

# A

## İNGİLİZCE

### SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ

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

1. The ---- of lactose intolerance varies widely among ethnic groups, indicating that the trait is genetically determined.  
A) conversion B) prevalence C) recession  
D) notice E) supply
2. Some evidence suggests that weight training can raise HDL if undertaken regularly, but frequent and sustained aerobic activity may be more ---- in lowering LDL and raising HDL.  
A) tentative B) irrelevant C) factual  
D) effective E) protective
3. The army psychologists ---- initiated treatment, and so he soon regained his confidence as a soldier.  
A) promptly B) vaguely  
C) obviously D) reluctantly  
E) imminently
4. Red blood cells contain haemoglobin, which enables them to carry oxygen from the lungs and ---- it to all parts of the body.  
A) contribute B) organize C) deliver  
D) transform E) guide

5. When someone chokes on food, it is because the food has slipped into the air passage and ---- breathing.  
A) given in B) kept on  
C) set out D) switched off  
E) cut off
6. The vitamin portion of a coenzyme allows a chemical reaction to ----, while the remaining portion of the coenzyme binds to the enzyme.  
A) put on B) get off  
C) catch up D) take place  
E) settle down
7. In a study carried out over a period of six months, researchers ---- that smoking ---- far more heart attacks than haemochromatosis.  
A) have found / had caused  
B) had found / has caused  
C) found / caused  
D) find / could have caused  
E) would have found / causes
8. Alcohol ---- every organ of the body, but the most dramatic evidence of its disruptive behaviour ---- in the liver.  
A) affected / has appeared  
B) affects / appears  
C) is affecting / appeared  
D) had affected / would appear  
E) has affected / had appeared

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

## SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19.

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

20.

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

21.

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

22.

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

23.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Henry :

- ----

Margaret :

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

Henry :

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

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

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

Jen :  
- ----

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

Jen :  
- That sounds like a promising development.

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

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

June :  
- ----

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

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

50. Fran :  
- ----

Jim :  
- Why are these studies so important?

Fran :  
- Well, scientists are comparing monozygotic (identical) twins with dizygotic (fraternal) twins to see if their traits or behaviour are influenced more by their genes or their environment.

- A) According to a recent study, fraternal twins are no more similar than any two biological siblings.  
B) In the study, it has been suggested that the IQ scores of two identical twins are usually more closely related than those of two fraternal twins.  
C) There are lots of studies recently being carried out on twins.  
D) One can conclude from this study that fraternal twins share an environment as similar as that of identical twins.  
E) That particular study concentrated on identical twins.

51. Art :  
- Did you know that as many as 235,000 hospital patients in the US die unnecessarily each year?

Ed :  
- ----

Art :  
- About 45 per cent of the deaths are due to medical errors, and the rest are because of adverse reactions to medication.

- A) When are you going to begin your residency?  
B) I don't believe it. Where did you read that?  
C) That must result in a lot of malpractice lawsuits.  
D) I think there must be some sort of mistake in that article.  
E) That's a staggering number! What causes them?

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

52. (I) According to a recent study, depressed white girls are more likely to grow out of their problems than black girls are. (II) White teens become less depressed as they approach early adulthood. (III) Factors such as social class and parental separation should not be overlooked. (IV) The depression rate among blacks, however, remains steady. (V) This appears to be largely the result of poorer health care and lack of insurance.

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

53. (I) According to recent data, doctors sometimes misdiagnose migraines as "sinus headaches". (II) Migraines are an inherited form of recurring headaches. (III) This confusion in diagnosis occurs because neurons in the brain stem can activate the sinuses during a migraine, causing them to secrete a clear fluid. (IV) Yet this discharge differs from the cloudy fluid produced by a sinus infection. (V) Therefore, it is advisable for doctors to consider migraines more seriously and to look for clear nasal secretions as symptoms.

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

54. (I) Most people believe that some drugs are acceptable and even desirable because of the medical benefits they confer. (II) But all psychoactive drugs – drugs that cross the blood-brain barrier and alter mental functioning – are potentially harmful to health. (III) Even drugs that are not psychoactive have the potential for unpleasant side effects. (IV) For a time, cocaine was used as an anaesthetic for surgery, especially eye surgery. (V) For example, antihistamines may cause confusion, dizziness, dry mouth and blurred vision.

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

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

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

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

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

57. – 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**61. – 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**65. – 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

69. – 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

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

69. It is pointed out in the passage that the satiety centre, when stimulated, causes an animal to ----.

- A) lose interest in eating
- B) have a voracious appetite
- C) have an overactive hunger centre
- D) have an intense desire to search for food
- E) connect this stimulation directly with hunger

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

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

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

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

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

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

**73. – 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



77. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

# ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

25 MART 2007

A KİTAPÇIĞI

İNGİLİZCE

## FEN BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

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

# ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

25 MART 2007

A KİTAPÇIĞI

İNGİLİZCE

## SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

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

# ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

25 MART 2007

A KİTAPÇIĞI

İNGİLİZCE

## SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

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