

A

İNGİLİZCE

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ

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

1. In England, the general public's ---- of medical advice from the government stems from the fact that, in the past, such information has often proved vastly inaccurate.

- A) approval B) inadequacy C) mistrust
D) distraction E) preference

2. Many researchers now focus on poverty and poor education as explanations for ---- mortality.

- A) probable B) intense C) preventive
D) occasional E) excess

3. Heart disease, stroke and lung cancer ---- constitute 35 per cent of all deaths in the US.

- A) together B) readily C) exactly
D) fairly E) well

4. Controlled diet studies ---- that saturated fat increases cholesterol levels.

- A) prescribed B) confirmed C) disturbed
D) regretted E) deduced

5. The worst fires firemen have to ---- are those that emit stifling smoke and noxious gases.

- A) take over B) put over C) fill out
D) cope with E) pull through

6. The correct time to start a baby on solid food ---- its needs and readiness.

- A) builds up B) depends on
C) cares for D) puts forward
E) slows down

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ

7. Most of the world's population ---- on natural exposure to sunlight ---- adequate vitamin D nutrition.

- A) relies / to maintain
- B) has relied / to have maintained
- C) used to rely / would have maintained
- D) will rely / having maintained
- E) is relying / to be maintaining

8. Shanghai ---- curb pollution or its citizens ---- rapidly increasing ill health.

- A) needs to / have faced
- B) had to / had faced
- C) has to / will have faced
- D) will have to / would face
- E) must / will face

9. Any drug development effort ---- neurodegenerative disorders ---- carefully any possible side effects.

- A) combating / would have examined
- B) to combat / will have to examine
- C) to have combated / will examine
- D) having combated / had examined
- E) to be combated / would have to examine

10. Foot massages ---- those who ---- balance problems.

- A) may have helped / are having
- B) will help / had
- C) could help / have
- D) have helped / would have
- E) would have helped / may have

11. Until quite recently, no one ---- the deadly germ that causes anthrax ---- outside a living host.

- A) had thought / would have thrived
- B) thinks / is thriving
- C) has thought / will thrive
- D) would think / had thrived
- E) thought / could thrive

12. Bleeding after oral surgery can usually be stopped ---- keeping steady pressure ---- the surgical site for the first hour.

- A) for / to
- B) in / to
- C) with / up
- D) by / on
- E) from / of

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ

13. As regards breast changes, our definition ----
"normal" varies ---- age and experience.

- A) of / with B) for / from C) at / over
D) in / for E) with / by

16. In developing countries, ---- nutritional concerns
override the risk of HIV transmission,
breastfeeding may still be desirable.

- A) where B) what C) that
D) which E) whether

14. Children's appetites begin to diminish around
one year, ---- the slowing of growth.

- A) regardless of B) in spite of
C) in case of D) consistent with
E) except for

17. ---- repairing nerve damage, glia may also be
critical to learning and to forming memories.

- A) Contrary to B) As regards C) Just as
D) As well as E) In spite of

15. Ten per cent of the population is allergic to
thimerosal, ---- the health of millions of babies
and children worldwide is being compromised.

- A) if B) so C) while
D) unless E) which

18. Women are ---- likely ---- men to discuss mental
health problems with their general practice
physician.

- A) so / much B) also / as
C) more / than D) too / for
E) as / that

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

19. – 23. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

For the purpose of diagnosis, analysis and experimentation, academic physicians tend to focus on disease at a particular point in time. But disease needs (19) ---- as a process that evolves over time through the (20) ---- of genetic, environmental and lifestyle factors. This view puts a premium (21) ---- understanding the complex history of a patient, and it (22) ---- that most disease cannot be tied to a (23) ---- cause.

19.

- A) to have been treated B) to have treated
C) to treat D) being treated
E) to be treated

20.

- A) availability B) discovery C) interaction
D) compatibility E) reliability

21.

- A) against B) to C) over
D) towards E) on

22.

- A) conducts B) rejects
C) disputes D) acknowledges
E) denies

23.

- A) single B) multiple C) reliable
D) subsequent E) persistent

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

24. If born at 24 weeks, ----.

- A) the fetus grows rapidly during the final trimester
B) several hormones are involved in initiating the birth process
C) the brain would begin to send impulses that regulate the functions of some organs
D) the fetus has only about a 50% chance of surviving
E) the average full-term baby weighs about 3,000 grams and measures about 52 centimetres

25. ---- so that future encounters with the same pathogen are dealt with swiftly.

- A) Effective vaccines can be prepared in a number of ways
B) Through immunization the body launches an immune response, and develops memory cells
C) Most vaccines consist of the entire pathogen or of a protein from the pathogen
D) Tetanus and botulism vaccines are made from toxins secreted by the respective pathogens
E) Most persons contract measles or chickenpox only once

26. ---- until James Watson and Francis Crick proposed a model for its structure that had extraordinary explanatory power.

