

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 8 B

İçindekiler:

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

Uyarılar:

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

**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 8
CEVAP KAĞIDI**

Kitapçık Türü : A B

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ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 8

B

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. Biochemical engineers are key players in the great biomedical ---- that lie ahead including the preparation of HIV vaccine.

- A) challenges B) consultancies
C) components D) ingredients
E) options

2. The malaria parasite is a much more ---- and devious opponent than we have ever imagined.

- A) preferable B) relative
C) reliable D) indefinite
E) dangerous

3. Many people who get cancer sores get them ---- , perhaps one or more times a year.

- A) entirely B) sensitively
C) painfully D) repeatedly
E) scarcely

4. Airway inflammation is a pivotal event in the development of asthma and appears to ---- its severity.

- A) target B) determine
C) undermine D) obstruct
E) encourage

5. Patients seeking to ---- scars have several options depending on the depth of the scar.

- A) look out for B) make do with
C) get rid of D) turn down
E) throw up

6. PTSD sufferers often feel emotionally numb and ---- the people closest to them.

- A) put up with B) cut off from
C) make up to D) come up with
E) run out of

7. A great effort is presently being made to document the complex relationships ---- the malaria parasite, mosquitoes and people.

- A) through B) for
C) between D) over
E) across

8. Low dose aspirin is often recommended ---- patients ---- risk of heart attack.

- A) towards / off B) to / at
C) by / to D) with / for
E) in / from

9. If he ---- with this rare congenital disorder at this early age, treatment ---- less successful.

- A) hasn't been diagnosed / had been
B) weren't diagnosed / was
C) wouldn't be diagnosed / will be
D) hadn't been diagnosed / would have been
E) isn't diagnosed / has been

10. On a submarine what wears you down is the relentless responsibility of ---- part of a small team where everyone ---- total trust in everyone else.

- A) being / has to put
B) to have been / had to put
C) having been / is to put
D) to be / is putting
E) having to be / had to put

11. Betty recovered easily from the anaesthetic as children usually ---- .

- A) have done B) did
C) do D) are doing
E) will do

12. ---- drugs to healthy people to prevent disease ---- before, but has never been tried on a large scale.

- A) To be given / would be proposed
B) To give / is being proposed
C) To have given / was being proposed
D) Having given / was proposed
E) Giving / has been proposed

13. By the time Haisted died in 1922, surgeons he ---- at John Hopkins ---- his ideas and techniques right across the country.

- A) was training / would be disseminating
B) has trained / disseminated
C) trained / have disseminated
D) had trained / were disseminating
E) would have trained / will disseminate

14. It is as if children with serious illnesses lose their childhood ---- they have to grow up quickly.

- A) so that B) whereas
C) until D) while
E) since

15. His criticism of the ancient Greeks is largely ---- their reluctance to back up theories with experiments.

- A) on account of
B) in case of
C) according to
D) in spite of
E) compared with

16. Hopefully, ---- science can provide evidence of the physical damage done to a neglected young brain, ---- money will be poured into preventing the neglected in the first place.

- A) more / even so
B) the more / the more
C) either / or
D) so / as
E) as if / so

17. When blood enters a capillary network, it is under ---- high pressure, ---- some plasma is forced out of the capillaries and into the tissues.

- A) as / that
B) quite / in case
C) rather / so
D) such / so as
E) so / hence

18. The development of each organ of the body is regulated by a large number of genes ---- interact in many complex ways.

- A) that B) when
C) as D) so that
E) even though

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

Scientists have long suspected that the vibrant colours and flashy features of male birds show their prospective mates that they are fit and healthy. Now research has (19) ---- the theory, by connecting the brightness of the beak colour in zebra finches (20) ---- the health of their immune systems. The secret (21) ---- chemicals called carotenoids. (22) ---- are the red and yellow pigments found in the beaks of (23) ---- species, including male zebra finches and black birds.

19.

- A) determined B) disproved
C) reduced D) exhausted
E) confirmed

20.

- A) into B) with
C) for D) over
E) through

21.

- A) refers to B) belongs to
C) leaves out D) lies in
E) links with

22.

- A) Some B) Such
C) Any D) What
E) These

23.

- A) which B) both
C) certain D) the
E) a

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

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

24. When the concept of the polypill was first made known, ---- .

- A) people just didn't know how to react
- B) it seems like a revolutionary step forward
- C) risk factors will only pick out those at highest risk
- D) the results of proper trials may tell a different story
- E) it certainly deserves to be given the chance of a clinical trial

25. ---- that keep cells in their proper place and clamp a lid on their growth.

- A) The new wave of progress started with an explosion in the availability of genomic data
- B) The study of cancer has always been a frustrating line of work
- C) Every cancer represents a failure of the systems
- D) Antibody based therapies have an inherent limitation
- E) Several antibody treatments showing promise in clinical trials

26. Before allergic rhinitis and asthma became prevalent, ---- .

- A) the link between the two disorders was not suspected
- B) very little research is being conducted in this field
- C) they also suffer more debilitating chest symptoms
- D) these people are at high risk of developing the latter
- E) the degree of inflammation should also have been taken into consideration

27. While cloned horses are currently banned from competing in top races, ---- .

- A) some people in the industry believe the ban will soon be lifted
- B) the world's first cloned horse could be born any day now
- C) various groups had been struggling for years to clone horses
- D) it seemed the obstacles had been overcome
- E) the big question was whether cloned horses could be healthy

28. Though the brain accounts for just one fiftieth of our body weight, ---- .

- A) the lower brain is responsible for instinctive behaviour
- B) it consumes about one fifth of our oxygen and glucose supplies
- C) brain weight doubles during the first year of life
- D) mental decline is only inevitable with actual brain disease
- E) the brain has an organic logic all of its own

29. Since the prime aim of evolution was to make us fit for reproduction, ---- .

- A) even the tissues of the heart deteriorate with age
- B) this would involve resetting our biological clocks
- C) it might have been possible to extend our life spans by fasting
- D) ageing is an even more relentless process
- E) it did not select for longevity

30. Unfortunately, a lot of parents fail to anticipate ---- .

- A) how risks change as their child grows older
- B) that so many injuries to children were preventable
- C) even when they are in familiar surroundings
- D) since injuries are a leading cause of death among infants under one year of age
- E) whether medical help was actually called for

31. ---- that will kill a range of cancer cells but leave healthy cells unharmed.

- A) The results were discouraging
- B) The first step is to determine its molecular structure
- C) At this stage testing should not be discontinued
- D) The research team remains passionate about the possibilities
- E) What they are hoping to find is a drug

32. Primates enjoy good visual discrimination in all lighting conditions ---- .

- A) unless its cells are full of melanin granules
- B) though the retina has lined the inside of the eyeball
- C) after early mammals were able to generate their own body heat
- D) because they have a duplex retina
- E) though their cone photometers would adapt to the surrounding brightness

33. ---- , it might contribute towards the spread of various diseases.

- A) As long as the coins remain warm in the basket
- B) Unless action had been taken to stop the spread of bacteria
- C) Until the metallic odour of the coins finally disappeared
- D) Since money, coins and notes alike, is passed from hand to hand
- E) Once the source of the disorder had been recognised

34. Damage to this particular region of the brain produces a peculiar syndrome ---- .

- A) these patients remain able to write words but unable to read them back
- B) if it relates to the visual form of a word but not its meaning
- C) which is known as "pure alexia"
- D) because this appeared to be the consequence of difficulties in learning to read, not the cause
- E) though it is responsible for the earliest stages of reading

35. The first outbreak of SARS in southern China stopped abruptly ---- .

- A) that a hot environment was not expected
- B) as soon as the weather began to warm up
- C) though distinguishing between SARS and influenza proved problematic
- D) unless transmission is due to people touching contaminated surfaces
- E) so one was at risk of picking up SARS after admission to hospital

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. Down sendromu, 45 yaş ve üzeri annelerin çocuklarında, 19 yaşın altındaki annelerin çocuklarındakinden 100 kez daha sık görülür.

