

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 11 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 - 11
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 lactose intolerance varies widely among ethnic groups, indicating that the trait is genetically determined.

- A) conversion B) prevalence
C) recession D) notice
E) supply

2. Some evidence suggests that weight training can raise HDL if undertaken regularly, but frequent and sustained aerobic activity may be more ---- in lowering LDL and raising HDL.

- A) tentative B) irrelevant
C) factual D) effective
E) protective

3. The army psychologists ---- initiated treatment, and so he soon regained his confidence as a soldier.

- A) promptly B) vaguely
C) obviously D) reluctantly
E) imminently

4. Red blood cells contain haemoglobin, which enables them to carry oxygen from the lungs and ---- it to all parts of the body.

- A) contribute B) organize
C) deliver D) transform
E) guide

5. When someone chokes on food, it is because the food has slipped into the air passage and ---- breathing.

- A) given in B) kept on
C) set out D) switched off
E) cut off

6. The vitamin portion of a coenzyme allows a chemical reaction to ---- , while the remaining portion of the coenzyme binds to the enzyme.

- A) put on B) get off
C) catch up D) take place
E) settle down

7. In a study carried out over a period of six months, researchers ---- that smoking ---- far more heart attacks than haemochromatosis.

- A) have found / had caused
- B) had found / has caused
- C) found / caused
- D) find / could have caused
- E) would have found / causes

8. Alcohol ---- every organ of the body, but the most dramatic evidence of its disruptive behaviour ---- in the liver.

- A) affected / has appeared
- B) affects / appears
- C) is affecting / appeared
- D) had affected / would appear
- E) has affected / had appeared

9. Although constipation usually ---- lifestyle habits, in some cases it may be a side effect of medication or may reflect a medical problem such as tumours that ---- the passage of waste.

- A) had reflected / obstruct
- B) has reflected / obstructed
- C) reflected / had obstructed
- D) will reflect / have obstructed
- E) reflects / are obstructing

10. Indeed, some studies ---- that taking the glycemic effect into account in meal planning ---- a practical way to improve glucose control.

- A) have shown / is
- B) show / was
- C) had shown / had been
- D) showed / will be
- E) could show / has been

11. Of every 10,000 children born in the US, almost 7 ---- from health problems because their mothers ---- alcohol during pregnancy.

- A) suffered / have consumed
- B) were suffering / consume
- C) had suffered / were consuming
- D) will have suffered / will consume
- E) suffer / consumed

12. People who wish to improve their athletic performance need to be aware that it can be achieved ---- physical conditioning combined ---- high-energy food intakes.

- A) by / with
- B) with / for
- C) in / by
- D) through / to
- E) of / into

13. Almost 2 million people die ---- tuberculosis (TB) each year, mostly in developing countries lacking access ---- fast, accurate testing technology.

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

14. ---- the body has manufactured antibodies against a particular antigen (such as the measles virus), it remembers how to make them the next time it is attacked by the same antigen.

- A) Until B) Once
C) Unless D) Even though
E) Whereas

15. Some researchers believe schizophrenia is a single disorder, ---- others believe it is a syndrome based on numerous underlying diseases.

- A) if B) since
C) even so D) while
E) unless

16. Anyone who wonders ---- the newborn baby senses touch or experiences pain should watch the baby's reaction to a heel prick for a blood sample.

- A) whereby B) whether
C) until D) in case
E) what

17. Water, indispensable and abundant, provides the environment ---- nearly all the body's internal activities are conducted.

- A) in which B) whose
C) wherever D) by what
E) however

18. Certain plants can help some conditions more effectively than medical drugs, and with significantly ---- side-effects.

- A) little B) more
C) much D) fewer
E) any

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

Older people suffer more broken bones than younger people because the mass and strength of bones decrease with age. There is no single reason why this occurs, or why some individuals and populations are more (19) ---- than others. Like other complex traits, age-related changes in bones result (20) ---- interactions between environmental and genetic factors. Scientists have linked changes in bone strength to (21) ---- in physical activity, the levels of dietary calcium and vitamin D, and alcohol and tobacco use. However, among (22) ---- , physical activity is the variable (23) ---- likely to account for the geographic heterogeneity in the incidence of fractures.

19.

- A) considerate B) equal
C) sensible D) negligible
E) vulnerable

20.

- A) to B) of
C) from D) over
E) at

21.

- A) circulations B) settlements
C) variations D) tendencies
E) similarities

22.

- A) these B) that
C) which D) whom
E) this

23.

- A) how B) as
C) such D) so
E) most

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

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

24. Although AIDS still has no cure, ---- .

- A) the devastating effects of HIV infection seemed unstoppable
B) remarkable progress has been made in understanding and treating HIV infection
C) a specific dietary strategy for the treatment of the disease has not been devised
D) the severity of wasting may determine the duration of survival
E) the causes of malnutrition and wasting in HIV infection are related to the disease itself

25. If a child has the potential for cardiovascular disease, ---- .

- A) this article focuses on efforts to prevent childhood obesity and cardiovascular disease
B) most people consider cardiovascular disease to be an adult disease
C) obesity in children affects these changes
D) poor health choices, such as poor diet, will cause the disease itself to develop
E) questions arose about the extent to which genetics is involved in the risk of cardiovascular disease

26. By comparing urinary creatinine excretion to standards for sex and height, ---- if muscle mass is adequate or depleted.

- A) it is concluded
B) it has been understood
C) one can determine
D) the physician can assume
E) we are convinced

27. Just as the human mind allows a person to develop a concept of intellectual self, ---- .

- A) each cell in a person's body has molecules on its surface that are unique to that specific person
- B) the function of the immune system is to defend the body against invaders
- C) virtually any organ can be attacked by the immune system, including the kidneys, lungs, heart and brain
- D) the immune system provides a concept of biological self
- E) the immune system is composed of cells and soluble substances

28. Once people have been diagnosed with cancer, ---- .

- A) therapists could have used relaxation methods to assist them in coping with some of the negative aspects of cancer treatments
- B) they can affect their survival time by adapting a "fighting spirit", having strong emotional and social support or attending group counselling sessions
- C) attempts by their partners to protect them from the reality of their illness were not helpful
- D) at least half of those treated with chemotherapy had experienced nausea, fatigue, depression, sleep problems and loss of appetite
- E) family history and ethnic background are factors in many types of cancer

29. Because the visual system is not well-developed at birth, ---- .

- A) newborn babies' ability to change focus is limited and they are very nearsighted
- B) a nearsighted adult with 20/30 vision will be able to see at 20 feet
- C) newborn infants can distinguish the sound of the human voice from other sounds
- D) developmental psychologists would have designed some ingenious procedures to study the mental capacities of young infants
- E) parents noticed with delight that the baby had begun to make eye contact

30. Imitation is a very important means ---- .

- A) that the mirror neuron system serves as a bridge in this process
- B) though Iacoboni and his group used functional magnetic resonance imaging to observe the brains of human subjects
- C) in which both activities triggered the inferior frontal gyrus of the brain
- D) from which scientists can derive evidence about gene function
- E) by which we learn and transmit skills, language and culture

31. Most researchers find the new method of generating human embryonic stem cells promising, ---- .

- A) even if they held the possibility of regenerating body parts
- B) as it might lead to new and possibly better stem cell lines
- C) so that stem cells can become any other kind of cell
- D) if this had led to healthier children
- E) since this procedure was introduced more than a decade ago

32. ---- , analysts had to rely on a more primitive urine screen for this purpose.

- A) Unless drugs opened the way to a better system
- B) Although an athlete could beat the test by ingesting artificial testosterone throughout the testing period
- C) If later screens for testosterone levels matched the preliminary results
- D) Only if the body were able to make testosterone from an artificial compound
- E) Before the carbon isotope ratio (CIR) urine test became standard protocol for testing athletes for doping

33. The vast majority of smoking-related cancer deaths are from lung cancer ---- .

- A) although smoking may also be responsible for deaths from cancers of the lip, pharynx, pancreas, trachea and kidney
- B) because the rate of smoking in the US has slowly declined since the mid-1960s, especially among men
- C) but weight gain would have been quite modest for most people who had stopped smoking
- D) if group counselling had been successful in helping people to quit smoking
- E) even if many nonsmokers find the smoke of others to be a nuisance and even irritating to their eyes and nose

34. A person with leukemia has an unusually high number of leukocytes, ---- .

- A) since it is usually fatal unless treated
- B) although cancerous cells grow uncontrollably
- C) most of which do not function normally
- D) that is, cancer of the white blood cells
- E) whereas, in some cases, they do not respond to the standard treatments

35. Hypnosis was first used as a surgical anaesthetic in India in 1845, ---- .

- A) if doctors had used hypnosis for patients who are allergic to anaesthetics
- B) since hypnotised patients will recover more quickly, with less pain and with fewer side effects
- C) although hypnosis as an alternative to sedation is making a comeback in the operating room
- D) but it was quickly abandoned with the introduction of ether the following year
- E) even if studies using advanced scanning technology have shed new light on how hypnosis works to block pain

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. Although many forms of therapy have been tried, none has been able to prevent the disease from progressing.

