural olarak
- Soru 10. **severe** = ciddi, şiddetli, sıkı, sert, **serious, bitter, grave**, zıt anl. = mild, gentle  
**in terms of** = açıdan, açısından  
**in case of** = halinde, durumunda  
**due to** = nedeniyle, **because of**  
**in view of** = —i göz önüne alarak, —den dolayı  
**in place of** = —nin yerine
- Soru 11. **flashback** = geriye dönüş  
**ordeal** = karakter veya dayanıklılık denemesi; büyük sıkıntı
- Soru 12. **absence** = yokluk, bulunmama  
**infirmity** = zayıflık, sakatlık, **disorder, debility**, zıt anl. = wellness
- Soru 13. **temperament** = mizaç, huy, tabiat, yaradılış, **disposition**  
**association** = 1) ilişki, **relation**; 2) dernek, birlik, kurum, **society**  
**revelation** = açığa çık(ar)ma, keşif, **disclosure**, zıt anl. = covering up  
**combination** = birleşme, birleşim, birleştirme, **mixture, unification**, zıt anl. = dissolution  
**indication** = belirti, delil, gösterge, işaret, **evidence, hint**  
**reference** = 1) başvuru, kaynak, **source**; 2) bahis, **remark, mention**
- Soru 14. **compulsive** = zorlayıcı, **compelling**, zıt anl. = flexible  
**predominant** = ağır basan, hakim olan, çoğunlukta olan, en etkili, **ruling, prime, prevailing**, zıt anl. = minor, subsidiary  
**transient** = gelip geçici, **transitory**, zıt anl. = permanent

- Soru 15. **superficially** = yüzeysel olarak, **lightly, partially**, zıt anl. = profoundly, thoroughly  
**selectively** = seçicilik göstererek, titizlikle, **discriminatingly, carefully**  
**sufficiently** = yeterince, **enough, adequately**, zıt anl. = inadequately, insufficiently
- Soru 16. **glandular** = salgı bezlerine ait  
**destruction** = yıkım, yok etme, imha, **extermination**, zıt anl. = construction, renovation  
**among other things** = diğer etmenler yanında  
**attribute to** = (bir nedene) bağlamak, —e yormak; —e mal etmek, —e atfetmek,  
**associate with, connect to**  
**stimulate** = uyarmak, teşvik etmek, **excite, inspire, motivate**, zıt anl. = discourage  
**locate** = (bir yerde) yerleşmek; yerini saptamak, **station; spot**
- Soru 17. **care about** = 1) sevmek, hoşlanmak, **be fond of**; 2) (bir fikir vs.) ile ilgilenmek  
**take after** = (birine) benzemek, (biri gibi) davranmak, **resemble, favour (in appearance)**, zıt anl. = differ from
- Soru 18. **reduced** = (içindeki cevher oranı) azaltılmış, indirgenmiş  
**ferrous** = içinde demir bulunan  
**absorption** = emilme  
**take place** = olmak, meydana gelmek, **happen, occur**  
**get across** = (yol, su vs.) geçmek, **go across**
- 19. - 23. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**  
**rarely** = nadiren, **barely, scarcely**, zıt anl. = often, frequently  
**vaccine** = aşı, **injection**  
**encounter** = karşı karşıya gelmek, rastlamak, **face, come across**  
**cautious** = ihtiyatlı, tedbirli, sakıngan, **careful, prudent**, zıt anl. = careless, thoughtless  
**optimism** = iyimserlik
- Soru 20. **moreover** = bundan başka, ayrıca, üstelik, **additionally, furthermore**  
**hence** = bu nedenle, dolayısıyla, **therefore, thus**
- Soru 21. **residual** = artık, arta kalan, **leftover, remaining**  
**predictable** = önceden söylenebilir, öngörülebilir, **foreseeable**  
**degenerate** = yozlaşmış, soysuz, dejenere, **corrupt, deteriorated**, zıt anl. = healthy  
**devious** = sinsî, dolambaçlı, **deceitful, insidious**
- Soru 24. **suggest** = 1) izlenimini bırakmak, hissini vermek, **indicate, imply**; 2) ileri/öne sürmek, önermek, **advise, propose**
- Soru 25. **encourage** = teşvik etmek, özendirmek, cesaret vermek, yüreklendirmek, **promote**, zıt anl. = deter, discourage  
**access** = girmek, nüfuz etmek, **enter**
- Soru 26. **ICU** = Intensive Care Unit (Yoğun Bakım Ünitesi)  
**fairly** = oldukça, **somewhat, quite**, zıt anl. = extremely  
**complex** = karmaşık, **complicated**, zıt anl. = simple, straightforward  
**ventilate** = havalandırmak
- Soru 27. **amount to** = ile eşanlı olmak, **correspond to**, zıt anl. = differ from  
**remission** = hafifletme, azaltma, **alleviation, relaxation**, zıt anl. = worsening
- Soru 28. **tailor** = (isteğe göre) biçmek, şekillendirmek, **shape, adjust**  
**liberally** = cömertçe, **generously, amply**, zıt anl. = insufficiently  
**allow** = izin vermek, **permit**, zıt anl. = prohibit

