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İNGİLİZCE

ÜDS İNG SAĞ. BİL. / EKİM 2008

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

1. Because saliva offers some natural protection against tooth ----, less saliva can lead to more cavities.

- A) treatment B) surgery C) care
D) growth E) decay

2. The ---- thin walls of the alveoli allow oxygen to move from the alveoli into the blood in the capillaries.

- A) consciously B) adversely
C) unexpectedly D) extremely
E) alternatively

3. When healthy, the lining of the mouth (oral mucosa) is reddish pink, and the gums, which fit ---- around the teeth, are paler pink.

- A) protectively B) attractively
C) rarely D) abruptly
E) randomly

4. Roasting some green vegetables makes them as acidic as carbonated drinks, and ---- to dental erosion.

- A) maintains B) enables
C) prevents D) contributes
E) converts

5. Eye doctors once ---- high fluid pressure in the eye to diagnose glaucoma, but now a six-year study has indicated that glaucoma can be diagnosed earlier by also measuring damage to the optic nerve.

- A) gave up B) relied on
C) thought up D) put forward
E) looked through

6. Laboratories can ---- a variety of tests that help doctors assess disorders of the liver and other organs.

- A) find out B) put down C) keep on
D) look into E) carry out

7. If the doctor ---- for additional tests to be performed, then this illustrates that he ---- other problems.

- A) had asked / suspects
B) would ask / may suspect
C) asks / suspects
D) has asked / had suspected
E) asked / will suspect

8. French authorities ---- trials of gene therapy after a boy ---- a disease similar to leukaemia.

- A) had suspended / has contracted
B) suspend / may have contracted
C) suspended / contracts
D) will have suspended / had contracted
E) have suspended / contracted

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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9. Long ---- as a rat poison, arsenic ---- to halt a deadly blood cancer called acute promyelocytic leukaemia.

- A) being used / can be shown
- B) using / was shown
- C) used / has been shown
- D) to be used / is shown
- E) having used / had been shown

10. Heatstroke is a life-threatening condition which ---- from extreme exposure to heat, in which a person ---- enough to lower body temperature.

- A) had resulted / does not sweat
- B) resulted / won't sweat
- C) has resulted / would not sweat
- D) results / cannot sweat
- E) will result / did not sweat

11. I can still remember my excitement when I ---- for the first time how one's understanding of the concepts of probability and risk ---- to and enhance diagnostic and therapeutic problems in clinical care.

- A) saw / could be applied
- B) had seen / could have been applied
- C) could see / will be applied
- D) have seen / was applied
- E) see / had been applied

12. Lung cancer is the most common cause of death ---- cancer ---- both men and women.

- A) about / with
- B) from / in
- C) with / for
- D) in / over
- E) through / about

13. While dialysis is an option ---- people suffering from kidney disease, no similar treatment is available for people ---- severe liver disease.

- A) in / without
- B) with / at
- C) for / with
- D) of / within
- E) over / on

14. ---- oral decongestants reduce cold symptoms by 20%, nasal sprays can reduce symptoms by as much as 70%.

- A) While
- B) Because
- C) Unless
- D) As long as
- E) Supposing

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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15. ---- a new anti-viral drug is developed, scientists first test it on the hepatitis C virus.

- A) Even if B) Before C) Since
D) Because E) Whenever

16. A brain abscess may be fatal ---- it is treated with antibiotics.

- A) but B) whereas C) just as
D) unless E) in case

17. Lycopene is an important part of the body's cell protection system which neutralizes free radicals and ---- decreases the risk of cardiovascular disease.

- A) on the contrary B) on the way
C) as well D) yet
E) in this way

18. Toxic amblyopic, usually involving only one eye, is a condition ---- retrobulbar neuritis, which usually affects both eyes.

- A) the same as B) similar to
C) as regards D) according to
E) as well as

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

Fifteen million Europeans are infected by the hepatitis B and C viruses, and chronic hepatitis is responsible for two-thirds of all cirrhoses and cancers of the liver. Thanks to experience with HIV, we (19) ---- multi-therapy strategies in our fight (20) ---- hepatitis, combining several drugs to reduce the development of any resistance. These strategies now allow us to completely (21) ---- the virus from the patient's body in 50% of hepatitis C cases. (22) ----, multi-therapy treatment can only halt hepatitis B, not cure it. This is why vaccination is (23) ---- important.

19.

- A) have developed
B) had developed
C) may have developed
D) will have developed
E) must have developed

20.

- A) to B) against
C) about D) towards
E) of

21.

- A) eradicate B) cancel C) delay
D) clean E) disappear

22.

- A) Accordingly B) Besides
C) As a result D) On the other hand
E) As well as

23.

