

# ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 10 A

## İçindekiler:

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

## Uyarılar:

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

**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI  
SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 10  
CEVAP KAĞIDI**

Kitapçık Türü :  A  B

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

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

1. The ---- of wasting in people with AIDS is similar to that seen in people who die from starvation.

- A) degree B) solution  
C) cure D) reversal  
E) relief

2. Only a few foods supply ---- amounts of vitamin D, notably those derived from animals.

- A) decisive B) significant  
C) compulsive D) previous  
E) alien

3. By protecting the global community from infection before it strikes, one can ---- save millions of lives.

- A) precisely B) crucially  
C) potentially D) preferably  
E) forcefully

4. Normal dietary iron intake cannot usually ---- for iron loss from chronic bleeding.

- A) compensate B) account  
C) request D) ensure  
E) exchange

5. Recent findings answer key questions about how tumour cells ---- residence in other parts of the body.

- A) cut down B) pull up  
C) slow down D) wait for  
E) take up

6. When a tissue is injured, a rapid chain of events ---- the production of fibrin, a stringy, insoluble mass of protein fibers that forms a clot from liquid blood.

- A) holds up B) makes up  
C) breaks down D) leads to  
E) puts out

7. Migraine-patients who go untreated for too long ---- structural changes in their brains, so they ---- proper therapy.

- A) are incurring / insisted on  
B) incurred / would insist on  
C) incur / used to insist on  
D) must incur / would have insisted on  
E) may incur / should insist on

8. Japanese researchers ---- that tomato juice ---- prevent emphysema, a smoking-related lung disease.

- A) will say / may have helped  
B) said / will have helped  
C) say / had helped  
D) have said / could help  
E) had said / will help

9. Rising health insurance costs and harsh social stigmas ---- many employers to overlook workers' mental health needs, but ignoring the problem ---- more than addressing it.

- A) will cause / had cost  
B) cause / will have cost  
C) are causing / may have cost  
D) caused / has cost  
E) have caused / should have cost

10. Various agencies ---- to keep pesticide use within safe limits, and most consumers feel they ---- on them.

- A) were set up / have depended  
B) have been set up / can depend  
C) would be set up / were depending  
D) are being set up / must have depended  
E) would have been set up / must depend

11. Doctors who had been studying longevity ---- an assortment of genes that ---- life span in different organisms.

- A) will identify / had influenced  
B) have identified / will be influencing  
C) identified / will have influenced  
D) had identified / could influence  
E) identify / could have influenced

12. An intracerebral haemorrhage begins abruptly ---- a headache, followed ---- signs of steadily increasing neurologic losses.

- A) at / through                      B) from / in  
C) after / on                          D) in / up  
E) with / by

13. ---- anxiety, depression is the most common psychiatric disorder and typically begins ---- the 20s, 30s or 40s.

- A) In / through                      B) Over / during  
C) After/ in                          D) Through / by  
E) By / for

14. Elastin and collagen are proteins ---- form the spongy material that lies under our skin and gives it bounce and flexibility.

- A) in which                          B) which  
C) whose                              D) whichever  
E) whatever

15. ---- our bodies are exposed to cold, their first rule of survival is to maintain the brain and internal organs at a temperature of 37°C.

- A) Since                                B) Although  
C) When                                D) Just as  
E) Until

16. Any injury forceful ---- to fracture the jaw may also injure the cervical vertebrae.

- A) so as                                B) as if  
C) even                                 D) too  
E) enough

17. According to Vietnamese researchers, the bird flu virus may have affected hundreds of people, who have not ---- been diagnosed.

- A) also                                 B) or  
C) so                                     D) yet  
E) just

18. Is yawning contagious and, if so, are some of us ---- prone to "catching" a yawn ---- others?

- A) more / than                      B) not only / but also  
C) either / or                        D) so / that  
E) both / and

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

Light exercise helps to keep brains healthy, at least in rats. University of Florida scientists (19) ---- active and sedentary rats, then examined samples (20) ---- their brain tissue. The active animals had less of the oxidative damage that had been thought to result from aging and to cause (21) ---- types of mental illness. Mild exercise was enough; the healthier rats had access to a spinning wheel, which they used (22) ---- every day, although they were not forced to do so. The sedentary rats (23) ---- no source of exercise.

19.

- A) tracking                          B) tracked  
C) will be tracking                D) will have tracked  
E) track

20.

- A) of                                    B) to  
C) for                                 D) through  
E) by

21.

- A) applicable                      B) supplementary  
C) healthy                          D) reasonable  
E) various

22.

- A) hardly                            B) occasionally  
C) completely                      D) abominably  
E) enviously

23.

- A) having                            B) have  
C) had                                D) have had  
E) will have had

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

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

24. Whereas extra training may not accelerate children's motor development, ---- .

- A) some of them were then given extra stimulation
- B) infants deprived of physical stimulation would have delayed motor development
- C) these are the ones who do not have the opportunity to move about
- D) some amount of practice is necessary for development to occur normally
- E) there had been several techniques for comparing the effects of maturation and learning

25. ---- , which is why it is vital to ensure that it is healthy.

- A) The liver is located under the ribs on the righthand side of the body
- B) Formerly, the liver received little attention
- C) Liver surgery today has advanced enormously
- D) The truth is that the liver, as a hard-working organ, has always received a great deal of medical attention
- E) The liver is involved in more than 500 body functions, from detoxification to hormone balance

26. Many people think that if they have a good night's sleep, ---- .

- A) they will wake up without an alarm and feel rested and refreshed
- B) sleeping seven hours a night is associated with the lowest mortality risk
- C) they are usually drowsy early in the morning even after a full night's sleep
- D) they would have had no trouble remaining awake during the day
- E) medications for insomnia can't be effective, compared with nonpharmacological approaches

27. When glucose or fatty acids are limited, ---- .

- A) each antibody is designed to destroy just one invader
- B) cells are forced to use amino acids for energy and glucose
- C) plant proteins are of lower quality than animal proteins
- D) the body would have no storage site for extra amino acids
- E) in a normal, healthy individual, most diseases never have a chance to get started

28. Although some studies have found lowcarbohydrate diets to be effective, ---- .

- A) the obesity epidemic has fuelled explosive growth in the weight loss industry
- B) Americans spend as much as \$15 billion a year on low-carbohydrate aids and foods
- C) few doctors will have recommended lowcarbohydrate diets as a healthy way to weight loss
- D) others have found that they offer only short-lived benefits
- E) weight loss schemes have focused on reduced intake of carbohydrates

29. ---- since it can have an overall negative impact on a person's life.

- A) There was a feeling of inadequacy among the team members
- B) AIDS may cause depression indirectly
- C) He began to feel the work was too stressful
- D) She put off going to a doctor about the lump
- E) Some people are more ambitious than others

30. Laxatives provide an example ---- .

- A) of how drugs can interfere with nutrient absorption
- B) if they are taken daily over a long period of time
- C) when the acidity of the digestive tract was affected
- D) since the rate of absorption was excessive
- E) that stimulate the secretion of digestive juices

**31. Symptoms, ---- , are similar in viral and bacterial pharyngitis.**

- A) when gargling can relieve throat discomfort
- B) since the mucous membrane may be inflamed
- C) if there was a high white blood cell count
- D) though the cause is usually viral
- E) which include a sore throat and pain in swallowing

**32. Anthropometric surveys in the US and Europe have shown that short people tend to overestimate their stature, ---- .**

- A) but body image is a person's mental picture of their physical appearance
- B) which took more effort for their height and weight
- C) while heavy people often underestimate their weight
- D) so some individuals perceive themselves as having lost almost no weight
- E) since this mental image affects lifestyle behaviour

**33. People with anorexia nervosa imagine that they are themselves fat, ---- .**

- A) even when they are dangerously underweight
- B) but among female athletes, anorexia nervosa may be as high as 66 per cent
- C) because family conflicts often play an important role in the development of anorexia nervosa
- D) as their first dietary objective is to stop weight loss
- E) although starvation brings other physical problems such as anaemia and impaired immune response

**34. Psychophysiological disorders are physical disorders ---- .**

- A) since doctors estimate that emotional stress plays an important role in some medical problems
- B) but research in psychophysiology has focused on such illnesses as asthma and hypertension
- C) which refer to relationships between specific illnesses and characteristic attitudes
- D) though researchers have focused on ulcers, colitis and rheumatoid arthritis
- E) in which emotions are believed to play a central role

**35. Haematocrit is commonly used to diagnose iron deficiency ---- .**

- A) in case anemia is characterized by a reduced number of red blood cells
- B) even though it is an inconclusive measure of iron status
- C) even if low haemoglobin values signal depleted iron stores
- D) so long as the body cannot synthesize haemoglobin
- E) in view of the fact that other tests are more specific in detecting early deficiencies

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

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

**36. Owing to infertility treatments, the percentage of twin births in the US has nearly doubled in the past 20 years.**

- A) Son 20 yılda sayısı ikiye katlanan kısırlık tedavileri nedeniyle, ABD'de ikiz doğum oranı çok arttı.
- B) ABD'de kısırlık tedavisinde son 20 yılda görülen artış, ikiz doğum oranını iki kattan fazla yükseltti.
- C) Kısırlık tedavilerindeki hemen hemen 20 yıl süren artış, ABD'de ikiz doğum oranının ikiye katlanmasına neden oldu.
- D) Kısırlık tedavilerinden dolayı, ABD'de ikiz doğum oranı son 20 yılda hemen hemen ikiye katlandı.
- E) ABD'de giderek yaygınlaşan kısırlık tedavileri, son 20 yılda ikiz doğum oranının ikiye katlanmasına neden oldu.

**37. Alcohol was used for centuries as an anaesthetic, but it was difficult to determine the correct dosage because doctors could never be sure how much would be fatal.**

- A) Alkol yüzyıllar boyunca anestetik olarak kullanılmıştır, ancak doğru dozu belirlemek zordu çünkü doktorlar ne kadarının öldürücü olacağından asla emin olamıyorlardı.
- B) Yüzyıllar boyunca anestetik olarak kullanılan alkolün doğru dozunu belirlemek çok zordu çünkü doktorlar ne kadarının öldürücü olacağını asla bilemiyorlardı.
- C) Yüzyıllar boyunca doktorlar, ne kadarının öldürücü olacağını belirlemede zorlanmalarına rağmen alkolü anestetik olarak kullanmışlardır.
- D) Alkol doktorlar tarafından ne kadarının öldürücü olduğunu belirlemedeki zorluklara rağmen yüzyıllardır kullanılıyor.
- E) Alkol yüzyıllar boyunca anestetik olarak kullanılmıştır, fakat doktorların doğru dozu belirlemesi çok zordu çünkü ne kadarının öldürücü olabileceğini kimse asla bilemiyordu.