- A) Pek çok tedavi biçimi denenmiş olmasına rağmen, hiçbiri hastalığın ilerlemesini engelleyememiştir.
- B) Uygulanan tedavi yöntemlerinden hiçbiri hastalığın ağırlaşmasını engelleyemedi.
- C) Pek çok tedavi yöntemi var, ancak hiçbiri hastalığın ilerlemesini tam olarak durduramıyor.
- D) Farklı bir tedavi yöntemi bulunsa da hastalığın yayılması hiçbir zaman engellenemez.
- E) Hastalığın ilerlemesini durdurmak için bazı tedavi biçimleri denenmesine rağmen başarılı olunamadı.

37. People who do not consume milk products or other calcium-rich foods that provide even half of the recommended calcium amount may benefit from calcium supplements.

- A) Süt ürünleri ya da kalsiyum yönünden zengin diğer besinleri tüketmeyenler önerilen kalsiyum miktarının ancak yarısını alabildiklerinden kalsiyum desteğinden yararlanabilirler.
- B) Tavsiye edilen kalsiyum miktarının yarısını bile karşılayacak miktarda süt ürünleri ya da kalsiyum bakımından zengin diğer besinleri tüketmeyen insanlar kalsiyum desteğinden yararlanabilirler.
- C) Tavsiye edilen kalsiyum miktarının yarısını karşılayacak kadar kalsiyum desteğinden yararlanan insanlar süt ürünleri ve kalsiyum yönünden zengin diğer besinleri tüketmeyebilirler.
- D) Önerilen kalsiyum miktarının yarısını karşılasa da kalsiyum desteğinden yararlanan insanlar süt ürünleri ve kalsiyum bakımından zengin diğer besinleri de tüketmelidirler.
- E) Kalsiyum desteğinden yararlanan insanlar, tavsiye edilen kalsiyum miktarının ancak yarısını karşılayabilecek miktarda süt ürünleri ya da kalsiyum bakımından zengin diğer besinleri tüketenlerdir.

38. If a person has a family history of a certain disease, it is a powerful indicator of his/her tendency to contract that disease.

- A) Bir hastalığın aile içindeki öyküsü, kişinin bu hastalığa yakalanma eğilimini ortaya koyan en güçlü belirtidir.
- B) Bir ailedeki bireylerin hastalık öyküleri, o ailedeki bireylerin hastalığa yakalanma eğilimini ortaya koyar.
- C) Kişinin belirli bir hastalığa yakalanma eğilimi, en doğru biçimde, ailesinin hastalık öyküsünden belirlenebilir.
- D) Kişinin belirli bir hastalığa yakalanma eğiliminin en güçlü belirtisi, o hastalığın aile öyküsüdür.
- E) Kişinin belirli bir hastalıkla ilgili aile öyküsü varsa bu, onun o hastalığa yakalanma eğiliminin güçlü bir göstergesidir.

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. Yıllarca, gelişmiş pek çok ülkede başlıca ölüm nedeni, genellikle kardiyovasküler hastalıklar olarak bilinen kalp ve damar hastalıkları olmuştur.

- A) Over the years, it has generally been known that among the major causes of death in most developed countries is cardiovascular disease, which refers to diseases of the heart and blood vessels.
- B) Generally, diseases of the heart and blood vessels, which for many years were known as cardiovascular disease, have been among the main causes of death in various developed countries.
- C) Cardiovascular disease, which as a whole includes the major diseases of the heart and blood vessels, has over the years been the usual cause of death in a number of developed countries.
- D) For years, the major cause of death in many developed countries has been diseases of the heart and blood vessels, generally known as cardiovascular disease.
- E) Numerous diseases of the heart and blood vessels, which are as a whole called cardiovascular disease, have for years been the most common cause of death in developed countries.

40. Yiyeceklerdeki iyot miktarı değişkendir ve genellikle, bitkilerin yetiştiği veya hayvanların üzerinde otlatıldığı topraktaki miktarı yansıtır.

- A) The amount of iodine contained in foods varies significantly and depends on the amount in the soil, needed for the growth of plants or the grazing of animals.
- B) Foods contain various amounts of iodine, and these are usually related to the amount in the soil used for plant cultivation and animal grazing.
- C) The amount of iodine in foods is variable and generally reflects the amount in the soil in which plants are grown or on which animals graze.
- D) The soil in which plants are grown or on which animals graze usually contains the same amount of iodine as found in various foods.
- E) The amount of iodine which is contained in the soil used for the cultivation of plants or the grazing of animals is, on the whole, reflected by the amount of iodine in foods.

41. Mikroskop altında incelenmek üzere iğne ile alınmış karaciğer dokusu örneği içeren karaciğer biyopsisi, vakaların yalnızca % 75'i kadarında tanıyı doğrular.

- A) A liver biopsy, which is carried out by the removal with a needle of a sample of liver tissue for microscopic examination, is indispensable for a reliable diagnosis in 75% of cases.
- B) About 75% of cases can be definitively diagnosed through a liver biopsy, which involves the removal by needle of a sample of liver tissue for examination under a microscope.
- C) The diagnosis of about 75% of cases can be confirmed through a liver biopsy, which is performed with the removal of a sample of liver tissue for microscopic examination.
- D) A liver biopsy, in which a sample of liver tissue is removed by needle for examination under a microscope, confirms the diagnosis in only about 75% of cases.
- E) In about 75% of cases, the diagnosis is confirmed by means of a liver biopsy, which is performed by removing with a needle a sample of liver tissue for examination.

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

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

42. Alcohol is rich in energy (7 kcalories per gram), but, as in pure sugar or fat, the kcalories are empty of nutrients. ---- . This means that the more alcohol people drink, the less likely it is that they will eat enough food to obtain adequate nutrients.

- A) Thus, the more kcalories provided by alcohol, the less nutritious food is normally eaten
- B) Alcohol in heavy doses is not efficiently metabolised, generating more heat than fat
- C) Most dramatic, however, is alcohol's effect on the B vitamin folate
- D) The combination of poor folate status and alcohol consumption has, as a result, been implicated in promoting colorectal cancer
- E) Generally, moderate drinkers consume alcohol as added energy - on top of their normal food intake

43. The pharmaceutical industry is particularly interested in new substances that could mask unpleasant flavours. ---- . And chronically ill people, such as AIDS patients, who have to force down many unpleasant tablets daily, would greatly appreciate more agreeable formulations.

- A) Such a quality might prove undesirable for sweets or soda
- B) The idea of a bitter-blocker has still to be tested
- C) Flavour-optimised drugs would be especially valuable for treating children, who often refuse to swallow nasty-tasting syrups
- D) Nutritionists want to know how much these choices could affect the health of individuals
- E) Widespread use could possibly undermine a natural protective function

44. The main diagnostic signs of autism are social isolation, lack of eye contact, poor language capacity and absence of empathy. ---- . Many people with autism, for instance, have trouble understanding metaphors; they also have difficulty mimicking other people's actions.

- A) It would be premature to conclude that damage to the cerebellum is the sole cause of the disorder
- B) Other, less well-known symptoms, however, are also commonly evident
- C) Some researchers posit that the main abnormality in autism is a deficit in the ability to construct "a theory of other minds"
- D) Certain brain cells are often referred to as motor-command neurons
- E) Still, children with autism do have characteristic abnormalities in the cerebellum

45. A pregnant woman should participate in "low-impact" activities and avoid sports in which she might fall or be hit by other people or objects. ---- . Swimming is also ideal because it allows the body to remain cool and move freely with the water's support.

- A) It also maintains the habits that help a woman lose excess weight and get back into shape after birth
- B) In general, the more weight a woman gains beyond what she needs for pregnancy, the more she will retain
- C) Women who begin their pregnancy at a healthy weight need to gain about 30 pounds, which covers the growth and development of the placenta, uterus, blood, breasts and infant
- D) Several of these guidelines have been aimed at preventing dehydration
- E) For example, a daily walk is always beneficial

46. The liver has primary responsibility for detoxifying alcohol. ---- . Cancer is more likely to occur in cirrhotic livers than in healthy ones, but alcohol abusers are likely to die of a variety of causes before liver cancer develops.

- A) An excessive intake of alcohol often leads to cirrhosis of the liver, a degenerative disease that limits the organ's effectiveness
- B) This evidence indicates that high levels of alcohol consumption are related to various kinds of cancer
- C) For cancers of all sites, alcohol is not as strong a risk factor as either smoking or an imprudent diet
- D) Recent research has found a synergistic effect between alcohol and tobacco
- E) Pancreatic cancer has a special affinity to alcohol consumption

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

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

47. Margaret : Have you read this article about the 1987 nuclear contamination incident in Goiania, Brazil?

Henry : ----

Margaret: Well, apparently some people found an abandoned radiation-therapy machine and opened it up. Many people were contaminated and 4 eventually died.

Henry : That's terrible! The machine should have been disposed of safely.

