

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 9 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 - 9
CEVAP KAĞIDI**

Kitapçık Türü : A B

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A | B | C | D | E | 51. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 2. | A | B | C | D | E | 52. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 3. | A | B | C | D | E | 53. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 4. | A | B | C | D | E | 54. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 5. | A | B | C | D | E | 55. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 6. | A | B | C | D | E | 56. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 7. | A | B | C | D | E | 57. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 8. | A | B | C | D | E | 58. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 9. | A | B | C | D | E | 59. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 10. | A | B | C | D | E | 60. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 11. | A | B | C | D | E | 61. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 12. | A | B | C | D | E | 62. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 13. | A | B | C | D | E | 63. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 14. | A | B | C | D | E | 64. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 15. | A | B | C | D | E | 65. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 16. | A | B | C | D | E | 66. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 17. | A | B | C | D | E | 67. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 18. | A | B | C | D | E | 68. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 19. | A | B | C | D | E | 69. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 20. | A | B | C | D | E | 70. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 21. | A | B | C | D | E | 71. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 22. | A | B | C | D | E | 72. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 23. | A | B | C | D | E | 73. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 24. | A | B | C | D | E | 74. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 25. | A | B | C | D | E | 75. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 26. | A | B | C | D | E | 76. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 27. | A | B | C | D | E | 77. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 28. | A | B | C | D | E | 78. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 29. | A | B | C | D | E | 79. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 30. | A | B | C | D | E | 80. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 31. | A | B | C | D | E | 81. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 32. | A | B | C | D | E | 82. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 33. | A | B | C | D | E | 83. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 34. | A | B | C | D | E | 84. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 35. | A | B | C | D | E | 85. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 36. | A | B | C | D | E | 86. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 37. | A | B | C | D | E | 87. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 38. | A | B | C | D | E | 88. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 39. | A | B | C | D | E | 89. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 40. | A | B | C | D | E | 90. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 41. | A | B | C | D | E | 91. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 42. | A | B | C | D | E | 92. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 43. | A | B | C | D | E | 93. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 44. | A | B | C | D | E | 94. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 45. | A | B | C | D | E | 95. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 46. | A | B | C | D | E | 96. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 47. | A | B | C | D | E | 97. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 48. | A | B | C | D | E | 98. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 49. | A | B | C | D | E | 99. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 50. | A | B | C | D | E | 100. | A | B | C | D | E |

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 9

B

1. - 21. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 09:30
Bitiş saati : 09:51
Toplam süre : 21 dakika

1. **Medical science is advancing at such a pace that it is virtually impossible to ---- all the latest developments even within one's own specialist field.**
- A) take up B) keep up with
C) carry out D) pull out of
E) look down on
2. **Osteoclasts are cells that ---- bone in the normal course of bone replenishment.**
- A) show off B) pull through
C) break down D) put out
E) cut off
3. **Patients seeking to ---- scars have several options, depending on the depth of the scar.**
- A) get rid of B) sort out
C) take back D) get along with
E) fold over
4. **The relationship between smoking and lung cancer has been heatedly discussed for many years, but until recently the evidence about it has been both ---- and conflicting.**
- A) exemplary B) susceptible
C) compatible D) fragmentary
E) confident
5. **The whole of society may suffer if its government is attacked; ---- , the entire body is harmed if the brain is damaged.**
- A) otherwise B) similarly
C) on the other hand D) nevertheless
E) however
6. **Scientists are ---- biotechnology to develop highly effective drugs in the fight against currently incurable diseases.**
- A) invading B) justifying
C) exerting D) retaining
E) utilizing

7. **The findings indicate that there is a lower ---- of cancer among vegetarians.**
- A) incidence B) disturbance
C) decline D) reversal
E) replacement
8. **By the end of the week he ---- the first stage of the treatment, and we'll know then if he ---- well to it.**
- A) would have completed / responded
B) has completed / was responding
C) will have completed / is responding
D) is completing / has responded
E) will complete / will respond
9. **The successful education of children with speech defects involves ---- all means of approach.**
- A) to explore B) exploring
C) having explored D) having been explored
E) to have explored
10. **If they ---- the child to the hospital a little earlier, these complications ---- .**
- A) would have brought / wouldn't develop
B) would bring / won't develop
C) have brought / haven't developed
D) brought / hadn't developed
E) had brought / would not have developed
11. **Pure carbolic acid on a suspected rabies wound ---- the incubation period but probably won't kill all the viruses; so its use ---- into general disfavour among doctors.**
- A) may prolong / has fallen
B) might prolong / had fallen
C) might have prolonged / might have fallen
D) will prolong / fell
E) would prolong / would have fallen
12. **The healthy individual possesses means of arresting minor haemorrhages; if this ---- so, trivial cuts ---- to a fatal loss of blood.**
- A) was not / have led
B) were not / would lead
C) is not / led
D) will not be / would have led
E) would not be / had led

13. The recent rise in drug addiction ---- young people has been given publicity in the media ---- all proportion to the size of the problem.

- A) with / through B) for / over
C) in / above D) among / out of
E) between / from

14. The mentally handicapped have difficulty in coping ---- tasks that are well ---- the capabilities of the average person.

- A) under / over B) to / beyond
C) with / within D) through / into
E) along / above

15. In hay fever, the symptoms vary from one patient ---- , and treatment will also vary.

- A) and to others B) to the other
C) and to another D) to another
E) to others

16. In recent years the trend in the study of child development has been an increased emphasis on the processes underlying the changes, ---- simple descriptions of age changes.

- A) as if B) just as
C) rather than D) even so
E) such as

17. Poisoning ---- drug overdose is a frequent and still increasing cause of admission to hospital.

- A) according to B) due to
C) on behalf of D) in excess of
E) in spite of

18. Dizziness is a distressing symptom in advanced old age, and alarms relatives ---- the patient.

- A) no less than
B) as little as
C) in accordance with
D) consequent on
E) in case of

19. Bacteria are ---- small that they can ---- be seen under a microscope.

- A) very / rather B) too / hardly
C) as / thus D) so / only
E) much / just

20. The brain is a part of the body ---- very little is known and even less is understood.

- A) which B) from what
C) where D) of whose
E) about which

21. The remedies they use in the East are very different from those we use in the West; ---- rely more on the natural properties of herbs and plants, while ---- are more chemically orientated.

- A) to them / to us
B) they / us
C) their / we
D) theirs / ours
E) themselves / ourselves

22. - 31. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 09:51

Bitiş saati : 10:06

Toplam süre : 15 dakika

22. As long as the victims are dry and reasonably well-clothed, ---- .

- A) even natural disasters in cold countries could have been avoided
B) the health hazards of having no place to shelter after an earthquake are small
C) the need to provide emergency shelter after a disaster naturally varied greatly
D) food shortages in the immediate aftermath of a disaster are almost unavoidable
E) the distribution systems may seriously reduce the absolute amount of food available after a flood

23. When the body has been without adequate food for a long time, ---- .

- A) the digestive system suffers in the same way as an unused muscle
B) herbs will be prescribed in order to increase the appetite
C) this was a serious condition known as anorexia
D) the process of food absorption could not be hurried
E) an urgent condition was developing calling for a thorough medical investigation

24. ---- if they are to remain effective.

