

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 13 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 indirmediğiniz sorularda, size göre doğru çıkma ihtimali zayıf olan seçeneği işaretleyiniz.

**ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 13
CEVAP KAĞIDI**

Kitapçık Türü : A B

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A

İNGİLİZCE

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 13

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. When taken in doses of more than 10 times the recommended daily ---- , vitamins A and D are toxic.

- A) maintenance B) exposure
C) application D) advice
E) allowance

2. Many people with a regular exercise programme accept minor injuries and soreness as an almost ---- component of their programme.

- A) irrelevant B) available
C) inevitable D) expansive
E) irreversible

3. Despite a preoccupation with body image and weight loss, the prevalence of obesity in the US continues to rise ---- .

- A) collectively B) adequately
C) randomly D) respectively
E) dramatically

4. The goal of the Neuroscience Research Programme is to ---- our understanding of the neuronal systems involved in a variety of neurological disorders.

- A) rank B) relate
C) implicate D) increase
E) interact

5. The body resists starvation by ---- its own tissues and using them as a source of calories - much like burning the furniture to keep the house warm.

- A) getting off B) breaking down
C) carrying out D) following up
E) making for

6. Billions of useful bacteria colonize our guts, but because antibiotics are lethal to a whole range of microbes, drugs taken for a chest infection, for example, ---- friendly bacteria too.

- A) wipe out B) sort out
C) build up D) take back
E) move in

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ -13

7. Prevention is the ideal way to approach pain, and several educational programmes that ---- workers to avoid lower back injuries ---- some effectiveness.

- A) are training / would show
- B) would train / had shown
- C) have trained / showed
- D) train / have shown
- E) trained / will show

8. Psychologists, psychiatrists and neuroscientists ---- for years over how much of our behaviour ---- driven by our genes versus the environment in which we grow up and live.

- A) had argued / had been
- B) used to argue / would be
- C) have argued / is
- D) argue / would have been
- E) argued / will be

9. For a long time, scientists believed that functional deficits in certain brain regions ---- autism - the result of complications in brain structure that no change in wiring among neural networks ---- .

- A) might cause / had fixed
- B) caused / could fix
- C) have caused / fixes
- D) cause / could have fixed
- E) would have caused / fixed

10. Epidemiology, which ---- as a science until the 19th century, is a branch of medicine that investigates factors ---- to improved health, or the occurrence of a disease in a particular population.

- A) could not have evolved / having contributed
- B) had not evolved / to contribute
- C) has not evolved / to have contributed
- D) did not evolve / contributing
- E) could not evolve / to be contributing

11. Although 25 to 30 per cent of all people ---- some form of excessive mood disturbance during their lifetime, only about 10 per cent ---- a disorder severe enough to require medical attention.

- A) would experience / have had
- B) experienced / will have had
- C) had experienced / had had
- D) will have experienced / would have
- E) experience / have

12. In biofeedback, biological responses are measured ---- electronic instruments, and the status of those responses is immediately available ---- the person being tested.

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

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ -13

13. Perhaps the most crucial factor ---- patient non-compliance is poor verbal communication ---- the practitioner and the patient.

- A) for / by B) of / among
C) about / of D) in / between
E) to / for

14. ---- physical activity can enhance physical functioning, reduce anxiety, stress, and depression, it also poses some hazards to one's physical and psychological health.

- A) Although B) Since
C) Whether D) In case
E) Unless

15. ---- surgeons in France had performed the first partial face transplant late in November, psychologists began to question whether the patient was mentally stable enough to handle the stressful, high-risk procedure.

- A) Suppose that B) So long as
C) As soon as D) Because
E) If

16. ---- people have been diagnosed with cardiovascular disease (CVD) , they typically enter a cardiac rehabilitation programme to change their lifestyle and thereby avoid subsequent CVD.

- A) Whereas B) After
C) While D) Even though
E) As if

17. In veterinary medicine, federal governments and professional associations keep data on animal euthanasia and, ---- the research results obtained so far, have developed guidelines and procedures.

- A) in the hope of B) as of
C) in case of D) in accordance with
E) on behalf of

18. The anaemia of folate deficiency, ---- DNA synthesis slows and the body's cells lose their ability to divide, is characterized by large, immature blood cells.

- A) in which B) for whom
C) how D) in that
E) why

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ -13

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

People may bruise easily because of fragile capillaries in the skin. Each time these small blood vessels break, a little blood **(19)** ---- , leaving tiny red dots in the skin and bluish-purple bruises. Women seem more prone than men to bruising from a minor injury, especially **(20)** ---- the thighs, buttocks, and upper arms. Older people are especially susceptible to bruising after bumps and falls **(21)** ---- they have fragile blood vessels and a thinner layer of fat under the skin, which normally serves as a cushion to help protect against injury. For most people, the condition isn't serious, but bruising easily **(22)** ---- a sign that something is wrong with the blood clotting elements, most likely the platelets. Blood tests can determine if **(23)** ---- problems exist.

19.

- A) passes by B) comes up
C) runs away D) breaks off
E) leaks out

20.

- A) on B) with
C) throughout D) through
E) over

21.

- A) unless B) even so
C) because D) whereas
E) so that

22.

- A) has to be B) should be
C) would be D) may be
E) will be

23.

- A) such B) no
C) much D) so
E) many

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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

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

24. Even after a drug has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), ---- .

- A) such drugs are occasionally studied first in a small number of healthy volunteers
- B) comprehensive premarketing studies detected adverse reactions about once in every 1,000 doses
- C) many drugs are rejected at this stage, too
- D) the manufacturer must conduct postmarketing surveillance and report any previously undetected adverse drug reactions
- E) it was 3 years before the drug came onto the market

25. Because symptoms of sleep apnea occur during sleep, ---- .

- A) severe apnea can result in headaches, excessive daytime sleepiness and slow mental activity
- B) they must be described by someone who observes the person sleeping
- C) snoring is associated with episodes of gasping and choking
- D) most people have been treated successfully and can now sleep comfortably
- E) people who snore are advised to sleep on their side or face-down

26. Even when a cell becomes cancerous, ---- .

- A) antigens released into the bloodstream by some cancers are sometimes called tumour markers
- B) it is a cell whose biological function has been altered
- C) a fully functioning immune system can't always destroy all these cancer cells
- D) the immune system may regard these cells as foreign
- E) the immune system can often destroy it before it replicates

27. While some drugs, once absorbed, tend to stay within the watery tissues of the blood and muscle, ---- .

- A) others concentrate in specific tissues such as the liver and kidneys
- B) drugs penetrate different tissues at different speeds
- C) all drugs are either metabolized or excreted intact
- D) these drugs accumulate in the fatty tissues
- E) they rapidly circulate through the body

28. Armed with gene sequences and the latest gene chip technologies to measure the activity of thousands of genes simultaneously, ---- .

- A) high-risk groups can be targeted with more aggressive screening programmes
- B) antibody-based therapies have an inherent limitation
- C) the tissue that surrounds a tumour plays a crucial role in its development
- D) anti-cancer drugs have been largely a matter of dosing people and waiting to see what happens
- E) researchers are now several years into the task of mapping which ones grow abnormally

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ -13

29. Although the cause of Reye's syndrome is unknown, ---- .

- A) most doctors are unaware of its effects
- B) people who take aspirin have an increased risk of bleeding
- C) certain viruses, such as influenza A or B or varicella virus, may be involved
- D) the doctor would perform a liver biopsy and spinal tap to diagnose it
- E) no specific treatment can be proposed to prevent it

30. According to recent studies, bananas are the most promising food for an edible vaccine against the hepatitis B virus, ---- .

- A) but this virus is very common in many African countries
- B) so that potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetables might serve to immunize people some day
- C) just as symptoms of acute viral hepatitis usually begin suddenly
- D) which lives in about 5 per cent of the world's population
- E) whereas scientists have discovered a way to boost the level of immune-triggering hepatitis protein in the fruit

31. Cancer cells are often perceived as all having the same potential to proliferate and spread within the body, ---- .

- A) because cancer treatments must target cancer stem cells to eradicate the disease
- B) but in many types of cancer, only a small subset of tumour cells has that power
- C) where the study of stem cells is shedding light on cancer treatments today
- D) so one among thousands of tumour cells may be a cancer stem cell responsible for driving the disease
- E) since current treatments focus on killing the greatest number of cancer cells

32. Audiometry measures hearing loss precisely with an electronic device ---- .

- A) that produces sounds at specific pitches and specific volumes
- B) if a person listens to a series of two-syllable, equally accented words presented at specific volumes
- C) although it measures how loudly words have to be spoken to be understood
- D) because loud tones presented to one ear may also be heard by the other ear
- E) even if it detects how much sound passes through the middle ear

33. For any pain syndrome, surgery is the most extreme approach and is usually recommended ---- .

- A) because it has its own potential dangers and possibilities for complications
- B) in case the pain starts suddenly and stays in a particular area of the back
- C) only when all the other means of treatment have failed to produce a positive result
- D) unless back surgery is only partially successful in repairing tissue damage
- E) as long as drugs, skin stimulation and surgery can all be effective for controlling pain

34. Bulimia nervosa occurs with equal prevalence in various social classes and ethnic groups, ---- .

- A) while people who have this disease are distressed by it
- B) but both eating disorders occur far more often in women than men
- C) even though anorexia nervosa has a mortality rate of 5% to 10%
- D) since an antidepressant drug can often help control the disease
- E) whereas anorexia nervosa appears primarily among the upper classes

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

35. People with extensive burns have an increased risk of infection ---- .

- A) so that a new layer of epidermis grows slowly from the edges of the burned area
- B) whereas many people who have been burned need to take an analgesic, often a narcotic, for at least a few days
- C) although damaged red blood cells in the injured area may make the burn bright red
- D) because the damaged skin opens up the body to invasion by harmful organisms
- E) but life-threatening burns require immediate care, preferably at a hospital equipped to treat burns

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. Most infectious diseases are caused by microorganisms that invade the body and multiply there.

- A) Pek çok bulaşıcı hastalığın nedeni vücuda yayılan ve vücutta üreyen mikroorganizmalardır.
- B) Mikroorganizmalar, vücuda girerek ve vücutta çoğalarak, çeşitli bulaşıcı hastalıkların oluşmasına yol açar.
- C) Çoğu bulaşıcı hastalık, vücudu işgal eden ve vücutta çoğalan mikroorganizmalar nedeniyle oluşur.
- D) Bulaşıcı hastalıkların nedenlerinin çoğu, vücuda girerek çoğalan mikroorganizmalarla ilgilidir.
- E) Üreyip vücudu ele geçiren mikroorganizmalar nedeniyle birçok bulaşıcı hastalık ortaya çıkmaktadır.

37. The severity of a burn depends on the amount of tissue affected and the depth of the injury, which is described as first, second, or third degree.

- A) Bir yanığın şiddeti, etkilenen doku miktarına ve hasarın birinci, ikinci veya üçüncü derece olarak tanımlanan derinliğine bağlıdır.
- B) Etkilenen dokuların durumu ve oluşan hasarın derinliği, yanığın birinci, ikinci veya üçüncü derece olarak belirtilen şiddetini ortaya koyar.
- C) Bir yanığın birinci, ikinci veya üçüncü derece olarak sınıflandırılan hasar derinliği ile zarar görmüş doku miktarına dayanılarak o yanığın şiddeti belirlenir.
- D) Bir yanığın şiddetinin birinci, ikinci veya üçüncü derece olarak tanımlanması, zarar gören doku miktarıyla ve ortaya çıkan hasarın derinliğiyle ilişkilidir.
- E) Birinci, ikinci veya üçüncü derece olarak adlandırılan hasar derinliği ve zarar gören dokuların çokluğu göz önüne alınarak bir yanığın şiddeti saptanabilir.

38. Because much is still unknown about breast cancer and no single treatment works all the time, doctors may have different opinions about the most appropriate treatment.