- A) such B) just C) as well
D) both E) so

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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

24. Whereas many insomniacs believe that they lack sufficient sleep, ----.

- A) the chronic inability to either fall asleep or keep sleeping are symptoms of insomnia
- B) they should arrange their retiring and rising times so that they spend eight hours in bed
- C) evidence shows that they are in fact getting at least as much as they require
- D) many people are usually drowsy early in the morning
- E) studies have shown that sleeping seven hours a night is associated with the lowest mortality risk

25. ----, but one sees an upright image.

- A) The analysis of the image by the brain proceeds piecemeal
- B) Refractive errors can be corrected with glasses or lenses
- C) Disorders of the nervous system can damage the optic nerve, which carries impulses to the brain
- D) The lens in your eye casts an upside-down image on your retina
- E) The perception of a face depends largely on the relative positions of the features

26. When the mother contracts German measles during the first trimester of pregnancy, ----.

- A) it is impossible to repair intracardiac defects while the heart is still pumping
- B) the same defect has been known to occur in identical twins and in succeeding generations
- C) congenital defects of the heart are also associated with other congenital defects of the body
- D) these complications may affect only the pregnant woman or both the woman and the foetus
- E) this often causes the development of heart defects in the foetus

27. Because lymphocytes make up a relatively small proportion of white blood cells, ----.

- A) lymphocytopenia is an abnormally low lymphocyte count – below 1,500 cells per microlitre of blood in adults
- B) the two main types of lymphocytes are B-lymphocytes, also called B-cells, and T-lymphocytes, also called T-cells
- C) a reduction in their number may not cause a significant decrease in white blood cell count
- D) lymphocytopenia can be caused by a variety of diseases and conditions
- E) people who have low T-lymphocyte counts usually have more severe lymphocytopenia than people who have low B-lymphocyte counts

28. ---- whether the prostate gland is enlarged.

- A) Routine urine analysis includes chemical analysis to detect protein, sugar and ketones
- B) Proteinuria is usually a sign of kidney disease
- C) Blood in the urine is detectable by examination under a microscope
- D) The doctor performs a rectal examination in a man to feel
- E) Pain in the bladder is most often caused by a bacterial infection

29. ----, though they may tire easily and may not be able to keep up with a demanding schedule.

- A) Doctors consider the possibility of multiple sclerosis in younger people who suddenly develop blurred vision
- B) People with multiple sclerosis may have a few more white blood cells than normal
- C) People who become weak and unable to move easily may develop bedsores
- D) Leber's hereditary optic atrophy is more common in men
- E) People with multiple sclerosis can often maintain an active lifestyle

30. ----, the body quickly pulls water from tissues outside the bloodstream in order to keep the blood vessels filled.

- A) Just as blood pressure falls
- B) When blood is lost
- C) In case anaemia is caused by excessive bleeding
- D) Since the body's oxygen supply decreases
- E) Before simple blood tests can identify anaemia

31. A peptic ulcer is a well-defined round or oval sore ----.

- A) even though the treatment is the same for children as for adults
- B) whether the pain occurs at a specific time of day
- C) unless the x-ray study is normal, and the doctor still suspects an ulcer
- D) where the lining of the stomach has been damaged or eroded by stomach acid and digestive juices
- E) since young children have difficulty in describing their symptoms precisely

32. Most people can, to some extent, protect themselves from HIV, ----.

- A) as psychologists have played an important role in combating the spread of infection
- B) but infants born to HIV-infected mothers are always susceptible
- C) because the disease is easily transmitted during medical or surgical procedures
- D) even though HIV progresses over a decade or more
- E) so long as they have found meaning and positive experiences in their lives

33. You may increase your risk of contact dermatitis, especially on sensitive skin, ----.

- A) on condition that you have satisfied hydration and radiance concerns
- B) just because your skin feels smoother
- C) if you keep changing your skin-care products
- D) as you have a problem limited only to the skin
- E) before you become worried about wrinkles

34. Infections are more likely and usually more severe in the elderly than in younger adults, ----.

- A) while for serious infections, combinations of antibiotics are often used
- B) even though many long-term disorders that are common in the elderly also increase the risk of infection
- C) in that both physical barriers and the immune system defend the body against organisms that can cause infection
- D) although the elderly are more likely to be in a hospital or nursing home, where the risk of acquiring a serious infection is greater
- E) probably because aging reduces the effectiveness of the body's immune system

35. ----, some infections, such as typhoid fever, cause a slower rate than would be expected for the severity of the fever.