- A) Mass vaccination programmes may lead to a false sense of security
- B) Before the vaccines were dispatched refrigeration facilities in the disaster area were checked
- C) The vaccination policy to be adopted should have been decided at a national level
- D) The vaccination campaigns are of prime importance in any pre-disaster plan
- E) Most vaccines require refrigeration and careful handling

25. Though frustration is a patent factor in eliciting aggressive behaviour, ---- .

- A) these implications could never be satisfactorily discarded
- B) the intensity of the reaction would have been accurately predicted
- C) both the availability and influence of aggressive models had been taken into consideration
- D) some children do not react aggressively to blocking and deprivation
- E) the intention has always been to cause injury to others

26. Until a child is at least three years old, ---- .

- A) the amount of milk consumed has usually decreased
- B) thumb-sucking could have been overcome with humour and patience
- C) it is hardly surprising if they need an afternoon sleep
- D) the usual immunization programme will have been followed
- E) bed-wetting should not be regarded as a problem

27. Tiredness, unlike exhaustion, is a condition ---- .

- A) which naturally follows a period of unduly hard or intensive work
- B) that young children would apparently never have experienced
- C) that it debilitates young and old alike
- D) so that a good night's sleep is all that is needed
- E) as if the body had sent out a warning

28. Obstructive sleep, that is, apnoea, can lead to excessive sleepiness during the day ---- .

- A) why oxygen levels in the blood fall
- B) so that victims are unaware of the disturbed sleep pattern
- C) which makes sufferers more accident-prone
- D) whether snoring is actually a serious health problem
- E) since there are several physical factors contributing to sleep difficulties

29. ---- , water-borne diseases such as cholera will never be stamped out.

- A) Though there has always been an abundant supply of water in these parts
- B) So long as the natives are educated in the ways of hygiene
- C) Until their understanding of hygiene had been reinforced
- D) Unless there is a safe water supply
- E) If the mere boiling of water were adequate

30. Some thirty years ago a group of doctors working on diabetics began to suspect ---- .

- A) since there had been a relationship between sugar intake and aging
- B) that sugar affects how the body ages
- C) whether their patients aged unduly rapidly
- D) even though sugars are an indispensable source of energy
- E) since it was likely to delay the inevitable process of growing old

31. There is nearly always some evidence of vitamin deficiency, especially among the elderly, ---- .

- A) which increased their nutritional requirements, making their usual diet insufficient
- B) even if patients had not developed a nutritional disorder
- C) however well nourished the community as a whole may appear to be
- D) while energy expenditure could vary enormously from person to person
- E) as official recommendations were being blatantly disregarded

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

Başlangıç saati : 10:06
Bitiş saati : 10:13
Toplam süre : 7 dakika

32. In Alzheimer's disease, cells are lost in certain parts of the brain, including the areas that are important in thinking and recalling.

- A) Alzheimer hastalığında, düşünme ve hatırlama için önemli olan alanlar dahil, beynin belli kesimlerinde hücreler kayba uğrar.
- B) Alzheimer hastalığında, beynin belli bölgelerinde, özellikle düşünme ve hatırlama bakımından önemli olan kesimlerde, hücreler kayba uğrar.
- C) Alzheimer hastalığında hücrelerin kayba uğraması, beynin belirli bölümlerinde, özellikle düşünme ve hatırlama için önemli sayılan alanlarda meydana gelir.
- D) Düşünme ve hatırlama bakımından önemli sayılan alanlar dahil, beynin belirli bölümlerinde hücre kaybı, Alzheimer hastalığında olur.
- E) Alzheimer hastalığında meydana gelen hücre kaybı, özellikle düşünme ve hatırlama için önemli olan bölgeler dahil, beynin tüm kesimlerinde oluşur.

33. Even when we are not moving, our muscles are in a state of partial contraction known as 'muscle tone'.

- A) Kaslarımızın kısmen kasılması olarak bilinen 'kas tonu', ancak hareket etmediğimiz zaman oluşur.
- B) Hareket etmesek bile, bazı kaslarımız, 'kas tonu' olarak tanımlanabilen belirli bir kasılma durumuna geçebilir.
- C) 'Kas tonu', hareket etmediğimiz zaman kaslarımızın belirli bir kasılma durumuna geçmesi olarak tanımlanabilir.
- D) 'Kas tonu' olarak bilinen durum, hareket etmediğimiz zaman kaslarımızın kasılma halidir.
- E) Hareket etmediğimiz zaman bile, kaslarımız, 'kas tonu' olarak bilinen kısmi kasılma durumunda bulunur.

34. In most Western countries, the average diet contains about 700 miligrams of cholesterol each day, whereas only about 300 miligrams is the recommended maximum.

- A) Çeşitli Batı ülkelerinde ortalama beslenme her gün için 700 miligram dolayında kolesterol içerir, ancak önerilen en yüksek miktar sadece 300 miligramdır.
- B) Pek çok Batı ülkesindeki günlük ortalama beslenmenin içerdiği kolesterol 700 miligram kadardır, ancak önerilen miktar ise 300 miligram civarındadır.
- C) Ancak sadece 300 miligram kadar öngörülmüş olmasına rağmen batı ülkelerinin çoğunda günlük ortalama beslenmenin içerdiği kolesterol 700 miligram kadardır.
- D) Çoğu Batı ülkelerinde ortalama beslenme her gün 700 miligram civarında kolesterol içerir, ancak sadece 300 miligram kadar tavsiye edilen en yüksek miktardır.
- E) Çeşitli Batı ülkelerindeki ortalama beslenme günlük 700 miligram kolesterol içermektedir, ancak uygun görülen miktar sadece ve sadece 300 miligramdır.

35. When energy output is greater than energy input in the body, stored fat is utilized, and body weight decreases.

- A) Vücudun enerji kaybı, enerji kazanımından daha fazla olduğunda, depolanmış yağ kullanılarak vücudun ağırlığının azalması sağlanabilir.
- B) Vücuttaki enerji çıkışı, enerji girişinden daha büyükse, depolanmış yağ kullanılır ve vücut ağırlığı azalır.
- C) Vücudun enerji harcaması, elde edilen enerjiden daha çok ise depolanmış yağ kullanılmaya başlanır ve bu da vücut ağırlığının azalması sonucunu doğurur.
- D) Vücuttaki enerji kaybı, elde edilen enerjiden çok daha yüksek ise depolanmış yağ kullanılarak vücudun ağırlığı azaltılır.
- E) Vücudun kaybettiği enerji, kazandığı enerjiden çok daha büyükse, depolanmış yağ kullanılarak vücudun ağırlığı düşürülür.

36. Breast-feeding promotes a close bond between mother and child, and provides milk tailored to the nutritional needs of the infant.

- A) Emzirme, anne ile çocuk arasında yakın bir bağ geliştirir ve bebeğin beslenme gereksinimlerine uygun olan sütü sağlar.
- B) Anne ile çocuk arasında sıkı bir bağ oluşturan emzirme, bebeğin gereksinim duyabileceği beslenmeye uygun sütü sağlar.
- C) Emzirme, bir yandan anne ile çocuk arasında içten bir bağın oluşmasını artırırken, öte yandan bebek için gerekli olan beslenmeye uygun sütü sağlar.
- D) Emzirme, anne ile çocuk arasında yakın bir bağ oluşturur ve ayrıca bebeğin beslenmesi için gerekli olan sütü sağlar.
- E) Emzirme, bir yandan bebek için gerekli olan beslenmeye uygun sütü sağlarken, öte yandan anne ile çocuk arasında içten bir bağın oluşmasına yardım eder.

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

Başlangıç saati : 10:13
Bitiş saati : 10:20
Toplam süre : 7 dakika

37. Bazı kaslar bir eklemden geçerler ve eklemi oluşturan kemiklere tutturulmuşlardır.

- A) Muscles which are attached to the bones of a joint pass across the joint.
- B) Some muscles pass across a joint and are attached to the bones that form the joint.
- C) Some muscles which pass across the joint are attached to some of the bones that make up the joint.
- D) The muscles that are attached to the bones that make up a joint form the joint.
- E) Some of the muscles that pass over a joint may be attached to the bones of that joint.