- A) The likelihood of having offspring with Down syndrome is 100 times greater among women of 45 or older than it is among 19-year-olds.
- B) Once a woman reaches the age of 45 she is 100 times more likely to have a child with Down syndrome than she was before she was 19 years of age.
- C) After the age of 45, a woman is 100 times more likely to have an offspring with Down syndrome than she was before she reached the age of 19.
- D) Down syndrome appears 100 times more often in the offspring of mothers who are 45 years of age or older than in the offspring of mothers who are under 19 years of age.
- E) After a woman is 45 years old, the likelihood of her offspring having Down syndrome is 100 times greater than it is for a woman under 19.

37. Hala pek çok engelin aşılması gerekse de, birtakım hastalıkların genetik tedavileri gelişme sürecindedir veya klinik uygulamalarla hastalar üzerinde denenmektedir.

- A) Though many difficulties still remain, gene therapies have been developed for a number of diseases and many more are being tested on patients in clinical trials.
- B) Gene therapies for several diseases are being developed or tested on patients in clinical trials, but many obstacles must still be overcome.
- C) Once these difficulties have been overcome, gene therapies for a number of diseases can be developed and even tested on patients in clinical trials.
- D) Gene therapies for a variety of diseases have been developed and are being tested on patients in clinical trials to find out what obstacles, if any, remain.
- E) Although many obstacles must still be overcome, gene therapies for some diseases are undergoing development or are being tested on patients in clinical trials.

38. Patates büyük miktarlarda ve düzenli olarak yendiği ülkelerde önemli bir C vitamini kaynağıdır, fakat bu Türkiye için doğru değildir.

- A) The potato is an important source of vitamin C in countries where it is eaten regularly and in large quantities, but this is not true for Turkey.
- B) Though the potato provides an adequate amount of vitamin C in countries where it is eaten frequently and in large amounts, this is not what happens in Turkey.
- C) In these countries, where people eat potatoes on a regular basis and in large amounts, they are an important source of vitamin C, but unfortunately this is not the case in Turkey.
- D) Only when potatoes are eaten regularly and in large quantities can one regard them as a good source of vitamin C, but not in Turkey.
- E) In Turkey, only a negligible amount of vitamin C comes from potatoes, but in countries where they are eaten on a regular basis and in large quantities the amount is significant.

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. Compared with the ape skeleton, the human skeleton possesses distinct differences that reflect our ability to stand erect and walk on two feet.

- A) Maymun iskeletiyle karşılaştırılırsa, görülür ki insan iskeletinin ayakta dik durmamızı ve iki ayak üzerinde yürümemizi sağlayan önemli özellikleri vardır.
- B) Maymun iskeletiyle karşılaştırıldığında, insan iskeleti, ayakta dik durma ve iki ayak üzerinde yürüme yeteneğimizi yansıtan belirgin farklılıklara sahiptir.
- C) İnsan iskeleti, maymun iskeletinden farklı olarak bizim hem ayakta durma hem de iki ayak üzerinde yürüme yeteneğimizi yansıtan önemli niteliklere sahiptir.
- D) Maymun iskeletiyle insan iskeleti arasındaki belirgin farklılıklardan biri, ayakta dik durma ve iki ayak üzerinde yürüme yeteneğimizle ilgilidir.
- E) İnsan iskeletiyle maymun iskeleti karşılaştırıldığında görülür ki, ayakta dik durma ve iki ayak üzerinde yürüme yeteneği insan iskeletinin sahip olduğu önemli farklılıklardandır.

40. Computed tomography isn't often used in diagnosing heart disease; but, it detects structural abnormalities of the heart.

- A) Kalpteki yapısal bozuklukları ortaya çıkaran bilgisayarlı tomografi, kalp hastalıklarının teşhisinde pek kullanılmamaktadır.
- B) Kalp hastalıklarının teşhisinde kullanılmayan bilgisayarlı tomografi sıklıkla kalpteki yapısal bozuklukları ortaya çıkarmakta kullanılır.
- C) Bilgisayarlı tomografi kalp hastalıklarının teşhisinde kullanılmamakla birlikte, kalpteki sık rastlanan bozuklukları ortaya çıkarır.
- D) Bilgisayarlı tomografi kalp hastalıklarının teşhisinde kullanılmaz; bununla birlikte, kalpteki bazı yapısal bozuklukları ortaya çıkarması beklenir.
- E) Bilgisayarlı tomografi kalp hastalıklarının teşhisinde sıklıkla kullanılmaz; fakat kalpteki yapısal bozuklukları ortaya çıkarır.

41. Humans have the largest brains in relation to body weight, but in gross terms, the brain of an elephant is four times larger.

- A) Vücut ağırlığına oranla en büyük beyin, salt ağırlık bakımından fil beyninin dörtte biri kadar olan insan beyni olduğu açıktır.
- B) İnsanlar, kütlece fil beyninin dörtte biri kadar olsa da, vücut ağırlığı dikkate alındığında en büyük beyne sahiptir.
- C) İnsanlar, vücut ağırlığına oranla, en büyük beyne sahiptir; ancak, kütle olarak, bir filin beyni dört kat daha büyüktür.
- D) Toplam vücut ağırlığı içindeki payı en büyük olan beyin insan beynidir; ama fillerin insanınkinden dört kat daha ağır bir beyne sahip olduğu bilinmektedir.
- E) Fil beyninin kütlesi insan beyninin dört katıdır; bununla birlikte, vücut ağırlığına göre en büyük beyin insanınkidir.

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) Dyslexia is a reading disorder that persists despite good schooling and normal or even above-average intelligence. (II) The more severely dyslexic Chinese do encounter trouble comprehending and writing characters. (III) The exact nature of the disease has puzzled doctors, teachers, parents and dyslexics themselves since it was first described more than a century ago. (IV) Evidence suggests that there is a flaw in the neurological wiring of dyslexics that makes reading extremely difficult for them. (V) Studies suggest that the right kinds of instruction provided early enough could rewire the brain so that the neurological flaw disappears entirely.

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

43. (I) Mental health in Asia is more than ever before, at a dangerous state. (II) According to a study carried out jointly by the World Bank, WHO and Harvard University, it's predicted that by the end of 2004, depression will be the leading cause of disability in Asia. (III) Indeed, most Asian nations spend extremely small amounts on mental health care. (IV) Already, mental illnesses account for five of the 10 leading causes of disability there, including depression and schizophrenia. (V) The region also has some of the highest suicide rates in the world.

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

44. (I) Though it is generally believed that coffee is bad for the health, it may in fact do some good. (II) It is also on the black list because it contains the stimulant caffeine. (III) New research indicates that coffee made from roasted coffee beans might help prevent cavities. (IV) This is due to their antibacterial elements that work against certain micro-organisms. (V) Among these is *Streptococcus mutants*, a major cause of dental caries.

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

45. (I) The role of the upper leg is minimal when walking on level ground. (II) Slowing down gradually at the end of exercise helps prevent dizziness. (III) When the legs relax, blood pools in the veins near them. (IV) To return the blood towards the heart, the leg muscles must contract. (V) When exercise is suddenly stopped, blood pools in the legs and not enough blood goes to the brain, causing dizziness.

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

46. (I) Allergic rhinitis or hay fever plagues some 35 million Americans. (II) Until recently it was regarded as a trivial problem with minimal consequences. (III) It is now known to have a strong link with a variety of other respiratory disorders. (IV) There have been similar disturbing increases in the prevalence of asthma. (V) Of these, it is the relationship it has with asthma which is of greatest concern to the medical community.

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. Kevin : In Asia, it seems, incomes are going up but this is having an adverse effect on the health of the people.

Sandra : Yes. I've read that article. Sad, isn't it?

