

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 12 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 - 12
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. Damage to the liver is the main health ---- for long-term heavy drinkers.

- A) consideration B) conclusion
C) attentiveness D) examination
E) regulation

2. Health risks from pesticide exposure are probably small for healthy adults, but children, the elderly, and people with compromised immune systems may be ---- to some types of pesticide poisoning.

- A) hostile B) substantial
C) severe D) reversible
E) vulnerable

3. The amount of alcoholic drinks a person can consume safely is ---- individual, depending on genetics, health condition, sex, body composition, age, and family history.

- A) violently B) worthily
C) offensively D) highly
E) loudly

4. For people who have a family history of a genetic disorder but no symptoms, a predictive test can help ---- a person's risk for developing the disorder in the future.

- A) sustain B) remove
C) determine D) arouse
E) represent

5. If adenosine triphosphate (ATP) supply does not ---- demand, muscle contraction ceases.

- A) make up for B) keep up with
C) account for D) run out of
E) give up

6. A wise vegetarian does not solely ---- the products made of textured vegetable protein, but learns to use a variety of whole foods instead.

- A) set out B) take along
C) draw up D) rely on
E) make for

7. Insomnia is a difficulty in falling or staying asleep or a disturbance in sleep that ---- people feel as if they ---- insufficient sleep when they awaken.

- A) makes / have had
- B) made / have
- C) has made / should have
- D) had made / had had
- E) would make / had

8. During pregnancy, lead ingested by the mother ---- across the placenta, ---- severe damage on the developing foetal nervous system.

- A) has moved / to have inflicted
- B) moves / inflicting
- C) had moved / having inflicted
- D) would move / to be inflicted
- E) moved / having been inflicted

9. The first evidence that there are genetic factors in smoking ---- in the 1950s from studies which ---- that identical twins tended to be more similar in their choice to smoke or not than did fraternal twins.

- A) could appear / would indicate
- B) has appeared / had indicated
- C) had appeared / have indicated
- D) would appear / were indicating
- E) appeared / indicated

10. In an article published in 1990, scientists of the National Institute of Medical Research ---- more than 300 biological theories that ---- to account for senescence – the progressive and general deterioration that accompanies aging in humans.

- A) were reviewing / attempted
- B) have reviewed / should attempt
- C) reviewed / had attempted
- D) would review / have attempted
- E) may have reviewed / attempt

11. If she ---- energy-spending activities into her daily routine when she was younger, she ---- a weightcontrol programme today.

- A) could incorporate / doesn't have to attend
- B) incorporated / didn't have to attend
- C) would incorporate / wouldn't have had to attend
- D) had incorporated / wouldn't have to attend
- E) was able to incorporate / hadn't had to attend

12. ---- 1992 and 1998, total lung cancer deaths in the United States declined 1.6% per year, but almost all of this decline was due to a decrease ---- 2.7% annually for men.

- A) During / in
- B) Through / at
- C) Over / about
- D) Among / under
- E) Between / of

13. People with an avoidant personality are oversensitive ---- rejection, and they have a strong desire ---- affection and acceptance.
- A) with / in B) to / for
C) about / over D) through / with
E) for / about
14. ---- the immune system is intricate, its basic strategy is simple: to recognize the enemy, mobilize forces and attack.
- A) Although B) If
C) Because D) In case
E) When
15. Scientists are developing various counter-technologies, from vaccines made of DNA to proteins that prime our blood to attack the malaria parasite ---- it is still inside the mosquito.
- A) so long as B) as soon as
C) while D) just as
E) whether
16. According to geneticists, genetic testing (also called genetic screening) is useful ---- it is presented in such a way that people can understand what the limitations of the tests are and what the results mean.
- A) whereas B) only if
C) even if D) so that
E) before
17. Most patients want to know even bad prognoses, but ---- a physician tells a given patient should be determined primarily by the patient, not the physician.
- A) how long B) how many
C) how often D) how much
E) how few
18. Excess vitamin A can cause toxicity, ---- it is taken all at once (acute toxicity) ---- over a long period of time (chronic toxicity).
- A) whether / or B) not only / but also
C) both / and D) neither / nor
E) so long as / 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

It has been nearly two years since the last cases of SARS were reported in China. (19) ---- , a new affliction has risen to take its place as a more deadly pandemic – avian flu. Also known as H5N1, this influenza virus is endemic to waterfowl and has shown a disturbing propensity (20) ---- the past nine years to infect chickens and human beings. Avian flu is the Ebola of the poultry world, a haemorrhagic fever that (21) ---- much bleeding from every orifice of its winged victims. It leads to extensive destruction of these animals in (22) ---- two days. When the virus jumps to humans, it (23) ---- very noticeable at first, but in fact, has a fatality rate as high as 33 per cent.

19.

- A) As a result B) Accordingly
C) Moreover D) Likewise
E) Since then

20.

- A) over B) through
C) at D) by
E) from

21.

- A) upholds B) spreads
C) causes D) implements
E) consists

22.

- A) just B) any
C) most D) several
E) still

23.

- A) was not B) has not been
C) must not be D) is not
E) ought not to be

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

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

24. Whenever doctors consider prescribing a drug, ---- .

- A) infrequent headaches or muscle strains can be relieved with over-the-counter drugs
B) they must weigh the possible risks against the expected benefits
C) infants and very young children are at special risk of adverse drug reactions
D) it's necessary to accept a higher risk of a severe drug reaction to treat a life-threatening disease
E) potential benefits and risks were seldom able to be determined with mathematical precision

25. ---- , but the question of its effect on health is less clear.

- A) Some early research indicated that cycles of weight loss and gain presented risks for blood pressure and cardiovascular disease
B) The very thinnest and the very heaviest people seem to be at greatest risk for all-cause mortality
C) Gaining weight is a risk for health
D) Being severely obese places a person at an elevated risk for several types of health problems and premature death
E) Obesity is undesirable from a social point of view

26. Because adults dislike hearing babies cry, ---- .

- A) infants sometimes stop crying if they have interesting things to watch
B) the infant uses basic techniques for getting the caregiver to come closer
C) babies learn very early to control their social environment
D) they try various techniques for soothing them
E) the crying of healthy newborn infants is fairly characteristic in both pitch and rhythm

27. Even though there is widespread publicity about the genetic causes of cancer, ---- .

- A) genetics actually plays a fairly minor role in the development of cancer
- B) scientists estimated that lung cancer was nine times higher among smokers than non-smokers
- C) epidemiologists generally agree that sufficient research evidence exists for infection
- D) the leading cause of cancer deaths for both women and men continues to be lung cancer
- E) these genes protect against cancer by providing the code for a protective protein

28. When people do not have insurance to obtain health care, ---- .

- A) this reluctance has consequences for the management of their diseases
- B) they are less likely to have regular medical attention and more likely to have a chronic health problem
- C) they need to be regularly checked for any serious disorder
- D) they have a wide experience of receiving health care, from the time they are children to the time they are adults
- E) medical dominance began to decline and other types of health care providers became more prominent

29. Even if tumours grow in and disrupt the brain, ---- .

- A) cancers are named according to the organ or tissue in which they originate
- B) cancer cells may continue to grow until they kill the organism
- C) they can often be removed completely by surgery
- D) certain brain diseases change the pattern of brain waves
- E) symptoms result when brain tissue is destroyed or pressure builds on the brain

30. Anaemia means a deficiency of red blood cells, ---- .

- A) whereas the body replaces the plasma within 1 to 3 days after rapid haemorrhage
- B) but red blood cells are delivered from the bone marrow into the circulatory system
- C) so in sickle cell anaemia, the cells contain an abnormal type of haemoglobin called haemoglobin S
- D) which can be caused by either too rapid a loss or too slow a production of red blood cells
- E) yet a person cannot absorb enough iron from the intestines in chronic blood loss

31. Cholesterol is notorious as a possible factor in heart disease, ---- .

- A) so that the body regulates lipoprotein levels in several ways
- B) because each type of lipoprotein serves a different purpose
- C) but about one in 500 babies inherits a disease called hypercholesterolemia
- D) although it circulates in the blood, mainly in particles called low-density lipoproteins
- E) yet it is essential for the functioning of all our cells

32. People of all sizes eagerly try the best diet ever on the market, ---- .

- A) in case they cannot afford to consult a physician
- B) hoping that this one will really work
- C) as some diets do not offer a safe and effective plan for weight loss
- D) in which they often offer distorted bits of legitimate research
- E) so that they do not have to conduct credible research on the benefits or dangers of their diet

33. A team of medical researchers were granted financial support to explore ---- .

- A) whether there was a connection between autism and a newly discovered class of nerve cells in the brain called "mirror neurons"
- B) although these observations must be taken into account in any final explanation of autism
- C) that the most conspicuous feature of this disorder has been a withdrawal from social interaction
- D) when further investigations also supported the existence of mirror neurons
- E) if they have continued to investigate mirror neurons in different species

34. ---- , the jaw should be held in place with the teeth together and immobile.