- A) Many genes encode proteins that are not enzymes
B) A great deal was known about the physical and chemical properties of DNA
C) DNA was not widely accepted as the genetic material
D) DNA is made of two polynucleotide chains intertwined to form a double helix
E) The idea that genes and enzymes are related in some way was first clearly stated in 1908

27. When a coronary artery becomes narrowed, ----.

- A) one of the main jobs of the circulation is to bring oxygen to all the cells of the body
- B) ischemic heart disease can develop
- C) arteries that branch off from the aorta conduct blood to all regions of the body
- D) hormones are involved in regulating blood pressure
- E) blood vessels carrying oxygen-rich blood are red

28. ---- that the proportion of glia to neurons increases greatly as animals move up the evolutionary ladder.

- A) Comparisons of brains reveal
- B) This hypothesis has still to be tested
- C) Neuroscientists are pursuing the enquiry
- D) The capacity for learning is being investigated
- E) The problem has not been adequately researched

29. Although nitrous oxide is still in common use as a general anesthetic, ----.

- A) the operating room became known as the Ether Dome
- B) nitrous oxide and di-ethyl ether are not the same
- C) ether has not taken its place
- D) its reliability is sometimes questioned
- E) the term "ether" was often used indiscriminately during the 19th century

30. ----, it picks up glucose, amino acids and other nutrients.

- A) As blood flows through capillaries within the wall of the intestine
- B) Because oxygen-rich blood is supplied to the liver by the hepatic artery
- C) Since the hepatic portal vein delivers nutrients to the liver
- D) In case the thrombus blocks a sizable branch of a coronary artery
- E) While liver sinuses merge to form hepatic veins

31. The "liquid protein" diet, ----, caused deaths in many users.

- A) since people like to take supplements
- B) which was advocated some years ago for weight loss
- C) as athletes require a well-balanced diet
- D) that the diet is perfectly adequate
- E) unless there had been regular medical supervision

32. Studies have shown that people ---- have a lower risk of coronary heart disease.

- A) that had developed diabetes
- B) whose intake of unsaturated fats was high
- C) since they exercise regularly
- D) if there is no history of heart disease in the family
- E) who replace red meat with chicken and fish

33. **Certain therapies are effective for certain disorders ----.**

- A) that individuals receiving therapy actually did improve
- B) which treatment is effective for which problem
- C) since one school of therapy emphasizes insight
- D) but are relatively ineffective for others
- E) as these were the untreated control-group patients

34. **It now seems that glial cells, ----, may be nearly as important as neurons are in the thinking process.**

- A) which have been overlooked for half a century
- B) if the evidence is quite convincing
- C) that they communicate among themselves
- D) as research into these cells was abandoned
- E) since this affects how the brain performs

35. **The disease is rarely fatal, ----.**

- A) if it had been promptly diagnosed
- B) though it may result in paralysis
- C) unless there was a history of allergies
- D) since the patient responded well to the treatment
- E) until proper medical care could be given

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

36. **A striking feature of pregnancy is that blood pressure and peripheral vascular resistance fall soon after conception.**

- A) Döllenme sonrası kan basıncının ve periferel vasküler direncin düşmesi, gebeliğin diğer bir çarpıcı özelliğidir.
- B) Döllenmeyi takiben, kan basıncı ve periferel vasküler direncin düşmesi, gebelikle ilgili önemli bir özelliktir.
- C) Gebeliğin bir diğer önemli özelliği, döllenme sonucunda, kan basıncının ve periferel vasküler direncin düşmesidir.
- D) Gebeliğin çarpıcı bir özelliği, kan basıncı ve periferel vasküler direncin, döllenmeden hemen sonra düşmesidir.
- E) Gebeliğin bir başka çarpıcı belirtisi, döllenme olur olmaz, kan basıncının ve periferel vasküler direncin düşmeye başlamasıdır.

37. **Most people realize the importance of calcium for bone health, but they underestimate the importance of vitamin D, which fosters calcium absorption.**

- A) İnsanlar kalsiyumun kemik sağlığı için önemini bilmelerine rağmen kalsiyumun emilimini kolaylaştıran D vitaminini göz ardı ederler.
- B) Pek çok insan kalsiyumun kemik sağlığı üzerindeki etkisinin farkındadır ama kalsiyumun emilimini güçlendiren D vitamini genellikle bilmez.
- C) Kalsiyumun kemik sağlığı için önemi bilinir, ancak kalsiyumun emilimini sağlayan D vitamini önemsenmez.
- D) İnsanlar kalsiyumun kemik sağlığındaki önemini bilmekle beraber kalsiyumun emilimini D vitamininin kolaylaştırdığını bilmezler.
- E) Pek çok insan kemik sağlığı için kalsiyumun önemini farkındadır fakat kalsiyum emilimini güçlendiren D vitamininin önemini küçümser.