Kevin : ----

Sandra : No. It's that too, of course. But the shift from agricultural to urban economies is also aggravating the problem.

A) It certainly is. But I can't say I'm surprised.

B) It is indeed. And apparently it is not just that people are eating more and eating unwisely.

C) People think that eating well means eating more meat and more fat.

D) It is. But the largest percentage of saturated fat in the diet seemed to be coming from local ethnic food.

E) Yes, indeed. The region presently has more than 60 million diabetes sufferers, and the number is going up.

48. Ken : According to this article, it seems that warm winds can trigger off migraine attacks in some patients.

Roger : ----

Ken : It's new to me too. But I know some people firmly believe that the weather is a major factor.

Roger : Could be; the problem is a difficult one to research.

- A) I've never heard that theory before.
- B) I've heard that theory before: haven't you?
- C) Has that theory been thoroughly researched?
- D) Surely it has been established that the weather does not affect the incidence of migraine.
- E) That's interesting. Some of my patients have said the same thing.

49. Reg : Apparently the sixth most common reason people go online is to research their health problems.

Emma : That doesn't surprise me at all.

Reg : ----

Emma : So do I. There are an awful lot of web sites devoted to health information and many of them are really not reliable at all.

- A) I don't either. But it's perfectly understandable that people should do so.
- B) Nor me. But it could do more harm than good.
- C) It doesn't surprise me, either. But I find it worrying.
- D) I didn't expect it to. But it doesn't stop people worrying.
- E) I do, too. But some web sites are more reliable than others.

50. Reporter: Could you give me your views on Britain's National Health Service?

Politician : ----

Reporter: What makes you say that?

Politician: Well, people used to feel they were terribly lucky if, for instance, they were given a kidney transplant. Now they consider it a right.

- A) Are you by any chance referring to the dire shortage of human organs for transplant?
- B) I hope you are not asking me about funding. As more and more treatments become available, costs inevitably go up.
- C) A great many operations are now almost risk-free, but they still require a team of experts to carry them out.
- D) I think that people's expectations concerning the service have risen excessively.
- E) The government wants to explore the potential of xenoplantation, but cautiously and step by step.

51. Becky : I want a serious answer to this question. What makes you laugh?

Jackie : ----

Becky : Good. That's what I want you to do. Laughter is important. It creates a bridge between people and facilitates amicable behaviour.

Jackie : I'm sure you're right.

- A) What an odd question! Are you doing some research into laughter?
- B) I don't know. Lots of things amuse me.
- C) I reckon situations amuse me more than so-called funny stories.
- D) I really haven't thought about it. Why do you ask?
- E) If you want a serious answer, I need to think a bit about your question.

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. Streptococci are found in the mouth as well as in the digestive tract of humans and some other animals. Some are more harmful than others. ---- . One particularly virulent strain is resistant to antibiotics and can cause death within a few hours.

- A) Pathogens can enter the body in food or air through damaged skin, or from contact with infected organisms
- B) They are not, however, the cause of all middle ear infections
- C) So a wide variety of bacteria normally inhabit various parts of the human body
- D) As a result, some of the normal bacterial inhabitants are opportunist pathogens that can cause disease only under certain conditions
- E) Among the harmful species are those that cause, for instance, "strep throat", dental caries and scarlet fever

53. His motivation for taking on the topic of radical mastectomy was in part the experience of watching his mother deal with breast cancer when he was an adolescent. ---- . But equally clearly, he accepts the argument that these choices are in a woman's hands.

- A) By then evidence was beginning to accumulate that less invasive surgery yielded comparable survival rates
- B) He is respectful of the choices women have made in these and other even more urgent complex situations
- C) This surgery is both disfiguring and debilitating
- D) He is clearly sensitive to the ways in which physicians influence women's decisions about treatment
- E) At this time breast cancer was regarded as a local disease that could invariably be contained if treated early

54. The dengue fever virus can mutate much more rapidly than anyone thought, which could hold up the efforts of the teams rushing to create a much needed vaccine. ---- . Indeed, two-fifths of the world's population are now at risk, and global warming will allow the virus to increase its range.

- A) In fact, the virus killed only 12,000 people last year
- B) Apparently, the new vaccines that are being developed are genetically very narrow, and the virus is capable of rapid change
- C) This mosquito-borne virus has spread dramatically and now infects about 50 million people each year in tropical areas
- D) So far there is no effective vaccine that protects against all sorts of virus
- E) So, one solution might be to make annual changes to the make-up of any dengue vaccine

55. The extinction of certain species is perfectly natural in the grand drama of geologic time; palaeontologists have seen countless species enter and exit the world. ---- . Most of them undergo subsequent differentiation, and eventually all species come to an end.

- A) The current losses are, however, exceptional
- B) All species begin in some restricted setting and then spread
- C) General recovery probably required a few million years in each case
- D) Human actions may alter the characters of some of these habitats rather than eliminate them
- E) Basic evolutionary processes in the future may not differ substantially from those in the past

56. A US Food and Drug Administration advisory panel voted 9 to 6 to recommend that silicone breast implants be allowed back on the market. Their sale in the States was stopped in 1992 because of concerns that leaking implants could cause serious problems. ---- .

- A) Later studies, however, found no evidence that implants caused the myriad chronic diseases that had been attributed to them
- B) These treatments delay the return of cancers and prolong survival in most women
- C) For breast reconstruction, a silicone implant or tissue taken from other parts of the woman's body may be used
- D) Actually, the use of silicone implants was not at all likely to return to favour
- E) It is generally agreed that women in high-risk categories for breast cancer should be screened annually

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.

In this experiment, patients were placed into a refrigerated chamber for several minutes, and measurements were taken of both their lung capacity and the temperature within their trachea. On one of the experimental study days, the subjects were asked to breathe entirely through their nose; on the other, their nose was clipped tightly and they breathed through their mouth. The patients' lung capacity dropped significantly on the mouth-breathing day of the experiment: this correlated highly with a significant cooling of the trachea. On the day they breathed only through their nose, however, their lower airway function changed only minimally and their intra-tracheal temperature remained close to normal. These studies demonstrate that nasal breathing has an important protective effect on the lower airways, most likely because the nose is more effective at warming and moisturising inspired air before it passes into the lungs. In addition, a nose that is clear and free of inflammation is better able to filter and remove airborne allergens and pollutants than is the mouth.

57. The results of the experiment described in the passage suggest that ---- .

- A) the cooling of the trachea can be fatal
- B) the lower airways are not affected in any way by outward circumstances
- C) mouth-breathing is at least as effective as nasal breathing in the removal of airborne allergens
- D) nasal breathing safeguards the trachea
- E) the length of time the subjects spent in the refrigerated chamber was of considerable importance

58. According to the passage, the experiment showed that ---- .

- A) the lower airways of the patients who were breathing nasally underwent considerable change as regards function
- B) the results were the same whether patients breathed through the nose or the mouth
- C) the temperature within the trachea remained constant throughout
- D) the lung capacity of the patients placed in the refrigerated chamber was not in any way affected
- E) breathing through the mouth had an adverse effect upon the lungs

59. According to the passage, one of the benefits of nasal breathing is that ---- .

- A) particles in inspired air are largely prevented from getting into the lungs
- B) it makes inflammation of the lungs impossible
- C) it helps to keep the trachea cool
- D) allergens are readily separated from pollutants
- E) more air can be inspired that way than through the mouth

60. During the course of the experiment described in the passage, several measurements ---- .

- A) taken, gave unexpected results
- B) had to be made to check the intake of pollutants
- C) were taken including the trachea's temperature under two different conditions
- D) were carried out to assess the efficiency of the lungs in normal conditions
- E) made, failed to correlate with what was expected

61. - 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

For a drug to work it has to get to the place in the body where the problem lies, and that is why the science of pharmacokinetics is important. Enough of the drug has to stay at the site of action until the drug does its job, but not so much that it produces severe side effects or toxic reactions. Every doctor knows that selecting the right dose is a tricky balancing act. Many drugs get to their site of action through the bloodstream. How much time these drugs need to work and how long their effects last often depend on how fast they get into the bloodstream, how much of them goes into the bloodstream, how fast they leave the bloodstream, how efficiently they're broken down by the liver, and how quickly they're eliminated by the kidneys and intestines.