- A) Why did you read the article?
- B) Not yet. Is it worth reading?
- C) Yes, it's terrible, isn't it?
- D) What do you think about it?
- E) No, what happened?

48. Bill : I read today about a new type of stent used to widen a patient's artery.

Jen : ----

Bill : It releases a drug into the artery over several weeks which prevents excess build-up of fibrous tissue, reducing the further narrowing of the artery.

Jen : That sounds like a promising development.

- A) I think many doctors are too quick to insert stents. They should first try medication to reduce clogging in the patient's arteries.
- B) How does it differ from other stents?
- C) Doctors say that coronary stents have revolutionized patient care.
- D) Patients with clogged coronary arteries always used to undergo bypass surgery.
- E) Have you ever recommended this procedure?

49. Tracy : Here's an article about a drug trial that went badly wrong. After testing a drug on monkeys and obtaining the desired result, researchers went ahead and did a trial on six human volunteers. Now they're all in intensive care, and one of them is in a coma!

June : ----

Tracy : I think it's because the humans' cells reacted differently with the drug than the monkeys' cells.

- A) The researchers should release the clinical data so that other researchers can benefit from their mistake.
- B) Researchers should be more careful when testing new drugs on humans.
- C) What do you think will happen to him?
- D) I wonder why the drug didn't work in the volunteers in the same way it had worked in the monkeys?
- E) Researchers hoped that the drug would be capable of activating immune cells other antibody-drugs could not activate.

50. Fran : ----
- Jim : Why are these studies so important?
- Fran : Well, scientists are comparing monozygotic (identical) twins with dizygotic (fraternal) twins to see if their traits or behaviour are influenced more by their genes or their environment.
- A) According to a recent study, fraternal twins are no more similar than any two biological siblings.
- B) In the study, it has been suggested that the IQ scores of two identical twins are usually more closely related than those of two fraternal twins.
- C) There are lots of studies recently being carried out on twins.
- D) One can conclude from this study that fraternal twins share an environment as similar as that of identical twins.
- E) That particular study concentrated on identical twins.
51. Art : Did you know that as many as 235,000 hospital patients in the US die unnecessarily each year?
- Ed : ----
- Art : About 45 per cent of the deaths are due to medical errors, and the rest are because of adverse reactions to medication.
- A) When are you going to begin your residency?
- B) I don't believe it. Where did you read that?
- C) That must result in a lot of malpractice lawsuits.
- D) I think there must be some sort of mistake in that article.
- E) That's a staggering number! What causes them?

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) According to a recent study, depressed white girls are more likely to grow out of their problems than black girls are. (II) White teens become less depressed as they approach early adulthood. (III) Factors such as social class and parental separation should not be overlooked. (IV) The depression rate among blacks, however, remains steady. (V) This appears to be largely the result of poorer health care and lack of insurance.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
53. (I) According to recent data, doctors sometimes misdiagnose migraines as "sinus headaches". (II) Migraines are an inherited form of recurring headaches. (III) This confusion in diagnosis occurs because neurons in the brain stem can activate the sinuses during a migraine, causing them to secrete a clear fluid. (IV) Yet this discharge differs from the cloudy fluid produced by a sinus infection. (V) Therefore, it is advisable for doctors to consider migraines more seriously and to look for clear nasal secretions as symptoms.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
54. (I) Most people believe that some drugs are acceptable and even desirable because of the medical benefits they confer. (II) But all psychoactive drugs - drugs that cross the blood-brain barrier and alter mental functioning - are potentially harmful to health. (III) Even drugs that are not psychoactive have the potential for unpleasant side effects. (IV) For a time, cocaine was used as an anaesthetic for surgery, especially eye surgery. (V) For example, antihistamines may cause confusion, dizziness, dry mouth and blurred vision.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

55. (I) Antibiotics are drugs that disable or kill infectious microorganisms. (II) However, for nearly every antibiotic that has been developed, a resistant strain of bacterium has appeared within a few decades. (III) Penicillin, for example, was originally isolated from a mould and has been widely prescribed since the 1940s. (IV) A revolution in human health rapidly followed its introduction, rendering many previously fatal diseases easily curable (such as strep throat and surgical infectious). (V) During the 1950s, some doctors even predicted the end of human infectious diseases altogether.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

56. (I) Of all the things we feel, none captures our attention like pain. (II) We may sometimes be unconcerned about other experiences but it is hard to ignore the experience of pain. (III) Yet for all the discomfort it causes, we would be at risk if we had no sense of pain. (IV) For instance, it would be difficult for children to learn not to touch a hot stove, or to stop chewing their tongues. (V) These receptors are neurons with specialized free nerve endings.
- 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.

The most common cause of cyanide poisoning is smoke inhalation. A source to the public is acetonitrile in the form of artificial fingernail remover. Cyanide poisoning produces cellular hypoxia by binding with the ferric iron of mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase, disrupting the electron transport chain and the ability of cells to use oxygen. Patients who inhale cyanide may rapidly develop coma, shock, seizures, lactic acidosis, and respiratory and cardiac arrest. Mild exposures following smoke inhalation are now being described. Diagnosis may be difficult in these patients, and emergency administration of an antidote may be lifesaving. Patients with smoke inhalation who show evidence of lactic acidosis should be suspected of cyanide poisoning. The body has a natural enzyme, called "rhodanese", which can complex cyanide and sulfur to form mildly toxic thiocyanate. Intravenous administration of sodium thiosulphate provides the sulfur necessary to produce thiocyanate and is relatively safe. Sodium nitrite may also be administered, but its use is reserved for the most critical cases only, because it causes hypertension and methemoglobinemia.

57. It is pointed out in the passage that cyanide poisoning ---- .

- A) results solely from the use of some cosmetics such as artificial fingernail remover
- B) can be diagnosed very easily, but its treatment takes a long time
- C) has the potential to quickly lead to some very serious complications
- D) has no effect whatsoever on cells and their functions
- E) is rarely related to smoke inhalation

58. According to the passage, in very severe cases of cyanide poisoning, ---- .

- A) administration of sodium nitrite may be recommended
- B) hypertension and methemoglobinemia cannot be avoided
- C) various kinds of antidotes can be administered but few are reliable
- D) patients should be put under constant observation to control lactic acidosis
- E) the use of sodium thiosulphate should be completely ruled out

59. It is suggested in the passage that lactic acidosis in patients suffering from smoke inhalation ---- .

- A) is the most common cause of cyanide poisoning
- B) can be eliminated through the enzyme called "rhodanese"
- C) can cause the formation of toxic thiocyanate in the body
- D) is one of the indicators of cyanide poisoning
- E) should not be taken as evidence of cyanide poisoning

60. It is clearly emphasised in the passage that several important bodily functions ---- .

- A) are severely impaired as a result of cyanide poisoning
- B) can be weakened through intravenous administration of sodium thiosulphate
- C) can be undermined by rhodanese unless an antidote is administered
- D) depend, to a large extent, on the presence of thiocyanate in the blood
- E) are not affected by cellular hypoxia or the disruption of the electron transport chain

61. - 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

When doctors suspect meningitis, they must quickly determine whether it is from a bacterial, viral, fungal, or other type of infection or from irritation caused by something other than an infection (for example, a chemical). The possible causes are many, and the treatment differs for each. The test usually used to diagnose meningitis and determine its cause is the spinal tap, or lumbar puncture. A thin needle is inserted between two bones in the lower spinal column to withdraw a sample of cerebrospinal fluid from an area just below the spinal cord. The doctor then examines the fluid for bacteria under a microscope and sends a sample of it to the laboratory to be cultured and identified. The bacteria can be tested for susceptibility to treatment with different antibiotics. The sugar level, an increase in protein, and the number and type of white blood cells in the fluid also help determine the type of infection.

61. It is mentioned in the passage that the fluid obtained from a lumbar puncture ---- .

- A) always contains elevated levels of protein and white blood cells
- B) is different from that obtained during a spinal tap
- C) is examined carefully to help understand the cause of the meningitis
- D) is not helpful in deciding on methods of treatment for meningitis
- E) is not a common diagnostic test for meningitis

62. It is clear from the passage that, for testing purposes, a small amount of cerebrospinal fluid ---- .

- A) can be removed from low down in the spinal column
- B) is not enough for an accurate diagnosis of meningitis
- C) can be extracted once meningitis has been diagnosed
- D) should be taken but this will have no influence on the choice of antibiotic to be used
- E) should be examined only if an increase in the protein levels is suspected

63. It is pointed out in the passage that, since the causes of meningitis are varied, ---- .

- A) any kind of antibiotic may be used to treat any case of meningitis
- B) the treatments must also vary
- C) it is virtually impossible to track down the cause in any one instance
- D) irritation caused by a chemical is the most likely
- E) the type of white blood cell determines the choice of antibiotic

64. We see from the passage that meningitis may be caused by ---- .

- A) different antibiotics
- B) cerebrospinal fluid
- C) a spinal tap
- D) the blood-sugar level
- E) an infection or an irritation

65. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In dialysis with an artificial kidney, the rate of movement of solute across the dialysing membrane depends on four variables: the concentration gradient of the solute between the blood and the dialysing fluid, the permeability of the membrane to the solute, the surface area of the membrane, and the length of time that the blood and fluid remain in contact with the membrane. Thus, the maximum rate of solute transfer occurs initially when the concentration gradient is greatest (when dialysis is begun) and slows down as the concentration gradient is dissipated. In a flowing system such as haemodialysis, in which blood and dialysate fluid flow through an artificial kidney, the dissipation of the concentration gradient can be reduced, and diffusion of solute across the membrane can be optimised by increasing the flow rate of either or both the blood and dialysing fluid.