38. Evrim, bir canlı türünde zamanla meydana gelen genetik değişiklikler olarak tanımlanabilir.

- A) Over time, in the course of evolution, certain genetic changes occur in a type of organism.
- B) By evolution we mean the genetic changes that occur in some species of organism over a period of time.
- C) The process of genetic change that comes about in a group of organisms in a period of time is known as evolution.
- D) Evolution can be defined as genetic changes occurring over time in a species of organism.
- E) Evolution is the word used to define the genetic changes that occur in time in a species of organism.

39. Adını Zaire'deki bir nehirden alan 'ebola', öldürücü bir hastalığa neden olan uzamış tek bükümlü bir RNA virüsüdür.

- A) 'Ebola' is the name given to an elongated single-stranded RNA virus which abounds in a river of the same name in Zaire and causes a fatal disease.
- B) The word 'ebola' comes from a river in Zaire and refers to an elongated, single-stranded RNA virus that causes a fatal disease.
- C) 'Ebola' is a fatal disease caused by an elongated, single-stranded RNA virus associated with a river in Zaire of that name.
- D) An elongated, single-stranded RNA virus is the cause of the fatal disease known as 'ebola', which is also the name of a river in Zaire.
- E) Named after a river in Zaire, 'ebola' is an elongated, single-stranded RNA virus that causes a fatal disease.

40. Olağanüstü açıklayıcı gücü olan bir modeli DNA'nın yapısı için ilk önerenler James Watson ve Francis Crick olmuştur.

- A) The next model for DNA's structure, which was to prove so illuminating, was produced by James Watson and Francis Crick.
- B) James Watson and Francis Crick were the next to propose a model for DNA's structure and this was to prove immensely enlightening.
- C) It was James Watson and Francis Crick who first proposed a model for DNA's structure that had extraordinary explanatory power.
- D) James Watson and Francis Crick were the first to realize how great a breakthrough was entailed in a model for DNA's structure.
- E) A model for DNA's structure was indeed a remarkable breakthrough as James Watson and Francis Crick were the first to claim.

41. Proteinler, her molekül tipinin emsalsiz özelliklere sahip olmasını sağlayan pek çok farklı bileşimlerdeki 20'den fazla değişik tür amino asitten oluşmaktadır.

- A) Proteins are constituted of 20 or more different kinds of amino acids, in a variety of combinations, and this is affected by the distinct properties of the molecules.
- B) Proteins are made up of more than 20 different kinds of amino acids in many different combinations, allowing each type of molecule to have unique properties.
- C) As there are more than 20 different kinds of amino acids in a variety of combinations in the proteins, each type of molecule has unique properties.
- D) Though more than 20 different kinds of amino acids are present in proteins in different combinations, each type of molecule is distinct in itself.
- E) Since each kind of molecule has distinct properties, there are 20 or more different kinds of amino acids, in varying combinations, that make up the proteins.

42. - 46. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmında söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

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

42. Frank : I see they are holding a conference on the effects of too little sleep.

Brian : Yes, it might be interesting. I reckon it must have a harmful effect on one physically.

Frank : ----

Brian : I know it hasn't. But studies show that mental alertness is badly affected by it.

- A) Rubbish! If a person has 6 hours sleep a night, that's plenty.
- B) That surely depends on how hard you are working and on how much you are eating.
- C) A leading cause of traffic accidents is of course drowsiness.
- D) So do I. But it hasn't been conclusively proved yet.
- E) I know it does on me.

43. Roger : You clearly found that article interesting. What is it about?

David : ----

Roger : Yes, that is interesting. But is it important?

David : In a way it is or, at least, might be. The phenomenon has given rise to a series of experiments testing people's memory while lightly sedated with propofol.

- A) It's about sedatives, in particular diazem and incidon.
- B) It's about the unconscious, and why people lose consciousness.
- C) About learning. Some people reckon that the trauma caused by tissue damage could induce learning.
- D) Adrenaline. Especially the amount released in response to pre-operative anxiety.
- E) It's about anaesthetics. Apparently a few people remember something about their operation when they come round from a general anaesthetic.

44. Molly : People seem to forget that the potato provides us with a large per cent of our vitamin C intake.

Fred : I know they do. I imagine it's because it's such a basic, ordinary vegetable.

Molly : Could be. But the amount of vitamin C it provides is very important. Did you know that scurvy was unknown in Ireland up to the time of the potato blight of the 1840s?

Fred : ----

- A) After the tragedy of the potato blight in Ireland, new varieties were introduced.
- B) No, I didn't. But I'm not surprised as the potato was then, as it is now, the staple diet of the Irish.
- C) Yes; during the potato blight the potatoes rotted in the fields, and the smell was absolutely horrible.
- D) Why not? It was during that time that large numbers of Irish people emigrated to America because there was no food for them in Ireland.
- E) True. The Irish have never forgiven the English for being so lacking in sympathy for all those starving people.

45. Secretary : I was just calling to find out how Mr Marshall is.

Mrs Baker : Well, he's following the doctor's advice and resting for a couple of days.

Secretary : ----

Mrs Baker : I know he has. But, even so, he'll be back at work again on Monday.

- A) Good. As you know he's been under a lot of pressure lately.
- B) When will he be back at work?
- C) He really needs to take things a bit easier.
- D) So there's nothing really seriously wrong with him.
- E) I'm pleased to hear that. He's not been really well for ages.

46. Mother : There's still no sign of improvement that I can see.

Doctor : But the tests today show that he is beginning to respond to the treatment.

Mother : ----

Doctor : Oh yes. A very good sign indeed.

- A) Are you quite sure about that?
- B) Does that mean he's started to recover?
- C) What does that signify?
- D) Well, that's a good sign, isn't it?
- E) How long does the treatment usually last?

47. - 51. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen ifadeyi bulunuz.

Başlangıç saati : 10:30
Bitiş saati : 10:45
Toplam süre : 15 dakika

47. No drug, old or new is completely safe, if by 'safe' we mean having absolutely no potential for harm. ---- . Clearly, in any one case, the doctor must weigh up the advantages and disadvantages of this or that drug before prescribing.

- A) Some drugs can produce very dangerous side effects but even so, in certain circumstances, it would be wrong to withhold them
- B) Then there are the new drugs which have created a revolution in psychiatry
- C) Penicillin is practically non-poisonous but some people are allergic to it
- D) It is also possible to estimate the toxicity of a drug for man by testing it on certain animal species
- E) Tests for toxicity have always been undertaken by reputable drug companies, but of course, mistakes can still happen

48. In England, special educational arrangements are made for children with IQs of between 50 and 70 or 75. Provision for dull and backward children in ordinary schools usually consists, in urban areas, of classes with specially adapted curricula and teaching methods. ---- . In rural areas, it is difficult, sometimes impossible, to offer adequate provision for backward children.

- A) The causes of retardation are usually several in any one case
- B) Teachers who have, to some extent, specialized in this work are employed
- C) In choosing between a day-school and a residential school such factors as temperament and character are taken into consideration
- D) Sometimes a child's disability may be environmentally determined rather than the result of intellectual defect
- E) It is thought that roughly 10 per cent of the school population needs special help

49. The main health services provided free in Britain by local authorities include those of home nurses, health visitors and midwives. ---- . The provision of domestic help during illness or old age is an optional service differing slightly from the ones above as the recipient pays according to his means.

- A) Some of these voluntary services work in close accord with the local authorities
- B) Despite the provision made by the state, voluntary services, often funded by charities continue
- C) There are also special health services catering to the needs of mothers and young children
- D) Clubs for adolescents are also felt to be necessary
- E) Actually about one child in twelve gets free meals, the rest pay about half the cost

50. A person's water needs vary, depending primarily on diet, activity, environmental temperature and humidity. ---- . Recommendations for adults are expressed in proportion to the amount of energy expended under average environmental conditions. A person who expends 2000 calories a day needs 2 to 3 litres of water.