61. One important point made about drugs in the passage is that ---- .

- A) the dosage to be recommended must be considered carefully
- B) the bloodstream plays a minimal role in their action
- C) the kidneys are of vital importance for their effectiveness
- D) the dosage a doctor recommends is always the standard one
- E) their toxic side effects can easily be controlled

62. It is clear from the passage that the effectiveness of some drugs ---- .

- A) seems to be related to the sex of the patient
- B) is not related to their passage through the bloodstream
- C) depends upon their metabolism
- D) is outside the range of pharmacokinetics
- E) can be increased by varying the dosage

63. According to the passage, a drug ---- .

- A) should rarely be taken for longer than a week
- B) may undermine the efficiency of the bloodstream
- C) frequently produces the desired effect only after a long period of time
- D) can sometimes result in unwanted and harmful effects
- E) often has the opposite effect on a patient to the one expected

64. We learn from the passage that when a drug is taken, ---- .

- A) its passage through the bloodstream is likely to be long and slow
- B) it immediately passes into the bloodstream
- C) toxic reaction can immediately be observed
- D) it passes immediately to the infected site in the body
- E) its metabolism takes place in the liver

65. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A chemical naturally produced in the body that works in a similar way to cannabis is thought to hold the key to treating obesity. A recent study found that oleyethanclamide (OEA) significantly decreased the appetites of lab rats, with a resulting loss of weight. Scientists are just beginning to understand OEA, which they believe is manufactured in the small intestine. It is a naturally occurring molecule in the same class of compound as cannabis' active ingredient and acts on the same receptors. However, rather than increasing the appetite, OEA has the opposite effect. The chemical did not affect various functions of the rats' nervous systems as other weight loss drugs do. "OEA is like a cousin to cannabis -it has similar properties but a different personality. In this case, it creates the opposite reaction", says the head researcher. OEA could solve the problem of obesity, which greatly increases the risk of diseases such as diabetes, heart disease, stroke and some cancers.

65. According to the passage, some recent experiments carried out on rats showed that OEA, unlike most other weight loss drugs, ---- .

- A) does not interfere with the functioning of the nervous system
- B) works by speeding up the process of digestion
- C) only offers a short term solution to obesity
- D) might actually, in the long run, lead to an increase in weight
- E) can, in certain cases, lead to personality changes

66. We understand from the passage that OEA is a substance that ---- .

- A) apparently can lead to heart disease and strokes
- B) has been thoroughly researched over a long period of time
- C) forms naturally in the body, probably in the small intestine
- D) produces many unpleasant side effects
- E) has been used in the treatment of some forms of cancer, but only recently have its properties as an appetite suppressor been recognised

67. It is pointed out in the passage that, though OEA is in many ways similar to cannabis, it ---- .

- A) is not made in the small intestine
- B) is not produced naturally in the body
- C) is a perfectly safe drug and is being used widely to overcome obesity
- D) acts on different receptors
- E) has a completely contrary effect upon the appetite

68. In the passage, the point is made that obesity ---- .

- A) can be overcome by small but regular doses of cannabis
- B) is closely related to the use of cannabis
- C) can be safely and successfully treated by any number of weight loss drugs
- D) can lead to several serious disorders including diabetes
- E) bears little or no relation to appetite

69. - 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The federal Elderly Nutrition Programme is intended to improve older people's nutrition status and enable them to avoid medical problems, live at home, and stay out of institutions. Its specific goals are to provide low-cost, nutritious meals, opportunities for social interaction and shopping assistance. The Elderly Nutrition Programme provides for communal meal programmes. Administrators try to select sites for communal meals so as to feed as many eligible people as possible. Volunteers may also deliver meals to those who are homebound either permanently or temporarily; these efforts are known as Meals on Wheels. The home-delivery programme ensures nutrition, but its recipients miss out on the social benefit of the communal meal sites; every effort is made to persuade older people to come to the shared meals, if they can. All persons aged 60 years and older and their spouses are eligible to receive meals from these programmes, regardless of their income. However, should demand exceed supply, priority is given to those who are economically and socially needy. An estimated 25% of the nation's elderly poor benefit from these meals every day of the week.

69. According to the passage, the Elderly Nutrition Programme hopes, by ensuring that the elderly get at least one nutritious meal each day, ---- .

- A) to make it possible for them to lose weight and maintain a healthy body weight
- B) to help people of all ages to be more nutrition-conscious
- C) to encourage them to make their other meals more nutritious
- D) to reduce the amount of food substitutes that are consumed
- E) to help these people lead healthier lives

70. We learn from the passage that the elderly are encouraged to have their meals at the communal meal sites ---- .

- A) as there are not enough volunteers to deliver the meals to the homes
- B) because of the social benefits resulting from being in the company of others
- C) though this puts up the price of the meals considerably
- D) though most people dislike having to leave their homes
- E) though they are usually rather bleak places, and lacking in comfort

71. It is pointed out in the passage that one of the additional advantages arising from the Elderly Nutrition Programme is that ---- .

- A) it allows many people to continue to live in their own homes for longer than would otherwise be possible
- B) it makes the elderly feel they are contributing something to the community
- C) it offers endless opportunities for the old and the young to meet and do things together
- D) those who would otherwise be homebound are taken to the communal meal sites by volunteers
- E) the elderly can always get in touch with a trained counsellor with whom to discuss their problems

72. We learn from the passage that everyone over the age of 60 is entitled to the benefits offered by the Elderly Nutrition Programme, ---- .

- A) but a very small per cent of them actually make use of them
- B) but when resources are limited the genuinely needy are given precedence
- C) but those who are well-off are expected to contribute financially to the programme
- D) and most of them are attracted more to the companionship than to the meals
- E) though some people think that 60 year-olds should not be included in the programme

73. - 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Norwegian-born psychologist Lovaas devised a highly structured form of behaviour modification called "Applied Behavioural Analysis" (ABA) as an aid for autistic children. The theory behind ABA rests on the assumption that autistic children have inefficient neurocircuits - specifically, connections that are not as efficient as those found in normal children. In normal children, a connection may go from A to B, but in the autistic brain the connection may go from A to C to D to E before finally reaching B. Inefficient connections result in more "noise", which is believed to hinder social and cognitive development. Lovaas's therapy takes advantage of the brain's ability to adapt and be retrained. When people learn a particular skill, such as throwing a baseball, they are reinforcing neurocircuits that are specific to that skill. When autistic children are taught a specific behaviour through constant repetition, the therapy is training the neurocircuits to respond in a certain way and somehow teaching the brain to receive these signals, which would otherwise be drowned out in a sea of noises. In order to be effective, Lovaas has stressed that ABA therapy must be started early, must be sufficiently intensive, and must be carried out in part by the parents.