38. Recent studies found no link between the risk of developing brain tumour and the amount of time one has spent using a mobile phone.

- A) Son çalışmalarda bir kişide beyin tümörü gelişmesi riskiyle, cep telefonu kullanma süresi arasındaki ilişki kanıtlanamadı.
- B) Beyin tümörü gelişmesiyle ilgili son çalışmalarda kişilerin cep telefonu kullanması riskli bulunmadı.
- C) Son çalışmalar beyin tümörü gelişmesi riskiyle, kişinin cep telefonu kullanarak geçirdiği zaman arasında bir ilişki bulmadı.
- D) Son araştırmalar cep telefonu kullanılarak geçirilen zamanın beyin tümörü gelişimine katkısı olmadığı sonucunu buldu.
- E) Kişinin beyin tümörü geliştirme riskiyle cep telefonu kullanarak geçirdiği zaman arasındaki ilişki, son araştırma sonuçlarına göre oldukça zayıftır.

39. – 41. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleyle anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

39. Her ne kadar hücreler çok farklı gibi görünse de temel özellikleri dikkate değer şekilde benzerdir.

- A) Cells seem to be extremely diverse, but they all have similar features.
- B) Although cells may appear to be very diverse, the fundamental features are remarkably similar.
- C) Even though cells display a great deal of variety, fundamentally, they have certain similarities.
- D) Cells appear to have much diversity even if fundamentally they are the same.
- E) Despite their great variety, cells do have fundamentally similar features.

40. Enzim bozukluklarını içeren yüzlerce insan hastalığına gen değişimlerinin neden olduğu anlaşılmıştır.

- A) Hundreds of human diseases involving enzyme defects have been found to be caused by genetic mutations.
- B) It has been established that genetic mutations have caused hundreds of human diseases including enzyme defects.
- C) Genetic mutations have been found to be the cause of hundreds of human diseases as well as enzyme defects.
- D) Hundred of human diseases have been found to result from genetic mutations and enzyme defects.
- E) As it is known, hundreds of human diseases have been caused by genetic mutations involving enzyme defects.

41. Kan basıncı ölçümleri gebelik boyunca normal tutulması koşuluyla, yüksek tansiyonlu kadınlar, artmış pre-eklampsi riski taşımazlar.

- A) A proper control of blood pressure during pregnancy enables women with hypertension to resist any increased risk of pre-eclampsia.
- B) So long as blood pressure is kept within normal limits during pregnancy, women suffering from hypertension are immune from the high risk of pre-eclampsia.
- C) Women, who have hypertension, can overcome the increased risk of pre-eclampsia so long as their blood pressure measurements remain stable.
- D) Women whose blood pressure is properly controlled during pregnancy, do not suffer from hypertension and have no risk of pre-eclampsia.
- E) Provided blood pressure measurements are within normal limits throughout pregnancy, women with hypertension do not have the increased risk of pre-eclampsia.

42. – 46. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

42. Opioid analgesics are very effective in controlling pain but have many side effects. ----. In addition, before a long-term use of opioid analgesics can be stopped, the dose must be gradually reduced to minimize the development of withdrawal symptoms.

- A) Moreover, people with severe pain shouldn't avoid opioids
- B) With time a person using them may need higher doses
- C) AIDS can cause pain as severe and unrelenting as that of cancer
- D) The sustained-release form provides relief for 8 to 12 hours
- E) Several types of analgesics can help alleviate pain

43. An organism must divide its energy between maintenance, repair and reproduction. ----. As a result, organisms face a tough problem: What is the best allocation of finite metabolic energy to maximize reproduction and repair?

- A) Actually, some organisms do have unlimited energy
- B) No creatures are capable of living indefinitely
- C) The reproductive life of an organism may be even shorter
- D) As an organism ages, the problems become less acute
- E) Even a well-fed organism has to cope with energy limitations

44. Breast tumours are usually composed of more than one type of cancer. ----. Although scientists know about this phenomenon, it has been difficult to quantify because pathologists use differing diagnostic criteria.

- A) The latter is much easier to diagnose
- B) In some centres a single pathologist reviews all patient samples
- C) It is hoped that this will enhance patient care
- D) This is a problem when the cancers do not all respond to the same treatment
- E) As a result, the stage of the cancer also needs to be considered

45. A patient with Korsakoff's syndrome reports that he spent the weekend at the beach, when in fact he was in the hospital. ----. However, he neither notices his amnesia nor questions his own story; concerning his own past he doesn't know that he doesn't know.