- A) As long as infection and fever generally make a person breathe faster
- B) Although most infections increase the pulse rate
- C) As abnormalities of brain function may occur in severe infection
- D) While a serious infection may cause stress ulcers in the upper intestine
- E) Unless an organism gets through the body's natural barriers

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

36. Despite the chance that antibiotics may increase the risk of infection by suppressing some bacteria and allowing others to grow faster, these drugs can greatly reduce the risk of infection when used properly.

- A) Antibiyotiklerin enfeksiyon riskini artırma olasılığına karşı, bazı bakterileri bastırıp, diğerlerinin hızla büyümesi sağlanarak, bu ilaçların enfeksiyon riski uygun kullanımla önemli ölçüde azaltılabilir.
- B) Antibiyotiklerin bazı bakterileri bastırıp, diğerlerinin daha hızlı büyümesine neden olması yüzünden enfeksiyon riski artmaktadır; enfeksiyon riskini azaltmak için bu ilaçların dikkatle kullanılması gerekmektedir.
- C) Her ne kadar antibiyotikler enfeksiyon riskini artırırlarsa da, bazı bakterilerin bastırılmasına, diğerlerinin de hızlı büyümesine imkân tanınarak bu ilaçların uygun kullanımıyla enfeksiyon riski önemli oranda azaltılabilir.
- D) Antibiyotiklerin bazı bakterileri bastırıp diğerlerinin daha hızlı büyümesine imkân sağlayarak enfeksiyon riskini artırabileceği olasılığına rağmen, bu ilaçlar, uygun bir şekilde kullanıldıklarında enfeksiyon riskini önemli ölçüde azaltırlar.
- E) Bazı bakterileri bastırıp, diğerlerinin hızla büyümesini sağlamak antibiyotiklerin enfeksiyon riskini artırırsa da, bu ilaçların doğru oranlarda kullanımı enfeksiyon riskini büyük oranda azaltılabilir.

37. Among the most exciting recent developments in medical technology are techniques that allow physicians to see the organs and organ systems without resorting to surgery.

- A) Medikal teknolojideki en heyecan verici gelişmeler arasında yer alan son teknikler, doktorların organları ve organ sistemlerini ameliyata başvurmadan görmelerine imkân tanıyanlardır.
- B) Doktorların organları ve organ sistemlerini ameliyata başvurmadan görmelerine imkân tanıyan teknikler, medikal teknolojideki heyecan verici en son gelişmelerden biridir.
- C) Medikal teknolojideki en heyecan verici son gelişmeler arasında doktorların organları ve organ sistemlerini ameliyata başvurmadan görmelerine imkân tanıyan teknikler gelmektedir.
- D) Doktorların organları ve organ sistemlerini ameliyata başvurmadan görmelerine imkân tanıyan teknikler, medikal teknolojideki en heyecan verici gelişmeler arasında sayılmaktadır.
- E) Medikal teknolojide doktorların organları ve organ sistemlerini görmesini sağlayan tekniklerin arasında en heyecan verici olanı, ameliyata gerek bırakmayan en son tekniktir.

38. Pain is not an inevitable consequence of cancer, but most people with cancer experience pain either as a result of the progression of the disease or due to the various treatments for cancer.

- A) Ağrı kanserin kaçınılmaz bir sonucu değildir; fakat, kanserli pek çok kişi hastalığın ilerlemesinin bir sonucu olarak veya çeşitli kanser tedavileri yüzünden ağrı çeker.
- B) Kanser kaçınılmaz sonucu ağrı değildir, ancak, kanserli hastalar hastalığın ilerlemesi sonucu, uygulanan tedavilere bağlı olarak ağrı çekerler.
- C) Hastalığın ilerlemesi ya da çeşitli tedaviler sonucu kanserli hastaların ağrı çekmesi, ağrının kanserin kaçınılmaz sonucu olduğunu göstermez.
- D) Kanser sonu, kaçınılmaz olan ağrılar değildir; ancak kanser hastalarının çoğu ağrıyı ya hastalığın ilerlemesi ya da çeşitli kanser tedavileri nedeniyle çekerler.
- E) Kanser kaçınılmaz sonucu ağrı değildir; fakat pek çok kanserli insan hastalığın ilerlemesi sonucu çeşitli kanser tedavileri gördükleri için ağrı çekerler.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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

39. Panik atak belirtileri o kadar ciddi ve korkutucudur ki insanlar bunları sıklıkla kalp krizi belirtileriyle karıştırıp, hastaneye koşarlar.

- A) Rushing to the hospital for a panic attack is not necessary, even though its symptoms are so severe and frightening that they are often mistaken for those of a heart attack.
- B) The symptoms of a panic attack are severe and frightening, and people often mistake them for heart attack symptoms and rush to the hospital.
- C) Because panic attack symptoms are so severe and frightening, people often rush to the hospital, mistaking them for signs of a heart attack.
- D) People often rush to the hospital when experiencing a panic attack, as the symptoms are as severe and frightening as those of a heart attack.
- E) Panic attack symptoms are so severe and frightening that people often mistake them for signs of a heart attack and rush to the hospital.