- A) Göğüs kanseri için her zaman sonuç veren tek bir tedavi yönteminin bulunmamasının yanı sıra, hastalıkla ilgili yeterli bilginin olmaması nedeniyle hekimler arasında en etkili tedaviye ilişkin farklı görüşler mevcuttur.
- B) Göğüs kanserine ilişkin çok az şey ortaya konduğu ve her zaman sonuç veren belirli bir tedavi yöntemi bulunmadığı için, hekimler en geçerli tedavi hakkında farklı düşünceler ileri sürmektedir.
- C) Hekimler göğüs kanseri için en uygun tedavi hakkında çeşitli görüşler ileri sürmektedir; çünkü, bu hastalık hakkında yeterli bilginin olmaması, tek bir tedavinin her zaman geçerli kılınmasını engellemektedir.
- D) Göğüs kanseri hakkında yeterli bilgi olmadığı için her zaman sonuç veren tek bir tedavi yöntemi yoktur ve bu nedenle hekimler en uygun tedaviye ilişkin çelişkili düşünceler ortaya atmaktadır.
- E) Göğüs kanseri hakkında çok şey hâlâ bilinmediğinden ve hiçbir tedavi tek başına her zaman sonuç vermediğinden, hekimler, en uygun tedaviye ilişkin farklı görüşlere sahip olabilirler.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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. Yoksul ülkelerdeki çoğu insan, sıtma, AIDS, verem ile zengin ülkelerde daha az bilinen birçok hastalık çekmektedir; çünkü, hükümetleri, ilaç şirketlerinin istediği fiyatları karşılayamamaktadır.

- A) Malaria, AIDS, tuberculosis and a number of other diseases not known in rich countries affect many people in poor countries, where the governments are reluctant to pay the prices companies demand for drugs.
- B) Most people in poor countries suffer from malaria, AIDS, tuberculosis and many diseases lesser known in rich countries, since their governments cannot afford the prices drug companies want.
- C) Since malaria, AIDS, tuberculosis and various other diseases little-known in rich countries are very common among the people of poor countries, the governments find it hard to pay the prices demanded by companies for drugs.
- D) While a growing number of people in poor countries suffer from malaria, AIDS, tuberculosis and several other diseases unknown in rich countries, their governments refuse to pay the prices companies ask for their drugs.
- E) The governments in poor countries cannot afford to pay the prices companies want for their drugs, but more and more people are being affected by malaria, AIDS, tuberculosis and other diseases that do not occur in rich countries.

40. İnsan vücudu, her biri, yaşamı sürdürmek için gerekli olan bir işlevi yerine getiren ayrı ayrı organ ve dokulardan oluşmuş son derece karmaşık bir sistemdir.

- A) The human body is a highly complex system made up of separate organs and tissues, each performing a function essential to maintaining life.
- B) Since the human body consists of many different organs and tissues, each of which has a function essential for the maintenance of life, it is to be compared to an extremely complex system.
- C) The human body, which is an extremely complex system, is made up of innumerable organs and tissues which have separate functions essential for the maintenance of life.
- D) The presence of many different organs and tissues, each of which performs a function necessary for maintaining life, makes the human body a very complicated system.
- E) The human body is so complicated a system that each of the organs and tissues it consists of performs a function vital for maintaining life.

41. Tümör büyümesine neden olan kanser kök hücrelerinin varlığı, çeşitli kan kanseri ve tümör türlerinde tespit edilmiştir; ancak, bu habis kök hücrelerinin nasıl oluştuğu hâlâ belirsizdir.

- A) It has been shown that a wide range of blood cancer and tumour types result from malignant stem cells whose properties are not yet fully known.
- B) Cancer stem cells that cause tumour growth have been discovered in a number of blood cancer and tumour types, but it is not yet clear why they become malignant.
- C) Different blood cancer and tumour types are caused by cancer stem cells, although there is no evidence to show how these malignant stem cells come into being and drive tumour growth.
- D) Even though it is not yet certain how malignant stem cells form, they are often found in various blood cancer and tumour types, causing them to grow.
- E) The existence of cancer stem cells that drive tumour growth has been established in several blood cancer and tumour types, but how these malignant stem cells arise is still uncertain.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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. As anyone who has sat through a lecture on a warm day knows, attentiveness and mental alertness can be hard to sustain. ---- . Its counterpart is sleep, a state in which we continue to receive stimuli but are not conscious of them.

- A) It is also important to regulate sleep
- B) Researchers can study the electrical activity in the brain during arousal and sleep
- C) It filters out some familiar and repetitive information that constantly enters the nervous system
- D) Arousal is a state of awareness of the outside world
- E) In general, the less mental activity that takes place, the more regular are the brain waves recorded on the electroencephalogram (EEG)

43. Most people are familiar with one important function of the kidneys - to rid the body of waste materials that are either ingested or produced by metabolism. A second function that is especially critical is to control the volume and composition of the body fluids. For water and virtually all electrolytes in the body, the balance between intake and output is maintained in large part by the kidneys. ---- .

- A) Each kidney in the human body is made up of about 1 million nephrons, each capable of forming urine
- B) This regulatory function of the kidneys maintains the stable environment of the cells necessary for them to perform their various activities
- C) Blood flow to the two kidneys is normally 21 per cent of the cardiac output, or about 1,200ml/min
- D) The two kidneys lie on the posterior wall of the abdomen, outside the peritoneal cavity
- E) These include urea, uric acid, creatinine and metabolites of various hormones

44. In 1862, the English doctor John Langdon Down, who was the director of a home for mentally handicapped children, described the case of one of the children, who was short and had stubby fingers and unusual eyelids. The boy's condition was later labelled by this doctor's surname. ---- . In 1959, the French paediatrician Jérôme Lejeune discovered that these children have three copies of chromosome 21, instead of two.

- A) Physical limitations continue to challenge these individuals
- B) Today, more than 350,000 Americans have Down's syndrome
- C) But the cause of Down's syndrome was not uncovered for another century
- D) Scientists confirmed that within this chromosome are the genes that cause both Down's syndrome and Alzheimer's disease
- E) In 2004, American scientists tracked the effects of other genes on chromosome 21

45. In the 1990s, most psychiatrists in the US started to treat children and teens with antidepressants designed for adults, since they wanted something more for them than talk therapy. ---- . Now, however, studies have found that some antidepressants might interfere with normal patterns of growth in children's still developing brains.

- A) Although these drugs had not been tested in the young brains of children, they hoped the benefits would outweigh the risks
- B) Several brain areas are commonly associated with depression such as those involved in mood, sleep, appetite, desire and memory
- C) Finding these effects in mice is a long way from proving that the same thing happens in humans
- D) Adults with depression usually recognize that they have a problem and they want to fix it, but children rarely ask to see a psychiatrist
- E) Concerns over antidepressant use led the FDA to issue a warning label for these medications

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

46. Ulcerative colitis is a disease in which extensive areas of the walls of the large intestine become inflamed and ulcerated. Some clinicians believe that it results from an allergic or immune destructive effect, but it could also result from a chronic bacterial infection. ---- .

- A) The person may also have a fever and a poor appetite
- B) Even then, the ulcers sometimes fail to heal, and the only solution is removal of the entire colon
- C) Moreover, about 10 per cent of people who have the disease have only simple attacks
- D) Whatever the cause, there is a strong hereditary tendency for susceptibility to this disease
- E) Unlike Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis never affects the small intestine

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

Başlangıç saati : 10:35

Bitiş saati : 10:45

Toplam süre : 10 dakika

47. Patient :

- Dr Jameson, what are the safest exercises for me, as a middle-aged man, to improve my fitness?

Dr Jameson :

- There are several. Let me think which would be suitable for you.

Patient :

- ----

Dr Jameson :

- Those would be fine. Cycling can also be useful.

- A) It will take time to make a decision, won't it? I'll call you to learn your recommendations.
- B) I would prefer walking and swimming. Forget the rest.
- C) At my age, would aerobics really be suitable?
- D) Let it be something natural: no exercising machines for me!
- E) I have to climb three flights of stairs to get to my home. Isn't that enough exercise?

48. Eleanor :

- This article is about patients in a persistent vegetative state. Some of them wake up many years later, and some of them never do.

Bob :

- How do doctors decide whether or not these patients should be kept on life-support?

Eleanor :

- ----

Bob :

- I suppose so. Obviously there are legal and medical concerns, but I think the family of the patient should have some rights in the matter, too.

- A) Sometimes a patient's brain works around the damaged part, allowing the patient to begin to function normally again.
- B) One patient in a minimally conscious state started to speak and move about 19 years after he'd been injured.
- C) I don't know how; but they do have to come to a decision.
- D) It is difficult for doctors to make accurate diagnoses of unconscious patients.
- E) A patient shows sensory responses to pain, even when the nervous system isn't connected to the centres of the brain that cause it to experience it.

49. Senior Doctor :

- I hear you've been doing research on alcoholism in Turkey.

Junior Doctor :

- Yes. I feel the findings are not all that alarming.

Senior Doctor :

- ----

Junior Doctor :

- In a way, yes. For instance, nearly 8 per cent of adults in the US have a serious problem with alcohol use.

- A) Really? You say that in comparison with other developed countries?
- B) Aren't they? It's a fact that alcohol produces both psychological and physical dependence.
- C) In your report, you claim that men are four times more likely than women to become alcoholics.
- D) In general, alcoholics often can't manage their behaviour and tend to drive while drunk.
- E) Well, alcohol is rapidly absorbed from the small intestine into the blood stream.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

50. Dr Clark :
- Let me stress that the most troublesome problem of peritoneal dialysis is the risk of infection.

Student :
- We can use antibiotics to clear up the infection.

Dr Clark :
- ----

Student :
- So it's inevitable that in peritoneal dialysis, complications can occur any time.

- A) Generally, peritoneal dialysis is not performed in people who have abdominal wall infections.
B) Yet that's not all. Other problems are also associated with this type of dialysis.
C) In peritoneal dialysis, a catheter is inserted through a small incision in the abdominal wall into the peritoneal space.
D) Moreover, inflammation of the kidneys can also be caused by an infection.
E) In fact, when the kidneys fail, waste products and excess water can be removed from the blood by haemodialysis.

51. Jerome :
- Did you see the documentary on TV about the US healthcare system?

Mark :
- ----

Jerome :
- That's right, many families have gone bankrupt paying for treatment for a family member.

- Mark :
- Yes, and that's not all. Some patients have even been refused treatment by hospitals.
A) Yes; to tell the truth, I was hoping that it would be more thorough.
B) Yes, but I didn't have time to watch all of it.
C) No, but I wanted to watch it. Did you?
D) Yes. It's getting worse and worse.
E) No; I watched a film on another channel instead. Was it very informative?

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) Mycobacterium tuberculosis has plagued humans throughout history. (II) Improved public health brought the epidemic under control, and the advent of antibiotics in the 1940s seemed to ensure successful treatment. (III) But the bacteria have adapted to nearly every drug used against them. (IV) As a result, there has been a recent resurgence, and the disease now kills a person every 15 seconds, worldwide. (V) The germ in question is the tuberculosis-causing Mycobacterium tuberculosis, once the leading cause of death in the US.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
53. (I) The most commonly used illegal drug in the US is marijuana. (II) Its potential for serious health consequences is still debated, but few authorities regard it as a major health risk. (III) In fact, a recent study found no increased death rates for marijuana users, except for men who died of AIDS. (IV) Moreover, marijuana has been used medically to treat glaucoma and to prevent the vomiting and nausea associated with chemotherapy. (V) Although this study does not determine cause and effect, it seems safe to assume that marijuana did not cause death from AIDS, but rather that men receiving a diagnosis of AIDS may have subsequently increased their use of marijuana.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
54. (I) The causes of depression aren't fully understood. (II) A number of factors may make a person more likely to experience depression, such as a family tendency, side effects of certain medications, an introverted personality, and emotionally upsetting events. (III) For some reason, women are twice as likely as men to experience depression. (IV) Psychological studies show that changes in hormone levels before menstruation and after childbirth may be factors. (V) Hormones also control the volume of fluid and the levels of salt and sugar in the blood.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ -13

55. **(I)** Like all medicines, sleep medicines have side effects. **(II)** On the other hand, daytime drowsiness can be best avoided by taking the lowest dose possible. **(III)** The most common of these effects are dizziness, lightheadedness, and difficulty with coordination. **(IV)** Sleep medicines can also make one sleepy during the day. **(V)** How drowsy one feels depends upon how one's body reacts to the medicine.