65. According to the passage, solute transfer in dialysis is faster ---- .

- A) than the natural kidney function
- B) when the concentration gradient between the blood and dialysing fluid is dissipated
- C) when the patient's own kidney is used
- D) at the beginning of the process
- E) when dialysis is prolonged

66. We see from the passage that the permeability of the membrane to the solute ---- .

- A) is the most important of the variables mentioned
- B) is one of the variables that affects the speed of dialysis
- C) decreases as the surface area of the membrane decreases
- D) is not a factor in haemodialysis
- E) is greater initially and then decreases as dialysis continues

67. It is clear from the passage that increasing the flow rate of blood through the artificial kidney is ---- .

- A) a good way to increase the length of time the blood and fluid are in contact with the membrane
- B) not a practical option in dialysis
- C) only achieved when certain pre-conditions are met
- D) one of the ways in which dialysis can be made more efficient
- E) better than raising the rate of flow of the dialysing fluid

68. It can be understood from the passage that, as the concentration gradient between the blood and dialysing fluid is reduced, ---- .

- A) the maximum rate of transfer occurs
- B) the membrane slowly becomes more permeable to the solute
- C) the diffusion of solute across the membrane slows down
- D) the transfer of blood and fluid across the membrane is optimised
- E) an artificial kidney must be used to keep the patient healthy

69. - 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Stimulation of several areas of the hypothalamus in the brain causes an animal to experience extreme hunger, a voracious appetite, and an intense desire to search for food. The area most associated with hunger is the lateral hypothalamic area. Damage to this area sometimes causes the animal to lose desire for food, sometimes causing lethal starvation. On the other hand, a centre in the hypothalamus that opposes the desire for food, called the satiety centre, is located in the ventromedial nucleus. When this centre is stimulated electrically, an animal that is eating food suddenly stops eating and shows complete indifference to food. However, if this area is destroyed bilaterally, the animal cannot be satiated; instead, its hypothalamic hunger centres become overactive, so that it has a voracious appetite, resulting in tremendous obesity.

69. It is pointed out in the passage that the satiety centre, when stimulated, causes an animal to ---- .
- A) lose interest in eating
 - B) have a voracious appetite
 - C) have an overactive hunger centre
 - D) have an intense desire to search for food
 - E) connect this stimulation directly with hunger

70. The topic of this passage is ---- .

- A) the effect of the destruction of the main areas of the brain
- B) the effect of brain damage on the choice of food
- C) changes in the lateral hypothalamic area of the brain resulting from starvation
- D) the stimulation of different areas of the brain
- E) the hypothalamus and its relation to appetite

71. According to the passage, obesity in animals can be caused by ---- .

- A) stimulation of the ventromedial nucleus in the hypothalamus
- B) a damaged lateral hypothalamic area
- C) irreparable bilateral damage to the ventromedial nucleus
- D) over-stimulation of the satiety centre
- E) the easy availability of food

72. We see from the passage that, when the lateral hypothalamic area of an animal's brain is damaged, the animal ---- .

- A) cannot control its activities
- B) may starve to death
- C) becomes overactive
- D) is in danger of also losing the ventromedial nucleus
- E) loses all sensitivity to stimulation of the brain

73. - 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The ultimate importance of the pulmonary ventilatory system is to continually renew the air in the gas exchange areas of the lungs, where the air is in proximity to pulmonary blood. These areas include the alveoli, alveolar sacs, alveolar ducts and respiratory bronchioles. However, during normal quiet respiration, the volume of air is only enough to fill the respiratory passageways down as far as the terminal bronchioles, with only a small portion of the inspired air actually flowing all the way to the alveoli. Some of the molecules in the inspired air travel the final short distance to the alveoli through diffusion, but most never reach the gas exchange areas of the lungs, instead going to fill respiratory passages where gas exchange does not occur, such as the nose, pharynx and trachea. This air is called dead space air because it is not useful for the gas exchange process; the respiratory passages where no gas exchange takes place are called dead space. On expiration, the air in the dead space is expired first, before any of the air from the alveoli reaches the atmosphere. Therefore, the dead space does not aid in removal of the expiratory gases from the lungs.

73. It is clearly pointed out in the passage that only a small amount of the air inspired during normal respiration ---- .

- A) reaches the atmosphere
- B) is expired before the next breath is taken
- C) is called dead space air
- D) stays in the nose, pharynx and trachea
- E) ever reaches the gas exchange areas of the lungs

74. According to the passage, dead space air ---- .

- A) aids the gas exchange process tremendously
- B) is the last to reach the atmosphere during expiration
- C) flows all the way to the alveoli through diffusion
- D) does not help in the expiration of gases from the lungs
- E) is of ultimate importance in the pulmonary ventilatory system

75. It can be understood from the passage that the main function of the pulmonary ventilatory system is to provide ---- .

- A) clean air to the pulmonary blood
- B) dead space air to the gas exchange areas of the lungs
- C) gas exchange in the dead space areas
- D) atmospheric air during expiration
- E) clean air to the nose, pharynx and trachea

76. It is mentioned in the passage that the alveoli, alveolar sacs, alveolar ducts and respiratory bronchioles ---- .

- A) occasionally renew the air in the gas exchange areas of the lungs
- B) are the parts of the lungs that are closest to pulmonary blood
- C) do not receive any of the inspired air during quiet respiration
- D) are part of the dead space of the respiratory system
- E) are outside the gas exchange areas of the lungs

77. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Virologist Robert Webster thinks that the H5N1 strain of the avian influenza virus poses the most serious public health threat since the Spanish flu pandemic of 1918, which killed an estimated 40 million to 100 million people worldwide. Although the H5N1 strain has so far shown no signs that it has acquired the ability to transmit easily from person to person, Webster says that it is only a matter of time before it does. For that to happen, Webster and others believe that a version of the human flu virus, which is easily transmittable between people, and the H5N1 avian virus would have to infect the same mammalian cell at the same time and re-combine their DNA. If H5N1 picks up those genes from the human flu virus that enable it to spread from person to person, Webster says that virtually nobody will have immunity to it, and many deaths may ensue.

77. We see from the passage that although the H5N1 strain of the avian flu virus is not easily transmitted from person to person at present, ---- .

- A) the human flu virus is also not easily transmittable between people
- B) neither was the Spanish flu virus in 1918
- C) it will probably acquire the ability to do so in the near future
- D) most people already have immunity to it
- E) it is not a serious public health threat

78. It is clear from the passage that if the human flu virus and the H5N1 strain were to infect the same mammalian cell at the same time, ---- .

- A) the H5N1 strain would probably gain the ability to spread between people
- B) mammals would become immune to both flu strains
- C) this could prove dangerous but will almost certainly never happen
- D) it would pose no danger to the public
- E) the H5N1 strain would be destroyed

79. As we can infer from the passage, virologist Robert Webster thinks that ---- .

- A) most humans are immune to the H5N1 avian influenza strain as it exists at present
- B) the H5N1 strain is unlikely ever to be transmitted between humans
- C) the H5N1 strain and the human flu virus could never combine to create a stronger virus
- D) the avian influenza virus will soon pose a huge threat to humans
- E) many human deaths could result from a resurgence of the Spanish flu

80. According to the passage, 40 to 100 million people worldwide ---- .

- A) transmit flu viruses to other people every year
- B) have already died from the H5N1 strain
- C) are currently infected with the H5N1 avian virus
- D) were threatened by the Spanish flu pandemic
- E) died from the Spanish flu pandemic of 1918

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 - 11
CEVAP ANAHTARI

Kitapçık Türü : **A** **B**

1. **A** **B** **C** **D** **E**
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ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 11
YABANCI KELİMELER