- A) This is why beverages containing caffeine are not good substitutes for water
- B) The body must excrete a minimum of about 500 millilitres of water each day as urine
- C) Moreover, water is lost from the lungs as vapour and from the skin as sweat
- D) In fact, most fruits and vegetables contain up to 90 per cent water
- E) Accordingly, a general water requirement is difficult to establish

51. Arising from these health statistics, it has been suggested that people in the US should adopt Mediterranean eating habits and begin indulging in olive oil and wine. ---- . In the first place, diet is not the only factor implicated in disease causation. Further, the differences in life-styles between Mediterranean peoples and Americans could account for differences in life expectancy.

- A) Actually, this would not really be appropriate for at least two reasons
- B) It would be very useful to put this into practice
- C) The method has been tried and has failed
- D) People have to eat what is most readily available
- E) It is not easy to change one's eating habits

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

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

52. (I) Headaches may occur at all ages. (II) They are, however, less common in the very young and in the aged. (III) Certain persons seem to possess a constitutional immunity to headaches. (IV) Unfortunately, many of the analgesic drugs are potentially drugs of addiction. (V) At the other extreme, there are persons who suffer from headaches on quite trivial provocation.

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

53. (I) Asthma is a troublesome complaint. (II) Much is known about it, but the practical application of this knowledge is difficult. (III) Nevertheless, in asthma, a family history of this sort is by no means invariable. (IV) There is a clear relation between asthma and certain other disorders, all of which are allergic. (V) These include hay fever, urticaria and eczema.

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

54. (I) The safe vitamin C intake ranges from an absolute minimum of 10 milligrams a day to a maximum of around 300 milligrams. (II) In normal conditions the average diet in the West furnishes us with a more than adequate supply of vitamin C. (III) A cup of orange juice at breakfast, a salad for lunch, and broccoli and a tomato at dinner alone provide more than 300 milligrams. (IV) Clearly, a person making such food choices needs no vitamin C pills. (V) A variation of vitamin C is often used to preserve food products, especially cured meats.

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

55. (I) Before a child is adopted its mental and physical potential should be roughly assessed. (II) This is in order that the tragedy of unintentionally adopting a mentally subnormal or physically handicapped child can be avoided. (III) Such an assessment can be made with a fair degree of accuracy in the first few months. (IV) This is an instance of emotional deprivation which retards all aspects of development. (V) Occasionally, of course, mistakes can occur for some babies are 'late starters'.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

56. (I) Basal-cell carcinomas typically occur in fair-skinned people beyond the age of forty. (II) These tumours are rarely lethal. (III) Normal skin cells are thus transformed into basal-cell carcinomas. (IV) This is because they grow slowly and do not migrate from the skin to internal organs. (V) But they do invade surrounding tissues, and treatment by surgery can lead to disfigurement.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

5 dakika dinlenme arası.

Seçeneklerinizi sayınız.

57. - 80. sorular

Başlangıç saati : 11:00
Bitiş saati : 12:00
Toplam süre : 60 dakika

Her bir metin ve buna ait 3 soruyu cevaplamak için toplam 7.5 dakika ayırınız.

57. - 59. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Europe faces 'a serious risk of an uncontrollable resurgence of malaria', warns the WHO in a new report. Drainage, drugs and insecticides had eradicated malaria from the whole of Europe by the 1960s. Now civil disorder and irrigation threaten to bring it back unless controls are stepped up, the report says. It seems that more European travellers are bringing malaria back from countries where it is endemic, and the big fear is that local mosquitoes could acquire the parasite from such travellers and re-establish a local chain of transmission. Three recent cases in Luxembourg and two in New York have fuelled concern over air travel as a means of reintroduction. The cases in Luxembourg all occurred within a few kilometres of the country's international airport, and were probably caused by mosquitoes stowing away on aircraft coming in from the tropics.

57. According to the passage, by the 1960s ---- .

- A) Europe was completely free of malaria
- B) Europe was already waging a war on malaria with insecticides and improved drainage
- C) civil disorder had broken out, and large-scale irrigation schemes were abandoned
- D) European countries had grown careless about taking precautions against malaria
- E) strict measures had come into force to prevent the reappearance of malaria in Europe

58. It is pointed out in the passage that malaria could spread again in Europe ---- .

- A) as mosquitoes have built up an immunity to the insecticides
- B) because European travellers are returning from their travels out of Europe, with malaria
- C) unless a stronger form of insecticide is introduced
- D) but the danger of it reappearing in the States is negligible
- E) and so people should be discouraged from travelling to the tropics

59. We learn from the passage that several recent cases of malaria in the West have aroused much concern ---- .

- A) because Western doctors were unfamiliar with the disease and not surprisingly, failed to recognize it
- B) as there is absolutely no way of explaining how they have occurred
- C) largely because the patients responded very slowly to the drugs prescribed for them
- D) since they have occurred near international airports which suggests that infected mosquitoes have been brought over in aircraft
- E) and could result in stricter controls being put on people who have been in the tropics, even though a lot of people will object to such measures

60. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Headache, like backache, is one of the commonest types of pain with which mankind is afflicted. It may arise under a diversity of circumstances. A blow to the head causes pain, and after a severe head injury with concussion, headaches may continue for weeks or months. The coverings of the brain, or meninges are sensitive structures and, when inflamed, as in cases of meningitis, or irritated (as with meningeal haemorrhage), headache may be a prominent feature. The arteries of the brain are also sensitive, and many kinds of headache are referable to arterial disease, especially to influences which distend the lumen of the arteries, or which distend and then contract the arterial walls. But the brain itself is insensitive and lacerations or gun-shot wounds of the cerebral substance may produce headache only in so far as the bony skull and the meninges are at the same time damaged. Tumours of the brain produce headache, not because the brain tissue is involved, but because the raised intracranial tension alters the diameter of the intracranial arteries.

60. According to the passage, a headache ---- .

- A) often occurs without any reason at all
- B) is a common type of pain and, as such, need not be taken seriously
- C) is never a symptom of a brain tumour
- D) is a prevalent complaint but not as prevalent as backache
- E) can be caused by a wide variety of situations or conditions

61. It is pointed out in the passage that the meninges ---- .

- A) are not easily irritated except by a severe head injury
- B) are the primary immediate cause of all the headaches mankind suffers
- C) are sensitive, and they may be the reason why we experience a headache
- D) prevent the brain from receiving any damage
- E) cannot become inflamed unless the skull is seriously damaged

62. It is stressed in the passage that the headache caused by a brain tumour ---- .

- A) is by far the worst type of headache known to man
- B) is a sign that the skull has also been affected
- C) arises from lacerations of the brain tissue
- D) bears no relation to any change in the diameter of the intracranial arteries
- E) does not proceed from the brain itself

63. - 65. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

People infected with tuberculosis are difficult to treat because the bacteria can lie dormant in the body. In this state, they are unaffected by antibiotics and do not spark an immune response. But they can reactivate and cause disease when the body's immune system is compromised. Some people believe that proteins that deliver a wake-up call to dormant bacteria could be used to fight tuberculosis. There are two ways wake-up proteins might be used therapeutically. One is to trick the bacteria out of dormancy so that they can be zapped with antibiotics. The other is to use the proteins as vaccines. An injection of wake-up proteins might prime the body to notice a subsequent infection earlier than would otherwise be the case and attack the bacteria as they activate.