- A) As many jaw fractures can be repaired surgically
- B) Just as antibiotics are usually given to a person with a jaw fracture
- C) Even though fractures can cause internal bleeding
- D) If a jaw fracture is suspected
- E) While a blow powerful enough to fracture the jaw may cause bleeding within the skull

35. Cancer cells are immortal; they can go on dividing indefinitely ---- .

- A) once the body's immune system normally recognizes a transformed cell as abnormal
- B) but chemotherapy is used to treat metastatic tumours
- C) as long as they have a supply of nutrients
- D) because this process has already been controlled
- E) insofar as many tumours, luckily, can be treated

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

- A) Hareket etmediğimizde bile, kaslarımız "kas tonüsü" olarak bilinen kısmî bir kasılma durumunda olur.
- B) Hareket etmesek bile, bazı kaslarımız kısmen kasılır ve bu duruma "kas tonüsü" denir.
- C) "Kas tonüsü" olarak bilinen kısmî kasılma durumu, kaslarımız hareket etmediği zaman oluşur.
- D) "Kas tonüsü", hareket etmediğimiz halde kaslarımızda oluşan kısmî kasılma durumuna verilen addır.
- E) Eğer hareket etmezsek, kaslarımız "kas tonüsü" olarak bilinen kısmî kasılma durumunu sürdürür.

37. Brain activity can be studied by measuring and recording the "brain waves" given off by various parts of the brain when they are active.

- A) Beyin faaliyetini tetkik etmek için ölçülen ve kaydedilen "beyin dalgaları", beynin çeşitli bölümleri tarafından faal oldukları zaman yayılır.
- B) Beynin faal olan çeşitli bölümlerinden yayılan "beyin dalgaları"nı ölçerek ve kaydederek, beyin faaliyetlerini tetkik etme olanağı vardır.
- C) Beyin faaliyetlerinin tetkik edilmesi demek, beynin o an faal olan bölümlerinin yaydığı "beyin dalgaları"nın ölçülüp kaydedilmesi demektir.
- D) Beyin faaliyetini, beynin çeşitli bölümlerince faal durumda iken yayılan "beyin dalgaları"nı hem ölçerek hem de kaydederek tetkik etmek mümkündür.
- E) Beyin faaliyeti, beynin çeşitli bölümleri tarafından faal oldukları zaman yayılan "beyin dalgaları"nı ölçerek ve kaydederek tetkik edilebilir.

38. Since salts are lost from the body daily through sweat, urine and faeces, they must be replaced by dietary intake.

- A) Ter, idrar ve dışkı ile her gün vücuttan kaybedilen tuzların telafi edilmesi ancak besin alımı yoluyla olur.
- B) Her gün alınan besinler, vücudun ter, idrar ve dışkı yoluyla kaybettiği tuzların telafi edilmesini sağlar.
- C) Tuzlar, her gün vücuttan ter, idrar ve dışkı yoluyla kaybedildiği için, besin alımı ile telafi edilmelidir.
- D) Her ne kadar ter, idrar ve dışkı yoluyla vücuttan her gün tuz kaybedilse de besin alımıyla bu kayıp telafi edilir.
- E) Vücuttan ter, idrar ve dışkı ile her gün önemli miktarda tuz kaybedilmesine rağmen, bu tuzlar besin alımı yoluyla hemen telafi edilir.

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. Tiroid bezi işlevini yerine getirmediği zaman, bazal metabolizma hızı yaklaşık % 40 düşer.

- A) Invariably, the basal metabolic rate falls to 40% as soon as thyroid function is reduced.
- B) When the thyroid gland does not carry out its function, the basal metabolic rate is reduced by about 40%.
- C) Since there is no thyroid function, the basal metabolic rate has dropped to a level of 40%.
- D) The reduction of the basal metabolic rate to a level of 40% is inevitable only if the thyroid ceases to function.
- E) A 40% reduction of the basal metabolic rate occurs when the thyroid's function is compromised.

40. Bebeklerin büyüme ve gelişmesinin, yedikleri yiyeceklerden etkilendiğini hepimiz biliyoruz.

- A) As far as we know, the kind of food babies eat has much influence on their growth and development.
- B) All of us know that the food babies eat can have some adverse effect on their growth and development.
- C) We are all aware of the fact that babies' growth and development depend a great deal on the kinds of food they consume.
- D) We all know that the growth and development of babies are influenced by the food they eat.
- E) It is well known to us all that whatever food babies consume essentially affects their growth and development.

41. Çoğu sindirim enzimi, yalnızca, sindirim kanalında yemek bulunduğu zaman üretilir.

- A) While food is passing through the digestive tract, a number of enzyme secretions take place.
- B) As soon as food enters the digestive tract, many digestive enzymes are produced.
- C) Most digestive enzymes are produced only when food is present in the digestive tract.
- D) Several kinds of enzymes are secreted into the digestive tract whenever there is food in it.
- E) Soon after food moves into the digestive tract, a large number of enzymes are secreted.

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. In the United States, more doctors are using hypnosis for procedures in which sedation is inappropriate or patients are allergic to anaesthetics. Yet not even the most enthusiastic proponents of hypnosedation suggest it can replace anaesthesia entirely. ---- . Some 60% of patients are hypnotizable to some extent; an additional 15%, highly so. The rest seem to be unresponsive.

- A) Millions of Americans have employed hypnosis to stop smoking cigarettes or cut back on their eating
- B) Meanwhile, studies using advanced scanning technology have shed additional light on how hypnosis works to block pain
- C) Since the early 1990s, hypnosis has increasingly been used in operating rooms as a substitute for or as a complement to anaesthesia
- D) This application, now widely employed in Europe, stems in part from studies showing that hypnosedated patients suffer fewer side effects than fully sedated ones do
- E) For one thing, not everybody can be hypnotized; to oversimplify, one must be open to the process first

43. Before treatment was available, most people who had acute leukemia died within 4 months of diagnosis. Now many people are cured. ---- . The disease returns in many, but 50 per cent of children show no signs of the leukemia 5 years after treatment.

- A) These symptoms include weakness and shortness of breath, resulting from too few red blood cells; infection and fever, resulting from too few normal white blood cells; and bleeding, resulting from too few platelets
- B) Common blood tests, such as the complete blood cell count, can provide the first evidence that a person has leukemia
- C) However, a bone-marrow biopsy is almost always performed to confirm the diagnosis and determine the type of leukemia
- D) For more than 90 per cent of people who have acute lymphocytic leukemia (usually children), the first course of chemotherapy brings the disease under control
- E) They are released into the bloodstream and transported to the liver, spleen, lymph nodes, brain, kidneys and reproductive organs, where they continue to grow and divide

44. People adopt health-related behaviours in order to stay healthy and to combat disease. ---- . However, all of these models have some limitations, especially in their ability to predict the health-related behaviours of people who lack the financial resources necessary to pursue proper medical attention.

- A) Several theoretical models have been formulated in an effort to explain and predict health behaviours, and most of these theories have some value in predicting and explaining health-related behaviour
- B) Although the meaning of these models may seem obvious, their definitions have been elusive
- C) The limitation of each of these models is their inability to accurately measure a number of social, ethnic and demographic factors that also affect people's health-seeking behaviour
- D) Among these stages is the necessity of overcoming their optimistic bias; that is, their belief that, although certain behaviours are dangerous, the danger pertains to other people and not to them
- E) In the United States and other Western countries, people are not "officially" ill until they are diagnosed by a physician, making physicians the gatekeepers to further health care

45. In the United States, child abuse is by no means a recent phenomenon, but the identification of child battering as a social problem and its definition as a crime did not occur on a national level until the 1960s. ---- . Evidence began to accumulate that such beatings were common and a major source of injury for infants and children.