- Soru 1. **lactose intolerance** = laktoz intöleransı (doğuştan gelen bir bozukluk olup hasta süt ve süt ürünlerini sindiremez)
vary = çeşitlilik göstermek, farklılık göstermek, deęiş(tir)mek, çeşitlen(dir)mek,
change, differ, alter, zıt anl.= remain, stay
ethnic = etnik (ırkla ilgili, ırksal özelliklerle ilgili)
indicate = işaret etmek, göstermek, **point to, denote**
trait = özellik
conversion = dönüşüm
prevalence = (hastalığın) yaygınlığı, **pervasiveness**
recession = (özellikle ekonomide) durgunluk
- Soru 2. **sustained** = sürdürülen, belli bir sıklıkla, ara vermeden yapılan, **continued, constant**,
zıt anl= temporary
tentative = geçici, kesin olmayan, (tavır ve davranış için) temkinli, **temporary**,
unconfirmed
irrelevant = konu dışı, alakasız, ilgisiz, **unrelated, inappropriate**, zıt anl.= relevant
factual = gerçek olaylara dayanan, somut, **based on fact**, zıt anl.= fictional
- Soru 3. **initiate** = başlatmak, **start, launch, pioneer**, zıt anl.= complete, terminate
confidence = güven, itimat, **trust**, zıt anl.= distrust
promptly = çabucak, hızla, kolayca, **rapidly, easily, readily**, zıt anl.= slowly, late
vaguely = tam anlamını vermeyecek şekilde, belli belirsiz, **ambiguously**, zıt anl.=
clearly, explicitly
reluctantly = isteksizce, gönülsüzce, **unwillingly**, zıt anl.= willingly, eagerly
imminently = tehdit ederek
- Soru 4. **contribute** = katkıda bulunmak, **support, help**
deliver = teslim etmek, vermek, bırakmak, dağıtmak, mesaj iletmek, **transfer, hand**
over, distribute, zıt anl.= keep, retain
transform (into) = dönüştürmek, deęiştirmek, **change, convert**, zıt anl.= preserve
- Soru 5. **choke on** = (boğazı) tıka(n)mak, boğazına bir şey kaçmak
slip into = (gırtlığa, göze, kulağa, odaya vs.) (yemek, su, toz, böcek vs.) kaçması /
girmesi
give in = yenilmek, teslim olmak, **surrender, succumb, submit**, zıt anl.= conquer,
resist
keep on = devam etmek, **proceed, carry on**, zıt anl.= stop, cease, quit
set out = başlamak, yola koyulmak, **begin, commence**, zıt anl.= stay, halt
switch off = (elektrik, lamba, düğme, gaz) kapamak, zıt anl.= switch on
cut off = (nefes, yol) kesmek, tıkamak, **block**
- Soru 6. **coenzyme** = koenzim (bazı enzimlerin aktivitesi için gerekli olan organik ya da
mineral, küçük molekül)
bind (to) = bağla(n)mak, **fasten, attach**, zıt anl.= free, loosen
put on = 1) (elbise vs.) giymek, **wear**; 2) (ışık vs.) açmak, **turn on**; 3) eklemek, **add**
get off = 1) (bir taşıttan) inmek; 2) paçayı kurtarmak, (birini) cezadan kurtarmak; 3)
yola çık(ar)mak, yolculuğu/a başla(t)mak
catch up = (birinin ya da bir şeyin hızına, seviyesine vs.) yetişmek, **draw near**
take place = olmak, meydana gelmek, **happen, occur**
settle down = uslanmak, yola gelmek, sakinleşmek, **calm**

- Soru 7. **carry out** = yürütmek, yapmak, yerine getirmek, uygulamak, **conduct, accomplish, fulfil, implement, perform**
haemochromatosis = hemokromatoz (dokuların anormal renk dağılımı hastalığı)
- Soru 8. **dramatic** = dramatik / çarpıcı, **striking, sensational**
evidence = kanıt, delil, **proof, clue**
disruptive = aksatan, kargaşaya yol açan, yıkıcı, **disorderly, troublesome, chaotic**, zıt anl.= disciplined
- Soru 9. **constipation** = konstipasyon (peklik, kabızlık)
obstruct = engellemek, tıkamak, **block, impede**, zıt anl.= clear
- Soru 10. **indeed** = gerçekten, doğrusu, **certainly**
take something into account = dikkate almak, hesaba katmak, göz önünde tutmak, **allow for**
glycemic effect = glisemik etki (kandaki glükozun meydana getirdiği etki)
- Soru 11. **consume** = (yiyecek, içecek vs.) tüketmek, **eat, drink**
- Soru 12. **aware** = bilinçli, farkında, **alert, conscious**, zıt anl.= unconscious
achieve = başarmak, (zorlu bir uğraştan sonra) elde etmek, kazanmak, **accomplish**, zıt anl.= fail, lose, quit
combine = birleş(tir)mek, **unite, embody**, zıt anl.= separate
intake = alım, **consumption**
- Soru 13. **access (to)** = giriş, geçiş, erişim, (birisiyle) görüşme imkanı, (bir şeyden) faydalanma hakkı veya imkanı, **entry, contact**
accurate = doğru, titiz, eksiksiz, **precise**, zıt anl.= erroneous, inaccurate
- Soru 14. **antigen** = antijen (vücutta bağışıklık sisteminin harekete geçmesine yol açan toksin ya da enzim) **measles** = kızamık hastalığı
- Soru 15. **schizophrenia** = şizofreni hastalığı
numerous = sayısız, çok, pek çok, **many, several**, zıt anl.= few
underlying = altında yatan, temelindeki
- Soru 16. **heel prick** = iğneyle topuktan kan alma
- Soru 17. **indispensable** = vazgeçilmez, **essential, vital**, zıt anl.= dispensable
abundant = bol, bereketli, **ample**, zıt anl.= scant, scarce, inadequate
internal = dahili, iç, zıt anl.= external
conduct = 1) yürütmek, yönetmek, uygulamak, **administer, carry out, perform**; 2) iletmek, götürmek, yön vermek, **transmit, convey**
- Soru 18. **side-effect** = yan etki
- 19. - 23. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**
mass = hacim
strength = güç, dayanıklılık, **power**, zıt anl.= weakness
age-related = yaşa bağlı, yaşla ilgili
interaction = etkileşim
link = bağla(n)mak, bağlantı kurmak, birleştirmek, **connect, combine**, zıt anl.= detach
variable = değişken
likely to = olası, muhtemel, beklenen
account for = sorumlu tutulmak, sebebi olmak

heterogeneity = heterojenite (farklılık)

incidence = tekrar oranı, oluş sıklığı, insidans, **occurrence, happening**

fracture = kırık (bir travma, osteoporoz vb. nedene bağlı olarak kemik bütünlüğünün bozulması ya da kırılarak ayrılması)

- Soru 19. **considerate** = düşünceli, saygılı, **thoughtful**, zıt anl.= inconsiderate
negligible = önemsiz, yok denecek kadar az, **insignificant, minor**, zıt anl.= considerable, significant
vulnerable = saldırıya / eleştiriye / riske açık / maruz, **susceptible, exposed, at risk**, zıt anl.= protected, secure
- Soru 21. **circulation** = dolaşım
settlement = 1) ödeme, **payment**; 2) yerleşim yeri, **community**
variation = farklılık, çeşitlilik
tendency = eğilim, **inclination**
similarity = benzerlik, **resemblance**, zıt anl.= distinction
- Soru 24. **devastating** = yıkıcı, yok edici, harap edici, **destructive, disastrous**, zıt anl.= constructive
remarkable = dikkate değer, olağanüstü, **notable, extraordinary**, zıt anl.= ordinary
devise = tasarlamak, plan geliştirmek, düzenlemek, **formulate, invent, organise, design**
severity = sertlik, şiddet, ciddiyet, **harshness, seriousness**
wasting = zayıflama, kuvvetten düşme
duration = süre, süreklilik, **term, continuity**
survival = sağ kalma, yaşamı sürdürme
malnutrition = kötü beslenme, beslenme bozukluğu
- Soru 25. **focus on** = odaklanmak, ağırlık vermek
arise = ortaya çıkmak, baş göstermek, **come up**
extent = kapsam, oran, derece
- Soru 26. **urinary creatinine excretion** = idrar yoluyla kreatinin maddesinin vücuttan atılması
adequate = yeterli, **enough, sufficient**, zıt anl.= inadequate
depleted = azalmış, tükenmiş
conclude = 1) sonuç çıkarmak, **determine**; 2) bitirmek, sonuçlandırmak, **complete**
assume = 1) farz etmek, varsaymak, **suppose**; 2) (iş, görev vs.) üstlenmek, **undertake**
convince = inandırmak, ikna etmek, **persuade, talk into**
- Soru 27. **concept** = kavram
intellectual self = entellektüel (bilgi ve yaratıcılık yeteneği ile ilgili) benlik / kimlik
unique = bir kişiye ya da şeye özgü, benzersiz, eşsiz
invader = istilacı
biological self = biyolojik benlik / kimlik
soluble = çözünebilir, eriyebilir
substance = madde, **material, entity**
- Soru 28. **relaxation** = gevşeme, dinlenme
cope with = başa çıkmak, **handle, deal**
aspect = açı, yön, bakım, **perspective, feature**
fighting spirit = savaşçı ruh
emotional = duygusal
attend = (derse, kursa vs.) katılmak
attempt = deneme, girişim, teşebbüs, **effort, trial**
partner = partner (birisine eşlik eden kişi ya da eşlerden biri)

at least = en azından, **at any rate**

chemotherapy = kemoterapi (özellikle kanser hastalıklarında kimyasal maddelerle yapılan tedaviye verilen genel ad)

nausea = bulantı (noze, bulantı, kusma duygusu oluşması)

fatigue = yorgunluk, bitkinlik

loss = (iştah, kaza vs) kayıp, azalma

appetite = iştah

Soru 29. **focus** = odak noktası

nearsighted = miyop (uzağı göremeyen)