73. One point that is emphasised in the passage is that ---- .

- A) Lovaas's way of treating autistic children is now out-of-date
- B) parents can help in the treatment of autistic children through ABA therapy, but this is not essential
- C) the ABA therapy can prove harmful if mishandled
- D) the effects of ABA therapy can be observed within a short period of time
- E) the ABA treatment for autistic children should be applied at an early age

74. It is pointed out in the passage that, in the autistic brain ---- .

- A) the neurocircuits do not relate to any particular skill
- B) the effects of the ABA therapy are of short duration
- C) the neurocircuits seldom lose their efficiency
- D) connections do not follow the normal, regular pattern
- E) the capacity for adaptation remains unimpaired

75. We learn from the passage that an autistic child ---- .

- A) is only able to learn a limited number of skills through repetition
- B) is able to make connections as easily as any normal child
- C) can acquire a specific behaviour pattern through continual repetition
- D) tends to be extremely anti-social
- E) has every chance of growing into a perfectly normal child even without undergoing therapy

76. According to the passage, the problems of autistic children ---- .

- A) can most readily be solved by the parents themselves
- B) are due to a defect in their neurocircuits
- C) were ignored until Lovaas became interested in them
- D) can only be solved by surgical interference
- E) are constantly being aggravated by noise

77. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A British businessman, David Green, was determined to provide India with good-quality, low-price lenses for use in cataract surgery. He got a group of expert engineers to design lenses that could be produced cheaply, and got support to start a lens factory, as part of Aurolab, in India. Now, the typical eye surgeon in India does 2,500 cataract operations a year as opposed to 125 or so in the US. Thanks in part to such a steady demand and to India's cheap labour, Aurolab today can sell roughly 700,000 lenses a year for as little as \$4 each and still make a profit. Aurolab, which operates as an independent non-profit organisation, made money from the beginning. It reinvests all proceeds into expanding its operations and designing new products, such as sutures and eyeglasses. But even at \$4 a lens, how can the very poor afford eye surgery? At this point the Aravind hospital provided the help that was needed. It set up a scheme in which patients pay whatever they can. Those who are relatively well-off pay more for their surgery, subsidising the very poorest, who pay nothing. Even with these subsidies, the Aravind hospital makes \$2 for every dollar it spends on cataract surgery. This has enabled it to open up five more hospitals, catering to some 100 million Indians.

77. In the passage, it is stressed that the money earned from the sale of lenses, made by Aurolab, ---- .

- A) is used to broaden its activities and develop new products
- B) is mostly spent on the care of poor patients
- C) allows 2,500 cataract patients to be operated on each year
- D) has encouraged David Green to set up similar projects
- E) is just enough to meet the running cost of the factory

78. As is pointed out in the passage, the economic success of Aurolab in India ---- .

- A) is reflected in the fact that each year it designs and produces new products
- B) has been brought about through the skill and dedication of its staff
- C) has made possible the establishment of many similar factories throughout the country
- D) is due to the fact that there is no government control
- E) is the result of both the constant demand for lenses and the low wage-levels

79. It is understood from the passage that cataract patients in the Aravind hospital ---- .

- A) do not pay a fixed fee for surgery
- B) usually come from the poorest parts of the country
- C) are heavily subsidised by the state for their surgery
- D) can comfortably afford to pay for the eye surgery they need
- E) all contribute equally to the establishment of new eye hospitals

80. It is clear from the passage that Aurolab ---- .

- A) provided David Green with capital to set up the Aravind hospital
- B) was originally conceived as a profit-making concern
- C) has been making a huge profit from the sale of lenses
- D) is the product of David Green's determination and enterprising spirit
- E) employs several engineers to supervise production and maintain high-quality lenses

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 - 8
CEVAP ANAHTARI

Kitapçık Türü : A B

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**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 8
YABANCI KELİMELER**

- Soru 1. **challenge** = meydan okumak, kafa tutmak, (gücünü, yeteneğini vs.) sınamak
a challenge (isim) = başarılması zor iş
To build a bridge in a day was a real challenge.
lie ahead = gelecekte (birisini) (kötü veya zor bir işin) beklemesi, başına gelmek
Following the diagnosis of her disease as cancer, she will need all her strength and bravery to cope with what lies ahead.
consultancy = danışmanlık
- Soru 2. **opponent** = rakip, hasım, düşman, muhalif, **rival**, **opposition**
devious = dürüst olmayan, kaypak, dolambaçlı, sapa
- Soru 3. **scarcely** = nadiren, güçlkle, çok az
She is not a friend of mine. I scarcely know her.
- Soru 4. **pivotal** = çok önemli, birinci derecede önem ve etkisi olan, **crucial**, **vital**
undermine = temelini aşındırmak, yavaş yavaş yok etmek, zayıflatmak, **weaken**
His friends' criticism undermines his self-confidence.
- Soru 5. **scar** = yara izi
look out for = dikkat etmek, **watch for**
The police warned the shopkeepers to look out for forged notes (sahte banknot).
make do with = yetinmek, idare etmek
When we were young, we had to make do with second-hand clothes.
get rid of = kurtulmak, yakayı sıyırmak
The owner needs to get rid of the car for financial reasons.
turn down = geri çevirmek, reddetmek, **refuse**
He proposed (evlenme teklif etmek) to her, but she turned him down.
throw up = vazgeçmek, bırakmak, ayrılmak
I hear you have thrown up your job.
- Soru 6. **numb** = uyuşmuş, hissizleşmiş
I will give you an injection and the tooth will go completely numb.
put up with = tahammül etmek, dayanmak, **tolerate**
There are many inconveniences (rahatsızlık) that have to be put up with when you are undergoing a major operation.
cut off from = ayrı kalmak, ilişkiyi kesmek
She deliberately cut herself off from her family.
Following the depression, she is now cut off from the outside world.
make up to = yaranmaya çalışmak
People only make up to him because of his wealth (servet).
come up with = (karşılık, yanıt, fikir vs.) bulmak, ortaya atmak, önermek, **think of**, **suggest**
He has come up with some brilliant scheme to double his income.
run out of = bitirmek, tüketmek
I am afraid we have run out of medical supplies, which is more important than the shortage of any other thing.
- Soru 9. **congenital** = doğuştan olan
When John was 17, he died of congenital heart disease.
- Soru 10. **wear down** = yıpranmak, yıpratmak, **erode**, **wear out**
The illness wore her down.
My shoes are badly worn down at the heels (topuk).
relentless = 1) bitmez tükenmez; 2) acımasız, merhametsiz, insafsız, **pitiless**

- 1) Her relentless efforts in the clinic were at last rewarded (ödüllendirmek) by a promotion.
 2) Tuberculosis may be regarded as disease that has been one of the most relentless enemies of mankind throughout recorded history.

- Soru 12. **propose** = önermek, teklif etmek, ileri sürmek, **recommend, offer, suggest**
 The Minister proposed that tobacco advertising (reklam) should be banned (yasaklanmak).
- Soru 13. **right across** = her tarafına, **throughout**
 The disease spread right across the country.
disseminate = (bir fikir, haber vs.) yaymak, **spread, circulate**
 The more widely the facts about AIDS are disseminated, the better our chances of halting (durdurmak) the epidemic.
- Soru 15. **reluctance** = isteksizlik, gönülsüzlük, **unwillingness**
 It was with reluctance that I accepted their invitation because I was too busy to attend any such occasion (özel gün, davet vs.).
back up = desteklemek, arka çıkmak
 In his time, there was hardly anyone to back up Darwin's theories.
- Soru 16. **hopefully** = umutla, inşallah, ümit edilir ki
 The little boy looked at her hopefully as she handed out the sweets.
- Soru 17. **capillary** = kılcal damar
- Soru 18. **interact** = birbiriyle iletişimde bulunmak, karşılıklı etkilemek
 While the other children interacted and played together, Ted ignored them.
- Soru 19. **vibrant** = parlak, canlı
flashy = gösterişli, cafcıflı
prospective = müstakbel, olası, **expected, likely**
 The college had applications from nearly 700 prospective students.
 A prospective clinical trial is one in which the participants (katılımcılar) are identified and then followed forward in time.
mate = (hayvanlar için) eş
to mate = (hayvanlar için) çiftleşmek
beak = gaga
finch = ispinoz kuşu
carotenoid = genelde sarı ile kırmızı arasındaki doymamış (unsaturated) pigmentlerden herhangi biri
leave out = dışarda bırakmak, hariç tutmak, atlamak
 Leave this case out. He has got nothing to do (ilgisi yok) with our retrospective study.
lie in = bulunmak, mevcut olmak
 The causes of the war lie in the greed (hırs, tamah) and incompetence (beceriksizlik) of politicians on both sides.
- Soru 24. **polypill** = kalp-damar hastalığı için önerilen ilaç
pick out = (dikkatle) seçmek, ayırt etmek
 The witness picked out the wrong man in the *identification parade* (şüphelilerin, tanışın önünden geçirilmesi).
proper = 1) doğru, uygun, münasip, **suitable**; 2) kendine özgü, **peculiar**
 1) We are operating. This is not a proper moment for a joke.
 2) Every animal has its proper (kendine özgü=peculiar) instincts (içgüdü) and appetites (ilgi).

trial = deneme, sinama, (mahkemede) duruşma

The comparative efficacy (etki, yarar) of these therapies was tested on volunteers in a clinical trial.