- A) One common result of intentional injuries is that abused children may be vigilant and feel threatened in a variety of situations – the world becomes a dangerous place
- B) Treating infants with skull and long bone fractures led paediatricians and radiologists to recognize that these injuries were caused by beatings
- C) Children who fail to thrive, especially during the first year of life, may never catch up developmentally or socially with their peers
- D) Violence is a more common cause of injury and death in the United States than in other industrialized nations, with violent crimes occurring at a rate of about 8 per 1,000 people
- E) Abused children also tend to be fearful about rejection, abandonment and additional abuse

46. Some obese people who lose weight voluntarily benefit from their weight loss. Research on obese people who lost weight indicates that a 10% loss is sufficient to produce significant decreases in lifetime health risks and personal health-related expenditures. ---- .

- A) Dieting is a good choice for some people but not for others
- B) The eating disorders that have received the most attention, both in the popular media and in the scientific literature, are anorexia nervosa and bulimia
- C) Therefore, even modest weight loss can be important for those who are obese
- D) On the contrary, the factors that influence obesity in adolescents are the same as those in adults
- E) In addition, behaviour modification programmes with obese children have greater success in promoting permanent weight loss than similar programmes with adults

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

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

47. Diane :

- Everyone knows that physical exercise lowers our risk for diabetes and heart disease, but do you know why?

Ed :

- ----

Diane :

- No, it's because our bodies have evolved in such a way that our muscles need to be used in order for the rest of our bodies to remain healthy.

- A) Which types of exercise are best for people with heart disease?
B) I am afraid overexercising makes joints, muscles, tendons, and bones ache. Don't you agree?
C) I think swimming is one of the best forms of exercise, isn't it?
D) Is it because exercise lowers the percentage of fat in our bodies?
E) Well, the recommended heart rate for exercise is 60 per cent of a person's estimated maximum heart rate.

48. Ann :

- My doctor told me that I should have screening for colorectal cancer.

Kathy :

- ----

Ann :

- Yes, I know; she said that I need a screening only as a preventative measure because of my age.

Kathy :

- That's right. The disease has a higher prevalence in people 50 and older.

- A) You'll need to be screened at regular intervals, won't you?
B) Does she have a reason to believe you have the disease?
C) Have you had a screening before? I had one last month.
D) Don't you know that diet plays some role in the risk of colon cancer?
E) But that doesn't necessarily mean you have colorectal cancer.

49. Christopher :

- My aunt went to the doctor because she thought she had flu, and the doctor said she was ill from carbon monoxide poisoning.

Patricia :

- ----

Christopher :

- Yes, and it's a good thing she found out in time. She'll have to have it checked and repaired.

Patricia :

- I think that people should be educated more about carbon monoxide, so that they can take precautions against it.

- A) I think the doctor must have made a mistake.
B) How strange! There must be a problem with her heating system.
C) Carbon monoxide? Where did that come from?
D) She's lucky she only became ill. Many people die from carbon monoxide poisoning each year.
E) She should have had a carbon monoxide monitor installed in her home.

50. Doctor :

- ----

Richard :

- Why not? What's wrong with it?

Doctor :

- Studies have shown that second-hand smoke has more toxins and cancer-causing chemicals than what smokers inhale from their cigarettes.

Richard :

- Well, I guess I'd better be more careful, then.

- A) You really shouldn't smoke, you know, when there are people around you.
B) Do you still smoke? You know it's the leading avoidable cause of death!
C) Your heart and lungs will be affected negatively if you don't quit smoking soon.
D) How many packs of cigarettes do you smoke every day?
E) Many work places and public places have banned indoor smoking.

51. Kelly :

- My doctor says that I have something called pre-diabetes.

Eric :

- ----

Kelly :

- Maybe not, if I exercise and watch what I eat.

- A) What are the symptoms?
 B) Does that mean you are going to develop diabetes?
 C) Do you think I should get my glucose levels checked, too?
 D) Could you give me your doctor's name and telephone number?
 E) I wonder whether you'll have to change your diet.

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) Anything that irritates the eyes can also irritate the eyelids and cause swelling. (II) The most common irritant is an allergy, which can make one or both lids crinkled or swollen. (III) Allergic reactions may be caused by medications instilled into the eyes, such as eyedrops; other drugs or cosmetics; or pollen or other particles in the air. (IV) Insect stings or bites as well as infections from bacteria, viruses, or fungi can also cause the eyelids to swell. (V) In fact, tears are salty fluid that continuously bathes the surface of the eye to keep it moist.
 A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

53. (I) When a person eats too much, metabolism favours fat formation. (II) The human body can digest a wide variety of plant and animal tissues, converting these foods into usable proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals. (III) The digestive system takes in food, processes it into particles that can be absorbed, and excretes the undigested wastes. (IV) The particles that are absorbed through the digestive system are transported through the bloodstream so as to be available to the whole body. (V) This provides the energy for activity as well as the materials for body growth, maintenance and repair.
 A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

54. (I) The relationship between genes and proteins was first proposed in 1909 when English physician A. Garrod suggested that genes dictate phenotypes through enzymes, the proteins that catalyze chemical processes in the cell. (II) The idea came from his observations of inherited diseases. (III) He hypothesized that an inherited disease reflects a body's inability to manufacture a particular enzyme, and he referred to such diseases as "inborn errors of metabolism". (IV) The function of a gene is to dictate the production of a specific enzyme. (V) His hypothesis was ahead of its time but research conducted decades later by other scientists proved him right.

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

55. (I) Almost everyone has experienced heartburn at one time or another, usually after a meal. (II) Heartburn is the painful sensation a person feels when the cardiac sphincter fails to prevent the stomach contents from refluxing into the esophagus. (III) As a matter of fact, anyone who has heart trouble should consult a doctor. (IV) This may happen if a person eats or drinks too much or both. (V) Tight clothing and even changes of position (lying down, bending over) can cause it, too, as can some medications and smoking.
 A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

56. (I) Some people have especially active, decay-causing bacteria in their mouth. (II) A parent may pass these bacteria to a child, presumably by kissing. (III) However, one must understand that not all tooth pain is caused by cavities. (IV) The bacteria flourish in the child's mouth after the first teeth come in and can then cause cavities. (V) So a tendency toward tooth decay that runs in families doesn't necessarily reflect poor oral hygiene or bad eating habits.
 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.

Pain is a signal that protects us from harmful stimuli. An excess of any type of stimulus such as pressure, heat, cold, excessive mechanical stretch, and specific chemical compounds stimulates pain receptors. In the human body, pain receptors are the tips of certain sensory neurons found in almost every tissue. However, most internal organs are poorly supplied with pain receptors. For this reason, pain from internal structures is often difficult to locate. In fact, pain is often not projected back to the organ that is stimulated. Instead, it is referred to an area just under the skin that may be some distance from the organ involved. The area to which the pain is referred is connected to nerve fibres from the same level of the spinal cord as the organ involved.

57. According to the passage, although most of our body is thoroughly equipped with pain receptors, ---- .

- A) this is not true for all the internal organs
- B) it is in the internal organs that they function most efficiently
- C) they are mostly located in the tissues of some internal organs
- D) some of them are far more sensitive than others
- E) the pain caused by heat and cold is much stronger than other kinds of pain

58. It is pointed out in the passage that, through pain, ---- .

- A) the relationship between the spinal cord and an internal organ becomes extremely compromised
- B) the function of the organs in the body is seriously reduced
- C) the area in an internal organ which is most affected by a harmful stimulus can be identified right away
- D) it is extremely easy to determine the excess of a harmful stimulus in an internal organ
- E) we become aware of those stimuli in the body that can have an adverse effect

59. As can be understood from the passage, the stimulation of pain receptors ---- .

- A) is much stronger in an internal organ than in any other area of the body
- B) takes place only if the stimulus endangers the organs
- C) depends a great deal on the kind of chemical compounds found in the body
- D) occurs when any tissue in the body is overstimulated
- E) clearly indicates the somatic importance of the spinal cord

60. It is explained in the passage that when a pain occurs in an internal organ, ---- .

- A) it can be located immediately through the work of certain sensory neurons
- B) it is usually felt in an area under the skin, which may not be close to the organ itself
- C) pain receptors throughout the body begin to work efficiently
- D) it is obvious that the organ cannot cope with a wide range of harmful stimuli
- E) the connection between the organ and the spinal cord is seriously disrupted

61. – 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Our kidneys excrete metabolic wastes and help regulate the volume and composition of body fluids. Their vital function is compromised in more than 13 million people in the United States who suffer from kidney disease. In fact, kidney disease ranks fourth in prevalence among major human diseases in the United States. Kidney function can be impaired by infections, poisoning by substances such as mercury, lesions, tumours, kidney stones, shock or circulatory disease. For instance, one of the most common kidney diseases both in the United States and in the world is glomerulonephritis, which is related to the damage of the kidney's filtering units. The damage is thought to result from an autoimmune response.