- A) His memory is impaired but he has replaced his lost history with a story
- B) Such sincere claims cannot be argued away
- C) There is no point in trying to contradict such an assertion
- D) Similarly, a patient with Anton's syndrome will deny his own blindness
- E) Actually, the syndrome is a very rare one

46. Although social and medical interventions have helped people live longer, none of the techniques have affected the aging process. ----. But, there is a change: there are far more 65-year-olds today than there used to be because the past century's efforts reduced early mortality.

- A) Fewer young people now die of infectious diseases as sanitary conditions have improved greatly
- B) This is because people are living longer
- C) A healthy 65-year-old in 1900 would be physically indistinguishable from his or her counterpart in 2000
- D) Improved working conditions have also contributed, to a noticeable extent, to an increased life expectancy
- E) Attention to diet also plays an important role

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

47. Amy:
- I suppose Parkinson's is on the increase because people are living so much longer.

David:
- It's not as simple as that. Fifty per cent of patients acquire it before they are sixty.

Amy:
- ----

David:
- No, it's not. Environmental factors seem to play quite an important role.

- A) Do they really? So it's not simply a condition of old age.
- B) I didn't know that. Is there any cure?
- C) Are you sure the condition is reversible?
- D) Among younger patients, is surgical intervention recommended?
- E) Let's hope they'll soon find new ways of treating the condition.

48. Alison:
- Is it really necessary to give infants so many vaccines during their first year?

Pat:
- ----

Alison:
- Why is that?

Pat:
- Because once a child is a year old, many parents feel that regular visits to a doctor are no longer necessary.

- A) I suppose it depends on where you live.
- B) No. But while they are small, they do not object.
- C) I think it's vital. But a lot of paediatricians would disagree.
- D) Let's hope they don't introduce any more!
- E) It's not essential. But it is usually advisable.

49. Amy:
- Pat has always wanted to be a nurse and I'm sure she'll make an excellent one.

Lucy:
- I'm sure she will. But it's not an easy profession.

Amy:
- ----

Lucy:
- Yes; there's no doubt about that.

- A) She says she'd prefer to work in a children's hospital.
- B) What does her father think about it?
- C) At her age I wanted to be a nurse, didn't you?
- D) Of course it's not. But it offers a great deal of job satisfaction.
- E) Even so, I'm sure I'd find the hours quite unbearable!

A

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ

50. Paul:
- **Do you think Clive will agree to have this operation?**

Edith:
- **He already has agreed. We're both convinced it is the best course to take.**

Paul:
- ----

Edith:
- **Reasonably good. After all he is basically a very healthy person.**

- A) Has the surgeon discussed the risks with him?
- B) What are the chances of its being successful?
- C) Does he realize how risky it is?
- D) Have you thought about this seriously?
- E) What about getting a second opinion?

51. Mary:
- **Did you say your daughter was doing the interior design for a hospital?**

Brenda:
- **Yes, that's right. They now give a great deal of importance to the colour schemes and the general use of space in a hospital.**

Mary:
- ----

Brenda:
- **I don't think it is. The morale of the patients has an important role to play in their recovery.**

- A) Isn't that rather a waste of public money?
- B) Still, most people want to get away as soon as possible.
- C) Yes; I remember reading something to that effect.
- D) I'll be glad when they give up all those white walls, won't you?
- E) I've noticed an improvement in the children's wards.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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

52. (I) The statistics are staggering. (II) Since 1981, an estimated 28 million people have died of AIDS. (III) Today, 42 million men, women and children are believed to be living with HIV. (IV) What is even more disturbing, 5 million new infections are occurring each year. (V) Indeed, vaccines have helped to eradicate some of the worst diseases of the 20th century.

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

53. (I) Dependence on sleep aids and anti-anxiety drugs decreases alertness and results in slurred speech, poor coordination, confusion and slowed breathing. (II) These drugs may make a person alternately depressed and anxious. (III) Prescription drugs that can cause dependency are subject to restrictions. (IV) Some people experience memory loss, faulty judgment, and sudden shifts in their emotions. (V) Furthermore, older people may even appear demented.

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

54. (I) For a small child it is not obvious which shoe goes on which foot. (II) The problem of fitting molecules into biological systems presents a similar dilemma. (III) In life, and especially in developing pharmaceuticals, shape matters. (IV) Making pure left-handed or right-handed drugs is therefore hard. (V) Using the wrong-shaped molecule to treat a disease is about as effective as using the wrong key to get into your house.