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

56. **(I)** Doctors have noted a dramatic increase in bone fractures in children and teenagers in recent years. **(II)** Bones are rigid but not inflexible; they will bend in response to external forces. **(III)** For example, if you fall forward with your hands outstretched, the bones of your hands, wrists, and arms will flex to absorb the shock and then return to their original shape. **(IV)** However, as many of us know from personal experience, the skeletal system has its limits. **(V)** If a force is applied that exceeds a bone's resiliency, the result is a broken bone, or fracture.

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

5 dakika dinlenme arası.

Seçeneklerinizi sayınız.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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.

Autism, from the Greek word for "self," was first identified as a disorder in 1943. Initially, it was thought to be a psychological disorder brought on by cold or unemotional mothers, and curable by intensive sessions of psychotherapy. During the 1960s, specialists realized that autistics frequently had epilepsy and abnormal brain scans, which led to the condition being recognized as a brain disorder by the 1970s. Autism is now known to be a hereditary neurological condition, about three times more common in boys than girls. Usually, autistics lack the ability to relate normally to other people and have an anxious desire to maintain a routine, which evolves with age into intense interests or obsessions. Many autistic people deliver monologues on topics while unaware of other people's comments or possible discomfort. There are several related, but different, forms of autism. Depending on the severity, symptoms can sometimes be alleviated with carefully controlled antidepressants, although sufferers typically find it difficult to function normally in society.

57. As is clear from the explanation given in the passage, ---- .

- A) antidepressant drugs should not be used in order to reduce the severity of autism symptoms
- B) autism should not be regarded as a neurological disorder inherited from the family
- C) autism is not a single type of disorder with only one level of severity
- D) autism was a condition recognized by the ancient Greeks
- E) autistics can usually have a normal relationship with other people

58. It is pointed out in the passage that it has taken the medical world several decades to ---- .

- A) decide to what extent psychotherapy can be used in the treatment of autism
- B) decide on which antidepressants are the best for the treatment of autism
- C) discover how the relationship between mothers and their children has an effect on autism
- D) establish clearly which methods are most efficient to alleviate the symptoms of autism
- E) understand clearly what autism is and the causes that lead to it

59. The point is made in the passage that what an autistic person normally does ---- .

- A) can best be assessed through intensive sessions of psychotherapy
- B) is always tolerated, although it often draws other people's attention
- C) is always ignored by other people, since it does not interest them at all
- D) in time develops into extreme fascinations or fixations
- E) is never taken into consideration in deciding the kind of treatment to be given

60. It is stated in the passage that autism ---- .

- A) can always be successfully treated by means of psychotherapy
- B) is an abnormality which has not yet been researched adequately
- C) is far more widespread among male than female children
- D) usually has only one symptom, which reveals itself as epilepsy
- E) is a single kind of neurological abnormality, which can be treated most effectively through antidepressants

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

61. - 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Because oxygen is one of the major substances required for chemical reactions in the cells, it is fortunate that the body has a special control mechanism to maintain an almost exact and constant oxygen concentration in the extracellular fluid. This mechanism depends principally on the chemical characteristic of haemoglobin, which is present in all red blood cells. Haemoglobin combines with oxygen as blood passes through the lungs. Then, as the blood passes through the tissue capillaries, haemoglobin, because of its own strong chemical affinity for oxygen, does not release oxygen into the tissue fluid if too much oxygen is already there. If the oxygen concentration is too low, however, sufficient amounts are released to re-establish adequate tissue oxygen concentration. Thus, the regulation of oxygen concentration in the tissues depends principally on the chemical characteristics of haemoglobin itself.

61. The passage describes ---- .

- A) the structural and chemical characteristics of the cells in the human body
- B) the process of the maintenance of an adequate level of oxygen in body tissues by haemoglobin
- C) the chemical reactions which take place in all the cells throughout the body
- D) the vital importance of the lungs in providing oxygen for the red blood cells
- E) why oxygen plays a basic role in the chemical reactions of the cells

62. It is stressed in the passage that haemoglobin

---- .

- A) is responsible for an exact and constant maintenance of oxygen in the tissues
- B) is a special mechanism whereby the level of the extracellular fluid in the body is regulated
- C) has a chemical characteristic which helps the blood pass through the tissue capillaries
- D) continually releases small amounts of oxygen into the tissue fluid in the body
- E) circulates through the blood only when the oxygen concentration in the tissue fluid becomes too low

63. One understands from the passage that oxygen

---- .

- A) in the extracellular fluid always increases when there is a chemical reaction
- B) in the tissues has to be reduced in order to prevent over-concentration
- C) and haemoglobin in the body do not always have a constructive relationship
- D) is a substance that sometimes plays an adverse role in the body's chemical reactions
- E) is necessary for the chemical reactions that take place in the cells

64. It is explained in the passage that, when the level of oxygen in the tissue fluid decreases, ---- .

- A) a long time is required to get it back to normal
- B) the activity of the red blood cells increases immediately to carry more oxygen to the cells
- C) haemoglobin lets out enough oxygen to bring it back to normal
- D) the amount of oxygen provided through the lungs increases in a remarkable way
- E) this has an adverse effect on the chemical efficiency of haemoglobin

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

65. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The evidence linking dietary fat with cancer is less conclusive than for heart disease, but it does suggest an association between total fat intake and some types of cancer. Dietary fat seems not to initiate cancer development but to promote cancer once it has arisen. Some studies report a relationship between specific cancers and saturated fat or dietary fat from animal sources, which is mostly saturated. Thus, health advice to reduce the risk of cancer parallels that given to reduce the risk of heart disease: reduce total fat intake, especially saturated fat. The relationship between dietary fat and the risk of cancer differs for various types of cancers. In the case of breast cancer, some studies indicate little or no association between dietary fat and cancer. Others find that total energy intake is a better predictor than the percentage of kcalories from fat. In the case of prostate cancer, there does appear to be a strong association with fat. This association appears to be due primarily to saturated fat from meats; fat from milk or fish has not been implicated in cancer risk.

65. It is clear from the passage that, according to some studies, saturated fat ---- .

- A) and its effect on a number of diseases, including heart disease, has yet to be further researched
- B) plays a primary role in the development of all kinds of cancer rather than in heart disease
- C) should only be consumed moderately so as to prevent all kinds of cancers
- D) does seem to have a link with certain types of cancer, of which prostate cancer is an example
- E) has only recently come to be regarded, in the light of extensive research, as a major cause of cancer

66. A point is made in the passage that the medical advice given for the reduction of the risk of cancer ---- .

- A) is the same as the medical advice given for the reduction of the risk of heart disease
- B) does not depend on any kind of conclusive evidence and, hence, can be ignored
- C) is only partially sound, since the cancer studies undertaken so far have not reached a convincing conclusion
- D) not only concerns the intake of saturated fat but is also related to the state of the individual's health
- E) has been challenged by some specialists on the grounds that the causes of cancer have not been established fully

67. As one learns from the passage, some suggest that, in assessing the risk of breast cancer, one should ---- .

- A) also pay attention to the question of whether kcalorie intake affects the risk of heart disease
- B) focus primarily on the type of cancer and ignore the role of saturated fat
- C) take into consideration total energy intake rather than the levels of kcalories from fat
- D) closely study the variations observed in the percentages of kcalories from saturated fat
- E) be concerned not only with total energy intake but also with the percentages of kcalories from fat

68. It is suggested in the passage that every cancer ---- .

- A) seems to develop as a result of the harmful effects of dietary fat
- B) is of a different kind and cannot necessarily be associated with dietary fat
- C) can be predicted through kcalorie percentages related to dietary fat
- D) is in some way associated with heart disease
- E) is just as fatal as breast or prostate cancer

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

69. - 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

People who fail to eat enough food to meet energy needs risk nutrient deficiencies, including thiamin deficiency. Inadequate thiamin intakes have been reported among malnourished and homeless people. Similarly, people who derive most of their energy from empty-kcalorie items, like alcohol, risk thiamin deficiency. Alcohol contributes energy, but provides few, if any, nutrients and often displaces food. In addition, alcohol enhances thiamin excretion in the urine, doubling the risk of deficiency. Prolonged thiamin deficiency can result in the disease "beriberi", which was first observed in East Asia when the custom of polishing rice became widespread. Rice provided 80 per cent of the energy intake of the people of that area, and rice hulls (the outer skin of rice) were their principal source of thiamin. When the hulls were removed, beriberi spread like wildfire. Because thiamin participates in nerve processes, paralysis sets in when it is lacking. The symptoms of beriberi include damage to the nervous system as well as to the heart and other muscles.

69. According to the passage, thiamin deficiency ---- .

- A) has been attributed mainly to excessive consumption of alcohol
- B) has always been very common among East Asian people
- C) and its effects were understood, to some extent, after the case of the East Asian people
- D) affects the nervous system and can lead to paralysis
- E) has been observed mostly among the homeless people of East Asia

70. As is clear from the passage, undernourished people ---- .

- A) usually suffer from a number of diseases which are linked to prolonged thiamin deficiency
- B) are likely to contract various diseases, in particular, beriberi
- C) are particularly vulnerable to thiamin deficiency and frequently suffer from heart disease
- D) must avoid alcohol and keep to a diet which is rich in thiamin
- E) may face nutrient deficiencies since they do not have enough energy intake

71. In the passage, it is pointed out that alcohol ---- .

- A) has a positive effect on nutrients in food and, thus, increases one's intake of energy
- B) is a major source of all kinds of nutrients, especially of thiamin
- C) is an empty-kcalorie beverage and increases the urinary excretion of thiamin
- D) plays a positive role in overcoming one's nutrient deficiencies
- E) provides a great deal of energy whereby inadequate thiamin intake is tolerated

72. As one can understand from the passage, people in East Asia began to contract beriberi ---- .

- A) due to excessive alcohol consumption
- B) when the hulls were removed from their rice
- C) due to damaged nerve processes caused by excess thiamin
- D) only because rice was excluded from their regular daily diet
- E) even though the food they took in contained all the nutrients needed

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

73. - 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The single most effective step people can take against hypertension is to find out whether they have it. At check-up time, a health-care professional can provide an accurate resting blood pressure reading. Under normal conditions, blood pressure fluctuates continuously in response to a variety of factors including such things as talking or shifting position. Some people react emotionally to the procedure, which raises the blood pressure reading. For these reasons, if the resting blood pressure is above normal, the reading should be repeated before confirming the diagnosis of hypertension. Thereafter, the blood pressure should be checked regularly. In general, efforts to reduce high blood pressure focus on weight control, because excess body fat, especially abdominal fat, can precipitate hypertension. Indeed, weight loss alone is one of the most effective nondrug treatments for hypertension. Those who are using drugs to control their blood pressure can often reduce or discontinue the drugs if they lose weight. Even a modest loss of 5 kilograms may significantly lower blood pressure.