- Soru 29. **addictive** = bağımlılık yapan  
**mainstream** = ana/genel görüş  
**inconclusive** = bir sonuca varmayan, inandırıcı olmayan, **incomplete**, **unsatisfactory**, zıt anl. = **conclusive**  
**debate** = tartışma, münazara, (fiil=) tartışmak, **discussion**, **argument**  
**plausible** = akla yakın, makul, **reasonable**, **logical**, zıt anl. = **implausible**, **unlikely**
- Soru 30. **extreme** = aşırı, çok fazla, **maximal**, **utmost**, zıt anl. = **mild**, **moderate**  
**output** = randıman, çıktı, üretim, verim, **product**, **yield**, zıt anl. = **input**  
**adapt (to)** = adapte etmek, uyarlamak, intibak etmek, **adjust**, **accommodate**, zıt anl. = **dislocate**  
**regulate** = düzene sokmak, düzenlemek, ayarlamak, denetim altında tutmak, **adjust**, **arrange**, **monitor**
- Soru 31. **present with** = vermek, göstermek, **give**  
**be suspected of** = —den kuşku duymak
- Soru 32. **get around** = hareket etmek, dolaşmak, **move around**
- Soru 33. **appear** = görünmek, ortaya çıkmak, belirtmek, **emerge**, **arise**, zıt anl. = **disappear**, **vanish**  
**claim** = talep/iddia etmek, **demand**, **request**, zıt anl. = **disclaim**, **deny**  
**hit hard** = ciddi acı/zarar vermek
- Soru 34. **medial epicondylitis** = dirsek orta kesiminde kemik üzeri dokularda yangı  
**flexor muscle** = bükücü kas  
**subside** = dinmek, azalmak, **diminish**, **ease off**, zıt anl. = **rise**
- Soru 35. **transmissible** = geçmesi olası  
**etiologic** = etyolojik, hastalık nedenleriyle ilgili  
**recognise** = 1) farkına varmak, **realise**, **be aware of**; 2) tanımak, **identify**  
**pattern** = tür, tarz, model, yöntem, **style**, **type**, **method**  
**unfold** = açıklamak, açıklığa kavuşturmak, **clarify**, **reveal**, zıt anl. = **conceal**  
**rapid** = çabuk, hızlı, tez, **quick**, zıt anl. = **slow**  
**hold in check** = kontrol altına almak/altında tutmak
- Soru 42. **lethargy** = letarji, uyuşukluk  
**delay** = gecikme, **retardation**, (fiil=) ertelemek, geciktirmek, olalanmak, **postpone**  
**span** = süre, **duration**, **term**, (fiil=) (bir süreyi) kapsamak, **stretch**  
**range (from ... to)** = (... ile ... arasında) değişmek  
**mild** = hafif, ılımlı, **moderate**, **slight**, zıt anl. = **severe**, **intense**  
**confusion** = kafa karışıklığı, şaşkınlık; düzensizlik, **perplexity**; **disorder**, zıt anl. = **clarity**; **order**  
**irritability** = sinirlilik, hırçınlık, asabiyet, **petulance**
- Soru 43. **recessive** = çekinik, geri plandaki, diğeri tarafından bastırılan, **withdrawing**, zıt anl. = **dominant**  
**entirely** = tamamen, bütünüyle, **completely**, zıt anl. = **partially**  
**pass along** = (insandan insana) aktarmak, **convey**
- Soru 44. **build up** = birikmek, büyümek, oluşmak, **develop**, **amplify**, zıt anl. = **lessen**  
**attendance** = (okula, kursa, spora vs.) devam etme, devamlılık; hazır bulunma  
**distinctive** = tipik, kendine özgü, kolaylıkla ayırt edilebilen, **characteristic**, zıt anl. = **ordinary**