**38. Health information on product packages must emphasize the importance of the total diet and not exaggerate the role of a particular food in disease prevention.**

- A) Ürün paketlerinin üzerindeki sağlık bilgileri diyetin tümünün önemini yeterince vurgulamıyor ve genellikle, belirgin bir gıdanın hastalık önleyici işlevi abartılıyor.
- B) Ürün paketlerinin üzerindeki sağlık bilgileri ne diyetin tümünün önemini küçümsemeli ne de bir gıdanın hastalık önlemedeki rolünü abartmalıdır.
- C) Ürün paketlerinin üzerindeki sağlık bilgileri diyetin tümünün önemini vurgulamalı ve belirli bir gıdanın hastalık önlemedeki rolünü abartmamalıdır.
- D) Belirli bir gıdanın hastalık önlemedeki rolü abartılmamalıdır ve ürün paketlerinin üzerinde diyetin sağlık açısından bir bütün olarak önemli olduğu vurgulanmalıdır.
- E) Ürün paketlerinin üzerindeki hastalık önleme konusundaki bilgiler diyetin tümünün önemini göz ardı etmemeli ve o ürünün sağlık açısından önemini abartmamalıdır.

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

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

**39. Tek bir sperm yumurtaya girer girmez, ikinci bir spermin girmesini engelleyen iki tepki oluşur.**

- A) When a sperm gets into the egg, the entry of a second sperm should be prevented through two reactions.
- B) As soon as one sperm enters the egg, two reactions occur that prevent a second sperm from entering.
- C) Upon the entry of one sperm into the egg, two reactions take place so that the entry of a second sperm may be prevented.
- D) Just as a sperm enters an egg, two reactions usually occur which aim at preventing a second sperm from entering.
- E) It is known that two reactions occur for the prevention of a second sperm's entry.

**40. Çinko, çeşitli metabolik süreçlerde yer alan madensel enzimler dahil vücuttaki pek çok proteinin çalışmasını destekler.**

- A) Zinc supports the work of numerous proteins in the body, including the metalloenzymes, which are involved in a variety of metabolic processes.
- B) The work of proteins in various parts of the body is supported by zinc which also affects the metalloenzymes that are related to metabolic functions.
- C) The work of many proteins in the body and also the metalloenzymes supporting many different metabolic processes interact with zinc.
- D) Zinc supports not only the work of several proteins in the body but also the metalloenzymes which play a useful role in various metabolic actions.
- E) The work of all the proteins in the body, as well as the metalloenzymes associated with many different metabolic actions, are supported by zinc.

**41. Pek çok insan, egzersiz yapmanın daha çok yemelerine neden olacağını sanır, oysa bu, tümüyle doğru değildir.**

- A) Most people are convinced that, should they exercise, they will eat more, but this is not true at all.
- B) Many people think that exercising will make them eat more, but this is not entirely true.
- C) A lot of people are of the opinion that, through exercising, they will start to eat much more even though this is not absolutely correct.
- D) A number of people claim that exercising will make them eat more although this is not the case.
- E) Several people imagine that too much exercising will lead to too much eating, but this is not quite correct.

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

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

**42. Health food stores and popular magazine articles advertise a variety of protein supplements, and people take these supplements for many different reasons. ---- . Dieters take them to maintain their bodies' protein while losing weight. Women take them to strengthen their fingernails.**

- A) The "liquid protein" diet, advocated some years ago for weight loss, caused deaths in many users
- B) Protein and amino acid supplements don't work these miracles
- C) Athletes do not need protein supplements because muscle work builds muscle
- D) Protein supplements are expensive and less completely digested than protein-rich foods
- E) Athletes take them to build muscle

**43. Short-term memory actually stores material that is needed for short time periods, and it serves as a work space for mental computation. ---- . That is, information may reside in short-term memory while it is being encoded or transferred into long-term memory.**

- A) Another possible function is that short-term memory may be a way-station to long-term memory
- B) Some of the best support for these ideas comes from experiments on free recall
- C) People have other, more effective ways of encoding information in long-term memory
- D) At the time of recall the last few words presented are still likely to be in short-term memory
- E) However, the special memory for language seems limited to relatively simple sentences

**44. The chronic overarousal caused by chronic stressors may contribute to coronary heart disease (CHD). CHD occurs when the blood vessels that supply the heart muscles are narrowed or closed, blocking the flow of oxygen and nutrients to the heart. ---- . When oxygen to the heart is completely blocked, it can cause a myocardial infarction.**

- A) CHD is a leading cause of death and chronic illness in the US
- B) This can lead to pain, called angina pectoris, that radiates across the chest and arm
- C) People in high-stress jobs are at increased risk for CHD
- D) High family demands, in addition to a stressful job, can adversely affect a woman's cardiovascular health
- E) The physiological response that the body experiences in the face of a stressor may have a direct, negative effect on physical health

**45. Most researchers believe sleep has some sort of critical maintenance or restorative effect on neural tissue. ---- . It has been found that in some birds, therefore, only half the brain rests at once. The other half stays alert, and the eye it controls stays open against potential risk.**

- A) No one is sure why animals sleep
- B) Humans are frequently subjected to situations where they need to decide when and how much to sleep
- C) But this unconscious state has a cost: it makes animals vulnerable to predators
- D) The first two or three hours of deep sleep seem to be the most vital for humans
- E) The list includes pigeons, ducks, domestic chickens and a few other birds

46. Broken spirits, not bones, may be the worst result of falling down. Many older people fall, but for some, the experience makes them so afraid of toppling again that their mind impairs their ability to walk without trembling or losing balance. ---- .

- A) For example, physicians should encourage patients who have fallen to walk again
- B) Physicians are encouraged to ask patients about recent falls
- C) Similarly, physicians should not assume that every older person who falls has a neurological problem
- D) Thus, they quickly make themselves dependent on canes or wheelchairs
- E) This woman was misdiagnosed and was prescribed medication for Parkinson's disease

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

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

47. Alice :

- What did you think of the Pele film?

Polly :

- What struck me was that when he joined his first team he was 17 but looked like a 14-year old.

Alice :

- ----

Polly :

- And that of parasites too.

- A) In fact, he always was small.
- B) That was the result of malnutrition, poor kid.
- C) It shocked me to learn that until that time he had never had a pair of sports shoes.
- D) Right. And had various health problems, including malnutrition.
- E) I hated the way other teams turned against him.

48. Bill :

- Have you read this study linking restless leg syndrome in children to iron deficiency?

Debbie :

- ----

Bill :

- That's right; many of the children suffering from the disease have a parent affected with it, usually the mother.

- A) Yes, I do. I think it's a very important study, don't you agree?
- B) But I hear that it's the first study of the disease involving such a large group of children as subjects.
- C) Sure I have; but I think the conclusions presented about the genetic factor may be premature.
- D) Not yet; what does it say?
- E) Of course I have; the study also mentions that family history of the disease may be a factor.

49. Annie:

- I'm really having a problem with my exercise program. After I finish exercising, I have trouble breathing and my chest gets tight.

Sue :

- Why don't you see an allergist? It sounds like asthma.

Annie :

- ----

Sue :

- Still, you should see a doctor to get proper diagnosis and treatment.

- A) What should I do if I have an asthma attack?
- B) Are you sure? What are the symptoms of asthma?
- C) Asthma? What a relief. I thought I had a heart problem.
- D) I went to the doctor yesterday to get it checked out.
- E) Do you know any websites where I can get more information?

50. Nancy :

- My doctor just told me that he wants me to have a bronchoscopy! Doesn't that involve a biopsy?

Chuck :

- Not necessarily. It may just mean that he needs to have a look inside the airways in your lungs.

Nancy :

- ----

Chuck :

- Well, maybe he wants to finally determine the cause of your recurring cough and breathing problem.

- A) Actually, in recent weeks, my husband has also been coughing a great deal.
- B) What for?
- C) Well I don't want to have it done.
- D) Have you ever had the procedure?
- E) Will it hurt?

51. Dr. Raymond:

- The survey indicates that, in many countries around the world, a great majority of women breastfeed their newborns.

Dr. Simpson:

- That may be true; however, in other parts of the world, formula-feeding is more popular than breastfeeding.

Dr. Raymond:

- ----

Dr. Simpson:

- No doubt about it. Yet, on the other hand, there are valid reasons for not breastfeeding.

- A) Actually, I attach as much importance to formula-feeding as to breastfeeding.
- B) I certainly believe that parents in today's society have to coordinate work and family.
- C) It is a fact that women throughout the world know very little about breastfeeding, and they ought to be advised by health care professionals.
- D) I know; still, breastfeeding offers many health benefits to both mother and infant.
- E) Clearly, educating fathers could change attitudes and promote both breastfeeding and formula-feeding.

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) At one time, scientists believed aging to be not just deterioration but an active continuation of an organism's genetically programmed development. (II) Once an individual achieved maturity, "aging genes" began to direct its progress toward the grave. (III) If they remain active long enough, they can also dramatically enhance the organism's health and extend its life span. (IV) This idea has been discredited, and conventional wisdom now holds that aging really is just wearing out over time because the body's normal maintenance and repair mechanisms simply wane. (V) Evolutionary natural selection, the logic goes, has no reason to keep these mechanisms working once an organism has passed its reproductive age.

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

53. (I) All children are naturally active. (II) If a child is inactive for a long period of time, he or she must be checked by a doctor to determine whether there is a problem. (III) However, many become overly active when, for instance, they are anticipating a birthday party. (IV) Still, such behaviour is markedly different from true hyperactivity. (V) Hyperactive children have trouble sleeping, they cannot sit still and they act impulsively.

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

54. (I) Why do some people eat sweet or fatty foods when they've heard bad news or feel depressed? (II) A study of the link between chronic stress and over-eating has found that long-term stress overstimulates the adrenal system. (III) The consumption of sugar and fat counters that response by producing a feeling of calm. (IV) Most people enjoy eating a meal together with friends or family. (V) Besides the immediate effects of fats and sugar, there is a feeling of comfort caused by eating many of these foods.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V

55. (I) In half of the 23 developing countries, citizens and officials interviewed considered corruption in the health sector to be a major problem. (II) Many even identified health as the most corrupt sector in the government. (III) The solution is to enforce existing rules and hold managers more accountable. (IV) Systematic audits, clear contracting rules, and adequate oversight can help prevent corruption in the sector. (V) In the developing world, going to public health clinics means long waits and large gaps between diagnosis and treatment.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V

56. (I) Combat stress may arise when an event, situation or condition in a fighting zone requires a soldier to alter his or her behaviour in response to new demand. (II) As a result, certain situations could have placed so much strain on an individual that he or she could not maintain a normal level of functioning. (III) This change in behaviour typically presents cognitive, physiological and emotional challenges. (IV) Such stress is a normal and expected experience for deployed personnel, and the vast majority of soldiers manage it effectively. (V) Many actually perform better under reasonable levels of stress.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V

5 dakika dinlenme arası.  
Seçeneklerinizi sayınız.

57. - 80. sorular

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

Her bir metin ve buna ait 4 soruyu  
cevaplamak için toplam 10 dakika ayırınız.

57. - 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre  
cevaplayınız.

Few recent papers in biology have received as much praise as Woo Suk Hwang's 2004 and 2005 announcements of cloning human embryonic stem cells - or fallen as fast into disrepute with the discovery that they were rank fakes. Embryonic stem cell (ESC) research is no less promising today than it was before Hwang's deceit was revealed; most investigators continue to believe that it will eventually yield revolutionary medical treatments. The fact that no one has yet derived ESCs from cloned human embryos simply means that the science is less advanced than has been supposed over the past two years. Still, Hwang has badly undermined the reputation of a field that already has more than its share of political and public relations problems. Some longtime opponents of ESC research will undoubtedly argue that Hwang's lies only prove that the investigators cannot be trusted to conduct their work ethically, and the public may believe them.