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

55. (I) Stress can affect our health by leading us to engage in types of behaviours that undermine the body's ability to fight off disease. (II) When we are feeling stressed, we often do not take proper care of ourselves. (III) Thus, stressful situations may affect immune system functioning. (IV) Students, for instance, who are taking exams, may stay up all night for several nights in a row. (V) Furthermore, they may skip meals and snack on junk food.

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

56. (I) In any school, in any week of the year a dyslexic child experiences a huge amount of failure. (II) Without self-confidence no real progress is possible. (III) With sequencing difficulties, any form of writing or maths is going to present severe problems. (IV) The dyslexic child cannot fail to notice that almost all the other children can do the work fairly easily. (V) He therefore concludes that he must be stupid and his confidence goes.

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

57. – 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Aging involves multiple harmful biological events that accumulate in different tissues over time and gradually reduce an organism's state of maintenance and function. Calendar time, however, serves as an imperfect measurement of the physiological processes involved in aging. We all know individuals who are the same chronological age but appear to be very different when it comes to physiological age. Rather than counting years — or gray hairs, for that matter — modern gerontologists turn to biological markers, or biomarkers, of aging. These physiological parameters indicate an individual's functional level and some biomarkers, such as insulin levels, correlate with mortality. The presence of such biomarkers depends indirectly on patterns of gene expression, which are induced by a variety of internal or external stimuli.

57. It is pointed out in the passage that the process of aging ----.

- A) can best be determined through biological markers
- B) has a pattern which varies very little among individuals
- C) cannot be clearly understood without taking into account the graying of a person's hair
- D) is best indicated by the amount of years a person has lived
- E) has an adverse effect on very few functions of an individual's body

58. We understand from the passage that biomarkers ----.

- A) do not always produce reliable results in measuring a person's biological age
- B) are closely related to insulin levels
- C) and calendar time must be taken into account in finding out about a person's health
- D) are of primary importance for gerontologists in learning about a person's physical condition
- E) can undermine an organism's state of maintenance and function

59. It is clear from the passage that as one ages ----.

- A) one's genetic defects become more obvious
- B) the body's ability to maintain itself starts to deteriorate
- C) the physiological processes accurately reflect chronological time
- D) there are functional changes in the body but these are hard to detect
- E) one's insulin level remains stable

60. This passage is essentially concerned with ----.

- A) various causes of aging
- B) the damaging effects induced by aging
- C) the significance of biomarkers in measuring the process of aging
- D) the role a person's genes have in the process of aging
- E) the need to carry out more research into aging

61. – 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Cardiac transplantation, once considered an experimental procedure, has emerged as the therapy of choice for many appropriately selected patients with life-threatening irremediable heart disease. Congestive heart failure (CHF), the primary indication for cardiac transplantation, is the most commonly reported reason for hospital admission. A knowledge of cardiac transplantation medicine is therefore important for all physicians, as transplantation should be considered a therapeutic option for many of these patients. In the past, post-cardiac transplant care was largely performed by specialized transplant physicians, primarily cardiologists and cardiovascular surgeons. As survival after cardiac transplantation has improved markedly over the last decade, the population of patients who are long-term survivors after heart transplantation has grown. Primary care physicians, as well as cardiologists not based at cardiac transplant centres, often assist in the care of these patients, most often in consultation with cardiac transplant physicians. In addition, a physician may be called on to assist in the management and evaluation of a potential cardiac donor.

61. According to the passage, in recent years ----.

- A) almost every patient with heart disease has come to recognize cardiac transplantation as an indispensable therapeutic option
- B) more and more patients with CHF have chosen to undergo cardiac transplantation
- C) the number of cardiac transplant centres in the world has increased due to advances in cardiac transplantation
- D) there has been a noticeable improvement in the survival of post-cardiac transplant patients
- E) cardiologists and cardiovascular surgeons have been engaged in extensive research for the improvement of post-cardiac transplant care

62. We learn from the passage that, to start with, cardiac transplantation ----.

- A) was an experimental procedure rather than a therapy
- B) was carried out on every patient with CHF
- C) had a very low success-rate indeed
- D) could only be practised at special cardiac transplant centres
- E) was generally regarded with disapproval in the medical world

63. It is pointed out in the passage that cardiac transplant physicians ----.

- A) are no longer involved in post-cardiac transplant care
- B) are often assisted in post-cardiac transplant care by primary care physicians
- C) are the only ones qualified to select cardiac donors
- D) are still experimenting in developing an improved method of cardiac transplantation
- E) are primarily affiliated with cardiac transplant centres outside hospitals

64. It can be understood from the passage that not every patient with congestive heart failure ----.

- A) reports to a cardiologist for treatment
- B) agrees to undergo cardiac transplantation
- C) can qualify for cardiac transplantation
- D) is admitted to hospital for diagnosis and treatment
- E) realizes just how serious the condition is

65. – 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

When a patient sees a doctor, the patient is seeking help — to regain or retain health. The physician's task is to work for the patient's health. The doctor does so by treating disease, by relieving discomfort, by assisting the patient with any disability, by preventing premature death, and by maximizing contentment. (Some have summarized these activities as tackling "the five D's" of health – disease, discomfort, disability, death, and dissatisfaction). Often there is success in all these areas. In the best of circumstances, the doctor is able to prevent disease and help the patient remain healthy. In other cases, disease and death defeat us. In some cases none of the goals are achieved, but even that outcome must not stop us from trying. By focusing on the health of the patient, the doctor tests the myriad activities of clinical medicine against the health outcome of the patient.