- Soru 45. **uniformly** = aynen, eşit bir şekilde, her yanı aynı şekilde, **equally, evenly, differently**  
**comment** = fikrini söylemek, yorumda bulunmak, **express, remark;** (isim=) yorum  
**inflate** = şiş(ir)mek, **blow up,** zıt anl. = deflate  
**fluctuate** = inip çıkmak, değişmek, dalgalanmak, **alternate, vary**
- Soru 46. **trace mineral** = insan vücudunun çok az miktarlarda gereksinim duyduğu mineraller,  
**micro mineral**  
**in the course of** = sırasında, **during**  
**as is true of other trace minerals** = diğer mikro minerallerde olduğu gibi  
**inhibit** = yavaşlatmak, zorlaştırmak, **restrain,** zıt anl. = allow, facilitate  
**absorption** = emiliş, emme  
**depressed** = azalmış, miktarı düşmüş
- Soru 47. **patent** = patentini almak  
**be for** = desteklemek, lehinde olmak, **support, favour,** zıt anl. = be against  
**tenable** = savunulabilir, makul, **defendable, reasonable**  
**middle-ground position** = orta yollu bir tutum  
**greed** = hırs, açgözlülük  
**opposed to** = karşı, aleyhinde, **against,** zıt anl. = in favour of  
**on moral grounds** = ahlaki açıdan  
**draw the line** = sınır koymak, **limit**
- Soru 48. **bear** = 1) katlanmak, kaldırmak, **put up with;** 2) sahip olmak, taşımak, üzerinde bulundurmak  
**creepy-crawly** = sürünerek veya yere yakın ilerleyen  
**disgusting** = iğrenç  
**disgust** = iğrenme, tiksinti  
**emotion** = duygu, his, heyecan, **feeling, sentiment**  
**perfectly** = tamamen, tam anlamıyla, **totally**  
**hypersensitive** = aşırı duygulu/duyarlı
- Soru 49. **adopt** = 1) benimsemek, **accept,** zıt anl. = reject; 2) evlat edinmek  
**jet lag** = yüksek hızlı araçlarla (jet uçağı) başka saat dilimlerine yolculuk yapıldığında vücut ritimlerinin geçici olarak bozulması  
**reset** = yeniden ayarlamak/başlatmak
- Soru 50. **wedge** = kısı, kama, takoz  
**right** = düzeltmek  
**rickets** = raşitizm  
**straighten** = (eğri iken) düzel(t)mek
- Soru 51. **discredit** = gözden/itibardan düşürmek, güvenini sarsmak, **degrade,** (isim=) güvensizlik, itimatsızlık  
**REM** = rapid eye movement  
**bizarreness** = tuhaflık, acıplık  
**inherently** = esasında, aslında, özünde, **basically, fundamentally**
- Soru 52. **revise** = gözden geçirip düzeltmek, **modify,** (isim= revision)  
**mature** = olgun, ergin, **fully developed, ripe,** zıt anl. = immature  
**vast** = çok geniş, engin, çok büyük, **huge, immense**  
**make inroads into** = gedik/yol açmak  
**fundamental** = esaslı, temel, asıl, **basic, central, primary,** zıt anl. = secondary  
**insight** = anlayış, olayların iç yüzünü kavrama, **awareness, comprehension,** zıt anl. = ignorance, dullness  
**achievement** = başarı, elde etme, kazanma, **accomplishment, success,** zıt anl. = failure, defeat