- Soru 25. **proper** = adamakıllı, doğru düzgün
clamp = menteşelemek, sabitlemek
lid = kapak
availability = mevcudiyet, ortaya çıkma, kullanılabilir hale gelme
genomic = genomla ilgili
frustrating = cesaret/hayal kırıcı, **discouraging**
line of work = iş türü
antibody-based = antikor bazlı
inherent = doğasından kaynaklanan, **inbuilt**
showing promise = gelecek vaat eden
- Soru 26. **allergic rhinitis** = alerjik rinit, saman nezlesi
prevalent = yaygın, **widespread**
conduct = icra etmek, yürütmek, **perform, carry out**
debilitating = zayıf düşüren, **enfeebling, making weak**
take into consideration = hesaba katmak, **take into account, allow for**
ban = yasaklamak, **forbid, prohibit**
- Soru 27. **compete** = yarışmak, rekabet etmek
struggle = mücadele etmek, **fight**
obstacle = engel, **obstruction**
overcome = üstesinden gelmek, **defeat, get over**
- Soru 28. **account for** = karşılık gelmek, (bir şeyin belli bir kısmını) oluşturmak
instinctive = içgüdüsel
decline = düşüş, azalış
inevitable = kaçınılmaz, **inescapable, unavoidable**
of its own = kendisine has/ait
- Soru 29. **deteriorate** = kötüleşmek, **become/grow worse**
life span = ortalama yaşam süresi/ömür uzunluğu, **life-expectancy**
fasting = oruç
relentless = acımasız, **unforgiving**
longevity = uzun ömür
- Soru 30. **anticipate** = (olacakları) sezinlemek, tahmin edip ona göre davranmak, beklemek, ummak, (başkasından) önce davranmak, **foresee, predict**
A good surgeon can anticipate what complications lie ahead.
familiar = bildik, tanıdık, aşina, **acquainted**
The older I grow, the more I distrust (güvenmemek/inanmamak) the familiar doctrine that age brings wisdom (akıl).
surroundings = çevre, muhit, ortam, **environment**
The art of life lies in a constant readjustment (yeniden uyum sağlama) to our surroundings.
call for = (bir şeyi) gerektirmek, **ask, require**
Great necessities call for great leaders.
- Soru 31. **discontinue** = kesmek, durdurmak, yarıda bırakmak, vazgeçmek, **stop, cease**
The bank will discontinue its Saturday service.
passionate = heyecanlı, ateşli, aşırı tutkulu
She made a passionate speech on women's rights.

- Soru 32. **primate** = primat (en gelişmiş ve zeki memeli gruplarına ait herhangi bir üye)
The human animal differs from the lesser primates in his passion for football.
melanin = vücutta deri, saç, göz, beyin ve diğer bazı oluşumlara siyah renk veren pigment
granule = tanecik, granül
to line = (iç yüzeyini) kaplamak
eyeball = göz yuvarı
duplex = çift, dubleks
cone = 1) renge duyarlı görsel reseptör hücreler; 2) koni, kozalak, koni biçimli herhangi bir nesne
- Soru 33. **coin** = madeni para
to coin = 1) madeni para basmak; 2) sözcük, söz türetmek
odour = koku, **smell**, **scent**
note = banknot, not, nota, senet, (fiil=) -den söz etmek, dikkat etmek, not tutmak
alike = 1) benzer, **similar**; 2) eşit şekilde, **in the same way**; 3) hem..., hem..., **both**
1) Disinfectants and antiseptics are alike **in that** (şu bakımdan ki) both are germicidal (mikrop öldürücü), but antiseptics are applied primarily to living tissue.
2) You have to treat your children alike.
3) Parents and teachers alike demand reforms in the education system.
- Soru 34. **peculiar** = 1) (bir şeye) özgü, **specific to**; 2) tuhaf, **strange**
1) This type of building is peculiar to the south of the country.
2) The news on road accidents made me feel rather peculiar.
pure alexia = yazılı metinleri anlama yeteneğinin tamamen yitirilmesi
partial alexia = bu yeteneğin kısmen yitirilmesi
- Soru 35. **abruptly** = aniden, birdenbire, ani ve kaba bir şekilde, **suddenly**
The talks ended abruptly when one of the delegations walked out in protest.
pick up = 1) (başkasından bir alışkanlığı, hastalığı vs.) kapmak; 2) (bir şeyi yerden ve genellikle elle) kaldırmak
He seems to have picked up the infection while he was in hospital for another reason.
- Soru 42. **persist** = 1) (bir şeyde) ısrar etmek, inat etmek; 2) devam etmek, sürüp gitmek, **persevere**, **prevail**
1) If he persists in asking awkward (uygunsuz) questions, then send him to the boss.
2) If the pain persists, consult a doctor.
schooling = eğitim, **education**
comprehend = 1) (tam olarak) anlamak, kavramak;
2) kapsamak, içine almak, **grasp**, **include**
As the patient failed to comprehend the seriousness of his situation, the surgeon made up her mind (karar verdi) to frankly (açıkça) talk to his relatives.
puzzle = şaşır(t)mak, hayrete düş(ür)mek
a puzzle = bilmece, **baffle**
The appearance of some strange pests (zararlı) in fields of corn (mısır) has puzzled all the experts.
to puzzle over = anlamaya, çözmeye çalışmak
flaw = kusur, defo, **fault**
There are serious flaws in the way we teach our children.
neurological = nöroloji veya sinirlerle ilgili
neurological wiring = sinirlerin yapısal şekli, sinir sistemi
rewire = beyindeki sinirsel etkileşimi düzeltmek/düzgün çalışır hale getirmek

- Soru 43. **jointly** = ortaklaşa, birlikte, **together**
 The research was jointly performed by microbiologists and ENT specialists.
 The Channel Tunnel was jointly funded (finanse etmek) by the French and British.
schizophrenia = şizofreni
- Soru 44. **blacklist** = kara liste
to blacklist = kara listeye almak
roast = 1) kavurmak (kahve çekirdeği vs.); 2) fırında pişirmek (etler için)
cavity = (dişte) çürük, (genelde) oyuk
dental = diş veya dişçilikle ilgili
caries = diş veya kemikte çürüme
- Soru 45. **level** = düz, düzayak
a level = düzey, seviye
to level = 1) eşit hale getirmek; 2) düzlemek, pürüzsüz hale getirmek
 1) to level social differences
 2) to level the ground for construction
ground = 1) yer, toprak, zemin; 2) gerekçe, dayanak, **reason**
dizziness = baş dönmesi
pool = havuz, su birikintisi, (fiil=) birikmek, toplanmak
blood pool = kan toplanması
contract = kas(ıl)mak, büz(ül)mek
- Soru 46. **hay fever** = saman nezlesi
plague = acı, dert, rahatsızlık vermek
 My shoulder has been plaguing me all week.
plague (isim=) veba, bela, **trouble**
trivial = cüzi, önemsiz, bayağı, sıradan, **insignificant, unimportant**
 There are one or two trivial errors in your essay.
- Soru 47. **adverse** = kötü, elverişsiz, zararlı, menfaatine aykırı, aleyhte, ters (yönlü), **harmful, contrary, reverse**
 Some of the patients gave adverse reactions to the medication.
urban = kentsel, kentle ilgili, kentte bulunan veya oturan
 Modern urban planning and redevelopment arose in response to the disorder and squalor (pislik) of the slums (gecekondu bölgeleri) created by the Industrial Revolution.
aggravate = 1) (zaten olumsuz bir durumu) kötüleştirmek, zorlaştırmak, ağırlaştırmak, **deteriorate**; 2) canını sıkmak, **make worse, irritate**
 1) It seems that his illness has been aggravated by neglect (ihmal, umursamazlık).
apparently = görünüşe göre, belli ki, **evidently**
 She sat there calmly (sakinçe), apparently unaware of the chaos around her.
apparent = açık, belli, aşikar, görünürdeki, göze çarpan
unwisely = akılsızca, **foolishly**
 He invested unwisely and lost a fortune (servet).
local ethnic food = yerel (mahalli) (belli bir kültüre ait) yemekler
- Soru 48. **trigger off** = tetiklemek, harekete geçirmek, başlatmak, ateşlemek, **activate, spark**
 Hypertension triggers off many other diseases.
 The smoke triggered off the fire alarm.
firmly = kararlılıkla, ödün vermez biçimde, kuvvetle, sıkıca, sağlam bir biçimde, **strongly**
 The government is firmly committed to (kendini adamak) eradicating malaria.