65. According to the passage, as regards "the five D's" of health, ----.

- A) a doctor should never admit to failure
- B) it is, unfortunately, discomfort that is most frequently overlooked
- C) a doctor's priority must be the accurate diagnosis of the disease
- D) the psychology of the patient is of paramount importance
- E) a doctor is not likely to achieve success in all areas, all the time

66. It is stressed in the passage that a patient seeks medical help ----.

- A) either to recover from disease or to maintain health
- B) only when he/she is in acute pain
- C) only after a condition has become chronic
- D) because friends or family have urged him/her to do so
- E) if there seems to be a serious medical problem calling for clinical tests

67. We understand from the passage that, in offering medical help to a patient, the physician ----.

- A) needs to know something about the patient's medical history
- B) also seeks professional self-satisfaction
- C) does contribute, to a significant extent, to the patient's well-being
- D) often feels it is advisable to consult a colleague and get a second opinion
- E) has to take into account the psychological needs of the patient

68. In this passage, emphasis is put on the fact that ----.

- A) some patients are harder to please than others
- B) a physician is very rarely able to tackle all of the "the five D's" with any degree of success
- C) a patient's expectations can very rarely be met
- D) a patient's state of mind can detract from his/her recovery
- E) a physician's duties to a patient are wide in range

69. – 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Cancer describes a class of diseases characterized by the uncontrolled growth of aberrant cells. Cancers kill by the destructive invasion of normal organs through direct extension and spread to distant sites via the blood, lymph, or serosal surfaces. The abnormal clinical behaviour of cancer cells is often mirrored by biologic aberrations such as genetic mutations, chromosomal translocations, expression of fetal or other discordant ontologic characteristics, and the inappropriate secretion of hormones or enzymes. All cancers invade or metastasize but each specific type has unique biologic and clinical features that must be appreciated for proper diagnosis, treatment and study. About 1.2 million new cases of invasive cancer are diagnosed each year in the United States, and about 500,000 people die annually of the disease. Cancer is the second most deadly disease and is expected to surpass heart disease early in the twenty-first century to top that vicious list. Over the past half century, the frequency of most cancers has been stable, but some dramatic changes have taken place. Steady declines in stomach and uterine cancer have occurred, the latter undoubtedly due to routine cytologic screening for cervical cancer. The cause of the decline in stomach cancer is unknown. The most striking change has been the increases in lung cancer in both men and women, undoubtedly related to smoking.

69. It is pointed out in the passage that, over the next few decades, mortality due to cancer ----.

- A) will start to decline as new methods of treatment are introduced
- B) will be higher than the mortality caused by heart disease
- C) will start to threaten younger people
- D) will be greatly reduced through an increase in early diagnosis
- E) will increase at an alarming rate as very many more people are starting to smoke

70. As it is pointed out in the passage, cancer ----.

- A) has been on a steady increase since the mid-twentieth century
- B) has caused much higher mortality in the United States than anywhere else in the world
- C) is a disease with a great deal of variety, which requires different treatments and studies
- D) is still a disease much deadlier than heart disease
- E) of the stomach is the one that causes the most problems

71. We learn from the passage that, among the different cancers, lung cancer ----.

- A) shows a downward trend in the United States
- B) is the one that most needs to be dealt with immediately
- C) is the one that most readily yields to treatment
- D) has appeared with increasing frequency over the years
- E) affects as many non-smokers as smokers

72. We learn from the passage that cancer cells ----.

- A) all present the same clinical features
- B) can be carried by the blood and spread to distant organs
- C) are not necessarily invasive
- D) rarely lead to genetic mutations
- E) have not been linked to biologic aberrations

73. – 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Medicine is not a science, but a profession that encompasses medical science learning as well as personal, humanistic, and professional attributes. Nonetheless, the delivery of Western medicine depends totally on science and the scientific method. Since Flexner issued his famous report on the subject in 1910, American medical education has striven to develop a strong scientific base as an integral part of medical education at every level: premedical, medical, residency and continuing medical education. Biomedical science is fundamental to understanding disease, making diagnoses, applying new therapies and appreciating the complexities and opportunities of new technologies. The process of becoming a physician and being committed to lifelong learning requires that one possess the scientific base not only to acquire and appreciate new knowledge but to see new ways for applying it to patient care as well. The physician must be able to understand reports of current research in the medical literature in order to grasp and evaluate the newest and latest approaches, no matter how complicated the field may become.