73. According to the passage, weight loss ---- .

- A) is certainly one way of overcoming hypertension effectively
- B) can be a very exhausting and boring process for some people
- C) can most effectively be achieved through the use of certain drugs
- D) is by itself not effective enough to reduce high blood pressure
- E) should be taken into consideration only when drug treatment for hypertension has failed

74. It is clear from the passage that, before diagnosing hypertension, the health-care professional ---- .

- A) must make sure that the patient has no emotional problems
- B) should advise the patient on the most effective methods of losing weight
- C) ought to recommend to the patient certain drugs that are effective for weight loss
- D) should repeat the blood pressure test if the first reading is above normal
- E) must first deal with excess body fat and bring the blood pressure under control

75. It is pointed out in the passage that, normally, blood pressure ---- .

- A) should not be regarded as a means to find out about hypertension
- B) has an irregular pattern in those people who have too much abdominal fat
- C) fluctuates widely among people who cannot control their emotions
- D) can be controlled and regulated through repeated readings
- E) is not stable, but constantly changes due to various reasons

76. According to the passage, if a person with hypertension loses weight, ---- .

- A) other nondrug treatments should be disregarded
- B) regular blood pressure readings may be discontinued
- C) every attempt should be made to read the blood pressure accurately
- D) it may be possible to decrease the dosage of hypertension medication
- E) effective drugs should be used to reduce abdominal fat in the first place

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

77. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Oral cancers develop in 30,000 Americans and cause 8,000 deaths each year, mostly in people over age 40. This represents about 2.5 per cent of cancer cases and 1.5 per cent of all cancer-related deaths. Clearly this is a high rate considering the small size of the mouth in relation to the rest of the body. Along with cancers of the lung and skin, cancers of the mouth are more preventable than most other cancers. Non-cancerous and cancerous growths can originate in any type of tissue in and around the mouth, including bone, muscle, and nerve. Rarely, cancers found in the mouth region have spread there from other parts of the body - most commonly the lung, breast and prostate. Screening for oral cancer should be an integral part of medical and dental examinations because early detection is critical. Cancers less than a half inch across can usually be cured easily. Unfortunately, most oral cancers aren't diagnosed until they've spread to the lymph nodes of the jaw and neck. Because of delayed detection, 25 per cent of oral cancers are fatal.

77. It is made clear in the passage that oral cancers ---- .

- A) account for 1.5 per cent of deaths from cancer in Americans
- B) are always cured effectively, since they are detected right away
- C) are more fatal than other cancers, such as breast and prostate cancers
- D) have only in the past few years become a major concern among dentists in the US
- E) are invariably caused by cancers in the rest of the body

78. One understands from the passage that medical examinations ---- .

- A) should be carried out once dental examinations confirm a non-cancerous growth in the mouth
- B) must always precede dental examination to detect cancerous growths in the mouth
- C) should include a check for the early detection of oral cancers
- D) must be made of all the body before the treatment of an oral cancer can be initiated
- E) should focus on cancerous rather than non-cancerous growths in various parts of the body

79. It is emphasized in the passage that the delay in the diagnosis of most cancers in the mouth ---- .

- A) can have a harmful effect on other parts of the body, especially on the lungs
- B) can lead to the spread of these cancers to the jaw and neck areas
- C) should not be tolerated, since these cancers can spread to the breast and prostate
- D) is a primary cause of death among middle-aged people
- E) is not as serious as a delay in detecting skin cancers

80. In this passage, the writer ---- .

- A) is concerned with oral cancers in regard to their nature, early detection, and effects as well as their incidence rate in America
- B) explains in detail the importance of oral hygiene and how cancerous growths in the mouth can be prevented
- C) gives a wide range of reasons for widespread cases of lung cancer in America
- D) gives a full description of how oral cancers spread to many parts of the body, including the lymph nodes of the jaw and neck
- E) suggests that cancerous and non-cancerous growths in the mouth can only be differentiated through a full medical and dental examination

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

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

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 13
CEVAP ANAHTARI

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ÜDS DENEME SINAVI
SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ - 13
YABANCI KELİMELER

- Soru 1. **recommended daily allowance** = tavsiye edilen / önerilen günlük tüketim miktarı
toxic = zehirli, toksik
maintenance = bakım, muhafaza, idame, **upkeep**
exposure = maruz bırakma / kalma
application = uygulama, tatbik, **practice**
advice = öğüt, tavsiye, nasihat
- Soru 2. **regular** = düzenli, tutarlı, istikrarlı, devamlı, **consistent, steady**, zıt anl.= irregular, unsteady, inconsistent
accept as = (bir şey)'i öyle kabul etmek, kabullenmek
minor = önemsiz, yok denecek kadar az, **insignificant**, zıt anl.= considerable, significant, major
injury = yara, hasar, **harm, damage, wound**
soreness = ağrı, vücutta kırıklık / kırgınlık
component = unsur, öge, parça, eleman, **ingredient, part**
irrelevant = konu dışı, alakasız, ilgisiz, **unrelated, inappropriate**, zıt anl.= relevant
available = ulaşılabilir, yararlanılabilir, **accessible, usable**, zıt anl.= unavailable, inaccessible
inevitable = kaçınılmaz, **inescapable, unavoidable**, zıt anl.= avoidable, evitable
expansive = yaygın, kapsamlı, **extensive**, zıt anl.= narrow
irreversible = geri döndürülemez
- Soru 3. **preoccupation with** = (zihni bir şey) ile meşgul olma
body image = beden imgesi (kendi bedeniyle ilgili algı ve değerlendirmeleri içeren imge)
weight loss = kilo kaybı
prevalence = (bir hastalığın) yaygınlığı, prevalans, **pervasiveness**
obesity = obezite (aşırı şişmanlık)
collectively = ortaklaşa, **jointly**, zıt anl.= individually
adequately = yeterince, **enough, sufficiently**, zıt anl.= inadequately
randomly = düzensiz olarak, rastgele, **arbitrarily**, zıt anl.= systematically
respectively = sırasıyla, (birden fazla unsur için) her birinin ayrı ayrı (özelliklerinden bahsederken)
dramatically = dramatik / çarpıcı bir biçimde, **strikingly, sensationally**
- Soru 4. **goal** = amaç, hedef, **aim, target, objective**
Neuroscience Research Programme = Sinir Bilimi Araştırma Programı
neuronal system = nöronal sistem (sinir hücresi sistemi)
variety = çeşitlilik
neurological disorder = nörolojik bozukluk
rank = sırala(n)mak, belli bir sırada olmak (liste vb.) (Istanbul ranks among the most popular cities in the world.)
relate = (olaylar vb. arasında) bağlantı kurmak, **connect, link**
implicate = 1) sorumlu saymak, **hold responsible**; 2) ima etmek, **imply**
increase = artırmak, yükseltmek, çoğaltmak, geliştirmek, **enhance, improve**, zıt anl.= decrease, weaken
interact = birbirini etkilemek, birbiriyle ilişkide olmak, **relate**
- Soru 5. **resist** = direnmek, karşı koymak, **withstand, confront**, zıt anl.= surrender, yield to
starvation = şiddetli açlık, açlıktan ölme
tissue = doku
furniture = mobilya
get off = 1) (bir taşıttan) inmek; 2) paçayı kurtarmak, (birini) cezadan kurtarmak; 3) yola çık(ar)mak, yolculuğa başla(t)mak
break down = parçalara ayırmak / ayrılmak, **decompose**
carry out = yapmak, yerine getirmek, uygulamak, **accomplish, fulfil, implement, perform**

follow up = 1) (hastayı) takip etmek; 2) (bir öneriyi, talimatı vb.) yerine getirmek
make for = 1) (bir yer)"e doğru gitmek / yönelmek, **head for**; 2) (bir şey)"e neden olmak,
cause to happen

Soru 6. **colonize** = kolonileşmek (aynı tür mikropların besiyerinde yer yer kümeler oluşturması)

gut = bağırsak

lethal = ölümcül, **deadly**

a whole range = her çeşit, her tür

microbe = mikrop (hastalık yapan herhangi bir mikroorganizma)

chest infection = göğüs enfeksiyonu

wipe out = silip süpürmek, ortadan kaldırmak, **destroy**

sort out = 1) düzenlemek, sınıflandırmak, **classify**; 2) (sorun vb.) çözmek, yoluna koymak,
settle, solve

build up = birikmek, büyümek, oluşmak, **develop, amplify**, zıt anl.= lessen

take back = 1) (bir sözü, malı) geri almak, **retract**; 2) anılara götürmek, **bring back**

move in = 1) (eve vb.) taşınmak; 2) içeri girmek

Soru 7. **prevention** = önleme, engelleme, **avoidance, protection**

approach (fiil) = düşünmeye, üzerinde durmaya, ilgilenmeye, uğraşmaya başlamak

approach (isim) = tutum, tavır, yaklaşım, **attitude, stance**

educational = eğitici

avoid = kaçınmak, sakınmak, (bir şey)"den kurtulmak, **escape, stay away**, zıt anl.= contact,
 face, confront

lower back = sırtın alt kısmı

effectiveness = etkinlik, yararlılık, istenilen etkiyi üretme güç veya kapasitesi, **efficacy**,
 zıt anl.= inefficacy, inefficiency

train = eğitim vermek, eğitmek, **instruct**

Soru 8. **psychologist** = psikolog, psikoloji uzmanı

psychiatrist = psikiyatrist (akıl ve ruh hastalıkları uzmanı)

neuroscientist = sinir bilimci

driven by = (bir şey ya da biri tarafından) güdümlenmiş

gene = gen

versus = (bir şey ya da kişi)'ye karşı, **in opposition to**

environment = çevre, ortam

argue = tartışmak, müzakere etmek, **discuss, debate**

Soru 9. **functional deficit** = işlevsel yetersizlik

brain regions = beynin bölümleri

autism = otizm (kişinin ileri derecede içe kapanık oluşu, aşırı çekingenlik ve kişisel ilişkiler
 kurmada güçlüklerle belirgin içine kapanma hali)

complication = komplikasyon (bir hastalığın seyir veya tedavisi sırasında diğer bir
 hastalığın ya da bozukluğun ortaya çıkması)

brain structure = beynin yapısı

wire = haberleşmek

neural network = nöral / sinirsel ağ

fix = onarmak, **repair**

Soru 10. **epidemiology** = epidemiyoloji (toplumda görülen hastalıkların sebeplerini, görülüş
 oranlarını, yayılışlarını, hastalıklara karşı önlem ve korunma yöntemlerini konu alan tıp dalı)

branch = dal, branş

medicine = tıp

investigate = araştırmak, soruşturmak, teftiş etmek, incelemek, **inquire, inspect, examine**

improved health = sağlık alanında gelişme

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

particular = belirli, **distinct, specific**, zıt anl.= general

population = popülasyon, nüfus

evolve = (uzun bir zaman diliminde) geliş(tir)mek, evrim geçirmek, **progress, develop**

contribute (to) = (bir şey)"e katkıda bulunmak, **support, help**

Soru 11. **form** = çeşit, tür, **type, kind**

excessive = aşırı miktarda, fazla, **too much, redundant**, zıt anl.= moderate, reasonable

mood disturbance = ruh hali bozukluğu / dengesizliği

disorder = 1) bozukluk, hastalık, **illness, ailment**, zıt anl.= health; 2) düzensizlik, kargaşa,

confusion, mess, trouble, chaos, turmoil, zıt anl.= order

severe = sert, katı, şiddetli, ciddi, **firm, hard, rigid, serious, difficult**, zıt anl.= soft, mild

require = (bir şey) istemek, (bir şey)"i gerektirmek, **ask, call for**

medical attention = tıbbi müdahale

experience = (bir dönemden) geçmek, yaşamak, **go through**, zıt anl.= avoid

Soru 12. **biofeedback** = kişinin, vücudunda seyreden fizyolojik işlevler hakkında monitörlü araç yardımıyla bilgi sahibi olması

response = yanıt, karşılık, tepki, **reply, reaction**

measure = ölçmek

instrument = aygıt, enstrüman

status = statü, durum

immediately = derhal, hemen, **at once, right away**

Soru 13. **crucial** = can alıcı, kritik, çok önemli, **pivotal, vital**, zıt anl.= trivial

patient noncompliance = hastanın üstüne düşeni yapmaması

poor = yetersiz, eksik, az, **inadequate, poor**, zıt anl.= abundant, sufficient

verbal communication = sözlü iletişim

practitioner = pratisyen hekim

Soru 14. **enhance** = 1) artırmak, yükseltmek, çoğaltmak, **increase**, zıt anl.= decrease, weaken;