63. It is pointed out in the passage that, so long as the bacteria that cause tuberculosis are dormant, ---- .

- A) there is no point in administering antibiotics
- B) it is unwise to try to do anything about them
- C) there is no need to worry about them as they almost never activate again
- D) the body's immune system will function well
- E) a tuberculosis vaccine can be effective

64. We understand from the passage that proteins might be used to ---- .

- A) make dormant tuberculosis bacteria create an immune response
- B) force tuberculosis bacteria to remain dormant while the body's immune system is compromised
- C) identify the state of dormant tuberculosis bacteria
- D) force dormant tuberculosis bacteria to become active
- E) help us monitor the progress of tuberculosis from the outset

65. We understand from the passage that it may be possible to use wake-up proteins as tuberculosis vaccines ---- .

- A) while antibiotics are attacking the bacteria
- B) once the bacteria are no longer in a state of dormancy
- C) as they would stimulate the body to attack the bacteria as soon as they start to become active again
- D) even more effectively when the body's immune system has been compromised
- E) though a lot of people are opposed to this because they think it might be dangerous

66. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Physical activity deserves attention in any program to reduce coronary heart disease (CHD) risk. Some evidence suggests that weight training can raise high-density lipoprotein (HDL) if undertaken regularly, but frequent and sustained aerobic activity may be more effective in lowering low-density lipoproteins (LDL) and raising HDL. Furthermore, aerobic endurance-type activities, such as brisk walking, undertaken faithfully for 30 minutes or more as a daily or every-other-day routine can strengthen the heart and blood vessels; alter body composition in favour of lean over fat tissue; expand the volume of oxygen the heart can deliver to the tissues at each beat and so reduce the heart's workload; change the hormonal climate in which the body does its work in such a way as to lower blood pressure; and bring about a redistribution of body water that eases the transit of blood through the peripheral arteries. These changes are so beneficial that some experts believe that physical activity should be the primary focus of cardiovascular disease prevention efforts.

66. The basic aim of the passage is to ---- .

- A) warn us of the dangers of physical activity with regard to cardiovascular disease
- B) impress on us that cardiovascular disease can frequently be prevented through physical activity
- C) inform us that the benefits of weight training activities exceed those of aerobic activities
- D) highlight the major causes of CHD
- E) stress the significance of a new medical breakthrough pertaining to the control of CHD

67. It is pointed out in the passage that it is ---- .

- A) useful for us to do aerobic exercises so as to increase LDL and lower HDL
- B) advisable for people with CHD to avoid any type of physical activity
- C) highly beneficial for us to undertake regular, daily, physical exercise in order to strengthen the heart
- D) good for the blood vessels if we can achieve a lower HDL
- E) important for us to maintain a constant blood pressure which is best achieved by regular physical exercise

68. As we understand from the passage, one of the benefits of an endurance-type activity ---- .

- A) has been observed in the constantly changing levels of LDL and HDL
- B) is that it regulates the rate of the heart beat and, hence, the heart's workload
- C) is that it dramatically reduces the volume of water in the body
- D) can be demonstrated successfully in weight training
- E) is that it lowers the ratio of fat tissue to lean in the body

69. - 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The value of heat for the preservation of food has been known for thousands of years, but it was not realized until the nineteenth century that a very mild heat treatment far below boiling point made liquid foods such as milk keep much longer. The discovery followed the work of the French scientist Louis Pasteur on wine and beer. The process, called after him 'pasteurisation', is a carefully controlled mild heat treatment. It was found that the process served two purposes: it delayed the souring of milk, and it destroyed the dangerous disease germs which sometimes occur in this product. These germs include the bacteria which cause tuberculosis, undulant fever, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, dysentery, diphtheria, scarlet fever and septic sore throat.

69. We learn from the passage that the process of pasteurisation ---- .

- A) involves the gentle heating of liquid foods, but not the boiling of them
- B) is designed to destroy a very limited group of bacteria often found in wine and beer
- C) is not fully effective in eliminating all disease-causing germs
- D) has been practised for centuries throughout the world
- E) was first used in the prevention of the souring of milk

70. According to the passage, it was Louis Pasteur who ---- .

- A) first discovered that boiling killed bacteria in milk
- B) gave a scientific basis to the mild heat treatment of liquid foods
- C) realised that various dangerous bacteria were present in sour milk
- D) identified what germs were the cause of typhoid and paratyphoid
- E) made the first scientific breakthrough into the treatment of diphtheria

71. We understand from the passage that milk ---- .

- A) only received dietary recognition in the nineteenth century
- B) can be pasteurised by heating it up to boiling point
- C) that has been pasteurised can still contain dangerous bacteria
- D) has, for centuries, been the most wholesome liquid food generally available
- E) does not always contain the germs which cause such serious diseases as tuberculosis and dysentery

72. - 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The brain, like all of the body's organs, responds to both inherited and environmental factors that can enhance or diminish its amazing capacities. One of the challenges researchers face when studying the human brain is to distinguish among normal age related physiological changes, changes caused by diseases, and changes that result from cumulative, extrinsic factors such as diet. The brain normally changes in some characteristic ways as it ages. For one thing, its blood supply decreases. For another, the number of neurons, the brain cells that specialize in transmitting information, diminishes as people age. When the number of nerve cells in one part of the cerebral cortex diminishes, hearing and speech are affected. Losses of neurons in other parts of the cortex can impair memory and cognitive function. When the number of neurons in the hindbrain diminishes, balance and posture are affected. Losses of neurons in other parts of the brain affect still other functions.

72. It is stressed in the passage that the brain may undergo change ---- .

- A) only after old age has set in and not even then in quite a large proportion of the population
- B) even though its capacities are always on the increase
- C) since the nerve cells are easily impaired by an unbalanced diet and irregular eating habits
- D) because it has been affected by the build-up of adverse outside influences over the years
- E) especially when there is an obstruction of the blood supply

73. We understand from the passage that the way a person stands, walks and sits ---- .

- A) is not age-related
- B) deteriorates as the nerve cells in the cerebral cortex become fewer
- C) is adversely affected by a loss of neurons in the hindbrain
- D) is largely a matter of habit
- E) is dependent on many factors, but is unrelated to balance

74. According to the passage, the processing of received data in the brain is ---- .

- A) completed in the hindbrain
- B) the function of a special group of brain cells
- C) not in any way affected by inherited or environmental factors
- D) one of the functions of the brain that is least understood
- E) unaffected by any loss of neurons

75. - 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Haemorrhage is an escape of blood from the vessels through which it normally circulates. The quantity lost may be microscopic, or may amount to quite a large quantity; large haemorrhages usually arise from a large artery or vein, while bleeding from a capillary may be shown only by a minute red spot in the skin. Many haemorrhages are trivial and require no specific treatment. Examples of these are such common domestic accidents as cut fingers and nose bleeds. Others form some of the major emergencies of medicine. The principles of treatment are to arrest haemorrhage, to combat shock by restoring normal blood volume, and to keep the patient quiet, comfortable and confident.

75. It is clear from the passage that serious haemorrhages ---- .

- A) occur in the arteries, not in the capillaries
- B) often follow apparently quite trivial domestic accidents
- C) tend to have a long term damaging effect upon the body's blood circulation
- D) only rarely need to be regarded as medical emergencies
- E) are rarely regarded as serious by the patients themselves

76. We understand from the passage that, when an exceedingly small haemorrhage occurs, ---- .

- A) there is no outward sign of it whatsoever
- B) there is a likelihood that a major vein has broken
- C) it is likely to have been caused by a broken capillary
- D) this should not be regarded as capillary damage
- E) it should be treated immediately to prevent an increase in bleeding

77. It is pointed out in the passage that part of the treatment of a serious haemorrhage ---- .

- A) involves reassuring the patient and making him feel at ease
- B) is instruction on the prevention of accidents in the home
- C) is to check the level of the blood volume in the arteries
- D) should, ideally, be carried out in an operating theatre
- E) will largely depend upon the general condition of the patient

78. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In America, Britain and several other countries, the years after World War II were notable for increased interest in and research on methods of teaching retarded children. Today, no one educational procedure is generally accepted, but there is agreement that teaching should so far as possible be individually orientated. Obviously, special material must be used, suitable to the child's chronological age and general interests, and a variety of ways have been suggested to stimulate the apathetic and remedy loss of confidence. Since inability to analyze spontaneously and make deductions tends to characterise the intellectually dull, care must be taken at all stages of teaching to break down material and demonstrate each step clearly.