73. We understand from the passage that, for a physician, ----.

- A) it is almost impossible to keep up with recent developments in medicine
- B) it is what he learned during residency that most influences his approach to his patients
- C) medical education is not limited to medical school and residency, but is actually a process of lifelong learning
- D) new developments outside his own field of specialization can be ignored
- E) the scientific base of his medical knowledge is far more important than any new technologies and approaches

74. It is clear from the passage that, as a result of Flexner's report, ----.

- A) the humanistic aspect of the medical profession has received much more attention
- B) residency has come to the fore in American medical education
- C) the whole system of patient care in American hospitals has been restructured
- D) specialization rather than general medical practice has become widespread in the United States
- E) medical education in the United States has undergone a process of transformation

75. We understand from the passage that biomedical science ----.

- A) is quite unrelated to patient-care
- B) has only come to be appreciated in recent decades
- C) is only fully valued by those involved in serious research
- D) is of great importance in really all of a physician's activities
- E) bears little relation to other areas of science

76. It is clear that the main aim of the passage is to ----.

- A) emphasize that a thorough grounding in science is the basis of a good medical education
- B) establish the fact that the acquisition of new knowledge is not as important as finding new ways to apply it
- C) explain the controversial uses of biomedical science
- D) encourage physicians to familiarize themselves with the opportunities offered by new technologies
- E) introduce scientists to current research in medical literature

77. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In the past, lead poisoning was thought to arise from *pica* (abnormal ingestion) among children living in old, broken-down houses with peeling layers of lead-based paints. In the past two decades, lead intoxication has occurred with decreasing frequency. This may in part be related to less use of lead in paint and leaded gasoline; several studies relate environmental lead contamination to traffic density patterns. In the United States, hundreds of occupations involve potentially significant exposure. It is estimated that more than 800,000 American workers have potentially significant lead exposure. Lead and other metal workers or miners, storage battery workers, and pottery makers are particularly heavily exposed. Workers in auto manufacturing, ship building, paint manufacture and printing industries are also at substantial risk, as are house painters and those who repair old houses. In past centuries lead was added to wine to sweeten it, a deception that was eventually made punishable by death. Recently, adding lead to various herbal and folk medicines has resulted in poisoning. Bullets left in the body can result in lead poisoning, especially if a joint is involved, because synovial fluid appears to be a good solvent for lead. The interval between the bullet getting embedded in the body and clinical evidence of lead poisoning has ranged from 2 days to 40 years.

77. It is stated in the passage that lead exposure ----.

- A) has been recognized by many employers as a deadly threat to their work force
- B) has been increasing at an alarming rate in many industries in the United States
- C) is a very serious concern in various occupations and industries
- D) has led to the introduction of various preventive measures in certain occupations and industries
- E) and its consequences have only recently become a major concern of clinical research

78. According to the passage, there is scientific evidence to suggest that ----.

- A) a bullet induces lead poisoning as soon as it is lodged in the body
- B) heavy traffic causes lead contamination in the environment
- C) most cases of lead poisoning have resulted from lead-based paints
- D) the risk of lead poisoning is equally likely to occur in all the different metal industries and occupations
- E) the quality of wines can be improved substantially through the use of lead chemicals

79. It is pointed out in the passage that, a reduction of lead in paint and petrol, ----.

- A) was recommended decades ago but never enforced
- B) will do little to overcome environmental contamination
- C) will bring substantial benefits to house painters and those repairing old houses, but to no one else
- D) has produced as many negative results as positive
- E) may have contributed to the decrease in cases of lead poisoning observed in recent years

80. We learn from the passage that, despite its adverse effects, lead ----.

- A) is not generally regarded as a dangerous substance
- B) is not nearly as poisonous as several other metals
- C) still remains one of the most valuable and versatile of earth's metals
- D) is still being used in a great many industries
- E) is only potentially dangerous to children, not to adults

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

26-03-2006

A KİTAPÇIĞI

İNGİLİZCE

FEN BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

1. E	21. D	41. A	61. B
2. D	22. E	42. D	62. A
3. A	23. D	43. A	63. D
4. B	24. A	44. D	64. E
5. C	25. C	45. E	65. C
6. A	26. B	46. B	66. B
7. B	27. C	47. C	67. E
8. E	28. D	48. D	68. A
9. D	29. C	49. A	69. D
10. B	30. E	50. B	70. E
11. C	31. D	51. A	71. D
12. B	32. B	52. D	72. E
13. A	33. A	53. A	73. C
14. D	34. E	54. C	74. B
15. E	35. C	55. B	75. A
16. B	36. B	56. C	76. D
17. A	37. E	57. D	77. B
18. C	38. B	58. B	78. E
19. D	39. E	59. E	79. D
20. E	40. C	60. C	80. A