57. According to the passage, one of the problems caused by Woo Sulk Hwang's false announcements of cloning embryonic stem cells is that ---- .

- A) the public may no longer trust scientists to conduct ESC research in an ethical manner
- B) ESC research has become less promising today than it was in the past
- C) political problems with ESC research now exist where none had existed previously
- D) ESCs will now probably never be derived from cloned human embryos
- E) scientists in other fields than ESC research may feel that they, too, can falsify their research findings to gain recognition

58. It can be concluded from the passage that, during the past two years, ---- .

- A) Woo Suk Hwang has done much to further the effort of ESC research
- B) no further ESC research has been conducted
- C) ESC research has taken a lot of time and money
- D) many revolutionary treatments have been developed as a result of ESC research
- E) it has been thought that ESC research had made further progress than it actually had

59. It can be inferred from the passage that when Woo Sulk Hwang announced that he had cloned human embryonic stem cells, ---- .

- A) it caused much excitement in the scientific world
- B) he became a much-respected scientist, and remains so to this day
- C) the results were immediately discredited by other scientists
- D) ESCs had already been derived from cloned human embryos
- E) his findings were independently confirmed by other researchers

60. We understand from the passage that the majority of scientists in the field of embryonic stem cell research ---- .

- A) did not feel professionally embarrassed by Woo Suk Hwang's lie
- B) were surprised when Woo Suk Hwang's findings were proven to be fake
- C) think that Woo Suk Hwang's false claims prove that ESC research can never be conducted ethically
- D) believe that they must deliver results quickly, even if they have to falsify them to do so
- E) are of the belief that, in the end, ESC research will provide surprising new medical therapies

61. - 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The increasing visibility of homeless mentally ill individuals, particularly in large cities, has aroused public concern and prompted a move toward reinstitutionalization. However, an important ethical issue is involved. If such people are not readjusting to society, should they be involuntarily committed to a mental hospital? One of the most cherished civil rights in a democratic society is the right to liberty. It is essential that any action toward commitment safeguard this right. Some experts believe that legal action is warranted only if a person is potentially dangerous to others. The rare, but highly publicized, occasions when a mentally ill person experiencing a psychotic episode attacks an innocent bystander have generated fears for public safety. But dangerousness is difficult to predict. Studies have shown that mental health professionals are poor at predicting whether a person will commit a dangerous act. Moreover, the legal system is designed to protect people from preventive detention.

61. The passage is mainly concerned with ---- .

- A) the ethical question of whether it is right to move homeless mentally ill people into mental hospitals against their will
- B) the dangers of releasing mental patients back into society
- C) the difficulty that mental health professionals have in predicting violent behaviour in mentally ill patients
- D) the fact that the legal system is designed to protect people from preventive detention
- E) the psychotic episodes experienced by some mentally ill individuals

62. It is pointed out in the passage that it may be difficult to involuntarily reinstitutionalize mental patients who have been released into society because ---- .

- A) they may suffer a psychotic episode
- B) they may be dangerous to themselves or others
- C) the legal system was made to protect people's freedom
- D) they are not able to readjust to living in society
- E) it is first necessary to apprehend and sedate them

63. The passage makes it clear that the public, particularly in large cities, ---- .

- A) believes that homeless mentally ill individuals should be reinstitutionalized only if they have previously attacked someone
- B) fears being attacked by a homeless mentally ill person having a psychotic episode
- C) wants to help homeless mentally ill individuals readjust to society
- D) fears that they themselves may become mentally ill if they are approached by a mentally ill individual
- E) thinks that it is wrong to hospitalize any person against his will

64. It can be understood from the passage that some mental health professionals believe that ---- .

- A) mentally ill individuals should be moved out of large cities into the countryside
- B) the legal system should be changed to allow preventive detention of homeless mentally ill individuals
- C) the best way to protect society is to help the mentally ill readjust to mental hospitals
- D) mentally ill individuals should be reinstitutionalized only if there is a potential for them to harm others
- E) all mentally ill individuals should be in institutions, even if they may not commit a dangerous act

65. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Researchers are a step closer to understanding how Alzheimer's disease takes shape - literally. A sign of Alzheimer's is the presence of protein aggregates in the brain known as plaques. They are made up of various lengths and conformations of the beta amyloid protein. The proteins link end to end, forming long, threadlike structures called fibrils. Now biologist Roland Riek and his colleagues have constructed a three-dimensional model of the fibrils based on their own experiments and earlier data published by others. Riek says the model will help investigators to understand protein structure, which could lead to better targeted drugs. For example, molecules could be engineered to act as protein binding partners, thus interfering with fibril formation. Such a sticky molecule could also be used to diagnose the disease early. The model work might lend insight to other neurological disorders that involve fibril formation, such as Parkinson's disease. Riek says his group will extend the three-dimensional work to other variations of the amyloid protein, because it undergoes many conformational changes on its way to forming a fibril. "We need to try to trap them in these intermediate states", he explains.

65. We understand from the passage that Roland Riek's model of fibrils ---- .

- A) has already been extended to include other variations of the amyloid protein
- B) has brought scientists no nearer to a cure for Alzheimer's disease
- C) may be used to better understand other neurological disorders involving fibril formation
- D) has made Alzheimer's a fully curable disease
- E) is based entirely on research undertaken by his colleagues

66. According to the passage, Riek and his colleagues plan to do more research on the amyloid protein because ---- .

- A) they want to determine the changes that take place during fibril formation
- B) their model does not fully represent fibrils as they exist in a patient's brain
- C) there are questions about their previous research
- D) it is such a sticky molecule that it is difficult to work with
- E) it is made up of various lengths and conformations of plaques

67. One example given in the passage of the type of drug that could be developed using Riek's fibril model is ---- .

- A) a drug that destroys the amyloid protein in the final stages of becoming a fibril
- B) one containing molecules that bond with proteins in the brain, thus preventing fibril formation
- C) one that makes the molecules in the brain's protein aggregates extremely sticky
- D) a drug that will show scientists the structure of other variations of the amyloid protein
- E) one that will encourage protein bonding in the brain, and therefore promote fibril formation

68. It is pointed out in the passage that the existence of plaques in the brain ---- .

- A) is an indicator of Alzheimer's disease
- B) results from the conditions created by Parkinson's disease
- C) shows that no further research into protein aggregates in the brain is necessary
- D) has been proven by the research of Riek and his colleagues
- E) comes from a drug that interferes with fibril formation

69. - 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Bats are creatures of the night that are commonly held in fear. At first glance, those fears might seem to have some medical justification. Long known as vectors for rabies, it is now thought that bats may be the origin of some of the most deadly emerging viruses, including SARS. From research with other viruses, virologist Linfa Wang of the Australian Animal Health Laboratory knew bats could get chronic infections from viruses while not getting sick, making them ideal carriers for disease. Bats, civets and a menagerie of other animals were often found caged near one another in live-animal markets in Asia. So Wang hypothesized that bats might harbour SARS as well. Wang and his colleagues analyzed blood, throat and faecal swabs from 408 wild bats from China. Genetic analysis revealed five bats, which represented three of nine species of horseshoe bats tested, possessed viruses closely related to SARS. They reported last September that the genetic variation within those coronaviruses was far greater than that seen in human or civet SARS. Therefore, bats, probably having lived longer with the diseases, may be the origin of the coronaviruses seen in other species.

69. We understand from the passage that since bats can get chronic infections from viruses without getting sick, ---- .

- A) they are not thought to be dangerous to humans and other animals
- B) they must have a well-developed immune system
- C) people have a great fear of becoming infected from them
- D) they are perfect hosts for disease
- E) their blood and faeces carry no sign of infection, either

70. According to the passage, Linfa Wang's study of wild Chinese bats ---- .

- A) showed that the coronaviruses carried by some of the bats had a much greater genetic variation than seen in human SARS
- B) revealed that the bats, while chronically infected with viruses other than SARS, did not become ill or suffer from any symptoms
- C) has aroused a great deal of controversy among flu specialists
- D) proved that the SARS virus carried by the bats was the same as that found in civets
- E) sparked a movement to reform the live-animal markets in Asia

71. The main idea of the passage is that ---- .

- A) most people fear bats as they are nocturnal animals
- B) bats cannot be infected with a virus without immediately suffering any symptoms
- C) SARS and other deadly new viruses may have their origins in bats
- D) bats are often kept nearby other animals in Asian live-animal markets
- E) virologist Linfa Wang did research on 408 wild bats from China

72. The passage points out that although bats have long been understood to be carriers of rabies, ---- .

- A) the ones having close contact with humans do not carry the disease
- B) there is not much risk of transfer of this disease to humans
- C) they were tested for the disease anyway
- D) they have not until recently been thought to be carriers of SARS
- E) they have never undergone genetic analysis to reveal other diseases in their bodies

73. - 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Much work on aging brains has focused on their failings, but a new study looks at how they succeed. In a University of Michigan at Ann Arbor report on which brain regions respond to challenging tasks, researchers found that aging brains function differently than young brains. Cindy Lustig of Ann Arbor used functional magnetic resonance imaging to observe the brains of young adults (aged 18 to 30) and seniors (65 to 92) as they tackled simple and difficult mental exercises. For the easy tasks, brain activity was very similar, but tougher challenges prompted differences. The seniors activated several frontal brain regions that the young adults did not. In addition, the younger people "turned off" parts of the brain not used during the tasks, but the elders kept those regions active. Lustig concludes that "older adults' brains can indeed rise to the challenge, at least in some situations, but they may do so differently".

73. According to the passage, Lustig's study shows that ---- .

- A) young and aging brains show little difference in function when they are dealing with simple tasks
- B) aging brains cannot cope with a wide range of tasks, whether simple or challenging
- C) young people use their brain capacity much more fully than elders
- D) the reasons why aging brains fail in their activities are varied and need to be specified
- E) various mental exercises can delay the aging of the brain

74. It is clear from the passage that Lustig's principal aim in conducting the study was ---- .

- A) to determine whether elderly people show the same reaction when they are faced with a difficult or an easy situation
- B) to carry out her research on a group of young and elderly people associated with the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor
- C) to understand the difference in how young and old people use their brain to deal with both simple and difficult tasks
- D) to formulate a series of mental exercises suitable for her use of magnetic resonance imaging
- E) to discover the causes of aging brain failures

75. It is pointed out in the passage that elderly people ---- .

- A) perform far better than young people in all kinds of mental activities
- B) use more of the different parts of their brain to deal with difficult mental tasks than young people do
- C) ought to be always encouraged to do mental exercises
- D) should try hard to improve their mental capacity and do well in challenging situations
- E) have aroused Lustig's interest and fully collaborated with her in her research

76. We learn from the passage that, as Lustig discovered during her study, unlike the elderly, the young adults ---- .

- A) used certain regions of their brain for certain tasks
- B) always tended to avoid challenging situations
- C) showed no great deal of difference between tackling easy and difficult mental tasks
- D) used all the parts of their brain in responding to every mental task
- E) were more interested in the performance of their brain than in the causes of mental failure

77. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Treating depression could change significantly following the results of a small Canadian clinical trial that ended in 2005. The procedure used in the study freed several patients from heavy depression that had resisted medication, talk therapy and even electroconvulsive (shock) treatment. Study co-author Helen S. Mayberg cautions that any trial so small -just six patients- must be considered provisional. Yet four of the six subjects felt dramatic and lasting effects. University of Toronto neurosurgeon Andres Lozano implanted battery-powered, pacemakerlike devices underneath a patient's clavicle, then ran flexible, hair-thin electrodes to the subgenual cingulate, a well-buried cortical area that Mayberg had previously found active in depressive or sad states. The electrodes delivered pulses of four volts, 130 times a second. Mayberg hypothesized that in badly depressed patients the subgenual cingulate acts like a switch left open, allowing depressive circuits to fire more than is necessary. Her results suggest that the regular stimulation might moderate that activity. In 2005, after a year of living with the continuous impulses, the four patients had lowered their scores on the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale from the soul-deadening high 20s to between one and eight - quite healthy.