40. Genetikçiler, çeşitli çevresel faktörlerin yanı sıra, en az on beş genin anksiyete ve strese karşı hassasiyete neden olabileceğini tahmin ediyorlar.

- A) At least fifteen genes, together with some environmental factors, are estimated by geneticists to be likely to contribute to anxiety and susceptibility to stress.
- B) According to geneticists, anxiety and susceptibility to stress are likely caused by at least fifteen genes, as well as a few environmental factors.
- C) Geneticists believe that at least fifteen genes and different environmental factors contribute to anxiety and susceptibility to stress.
- D) Geneticists estimate that, along with various environmental factors, at least fifteen genes may contribute to anxiety and susceptibility to stress.
- E) Geneticists are of the opinion that, besides serious environmental factors, at least fifteen genes do contribute to anxiety and susceptibility to stress.

41. Doğumdan sonra meydana gelen ciddi hormonal dalgalanmalar, hassas kadınlarda doğum sonrası depresyonuna neden olabilir, ancak, bu rahatsızlığın nedenleri tam olarak anlaşılmamıştır.

- A) Dramatic hormonal fluctuations that occur after delivery may cause postpartum depression in susceptible women, but the causes of the disorder have not been fully understood.
- B) It is thought that postpartum depression may be caused by the dramatic hormonal fluctuations that occur after delivery, although the causes of the disorder have not been adequately understood.
- C) While postpartum depression in susceptible women is linked to the dramatic hormonal fluctuations occurring after delivery, the causes of the disorder have not been properly understood.
- D) Some women may be susceptible to postpartum depression as a result of dramatic hormonal fluctuations that occur after delivery, but doctors have not yet fully understood the causes of this condition.
- E) Even though the causes of postpartum depression have not been understood yet, doctors suspect that, in susceptible women, it may be caused by dramatic hormonal fluctuations that occur after delivery.

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

42. The liver receives blood from both the intestine and the heart. Tiny capillaries in the intestinal wall drain into the portal vein, which enters the liver. ----. The hepatic artery brings blood to the liver from the heart. This blood carries oxygen for the liver tissue itself as well as cholesterol and other substances for processing.

- A) The liver converts substances in digested food into proteins
- B) The liver manufactures about half of the body's cholesterol
- C) Abnormalities of liver function can be divided broadly into two groups
- D) Sugars are stored in the liver as glycogen
- E) The blood then flows through tiny channels inside the liver

43. Normally, the pancreas secretes pancreatic juice through the pancreatic duct to the duodenum. ----. Blockage of the pancreatic duct stops the flow of the pancreatic juice. Usually, the blockage is temporary and causes limited damage, which is soon repaired.

- A) The pancreas is a leaf-shaped gland about five inches long
- B) Acute pancreatitis is a sudden inflammation of the pancreas
- C) This pancreatic juice contains digestive enzymes
- D) Almost everyone with acute pancreatitis suffers severe abdominal pain in the upper midabdomen
- E) No single blood test proves a diagnosis of acute pancreatitis

44. ----. Studies on rats show that every drop of sugar syrup they swallow causes a surge in their dopamine levels – a sign of desire and a biochemical marker of substance abuse. Boosting dopamine time after time is what drugs of abuse do. That makes scientists wonder whether food also has addictive properties.

- A) Some researchers have begun to suspect that obesity, eating disorders, and even the ordinary urges of appetite might resemble drug addiction
- B) Evolution has furnished us with several neurochemicals and neural circuits that make eating a deeply pleasurable activity
- C) Scientists now realize that appetite and hunger are not regulated only by energy balance in the body, but also by human psychology
- D) The appetite-regulation network in the human body has evolved over millions of years to err on the side of over-eating
- E) The same brain receptors that bind the opioids released by eating high-calorie food also respond to morphine and heroin, with more pronounced results

45. The McGill Pain Questionnaire (MPQ) is the most frequently used pain questionnaire. It has been used to assess pain relief in a variety of treatment programmes and has demonstrated some validity in assessing multiple pain syndromes. ----.

Sensory qualities of pain are its temporal, spatial, pressure and thermal properties; **affective** qualities are its fear, tension and autonomic properties that are part of the pain experience; and **evaluative** qualities are the words that describe the subjective overall intensity of the pain experience.