2) zenginleştirmek, çeşitlendirmek, **make better**

physical functioning = fiziksel işlev, bedenin çalışması

reduce = azaltmak, **decrease, lower**, zıt anl.= increase

anxiety = (endişe, korku ve kuruntunun yarattığı gerilimle beliren) huzursuzluk hali, iç sıkıntısı

pose = (sorun, zorluk vb.) yaratmak

hazard = tehlike, risk, **risk, danger**, zıt anl.= safety, security

psychological = psikolojik (ruhsal durumla ilgili)

Soru 15. **surgeon** = cerrah

perform = yapmak, yerine getirmek, uygulamak, **accomplish, fulfil, implement, carry out**

partial = kısmi, **incomplete**, zıt anl. = complete

face transplant = yüz nakli

question = doğruluğundan kuşku duymak, sorgulamak, **doubt, dispute**

mentally stable = akıl sağlığı yerinde

handle = başa çıkmak, üstesinden gelmek, **manage, tackle**

high-risk = yüksek riskli olan

procedure = prosedür (araştırma, tanı koyma, tedavi etme vb. amaçla uygulanan, belli bir yönetime dayalı işlem)

Soru 16. **diagnose** = teşhis etmek, tanı koymak

cardiovascular disease = kalp ve kan damarları rahatsızlığı / hastalığı

typically = tipik / karakteristik olarak, **characteristically**

cardiac rehabilitation = kalp rehabilitasyonu (çalışma yeteneği azalmış olan kalbe, uygun

egzersiz uygulayarak tekrar eski güç ve yeteneğini kazandırma)

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

- Soru 17. **veterinary medicine** = veteriner hekimliği
federal government = federal hükümet
professional association = meslek birliği
euthanasia = ötenazi (tedavisi imkansız bir hastada yaşamın sonlandırılması)
obtain = elde etmek, **get, acquire**
develop = geliştirmek, ortaya çıkarmak, **bring out**
guidelines = (yol gösterici) ilkeler, kurallar, ana hatlar
in the hope of = (bir şeyin olması) umuduyla
in accordance with = (bir şey)'e uygun olarak, uyarınca, **in compliance with**, zıt anl.= contrary to
on behalf of = (birisi)'nin / (bir şey)'in adına

- Soru 18. **anaemia of folate deficiency** = folik asit eksikliği / yetersizliğine bağlı olarak gelişen anemi
synthesis = sentez, birleşim
divide = böl(ün)me, **split**, zıt anl.= join
characterize = nitelendirmek, tanımlamak, karakterize etmek, **define, describe**
immature = gelişmemiş, **undeveloped**
blood cell = kan hücresi

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

- bruise** = (deri ya da deri altı için) morarmak
fragile = nazik, narin, hassas, **delicate, subtle, tender**, zıt anl.= tough, solid
capillary = kılcal damar
blood vessel = kan damarı
dot = nokta, benek
bluish-purple = mavimsi mor renk
prone to = eğilimli, yatkın, **sensitive, susceptible**, zıt anl.= immune, resistant
thigh = uyluk
buttock = kaba et bölgesi
upper arm = kolun omuzla dirsek arasındaki kısmı
susceptible = kolaylıkla etkilenen, dirençsiz, **vulnerable, non-resistant**, zıt anl.= resistant
bump = çarpma, vurma
layer of fat = yağ tabakası
serve as = görevini görmek, (bir şey)'e yaramak
cushion = yastık
protect against = (bir şey)'e, (biri)'ne karşı koru(n)mak
condition = hal, durum, **situation**
sign = işaret, gösterge, **signal, indication**
blood clotting element = kan pıhtılaşmasını sağlayan unsur
platelet = trombosit (kanın pıhtılaşmasında rol oynayan, çekirdeksiz küçük kan hücresi)
determine = belirlemek, saptamak, **establish, shape**
exist = var olmak, bulunmak

- Soru 19. **pass by** = (bir yer)'in, (birinin) önünden geçmek, **go past**
come up = su yüzüne çıkmak, görünmek, ortaya çıkmak, **emerge, appear, surface**,
zıt anl.= submerge, sink, disappear
run away = (bir yerden, birinden, bir şeyden) kaçmak, **escape from**
break off = (birdenbire) dur(dur)mak, ara vermek
leak out = (kan, sıvı vb.'nin) dışarı sızması, sızıntı yapması

Soru 20. **throughout** = boyunca

Soru 24. **approve** = onaylamak, **authorise**, **ratify**, zıt anl.= disapprove, deny, reject
Food and Drug Administration = Amerikan Gıda ve İlaç Dairesi
occasionally = bazen, ara sıra, **now and then**, **from time to time**, **once in a while**,
zıt anl.= frequently, often
volunteer = gönüllü
comprehensive = kapsamlı, geniş, etraflı, **inclusive**, **overall**, **in depth**, zıt anl.= exclusive,
narrow, limited
premarketing study = ön pazar araştırması
detect = ortaya çıkarmak, bulmak, fark etmek, keşfetmek, **discover**, **identify**
adverse reaction = ters / olumsuz etki
rejected = yadsınmış, reddedilmiş
stage = aşama, evre, **phase**
manufacturer = üretici, imalatçı
conduct = yürütmek, yönetmek, uygulamak, **administer**, **carry out**, **perform**
postmarketing surveillance = satış sonrası denetim
report = rapor etmek, bildirmek
previously = önceden, daha önceleri, **earlier**, **formerly**, zıt anl.= subsequently
undetected = gözden kaçmış, farkedilmemiş, **unnoticed**
come onto = (piyasaya, pazara) çıkmak

Soru 25. **symptom** = semptom, belirti
sleep apnea = uyku apnesi (uyku sırasında solunumun zaman zaman 15-30 saniye süren kesintiler göstermesi)
occur = olmak, meydana gelmek, **happen**, **take place**
excessive = aşırı miktarda, fazla, **too much**, **redundant**, zıt anl.= moderate, reasonable
sleepiness = uyuklama hali
mental activity = zihinsel faaliyet
describe = tarif etmek, anlatmak, tanımlamak, **explain**
observe = gözlemek, gözlemlemek, **monitor**
snoring = horlama
be associated with = ile ilgisi / ilişkisi olmak
episode = (hastalık, öksürük vb. için) nöbet
gasping = nefes nefese kalmak
choking = boğulma, soluk alamama
treat = tedavi etmek, **cure**
successfully = başarılı şekilde, **effectively**
comfortably = rahat rahat, rahatça, **at ease**, **happily**
advise = öğüt vermek, tavsiyede bulunmak, **counsel**, **suggest**
sleep on one's side = yan yatarak uyumak
sleep face-down = yüzükoyun uyumak

Soru 26. **cancerous** = kanserli
antigen = antijen (vücutta bağışıklık sisteminin harekete geçmesine yol açan toksin ya da enzim)
release into = (içeri) salmak, yayılmak, vermek
bloodstream = kan akımı
tumour marker = tümör işaretçisi (vücutta tümör bulunduğunu gösteren işaret)
biological function = biyolojik işlev
alter = (öze dokunmadan kısmen) değiştirmek, **change**, **modify**
fully functioning = tam işlev / fonksiyon gören
immune system = bağışıklık sistemi
regard as = saymak, gözünüyle bakmak, (olduğuna) inanmak, **believe**, **deem**
foreign = yabancı
replicate = 1) hücre bölünmesiyle çoğalmak; 2) benzerini / kopyasını yapmak, **duplicate**

- Soru 27. **absorb** = emmek, soğurmak, **suck in**, zıt anl.= discharge, emit
tend to = eğiliminde olmak, **be disposed to**, **be likely to**
watery tissue = suyu tutan doku
concentrate in = (bir şeyin) içinde toplaşmak, birikmek
liver = karaciğer
kidney = böbrek
penetrate = girmek, içine işlemek, nüfuz etmek, **enter**, **get in**, **go through**
metabolize = metabolize etmek (yiyecek, mineral vb. maddeleri kimyasal işlemler vasıtasıyla enerji ve yeni hücreler oluşturmak amacıyla kullanmak)
excrete = (idrar vb.) boşaltmak
intact = bozulmamış, zarar görmemiş, sağlam
accumulate = toplamak, yığı(ıl)mak, birik(tir)mek, **gather**, **collect**, zıt anl.= disperse, scatter
fatty tissue = yağ dokusu
rapidly = hızla, çabucak, **quickly**, **fast**, zıt anl.= slowly
circulate through = içinde deveren etmek, dolaşmak, **go about**, **move around**
- Soru 28. **be armed with** = (bir şey) ile donanmış
gene sequence = gen sekansı / dizisi
gene chip = gen çipi
measure = ölçmek, sayıya dökmek, **calculate**
simultaneously = aynı anda (olan, yapılan), eşzamanlı, **concurrently**, **synchronously**
high-risk = yüksek risk
target = (bir grubu vb.) hedeflemek, hedef almak
aggressive = iddialı, **assertive**
screening programme = tarama programı (belli bir hastalığı belirleme amacıyla insanların muayeneden geçirilmesi / taranması)
antibody-based therapy = antikora dayalı tedavi
inherent = doğasında var olan, doğuştan gelen, **intrinsic**, **innate**
limitation = sınırlama, limitasyon
surround = çevrelemek, çevirmek, kuşatmak, **enclose**, **border**
play a crucial role = hayati rol oynamak
largely = büyük ölçüde, **greatly**, **mostly**
matter of dosing = (belli bir dozda) ilaç verme sorunu / konusu
be several years into smth = bir konuda büyük mesafe kat etmek / yılların birikimine sahip olmak
task of mapping = yer tespit etme işi / görevi
abnormally = anormal şekilde, alışılmadık dışında, **unusually**
- Soru 29. **Reye's syndrome** = Reye sendromu (genellikle çocuklarda, muhtemelen virüs enfeksiyonuna bağlı olarak gelişen, kusma, baş ağrısı, zihinsel işlevlerde bozukluk gibi belirtilerle başlayıp kısa zamanda bilinç kaybı ve ölüme uzanabilen akut hastalık)
unknown = bilinmeyen, **unidentified**, zıt anl.= known
unaware = farkında olmama, **unconscious**, zıt anl.= aware, conscious
increased risk = artan risk
bleeding = kanama
influenza A = influenxa / grip virüsünün A tipi
varicella virus = suçiçeği virüsü
be involved in = (bir şeye) sebep olmak, (bir olaya) karışmış olmak, işin içinde olmak
biopsy = biyopsi (tanı amacıyla mikroskopik muayene için dokudan küçük bir parça alma işi)
spinal tap = omurilik sıvısı almak için iğneyle yapılan girişim, ponksiyon, **puncture**
specific = belirli, **distinct**, **particular**, zıt anl.= general
propose = önermek, ileri sürmek, **suggest**, **put forward**
prevent = önlemek, engellemek