61. As pointed out in the passage, glomerulonephritis ---- .

- A) is the failure of the kidney function caused by various infections and other factors
- B) is widespread and occurs when the kidney fails to filter properly
- C) becomes a deadly disease when the kidney's autoimmune response fails
- D) has a limited extent of prevalence throughout the United States
- E) can cause serious damage to the filtering units of the kidney

62. It is pointed out in the passage that the kidneys ---- .

- A) have an autoimmune system which is very efficient, especially against poisoning
- B) have a very efficient filtering system which is immune to certain infections
- C) are responsible only for the excretion of waste matter from the body
- D) can fail to function properly owing to a wide range of causes
- E) can be easily infected once a tumour begins to grow in them

63. As one understands from the passage, the kidneys play a role ---- .

- A) in the partial filtration of various types of fluids in the body
- B) especially in regard to the concentration of mercury in the body
- C) in the efficient circulation of body fluids
- D) in the body's response to various infections
- E) in relation to the fluids in the body

64. The author suggests that ---- .

- A) the spread of kidney disease in the world will continue to increase
- B) the immune response may be the cause of the impairment of the kidney's filtration function
- C) the number of people who suffer from kidney disease in the United States will remain stable
- D) glomerulonephritis can lead to the growth of tumours in the kidneys
- E) mercury is the only substance that has a devastating effect on the kidneys

65. – 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The causes of schizophrenia are unknown, although the disease has a strong genetic component. Studies of identical twins show that if one twin has schizophrenia, there is a 50% chance that the other twin will have it, too. Since identical twins share identical genes, this indicates that schizophrenia has an equally strong environmental component, the nature of which has not been identified. Current treatments for schizophrenia focus on brain pathways that use dopamine as a neurotransmitter. Despite their ability to alleviate symptoms, many of the drugs used to treat schizophrenia have such negative side effects that patients frequently stop taking them. Now that the human genome has been sequenced, there is a vigorous effort under way to find the mutant genes that predispose a person to the disease. This effort includes sequencing DNA from families with a high incidence of schizophrenia.

65. As one understands from the passage, identification of genetic mutations that contribute to schizophrenia ---- .

- A) can only be useful in the treatment of the disease if the use of drugs is also continued
- B) will take a very long time before an effective treatment for the disease can be developed
- C) is being actively pursued
- D) is not a solution since there are different forms of the disease
- E) has led to a wide range of new therapies that are particularly effective for the disease

66. It is suggested in the passage that an environmental influence ---- .

- A) is not of primary importance in understanding the type of schizophrenia a patient has
- B) must be completely ruled out in the diagnosis of schizophrenia
- C) need not be taken into account in a genetic study of schizophrenia
- D) is also considered to be as significant as the genetic factor in schizophrenia
- E) has a very minimal share in a patient's predisposition to schizophrenia

67. It is clear from the passage that the treatment of schizophrenia through the use of drugs ---- .

- A) is most suitable especially in the case of twins with identical genes
- B) is the most effective therapy which is commonly practised in the medical world
- C) has serious drawbacks and, hence, is often disrupted
- D) also has to take into account the patient's social environment
- E) is least concerned with the role of dopamine in the brain

68. As one learns from the passage, the current genetic studies of schizophrenia ---- .

- A) also focus on the families in which the disease has a high rate of occurrence
- B) have already produced positive results for more efficient therapies
- C) are mostly concerned with cases of twins and how they can be treated effectively
- D) have already radically changed the norms of treatment for the disease
- E) totally leave out the role of the environmental component in the incidence of the disease

69. – 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Protected inside the bony vertebrae of the spine is an inch-thick gelatinous bundle of nervous tissue called “the spinal cord”, which acts as the central communication conduit between the brain and the rest of the body. Millions of nerve fibres carry motor information from the brain to the muscles, while other fibres bring sensory information from the body to the brain. In its structure and functions, the spinal cord may be compared to a transcontinental telephone cable jam-packed with wires, each of which carries messages both ways. But what happens if that cable is cut? Signals cannot get through, communication is lost, and the cable must be repaired or replaced. In humans, though, this is not a simple process due to the sensitive nature of the spinal cord. The spinal cord is rarely severed because the vertebrae provide rigid protection. However, a traumatic blow to the spinal column and subsequent bleeding, swelling and scarring can crush the delicate nerve bundles and prevent signals from passing. The result may be a debilitating injury.

69. According to the passage, the spinal cord in the human body ---- .

- A) is very sensitive to external blows and can be easily injured
- B) only carries the brain's messages to all the parts of the body
- C) is far more intricate and vulnerable than a mere telephone cable
- D) is not affected by swelling and scarring caused by an injury
- E) can almost never be completely cut as it is well-placed within the vertebrae

70. As it is pointed out in the passage, there are so many nerve fibres in the spinal cord that ---- .

- A) the appearance reminds one of a telephone cable consisting of innumerable wires
- B) each has a different function to perform for the brain
- C) it takes no time for the messages to reach the brain
- D) any injury to them can be absolutely fatal
- E) their delicate nature makes them vulnerable to injuries

71. As one understands from the passage, while a severed telephone cable can be repaired or replaced, ---- .

- A) the vertebrae make it impossible for us to treat the spinal cord
- B) the nerve bundles inside the spinal cord need to be carefully treated
- C) this is not so easy with the spinal cord due to its very delicate structure
- D) this is not the case with the spinal cord due to bleeding and swelling
- E) in the case of the spinal column the procedure takes a long time

72. As pointed out in the passage, the communication between the brain and all the other parts of the body ---- .

- A) is extremely complicated due to the structure of the spinal column
- B) is maintained by nerve fibres through the spinal cord
- C) is not affected even when the vertebrae are injured
- D) can still be maintained even though the spinal cord is broken
- E) depends a great deal on the proper functioning of the brain

73. – 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Immune deficiency, which in fact means an inadequate immune response, may occur for several reasons. For example, it is a side effect of most chemotherapy drugs used to treat cancer. Immune deficiency also occurs naturally. Although the immune system is not functional at birth, infants are protected by antibodies they have received from their mother through the placenta, and infants who breastfeed also receive antibodies from their mother's milk. These antibodies offer protection until the infant's own immune system develops during the first months of life. In rare cases, the immune system fails to develop, leaving the child without immune protection. Exposure to any virus or bacterium can be fatal to these children. Therefore, they are sealed into sterile quarters to isolate them from the microorganisms that are part of the normal world.