77. As one understands from the passage, with their clinical trial, Mayberg and her colleagues ---- .

- A) have concluded that stimulation of the subgenual cingulate has no effect on depressed patients
- B) have conclusively established that depressed patients can best be treated through the use of pacemakerlike devices
- C) have demonstrated that electroconvulsive treatment of depressed patients is still the most effective method
- D) have shown that the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale needs to be re-arranged
- E) seem to have made a promising breakthrough in the therapy of depression

78. It is clear from the passage that, for Mayberg, ---- .

- A) in a state of depression, the subgenual cingulate in the brain is affected
- B) the results of the clinical trial have aroused much controversy in the medical world
- C) the experiment carried out on four patients has already transformed the treatment of depression
- D) Lozano's work involves a very complicated process and needs to be further improved
- E) the University of Toronto neurosurgeons, like Lozano, have always contributed significantly to the search for effective methods of treatment in cases of depression

79. We learn from the passage that a patient with a score in the high 20s on the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale ---- .

- A) can easily be treated through medication or talk therapy
- B) is rated as the most serious case of depression
- C) experiences negligible activity in the subgenual cingulate
- D) is not considered suitable for the new clinical trial
- E) usually resists medication and, hence, becomes a hopeless case

80. One can see from the passage that the clinical trial undertaken by the Mayberg team ---- .

- A) is only experimental and needs to be further tested.
- B) has completely revealed the secrets of the subgenual cingulate
- C) has so far received minimal attention in Canada
- D) did not produce positive results for the subjects of the trial
- E) has been going on for over a decade, producing its positive results only recently

**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 - 10  
CEVAP ANAHTARI

Kitapçık Türü : **A** **B**

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**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI  
SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 10  
YABANCI KELİMELER**

- Soru 1. **wasting** = zayıflama, kuvvetten düşme  
**similar (to)** = yakın, benzer, **akin to**, zıt anl.= different  
**starvation** = açlık, **starving**  
**degree** = büyüklük, derece (etki, bilgi vs.)  
**cure** = şifa, tedavi, çare, ilaç, **remedy, relief**  
**reversal** = 1) (bir siyasi anlayışı, kararı vs.) köklü bir şekilde değiştirme; 2) (işlerin vs.) tersine dönmesi  
**relief** = 1) ferahlama, rahatlatma, **alleviation**; 2) yardım, **help**
- Soru 2. **supply** = sağlamak, bulmak, temin etmek, **provide with, render**, zıt anl.= withhold  
**notably** = bilhassa, dikkat çekecek derecede, **particularly, remarkably**  
**derive from** = elde etmek, çıkarmak, türemek, **obtain, originate**  
**decisive** = kesin, kararlı, **definite**, zıt anl.= indecisive, questionable  
**significant** = önemli, değerli, **important**, zıt anl.= insignificant, unimportant  
**compulsive** = zorlayıcı, **compelling**, zıt anl.= flexible  
**previous** = önceki, eski, **former, old**, zıt anl.= latter, future, next  
**alien** = yabancı, **unfamiliar, unknown**, zıt anl.= familiar, known
- Soru 3. **community** = topluluk, toplum, halk  
**infection** = enfeksiyon, bulaşıcı hastalık  
**strike** = 1) çarpmak, etkilemek, etki bırakmak, **affect, move**; 2) bulmak, ulaşmak, **come upon, discover**  
**precisely** = tam olarak, kesinlikle, titizlikle, **exactly, definitely**, zıt anl.= probably, questionably  
**crucially** = can alıcı bir şekilde, **essentially, significantly**  
**potentially** = potansiyel olarak, muhtemelen, pekala  
**preferably** = tercihen, **rather, sooner, more readily / willingly**  
**forcefully** = zorla, şiddetle, **vehemently**, zıt anl.= feebly
- Soru 4. **dietary** = perhizle ilgili, **dietetic**  
**iron intake** = demir alımı, tüketimi, **iron consumption**  
**chronic** = kronik, süreğen  
**bleeding** = kanama  
**compensate for** = telafi etmek, **make up for**  
**account for** = (nedenlerini) anlatmak, açıklamak, izah etmek, hesap vermek, **clarify, justify, explain**  
**request** = talep etmek, **demand, ask for**  
**ensure** = garanti etmek, sağlamak, temin etmek, **secure, guarantee**  
**exchange** = değiş tokuş etmek, **trade, swap**
- Soru 5. **recent finding** = en son bulgu  
**key** = kilit, çok önemli, **crucial, vital**, zıt anl.= minor  
**tumour cell** = tümör hücresi  
**cut down** = azaltmak, **decrease, economise**, zıt anl.= increase, waste  
**pull up** = kaldırmak, sökmek, dışarı çekmek  
**take up residence** = yerleşmek, (bir yerde) ortaya çıkmak
- Soru 6. **tissue** = doku  
**injured** = yaralı  
**chain of events** = olaylar zinciri  
**fibrin** = fibrin (kan pıhtısının esas unsurunu oluşturan madde)  
**stringy** = lifli, ipliksi

**insoluble** = erimez, çözünmez

**mass** = yığın

**protein fiber** = protein lifi

**clot** = pıhtı

**liquid blood** = sıvı halde kan

**hold up** = geciktirmek, engellemek, **delay, obstruct**

**make up** = 1) düzenlemek, hazırlamak, oluşturmak, uydurmak, **compose, form, invent**; 2) (kaybedilen veya eksik kalan bir şeyi) tamamlamak, yerine koymak, kapatmak, telafi etmek, **compensate, settle**

**break down** = 1) parçalara ayırmak, analiz etmek, **analyze**; 2) (motor vs.) bozulmak; 3) ruhen veya zihnen çökmek, **fail**

**lead to** = (bir şey)'e yol açmak, (bir şey)'e neden olmak, **cause**

**put out** = 1) söndürmek, **extinguish**; 2) sinirlendirmek, **upset**

Soru 7. **migraine-patient** = migren hastası

**go untreated** = tedavi görmemek / edilmemek

**structural** = yapısal

**proper** = uygun, doğru düzgün, **appropriate, right**, zıt anl.= improper, wrong

**therapy** = terapi, tedavi

**incur** = karşı karşıya kalmak, maruz kalmak, **meet with**

**insist on** = (bir konuda) diretmek, direnmek, ısrar etmek, **assert**

Soru 8. **prevent** = (bir şey)'den alıkoymak, önlemek, önüne geçmek, **hinder, stop**, zıt anl.= let, allow

**emphysema** = amfizem (yaş, sigara ya da kronik bronşite bağlı olarak solunum fonksiyonunda bozulma, yetersizlik)

**smoking-related** = sigaradan kaynaklanan

**lung disease** = akciğer hastalığı

Soru 9. **insurance cost** = sigorta masrafı

**harsh social stigma** = sosyal olarak değinilmesi zor, utanç verici konu

**employer** = işveren

**overlook** = dikkate almamak, gözden kaçırmak, **disregard, ignore, miss**, zıt anl.= notice, spot

**mental health** = akıl sağlığı

**ignore** = aldırmamak, boşvermek, görmezden gelmek, **disregard, overlook**, zıt anl.= care for, notice

**address** = değinmek, -ile uğraşmak, **deal with**

Soru 10. **agency** = kurum, teşkilat

**keep within** = (bir şey)'in belli sınırlar içinde kalmasını sağlamak

**pesticide** = tarım ilacı

**consumer** = tüketici

**set up** = kurmak, dikmek, inşa etmek, **institute, erect, build**, zıt anl.= destroy, demolish

**depend on** = (bir kimse)'ye, (bir şey)'e bağlı olmak, bel bağlamak, dayanmak, **rely on**

Soru 11. **longevity** = uzun ömürlülük

**assortment** = çeşitlilik, farklılık, **variety, diversity**, zıt anl.= uniformity

**gene** = gen

**life span** = ortalama ömür uzunluğu, **life expectancy**

**organism** = organizma, canlı varlık

**identify** = tanılamak, teşhis etmek, **determine, diagnose**

**influence** = etkilemek, **lead, affect, shape**

- Soru 12. **intracerebral haemorrhage** = beyin (içi) kanaması  
**abruptly** = aniden, birdenbire, ani ve kaba bir şekilde, **suddenly**  
**sign** = işaret, belirti  
**steadily** = tutarlı, istikrarlı, devamlı, **invariably, regularly**, zıt anl.= falteringly  
**neurologic loss** = nörolojik kayıp
- Soru 13. **anxiety** = anksiyete (endişe, korku ve kuruntunun yarattığı gerilimle beliren) huzursuzluk hali, iç sıkıntısı  
**depression** = depresyon (ruhsal çöküntü)  
**common** = genel, yaygın, **widespread**, zıt anl.= rare  
**psychiatric disorder** = akıl ve ruh hastalığı  
**typically** = tipik / karakteristik olarak, **characteristically**
- Soru 14. **elastin** = elastin (arterlerin duvarları gibi elastik dokularda bulunan bir cins protein)  
**collagen** = kollajen (bağ dokusu liflerinin yapısını oluşturan ana protein)  
**spongy** = süngerimsi  
**lie under** = (deri, neden vs.) altında bulunmak / yatmak  
**skin** = deri, cilt  
**bounce** = (derinin çekilip bırakılması sonrasında hemen) eski halini alabilmesi özelliği  
**flexibility** = esneklik
- Soru 15. **expose to** = (birşey)'e maruz bırakmak, etkisine açık bırakmak, **reveal, uncover**, zıt anl.= shroud, conceal  
**rule of survival** = hayatta kalma kuralı  
**maintain** = sürdürmek, devamını sağlamak, devam ettirmek, **sustain**  
**brain** = beyin  
**internal organ** = iç organ  
**temperature** = derece, ısı
- Soru 16. **injury** = yaralanma, yara  
**forceful** = kuvvetli, şiddetli, **vigorous**  
**fracture** = (kemik) kır(ıl)mak  
**jaw** = çene  
**injure** = yarala(n)mak  
**cervical vertebrae** = boyun omurları
- Soru 17. **according to** = (bir şey ya da kişi)'ye göre  
**bird flu virus** = kuş gribi / vebası virüsü  
**affect** = etkilemek, **have an effect on, influence**  
**diagnose** = teşhis etmek / edilmek, tanı koy(ul)mak
- Soru 18. **yawn** = esnemek  
**contagious** = bulaşıcı  
**prone to** = eğilimli, yatkın, **sensitive, susceptible**, zıt anl.= immune, resistant  
**catch a yawn** = başkası esnerken esnemeye başlamak
19. - 23. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)  
**at least** = en azından  
**sedentary** = hareketsiz olarak devamlı oturan  
**sample** = örnek, numune  
**oxidative** = oksidatif (oksitleyici gücü olan)  
**result from** = (bir şey)'den kaynaklanmak, **come from**  
**aging** = yaşlanma  
**mental illness** = akıl hastalığı