- A) Pain has physical and psychological elements, both of which can be quantified and measured
- B) The measurement of pain is important because it allows clinicians to quantify their patients' pain
- C) Self-reports of pain include simple rating scales, standardized pain inventories, and standardized personality tests
- D) The questionnaire provides a subjective report of pain and categorizes it in three dimensions
- E) Pain rating scales make no distinction, for example, among pains that are pounding, shooting, stabbing or hot

46. Although skin cancer is associated with a behavioural risk (voluntary exposure to the sun over a long period of time), it also has a strong genetic component. Light-skinned, fair-haired, blue-eyed individuals, compared with dark-skinned people, are more likely to develop skin cancer, and much of their damage occurs with sun exposure during childhood. ----. They must take protective measures, including using sunscreen and wearing protective clothing while exposed to the sun.

- A) Not all skin cancers are innocuous; one form, malignant melanoma, can be deadly
- B) Twenty-five per cent of adults in the US sunbathe frequently, and one-fourth of those do not use sunscreens at the recommended levels
- C) Skin cancer is the most common form of cancer, but most types of skin cancer are curable
- D) During the past 50 years, the relationship between skin cancer mortality rates and geographic latitude has gradually decreased
- E) These people should avoid prolonged and frequent exposure to the sun

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

47. Polly :

- This is terrible! Have you read this article on dirty needles being used for vaccinations in poor countries?

Karin :

- Yes, and it is terrible. Apparently, anti-tetanus shots given with used needles are spreading HIV.

Polly :

- ----

Karin :

- Well, you know, they may not have enough needles, so they may have to use them more than once.

- A) I think wealthy countries should donate disposable needles to poorer countries.
- B) How can the health workers in those countries do such a thing?
- C) They should test everyone's blood before giving a vaccine.
- D) Tetanus and HIV are both dangerous infectious diseases.
- E) The health workers are probably selling the clean needles illegally.

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48. Doctor :
- **Have you gained any weight since you started taking this high blood pressure medication?**

Patient :
- ----

Doctor :
- **No, you shouldn't. This particular drug is known to cause weight gain, so it's normal. You should just take care to eat properly and get enough exercise.**

Patient :
- **Alright, then.**

- A) No, I don't think so, and I'm glad I haven't.
B) How do you know? Well, I'm going on a crash diet now to try and lose it.
C) I can see you are worried.
D) As a matter of fact, I have. Should I be worried about it?
E) I've heard that many drugs are related to obesity in patients.

49. Doctor :
- **How have you been feeling since we started you on the cholesterol-lowering diet and drug regimen?**

Harry :
- **Well, it's been really hard for me. I'm not allowed to eat what I want, and I've been feeling depressed and aggressive for some reason.**

Doctor :
- ----

Harry :
- **In other words, they are only temporary then.**

- A) Well, you'll just have to continue with the regimen. You have your cardiovascular health to consider, you know!
B) Would you like to try psychological counselling to help to confront these feelings?
C) Unfortunately, those are common side-effects of the drug you are taking.
D) Maybe we should consider alternate medication for your condition.
E) Why don't you try stopping the diet and continuing with the drug, then?

50. Peter :
- **Here's an interesting job advertisement. It seems they're looking for a person with a PhD in physical sciences to assist in a nanomedicine study.**

George :
- **If the research topic is medicine, why do they need a physicist?**

Peter :
- ----

George :
- **I guess that makes sense. Most doctors don't have that kind of training.**

- A) I would assume that they need someone with experience in handling nanoparticles.
B) They must need help with something outside their realm. What *is* nanomedicine, anyway?
C) I can't guess, but I think nanomedicine has promise for the future.
D) The reason is unclear. Maybe there's a mistake in the advertisement.
E) I don't know. Why don't we look at the website to find out?

51. Martha :
- **It has been stated that schizophrenia is a major public health problem throughout the world.**

Colleague :
- **Yes, I've read somewhere that schizophrenia is more prevalent than Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, or multiple sclerosis.**

Martha :
- ----

Colleague :
- **Well, what makes a person vulnerable to schizophrenia isn't known, but may include genetic predisposition.**

- A) In fact, as a serious mental disorder, it is characterized by loss of contact with reality.
B) However, over longer periods, the prognosis of schizophrenia varies.
C) I strongly believe that it is to do with a person's genes.
D) Clearly, the severity and types of symptoms can vary significantly.
E) It is true that schizophrenia is associated with about 10 per cent risk of suicide.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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

52. (I) Cigarette smoking is most likely to cause oral cancer. (II) When nicotine is delivered to the brain, catecholamines, that is, neurotransmitters that include epinephrine and norepinephrine, are released. (III) These substances act as stimulants, increasing cortical arousal, which can be measured by an electroencephalograph (EEG). (IV) In addition, smoking releases beta-endorphins, and the pleasurable effects of smoking may be due to the release of these opiates produced by the body. (V) Nicotine also increases the metabolic level, which explains the tendency for smokers to be thinner than nonsmokers.