73. According to the passage, the development of a child's immune system ---- .

- A) is not of vital importance since the child is always protected by various antibodies
- B) begins in the placenta before birth and is completed at birth
- C) depends completely on the protective nature of antibodies in the mother's milk
- D) is only completed a few months after birth
- E) is closely related to the child's physical development and, hence, takes a very long time

74. As one can understand from the passage, the causes of immune deficiency ---- .

- A) in an infant can be understood easily, as the development of the immune system is yet in its early stage
- B) can sometimes be traced to a microorganism such as a virus
- C) are fundamentally linked with chemotherapy, which is used in cancer treatment
- D) in children can be traced back to the first months after birth
- E) may vary

75. It is clear from the passage that, at birth, infants ---- .

- A) have a non-functioning immune system, and so rely on antibodies from their mother's milk for protection against microorganisms
- B) have a relatively well-developed immune system and are therefore well-protected against viruses or bacteria
- C) are so exposed to viruses or bacteria that the rate of mortality is usually very high
- D) hardly need antibodies gained from breastfeeding to protect them against the fatal effects of disease-causing bacteria and viruses
- E) have a very strong immune system which enables them to cope with viruses

76. It is clearly pointed out in the passage that, occasionally, there may be cases when ---- .

- A) chemotherapy drugs have no effect whatsoever on the occurrence of immune deficiency
- B) there occurs a failure in the development of a child's immune system
- C) even antibodies do not provide protection for the infant in the placenta
- D) child mortality may not be related to children's exposure to viruses or bacteria
- E) the mother's milk does not contain antibodies to protect the infant in the first months of life

77. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

People who believe they may be infected with HIV, as well as those who know they are, can benefit from various psychological interventions. People with high-risk behaviours may have difficulty deciding whether to be tested for HIV, and psychologists can provide both information and support for these people. A significant minority of homosexual and bisexual men, intravenous drug users, and a larger proportion of heterosexual men and women with multiple partners and inconsistent users of condoms have never been tested for HIV. Indeed, an estimated 70% of people who are HIV-positive have not been tested and thus do not know their HIV status. Because HIV infection has a long incubation period, at-risk heterosexual men and women may contaminate others for years before they learn they have HIV. However, people learning of an HIV-positive test result typically react with increased anxiety, depression, anger and distress. Therefore, trained psychotherapists are needed to help such people cope with their diagnosis.

77. It is clearly emphasized in the passage that psychological help ---- .

- A) and the clinical treatment of HIV are two different procedures which are irrelevant to each other
- B) plays a minimal role in the treatment of HIV patients
- C) has not proven to be useful in the treatment of HIV patients because they often do not want to cooperate with psychotherapists
- D) is often ignored in HIV treatment not only by patients but also by physicians
- E) can be beneficial to patients with HIV infection

78. As pointed out in the passage, many people already infected with HIV ---- .

- A) have agreed to be tested and undergo long periods of treatment
- B) have been receiving help from psychotherapists to overcome their psychological problems
- C) are not aware of their own situation because they have not been tested
- D) mostly include intravenous drug users and heterosexual men with multiple partners
- E) have been identified through a number of tests they have taken

79. One learns from the passage that because it takes a long time before HIV infection reveals itself, ---- .

- A) heterosexual men and women with HIV may already have infected many other people
- B) homosexuals deliberately avoid taking HIV tests and, thus, endanger themselves
- C) intravenous drug users think that they are free from any infection
- D) this does not mean that bisexual men cannot be infected
- E) homosexuals and heterosexuals must be tested regularly to make sure that they are free from HIV

80. It is suggested in the passage that when people discover that they are HIV-positive, they ---- .

- A) adopt an indifferent attitude and continue to live their usual life
- B) begin to act responsibly by refraining from contaminating others
- C) usually experience various negative feelings
- D) seek help and support from psychotherapists and apply for treatment
- E) volunteer to undergo a series of tests in order to obtain the most effective treatment

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 - 12
CEVAP ANAHTARI

Kitapçık Türü : **A** **B**

1. **A** B C D E
2. A B C D **E**
3. A B C **D** E
4. A B **C** D E
5. A **B** C D E
6. A **B** C D E
7. **A** B C D E
8. A B C D E
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ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 12
YABANCI KELİMELER

- Soru 1. **consideration** = mutlaka üzerinde durulması gereken düşünce / konu, **solicitude**, zıt anl.= inconsideration, unconcern, disregard
attentiveness = azami dikkat, care, **thoughtfulness**, zıt anl. = neglect
- Soru 2. **pesticide** = tarım ilacı
exposure = maruz bırakma / kalma, teşhir etme, **contact**, **experience**
compromised = zayıf düşmüş, **weak**
hostile = düşmanca, saldırgan, **aggressive**, zıt anl. = friendly
substantial = önemli, bol, **important**, **ample**, zıt anl. = small
reversible = geri döndürülebilir, eski haline getirilebilir, zıt anl.= irreversible
vulnerable = saldırıya / eleştiriye / riske açık / maruz, savunmasız, **susceptible**, **exposed**, **at risk**, zıt anl.= protected, secure
- Soru 3. **body composition** = beden yapısı
worthily = hak ederek, bileğinin hakkıyla
offensively = kaba şekilde, **rudely**, zıt anl.= politely
- Soru 4. **predictive** = sonucu önceden gösteren, **prognostic**
sustain = sürdürmek, belli bir sıklıkla ve ara vermeden yapmak, **keep up**, **maintain**
arouse = canlandırmak, harekete gecirmek, **stimulate**, **provoke**, zıt anl. = dampen
- Soru 5. **adenosine triphosphate** = (ATP) adenosin trifosfat (kas dokusunda bulunan ve hücrel reaksiyonlar için temel enerji kaynağı sağlayan nükleotid)
contraction = kasılma, daralma, büzülme, **tightening**
cease = dur(dur)mak, sona er(dir)mek, **stop**, **end**, **halt**
make up for = tazmin etmek, telafi etmek, **compensate for**
keep up with = 1) karşılamak, **meet**; 2) (bir kişi ya da şey)'e yetişmek, -den geri kalmamak, **keep abreast of**
account for = (nedenlerini) anlatmak, açıklamak, izah etmek, hesap vermek, **clarify**, **justify**, **explain**
run out (of) = bit(ir)mek, tükenmek, tüketmek, **use up**, **deplete**
- Soru 6. **wise** = akıllı, akıllıca, **sensible**, zıt anl.= foolish
solely = sadece, tek başına, **only**, **merely**
textured = işlenmiş (ürün), **processed**
whole foods = doğal yiyecekler
set out = 1) başlamak, girişmek, **embark**, **start**, 2) yola koyulmak, **leave**, **set off**
take along = beraberinde götürmek, bir şeyi ya da birini yanında götürmek
draw up = 1) kaleme almak, **write out**; 2) bir aracın vs. bir yerde durması, **come to a stop**
rely on = güvenmek, bel bağlamak, **depend**, **entrust**, zıt anl.= distrust
make for = (bir yer)'e doğru yönelmek, yapmak, ortaya çıkarmak, **contribute to**, **facilitate**
- Soru 7. **insomnia** = uykusuzluk
disturbance = (uykuda) bozukluk/düzensizlik, **interference**
insufficient = yetersiz, eksik, **inadequate**, zıt anl.= sufficient, enough, ample
awaken = uyan(dir)mak, **wake up**
- Soru 8. **lead** = kurşun elementi
ingest = yemek, ağızdan almak, **eat**, **consume**

placenta = plasenta (bir çok memelinin ana rahminde bulunup cenine oksijen ve besin sağlayan yapı)

foetal = cenine ait, ceninle ilgili, fetal

inflict = (ağrı / acı / ceza) vermek, **impose, bring down**

Soru 9. **identical twins** = tek yumurta ikizleri

fraternal twins = farklı yumurta ikizleri, fraternal ikiz

Soru 10. **senescence** = yaşlılık, senesans

deterioration = kötüleşme, bozulma, **decline, worsening**, zıt anl.= enhancement, improvement

age = yaşlanma, **grow old**

Soru 11. **incorporate** = dahil etmek, katmak, birleştirmek, **include, amalgamate, consolidate**, zıt anl. = exclude, separate

Soru 13. **avoidant** = çekinik

oversensitive = fazla hassas, çabuk kırılan kişi, **easily hurt**, zıt anl. = thick-skinned

affection = şefkat, sevgi, **concern, love**, zıt anl. = hatred

Soru 14. **intricate** = karışık, çapraşık, girift, **complicated, complex**, zıt anl. = simple, straightforward

Soru 15. **countertechnologies** = karşı teknolojiler

prime = harekete hazır hale getirmek, **make ready**

Soru 16. **geneticist** = genetikçi

screening = tarama (belirli niteliklere sahip şey veya kişilerin tarama sonucu belirlenmesi)

Soru 17. **prognosis** = (çoğul: prognoses) prognoz (bir hastalığın süresi ve gelişimi hakkında tahmin)

physician = doktor, hekim, **doctor**

Soru 18. **toxicity** = toksisite, zehirlilik

at once = 1) tek seferde, bir defada; 2) derhal, hemen, **immediately, right away**