**mild exercise** = hafif, yormayan egzersiz

**access to** = giriş, geçiş, erişim, (bir şey)'den faydalanma hakkı veya imkanı, **entry**, **contact**

**spinning wheel** = çikrik (bazı küçük hayvanların kafeslerine konan dönen silindir)

**force** = zorlamak, zorla yaptırmak, **oblige**

**source** = kaynak, **supply**

Soru 19. **track** = izlemek, takip etmek, **follow**

Soru 21. **applicable** = uygulanabilir

**supplementary** = tamamlayıcı, tali, **secondary**

**reasonable** = makul, mantıklı, **fair**, **sound**, zıt anl.= unreasonable

**various** = çeşitli, **numerous**

Soru 22. **hardly** = hemen hemen hiç, zar zor, güç bela, **scarcely**, **barely**

**occasionally** = bazen, ara sıra, **now and then**, **from time to time**, **once in a while**, zıt anl.= frequently, often

**abominably** = rahatsız edici bir şekilde, **dreadfully**

**enviously** = kıskanarak, haset duyarak

Soru 24. **accelerate** = hızlan(dır)mak, ivme kazandırmak, **speed up**, zıt anl.= retard

**motor development** = motor gelişim (doğuştan itibaren hareketi mümkün kılan sinirlerin gelişimi)

**stimulation** = uyarma, harekete geçirme

**infant** = bebek (ilk 30 aya kadar olan bebeklik devresi)

**deprive of** = yoksun bırakmak, mahrum etmek, **strip of**, zıt anl.= offer, supply

**delayed** = gecikmiş, geç

**opportunity** = fırsat, **chance**

**move about** = dolaşmak, dolanmak

**occur** = olmak, meydana gelmek, **happen**, **take place**

Soru 25. **vital** = yaşamsal, hayati, çok önemli, yaşam için gerekli, canlı, **critical**, **essential**,

**pivotal**, zıt anl.= insignificant, trivial

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

**liver** = karaciğer

**located** = bir yerde bulunmak, **situated**

**rib** = kaburga

**right-hand side** = sağ taraf

**formerly** = önceden, eskiden, **previously**, zıt anl.= in future

**liver surgery** = karaciğer ameliyatı

**advance** = ilerlemek, gelişmek, **progress**, **develop**, zıt anl.= regress

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

**hard-working** = çalışkan

**a great deal** = oldukça fazla, çok, **a lot**, **much**, zıt anl.= a little, a bit

**receive medical attention** = tıbbi çevrelerin ilgisini çekmek

**involve in** = (olaya, bir işe) karışmak, işin içinde olmak

**body function** = vücut fonksiyonu

**detoxification** = detoksifikasyon (arındırma)

**hormone balance** = hormon dengesi

Soru 26. **rested** = dinlenmiş, **relaxed**

**refreshed** = yenilenmiş, **revitalized**

**associate with** = (bir şey / olay) ile ilgisi olmak, bağlantısı olmak  
**mortality risk** = ölüm tehlikesi  
**drowsy** = uyuşuk, sersemlemiş, **dozy**  
**remain awake** = uyanık kalmak  
**medication** = ilaç verme, ilaçla tedavi etme  
**insomnia** = uykusuzluk  
**effective** = etkili, tesirli, **efficient, powerful**, zıt anl.= ineffective  
**nonpharmacological** = ilaç kullanılmayan, ilaçsız (tedavi vs.)  
**approach** = tutum, tavır, yaklaşım, **attitude, stance**

Soru 27. **glucose** = glüköz (vücut sıvılarında, özellikle kanda, hayvansal ve bitkisel dokularda, üzüm ve diğer meyvelerde bulunan şeker cinsi)  
**fatty acid**= yağ asiti  
**antibody** = antikor (kana dışarıdan giren yabancı maddelere karşı koyan protein)  
**destroy** = yok etmek, ortadan kaldırmak, **demolish, exterminate, wipe out**, zıt anl.= preserve, restore, construct  
**invader** = istilacı  
**amino acid** = amino asit (proteini oluşturan asitlerden her biri)  
**plant protein** = bitkisel protein  
**storage site** = depolama bölgesi  
**disease** = hastalık  
**have a chance** = fırsat yakalamak, şansı olmak

Soru 28. **low-carbohydrate** = düşük karbonhidratlı  
**obesity epidemic** = obezite (aşırı şişmanlık) salgını  
**fuel** = körüklemek, **energize, stimulate**  
**explosive** = patlayıcı  
**growth** = büyüme, artış, **boom**  
**weight loss** = zayıflama, kilo kaybı  
**aid** = katkı, destek, **support**  
**recommend** = önermek, teklif etmek, ileri sürmek, **offer, suggest**  
**short-lived benefit** = kısa ömürlü fayda  
**weight loss scheme** = zayıflama planı  
**reduced intake** = azaltılmış alım / tüketim

Soru 29. **overall negative impact** = geniş çaplı olumsuz etki  
**inadequacy** = yetersizlik, eksiklik, **insufficiency, shortage**, zıt anl.= adequacy  
**indirectly** = dolaylı bir şekilde, **subsequently**  
**stressful** = gerginlik yaratan, stresli, **demanding**  
**put off** = 1) ertelemek, **postpone**; 2) (bir şey)'den soğutmak, tiksindirmek, **repel**  
**lump** = yumru, şiş  
**ambitious** = (başarmak veya elde etmek için) tutkuyla dolu, **eager, zealous**, zıt anl.= indifferent, unambitious

Soru 30. **laxative** = laksatif (bağırsak hareketlerini hızlandırıcı ilaç)  
**provide** = sağlamak, bulmak, temin etmek, **supply, render**, zıt anl.= withhold  
**interfere with** = engellemek, ile çatışmak, **hinder, prevent**, zıt anl.= facilitate  
**nutrient absorption** = gıda emilimi  
**daily** = günlük  
**acidity** = asit derecesi, asidite (bir maddenin asidik reaksiyon gösterme özelliği)  
**digestive tract** = sindirim kanalı  
**rate of absorption** = emilim oranı  
**excessive** = aşırı miktarda, fazla, **too much, redundant**, zıt anl.= moderate, reasonable  
**stimulate** = uyarmak, teşvik etmek, **excite, inspire, motivate**, zıt anl.= discourage

**secretion** = salgı

**digestive juice** = sindirimi kolaylaştıran salgı / sekresyon

Soru 31. **symptom** = semptom, belirti, araz

**viral** = viral (virüslerden kaynaklanan ya da onlarla ilgili)

**bacterial pharyngitis** = (bakterilerin oluşturduğu ya da onlarla ilgili) farenjit, bakteriyel farenjit, (yutak iltihabı)

**gargle** = gargara yapmak

**relieve** = 1) rahatlatmak, ferahlatmak, **alleviate**, **comfort**, zıt anl.= aggravate, intensify; 2) kurtarmak, **rescue**

**throat discomfort** = boğazda (farenjit vs. nedenle oluşan) irritasyon

**mucous membrane** = müköz zar

**inflamm** = enflamasyona yol açmak, (bir tür) iltihaplanmak

**white blood cell count** = akyuvar sayımı

**include** = dahil etmek, katmak, birleştirmek, include, **incorporate**, **consolidate**, zıt anl.= exclude, separate

**sore throat** = farenjit

**pain** = ağrı

**swallow** = yut(kun)mak

Soru 32. **anthropometric survey** = ırklara has özellikleri belirlemek amacıyla, insan vücudunun çeşitli kısımlarını karşılaştırmaya yönelik araştırma

**tend to** = eğiliminde olmak, **be disposed to**, **be likely to**

**overestimate** = fazla tahmin etmek, abartmak, **overrate**, zıt anl.= underestimate

**stature** = boy (vücudun, baştan ayağa kadar olan yüksekliği)

**body image** = beden imgesi (insanın kendi bedeniyle ilgili algı ve değerlendirmeleri içeren imge)

**mental picture** = zihinde canlandırma

**physical appearance** = dış görünüm

**take effort** = çaba gerektirmek

**height** = boy

**underestimate** = küçümsemek, değerinin altında paha biçmek, **undervalue**, zıt anl.= overestimate, exaggerate

**individual** = birey

**perceive** = algılamak, anlamak, kavramak, fark etmek, sezmek, **understand**, **comprehend**, **notice**, **recognise**, zıt anl.= misunderstand

**lifestyle behaviour** = (bir kişinin) yaşam tarzını belirleyen davranış

Soru 33. **anorexia nervosa** = anoreksi nervoza, (çok zayıf olmasına rağmen hastanın kendisini çok şişman görmesine ve yemek yememesine neden olan psikolojik bir rahatsızlık)

**dangerously underweight** = (hayatını) tehlikeye sokacak derecede zayıf

**female** = kadın

**athlete** = atlet

**conflict** = anlaşmazlık, ihtilaf, çatışma, **disagreement**, **fight**, zıt anl.= accord, peace

**dietary objective** = (yapılan / yapılacak) diyetin hedefi / amacı

**bring** = 1) (sorun, para, gelir vs.) getirmek, **cause**, **earn**; 2) (bir kimse)'yi veya (bir şey)'i tanıdık bir ortama) getirmek, sunmak, **introduce**

**anaemia** = anemi (kansızlık)

**impaired immune response** = zayıf bağışıklık reaksiyonu

Soru 34. **psychophysiological** = psikofizyolojik (normal ya da normal olmayan fizyolojik proseslerin zihinsel fonksiyonlar üzerindeki etkisiyle ilgili)

**disorder** = bozukluk, düzensizlik

**physical** = bedensel

**estimate** = tahmin etmek, kestirmek, **guess, reckon**  
**emotional** = duygusal  
**focus on** = (üzerine) odaklanmak, yoğunlaşmak, **concentrate**  
**asthma** = astım  
**hypertension** = hipertansiyon (yüksek tansiyon)  
**refer to** = 1) atıfta / göndermede bulunmak, **direct to, guide**; 2) söz etmek, bahsetmek, **mention, bring up**; 3) başvurmak, **turn to, resort to**  
**specific** = belirli, **distinct, particular**, zıt anl.= general  
**characteristic attitude** = karakteristik davranış, (kişiyeye özgü, tipik) davranış  
**ulcer** = ülser (deri üzerinde gelişerek altındaki dokuları da etkileyen açık yara)  
**colitis** = kolit (kolon iltihabı)  
**rheumatoid arthritis** = romatoid artrit (genellikle el parmakları, el ve ayak bilekleri, ayak, kalça ve omuz eklemlerinde görülen ve şekil bozukluklarına yol açan eklem iltihabı)  
**play a central role** = temel rol oynamak