- Soru 30. **recent** = en son, en yeni
promising = umut verici, geleceği parlak, **hopeful, bright**, zıt anl.= discouraging, unfavourable, unpromising
edible = yenilebilir, yemeye uygun
vaccine = aşı
hepatitis B virus = ateş, sarılık, ürtiker, iştahsızlık, bulantı ve halsizlikle belirgin hepatit
common = genel, yaygın, **widespread**, zıt anl.= rare
immunize = bağışıklık kazandırmak, bağışıklık oluşturmak
acute viral hepatitis = akut viral hepatit (hepatit virüslerinden herhangi birinin sebep olduğu, hızlı seyreden hepatit)
boost = artırmak, yükseltmek, destek olmak, **improve, support**, zıt anl.= prevent, undermine
immune-triggering = bağışıklık sistemini harekete geçiren / tetikleyen
hepatitis protein = hepatit karşıtı antikor
- Soru 31. **perceive** = algılamak, anlamak, kavramak, fark etmek, sezmek, **understand, comprehend, notice, recognise**, zıt anl.= misunderstand, miss
potential = potansiyel, gizilgüç
proliferate = (hızla) çoğalmak, artmak, proliferere olmak
spread = yayılmak, kaplamak, istila etmek, bürümek, sarmak, **disperse, disseminate, circulate**
stem cell = kök hücre
eradicate = yıkmak, yok etmek, ortadan kaldırmak, **demolish, destroy**, zıt anl.= construct, preserve, restore
subset = alt küme
shed light on = (bir olayı vb.) aydınlatmak, (bir olaya) ışık tutmak
current = şimdiki, halihazırdaki, güncel, **contemporary, present**
focus (on) = (üzerinde) odaklanmak, yoğunlaşmak, **concentrate**
- Soru 32. **audiometry** = odyometri (işitme gücünün ölçülmesi)
hearing loss = işitme kaybı
precisely = tam olarak, kesinlikle, titizlikle, **exactly, definitely**, zıt anl.= probably, questionably
device = alet, aygıt
produce = üretmek, **make, generate**
pitch = ses tonu / perdesi
series = dizi, seri, sıra
two-syllable = iki heceli
equally accented = eşit vurgulu
loudly = yüksek sesle (to speak loudly: yüksek sesle konuşmak)
present = sunmak, takdim etmek, ortaya koymak, **introduce, demonstrate, manifest**
detect = ortaya çıkarmak, bulmak, fark etmek, keşfetmek, **discover, identify**
pass through = (bir şeyin) içinden geçmek
middle ear = orta kulak
- Soru 33. **pain syndrome** = ağrı sendromu (nöbetler halinde ya da devamlı ağrı ile belirgin bir sendrom)
surgery = ameliyat
extreme = aşırı, çok fazla, **maximal, utmost, uttermost**, zıt anl.= mild, moderate
recommend = önermek, teklif etmek, ileri sürmek, **offer, suggest**
danger = tehlike, risk, **risk, hazard**
suddenly = aniden, birdenbire, **abruptly**, zıt anl.= step-by-step, progressively
back = sırt
means of treatment = tedavi şekilleri / yöntemleri
fail = başarısız olmak, **be unsuccessful**, zıt anl.= succeed, achieve
partially = kısmen, **partly**, zıt anl.= completely
repair = (herhangi bir incinmeyi cerrahi yolla) düzeltmek, onarmak, iyileştirmek

tissue damage = doku zedelenmesi

skin stimulation = (bir ağrıyı dindirmek vb. için akupunktur yönteminde olduğu gibi) derinin uyarılması (Kaynak: Dr. Özlem Su, Cildiye Uzmanı)

- Soru 34. **bulimia nervosa** = bulimi, nervöz bulimi (özellikle genç kızlar arasında görülen ve çokça yemek yedikten sonra suçluluk duygusu ve depresyona yol açan yeme bozukluğu)
prevalence = prevalans (bir hastalığın görülme oranı), yaygınlık, sıklık
ethnic = etnik (ırkla ilgili, ırksal özelliklerle ilgili)
be distressed = üzölmek, acılı / endişeli olmak, **be worried**, zıt anl.= alleviated, comforted, relieved
eating disorder = yeme bozukluğu
far more often = çok daha sık
anorexia nervosa = anoreksi nervoza (çok zayıf olmasına rağmen hastanın kendisini çok şişman görmesine ve yemek yememesine neden olan psikolojik bir rahatsızlık)
mortality rate = ölüm oranı
antidepressant drug = antidepresan ilaç (depresyon tedavisinde kullanılan ilaç)
appear = 1) görünmek, çıkmak, meydana çıkmak, **emerge, arise, occur**, zıt anl.= disappear, fade; 2) gibi görünmek (This appears to be a difficult problem.), **seem**
primarily = başlıca, esas olarak, **mainly, mostly**
upper class = üst sınıf, yüksek gelir sınıfı
- Soru 35. **extensive burn** = geniş / büyük miktarda / ciddi yanık, **intensive, major, widespread burn**
risk of infection = enfeksiyon riski (bulaşma tehlikesi)
layer of epidermis = epidermis tabakası (üst deri tabakası)
edge = kenar, yan
analgesic = analjezik (ağrı kesici ilaç)
narcotic = narkotik (bilinci uyuşturan herhangi bir kimyasal madde)
red blood cell = alyuvar
injured = yaralı
bright = parlak
open up the body to invasion = vücudu istilaya açık hale getirmek
organism = organizma, canlı varlık
life-threatening = hayatı tehdit eden
immediate care = hemen yapılan bakım, tedavi
preferably = tercihen, **more desirably**
be equipped = (ekipmanla vb.) donanmış, donatılmış
- Soru 42. **lecture** = (üniversitede) konferans, ders
attentiveness = azami dikkat, care, **thoughtfulness**, zıt anl.= neglect
mental alertness = zihinsel uyanıklık, tetikte olma hali
sustain = sürdürmek, devamını sağlamak, devam ettirmek, **maintain**
counterpart = karşıt
state = hal, durum
receive = (sinyal vb.) almak, **pick up**
stimuli = (tekil: stimulus), uyarıcı, uyarıcı şey
conscious = bilinçli, farkında, **alert, aware**, zıt anl.= unconscious
regulate = düzene sokmak, düzenlemek, ayarlamak, denetim altında tutmak, **adjust, arrange, monitor**
researcher = araştırmacı
arousal = uyarma, harekete geçirme
filter out = süzmek
familiar = alışıldık, bildik, aşina, **common, known**, zıt anl.= unfamiliar
repetitive = yinelenen, tekrarlayan, **recurrent**, zıt anl.= single, unique
constantly = daima, sürekli olarak, **perpetually, continuously**, zıt anl.= never, rarely

nervous system = sinir sistemi

state of awareness = bilinçli olma / uyanıklık hali

brain wave = beyin dalgası

record = kayıt etmek

electroencephalogram (EEG) = elektroensafalogram (beyin dalgaları aktivitesinin elektriksel yöntemle izlenmesi ve ölçülmesini sağlayan yöntem)

Soru 43. **function** = fonksiyon, işlev

rid of = (bir şey)'den kurtarmak / kurtulmak, **free, relieve**

waste material = artık / atık madde

ingest = yemek, ağızdan almak, **take in from the mouth**

metabolism = metabolizma (yaşam için gerekli organik proseslerin tamamı)

critical = yaşamsal, hayati, çok önemli, **vital, essential**, zıt anl.= insignificant, trivial

volume = hacim

composition = bir maddenin yapı ve bileşimi

body fluid = vücut sıvısı

virtually = neredeyse, hemen hemen, **nearly, actually**

electrolyte = elektrolit (Besinlerle vücuda giren elektrolitler, vücut hücrelerinin normal işlevlerini sürdürebilmeleri için gerekli maddelerdir.)

balance = denge

intake = herhangi bir maddenin vücuda girişi

output = belli bir zaman süresi içinde bir organda oluşan ve organ aracılığıyla dışarı atılan madde miktarı

maintain = sürdürmek, devamını sağlamak, devam ettirmek, **sustain**

be made up of = (bir madde vb.)'den yapılmak / oluşmak, **be composed of**

nephron = nefron (böbreğin işlev yapan en küçük anatomik birimi)

be capable of = muktedir, ehliyetli, yetenekli, **able, competent**, zıt anl.= incapable, unable

form = oluşturmak, üretmek, **produce**

urine = idrar

regulatory = düzenleyici

stable = tutarlı, istikrarlı, sabit, değişmeyen, devamlı, sağlam, **steady, consistent**, zıt anl.= unstable, unsteady, shaky

necessary = gerekli, önemli, **essential**, zıt anl.= unnecessary

blood flow = kan akımı, kanın vücut damarlarındaki seyri

lie on = (bir yerde) uzanmak, durmak

posterior wall of abdomen = karnın arka duvarı

peritoneal cavity = periton boşluğu (karın zarının içi; karın zarının tabakaları arasındaki potansiyel boşluk)

urea = üre

uric acid = ürik asit

creatinine = kreatinin maddesi (keratin metabolizmasının son ürünü olarak idrarla atılan madde)

metabolite = metabolit (metabolizmada kullanılan ya da metabolizma esnasında veya sonunda oluşan madde)

hormone = hormon

Soru 44. **director** = yönetici, idareci, **manager**

mentally handicapped = zihinsel engelli

case = vaka, durum, koşul, **incident, situation**

stubby = kısa ve kalın

unusual = müstesna, alışılmadık, tuhaf, ender, **uncommon, strange**, zıt anl.= familiar

eyelid = göz kapağı

label = tanımlamak, isimlendirmek

paediatrician = pediyatrist (çocuk hastalıkları uzmanı)

chromosome = kromozom (hücre çekirdeğinde üzerinde kalıtsal özellikleri belirleyen genleri taşıyan, iplik şeklinde oluşumlardan her biri)

instead of = (bir şey)'in yerine

challenge = meydan okumak, kafa tutmak, (gücünü, yeteneğini vb.) sınamak, **confront**

individual = birey

Down's syndrome = Down sendromu (21. kromozom çiftinde bir fazla kromozom bulunması nedeniyle gelişen, kaslar, göz kapakları, burun, baş vb. organlarda şekilsel bozukluklar ve zeka geriliği ile belirgin sendrom)

cause = neden, sebep, **reason**

uncover = ortaya / meydana çıkarmak, **reveal**, zıt anl.= cover

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

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

track = iz sürmek, izini takip etmek, **pursue**, **trail**

Soru 45. **teens** = 13 ila 19. yaşlar

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

adult = yetişkin

talk therapy = konuşma terapisi

interfere with = ile çatışmak, engellemek, **hinder**, **prevent**, zıt anl.= facilitate

normal pattern of growth = büyümenin normal seyirinde gitmesi

developing = gelişmekte olan

benefit = yarar, fayda, çıkar, **profit**, **gain**

outweigh = daha ağır basmak, **exceed**, **surpass**

brain area = beyindeki bölgelerden herhangi biri

mood = ruh hali, mizaç

appetite = iştah

desire = arzu, şiddetli istek

memory = 1) hafıza, bellek; 2) hatıra, anı

mice = (tekil = mouse) fare

prove = kanıtlamak, ispat etmek, **confirm**, **establish**, zıt anl.= disprove, deny

recognize = anlamak, fark etmek, farkına varmak, **realize**, **acknowledge**

rarely = nadiren, **barely**, **seldom**, zıt anl.= often, frequently

concern = kaygı, endişe, **worry**

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

issue = yayınlamak, **release**

warning label = uyarı etiketi

medication = ilaç

Soru 46. **ulcerative colitis** = ülseratif kolit (enfeksiyona bağlı olarak kolon mukozasında yer yer ülserler oluşması, cerahat, kan içeren dışkı vb. belirtileri olan bir hastalık)

large intestine = kalın bağırsak

inflamed = iltihaplı, iltihaplanmış

ulcerated = ülserli, ülser içeren

clinician = klinisyen (klinik öğreti ve uygulamada uzmanlaşmış hekim)

result from = (bir şey)'den kaynaklanmak, **come from**

allergic = allerjik

immune destructive effect = bağışıklığı yıkıcı / yıpratıcı / bozucu etki

chronic bacterial infection = kronik bakteriyel enfeksiyon

fever = ateş, ateşli hastalık

poor appetite = zayıf iştah, iştahsız(lık)

heal = iyileş(tir)mek, **cure**

removal = yerini değiştirme, ortadan kaldırma

entire colon = tüm kolon

attack = nöbet, atak, kriz
hereditary tendency = kalıtsal eğilim
susceptibility (to) = dirençsizlik, kolay hedef olma, yatkınlık, **vulnerability**
Crohn's disease = Crohn hastalığı (kronik iltihabi bağırsak hastalığı)
small intestine = ince bağırsak