19. - 23. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)

affliction = ağrı, acı, hastalık, **pain, suffering**

pandemic = pandemik, (geniş bir bölgede) salgın hastalık, **epidemic**

avian flu = kuş gribi

influenza = grip, enfluenza, **flu**

endemic = endemik, (belirli bir bölgede) salgın (hastalık)

waterfowl = su kuşu

propensity = eğilim, meyil, **tendency, inclination**

Ebola = Ebola virüsü

poultry = kümes hayvanları

haemorrhagic fever = (VHF) kanama ve ateşle birlikte seyreden viral enfeksiyonun yol açtığı bir hastalık

orifice = açıklık ya da delik (bir organ, bir kanal ya da bir boşluğu dışarıyla ya da bir anatomik yapıyla ilişkilendiren)

wing = kanat

victim = mağdur, kurban

extensive = geniş, kapsamlı, **comprehensive**, zıt anl.= limited, narrow

destruction = yıkım, yok etme, imha, **extermination**, zıt anl.= construction, renovation
fatality = ölüm, **death**

- Soru 19. **accordingly** = dolayısıyla, bu nedenle, **so, consequently**
likewise = keza, bunun gibi, **similarly**
- Soru 21. **uphold** = tarafını tutmak, desteklemek, onaylamak, **back up, advocate**
spread = yayılmak, yaygınlaşmak, dağılmak, **expand**, zıt anl.= shrink
implement = uygulamak, yerine getirmek, **put through, carry out, perform**
- Soru 24. **prescribe** = 1) (ilaç, tedavi vs.) reçete yazmak / vermek; 2) emretmek, kural olarak koymak, **enjoin, dictate**
infrequent = seyrek, sık olmayan, **occasional, irregular**, zıt anl.= frequent
strain = 1) gerginlik, **tension**; 2) stres, **stress**
over-the-counter drugs = reçetesiz ilaç
weigh = 1) hesaplamak (kıyaslamak), **consider** (I weighed the benefits of the plan against its risks.); 2) ölçmek, tartmak, **measure**
infant = bebek, yavru
adverse drug reactions = ilacın yan etkileri
life-threatening = hayatı tehdit eden
seldom = nadiren, pek az, seyrek, **rarely**, zıt anl.= often
mathematical precision = matematiksel kesinlik
- Soru 25. **cycle** = dalgalanma
thin = zayıf, ince, **skinny, slim**, zıt anl.= fat
all-cause mortality = (sebebine göre ayırım yapılmaksızın) bütün ölümler
elevate = yükseltmek, arttırmak, **raise**
premature = erken, prematüre, **early**, zıt anl.= overdue
undesirable = istenmeyen, tatsız, **unwanted**, zıt anl.= desirable
- Soru 26. **caregiver** = hasta ya da çocuk bakıcısı, **carer**
soothe = sakinleştirmek, yatıştırmak, **calm, ease**, zıt anl.= excite, aggravate
fairly = oldukça, **somewhat, quite**, zıt anl.= extremely
pitch = ses tonu/ perdesi, **tone**
rhythm = ritim, **beat**
- Soru 27. **publicity** = 1) aleniyet, herkesçe bilinme; 2) reklam, propaganda, **advertising**
epidemiologist = epidemiyolojist (salgın hastalıklar uzmanı)
- Soru 28. **insurance** = sigorta
reluctance = isteksizlik, gönülsüzlük, **unwillingness**, zıt anl.= keenness
consequence = sonuç, semere, (ardından gelen) etki, **result, effect**, zıt anl.= cause, source
medical dominance = tıp alanında üstünlük, hakimiyet
prominent = öne çıkan, dikkat çeken, **remarkable, outstanding**
- Soru 29. **disrupt** = bozulmasına yol açmak, alt üst etmek, aksatmak, **disturb, spoil, upset**, zıt anl.= arrange, organize
destroy = yok etmek, ortadan kaldırmak, **exterminate, demolish**, zıt anl.= preserve, restore, construct
build on = 1) üstüne çökmek, birikmek (All the stress builds on my psychology and puts me under stress.); 2) daha da ileri götürüp, geliştirmek (The author hopes to build on the success of his previous best-seller book.)

- Soru 30. **anaemia** = anemi (kansızlık)
deficiency = eksiklik, yetersizlik, **inadequacy,insufficiency, shortage**; zıt anl.=
adequacy, sufficiency
plasma = plazma (kan sıvısı)
haemorrhage = hemoraji (aşırı kan kaybı)
bone marrow = kemik iliği
sickle cell anaemia = orak hücre anemisi
haemoglobin = hemoglobin
loss = kayıp, zarar, ziyan
- Soru 31. **notorious** = dille düşmüş, adı çıkmış, aşikâr, **well-known, obvious**
lipoprotein = lipoprotein
inherit = miras kalmak, kalıtsal olarak almak
hypercholesterolemia = hiperkolesterolemi (kanda kolesterol düzeyinin yüksek olması)
low-density lipoproteins = LDL (düşük yoğunluklu lipoprotein)
- Soru 32. **eagerly** = merakla, hevesle, **keenly**, zıt anl.= unenthusiastically
afford = (bir şey) yapmaya gücü / parası yetmek, (maliyetini) karşılayacak durumda olmak
consult = akıl / fikir danışmak, müracaat etmek, **seek advice from**
distort= çarpıtmak (distorted: çarpıtılmış)
bit = parça, parçacık, az miktarda
legitimate = yasal, meşru, **valid, credible**
credible = inanılır, güvenilir, **believable, reliable**, zıt anl.= incredible, unreliable
- Soru 33. **grant** = (burs, ödenek, tahsisat, bağış vs.) vermek, bahşetmek, **give, award**
autism = otizm
mirror neurons = ayna nöronlar (sadece insanın kendi hareketlerine değil, başka insanların hareketlerine de cevap/tepki veren nöronlar; Kaynak: Doç Dr Zuhâl Yapıcı, Çocuk Nörolojisi Uzmanı)
take into account = dikkate almak, hesaba katmak, göz önünde tutmak, **allow for**
conspicuous = göze çarpan, dikkat çeken, **obtrusive, prominent**, zıt anl.= inconspicuous, unseen
feature = özellik, **characteristic, element**
withdrawal = içine kapanma, çekilme, ayrılma, **alienation**
interaction = etkileşim
species = (hem tekil, hem çoğul) cins, tür
- Soru 34. **jaw** = çene
immobile = sabit, hareketsiz, **motionless**, zıt anl.= mobile
fracture = kırık, çıkık
internal bleeding = iç kanama
blow = (kafaya vs.) vurma, darbe
skull = kafatası
- Soru 35. **immortal** = ölümsüz, **eternal**, zıt anl.= mortal
indefinitely = belirsiz bir süre için, sürekli, **continually**, zıt anl.= temporarily
chemotherapy = kemoterapi
metastatic = metastatik, yayılmaya eğilimli
nutrient = 1) besleyen madde 2) yemek, gıda, **food**
insofar as = olabildiğince, elden geldiği kadarıyla
luckily = iyi ki, şükürler olsun ki, **fortunately**, zıt anl.= unfortunately