78. It is clear from the passage that, following World War II, the education of retarded children ---- .

- A) in special schools was far from satisfactory
- B) became a matter of concern for the first time
- C) was solely considered to be a social issue, not an academic one
- D) received considerably more attention than it had previously done
- E) took place in certain designated centres

79. We understand from the passage that the teaching of a retarded child ---- .

- A) does not require specially selected materials
- B) has for many decades been a major burden on society
- C) is best carried out on a one-to-one basis
- D) ignores, as far as possible, the child's apathy
- E) has to follow a certain specific method

80. According to the passage, one of the most striking drawbacks a retarded child faces is ---- .

- A) the increasing apathy he experiences as he grows older
- B) the pressure put on him to cope with a wide range of material
- C) the sense of alienation related to his chronological age
- D) that he finds it painfully difficult to build up his confidence
- E) his failure to grasp meaning readily and draw conclusions

• Kalan 30 dakika sürenin 15 dakikasını hiç bakamadığınız sorular için kullanabilirsiniz. Daha önce üzerinde uğraştığınız sorulara tekrar geri dönmeyiniz.

• Son 15 dakikalık süreyi asla soru çözerek geçirmeyiniz. Bu süre zarfında seçeneklerinizi sayınız ve boş bıraktığınız soruları, cevap kağıdınızda sayıca en az çıkan seçeneğe göre işaretleyiniz.

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 9 CEVAP ANAHTARI

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ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 9 YABANCI KELİMELER

- Soru 1. **pace** = hız; adım
virtually = neredeyse, hemen hemen, **nearly, actually**
take up = 1) (süre) doldurmak, kullanmak, **fill, use**, 2) ele almak, başlamak, **start**;
keep up with = (bir şeyden) geri kalmamak, (gelişmeleri vs.) devamlı izlemek, —e yetişmek,
keep abreast of
pull out of = (bir yerden) ayrılmak/çıkmak, **quit, leave**; zıt anl. = join
look down on = küçümsemek, hor görmek, tepeden bakmak, **despise, scorn**; zıt anl. = exalt, glorify
- Soru 2. **osteoclast** = kemik hücrelerinin yıkımından ve rezorpsiyonundan sorumlu hücreler
replenishment = yenileme
show off = gösteriş yapmak, caka satmak
pull through = (bir bela veya hastalıktan) kurtulmak/kurtarmak, paçayı kurtarmak
break down = 1) parçalara ayırmak, analiz etmek, **analyze**; 2) (motor vs.) bozulmak, **fail**; 3) ruhen çökmek
put out = söndürmek, sinirlendirmek, **extinguish, upset**, zıt anl. = light, set fire to
cut off = (yolunu) kesmek, **block**
- Soru 3. **scar** = yara izi
get rid of = kurtulmak, elden çıkarmak, başından savmak, defetmek, **abolish, eliminate**
sort out = (bir sorunu) çözmek, (bir şeyi) sınıflandırmak, **solve, arrange, classify**
take back = (bir sözü, malı) geri almak, anılara götürmek, **bring back**
get along with = iyi geçinmek, **be in good terms with**
fold over = katlamak (Back, down, over, up edatları ile de aynı anlamı verir. Kullanılacak edat, kapamanın yönüne göre değişir.)
- Soru 4. **heatedly** = hararetle bir şekilde (tartışmak)
conflicting = üzerinde anlaşılabilen, ihtilafli, **controversial**
exemplary = örnek oluşturan, örnek alınacak (davranış vs.)
susceptible = kolaylıkla etkilenen, dirençsiz, **vulnerable, non-resistant**; zıt anl. = resistant
compatible = birbiriyle uyumlu, **well-matched**; zıt anl. = incompatible, discordant
fragmentary = bölük pörçük, sadece bir kısmını içeren
confident = güvenli, emin, sır paylaşılabilir, **be sure of himself, trustworthy**
- Soru 6. **incurable** = tedavi edilemez
justify = haklı çıkarmak
exert = (bir kişi üzerindeki etkisini, hatırını vs.) zorlayarak kullanmak, kendini zorlamak (exert oneself)
retain = tutmak, alıkoymak, muhafaza etmek, **keep, hold**; zıt anl. = give up, let go
utilize = yararlanmak, **use, make use of**
- Soru 7. **incidence** = tekrar oranı, oluş sıklığı, insidans, **occurrence**
disturbance = rahatsızlık, kargaşa, **annoyance, distraction**
reversal = (bir siyasi anlayışı, kararı vs.) köklü bir şekilde değiştirme, (işlerin vs.) tersine dönmesi
replacement = replasman, yerine koyma
- Soru 9. **speech defect** = konuşma bozukluğu
means = yol, yöntem
- Soru 11. **rabies** = kuduz
incubation = inkübasyon, kuluçka devresi
fall into disfavour = gözden düşmek, rağbet görmemek, **fall into disrepute**

- Soru 12. **arrest** = 1) durdurmak, kesmek, **stop**; 2) tutuklamak, **seize**
trivial =önemsiz, **unimportant**
- Soru 13. **drug addiction** = uyuşturucu bağımlılığı
be given publicity = yazılı ve görsel basında yer almak,hakkında haber çıkmak
out of proportion = ters orantılı, zıt anl.= in proportion
- Soru 14 **mentally handicapped** = zihinsel özürlü
cope with = baş etmek, başa çıkmak, üstesinden gelmek, **deal with, manage**; zıt anl. = mis-manage
well beyond = oldukça ötesinde/üzerinde
- Soru 15 **hayfever** = saman nezlesi, alerjik rinit
- Soru 17 **drug overdose** = ilaçta aşırı doz
- Soru 18 **dizziness** = baş dönmesi
no less than = en az (başka bir şey ya da birisi) kadar
- Soru 21 **remedy** = çare, tedavi
property = özellik
orientated = odaklı, (chemically orientated = kimyasal odaklı)
- Soru 22 **reasonably** = makul oranda/düzeyde, oldukça, **acceptably**
hazard = tehlike, **danger**
shelter = sığınmak, **take refuge**
shortage = eksiklik, kıtlık, **deficiency, scarcity**; zıt anl. = abundance
immediate aftermath = (bir savaşın, doğal afetin) hemen sonrası
absolute = (bir şeyin) hepsi, tamamı
- Soru 23 **prescribe** = reçete yazmak/vermek
anorexia = anoreksi, iştahsızlık vs. nedenlerle yemek yememe hastalığı
call for = gerektirmek, **necessitate, make (smth) necessary**
thorough = adamakıllı, baştan sona, enikonu, **complete, exhaustive**
- Soru 24 **mass vaccination** = aşı kampanyası, toplu aşılama
dispatch = göndermek, **send off**
facility = tesis, imkan, kolaylık
adopt = benimsemek, **assume**
- Soru 25 **frustration** = cesaretin kırılması, hayal kırıklığı, huzursuzluk, **discouragement, disappointment**
patent = görünür,açık
elicit = açığa çıkarmak, **arouse, bring about**
implications = (bir şeyin) olası sonuçları
discard = aklından çıkarmak, reddetmek, yok saymak, **dismiss, reject**
blocking = engelleme, blokaj, set çekme
deprivation = yoksunluk, mahrumiyet, **want**
- Soru 26 **thumb-sucking** = (çocuklarda) parmak emme
humour = mizah, (with humour = işi şakaya vurarak)
immunisation = aşılama
bed-wetting = altını ıslatma
- Soru 27 **exhaustion** = bitkinlik, tükenmişlik hali, **fatigue**
unduly = boş yere, gereksizce, **unnecessarily**; zıt anl. = sensibly
apparently = anlaşılın o ki, öyle görünüyor ki, **obviously**
debilitate = kuvvetten düşürmek, zayıflatmak, takatini kesmek, **incapacitate, undermine, weaken**; zıt anl. = invigorate, strengthen
- Soru 28 **obstructive** = engelleyen
apnoea = apne, (uyku vs.esnasında) nefes alma işlevinin geçici olarak durması
sleepiness = uykulama hali