- Soru 49. **online** = çevrim içi (internet veya başka bir bilgisayar ağına bağlı olma hali)
devote = -e ayırmak, adanmak, **dedicate**
 This land is devoted to mining.
at all = hiç, hiç mi hiç
 The injured man was not able to walk at all.
nothing at all = hiç ama hiç bir şey
 The man who reads nothing at all is better educated than the man who reads nothing but newspapers.
- Soru 50. **right** = 1) hak; 2) sağ (taraf)
 Arabic women must stand up for their voting (oy verme) rights.
by any chance = tesadüfen, şans eseri
dire = 1) acil, çok ciddi, **critical**; 2) korkunç, dehşetli, berbat, **dreadful, terrible**
 1) He gave a dire warning that an earthquake was imminent (yakın).
 2) Such an invasive intervention may have dire consequences.
fundng = finanse etme
risk-free = tehlikesiz
carry out = yapmak, yerine getirmek, uygulamak, **accomplish, fulfil, implement, perform**
 She appears to carry out her duties efficiently.
cautiously = ihtiyatla, dikkatlice, **carefully**
 The infected wound was very cautiously drained, for it was close to an artery.
- Soru 51. **laughter** = gülme, kahkaha
facilitate = kolaylaştırmak, (fizyoloji) bir şeyin olma ihtimalini arttırmak, **alleviate, help**
 The stimulus facilitates a delayed impulse.
amicable = arkadaşça, dostça, **friendly**
odd = 1) garip, tuhaf, **funny, strange, peculiar**; 2) tek (sayı)
 It is odd that an anaesthetist's role in an operation is usually ignored (göz ardı etmek).
reckon = sanmak, düşünmek, saymak, hesaplamak, **think, calculate**
 Do you reckon it is going to rain tomorrow?
so-called = 1) sözde; 2) denilen, adı verilen (fazlaca bilinmeyen şeyler için)
 1) It was one of his so-called friends who supplied him with the drugs that killed him.
 2) It isn't yet clear how destructive this so-called "super virus" is.
- Soru 52. **inhabit** = içinde oturmak, yuvalanmak, **dwell, occupy**
 Only birds and small animals inhabit these remote (uzak) islands.
inhabitant = bir yerde oturan kişi, sakin
opportunist = fırsatçı
 Some opportunist bacteria are known to wait for years until a person's immune system is weakened.
strep throat = streptokokus bakterisinin boğazda yol açtığı enfeksiyon
scarlet fever = kızıl hastalığı
- Soru 53. **take on** = 1) girişmek; 2) (iş, sorumluluğu, görevi vs.) üstüne almak, kabul etmek, **undertake**
 1) Seeing that the prognosis was discouraging, the surgeon decided to take on a more radical intervention.
 2) No other organization was willing (istekli olmak) to take on the job.
yield = (sonuç) vermek, (kar, kazanç) getirmek, **produce**
 The investigation yielded some unexpected results.
respectful = saygılı
disfigure = biçimini bozmak, (sıfat=) disfiguring
invariably = değişmez, şaşmaz bir şekilde, her zaman, **always**
 Incompetents (beceriksiz) invariably make trouble for people other than themselves.

contain = 1) kontrol altına almak, kontrol altında tutmak, **control**; 2) kapsamak, içermek
1) Our priority is to contain the spread of this fatal disease.

Soru 54. **mutate** = değişim (mutasyon) geçirmek
rush = koşmak, acele etmek veya ettirmek, saldırmak, hızla akmak, aceleyle yapmak, **hurry**
The United Nations has rushed medical aid and food to the famine (kıtlık, açlık) zone.
two-fifths = beşte iki
global warming = küresel ısınma
mosquito-borne = sivrisinek tarafından taşınan

Soru 55. **extinction** = nesli tükenme
They think a meteor caused the extinction of the dinosaurs.
grand drama = dünya sahnesi
countless = sayısız, **innumerable**
Once, there were countless ridiculous (gülünç) arguments among public that AIDS was confined to (sınırlı) heterosexuals.
subsequent = sonraki, sonra gelen, (zaman ya da sıra olarak öncekini) takip eden
Those explosions must have been subsequent to our departure, because we did not hear anything.
exceptional = olağandışı, sıra dışı, **extraordinary**
General principles should not be based on exceptional cases.
restricted = kısıtlı
setting = ortam, (bir romanın vs. konusunun geçtiği) mekan
recovery = iyileşme, telafi, yeniden elde etme
alter = (özüne dokunmadan kısmen) değiştirmek, **change**
In the light of the new researches carried out in various medical centres and institutions, the treatment protocol of certain diseases may have to be altered.
substantially = önemli ölçüde, oldukça çok, **considerably**
The new tax legislation (yasa, mevzuat) will substantially change our buying habits.

Soru 56. **advisory** = tavsiye niteliğinde
panel = panel (tartışma gurubu)
concern = kaygı, ilgi, ilgi alanı, şirket
There is a lot of public concern over dangerous toxins recently found in some food.
to concern = ilgilendirmek, endişelendirmek
leak = sız(dır)mak, (isim=) sızıntı
myriad = çok büyük sayıda
delay = geciktirmek, ertelemek, **hold up**
The plane was delayed by two hours.
favour = beğenme, sevgi, sempati, iyilik, lütuf, kayırma
screen = incelemeyen geçirmek, gizlemek, korumak

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

refrigerated chamber = soğutulmuş oda
clipped tightly = (mandal, klips vs. ile) sıkıca kapatılmış (kısıtlanmış)
cooling = soğutma, serinletme
inspired = solunan
airborne = havadan gelen, hava yoluyla taşınan

Soru 57. **fatal** = ölümcül, vahim, **deadly**, **mortal**
A hospital spokesman said that the minister had suffered a fatal heart attack.
outward = dış, (zarf=) dışarıya doğru
safeguard = korumak

Soru 58. **as regards** = -e gelince, konusunda, **considering**
As regards the war, he believed in victory at any price (her ne pahasına olursa olsun).

Soru 59. **readily** = kolayca, zamanında, seve seve, **easily, promptly, willingly**
These bacteria can be identified readily.

Soru 60. **intake** = alım, (yeme içme vasıtasıyla) alınan (şey)

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

site = yer, bölge

tricky = ustalık isteyen

balancing = dengeleme, dengeleyici

act = hareket, eylem

break down = parçalamak, ayırtırmak

Soru 61. **vital** = yaşamsal, hayati, çok önemli, yaşam için gerekli, canlı, **critical, essential**
Vitamins are vital if you are to lead a healthy life.