- Soru 42 **hypnosis** = hipnoz
sedation = (yatıştırıcı bir ilaçla) yatıştırma, sakinleştirme
inappropriate = yanlış, uygunsuz, yersiz, **improper, awkward**, zıt anl.= appropriate, proper
anaesthetic = anestezi
enthusiastic = şevkli, hararetle, heyecanlı, **excited, devoted**, zıt anl.= disinterested
hypnosedation = ilaçla hipnoz
replace = (başkasıyla) değiştirmek, (bir başkasının) yerini almak, yenilemek, **change, substitute, supplant**
entirely = tamamen, bütünüyle, **completely**, zıt anl.= partially
some = tam, **certain, particular**
hypnotizable = hypnotize edilebilir
to some extent = belli bir dereceye kadar, bir yere kadar, **to a certain extent**
highly so = daha da fazla
unresponsive = cevapsız, tepkisiz, zıt anl.= responsive
cut back on = (özellikle tasarruf amacıyla) kısıntı yapmak, azaltmak, **cut down on**
scan = 1) sken (ışınların hareketini algılayan bir aygıtla görüntülemek); 2) tarama, yakın inceleme **browse, look through**
shed = 1) (bir şey)'i aydınlatmak (bilgi vermek); 2) (ışık vs.) yaymak, **diffuse**; 3) gözyaşı dökmek
substitute = (bir şeyin veya kişinin) yerine geçen, yedek, **replacement, reserve**
complement = tamamlayıcı, **supplement**
employ = 1) kullanmak, yararlanmak, **utilize**; 2) işe almak, **recruit**
stem from = (bir şey)'den gelmek / kaynaklanmak, **originate from**
in part = kısmen, bazı açılardan, **partly**, zıt anl.= wholly
side effect = yan etki, **adverse effect**
for one thing = bir kere, her şeyden önce, **in the first instance**
oversimplify = basitçe açıklamak, aşırı yalınlaştırmak, **simplify**
- Soru 43. **leukemia** = lösemi
shortness of breath = nefes darlığı
red blood cell = alyuvar
white blood cell = akyuvar
platelet = platelet (trombosit)
complete blood cell count = tam kan sayımı
biopsy = biyopsi
lymphocytic leukemia = lenfatik lösemi
first course = ilk kür, ilk uygulama
release = salmak, dışarı vermek, yayma, **discharge**
spleen = dalak
lymph node = lenf nodülü
reproductive = reproduktif (üreyebilen)
- Soru 44. **combat** = savaşmak, mücadele etmek, **fight, struggle**, zıt anl.= surrender, compromise
pursue = izlemek, peşine düşmek, aramak, (bir uğraşı) sürdürmek, **chase, trail, seek**, zıt anl.= give up, quit
obvious = açık, belli, aşikâr, görünürdeki, göze çarpan, apparent, **visible, evident**, zıt anl.= obscure, hidden
elusive = tanımlanması güç, **indefinable**
accurately = doğru, tam (olarak), **correctly, exactly**, zıt anl.= inaccurately, erroneously
demographic = demografik (nüfusla ilgili)
health-seeking = (bir) hastalığa çare arama
bias = önyargı, **prejudice**, zıt anl.= impartiality
pertain to = (bir şeye / bir kişiye) ait olmak, sadece bir şey ya da bir kişiyle ilgili

olmak, onu ilgilendirmek, **relate to** (The news pertaining to the latest terrorist act is on all TV channels.)

gatekeeper = 1) seçim yapan kişi / kurum; 2) kapıcı

- Soru 45. **child abuse** = çocuk istismarı
by no means = asla, katiyen, hiçbir şekilde, **in no sense, certainly not**
phenomenon = fenomen, önemli / olağanüstü olay
batter = hırpalamak, dövmek, **beat**
accumulate = toplamak, yığı(l)mak, birik(tir)mek, **gather, collect**, zıt anl.= disperse, scatter
beat = 1) dövmek, dayak atmak, **thrash**; 2) galip gelmek, yenmek, **win over**, zıt anl.= to be defeated
injury = yara, hasar, **harm, damage, wound**
intentional = kasti, bilerek, **deliberate**, zıt anl.= unintentional, accidental
vigilant = ihtiyatlı, tetikte olan, **watchful**, zıt anl.= oblivious
paediatrician = pediyatrist (çocuk doktoru)
thrive = istikrarlı bir şekilde büyümek, gelişmek, **prosper, flourish**
catch up with = birinin hızına yetişmek
peer = akran, emsal
abandonment = terk(edilme), bırak(ıl)ma, **desertion**
- Soru 46. **voluntarily** = isteyerek, gönüllü olarak, **willingly**, zıt anl.= forcibly
lifetime health risk = yaşamböyü sağlık riski
expenditure = gider, harcama, **expense**, zıt anl.= income
anorexia nervosa = anoreksi nervoza, (çok zayıf olmasına rağmen hastanın kendisini çok şişman görmesine ve yemek yememesine neden olan psikolojik bir rahatsızlık)
bulimia = bulumi (genç kızlar arasında görülen ve çokça yemek yedikten sonra suçluluk duygusu ve depresyona yol açan yeme bozukluğu)
modest = 1) ölçülü, sınırlı, **moderate** 2) alçakgönüllü, gösterişsiz, ılımlı, **humble, plain**, zıt anl.= grand, immodest
adolescent = ergen
promote = desteklemek, tanıtmak, **advocate, encourage, publicise**, zıt anl.= impede, obstruct
permanent = kalıcı, daimi, sürekli, **lasting, unchanging**, zıt anl.= temporary
- Soru 47. **overexercise** = gereğinden fazla spor yapma
joint = 1) eklem; 2) ortak, müşterek, **collective, mutual**, zıt anl.= individual, unilateral
tendon = tendon (kası kemiğe bağlayan inelastik doku / bağ)
estimate = tahmin etmek, kestirmek, **guess, reckon** (estimated = tahmini)
- Soru 48. **preventative** = koruyucu, **pre-emptive**
prevalence = (hastalığın) yaygınlığı, **pervasiveness**
interval = aralık, fasıla
- Soru 49. **precaution** = tedbir, önlem, **safeguard**
- Soru 50. **second-hand smoke** = pasif sigara dumanı (sigara içmeyen insanları etkileyen sigara dumanı)
toxin = toksin
quit = bırakmak, vazgeçmek, **leave, give up**
ban = yasaklamak, **forbid, bar**, zıt anl.= allow, permit
indoor = içeride, içeriye, **inside**, zıt anl.= outdoor, outside
- Soru 52. **eyelid** = göz kapağı
swell = şişmek, kabarmak, **expand**, zıt anl.= contract

irritant = iritan, tahriş edici
crinkle = buruş(tur)mak, kırış(tır)mak, **wrinkle**
instill = enstilasyon, damlatma
sting = böcek sokması
bathe = 1) yıkamak, **wash**; 2) suya / sıvıya batırmak, **soak**
moist = nemli, rutubetli, **wet, damp, zıt anl.= dry**

Soru 53. **favour** = lehine olmak, tercih etmek, tarafını tutmak, kayırmak, **fancy, prefer, zıt anl.= dislike**

convert = değiştirmek, dönüştürmek, çevirmek, **transform, turn into**

excrete = (idrar vs.) boşaltmak

undigested = sindirilmemiş

available = ulaşılabilir, yararlanılabilir, **usable, zıt anl.= inaccessible, restricted**

maintenance = sürdürme / koruma / direnme gücü

Soru 54. **propose** = 1) önermek, ileri sürmek, **suggest, put forward**; 2) evlenme teklif etmek

dictate = zorla kabul ettirmek, emretmek, **impose, command**

phenotype = fenotip (bir organizmada genotip ve çevrenin etkileşimi sonucu ortaya çıkan görünüş)

enzyme = enzim

catalyze = katalize etmek, (özellikle bir kimyasal reaksiyonu kolaylaştırmak, çabuklaştırmak)

hypothesize = varsaymak, hipotez olarak öne sürmek

inborn = tabiatında olan, doğuştan gelen, kalıtsal, **congenital, hereditary, innate, zıt anl.= acquired**

error = 1) defekt, hata, **defect** 2) yanlış, yanlışlık, **mistake**

ahead of its time = zamanının çok ilerisinde, çağdaşlarından daha ileride, **far beyond its time**

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

prove somebody right = birini haklı çıkarmak

Soru 55. **heartburn** = mide ekşimesi, yanması

sensation = duyu, duygu, duyarlık; heyecan uyandıran olay, sansasyon, **feeling, emotion**

cardiac sphincter = kardiyak sfinkter (yemek borusunun en uç noktası ile mide arasında kalan valf)

reflux = reflüye sebep olma (yenen yemeğin tekrar ağza gelmesi)

esophagus = özofagus, yemek borusu

as a matter of fact = aslında, aslına bakılırsa, **actually, to tell the truth**

bend over = yere eğilmek, öne doğru eğilmek, **lean down**

Soru 56. **decay-causing** = çürümeye neden olan

presumably = tahminen, galiba, **probably, by reasonable assumption**

flourish = gelişmek, büyümek, ilerlemek, **grow, develop, zıt anl.= fade**

tendency = eğilim, **inclination**

run in a family = bir aileye ait bir vasıf/özellik olmak, o ailede sıkça görülmek

necessarily = ister istemez, muhakkak, illa ki, **unquestionably, undoubtedly, zıt anl.= possibly**

hygiene = hijyen

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

stimulus = (çoğul: stimuli), stimulus, uyarım, uyarıcı şey

stimulate = uyarmak, teşvik etmek, **excite, inspire, motivate, zıt anl.= discourage**

receptor = reseptör, alıcı

tip = uç

sensory neuron = duysal sinir
internal = internal, iç
project back = geri yansıtmak
nerve fibre = sinir lifi
spinal cord = spinal kord, omurilik