- pattern** = tür, tarz, model, yöntem, **style, type, method**
accident-prone = kaza yapmaya yatkın
snore = horlamak
- Soru 29 **water-borne** = sudan gelen, su yoluyla taşınan
stamp out = yok etmek, eradicate
abundant = bol miktarda, **ample**
native = yerli
reinforce = güçlendirmek, **strengthen**
mere = sadece, yalnızca, basit, **simple**
- Soru 30 **intake** = alım, **consumption**
indispensable = vazgeçilemez, olmazsa olmaz, **essential**
inevitable = kaçınılmaz, **inescapable, unavoidable**
- Soru 31 **deficiency** = eksiklik, yetersizlik, **inadequacy, insufficiency, shortage**; zıt anl. = adequacy, sufficiency, excess
insufficient = yetersiz, eksik, **inadequate, not enough**
disorder = düzensizlik, bozukluk, karmaşa, **trouble, chaos, turmoil**
well-nourished = iyi beslenmiş, iyi gıda almış
expenditure = harcama, yakma
enormously = büyük oranda, **greatly, immensely**; zıt anl. = little, not at all, slightly
blatantly = gizlemeye gerek görmeden, apaçık bir şekilde
disregard = aldırmamak, önemsememek, **ignore**; zıt anl. = pay attention, care for
- Soru 42 **reckon** = (informel) zannetmek, **think, guess**
alertness = uyanıklık, tetikte olma hali
rubbish = saçma
drowsiness = aşırı uyuklama hali
conclusively = ikna edici bir şekilde, **convincingly**
- Soru 43 **in a way** = bir bakıma
at least = en azından, **at any rate**
phenomenon = önemli olay, fenomen
give rise = (bir şeye) yol açmak, **lead to**
sedate = (hastayı operasyon vs. öncesi) uyutmak
sedative = sakinleştirici, sedatif (ilaç)
unconscious = bilinçaltı
consciousness = bilinç, farkında olma hali
induce = indüklemek, neden olmak, sevk etmek, (birşey yapmaya) ikna etmek, **activate, persuade**; zıt anl. = prevent from
come round = (operasyon sonrası) derlenmek, kendine gelmek
- Soru 44 **scurvy** = yetersiz vitamin C alımına bağlı bir hastalık
blight = patates vs. bitkileri vuran bir tür hastalık
staple = temel (gıda vs.) maddesi
rot = çürümek, **decompose, go bad**
lacking in sympathy = merhamet göstermemek
starving = açlık çeken, açlık çekme
- Soru 45 **take things easy** = aldırmamak, dert etmemek
for ages = çok uzun bir zamandır, **for a very long time**
- Soru 46 **signify** = göstermek, işaret etmek, **show, demonstrate**
- Soru 47 **weigh up** = tartmak, değerlendirmek, **evaluate, assess**
circumstance = şart, durum, **condition, situation**
withhold = kesmek, **discontinue**
undertake = üstlenmek, taahhüt etmek, **take in charge**
reputable = saygın, ünlü, respectable

- Soru 48 **provision** = (sağlanan) imkanlar
dull = anlama güçlüğü çeken
backward = zeka geriliği olan
adapt = uyarlamak, uygun hale getirmek
curriculum = müfredat, ders programı
retardation = retardasyon, (zeka vs. için) gerilik
residential = yatılı
temperament = mizaç, huy, tabiat, yaradılış, **disposition**
- Soru 49 **health visitors** = (hastaya bakmak ya da önerilerde bulunmak için) eve gelen sağlık görevlisi
midwife = ebe
optional = isteğe bağlı, ücrete tabi, opsiyonel, **elective**; zıt anl.= obligatory
recipient = alıcı, hizmet gören
means = imkan, bütçe
accord = uygun, **agreement**
charity = hayır kurumu
cater = (özellikle düğün vs. için yemek) hizmeti vermek
adolescent = ergen
- Soru 50 **expend** = harcamak, **spend**, **consume**
beverage = içecek
substitute = (başka bir şeyin) yerine geçen, yerini alan şey
excrete = (idrar vs.) boşaltmak
- Soru 51 **arise** = ortaya çıkmak, **come up**, **originate**
indulge = kendini vermek, kendini kaptırmak, severek yapmak
implicated = (bir şeyin) altında aranan, alta yatan
causation = (bir hastalık vs'ye) neden olan şey
peoples = halklar (people=halk)
account for = sebebini açıklamak, sebebi olmak, **be the reason for**
life expectancy = ortalama ömür uzunluğu, **life span**
appropriate = uygun, yerinde, **suitable**, **proper**; zıt anl. = inappropriate, unsuitable
put into practise = uygulamaya koymak/geçmek
readily = hazırda/kolayda (olan şey), **promptly**
- Soru 52 **possess** = sahip olmak, **have**, **own**
constitutional = (doğuştan gelen gibi) kendiliğinden sahip olunan, **inherent**
- Soru 53 **family history** = aile öyküsü, bir hastalığın ailenin başka üyelerinde görülmesi hali
by no means = hiçbir surette/şekilde
invariable = değişmez, her zaman olan, **constant**
urticaria = ürtiker, bir tür kaşıntılı deri hastalığı
eczema = egzema
- Soru 54 **absolute** = tam (Bu soruda, absolute = as low as.)
furnish = vermek, sağlamak, **provide**, **supply**
cured = tuzlanmış, salamura
- Soru 55 **roughly** = kabaca, yaklaşık olarak, **approximately, about**; zıt anl.= accurately, exactly
assess = değerlendirmek, tayin etmek, **determine**, **evaluate**
unintentionally = istemeden, kazaen, **accidentally**; zıt anl.= deliberately, on purpose
fair = (derece, not vs. için) orta, ne iyi, ne kötü, **average**, **mediocre**
accuracy = hassasiyet, tam doğruluk, **precision**
aspect = yön, açı, **feature**
late starter = (konuşmaya vs.) geç başlayan
- Soru 56 **basal-cell** = bazal hücreli
carcinoma = karsinoma, epitel dokudan ortaya çıkan dört temel kanser türünden biri
fair-skinned = açık tenli
lethal = ölümcül, **deadly**
disfigurement = kozmetik bozukluk, vücutta şekil kaybı

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

resurgence = tekrar faaliyete geçme, aktif hale gelme, **revival**
drainage = atık su vs., drenaj,
insecticide = insektisit, böcek öldürücü ilaç
eradicate = yok etmek, ortadan kaldırmak, **eliminate**, **exterminate**, **wipe out**
irrigation = sulama
threaten = tehdit etmek, **endanger**, **jeopardise**
step up = hızlandırmak, **speed up**
endemic = endemik, (belirli bir bölgede) salgın (hastalık)
acquire = kazanmak, edinmek, **gain**, **get**
transmission = yayılma
means of = vasıta, yol (tekil; a alır)
reintroduction = tekrar ortaya çıkma
stow away = (gemide, uçakta) gizlice yolculuk etmek

Soru 57 **wage** = (savaş vs.) açmak, başlatmak
break out = patlak vermek, **start abruptly**(aniden)
scheme = proje
abandon = terk etmek, vazgeçmek **leave**, **quit**, **discontinue**
precaution =tedbir, önlem, **safeguard**
strict = (tedbir için) katı, sert, **rigorous**, **rigid**
come into force = yürürlüğe girmek, uygulanmaya başlamak