Soru 63. **desire** = istemek, arzu etmek,
desired (sıfat) = istenen, arzulanan
effect = etki, sonuç

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

cannabis = Hint keneviri

appetite = iştah

stroke = felç, inme

Soru 65. **interfere with** = ile çatışmak, engellemek, **meddle**
It is the number and seriousness of complications interfering with it that makes an operation a major one. (Bir operasyonu majör yapan şey onu zorlaştıran komplikasyonların sayısı ve ciddiyetidir.)
in the long run = uzun vadede, **in the end**
Patience and determination will pay in the long run. (Sabır ve kararlılığın ödülü uzun vadede gelir.)

Soru 66. **suppressor** = bastırıcı, baskılayıcı

Soru 67. **in many ways** = bir çok bakımdan
overcome = aşmak, üstesinden gelmek, yenmek, **defeat, get over**
She overcame her fear of the dark by the help of a psychiatrist.
contrary = ters, karşıt, zıt, aksi, **opposite**
It is impossible to reconcile (uzlaştırmak) such contrary viewpoints (görüş açısı).

Soru 68. **the point is made** = -e dikkat çekiliyor, -den söz ediliyor
bear = sahip olmak, taşımak, kaldırmak, üzerinde bulundurmamak, katlanmak, doğurmak, (meyve) vermek, (sorumluluk vs.) üzerine almak, **have**
The baby bears a strong resemblance (benzerlik) to its grandfather.

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

nutrition = beslenme

There are alternative sources of nutrition to animal meat.

status = statü, durum, düzey, vaziyet

nutrition status = beslenme durumu

communal = toplumla ilgili, halka ait

meal = yemek, öğün

communal meal programme = toplumsal yemek programı

eligible = uygun, (seçilmeye) elverişli, gerekli koşullara sahip, **suitable**

According to the exclusion (hariç tutulma) criteria of the survey (araştırma), five cases were not found eligible due to their diabetes problem.

Those under 18 are not eligible to vote.

homebound = eve bağlı (hastalık vs. nedeniyle evden çıkamayan)

permanently = kalıcı, daimi, sürekli olarak, **for good**

He was permanently disabled after the accident. (=He was disabled for good after the accident.)

temporarily = geçici olarak

In the postoperative period, the case temporarily lost his vision, for which he was prepared.

A power failure (elektrik kesintisi) temporarily darkened the whole town.

ensure = garanti etmek, sağlamak, temin etmek, **secure, guarantee**

Taking vitamin pills does not necessarily ensure good health.

The best intentions will not always ensure success.

recipient = alıcı

miss out = (bir fırsat veya deneyimden) mahrum kalmak

spouse = eş (erkek ya da kadın)

regardless of their income = gelirlerine bakılmaksızın

should demand exceed supply = talep arzdan fazla olursa

priority = öncelik, **precedence**

In an emergency ward it is hard to decide who to give priority to.

needy = yoksul, ihtiyaç sahibi

Soru 69. **nutrition-conscious** = beslenme bilincine sahip olan

substitute = (bir şeyin veya kişinin) yerine geçen, yedek, **replacement, reserve**

Only art can be a substitute for nature.

Soru 70. **be in company of others** = başkalarıyla birlikte olmak

put up = (fiyatı) yükseltmek, artırmak, **increase**

Sales began to decline after they put up the prices.

bleak = kötü, kasvetli, rüzgardan korumasız

Soru 71. **arise from/out of** = meydana gelmek, çıkmak, **originate**

Many problems between spouses arise from/out of lack of communication.

There are one or two points to deal with, arising from the report.

get in touch with = temasa geçmek, iletişim kurmak, **connect**

In the event of (olması halinde) excessive (aşırı) bleeding, you should get in touch with your doctor at once.

counsellor = danışman, rehber

Soru 72. **be entitled to** = hakkı olmak, yetkisi olmak, **be eligible for**

We are all entitled to equal protection under the law.

entitle = hak, yetki vermek

genuinely = gerçekten, içtenlikle, **really, sincerely**

If you are genuinely interested in one thing, it will always lead to something else.

genuine = gerçek, hakiki, içten, samimi

precedence = öncelik, **priority**

Applications arriving first will have precedence.

well-off = varlıklı, hali vakti yerinde

companionship = arkadaşlık, eşlik

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

devise = tasarlamak, plan geliştirmek, düzenlemek, **formulate, invent, organise**

They have devised a plan for keeping traffic out of the city centre.

rest on = dayanmak, (kökünü/temelini bir yerden) almak

assumption = varsayım, sanı, **supposition**

These measures (tedbirler) are based on the assumption that the SARS epidemic may become pandemic.

hinder = engellemek, **impede, obstruct**

Landslides (toprak kayması) and bad weather are continuing to hinder the arrival of relief supplies (yardım malzemesi) to the area.

cognitive = idrak ile ilgili, bilme ve kavramaya ait

take advantage = yararlanmak, istismar etmek, **capitalise, benefit**

She took advantage of her father's absence to meet her lover.

reinforce = desteklemek, takviye etmek, sağlamlaştırmak, güçlendirmek, pekiştirmek, **strengthen**

The final technical report into the accident reinforces the findings of initial investigations.

repetition = tekrar, **recurrence**

somehow = bir şekilde, her nasılsa, bir yolunu bulup, nedense, **in some way, for some reason**

Her recovery has somehow encouraged others who are suffering from the same ailment.

drown out = (bir sesi daha yüksek bir sesle) bastırmak

Soru 73. **out of date** = modası geçmiş, tarihi geçmiş, **obsolete**

He claimed the report was inaccurate and based on out-of-date information.

mishandle = kötü yönetmek, kötü kullanmak, **misconduct, maltreat**

The judge said that the police mishandled the siege (kuşatma).

Soru 74. **duration** = süre, süreklilik

Amazingly, the boy lay quietly through the whole duration of the physical examination.

unimpaired = zarar görmemiş

to impair = bozmak, zayıflatmak

While my brain and brawn (kas) remain unimpaired, I will continue to lead this party.

Soru 75. **every chance** = her (türlü) fırsat, imkan

Soru 76. **surgical** = cerrahi

interference = müdahale

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

thanks to = sayesinde

Thanks to the nurse's patient (sabırlı) explanations, we now know what to do in this huge medical centre.

in part = kısmen, **partially**

steady = tutarlı, istikrarlı, sabit, değişmeyen, devamlı, sağlam, **stable**

There has been a steady improvement in her condition.

proceeds = gelir, kazanç

scheme = hareket planı, proje, düzen, tertip, **strategy**

If one scheme of happiness fails, human nature turns to another.

subsidize = sübvansiyonla desteklemek, (kısmen) finanse etmek

Commonly subsidized enterprises include agriculture, business expansion, and housing (konut yapımı) and regional development.

enable = sağlamak, imkan vermek, mümkün kılmak, yetki vermek, **ensure, make it possible**

New techniques enable surgeons to open and repair the heart.
catering = yemek tedarik etme

Soru 77. **broaden** = genişle(t)mek, **expand**
Literature greatly broadens a doctor's horizons (ufuk).
running cost = işletme maliyeti

Soru 78. **reflect** = yansı(t)mak
Concern (kaygı) over the patient's situation was reflected in the words of the matron (baş hemşire).
bring about = meydana getirmek, sebep olmak, **give rise**
The new law brought about many complaints.
dedication = (kendini işe vs.) adama

Soru 79. **fee** = ücret
comfortably = kolaylıkla, rahatça, **well**
We could live fairly comfortably with our father's salary.

Soru 80. **conceive** = anlamak, kavramak, algılamak, düşünmek, tasarlamak, **think, consider, devise**
Not very many people can conceive the works of modern art.
enterprising spirit = girişimci ruh