Soru 57. **thoroughly** = tam olarak, tamamen, baştan aşağı, **completely, wholly**, zıt anl.= partially
equip = donatmak, **furnish**

Soru 58. **through** = 1) aracılığı ile, vasıtası ile, **via**; 2) bir şeyin/bir yerin içinden, arasından
right away = hemen, bir bakışta, **at once, immediately**

Soru 59. **somatic** = somatik, vücutla ilgili ya da ona ait olan

Soru 60. **throughout** = 1) her yerinde, **all over**; 2) boyunca, **all through**

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

composition = bileşim (madde), structure
fluid = sıvı
vital = yaşamsal, hayati, çok önemli, yaşam için gerekli, canlı, **critical, essential, pivotal**, zıt anl.= insignificant, trivial
rank = sırala(n)mak, (örn. bir listede) belli bir sırada olmak (Harry Potter series rank first among the best-selling books of all times.)
lesion = lezyon, fonksiyon bozukluğu
circulatory = sirkülasyon, dolaşım ile ilgili
glomerulonephritis = glomerülonefrit (bir tür böbrek hastalığı)
autoimmune response = otoimmün tepki

Soru 61. **failure** = bozukluk, **malfunction**
widespread = yaygın, **extensive, prevalent**, zıt anl.= limited, rare
properly = doğru dürüst, gerektiği gibi, uygun bir şekilde, **correctly, duly**, zıt anl.= improperly, unduly
extent = büyüklük, derece (etki, bilgi vs.), **degree**

Soru 62. **efficient** = verimli, randımanlı, etkin, **effective**, zıt anl.= inefficient, ineffective

Soru 63. **partial** = kısmi, zıt anl.= complete
in regard to = (bir şey)'e gelince, ile ilgili olarak, **with respect to**

Soru 64. **stable** = tutarlı, istikrarlı, sabit, değişmeyen, devamlı, sağlam, **steady, consistent**, zıt anl.= unstable, unsteady, shaky
devastating = yıkıcı, yok edici, harap edici, **destructive, disastrous**, zıt anl.= constructive

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

schizophrenia = şifozreni
genetic component = genetik unsur
nature = nitelik, tür, doğa, mizaç, **character, type**
brain pathway = beyin yolu (beyinde bulunan sinir yolları)
dopamine = dopamin
neurotransmitter = nörotransmitter
alleviate = yatıştırmak, dindirmek, hafifletmek, azaltmak, **relieve, ease**, zıt anl.= intensify, aggravate
genome = genom
sequence = sekans, sıralamak, birbirini izlemek, **order**

vigorous = kuvvetli, etkin, gayretli, enerjik, **zealous**, **energetic**, zıt anl.= impotent, inactive

be under way = yapılmakta olmak (bir iş, proje vs.)

mutant = mutant, türeşik

predispose = predispoze olmak, bir hastalığa önceden eğilimi, duyarlılığı ya da yatkınlığı olmak

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

Soru 66. **rule out** = yok saymak, ortadan kaldırmak, **exclude**, zıt anl.= include

Soru 67. **drawback** = sakınca, mahzur, dezavantaj, **disadvantage**, **setback**, **inconvenience**, zıt anl.= advantage, convenience

Soru 68. **occurrence** = tekrar oranı, oluş sıklığı, insidans, **incidence**, **happening**
leave out = hesaba katmamak, dışarıda bırakmak, hariç tutmak, atlamak, **count out**, **exclude**, zıt anl.= include

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

vertebra = (çoğul: vertebrae), omur

spine = omurga

gelatinous = jöle kıvamında / görünümünde, **jellylike**

bundle = demet

conduit = kanal, oluk

motor information = beyinden, kasların hareketi için gönderilen uyarı

transcontinental = kıta aşırı, kıtalararası

jam-packed = hıncahınç dolu, **full up**, zıt anl.= empty

get through = 1) (telefon vs.) bağlantı kurmak, ulaşmak, **reach**; 2) bitirmek, atlatmak, **survive**

sever = ayırmak, ayrılmak, kop(ar)mak, kır(ıl)mak, **break** (While he was chopping wood, his hand was severed.)

rigid = sağlam, dayanıklı, sert, **firm**, zıt anl.= floppy

traumatic blow = travmatik darbe

subsequent = sonraki, sonra gelen, (zaman ya da sıra olarak öncekini) takip eden

scar = skar, yara izi, yara izi bırakmak

crush = ezmek, bastırmak, **suppress**

delicate = nazik, narin, hassas, **fragile**, **subtle**, **tender**, zıt anl.= tough, solid

debilitating = güçten düşüren, zayıflatan

Soru 69. **mere** = sadece, yalnızca, basit, **simple**

Soru 70. **innumerable** = sayısız, sayılamaz, **countless**
take no time = bir şeyin çok kısa sürmesi, hiç vakit almaması
absolutely = tamamen, kesinlikle, **totally**, **definitely**

Soru 71. **in the case of** = durumunda, (bir şeyin, bir olayın) olması durumunda

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

inadequate = yetersiz, eksik, **insufficient**, zıt anl.= adequate, enough, ample

deficiency = eksiklik, yetersizlik, **inadequacy**, **insufficiency**, **shortage**; zıt anl.= adequacy, sufficiency

breastfeed = emzirerek besleme

rare = nadir, sık rastlanmayan, az bulunur, **scarce**, zıt anl.= common

bacterium = (çoğul: bacteria) bakteri

seal = ayrılmayacak şekilde bitişik olmak, mühürle(n)mek

isolate (from) = ayırmak, tecrit / izole etmek, **separate**, **sever**, zıt anl.= integrate

- Soru 73. **antibody** = antikor
hence = böylece, dolayısıyla, **thus, therefore**
- Soru 74. **trace** = (ipuçları vs.) izleyerek saptamak / bulmak, **track, trail**
be linked with something = (bir konuyla vs.) bağlantılı olmak
vary = deęiş(tir)mek, çeşitlen(dir)mek, **change, differ, alter**, zıt anl.= remain, stay
- Soru 76. **occasionally** = bazen, ara sıra, **now and then, from time to time, once in a while**, zıt anl.= frequently, often
whatsoever = hiçbir surette, **at all**

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

- intervention** = müdahale, **intercession**
intravenous = intravenöz, damar yoluyla alınan
inconsistent = 1) istikrarsız, **unreliable**, zıt anl.= consistent; 2) çelişkili, tutarsız,
conflicting, contradictory, zıt anl.= confirming, consistent
contaminate = (hastalık vs.) bulaştırmak, kirletmek, **infect, pollute**
distress = üzüntü, acı, endişe, **misery, pain, worry**, zıt anl.= alleviation, comfort, relief
cope with = (sorun vs. ile) başa çıkmak, baş etmek, **deal with, tackle**
- Soru 77. **irrelevant** = konu dışı, alakasız, ilgisiz, **unrelated, inappropriate**, zıt anl.= relevant
ignore = aldırmamak, boş vermek, görmezden gelmek, **disregard, overlook**, zıt anl.= care for, notice
- Soru 78. **undergo** = 1) (sıkıntı, acı vs.) çekmek, (zorluk, işkence vs.) maruz kalmak, **be subjected to, experience**; 2) (ameliyat, vs.) geçirmek, (tamirat vs.) görmek, **go through**, zıt anl.= commit, execute
- Soru 79. **deliberately** = kasten, bile bile, **intentionally**, zıt anl.= accidentally
endanger = tehlikeye düşürmek, riske atmak, **jeopardise, risk**, zıt anl.= save, aid
- Soru 80. **adopt** = 1) benimsemek, **accept, assume**, zıt anl.= reject; 2) evlat edinmek
indifferent = aldırmaz, umursamaz, **disinterested**, zıt anl.= heedful
refrain (from) = çekinmek, sakınmak, kendini tutmak, **abstain from, avoid**, zıt anl.= give in, indulge
seek = aramak, araştırmak, peşine düşmek, **look for, pursue, inquire**
volunteer = gönüllü olmak