- Soru 47. **safe** = güvenli, **harmless**, zıt anl.= hazardous
middle-aged = orta yaşlı
improve = geliştirmek, artırmak, **enhance, increase**, zıt anl.= decrease, weaken
fitness = zindelik, form
several = çok, pek çok, **many**
suitable = uygun, yerinde, **appropriate, proper**, zıt anl.= inappropriate, unsuitable
cycling = bisiklete binme
useful = yararlı, faydalı, **beneficial, helpful**, zıt anl.= useless, harmful
recommendation = tavsiye, öneri, **advice**
the rest = geri kalan, gerisi
aerobics = aerobik (oksijene olan ihtiyacı arttıran egzersiz biçimi)
exercising machine = egzersiz aleti
three flight of stairs = üç kat merdiven
- Soru 48. **article** = gazete / dergi makalesi
persistant vegetative state = devamlı bitkisel yaşam hali
life-support = yaşam desteği
obviously = belli ki, görünüşe göre, **evidently, apparently**
legal = yasal, hukuki
medical = tıbbi
right = hak
matter = konu, sorun, mesele, **point, issue, question**
allow = sağlamak, imkân vermek, mümkün kılmak, yetki vermek, **enable, let, empower**, zıt anl. = forbid, hinder
minimally conscious state = (hastanın / kişinin) şuurunun / bilincinin en alt seviyede olduğu durum
accurate = doğru, titiz, eksiksiz, **precise**, zıt anl.= erroneous, inaccurate
unconscious = bilinçsiz
sensory response = duyuşsal tepki
centre of the brain = beynin merkezi
- Soru 49. **senior** = kıdemli
junior = kıdemsiz
finding = bulgu
alarming = ürkütücü, korkutucu, **appalling, frightening**
in a way = bir bakıma, **in some way**
in comparison with = (bir şey, biri) ile kıyaslandığında, **in relation to, with reference to**
developed = gelişmiş
physical dependence = fiziksel bağımlılık
claim = talep / iddia etmek, **demand, request**, zıt anl.= disclaim, deny
be likely to = eğilimde olmak, **be disposed to, tend to**
manage = 1) (davranış, durum vb.) kontrol etmek, yönetmek, idare etmek, **conduct**; 2) başa çıkmak, üstesinden gelmek, **handle, tackle**
drunk = içkili, sarhoş
- Soru 50. **troublesome** = rahatsız edici, endişe verici, **annoying, disturbing**, zıt anl.= agreeable, convenient
peritoneal dialysis = periton diyalizi (bir hemodiyaliz yöntemi)
clear up = (hastalık) gidermek, geç(ir)mek, iyileş(tir)mek, **heal, cure**
catheter = kateter (vücutta herhangi bir boşluk ya da kanala sıvı vb. iletme amacıyla kullanılan

ince, uzun tüp şeklinde araç)

insert = (herhangi bir yere, iğne vb.) sokmak, içine yerleştirmek

incision = kesi, yarma, **cut**

peritoneal space = peritonal boşluk, **peritoneal cavity**

waste product = yıkım ürünü

excess water = vücuttaki fazla su

haemodialysis = hemodiyaliz (böbrekler görev yapamadığı zaman, hasta kanından, hemodiyaliz aygıtı kullanılarak, başta üre olmak üzere yıkım ürünlerinin temizlenmesi)

Soru 51. **documentary** = belgesel

healthcare system = sağlık sistemi

go bankrupt = iflas etmek, **go bust**

refuse = geri çevirmek, reddetmek, **turn down**, zıt anl.= accept

to tell the truth = doğruyu söylemek gerekirse, aslına bakarsanız, **in fact**

thorough = tam, baştan aşağı, **complete, whole**, zıt anl.= partial

informative = bilgilendirici, tanıtıcı, aydınlatıcı

Soru 52. **mycobacterium tuberculosis** = tüberküloza sebep olan bir mikobakteri türü

plague = acı, dert, rahatsızlık vermek, başa bela olmak, **annoy, bother**

throughout = boyunca

improved = iyileştirilmiş, düzeltilmiş

bring under control = (bir durumu) kontrol altına almak

epidemic = salgın hastalık, salgın

advent = geliş, başlama, **arrival, beginning**, zıt anl.= departure, end

ensure = garanti etmek, sağlamak, temin etmek, **make it possible, secure, guarantee**

adapt to = uyum sağlamak, alışmak, **adjust to, get used to**

resurgence = canlanma, tekrar ortaya çıkma

worldwide = dünya çapında

germ = mikrop

tuberculosis-causing = tüberküloza (vereme) sebep olan

leading = önde gelen, başlıca, **outstanding**, zıt anl.= secondary

Soru 53. **illegal** = yasa dışı, kanuna aykırı, **prohibited**, zıt anl.= legal

marijuana = mariyuana (kenevir bitkisinin yapraklarının sigara gibi içilmesi ya da çiğnenmesi yoluyla aşırı zindelik ve mutluluk hissi veren uyuşturucu)

serious health consequence = ciddi sağlık problemi

debate = tartışmak, müzakere etmek, **discuss, argue**

authority = otorite, yetkili

major = büyük, başlıca, asıl, **chief, primary**, zıt anl.= minor, unimportant

death rate = ölüm oranı

except = haricinde, dışında

glaucoma = glokom (göz içi basıncının artışı ile belirgin, körlüğe uzanan göz hastalığı)

vomiting = istifra etme, kusma

nausea = noze, bulantı

chemotherapy = kemoterapi (kanser ve diğer bazı hastalıkların) kimyasal ilaçlarla tedavisi

assume = benimsemek, kabul etmek, **believe, presume**

subsequently = sonraları, daha sonra, **afterwards**, zıt anl.= previously

Soru 54. **depression** = depresyon (ruhsal çöküntü)

family tendency = ailesel eğilim (belli bir hastalığa karşı aile bireylerinin çoğunda görülen ve çoğu kez kalıtsal nitelik gösteren eğilim)

side effect = yan etki

introverted personality = içe dönük kişilik
emotionally = duygusal olarak, duygusal yönde
upsetting = üzücü, üzüntü veren, **hurtful**, **distressing**, zıt anl.= pleasing
hormone level = hormon seviyesi
menstruation = menstruasyon, âdet, aybaşı
childbirth = doğum

Soru 55. **daytime** = gündüz
drowsiness = uyuşukluk, sersemlik hali
dose = ilaç dozu
dizziness = baş dönmesi
lightheadedness = sersemlemiş / düşecekmiş gibi olma hali
coordination = koordinasyon (kasların vb. birbirleriyle uyum içinde çalışması)
drowsy = uyuşuk, sersemlemiş, **dozy**
depend upon = (bir kimse)'ye / (bir şey)'e bağlı olmak
react to = (bir şey)'e tepki göstermek

Soru 56. **note** = fark etmek, farkına varmak, **notice**
bone fracture = kemik kırığı
rigid = sağlam, dayanıklı, sert, **firm**, zıt anl.= floppy
inflexible = esnemeyen, esnek olmayan, **unbendable**, zıt anl.= flexible
bend = eğilmek, bükülmek, **flex**
in response to = (bir şey)'e cevaben / karşılık vermek amacıyla, **as a reaction to**
external force = dış güç
outstretched = iyice açılmış
wrist = bilek
flex = eğilmek, bükülmek, esnemek, **bend**
skeletal system = iskelet sistemi
apply = uygulamak, tatbik etmek, **implement**, **utilize**
exceed = geçmek, aşmak, **surpass**
resiliency = esneklik, elastikiyet, **elasticity**

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

identify = ortaya çıkarmak, bulmak, fark etmek, keşfetmek, **discover**, **detect**
bring on = ortaya çıkarmak, meydana gelmesine neden olmak
autistic = otistik (otizm rahatsızlığı olan kişi)
initially = önce, başlangıçta, **at first**, **originally**, zıt anl.= finally
unemotional = duygusuz, **detached**, zıt anl.= emotional
curable = tedavi edilebilir, iyileş(tiril)ebilir
intensive = yoğun, şiddetli, **in-depth**, **thorough**, zıt anl.= partial, superficial
session = (tedavi etmek, bir konuyu tartışmak vb. amaçlarla yapılan) oturum
psychotherapy = psikoterapi, ruhsal tedavi (hastayı telkin, ikna vb. yöntemlerle tedavi etme)
specialist = uzman
condition = rahatsızlık, hastalık
epilepsy = epilepsi (sara)
abnormal brain scan = beyin taramasında (ortaya çıkan) anormallik
lack = (bir şey)'den yoksun olmak, mahrum olmak, **be short of**, zıt anl.= have
relate to = (bir kişiyle) ilişki kurmak, **interact**
anxious = kaygılı, kuruntulu, tedirgin, **worried**, **uneasy**
maintain = 1) sağlamak, temin etmek, **provide**; 2) ileri sürmek, inanmak, iddia etmek, **assert**, **claim**
routine = rutin, düzen (aynı işin / işlerin belli aralıklarla tekrar edilmesi)

evolve = (uzun bir zaman diliminde) geliş(tir)mek, **progress, develop**
intense = şiddetli, güçlü, **fierce, powerful**, zıt anl.= mild
obsession = obsesyon, takıntı
monologue = monolog (kişinin kendi kendine yaptığı konuşma)
discomfort = rahatsızlık, sıkıntı, **annoyance, trouble**, zıt anl.= comfort, ease
severity = sertlik, şiddet, ciddiyet, **harshness, seriousness**
alleviate = rahatlatmak, ferahlatmak, **relieve, comfort**, zıt anl.= aggravate, intensify
sufferer = bir hastalık çeken ya da başka olumsuz bir durumdan ötürü muzdarip olan kişi

Soru 57. **inherit** = miras kalmak, kalıtsal olarak almak
single = tek, bir, **one, sole**
ancient = antik, eski

Soru 58. **decade** = on yıl
to what extent = ne derece, nereye kadar
relationship = ilişki, ilinti
establish = belirlemek, saptamak, **determine, shape**
efficient = verimli, randımanlı, etkin, **effective**, zıt anl.= inefficient, ineffective

Soru 59. **the point is made in the passage...** = metinde (şu) fikir ileri sürülmektedir...
assess = değerlendirmek, **evaluate**
tolerate = 1) hoş görmek, müsamaha etmek, **allow**; 2) katlanmak, dayanmak, **endure, bear**
draw attention = dikkati üzerine çekmek
ignore = aldırılmamak, boşvermek, görmezden gelmek, **disregard, overlook**, zıt anl.= care for, notice
in time = zaman içinde, zamanla
extreme = aşırı, çok fazla, **maximal, utmost**, zıt anl.= mild, moderate
fascination = (bir şey)'e, (bir kimse)'ye kendine kaptırma, büyülenme
fixation = saplantı
take into consideration = dikkate almak, göz önünde bulundurmamak, **keep in mind**

Soru 60. **by means of** = vasıtasıyla, sayesinde, yöntemiyle, **through**
adequately = yeterli bir şekilde, yeterince, **sufficiently**, zıt anl.= inadequately, insufficiently
far more = çok daha, çok daha fazla
widespread = yaygın, **extensive, prevalent**, zıt anl.= limited, rare
reveal = göstermek, açığa vurmak, ortaya çıkarmak, **tell, show, disclose**, zıt anl.= conceal, hide
effectively = etkin / verimli bir şekilde, **efficiently**, zıt anl.= ineffectively, inefficiently
through = vasıtasıyla, sayesinde, **by means of**

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

substance = madde, **material, entity**
chemical reaction = kimyasal tepki / reaksiyon
fortunate = şanslı, **lucky**
exact = kesin, kusursuz, tam, **accurate, precise**, zıt anl.= inaccurate
constant = sabit, daimi, değişmez, **invariable, unvarying**
oxygen concentration = oksijen konsantrasyonu / yoğunlaşması
extracellular = hücre dışı
principally = esas olarak, **mainly, chiefly**
haemoglobin = hemoglobin (kana kırmızı rengini veren ve akciğer ve vücut dokuları arasında oksijen taşıyan protein), **Hb**
present = var, mevcut, **available**, zıt anl.= absent
combine = birleş(tir)mek, **unite, embody**, zıt anl.= separate
pass through = arasından geçmek

capillary = kılcal damar
chemical affinity = kimyasal çekim / cazibe / yatkinlık
sufficient = yeterli, **enough, adequate**, zıt anl.= insufficient, inadequate
re-establish = yeniden kurmak, **restore**
adequate = yeterli, **enough, sufficient**, zıt anl.= inadequate
regulation = işleyiş, çalışma