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26-03-2006

A KİTAPÇIĞI

İNGİLİZCE

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

1. C	21. E	41. E	61. D
2. E	22. D	42. B	62. A
3. A	23. A	43. E	63. B
4. B	24. D	44. D	64. C
5. D	25. B	45. A	65. E
6. B	26. C	46. C	66. A
7. A	27. B	47. A	67. C
8. E	28. A	48. E	68. E
9. B	29. D	49. D	69. B
10. C	30. A	50. B	70. C
11. E	31. B	51. A	71. D
12. D	32. E	52. E	72. B
13. A	33. D	53. C	73. C
14. D	34. A	54. D	74. E
15. B	35. B	55. C	75. D
16. A	36. D	56. B	76. A
17. D	37. E	57. A	77. C
18. C	38. C	58. D	78. B
19. E	39. B	59. B	79. E
20. C	40. A	60. C	80. D

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26-03-2006

A KİTAPÇIĞI

İNGİLİZCE

SOSYAL BİLİMLER TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

1. A	21. C	41. B	61. C
2. D	22. B	42. C	62. E
3. B	23. D	43. D	63. A
4. C	24. A	44. E	64. B
5. B	25. B	45. A	65. D
6. E	26. E	46. D	66. E
7. D	27. C	47. C	67. B
8. A	28. E	48. D	68. A
9. C	29. A	49. A	69. D
10. E	30. D	50. B	70. B
11. B	31. C	51. B	71. C
12. A	32. B	52. D	72. A
13. C	33. A	53. B	73. D
14. E	34. D	54. C	74. C
15. D	35. C	55. C	75. E
16. A	36. A	56. D	76. A
17. E	37. D	57. A	77. E
18. C	38. B	58. E	78. D
19. D	39. C	59. C	79. A
20. E	40. E	60. B	80. B

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26-03-2006

A KİTAPÇIĞI

İNGİLİZCE

FEN BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

1. E	21. D	41. A	61. B
2. D	22. E	42. D	62. A
3. A	23. D	43. A	63. D
4. B	24. A	44. D	64. E
5. C	25. C	45. E	65. C
6. A	26. B	46. B	66. B
7. B	27. C	47. C	67. E
8. E	28. D	48. D	68. A
9. D	29. C	49. A	69. D
10. B	30. E	50. B	70. E
11. C	31. D	51. A	71. D
12. B	32. B	52. D	72. E
13. A	33. A	53. A	73. C
14. D	34. E	54. C	74. B
15. E	35. C	55. B	75. A
16. B	36. B	56. C	76. D
17. A	37. E	57. D	77. B
18. C	38. B	58. B	78. E
19. D	39. E	59. E	79. D
20. E	40. C	60. C	80. A

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4. B	24. D	44. D	64. C
5. D	25. B	45. A	65. E
6. B	26. C	46. C	66. A
7. A	27. B	47. A	67. C
8. E	28. A	48. E	68. E
9. B	29. D	49. D	69. B
10. C	30. A	50. B	70. C
11. E	31. B	51. A	71. D
12. D	32. E	52. E	72. B
13. A	33. D	53. C	73. C
14. D	34. A	54. D	74. E
15. B	35. B	55. C	75. D
16. A	36. D	56. B	76. A
17. D	37. E	57. A	77. C
18. C	38. C	58. D	78. B
19. E	39. B	59. B	79. E
20. C	40. A	60. C	80. D

ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

26-03-2006

A KİTAPÇIĞI

İNGİLİZCE

SOSYAL BİLİMLER TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

1. A	21. C	41. B	61. C
2. D	22. B	42. C	62. E
3. B	23. D	43. D	63. A
4. C	24. A	44. E	64. B
5. B	25. B	45. A	65. D
6. E	26. E	46. D	66. E
7. D	27. C	47. C	67. B
8. A	28. E	48. D	68. A
9. C	29. A	49. A	69. D
10. E	30. D	50. B	70. B
11. B	31. C	51. B	71. C
12. A	32. B	52. D	72. A
13. C	33. A	53. B	73. D
14. E	34. D	54. C	74. C
15. D	35. C	55. C	75. E
16. A	36. A	56. D	76. A
17. E	37. D	57. A	77. E
18. C	38. B	58. E	78. D
19. D	39. C	59. C	79. A
20. E	40. E	60. B	80. B