- Soru 53. **vex** = canını sıkmak, sinirlendirmek, kızdırmak, **irritate**, **upset**, zıt anl. = soothe  
**hiccup** = hıçkırma  
**at long last** = nihayet, en sonunda  
**glottis** = nefes borusunun ağzı, glotis  
**windpipe** = soluk borusu  
**contraction** = kasılma, daralma, büzülme, **constriction**
- Soru 54. **surrounding** = çevresindeki, etrafındaki, **encircling**  
**collaborate** = birlikte çalışmak, işbirliği yapmak, **cooperate**  
**diffusible** = yayılabilir, dağılılabılır  
**propagate** = üre(t)mek, çoğal(t)mak, **reproduce**, **multiply**; yay(ıl)mak, **spread**  
**inappropriate** = yanlış, uygunsuz, yersiz, **improper**, **awkward**, zıt anl. = appropriate, proper  
**activation** = harekete geçirme
- Soru 55. **by implication** = ima yoluyla  
**essentially** = esas itibarıyla, aslında, **primarily**, **fundamentally**  
**dispute** = 1) doğruluğundan kuşku duymak, **doubt**, **question**; 2) tartışmak, **argue**  
**opioid** = uyuşturucu etki yapan şey  
**allegation** = iddia  
**satiation** = doyunluk  
**crave** = çok istemek, —e can atmak, **die for**, zıt anl. = detest
- Soru 56. **escape the suspicion that** = ... kuşkusundan kurtulmak  
**painkiller** = ağrı dindirici  
**well-founded** = sağlam temele dayalı, **substantiated**  
**odds** = olasılık, ihtimal, **chances**, **probability**
- 57. - 60. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**  
**put aside** = bir tarafa/kenara bırakmak  
**hair dye** = saç boyası  
**deem** = saymak, addetmek, **regard**  
**remarkable** = dikkate değer, olağanüstü, **notable**, **extraordinary**, zıt anl. = ordinary  
**downy** = havlı, hav gibi ince tüylü  
**conception** = gebe kalma  
**lanugo** = yaprak, böcek veya doğumdan önce bebeği kaplayan ince tüyler  
**shed** = dökmek, **fall off**  
**vellus** = ince tüy  
**groin** = kasık  
**armpit** = koltuk altı  
**terminal** = son, nihai, **last**, **final**
- Soru 57. **profusely** = çokça, bolca
- Soru 58. **undue** = 1) aşırı, **excessive**; 2) yasaya aykırı, **illegal**  
**trace back** = geriye/eskiye doğru izini sürmek/bulmak
- Soru 59. **acquire** = elde etmek, kazanmak, **gain**, **obtain**, zıt anl. = forfeit, lose
- 61. - 64. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**  
**dismiss** = aklından çıkarmak, reddetmek, **discard**, **reject**  
**ineffective** = etkisiz, **useless**, **unproductive**, zıt anl. = effective  
**dissatisfy** = hoşnut/tatmin etmemek, **disappoint**, **displease**, zıt anl. = satisfy  
**in line with** = ile aynı doğrultuda  
**in addition to** = —e ek olarak

**in place of** = —in yerine  
**life-threatening** = hayatı tehdit eden  
**health promotion** = sağlık geliştirme

Soru 61. **lose faith** = inancını/güvenini kaybetmek

Soru 62. **consult** = danışmak, **confer**  
**regard** = 1) (as) saymak, gözüyle bakmak, (olduğuna) inanmak, **believe, deem**; 2)  
 ilgilendirmek, dikkate almak, **pay attention, consider**

Soru 63. **in accord with** = in accordance with

Soru 64. **to the exclusion of** = —i dışlayacak kadar  
**regret** = pişmanlık duymak, esef etmek, **feel sorry, repent**, zıt anl. = welcome