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

distinguish = ayırmak, ayırt etmek, **recognize, identify, tell (the difference)**

ingenious = dahice, **clever**

mental = mental, zihinsel (akıl, bellek, bilinç, ruh, zeka ile ilgili)

with delight = sevinçle, memnuniyetle, keyifle, **with joy, with gladness, with pleasure**

Soru 30. **imitation** = taklit, taklit etme

means = araç, vasıta, yol, **method, way**

mirror neuron = ayna nöronlar (sadece insanın kendi hareketlerine değil, başka insanların hareketlerine de cevap / tepki veren nöronlar; Kaynak= Doç Dr Zuhal Yapıcı, Çocuk Nörolojisi Uzmanı)

functional magnetic resonance imaging = fonksiyonel manyetik rezonans görüntüleme

subject = vaka (bir çalışmada hasta ve kontrol grubunu oluşturan kişilerden her biri)

trigger = tetiklemek, bir şeyin nedeni olmak, harekete geçirmek, başlatmak, **activate, cause, spark**

inferior frontal gyrus = inferiyor frontal gird (beyin frontal lobunun alt bölgesinde bir nokta)

derive = (sonuç vs) elde etmek, çıkartmak, türetmek, **obtain**

gene = gen

transmit = iletmek, aktarmak, (hastalık için) bulaştırmak, **carry, convey**

skill = hüner, beceri

Soru 31. **generate** = üretmek, **produce**

human embryonic stem cell = insan embriyonu kök hücresi

promising = umut verici, geleceği parlak, **hopeful, bright**, zıt anl.= unfavourable

stem cell line = kök hücre dizisi / serisi

decade = on yıl

Soru 32. **rely on** = güvenmek, bel bağlamak, **depend**, zıt anl.= distrust

primitive = 1) basit, **simple**, 2) primitif, ilkel, **uncivilised**

urine screen = idrar tarama

beat = 1) (sorudaki anlam: bir testin) doğru sonuç vermesini engellemek, atlatmak, 2) alt etmek, **overcome**; 3) yenmek, mağlup etmek, **win over**

ingest = yemek, ağızdan almak, **eat**

artificial = yapay, suni, sahte, **man-made, imitation**, zıt anl.= real, genuine

testosterone = testesteron (erkeklik hormonu)

throughout = boyunca, süresince

match = bağdaşmak, uy(uş)mak, **correspond**

preliminary = preliminier, ön, ilk, **initial**

compound = karışım, bileşim

carbon isotope ratio (CIR) = karbon izotop oranı

isotope = kimyasal açıdan benzer olmalarına rağmen çekirdeklerinde farklı sayıda nötron içermeleri nedeniyle farklı kütleye sahip nüklitlerden her biri

protocol = protokol (yapılacak bir iş ya da araştırma ya da işlem için hazırlanan ayrıntılı plan, izlenecek yöntem ve işlem sırası)

doping = doping (yapay olarak fizik ya da mental aktiviteyi artırmak amacıyla uygulanan, yasal olmayan prosedür)

- Soru 33. **vast majority** = büyük çoğunluk
lip = dudak
pharynx = farenks, yutak
pancreas = pankreas
trachea = trakea, nefes (soluk) borusu
decline = azalmak, düşmek, gerilemek, çökmek, **drop, decay, deteriorate**, zıt anl.= increase, progress, recover
modest = 1) ölçülü, sınırlı, **moderate**, zıt anl.= excessive; 2) alçakgönüllü, gösterişsiz, ılımlı, **humble**, zıt anl.= immodest
quit = bırakmak, vazgeçmek, **leave, give up, halt**
nuisance = rahatsızlık, rahatsız eden şey, **irritation, annoyance**
- Soru 34. **leukaemia** = lösemi (kan kanseri)
leukocyte = lökosit (akyuvar)
fatal = ölümcül, vahim, **deadly, mortal**
- Soru 35. **hypnosis** = hipnoz (yapay uyku)
surgical = sürjikal (cerrahi)
anaesthetic = anestetik madde (uyuşturucu)
hypnotised = hipnotize edilmiş
recover = iyileşmek, kendine gelmek, **improve, get well**, zıt anl.= deteriorate
sedation = (yatıştırıcı bir ilaçla) yatıştırma, sakinleştirme
make a comeback = (anestezi sonrası) derlenme, kendine gelme, uyanma
abandon = bırakmak, terk etmek, vazgeçmek, **discontinue, stop**, zıt anl.= pursue, carry on
ether = eter (lokman ruhu)
advanced scanning technology = ileri tarama teknolojisi
shed new light on = (bir şeyi) yeni bir anlayışla açıklamak / aydınlatmak
- Soru 42. **kcalory** = kilokalori
be empty of (something) = (bir şeyden) yoksun olmak, yoksun kalmak
nutrient = 1) besleyen madde; 2) yemek, gıda, **food**
nutritious = besleyici, **nourishing, wholesome**
metabolise = metabolize etmek (yiyecek, mineral vs. maddeleri kimyasal işlemler vasıtasıyla enerji ve yeni hücreler oluşturmak amacıyla kullanmak)
B vitamin folate = folik asit (bir tür B vitamini)
combination = birleşme, birleşim, birleştirme, **mixture, unification**, zıt anl.= dissolution
poor folate status = folik asit yetersizliği
implicate = sorumlu saymak, ima etmek, **hold responsible, allude to**
promote = oluşmasına izin vermek, uygun ortam hazırlamak
colorectal cancer = kolorektal kanseri (kolon ve rektum kanseri)
moderate = ılımlı, ölçülü, sınırlı, **reasonable**, zıt anl.= extreme
- Soru 43. **pharmaceutical** = farmasötik (ilaç ya da ilaç yapımıyla ilgili)
particularly = özel olarak, özellikle, **especially, specifically**, zıt anl.= generally
mask = kamufle etmek, gizlemek, örtmek, **cover**
unpleasant = hoş olmayan, tatsız, **undesirable, nasty**, zıt anl.= pleasant, delightful
flavour = tat, lezzet, çeşni, **taste**
chronically = kronik olarak, süreğen
force down = ilacı yutarken zorlanmak
appreciate = takdir etmek, değerini anlamak, **be grateful for**
agreeable = 1) hoş, tatlı, **pleasant, delightful**, zıt anl.= unpleasant; 2) kabul edilebilir
undesirable = tatsız, istenmeyen, **unwanted**, zıt anl.= desirable

bitter-blocker = acı tadı ortadan kaldıran
flavour-optimised = tadı hoşla giden, tatlandırılmış
swallow = yutmak
nasty-tasting = tadı berbat
syrup = şurup
nutritionist = nütritiyonist (beslenme ya da gıda uzmanı)
widespread = yaygın, **extensive**, **prevalent**, zıt anl.= limited, rare
undermine = temelini aşındırmak, yavaş yavaş yok etmek, zayıflatmak, **weaken**, zıt anl.= strengthen, build up

Soru 44. **autism** = otizm (özellikleri arasında fazlasıyla içe kapanma, iletişim bozukluğu ve dikkat eksikliği bulunan bir tür psikiyatrik hastalık)
social isolation = toplumdan soyutlanma
absence of empathy = empati eksikliği (kendini karşısındakinin yerine koyabilme yetisinin eksikliği)
metaphor = mecaz, benzetme
mimick = taklit etme
premature = 1) zamansız, gereğinden önce, **early**, **untimely**; 2) erken doğmuş, gelişmemiş, olgunlaşmamış, **immature**, **undeveloped**, **unripe**, zıt anl.= mature, developed
cerebellum = serebellum (beyincik)
sole = yalnız, tek, yegane, **only**
disorder = 1) hastalık, **illness**, zıt anl.= health; 2) düzensizlik, kargaşa, **ailment**, **confusion**, **mess**, **trouble**, **chaos**, **turmoil**, zıt anl.= order
commonly evident = bir çok insan tarafından bilinir (olmak)
posit = öne sürmek, varsaymak, **put forward**, **hypothesize**
deficit = açık, yetersizlik, **inadequacy**, **shortage**, zıt anl.= excess, surplus
construct = kurmak, inşa etmek **build**
a theory of other minds = (bu dünyada kendisinden) başka insanların olduğunu ve onların da duygu ve düşüncelerinin bulunduğunu kabul eden kuram / teori (Otistik kişiler başkalarını bir insan olarak algılamakta ve onlara bir insan gibi davranmakta yetersiz kaldıkları için soruda, hastalığın bu yönüne vurgu yapılmış.)
motor-command neuron = beyinden gelen emirle hareket eden nöron