Soru 35. **haematocrit** = hematokrit (kandaki eritrositlerin yüzde olarak hacmi)  
**iron deficiency** = demir eksikliği  
**characterize** = nitelendirmek, tanımlamak, karakterize etmek, **define, describe**  
**reduced** = azal(tıl)mış  
**red blood cell** = alyuvar  
**inconclusive measure** = inandırıcı / kesin olmayan ölçüm  
**iron status** = kandaki demir düzeyi  
**haemoglobin value** = hemoglobin değeri  
**signal** = (bir olayın) sinyalini vermek, habercisi olmak, **indicate, signify**  
**depleted** = yetersiz, tükenmiş, bitmiş, azalmış, **low**  
**iron store** = (vücuttaki) demir stoğu  
**synthesize** = sentezlemek, çeşitli unsurları birleştirerek bütün haline getirmek, **blend**  
**detect** = ortaya çıkarmak, bulmak, fark etmek, keşfetmek, **discover, identify**  
**deficiency** = eksiklik, yetersizlik, **inadequacy, insufficiency, shortage**; zıt anl.= adequacy, sufficiency

Soru 42. **article** = gazete/dergi makalesi  
**advertise** = reklam vermek, reklamını yapmak  
**supplement** = tamamlayıcı, **complement**  
**strengthen** = güçlendirmek, sağlamlaştırmak, **reinforce, invigorate**, zıt anl.= weaken, undermine  
**ingernail** = tırnak  
**liquid protein** = sıvı protein  
**advocate** = savunmak, desteklemek, **promote**  
**work miracles** = mucizeler/harikalar yaratmak  
**muscle work** = kas çalışması  
**completely** = tamamen, bütünüyle, **entirely**  
**digested** = sindirilmiş, hazmedilmiş  
**protein-rich food** = proteince zengin yiyecek

Soru 43. **short-term memory** = kısa süreli hafıza  
**work space** = çalışma alanı  
**mental computation** = akıldan hesaplama  
**reside** = oturmak, ikamet etmek, **live, dwell**  
**encode** = kodlamak, şifrelemek  
**long-term memory** = uzun süreli hafıza  
**way-station** = ara istasyon  
**free recall** = (psikolojide) serbest hatırlama  
**present** = sunmak, takdim etmek, ortaya koymak, **introduce, demonstrate, manifest**  
**likely to** = olası, muhtemel, **probable, expected**, zıt anl.= unlikely

**limited to** = (birşey ile) kısıtlı / sınırlı olmak, **confined to**  
**relatively** = göreceli olarak, nispeten, **comparatively**  
**simple** = sade, basit, **easy**, zıt anl.= difficult

Soru 44. **overarousal** = aşırı uyarılma (uzun süreli duygusal olarak aşırı uyarılma / heyecanlanma)  
**stressor** = stres etkeni (strese sebep olan etken)  
**contribute to** = katkıda bulunmak, **support, help**  
**coronary heart disease** = koroner kalp rahatsızlığı  
**blood vessel** = kan damarı  
**narrowed** = daral(tıl)mış  
**block** = (bir şey)'i tıkamak, kesmek, kapamak, faaliyetini durdurmak, **close up, shut**, zıt anl.= unblock  
**flow** = akış  
**nutrient** = 1) besleyici madde; 2) yemek, gıda, **food**  
**myocardial infarction (MI)** = miyokard enfarktüsü (kalp kasında besleyici damarın tıkanması nedeniyle bölgesel doku ölümü)  
**leading** = önde gelen, başlıca, **outstanding**, zıt anl.= secondary  
**angina pectoris** = angina pektoriz (fiziksel egzersiz, aşırı sigara, heyecanlanma sonucunda göğüste yaşanan ağrı)  
**radiate** = yayılma, **spread out**  
**chest** = göğüs  
**high-stress** = çok stresli  
**increased risk** = artan risk / tehlike  
**high family demand** = ailevi sorumlulukların getirdiği maddi ve manevi yük  
**adversely affect** = ters / kötü yönde etkilemek  
**cardiovascular health** = kalp ve damar sağlığı  
**physiological response** = fizyolojik tepki  
**experience** = (bir dönemden) geçmek, yaşamak, **go through, undergo** zıt anl.= avoid

Soru 45. **critical** = kritik, ciddi, **significant, vital**, zıt anl.= insignificant  
**maintenance** = sürdürme / koruma / direnme gücü  
**restorative** = şifalı, iyileştirici, **healing, curative**  
**neural tissue** = sinir dokusu  
**at once** = aynı anda, **at a time, at one time**  
**alert** = uyanık, tetikte  
**against** = (bir şey)'e, (biri)'ne karşı (I am against the sale of alcohol to 18-year-olds. = 18 yaşındakilere alkol satışına karşıyım.)  
**be subjected to** = maruz kalmak, **go through, undergo, experience**  
**unconscious state** = bilinçsiz hal  
**vulnerable** = saldırıya / eleştiriye / riske açık / maruz, **susceptible, exposed, at risk**, zıt anl.= protected, secure  
**predator** = yırtıcı hayvan  
**pigeon** = güvercin  
**duck** = ördek  
**domestic** = evcil

Soru 46. **broken spirit** = (örn: yaşama azminin yitilmesi nedeniyle ortaya çıkan) moral çöküntüsü  
**topple** = düşüp yuvarlanmak  
**impair** = bozmak, zayıflatmak, **damage, hurt, weaken**, zıt anl.= enhance, improve  
**tremble** = titremek, **shake**  
**physician** = tıp doktoru, hekimi  
**encourage** = teşvik etmek, özendirmek, cesaret vermek, yüreklendirmek, **promote**, zıt anl.= deter, discourage

**fall to** = (istenmeyen bir işin, bir kişinin) görevi haline gelmesi  
**recent** = en son, en yeni  
**similarly** = keza, bunun gibi, **likewise**  
**assume** = 1) farz etmek, varsaymak, **suppose**; 2) (iş, görev vs.) üstlenmek, **undertake**  
**neurological** = nörolojik (sinir sistemiyle ilgili)  
**dependent on** = (bir şey)'e, (bir kimse)'ye bağımlı olma, **reliant**, zıt anl.= independent, self-reliant  
**cane** = baston  
**wheelchair** = tekerlekli sandalye  
**prescribe** = 1) (ilaç, tedavi vs.) reçete yazmak / vermek; 2) emretmek, kural olarak koymak, **enjoin**, **dictate**

- Soru 47. **be struck** = (bir şeyin güzelliği, ilginçliği vs. karşısında) büyülenmek, şaşırarak  
**that** = (47/B seçeneğindeki result yerine kullanılan zamir)  
**malnutrition** = kötü beslenme, beslenme bozukluğu  
**turn against** = (birisi)'ne, (bir şey)'e cephe almak
- Soru 48. **link to** = (birşeyi, bir şeyle) bağlamak, birleştirmek, bağlantı kurmak, **connect**, zıt anl.= separate, detach  
**restless leg syndrome** = devamlı hareket halindeki bacak sendromu (huzursuzluktan kaynaklanan devamlı hareket etme durumu)  
**suffer from** = (bir hastalığın vs.) sıkıntısını çekmek, (bir şey)'den zarar görmek  
**affected** = etkilenmiş  
**subject** = vaka (bir çalışmada hasta ve kontrol grubunu oluşturan kişilerden her biri)  
**conclusion** = varılan sonuç  
**premature** = vakitsiz, gelişmemiş, **immature**, **undeveloped**, zıt anl.= developed  
**mention** = 1) söz etmek, bahsetmek, **disclose**, **bring up**; 2) başvurmak, **turn to**, **resort to**
- Soru 49. **breathe** = nefes almak  
**get tight** = (göğüs, kalp vs.) sıkışmak  
**allergist** = alerji uzmanı doktor  
**diagnosis** = teşhis, tanı  
**treatment** = tedavi  
**asthma attack** = astım krizi  
**what a relief** = içim rahatladı  
**get something checked out** = muayene ettirmek, kontrol ettirmek
- Soru 50. **bronchoscopy** = bronkoskopi (soluk borusu ve bronşların bir alet vasıtasıyla muayene edilmesi)  
**biopsy** = biyopsi (tanı amacıyla mikroskopik muayene için dokudan küçük bir parça alma)  
**not necessarily** = tam olarak değil, zorunlu değil, mutlaka öyle olması gerekmez  
**airway** = hava yolu (solunum sisteminin akciğere girişini sağlayan kanal şeklindeki kısımları)  
**lung** = akciğer  
**determine** = 1) belirlemek, saptamak, **establish**, **shape**; 2) karar vermek, amaçlamak, **resolve**  
**recur** = (hastalık, öksürük vs. için) nüks etmek, tekrarlamak  
**cough** = öksürük  
**recent** = en son, en yakın  
**what for** = ne için?, ne amaçla?  
**procedure** = prosedür (araştırma, tanı koyma, tedavi etme vb. amaçla uygulanan, belli bir yönetime dayalı işlem)

- Soru 51. **survey** = araştırma, anket  
**indicate** = işaret etmek, göstermek, **point to, denote**  
**majority** = çoğunluk  
**breastfeed** = emzirerek beslemek  
**newborn** = yenidoğan  
**formula-feeding** = hazır gıda yoluyla besleme  
**no doubt about it** = hiç şüphe yok  
**on the other hand** = öte yandan  
**valid** = geçerli, sağlam, yasal, **credible, solid, legitimate**, zıt anl.= invalid, unacceptable  
**attach importance** = (bir şeye) önem vermek, **give importance**  
**society** = toplum  
**coordinate** = bir arada idare etmek, **manage**  
**throughout** = baştan başa, her yerinde, **all over, around**  
**health care** = sağlık bakımı  
**still** = yine de, hala, **even now, nevertheless**
- Soru 52. **deterioration** = kötüleşme, bozulma, **decline, worsening**, zıt anl.= enhancement, improvement  
**continuation** = devam, sürdürme  
**genetically** = genetik olarak  
**achieve** = başarmak, (zorlu bir uğraştan sonra) elde etmek, kazanmak, **accomplish**, zıt anl.= fail, lose, quit  
**maturity** = olgunluk  
**direct** = 1) yönlendirmek, **guide**; 2) talimat vermek, **instruct**  
**progress** = ilerleme, gelişme, **advancement, development**, zıt anl.= regress  
**grave** = mezar  
**remain** = değişmeden kalmak, **stay**  
**dramatically** = dramatik / çarpıcı bir biçimde, **strikingly, sensationally**, zıt anl.= unexcitingly  
**enhance** = artırmak, yükseltmek, çoğaltmak, geliştirmek, **increase, improve**, zıt anl.= decrease, weaken  
**extend** = uza(t)mak, sürmek, **prolong**, zıt anl.= shorten  
**discredit** = gözden düşürmek, güvenini sarsmak, **disapprove, degrade**, zıt anl.= praise, honour  
**conventional wisdom** = genel kanı  
**hold** = (bir) görüş, inanç sahibi olmak, **maintain, entertain**  
**wear out over time** = zamanla / zaman içinde eskimek  
**wane** = azal(t)mak, eksil(t)mek, tükenmek, **diminish, decrease**, zıt anl.= increase  
**evolutionary natural selection** = evrimsel doğal seçim / seleksiyon (doğa koşullarına adapte olamayanların yok olması, adapte olabilenlerin ise hayatta kalması teorisi)  
**the logic goes** = mantıken, mantığa göre  
**reproductive** = üretken, çoğaltan, yeniden oluşturan, **fruitful, fertile**, zıt anl.= infertile
- Soru 53. **inactive** = hareketsiz, durgun, **still, static**  
**overly** = fazla, aşırı derecede, **excessively**  
**anticipate** = (olacakları) sezinlemek, tahmin edip ona göre davranmak, beklemek, ummak, (başkasından) önce davranmak, **foresee, predict**  
**markedly** = belirgin şekilde, açıkca, **noticeably, clearly**  
**hyperactivity** = hiperaktivite (aşırı hareket ve faaliyet gösterme hali)  
**still** = dingin, durgun, hareketsiz, sessiz, **calm, stable, silent**, zıt anl.= active  
**impulsively** = tepkisel, düşüncesizce, **instinctively, emotionally**, zıt anl.= thoughtfully, cautiously