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

53. (I) The sugars lactose, sucrose, and maltose are broken down by the enzymes lactase, sucrase, and maltase, which are located in the lining of the small intestine. (II) Normally, the enzymes break these sugars into simple sugars, such as glucose, which are then absorbed into the blood through the intestinal wall. (III) If the necessary enzyme is lacking, the sugars are digested, and they can't be absorbed. (IV) Thus, they remain in the small intestine, and the resulting high concentration of sugar draws fluid into the small intestine, causing diarrhea. (V) The nutritional deficiencies resulting from malabsorption can cause additional symptoms.

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

54. (I) Identifying bacteria is a critical business for doctors and food safety experts, but involves either culturing the bacteria until there are enough to look at under a microscope or amplifying the bacteria's DNA. (II) Both these processes take hours, sometimes days. (III) The sensor is 25 times smaller than previously tested sensors, and is made of silicon, so it requires the same fabrication technique as computer chips and costs just eight cents. (IV) Now bacteriophages, the viruses that prey on bacteria and are notoriously choosy about which species they attack, are being put to work in an electrical sensor that detects bacteria within minutes. (V) The sensors take up less than a square millimetre each, so to identify unknown bacteria, hundreds could be integrated onto a single microchip with a different bacteriophage in each sensor.

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

55. (I) Drugs cause rashes in several ways. (II) As with severe burns, the skin loss is life threatening. (III) Most drug rashes are allergic reactions to medications. (IV) After taking the first dose of a particular drug, a person may become sensitized to the drug. (V) Later exposure to the drug may trigger an allergic reaction.

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

56. (I) The first step in considering the possibility of a genetic abnormality is obtaining a family history. (II) A doctor or genetic counsellor constructs a family tree by asking about medical problems affecting family members. (III) For an accurate appraisal of genetic risks, information about three generations in the family is usually needed. (IV) The state of health or cause of death of all first-degree and second-degree relatives is noted. (V) One of the most common tests used to diagnose genetic abnormalities in a foetus is ultrasound scanning.

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

57. – 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Viral infections of the respiratory tract are certainly the most common cause of infectious illness in most countries. People in all age groups are susceptible, but for those at the extremes of life these illnesses are particularly hazardous. Viral respiratory infections are more common in children under the age of five years, but in the first year of life, they are more severe. In the elderly, degenerative processes of the heart or lungs make pneumonia a more frequent and serious complication, and the same is true for patients of all ages suffering from chronic cardiac disease or chronic bronchitis. On the whole, the vast majority of viral respiratory infections are mild though often uncomfortable conditions, but sometimes the illness is severe and constitutes a threat to life. Unfortunately, there is no method whereby the spread of infection can be prevented. Adequate ventilation and avoidance of crowds are clearly advisable.

57. It is clear from the passage that, especially in the case of elderly people, ----.

- A) having their rooms well-ventilated will prevent viral respiratory infections
- B) viral respiratory infections can lead to serious consequences
- C) the treatment of pneumonia may involve a very complicated process
- D) chronic cardiac disease can rarely be prevented
- E) all kinds of viral infections must be avoided under all circumstances

58. According to the passage, among the age groups, it is the very young and very old ----.

- A) that are more frequently threatened by pneumonia
- B) that suffer most from chronic bronchitis as well as pneumonia
- C) whose health is far more easily affected by crowds
- D) who always have a mild infection of the respiratory tract
- E) who are more susceptible to viral infections of the respiratory tract

59. It is pointed out in the passage that viral respiratory infections ----.

- A) and pneumonia have no connection whatsoever
- B) can be almost completely prevented throughout the world
- C) are mild illnesses that are most common among elderly people
- D) pose a serious threat, especially to children in their first year
- E) cause no harm at all to the heart and lungs

60. In the passage, attention is particularly drawn to the fact that people with chronic cardiac disease or chronic bronchitis ----.

- A) cannot be treated effectively against viral infections of the respiratory tract
- B) may experience severe complications because of a viral respiratory infection
- C) develop pneumonia far more rarely than those at the extremes of life
- D) should avoid any hazardous contact with other patients
- E) are less vulnerable to viral respiratory infections than any other age group

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

61. – 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

As adolescents begin to assert their individuality, family tensions increase, and battles are fought over clothes and hair styles, late nights and so on. The doctor may find himself consulted; some parents feel that, if their children get into trouble or disagree with them, they must be ill. Others seek a referee or an accomplice in the battle of the generations. Often the younger doctor in a partnership has an advantage in dealing with such problems, being able to bridge the generation gap and communicate well with both parents and teenagers. Both generations need education about the other and particularly about current norms of behaviour. Children may have to be reminded that their parents also have rights, and parents, especially those with unrealistic ambitions for their offspring, or those determined to live their lives again through their children, must be taught to give their children more independence.