Soru 45. **pregnant** = hamile
participate = katılmak, yer almak, **take part**
low-impact = (düşmek, yaralanmak, bir yerini incitmek gibi) darbeler ve tehlikeler açısından daha güvenli olan
excess = aşırılık, fazlalık, **surplus**, zıt anl.= shortage
get back into shape = eski formuna kavuşmak
birth = doğum
beyond what she needs for pregnancy = hamilelikte ihtiyacı olandan çok daha fazla
retain = (kilo, hak) geri vermemek, kendinde saklamak
cover = kapsamak, içermek, **involve**
placenta = plasenta, döleşi (bir çok memelinin ana rahminde bulunup cenine oksijen ve besin sağlayan yapı)
uterus = uterus (rahim)
breast = göğüs
guidelines = (yol gösterici) ilkeler, kurallar, ana hatlar
dehydration = dehidrasyon (su kaybı, susuz kalma, bir yapının ya da organizmanın su kaybı)
beneficial = yararlı, faydalı, **useful**, **helpful**, zıt anl.= useless, harmful

- Soru 46. **detoxify** = detoksifiye etmek (zehirlerden arındırmak)
cirrhotic = sirotik (siroz ile ilgili ya da ondan ileri gelen)
abuser = bir şeyi aşırı miktarda, yüksek dozda kullanan, istismarcı
variety = çeşitlilik
degenerative = dejeneratif (bir doku veya organın zamanla yapısal veya fonksiyonel bozulma göstermesi hali)
various = çeşitli, **miscellaneous**
site = 1) bölüm, **location**; 2) inşaat sahası, şantiye, sit alanı
imprudent = sorumsuz, **irresponsible**, zıt anl.= prudent
synergistic = sinerjistik (sinerji ile ilgili ya da sinerji oluşturan)
pancreatic = pankreatik (pankreas ile ilgili)
affinity = yatkınlık, (bir şeyin başka bir şeye) benzerliği
- Soru 47. **contamination** = (radyasyon vs. sızıntısı nedeniyle oluşan) kirlilik, kirlenme, bulaşma
incident = (özellikle beklenmedik ve hoş olmayan) olay, **event**, **occurrence**
apparently = belli ki, görünüşe göre, **evidently**, **obviously**
radiation-therapy machine = radyasyon tedavi cihazı
eventually = sonunda, **at last**, **finally**
dispose of = çöpe atmak, imha etmek
worth reading = okumaya değer
terrible = berbat, korkunç, **terrible**, **horrible**, **awful**, zıt anl.= beautiful, nice
- Soru 48. **stent** = stent (genellikle tıkalı damarları genişletmek için kullanılan bir tür ince tüp)
artery = atardamar (kanı kalpten periferik taşıyan damar)
release = 1) (ilacı bedene) yaymak; 2) (haber, bildiri vs.) basıp yaymak, (film, albüm vs.) piyasaya çıkarmak, **issue**; 3) salıvermek, kurtarmak, **discharge**, **liberate**, zıt anl.= detain, imprison
build-up = birikme, **accumulation**
fibrous = fibröz (lifli)
promising = umut verici, geleceği parlak, **hopeful**, **bright**, zıt anl.= unfavourable
insert = sokmak, (arasına) koymak, **embed**, **implant**
medication = medikasyon (tıbbi tedavi)
clogging = (damar) tıkanma, tıkanıklık
differ (from) = (bir şey)'den farklı / değişik olmak, **diverge from**, zıt anl.= conform to, resemble
coronary = koroner, kalbin etrafındaki damarlarla ilgili
revolutionize = devrim yaratmak, tamamıyla değiştirmek
undergo = 1) (ameliyat vs.) geçirmek, **have**; 2) (sıkıntı, acı vs.) çekmek, **experience**, **be subjected to**; 3) (zorluk, işkence, tamirat vs.) görmek, **go through**, **experience**
bypass surgery = baypas ameliyatı (koroner bir damardaki tıkanıklığı gidermek için ana atardamar ve tıkanık damarın arasına vücudun başka bir bölgesinden alınan damar vasıtasıyla kan geçişi sağlanması)
- Soru 49. **drug trial** = ilaç denemesi
desired = istenilen, arzu edilen, **wanted**, zıt anl.= undesired
go ahead = devam etmek, ileri gitmek
volunteer = gönüllü
intensive care = yoğun bakım
coma = koma (dış uyaranlar ya da uyarılara yanıt vermeyen derin bilinçsizlik (baygınlık) durumu)
benefit (from) = (bir şey)'den ders çıkarmak, yarar / fayda sağlamak, yararlanmak, **learn from**, **capitalise**, **profit from**, zıt anl.= suffer
be capable of = muktedir, ehliyetli, yetenekli, **able**, **competent**, zıt anl.= incapable, unable
antibody-drugs = antikör ilaçlar (özellikle kanser tedavisinde kullanılan ve kanserli hücreler üzerindeki antijenlere bağlanıp sadece bunları yokeden ilaçların genel adı)

- Soru 50. **monozygotic (identical) twins** = tek yumurta ikizi
dizygotic (fraternal) twins = çift yumurta ikizi
similar = benzer, **akin**, zıt anl.= different
sibling = kardeş
IQ score = zeka katsayısı (Intelligence Quotient) sonucu
that = (50/D seçeneğinde the environment yerine geçiyor.)
- Soru 51. **unnecessarily** = boş yere, gereksizce, **unduly**, zıt anl.= reasonably, sensibly
error = hata, yanlışlık, **mistake**
rest = (daima the ile) geri kalan kısım
adverse = (tepki, etki vs. için) ters, olumsuz
residency = 1) doktorluk ihtisas devresi; 2) ikametgah, mesken, **residence**
must result = kesinlikle şöyle sonuçlanıyordur (çıkarım yapılmış)
malpractice lawsuit = yanlış teşhis ya da tedavi nedeniyle hekimlerin karşı karşıya kaldıkları hukuki dava
staggering = çok şaşırtıcı, neredeyse inanılmaz, **astounding**
- Soru 52. **grow out of** = (sorunları) zamanla geride bırakmak
teens = 13-19 yaşları arasındaki kişiler
approach = yaklaşmak, **reach**
adulthood = yetişkinlik, yetişkinlik dönemi
parental separation = ebeveynlerin ayrılığı
overlook = dikkate almamak, gözden kaçırmak, **disregard, ignore, miss**, zıt anl.= notice, spot
steady = tutarlı, istikrarlı, sabit, değişmeyen, devamlı, sağlam, **stable, consistent**, zıt anl.= unsteady, shaky
insurance = güvence
- Soru 53. **misdiagnose** = yanlış teşhis koymak
sinus headache = sinuzal baş ağrısı (sinüslerin tıkanması ya da enfekte olması nedeniyle çekilen baş ağrısı)
inherit = (birinin)'den (kalıtımla) almak, miras k/almak, **acquire, receive**
recurring = tekrarlayan, **recurrent**
confusion = kafa karışıklığı, şaşkınlık; düzensizlik, **perplexity; disorder**, zıt anl.= clarity; order
stem = sap (beyin sapı)
discharge = boşaltım, akma
cloudy fluid = bulanık sıvı
- Soru 54. **confer (a benefit to)** = birine bir yarar / menfaat sağlamak
psychoactive drugs = psikoaktif ilaçlar (zihinsel prosesler üzerinde etkili olan ilaçlara verilen ad)
barrier = bariyer, engel
alter = (özüne dokunmadan kısmen) değiştirmek, **change, modify**
mental = mental, zihinsel
for a time = bir ara, bir aralar, **some time**
antihistamine = antihistamin (allerji ilacı grubu)
dizziness = baş dönmesi
blurred vision = bulanık görme
- Soru 55. **disable** = 1) etkisiz hale getirmek; 2) sakatlamak
resistant strain = dirençli suş
mould = küf mantarı
prescribe = 1) (ilaç, tedavi vs.) reçete yazmak / vermek; 2) emretmek, kural olarak koymak, **enjoin, dictate**

render = belli bir duruma / hale getirmek, **provide**
fatal = ölümcül, vahim, **deadly, mortal**
curable = tedavi edilebilir, zıt anl.= incurable
strep throat = septik (mikrobik) farenjit, **septic sore throat**

Soru 56. **capture** = 1) fethetmek, avucunun içine almak; 2) tutuklamak, **imprison**
unconcerned = ilgisiz, umursamaz, **indifferent, inattentive**, zıt anl.= concerned, interested
for all = tüm (olanlara) rağmen
stove = fırın, ocak
receptor = reseptör, alıcı
free nerve ending = serbest sinir ucu