- Soru 61. **structural** = yapısal
process = süreç, proses
maintenance = bakım, onarım
take place = yer almak, meydana gelmek, **occur, happen**
throughout = boyunca, boydan boya, bir uçtan diğerine, **end-to-end**
vital = yaşamsal, hayati, çok önemli, yaşam için gerekli, **critical, essential, pivotal**, zıt anl.= insignificant, trivial
provide = sağlamak, bulmak, temin etmek, **supply, render**, zıt anl.= withhold
play a basic role = temel bir rol oynamak
- Soru 62. **be responsible for** = (bir şey)'den, (bir iş)'ten sorumlu olmak, **in charge**
whereby = (ki onun) vasıtasıyla, sayesinde, **by means of which**
continually = devamlı, sürekli, **constantly**
- Soru 63. **over-concentration** = aşırı yoğunlaşma
constructive = yapıcı, yardımcı, **positive, helpful**, zıt anl.= destructive
- Soru 64. **decrease** = azal(t)mak, düş(ür)mek, eksil(t)mek, **diminish**, zıt anl.= increase
let out = dışarı çıkmasına izin vermek, salıvermek, **release**
remarkable = dikkate değer, olağanüstü, **notable, extraordinary**, zıt anl.= ordinary
efficiency = (çalışmada, işte) verim, etkinlik, **effectiveness, productivity**, zıt anl.= inefficiency

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

evidence = belirti, delil, gösterge, işaret, **indication, hint**
link with = (bir şeyi, bir şeyle) bağlamak, birleştirmek, (iki şey) arasında bağlantı kurmak, **connect**
dietary fat = besin maddeleriyle vücuda giren yağ
conclusive = ikna edici, inandırıcı, **convincing**
suggest = 1) izlenimini bırakmak, hissini vermek, **indicate, imply**; 2) ileri / öne sürmek, önermek, **advise, propose**
association = ilişki, **relation**
fat intake = (besin maddelerinin yenmesi yoluyla) yağ tüketimi / alımı
initiate = başlatmak, **start, launch, pioneer**, zıt anl.= complete, terminate
cancer development = kanserin ortaya çıkması / başlaması / gelişmesi
promote = oluşmasına izin vermek, uygun ortam hazırlamak
arise = meydana gelmek, ortaya çıkmak, **appear, emerge, come forth**
saturated fat = doymuş yağ
that = metnin 4. cümlesinde health advice yerine geçen zamir
differ = değişmek, farklılık göstermek, **vary**
breast cancer = göğüs kanseri
indicate = işaret etmek, göstermek, **point to, denote**
predictor = haberci
kcalorie = kilokalori (bir atmosfer basınç altında, 1 kg suyun ısısını 1 santigrat derece arttıran enerji miktarı)
prostate cancer = prostat kanseri
appear to = (gibi) görünmek, **seem**
due to = nedeniyle, **because of**

- Soru 65. **a number of** = çok sayıda
further = daha da, ayrıca, daha öteye (ötede), **more**
has yet to be further researched = daha da araştırılması gerekmektedir... / araştırılmayı beklemektedir...
consume = bitirmek, tüketmek, **deplete**, zıt anl.= add, restock
moderately = ölçülü / sınırlı şekilde, **reasonably**, zıt anl.= extremely
has come to be regarded as... = (bir şey) olarak değerlendirilmeye / görülmeye başlandı
in the light of = (bir şey)'in ışığında / ışığı altında, **in view of**
- Soru 66. **reduction** = azal(t)ma, in(dir)me, **decrease**, zıt anl.= increase
hence = böylece, dolayısıyla, **thus, therefore**
sound = makul, mantıklı, **fair, reasonable**
undertake = (bir iş, görev vb.) üstlenmek, **carry out**
convincing = inandırıcı, **credible, realistic**, zıt anl.= unconvincing
on the grounds that... = (bir olayın vb.) olması / meydana gelmesi nedeniyle / gerekçesiyle, **on the basis, because**
- Soru 67. **pay attention to** = (bir şeyi, birini) önemsemek, dikkate almak, **mind, consider**
closely = yakından, dikkatlice, **carefully**
variation = farklılık, çeşitlilik
- Soru 68. **harmful** = zararlı, **damaging**, zıt anl.= harmless
fatal = ölümcül, vahim, **deadly, mortal**
- 69. - 72. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**
nutrient deficiency = besin yetersizliği, eksikliği
thiamin = tiamin (B kompleks vitaminlerinden biri)
inadequate = yetersiz, eksik, **insufficient**, zıt anl.= enough, ample
malnourished = yetersiz / kötü / dengesiz beslenmiş, **undernourished**, zıt anl.= well-nourished
homeless = evsiz, sokakta yaşayan
similarly = keza, bunun gibi, benzer şekilde, **likewise**
derive (from) = elde etmek, çıkarmak, **obtain, get**
empty-kcalory item = sadece enerji veren; ancak, besleyici hiçbir değeri olmayan alkol vb. madde
in addition = ek olarak
excretion = salgı, salgılama
double = iki misli / kat yapmak
prolonged = uzun süreli
beriberi = beriberi (vitamin B 1 eksikliği nedeniyle oluşan el ve ayaklarda iltihap ile belirgin hastalık)
custom = adet, gelenek
polish = (pirincin kabuğunu) ayıklamak
polished rice = kabuğu ayıklanmış / cilalanmış beyaz pirinç
rice hull = pirincin dış kabuğu
principal = ana, esas, **main, major**
remove = (kabuk, kılçık vb.) temizlemek, çıkarmak
spread = yayılmak, dağılmak, **expand**, zıt anl.= shrink
wildfire = söndürülmesi güç yangın / ateş
participate in = pay sahibi olmak, rol almak, **share in**
nerve process = sinirlerin çalışması esnasında gerçekleşen işlemler
paralysis = paraliz, felç
set in = (hastalık vb. için) kalıcı hale gelmek, yerleşmek, **develop**
- Soru 69. **attribute to** = (bir nedene) bağlamak, (bir şey)'e yormak; (bir şey)'e mal etmek, (bir şey)'e atfetmek, **associate with, connect to, excessive**
to some extent = bir dereceye / yere kadar, **to a certain extent**

- Soru 70. **undernourished** = yetersiz beslenmiş, **ill-fed**, **underfed**
suffer from = (bir hastalığın vb.) sıkıntısını çekmek, (bir şey)'den zarar görmek
contract = (hastalığa) yakalanmak / tutulmak, **catch**
vulnerable = saldırıya / eleştiriye / riske açık / maruz, **susceptible**, **exposed**, **at risk**, zıt anl.=
protected, secure
frequently = sık sık, çokça, **often**, zıt anl.= seldom
keep to = sadık / bağlı kalmak, **stick to**, **adhere to**
face = (genellikle olumsuz bir durumla) karşı karşıya kalmak / karşılaşmak, **confront with**,
challenge, zıt anl.= avoid, retreat from
- Soru 71. **point out** = (bir şeye) dikkat çekmek, **call attention**, **indicate**, **bring up**
thus = böylece, bu yolla, bu nedenle, **therefore**, **hence**
beverage = alkolsüz içecek, **soft drink**
urinary = uriner sistem (idrar yolları) ile ilgili
overcome = aşmak, üstesinden gelmek, yenmek, **defeat**, **get over**, zıt anl.= retreat, surrender
a great deal = oldukça fazla, çok, **a lot**, **much**, zıt anl.= a little, a bit
- Soru 72. **exclude** = çıkarmak, dahil etmemek, dışarda bırakmak, **leave out**, zıt anl.= include
excess = aşırı, (haddinden) fazla (He is trying to lose excess weight.)
- 73. - 76. sorular (Metinde geçen yabancı kelimeler)**
step = önlem, tedbir, **measure**
hypertension = hipertansiyon (tansiyon yüksekliği)
check-up = çekap (genel sağlık kontrolü)
resting blood pressure reading = istirahat halinde tansiyon ölçümü
fluctuate = inip çıkmak, değişmek, dalgalanmak, **alternate**, **vary**
shift position = pozisyon değiştirmek
raise = yükseltmek, arttırmak, **elevate**
confirm = teyit etmek, doğrulamak, **substantiate**
abdominal fat = karın bölgesindeki yağ
precipitate = hızlandırmak
nondrug = ilaçsız
discontinue = bırakmak, terk etmek, vazgeçmek, **abandon**, **stop**, zıt anl.= pursue, carry on
modest = 1) ölçülü, sınırlı, orta halli, **moderate**; 2) alçakgönüllü, gösterişsiz, ılımlı, **humble**,
plain, zıt anl.= grand, immodest
significantly = epeyce, oldukça, **considerably**, **substantially**, zıt anl.= slightly
- Soru 73. **exhausting** = yorucu, bitap düşürücü, **very tiring**, zıt anl.= refreshing
boring = can sıkıcı, sıkıntı veren, **dull**, **tiresome**
achieve = başarmak, (zorlu bir uğraştan sonra) elde etmek, kazanmak, **accomplish**, zıt anl.= fail,
lose, quit
- Soru 74. **make sure** = emin olmak, garanti etmek, **make a point** (Before leaving home, I made sure
that the gas heater was turned off.)
deal with = 1) idare etmek, üstesinden gelmek, **manage**; 2) ele almak, ilgilenmek, **get in-**
involved in
- Soru 75. **means** = 1) (hem tekil, hem çoğul) araç, vasıta, yol, **method**, **way**; 2) (daima çoğul) varlık,
gelir, para, **wealth**, **income**, **funds**
irregular pattern = (bir hastalığın vb.) düzensiz seyir izlemesi
widely = genellikle, geniş çapta, yaygın olarak, **commonly**, **usually**
- Soru 76. **disregard** = aldırmamak, önemsememek, **ignore**, zıt anl.= pay attention, care for
attempt = deneme, girişim, teşebbüs, **effort**, **trial**
accurately = doğru, tam (olarak), **correctly**, **exactly**, zıt anl.= inaccurately, erroneously
dosage = doz, dozaj

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

oral cancer = ağız kanseri

represent = 1) temsil etmek, **act as**; 2) göstermek, betimlemek, nedeni olmak, **depict, display, correspond to**

cancer-related = kansere bağlı

clearly = açıkça, **obviously**

considering = (bir şey)'e gelince, (bir şey) konusunda, **as regards**

preventable = önlenbilir

non-cancerous = kanserli olmayan

cancerous growth = kansere bağlı büyüme, kansere bağlı olarak büyüyen doku vb.

originate = meydana gelmek, çıkmak, **arise**

integral = bir bütünün ayrılmaz bir parçası olan, **essential, intrinsic**, zıt anl.= incidental

critical = çok önemli, **vital, crucial, essential**

dental examination = diş muayenesi

detection = tespit, saptama

early detection = erken teşhis / tanı

delayed detection = geç teşhis / tanı

inch = İngiliz uzunluk ölçüsü birimi (1 inch = 2,54 cm)

cure = tedavi etmek, **treat**

unfortunately = ne yazık ki, maalesef, **regrettably**

lymph node = lenf nodülü (nodül: çok küçük doku kitlesi)

jaw = çene

Soru 77. **account for** = sorumlu tutulmak, sebebi olmak

right away = hemen, derhal, **immediately**

invariably = değişmez, şaşmaz bir şekilde, her zaman, **always**, zıt anl.= never, rarely

Soru 78. **precede** = önce gelmek, önde olmak, **come first**, zıt anl.= succeed, follow

include = kapsamak, içermek, **embody, combine**, zıt anl.= exclude, divide

Soru 79. **delay** = gecikme

primary = birincil, ana, temel, **main, principle**, zıt anl.= secondary, subordinate

Soru 80. **be concerned with** = ile ilgili olmak, (bir şey)'i konu etmek, **deal with**

as well as = (başka bir şeye) ek olarak, (hem...) hem..., -de/-da, **in addition to** (I love pop music as well as classical Turkish music.)

incidence rate = sıklık oranı, insidans

oral hygiene = ağız temizliği

a wide range of reasons = çok çeşitli sebepler

differentiate = ayırmak, ayırt etmek, farklılaşmak, **distinguish**