- Soru 54. **link** = bağ, bağlantı  
**over-eating** = aşırı yeme  
**overstimulate** = aşırı uyarmak  
**adrenal system** = böbreküstü bezlerinin oluşturduğu sistem  
**consumption** = tüketim, yeme-içme  
**counter** = karşı gelmek, karşılık vermek, gidermek, **respond, oppose, ward off**  
**response** = yanıt, karşılık, tepki, **reply, reaction**  
**calm** = sükunet, dinginlik  
**immediate effect** = hemen görülen etki
- Soru 55. **citizen** = vatandaş, yurttaş  
**official** = memur  
**interview** = görüşmek / mülakat yapmak  
**consider** = (öyle olduğuna) inanmak, **regard, deem**  
**corruption** = yolsuzluk, bozulma, yozlaşma, rüşvetçilik, **dishonesty**  
**corrupt** = yoz, rüşvetçi, **dishonest**  
**government** = hükümet, devlet  
**enforce** = 1) mecbur etmek, (uymaya) zorlamak, uygulamak, yerine getirmek, **impose, prosecute**; 2) kuvvetlendirmek, takviye etmek, **strengthen**  
**existing** = varolan  
**hold accountable** = sorumlu / mesul tutmak  
**clear** = açık, belirgin, net, **obvious**, zıt anl.= unclear  
**contracting rule** = anlaşma / sözleşme yaparken uyulması gereken kurallar  
**adequate** = yeterli, **enough, sufficient**, zıt anl.= inadequate  
**oversight** = gözetim  
**developing** = gelişmekte olan  
**public** = kamu  
**wait** = bekleyiş  
**gap** = aralık, boşluk, uçurum
- Soru 56. **combat stress** = savaş / muharebe nedeniyle oluşan stres  
**arise** = meydana gelmek, ortaya çıkmak, **appear, emerge, come forth**  
**event** = olay, hadise  
**zone** = bölge, mıntıka  
**require** = (bir şey)'i gerektirmek, zorunlu kılmak, **call for, compel, oblige**  
**alter** = (özüne dokunmadan kısmen) değiştirmek, **change, modify**  
**in response to** = (bir şey)'e cevaben / karşılık vermek amacıyla, **as a reaction to**  
**demand** = durum, (bir durumun) gerektirdikleri, **requirement**  
**place** = yıkmak, omuzlarına yüklemek  
**strain** = gerginlik, stres, **stress, tension**  
**cognitive** = bilme / kavrama / idrak ile ilgili  
**physiological** = fizyolojik (organizmanın işleyişi ile ilgili)  
**emotional** = duygusal  
**challenge** = (insana meydan okuyan türden) zorluk, zor iş  
**expected** = olması beklenen, umulan, **predictable**  
**deployed** = konuşlandırılmış, mevzilendirilmiş  
**personnel** = askeri kuvvetler, personel  
**vast** = çok geniş, engin, çok büyük, **huge, immense**  
**manage** = 1) üstesinden gelmek, yönetmek, idare etmek, **administer, run**; 2) becermek, başarmak, **accomplish, succeed**  
**effectively** = etkin / verimli bir şekilde, **efficiently**, zıt anl.= ineffectively, inefficiently  
**perform** = (mücadele, uğraş vs.) vermek, yapmak, **carry out, function**  
**reasonable** = makul, mantıklı, **fair, sound**, zıt anl.= unreasonable

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

**paper** = araştırma

**praise** = övgü, **appreciation**, zıt anl.= criticism

**announcement** = duyuru, bildiri

**cloning** = klonlama (yapay olarak tek bir hücreden birbirine benzeyen canlı meydana getirme)

**human embryonic stem cell** = insan embriyonu kök hücresi

**fall into disrepute** = gözden düşmek, rağbet görmemek

**rank fake** = yüzde yüz sahte, safi sahtekarlık

**no less promising** = (birşey)'den daha az umut vaat etmeyen, en az o kadar umut vaat eden

**deceit** = aldatma, aldanma, hile, düzen, **deception**, **fraud**, zıt anl.= honesty

**reveal** = göstermek, açığa vurmak, ortaya çıkarmak, **tell**, **show**, **disclose**, zıt anl.= conceal, hide

**investigator** = araştırmacı

**eventually** = sonunda, **at last**, **finally**

**yield** = 1) (sonuç, ürün vs.) vermek, (kar, kazanç) getirmek, **produce**; 2) boyun eğmek, **give in**, **surrender**

**revolutionary** = devrimci, çığır açan, devrim niteliğinde

**medical treatment** = ilaçla tedavi

**derive (from)** = elde etmek, çıkarmak, türemek, **obtain**, **originate**

**suppose** = sanmak, tahmin etmek, varsaymak, **believe**, **presume**, **think**

**undermine** = temelini aşındırmak, yavaş yavaş yok etmek, zayıflatmak, **weaken**, zıt anl.= strengthen, build up

**reputation** = itibar, ad, ün, **credit**, **esteem**

**have more than its share** = (bir şey)'den nasibini fazlasıyla almak

**public relations** = halkla ilişkiler

**longtime** = uzun süreli

**opponent** = karşıt, **antagonist**

**undoubtedly** = şüphesiz / kuşkusuz bir şekilde, **unmistakably**, **convincingly**, zıt anl.= doubtfully, questionably

**conduct** = 1) yürütmek, yönetmek, uygulamak, **administer**, **carry out**, **perform**; 2) iletmek, götürmek, yön vermek, **transmit**, **convey**

**ethically** = etik olarak (ahlak kurallarına uygun olarak)

Soru 57. **false** = hatalı, sahte, güvenilirmez, **wrong**, **unreal**, **fake**, zıt anl.= real, genuine  
**no longer** = artık / daha fazla bir durumun olmaması (I no longer trust him. = Artık ona güvenmiyorum.)

**trust** = güvenmek, inanmak, **believe**, zıt anl.= distrust

**manner** = 1) şekilde, biçimde, **way**; 2) tavır, usul

**exist** = bulunmak, mevcut olmak, **be present**

**previously** = önceden, eskiden, **formerly**, zıt anl.= in future

**falsify** = çarpıtmak, tahrif etmek, **misrepresent**

**gain recognition** = kabul görmek

Soru 58. **conclude** = 1) sonuç çıkarmak, **determine**; 2) bitirmek, sonuçlandırmak, **complete**  
**further** = daha ileriye / daha öteye taşımak, **advance**

Soru 59. **infer from** = (bir şey)'den anlamak / çıkarmak, —den sonuç çıkarmak, **gather**, **deduce**  
**excitement** = heyecan

**much-respected** = çok saygı gören

**to this day** = bugüne dek / bugüne kadar

**finding** = bulgu

**independently** = bağımsız olarak, zıt anl.= dependently

**confirm** = teyit etmek, doğrulamak, **validate**, **affirm**, zıt anl.= deny, disprove

Soru 60. **embarrassed** = mahçup, hicap duyan, **uncomfortable**  
**claim** = 1) iddia, **assertion**; 2) talep, hak talebi, **demand**, **request**, zıt anl.= disclaim  
**deliver** = teslim etmek, vermek, bırakmak, dağıtmak, mesaj iletmek, **transfer**, **hand over**, **distribute**, zıt anl.= keep, retain

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

**visibility** = görünebilme, görme olanağı, görülme  
**homeless** = evsiz, sokaklarda yaşayan  
**arouse** = uyandırmak, **activate**, **stir**, **wake**, zıt anl.= pacify  
**prompt** = harekete geçir(t)mek, teşvik etmek, **bring about**, **encourage**  
**reinstitutionalization** = tekrardan bir kuruma / yapıya dahil etme, tekrar kurumlaştırma  
**issue** = konu, sorun, mesele, **point**, **matter**, **question**  
**readjust** = yeniden uyum sağlamak / alışmak  
**involuntarily** = gönülsüzce, isteksiz olarak, **unwillingly**, **reluctantly**, zıt anl.= willingly  
**commit to** = 1) (hapishane, akıl hastalıkları hastanesi gibi bir yere) kapat(ıl)mak; 2) (bir şey)'e / (bir kişi)'ye bağlanmak  
**cherished** = değer verilen  
**civil right** = vatandaşlık hakkı  
**liberty** = özgürlük  
**essential** = asıl, esas, temel, zaruri, **vital**, **crucial**, **fundamental**, zıt anl.= incidental, peripheral  
**commitment** = 1) (hapishane, akıl hastalıkları hastanesi gibi bir yere) kapat(ıl)ma; 2) vaat, taahhüt, söz, yükümlülük, **pledge**, **obligation**  
**safeguard** = muhafaza etmek, korumak  
**legal** = yasal, hukuki  
**warrant** = izin vermek, garanti etmek, ruhsat vermek, **permit**, **approve**, **guarantee**  
**rare** = nadir, az görülür / bulunur, **uncommon**  
**highly** = çok, büyük oranda, **vastly**, **greatly**  
**publicize** = reklam / propaganda yapmak, **advertise**  
**occasion** = (sık meydana gelmeyen) olay, durum, **event**  
**psychotic episode** = psikoz nöbeti (ruh hastalığı nöbeti)  
**innocent** = masum, suçsuz, zıt anl.= guilty  
**bystander** = sokaktaki olaya durup bakan seyirci  
**generate** = üretmek, yaratmak, **yield**, **render**  
**public safety** = kamu güvenliği  
**predict** = tahmin etmek, öngörmek, **anticipate**, **guess**  
**preventive detention** = gözetim altında tutulma

Soru 61. **against somebody's will** = birinin arzusuna rağmen / arzusu hilafına  
**release** = 1) salıvermek, **discharge**, zıt anl.= detain, imprison; 2) (haber, bildiri vs.) basıp yaymak, **issue**; 3) (film, albüm vs.) piyasaya çıkarmak  
**violent** = yıkıcı, sert, şiddetli, zorlu, **destructive**, **strong**, zıt anl.= mild, passive

Soru 62. **apprehend** = yakalamak, tutuklamak, **capture**, **arrest**, zıt anl.= discharge, release  
**sedate** = (hastayı vs.) ilaçla sakinleştirmek