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

**oversee** = göz kulak olmak, bakmak, **supervise, look after**  
**start out (as)** = (olarak) çalışmaya başlamak  
**accommodate** = karşılamak, cevap vermek, hizmet etmek, **serve**  
**advocate** = savunmak, desteklemek  
**extensive** = geniş, kapsamlı, **comprehensive**, zıt anl. = limited, narrow  
**objectivity** = nesnellik  
**presume** = sanmak, tahmin etmek, varsaymak, **believe, suppose, think**  
**colour** = saptırmak, önyargı katmak, **distort, prejudice**

Soru 65. **unethical** = etik olmayan, ahlaka aykırı, **immoral**, zıt anl. = ethical, moral  
**preference** = tercih

Soru 66. **objective** = 1) nesnel, objektif, **unbiased**, zıt anl. = subjective; 2) amaç, hedef  
**denounce** = kınamak, **condemn**, zıt anl. = praise

Soru 67. **best interests** = en iyi şekilde koruma  
**obstruct** = engellemek, tıkamak, **block, impede**, zıt anl. = clear  
**what was in the best interests of the animals** = hayvanların en iyi şekilde nasıl korunacağı

Soru 68. **formerly** = daha önceleri

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

**sedentary** = oturarak geçirilen/yapılan  
**brisk** = canlı, hareketli, **energetic**  
**pace** = hız; adım  
**ischemic stroke** = iskemiye (yetersiz kan akımı) bağlı felç  
**site-specific** = mekana özgü  
**recreational** = eğlence türünden  
**adolescence** = ergenlik  
**leading cause** = önde gelen neden/sebeup  
**contribute (to)** = katkıda bulunmak, **support, help**

Soru 69. **underline** = vurgulamak, altını çizmek, **stress, emphasise**  
**regrettable** = üzüntü veren, pişmanlık uyandıran, **unfortunate, pitiful**, zıt anl. = desirable

Soru 70. **correlation** = karşılıklı ilişki, korelasyon

Soru 72. **appeal** = çekici gelmek, hoşuna gitmek, **attract, charm**, zıt anl. = repel

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

**expectation** = beklenti

**comfort care** = rahatlatıcı bakım

**defer** = ertelemek, geciktirmek, **put off, retard**, zıt anl. = expedite

**indefinitely** = belirsiz bir süre için, **continually**, zıt anl. = temporarily

**pulmonary** = akciğere ait

**dementia** = bunama

**commonly** = çoğunlukla, **usually**, zıt anl. = rarely, seldom

**extend** = uza(t)mak, sürmek, **prolong**, zıt anl. = shorten

**decline** = azalmak, düşmek, gerilemek, çökmek, **drop, decay, deteriorate**, zıt anl. = increase, progress, recover

Soru 73. **interrelated** = birbiriyle ilgili/ilişkili

**primarily** = öncelikle, aslında, esasen, **initially, essentially**

**achieve** = başarmak, (zorlu bir uğraştan sonra) elde etmek, kazanmak, **accomplish**, zıt anl. = fail, lose, quit

**extention** = uzatma

Soru 75. **target** = hedef, amaç, **goal, aim**

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

**hot topic** = hararetle tartışılan konu

**boil over** = kontrolden çıkmak; kaynararak taşmak

**hearing** = duyum

**conceal** = saklamak, gizlemek, **hide**, zıt anl. = reveal

**sit on** = üstüne oturmak, işlem yapmayı geciktirmek

**indicate** = işaret etmek, göstermek, **point to, denote**

**juveniles** = gençler

**high-profile** = göze çarpan, dikkat çeken

**congressional** = kongre kaynaklı

**recount** = anlatmak, hikaye etmek, **tell, narrate**

Soru 78. **compensate for** = telafi etmek, **make up for**

Soru 79. **suppression** = gizli tutma, durdurma

**isolated** = (diğerlerinden) ayrı, kendi başına

**set in motion** = harekete geçirmek, başlatmak, **start**

Soru 80. **forcibly** = zorla, **coercively**, zıt anl. = voluntarily

**over-emphasised** = aşırı vurgulanmış