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

cyanide poisoning = siyanür zehirlenmesi
smoke inhalation = duman inhalasyonu (duman soluma)
acetonitrile = aseton
artificial fingernail remover = yapay tırnak uçlarını çıkarmaya yarayan madde
cellular hypoxia = hücresel oksijen azlığı
bind (with) = birbirine bağla(n)mak, **fasten, attach**, zıt anl.= free, loosen
ferric iron = ferrik demir (diğerlerine kıyasla daha yüksek birleşme değerine sahip olan demir bileşiği)
mitochondrial = mitokondriyal (hücre içinde enerji üretiminden sorumlu organel ile ilgili)
cytochrome oxidase = sitokrom oksidaz (hücresinin solunumunda önemli bir rolü olan bir tür enzim)
disrupt = bozulmasına yol açmak, altüst etmek, aksatmak, **disturb, spoil, upset**, zıt anl.= arrange, organize
inhale = nefes yoluyla içine çekmek, **breathe in**, zıt anl.= expire, breathe out
seizure = (sara vs. hastalıklar nedeniyle geçirilen) nöbet
lactic acidosis = laktik asidoz (bir tür hücre zehirlenmesi)
respiratory = solunum, solunumla ilgili
cardiac arrest = kalp durması
mild exposure = (bir toksik madde vs.'ye) hafif derecede maruz kalmak
describe = betimlemek, anlatmak, resmetmek, **depict, picture**
emergency administration = (ilacın) acilen / bekletmeden verilmesi
antidote = panzehir
evidence = kanıt, delil, **proof, clue**
suspect = kuşku duymak, şüphelenmek, **have doubt**, zıt anl.= know
enzyme = enzim (maya, ferment)
rhodanese = rodanaz (kristalize olabilen ve katalizör görevi gören bir tür enzim)
complex = kompleks hale getirmek, (bazı maddelerin bir arada bir bütün oluşturması eylemi)
sulphur = sülfür (kükürt)
thiocyanate = tiyosiyanat (tiyosiyanik asit tuzu)
intravenous = intravenöz, damar içine/içinden
sodium thiosulphate = sodyum tiyosülfat (fotoğrafçılıkta kullanılan bir tür kimyasal madde)
sodium nitrite = sodyum nitrit (özellikle et ve balık ürünlerinin boyanmasında kullanılan ve kanserojen olduğundan şüphelenilen madde)
critical case = kritik vaka
methemoglobin = kanda bulunan, ancak hemoglobinden farklı olarak oksijene bağlanamayan kristal yapılı, kahverengi pigment
methemoglobinemia = methemoglobinemi (alyuvarlarda aşırı miktarda methemoglobin bulunması hali)

- Soru 57. **solely** = sadece, yalnızca, **only, just, merely**
 complication = komplikasyon, karışıklık
 whatsoever = hiçbir surette, **at all**
- Soru 58. **severe** = sert, katı, şiddetli, ciddi, **firm, hard, rigid, serious, difficult**, zıt anl.= soft, mild
reliable = güvenilir, emin, sağlam, **trustworthy, dependable**, zıt anl.= unreliable
constant = 1) sürekli, devamlı, **continuous, perpetual, relentless**, zıt anl.= terminable;
 2) sabit, **stable, fixed**, zıt anl.= variable
rule out = yok saymak, ortadan kaldırmak, **exclude**, zıt anl.= include
- Soru 59. **eliminate** = gidermek, yok etmek, **throw out, defeat, get rid of**
through = vasıtası ile, aracılığı ile, **via, by means of**
indicator = indikatör, gösterge, belirti
- Soru 60. **impair** = bozmak, zayıflatmak, **damage, hurt, weaken**, zıt anl.= enhance, improve
presence = varlık, bulunma, **existence**, zıt anl.= absence

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

meningitis = menenjit (beyin zarlarının iltihabı)
viral = viral (virüslerden kaynaklanan ya da onlarla ilgili)
fungal = mantardan kaynaklanan
differ = farklılık göstermek, değişiklik göstermek, **diverge**
spinal tap = omurilik sıvısı almak için iğneyle yapılan girişim, ponksiyon, **puncture**
lumbar puncture = spinal tap ile aynı anlamda
spinal column = omurga
withdraw = 1) (sıvıyı damardan) geri çekmek; 2) (adaylıktan) çekilmek
cerebrospinal fluid = serebrospinal sıvı, omurilik sıvısı
spinal cord = spinal kord (omurilik)
culture = kültür analizi yapılması
identify = tip belirlemek / tanımlamak
susceptibility (to) = dirençsizlik, kolay hedef olma, yatkınlık, **vulnerability**
white blood cell = beyaz kan hücresi (akyuvar)

- Soru 61. **elevated** = yüksek, yüksetilmiş, arttırılmış
that = (61/B'de sıvı yerine kullanılan zamir)
diagnostic = tanı, tanıyla ilgili
- Soru 62. **accurate** = doğru, titiz, eksiksiz, **precise**, zıt anl.= erroneous, inaccurate
 extract = çekmek, çekip çıkarmak, elde etmek, **draw out**
influence = etki, tesir, nüfuz, **effect, impact**
- Soru 63. **varied** = değişiklik gösteren, çeşitli
case = vaka
virtually = neredeyse, hemen hemen, **nearly, actually**
track down = izleyip bulmak / yakalamak, **pursue**
instance = örnek, durum, vaka, **case, example, occurrence**

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

dialysis = diyaliz
solute = solüt, çözelti (bir solüsyon içinde çözünmüş madde)
dialysing membrane = diyaliz zarı
concentration gradient = konsantrasyon farkı
permeability = permeabilite (geçirgenlik)
initially = öncelikle, aslında, esasen, **primarily, essentially**
dissipate = dağıtmak, dağılmak, yay(ıl)mak, **scatter, spread**, zıt anl.= gather, collect

haemodialysis = hemodiyaliz

dialysate = diyaliz esnasında membrandan (zardan) geçen (bir tür filtre edilen) madde

diffusion = difüzyon (yayılma, dağılma, geçme)

Soru 65. **prolonged** = uzun süreli

Soru 67. **pre-condition** = ön koşul / şart

meet = yerine getirmek, karşılamak, **accomplish, satisfy, fulfil**, zıt anl.= fail to meet

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

hypothalamus = hipotalamus (beyinde otonom sinir sistemini yöneten bölge)

extreme = aşırı, çok fazla, **maximal, utmost**, zıt anl.= mild, moderate

voracious = doymak bilmez, aç gözlü

appetite = iştah

intense = şiddetli, güçlü, **fierce, powerful**, zıt anl.= mild

desire = arzu, şiddetli istek

associate with = (bir şeyle, bir olayla) ilgisi olmak, bağlantısı olmak

lateral hypothalamic area = hipotalamusun lateral bölgesi / yan kısımları

lethal = öldürücü, **fatal, mortal**, zıt anl.= harmless, safe

starvation = açlık

oppose = karşı koymak, karşı çıkmak, itiraz etmek, **protest, resist**, zıt anl.= support

satiety centre = tokluk merkezi

ventromedial nucleus = ventromedial nucleus (hipotalamusun ortasında yer alan ve doyumluğa ulaşıldığında yeme hissini baskı altına alan sinir hücresi yığını)

indifference = ilgisizlik, kayıtsızlık

bilaterally = iki taraftan, iki yandan

satiate = doyurmak, tatmin etmek

tremendous = muazzam, **enormous**

Soru 71. **irreparable** = çaresi olmayan, tedavisi imkansız, **irremediable**

availability = hazır bulunma, erişilebilirlik

Soru 72. **starve to death** = açlıktan ölmek

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

pulmonary ventilatory system = akciğer solunum sistemi

renew = yenilemek, onarmak, **re-establish, mend**

in proximity = yakınında

alveoli = (tekil= alveolus) hava keseciği

alveolar sac = hava keseciği

alveolar duct = hava keseciği kanalı

respiratory bronchiole = akciğerlerde hava keseciklerine kadar ulaşan en küçük kanallar

passageway = yol

terminal = en sondaki, en uçtaki

inspired = solunan

dead space air = solunum esnasında akciğere ulaşmayan bölgelerde (burun, solunum borusu vs.) kalan hava

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

expiration = ekspirasyon, soluk verme, **exhalation**

aid = yardımda bulunma, yardım etme, **help, relief**

Soru 74. **ultimate** = 1) en büyük, en yüksek, **greatest**; 2) esas, temel, **fundamental**; 3) son, nihai, **final**

Soru 76. **occasionally** = bazen, ara sıra, **now and then**, **from time to time**, **once in a while**, zıt anl.= frequently, often

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

virologist = virolog (viroloji alanında çalışan uzman)

avian influenza = kuş gribi / vebası

pose a threat = tehdit oluşturmak

pandemic = kıtalararası salgın hastalık

acquire = elde etmek, kazanmak, **gain**, **obtain**, zıt anl.= forfeit, lose

a matter of time = an meselesi

version = versiyon, tür

flu = grip, **influenza**

re-combine = tekrar birleştirmek, bir araya getirmek

pick up = almak

ensue = çıkmak, meydana gelmek, ardından gelmek, **arise**, **occur**, **follow**, zıt anl.= precede

Soru 77. **at present** = şimdi, **now**

Soru 79. **infer (from)** = (bir şey)'den anlamak / çıkarmak, -den sonuç çıkarmak, **gather**, **deduce**

unlikely = mümkün olmayan, olanaksız, çok az bir olasılıkla, **improbable**, zıt anl.= likely

resurgence = canlanma, tekrar ortaya çıkma