Soru 63. **hospitalize** = hastaneye yatırmak / kaldırmak

Soru 64. **countryside** = sayfiye, kırsal alan

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

**Alzheimer's disease** = Alzheimer hastalığı (genellikle 40-50 yaşları arasında başlayan, nöron kaybına bağlı atrofi ve beyin karıncıklarında genişleme ile belirgin bunama)

**take shape** = şekil almak  
**literally** = tam anlamıyla, gerçekten, **actually, truly**, zıt anl.= figuratively  
**protein aggregate** = protein yığını / kümesi  
**plaque** = plak ( bir yüzey üzerinde herhangi bir madde birikiminden oluşan ince tabaka ya da birikinti kümesi)  
**make up of** = (bir madde vs.)'den yapmak / oluşmak  
**length** = uzunluk  
**conformation** = şekil, yapı, **shape**  
**beta-amyloid protein** = beta-amiloyid proteini (Alzheimer hastalığının sebebi olarak bilinen nerofibril plak oluşumuna neden olan bir tür protein)  
**threadlike** = ipliğe benzer  
**fibril** = küçük lif, lifçik  
**biologist** = biyolog, biyolojist (biyoloji ile ilgilenen bilim insanı)  
**colleague** = meslektaş  
**construct** = 1) kurmak, yapmak, **form, compose**, 2) inşa etmek, **build**  
**three-dimensional** = üç boyutlu  
**publish** = yayımla(n)mak, bas(ıl)mak  
**lead** = (bir şey)'e yol açmak, neden olmak, **cause**  
**better targeted** = hedefi iyi seçilmiş  
**molecule** = molekül (iki veya daha fazla atomun birleşmesiyle oluşan madde unsuru)  
**engineer** = (bir şey)'in projesini yapmak  
**protein binding partner** = bağlayıcı / taşıyıcı protein partneri (belli bir maddeyi kendisine bağlayıcı niteliğe sahip protein partneri)  
**interfere with** = müdahale etmek, engellemek, **intervene, step in**  
**fibril formation** = fibril (lifçik) oluşumu  
**sticky** = yapışkan  
**lend insight to** = (bir şey)'in içyüzü hakkında fikir verme  
**neurological disorder** = nörolojik hastalık (sinir sistemi ile ilgili hastalık)  
**Parkinson's disease** = Parkinson hastalığı (genellikle ileri yaşlılık döneminde görülen, kaslarda, istemli hareketlerde, el ve bacaklarda, çiğneme, yutma, konuşma ve yürümede bozukluk ve anlamsız yüz ifadesi ile belirgin nörolojik hastalık)  
**variation** = varyasyon, çeşitleme  
**amyloid protein** = amiloid proteini (bir tür mumsu yapıya sahip, yarı saydam, dejenere olmuş ve nişastaya benzer protein)  
**undergo** = 1) (değişiklik, zorluk, işkence vs.) maruz kalmak, **be subjected to** ; 2) (sıkıntı, acı vs.) çekmek, (ameliyat, vs.) geçirmek, **go through**; 3), (tamirat vs.) görmek, **experience**  
**conformational** = yapısal, şekilsel  
**on its way to** = (bir şey) olma yolunda ilerlemek  
**trap** = kapana kısırmak, tuzak kurarak yakalamak, **lock in**  
**intermediate state** = geçiş dönemi

- Soru 65. **curable** = tedavi edilebilir, iyileşebilir  
**undertake** = üstlenmek, bir işe girişmek, taahhüt etmek, **take in charge**
- Soru 66. **represent** = 1) temsil etmek, **act as**; 2) göstermek, betimlemek, nedeni olmak, **depict, display, correspond to**
- Soru 67. **bond with** = birleşmek, bağla(n)mak
- Soru 68. **indicator** = indikatör, belirti, gösterge

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

**bat** = yarasa  
**creature** = yaratık  
**hold** = öyle kabul etmek, **regard**

**in fear** = korkuyla  
**justification** = gerekçe  
**vector** = vektör, hastalık taşıyıcı  
**rabies** = rabi (kuduz hastalığı)  
**emerging** = zuhur eden, ortaya çıkan  
**virologist** = virologist (viroloji alanında çalışan uzman)  
**chronic infection** = kronik enfeksiyon  
**carrier** = taşıyıcı, **porter**  
**civet** = misk kedi türünün genel adı  
**menagerie** = küçük hayvanat bahçesi  
**caged** = kafeslenmiş, kafese konulmuş  
**near one another** = birbirlerinin yanında  
**live-animal market** = canlı hayvan pazarı  
**hypothesize** = öne sürmek, varsaymak, **put forward, posit**  
**harbour** = beslemek, barındırmak  
**faecal** = gayta, gaytayla ilgili  
**swab** = (boğazdan vs.) muayene için (salgı vs.) almada kullanılan çubuk ya da tel ucuna sarılı küçük pamuk topağı  
**horseshoe bat** = nal burunlu yarası  
**possess** = sahip olmak, **have, own**  
**coronavirus** = koronavirüs (üst solunum yollarında akut enfeksiyona sebep olan bir tür virüs)  
**far greater** = çok daha fazla / büyük

Soru 69. **well-developed** = iyi gelişmiş  
**immune system** = bağışıklık sistemi  
**host** = 1) (mikrop vs.) taşıyıcı; 2) ev sahibi

Soru 70. **controversy** = tartışma, çekişme, anlaşmazlık, uyuşmazlık, **dispute**  
**flu specialist** = özellikle grip üzerinde çalışan uzman  
**spark** = tetiklemek, kıskırtmak, ateşlemek, **trigger, provoke**  
**reform** = ıslah etmek, düzeltmek, **improve**

Soru 71. **nocturnal** = nökturnal (gece yaşayan)

Soru 72. **anyway** = yine de, **anyhow**

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

**failing** = kusur, zaaf, çöküş, gerileme, **weakness, flaw**  
**succeed** = başarmak, becermek, **accomplish, manage**  
**brain regions** = beynin bölümleri  
**task** = iş, görev, ödev, **job, duty, work**  
**functional magnetic resonance imaging** = fonksiyonel manyetik rezonans görüntüleme (fonksiyonel MRI)  
**senior** = yaşça büyük, kıdemli  
**tackle** = (bir sorunu) ele almak, çözmeye çalışmak, **deal with, work on**, zıt anl.= avoid  
**tough** = zorlu, sıkı, zahmetli, **hard, laborious**  
**frontal** = frontal (organın ön kısmı veya ön yüzü ile ilgili)  
**turn off** = (lambayı, ocağı, elektriği vs.) kapatmak, kesmek  
**elder** = (abla, kardeş, insan vs.) daha yaşlı, daha büyük  
**rise to the challenge** = zorluklara göğüs germe

Soru 73. **cope with** = başa çıkmak, başetmek, **deal with, tackle**  
**wide range of tasks** = çok çeşitli görevler  
**varied** = değişiklik gösteren, çeşitli  
**delay** = gecik(tir)mek, **slow down**

- Soru 74. **principal** = en önemli, başlıca, **main**  
**carry out** = yapmak, yerine getirmek, uygulamak, **accomplish, fulfil, implement, perform**  
**deal with** = başa çıkmak, başetmek, **cope with, tackle**  
**formulate** = düzenlemek, **prepare**  
**failure** = yetersizlik, yetmezlik
- Soru 75. **encourage** = teşvik etmek, özendirmek, cesaret vermek, yüreklendirmek, **promote**, zıt anl.= deter, discourage  
**collaborate with** = işbirliği yapmak, beraber çalışmak, **cooperate with**
- Soru 76. **unlike** = (bir şey)'den farklı olarak  
**avoid** = kaçınmak, sakınmak, —den kurtulmak, **escape, stay away**, zıt anl.= contact, face, confront

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

- significantly** = epeyce, oldukça, **considerably, substantially**  
**clinical trial** = klinik deneme / çalışma  
**free** = kurtarmak, rahatlatmak **liberate**  
**resist** = direnmek, karşı koymak, **oppose, withstand, confront**, zıt anl.= surrender, yield to  
**talk therapy** = konuşma terapisi  
**electroconvulsive (shock) treatment** = elektro şok tedavisi  
**co-author** = (kitabın / yayının vs.) yazarlarından her biri  
**caution** = uyarmak, ikaz etmek, **warn**  
**provisional** = geçici, **temporary**, zıt anl.= permanent  
**yet** = yine de, buna rağmen, **however**  
**dramatic** = etkileyici, çarpıcı, **remarkable**  
**lasting** = kalıcı, **permanent**, zıt anl.= temporary  
**neurosurgeon** = nöroşirurji (beyin) cerrahı  
**implant** = implante etmek, tedavi için vücut içine bir madde vs. yerleştirmek, **insert, embed** (implant an artificial tooth in the gum)  
**battery-powered** = pille çalışan  
**pacemakerlike device** = kalp atışını ayarlayan cihaza benzer aygıt  
**underneath** = (deri vs.) altına / altında  
**clavicle** = köprücük kemiği  
**run** = (ilacı damarlara vs.) zerk etmek  
**flexible** = esnek  
**hair-thin electrode** = saç teli inceliğinde elektrot  
**subgenual cingulate** = girus singuli (beyinde korteksin bir parçası olup algılama, dikkat entegrasyonu ve ağrı duyusu gibi bazı kompleks fonksiyonlardan sorumlu limbik yapılar) (Kaynak: Doç. Dr. Zuhâl YAPICI, Çocuk Nöroloğu)  
**well-buried** = iyi gizlenmiş  
**cortical area** = kortikal bölge / beyinde myeline olmamış nöronların (gri maddenin) bulunduğu bölge  
**sad** = üzgün, **depressing**, zıt anl.= cheerful  
**deliver** = vermek, göndermek, **transmit, send**  
**pulse** = (elektrik vs. ile) şok (verme işi)  
**switch** = şalter  
**circuit** = elektrik devresi  
**regular** = düzenli, **consistent**  
**moderate** = hafifletmek, yumuşatmak, **curb, soften**  
**impulse** = tepki  
**score** = puan  
**Hamilton Depression Rating Scale** = Hamilton Depresyon Ölçeği (hekimlerin, hastalardaki depresyonun şiddetini ölçmek için kullanabilecekleri 21 soruluk bir test)

**soul-deadening** = ağır depresyona neden olan

- Soru 77. **conclusively** = ikna edici / inandırıcı bir şekilde, **convincingly**  
**establish** = 1) saptamak, tespit etmek, **show, prove**; 2) kurmak, tesis etmek, oturtmak,  
**form, found, constitute**  
**demonstrate** = kanıtlamak, göstermek, **illustrate, depict**  
**rearrange** = yeniden düzenlemek, **reorganize**  
**breakthrough** = çığır açan şey, **innovation**
- Soru 78. **complicated** = karmaşık, **complex**, zıt anl.= simple, straightforward
- Soru 79. **negligible** = önemsiz, yok denecek kadar az, ihmal edilebilir, **insignificant, minor**, zıt  
anl.= considerable, significant  
**hopeless case** = umutsuz vaka
- Soru 80. **experimental** = deneye dayanan  
**further test** = daha fazla denemek, üzerinde daha fazla deneme yapmak  
**secret** = sır, gizem, esrar  
**minimal** = asgari, en az, **least**  
**attention** = dikkat, ilgi  
**decade** = on yıl