61. It is suggested in the passage that the generation gap between parents and their teenage children ----.

- A) can best be bridged through mutual understanding and tolerance
- B) has ruined many families and caused many problems in education
- C) has always been a primary concern among younger doctors
- D) is unnecessarily exaggerated by young doctors
- E) could easily turn into a major problem that cannot be solved

62. One understands from the passage that, in the case of adolescents, ----.

- A) parents rather than doctors know how to get over problems of behaviour
- B) staying out late at night must never be allowed by parents
- C) it is seldom that there arises a conflict with their parents
- D) changes in behaviour do, in fact, indicate a statement of individuality
- E) any disagreement with their parents mostly results from family tensions

63. In the passage, reference is made to some parents ----.

- A) who have not been educated properly and, hence, fail to understand each other
- B) who have unattainable aspirations for their children
- C) whose only aim in life is to provide a good education for their children
- D) that deal with the problems of their children far better than doctors
- E) that are completely indifferent to the development of their children's individuality

64. According to the passage, some parents think that ----.

- A) current norms of behaviour in society can never be tolerated
- B) children must never be allowed to act independently or behave differently
- C) it is not always helpful to consult a doctor about the behaviour of their children
- D) any disagreement with their children is an indication of their abnormality
- E) tensions in the family will always lead to an unending generation battle

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

65. – 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Most of the functions of the brain are still unknown, and the ones we know about are very poorly understood. The brain is assumed to be the organ of higher mental function, of the mind and intellect, but there is surprisingly little evidence for this, and no one has any idea what physical structures or mechanisms perform these functions. The brain is known to control all bodily functions by means of motor and other nerves which carry impulses from the brain outwards to all parts of the body. Sometimes these are under our voluntary control; mostly, they are involuntary, reflexive or automatic. Reflexive actions are the result of impulses passed inwards from the body towards the brain by means of sensory nerves. Information arriving in the brain about various sensations like heat, pain, touch, position, the need for saliva or gastric juice or even the thought or smell of food are acted on in the various "centres" in the brain.

65. It is clear from the passage that every part of the human body ----.

- A) is not sensitive to all the impulses sent by the brain
- B) does not show the same kind of reaction against sensations
- C) is connected to the brain through all kinds of nerves
- D) has a different kind of sensation not immediately acted on by the brain
- E) is controlled and acted on by a specific centre in the brain

66. According to the passage, the question of how the brain functions ----.

- A) arises from problems related to the "centres" in the brain
- B) is essentially related to the question of how reflexive actions take place
- C) has been thoroughly investigated and, consequently, resolved
- D) has only become a major concern in medicine in recent decades
- E) does not yet have a full answer and still needs to be studied

67. As one can see from the passage, one thing is certain about the brain, and that is the fact that ----.

- A) it only functions through motor nerves
- B) all the impulses coming from it are involuntary
- C) some intellectual functions take place in it
- D) every bodily function is controlled by it
- E) its main function consists of reflexive actions

68. It is stressed in the passage that sensory nerves ----.

- A) have nothing to do with the body's reflexive actions
- B) perform a limited number of voluntary functions
- C) are so complicated that very little is known about them
- D) perform most of the functions controlled by the brain
- E) carry impulses from the body to the brain

69. – 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Gingivitis is the inflammation of the gums. Under this condition, the gums become red and swollen and bleed easily. An extremely common condition, gingivitis can develop any time after a person's teeth come in, and it is almost always the result of inadequate brushing and flossing, which allows plaque to remain along the gumline of the teeth. Plaque, which is a soft, sticky film made up primarily of bacteria, accumulates especially in faulty fillings and around the teeth next to poorly cleaned partial dentures, bridges, and orthodontic appliances. When plaque stays on the teeth for more than 72 hours, it hardens into tartar, which can't be completely removed by brushing and flossing. Although plaque is the main cause of gingivitis, other factors can make the inflammation worse, especially pregnancy, puberty, and birth control drugs.