Soru 58 **spread** = yayılmak (fiilin üç hali de aynıdır), **disperse**, **scatter**
introduce = piyasaya arz etmek/sunmak
negligible = ihmal edilebilir, **trifling**, **not worth considering**
discourage = cesaretini kırmak, vazgeçirmeye çalışmak, **try to prevent**

Soru 59 **unfamiliar** = alışıldık/aşına/tanıdık olmayan
absolutely = kesinlikle, hiçbir surette
bring over = deniz aşırı bir yerden getirmek, (birini kendi) değerlerine, inançlarına tekrar döndürmek

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

afflict = (pasif) hastalığa tutulmak/yakalanmak,ağrı/acı çekmek
diversity = çeşitlilik, **variety**
blow = (kafaya vs.) vurma, darbe
concussion = bayılmayı gerektirecek şiddetli darbe
covering = zar, örtü, membran
meninges = beyni örten 3 membrandan biri
inflame = enflamasyona yol açmak, (bir tür) iltihaplanmak
meningitis= menenjit hastalığı
meningeal = membranlarla ilgili
haemorrhage = hemoraj, kanama
prominent = öne çıkan, dikkat çeken, **remarkable**, **outstanding**
feature = özellik, **characteristic**
distend = dilate olmak, genişlemek
lumen = lumen, (bağırsak vs. tüp şeklindeki bir organın) iç boşluğu
laceration = laserasyon, yırtılmaya bağlı oluşan yara
gun-shot = kurşun yarası
cerebral = serebral, serebrum ya da beyinle ilgili
in so far as = olduğu sürece, olduğundan ötürü, **because**
bony = kemiksi/kemikli
involved = (pasif) tutulma, karışma, pay sahibi olmak, **affected**

Soru 60 **at all** = hiç mi hiç, hiçbir surette/şekilde, **whatsoever**
as such = (bir şeyin belirli bir) özelliğinden ötürü, **intrinsically**
prevalent = yaygın,sıkça rastlanan, **prevailing**

Soru 61 **immediate** = ilk akla gelen
by far = çokça, ziyadesiyle, fersah fersah, far and away
bear = taşımak, bulundurmak, **carry**, **have**
proceed = (Bu soruda, -den) kaynaklanmak/ortaya çıkmak ilerlemek

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

infected = enfekte olmuş, enfeksiyon kapmış
dormant = uykuda, **sleeping**, **inactive**
spark = ateşlemek, başlatmak, **activate**, **actuate**
compromised = zayıf düşmüş, **weak**
deliver = mesaj iletmek, teslim etmek
therapeutically = tıbbi, tedavi amaçlı
trick = kandırmak, tuzağa düşürmek
zap with = ani bir darbeye öldürmek, **kill suddenly**
prime = harekete hazır hale getirmek, **make ready**
subsequent = ikincil, sonradan olan

Soru 63 **no point** = yararı/anlamı yok
administer = (ilaç vs.) vermek
unwise = akıllıca olmayan

Soru 64 **monitor** = izlemek, takip altında tutmak
progress = ilerleme
outset = başlangıç noktası, **beginning**

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

weight training = (spor) ağırlık çalışması
sustained = sürdürülen, belli bir sıklıkla, ara vermeden yapılan, **maintained**
endurance-type = dayanıklılık gerektiren tür
brisk = hızlı ve enerji harcayan tarzda
every-other-day = gün aşırı
strengthen = güçlendirmek, **reinforce**
vessel = damar
in favour of = lehinde, lehte
lean tissue = kas doku
expand = arttırmak, genişletmek, yaymak, **increase**
beat = kalp atışı
workload = iş yükü
climate = durum
ease = kolaylaştırmak, **facilitate**, **make it simple**
peripheral = periferik, civarda, etrafta bulunan
beneficial = yararlı, **useful**; zıt anl. = **useless**

Soru 66 **impress** = (olumlu anlamda) etkilemek, **affect**
exceed = aşmak, taşmak, fazla gelmek, **be more than necessary**, **go beyond**
highlight = öne çıkarmak, dikkat çekecek hale getirmek, **make prominent**, **play up**
breakthrough = çığır açan şey, **great innovation/discovery**
pertaining to = ile ilgili olarak, **with regard to**, **related to**

Soru 67 **constant** = daimi, değişmez, **invariable**

Soru 68 **hence** = böylece, dolayısıyla, **thus**, **therefore**
dramatically = dramatik bir şekilde, önemli ölçüde, büyük oranda, **drastically**

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

far below = çok çok altında
souring = ekşime, bozulma
undulant fever = Bruselloz, Akdeniz/Malta humması
typhoid = tifo
paratyphoid = paratifo
dysentery = dizanteri
diphtheria = difteri
scarlet fever = kızıl
septic sore throat = septik farenjit

Soru 69 **gentle** = hafif ateşte (kaynatmadan)

Soru 71 **recognition** = tanınma, kabul görme
wholesome = sağlıklı

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

inherited = kalıtsal, irsi, **congenital**, **ancestral**
enhance = zenginleştirmek, çeşitlendirmek, **make better**
diminish = azal(t)mak, **decrease**
challenge = (insana meydan okuyan türden) zorluk, zor iş
distinguish = ayırt etmek, **differentiate**, **discern**, **recognise**
cumulative = kümülatif, toplu olarak
extrinsic = dışarıdan gelen, dış
neuron = nöron, sinir hücresi
cerebral cortex = serebral korteks, beyinde, myeline olmamış nöronların oluşturduğu (gri madde) tabaka
impair = bozmak, **make imperfect**, **spoil**
cognitive function = kognitif fonksiyon, algılama, öğrenme ve mantıksal bir temele oturtma işlemlerinin psikolojik sonucu olarak ortaya çıkan durum
hindbrain = beynin arka bölümleri
posture = postür, bedenin (oturma vs. esnasındaki) duruş şekli

Soru 72 **undergo** = (değişiklik vs.) geçirmek, **go through**, **experience**
set in = oturmak, yerleşmek, kalıcı hale gelmek, **become established**
on the increase = artışta olmak
build-up = birikme, **accumulation**
adverse = ters/yan (etki), zararlı

Soru 73 **deteriorate** = kötüleşmek, **become worse**

Soru 74 **processing** = işleme, **treating**, **working on**

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

amount to = (miktar olarak) karşılık gelmek, oluşturmak, **add up**, **sum up**
minute = (okunuşu: maynıt) çok küçük. tutanak, **very small**, **tiny**
spot = nokta, küçük yer
combat = mücadele etmek, **cope with**, **struggle**
restore = restore etmek, eski haline döndürmek, **fix**, **reestablish**, **reconstruct**
exceedingly = aşırı bir şekilde, ihtiyaçtan çok fazla bir şekilde, **extremely**, **passing**

Soru 76 **outward** = dışa vuran, dışarıdan fark edilen
whatsoever = hiçbir surette, **at all**

Soru 77 **involve** = içermek, entail
at ease = rahat, huzurlu (askerlikte 'Rahat' komutu)
operating theatre = ameliyathane

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

notable = dikkate değer, remarkable
so far as possible = mümkün olduğunca
apathetic = apatik, duygularını göstermeyen, tepki vermeyen, **indifferent**
spontaneously = aynı anda
deduction = mantıksal çıkarım, mantık yürütülerek varılan kişisel yargı, **implication**

Soru 78 **far from satisfactory** = tatminkar olmaktan çok uzak, **unsatisfactory**, **disappointing**
solely = sadece, tek başına, **only**, **merely**
designated = dizayn edilmiş, tasarlanmış

Soru 79 **burden** = külfet, yük, **strain**
one-to-one = birebir, yüz yüze

Soru 80 **alienation** = yabancılaşma
grasp = kavramak, **understand**, **get**