69. It is pointed out in the passage that gingivitis ----.

- A) in women usually develops only when birth control drugs are taken
- B) is rare, even when the teeth are not brushed properly
- C) can increase in severity due to various factors
- D) is generally seen in grown-ups rather than children and young people
- E) can be treated most effectively through efficient flossing

70. As explained in the passage, tartar ----.

- A) is a major factor that causes bleeding along the gumline of the teeth
- B) forms around the teeth if plaque is not removed within three days
- C) generally results from faulty fillings and unflossed partial dentures
- D) is best removed from the teeth through frequent flossing
- E) can be effectively prevented by the use of suitable orthodontic appliances

71. It is stressed in the passage that, even as early as childhood, ----.

- A) a great majority of people understand the bad effects of plaque
- B) people should be taught how to brush their teeth
- C) many people become aware of the importance of flossing
- D) some people know how to get rid of tartar
- E) people may suffer from gingivitis

72. As one understands from the passage, it is usually due to poor brushing and flossing that ----.

- A) orthodontic appliances can be dangerous
- B) the gumline of the teeth has plaque, which causes gingivitis
- C) birth control drugs can be harmful to the teeth
- D) the gums get rapidly swollen
- E) dentures and bridges are soon deformed

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

73. – 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Narrowly defined, fitness refers to the characteristics that enable the body to perform physical activity. These characteristics include flexibility of the joints, strength and endurance of the muscles, including the heart muscle, and a healthy body composition. A broader definition of fitness is the ability to meet routine physical demands with enough energy reserve to rise to a sudden challenge. This definition shows how fitness relates to everyday life. Ordinary tasks such as carrying heavy suitcases, opening a stuck window, or climbing four flights of stairs, which might strain an unfit person, are easy for a fit person. Still another definition is the body's ability to withstand stress, meaning both physical and psychological stress. These definitions do not contradict each other; all three describe the same wonderful condition of the body.

73. According to the passage, fitness, among other things, enables ----.

- A) an unfit person to perform various tasks in everyday life
- B) the heart to perform its task regularly
- C) people to understand their body composition fully
- D) the body to overcome psychological stress
- E) a person to conserve his or her energy efficiently

74. Each definition of fitness given in the passage ----.

- A) is not complete and has already aroused much controversy among specialists
- B) refers to various things and is therefore widely different from the others
- C) is perfectly compatible with the others and draws attention to the same thing
- D) offers guidelines about the development of a healthy body composition
- E) underlines the ways whereby the muscles can best be made stronger

75. It is implied in the passage that, if one is not fit, one ----.

- A) can still find it easy to climb the stairs or open a stuck window
- B) should still try to do all kinds of tasks that cause physical and psychological stress
- C) must do his or her best to increase the energy reserve of the body
- D) should only carry out ordinary tasks in everyday life
- E) may find it hard to do the routine tasks of everyday life

76. According to the passage, a strong heart muscle ----.

- A) is indispensable to get rid of physical stress
- B) can only be developed through hard physical activities
- C) is one of the indications of being fit
- D) need not be related to physical fitness
- E) is the only indication of a healthy body composition

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

77. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The immediate cause of obesity is the prolonged consumption of a diet containing more calories than are needed to provide for the body's tissue repair, vital functions and physical activities. In modern society, food has become very plentiful and attractive, and the physical effort demanded by many occupations has diminished. Most people in civilized communities eat more than they require, and it is surprising that obesity is not more common than it is. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that there exists some unknown mechanism by which the body is enabled to get rid of the surplus calories which would otherwise be stored as fat. If there were not such a mechanism, obesity would be much more common.

77. According to the passage, it is not clear yet by what means ----.

- A) fat is stored in the body and causes the development of obesity
- B) obesity can be prevented most effectively or treated properly
- C) the vital functions of the body can be maintained most efficiently
- D) the consumption of calorie-rich foods can be increased in civilized communities
- E) the body is able to eliminate its extra calories

78. One understands from the passage that calories ----.

- A) must be sufficient for the body to meet its physical demands
- B) are mainly derived from foods which are rich in fat
- C) are for the body to carry out its tasks and activities
- D) must be reduced so as to enable the body to repair tissues
- E) taken through the consumption of various foods must always be limited

79. It is pointed out in the passage that, in most professions, ----.

- A) foods with a lot of fat should never be consumed
- B) the amount of calories needed has increased dramatically
- C) people pay a lot of attention to the kind of food they consume
- D) obesity has never been a serious concern
- E) the amount of the physical effort previously required has declined

80. It is stressed in the passage that, if a diet contains too many calories, ----.

- A) the body becomes far more active and healthy
- B) in the long run, it will most likely lead to obesity
- C) it usually has a good effect on the body's vital functions
- D) its consumption should be stopped immediately
- E) people in most civilized communities know how to avoid obesity

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

12 EKİM 2008

İNGİLİZCE

FEN BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

A KİTAPÇIĞI

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

ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

12 EKİM 2008

İNGİLİZCE

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

A KİTAPÇIĞI

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

ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

12 EKİM 2008

İNGİLİZCE

SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

A KİTAPÇIĞI

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