

ÜDS SAĞLIK 2001 Mart

1. – 21. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Fat can be ---- for energy only by aerobic metabolism.

- A) brought up
C) put down
E) turned on
- B) cut out
D) broken down

2. We will ---- this treatment for a further week by which time recovery should be complete.

- A) take down
C) run out
E) keep to
- B) bring in
D) put through

3. The main focus of the research to be ---- by a multidisciplinary team will be the study of the genes and proteins of organisms in the context of their informational pathways or networks.

- A) looked after
C) made out
E) brought about
- B) carried out
D) settled down

4. During the worldwide malaria epidemic of 1992, it was observed that the disease had developed a ---- to certain drugs that had once been effective.

- A) resistance
C) denial
E) condition
- B) reserve
D) separation

5. The body ---- most of the carbohydrates we eat either into glucose or into glycogen.

- A) removes
C) converts
E) unites
- B) deduct
D) destroys

6. Moderate amounts of sugar are usually not harmful but, taken in excess, sugar can be ---- to health.

- A) significant
C) dependent
E) detrimental
- B) nutritious
D) preventive

7. The doctors are ---- pleased with the progress he is making, and he can leave hospital tomorrow.

- A) comfortably
C) successfully
E) nearly
- B) apparently
D) carefully

8. Some observers estimate that all the African wildlife will be ---- danger of extinction within forty years if numbers diminish ---- this rate.

- A) in / at
C) within / from
E) at / through
- B) by / in
D) under / for

9. All cells, whether they come from animals, plants or bacteria, contain ---- elements in very nearly ---- proportions.

- A) more / all
B) some / more
C) any / the most
D) the same / the same
E) the other / some

10. Recommendations to reduce cardiovascular disease risk include ---- screening ---- intervention.

- A) neither / but
C) such / as
E) both / and
- B) as / as
D) some / just as

11. At room temperature, unsaturated fats, such as those found in oil, are usually liquid, ---- saturated fats, such as those found in butter, are solid.

- A) whereas
C) moreover
E) so far as
- B) indeed
D) whether

12. Japan, which is the world's second largest market for mobile phones, plans to limit their use ---- growing concern about the impact of electromagnetic radiation on the brain.

- A) in case of
C) in spite of
E) in terms of
- B) as a result of
D) by means of

13. ---- two-thirds of the energy the average person spends in a day supports the body's metabolic activities.

- A) Already
C) At least
E) So
- B) As
D) Such as

14. In his book Beyond Laughter, the psychiatrist Martin Grotjahn claims that ---- an infant begins to smile and laugh, ---- intelligent he is likely to prove.

- A) the earlier / the more
- B) the earliest / the most
- C) earlier / more
- D) as early / as much
- E) as early as / the more

15. If there ---- any delay in getting him to hospital the outcome ---- fatal.

- A) had been / could have proved
- B) is / would have proved
- C) were / will have proved
- D) has been / is proving
- E) will be / would prove

16. The use of sweeteners in food manufacturing ---- steadily over the past two decades and ---- no signs of abating.

- A) would rise / will show
- B) had risen / would show
- C) has risen / shows
- D) would have risen / had shown
- E) rose / will show

17. As long as he ---- reasonable care of himself he has every chance of ---- a complete recovery.

- A) will take / being made
- B) took / having made
- C) has taken / having been made
- D) takes / making
- E) was taking / having to make

18. A new book ---- which ---- to give the interested layman an overall picture of modern medicine.

- A) is being published / will have been designed
- B) has been published / is designed
- C) had been published / had designed
- D) would have been published / was designed
- E) will have been published / is being designed

19. Compared with their body size, mammals and birds have much larger brains than ----.

- A) are other vertebrates
- B) that other vertebrates have
- C) other vertebrates do
- D) other vertebrates are
- E) another vertebrate would

20. Miners who inhale large quantities ---- manganese dust ---- prolonged periods, may show symptoms of a brain disease.

- A) out of / in
- B) from / during
- C) by / after
- D) of / over
- E) through / under

21. Malaria is caused ---- a single-celled parasite that invades the red blood cells ---- its host.

- A) through / from
- B) from / in
- C) of / to
- D) out of / around
- E) by / of

22.-31. sorularda, cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

22. If the problem is caught in time, ----.

- A) one must sincerely hope that the war on hunger will be won
- B) several types of treatment had proved effective
- C) these patients were three times less likely to have heart attacks
- D) dysentery has further depleted the store of nutrients in the body
- E) the life of a starving child may be saved by careful nutrition therapy

23. Though it is important to clear the whole area of a cancer, ---- .

- A) as much healthy tissue as possible must be left behind
- B) more cancerous cells could have been removed
- C) the brain tumor was the major exception
- D) with the laser a breakthrough in treatment seems likely
- E) statistically, the chances of recovery seem to be the same

24. Even if broccoli doesn't protect one from colon cancer, ----.

- A) some authorities continued to argue that it did
- B) one can't enjoy it more than twice a week
- C) several other vegetables were found to be equally rich in vitamins
- D) it certainly has other beneficial functions
- E) it might also increase the risk of heart trouble

25. ---- that active people need more protein than do sedentary people.

- A) They ignored the essential aim of the project
- B) The evidence we have gathered through our research suggests
- C) Long-distance runners are exceptional
- D) The reference is to athletes in training
- E) Activities of all kinds are encouraged

26. As he is very advanced in age, ----.

- A) the others scarcely seemed worried by it
- B) I wished I could have sent for his daughter
- C) they will operate on him only in the last resort
- D) no one will be prepared for such an event
- E) any other patient would have complained bitterly

27. Some people may be obese ----.

- A) that the real cause is under activity
- B) although they eat far too much
- C) because they spend too little energy
- D) if this would jeopardise health
- E) as often as they go on a new diet

28. The results of these experiments suggest ----.

- A) that such a serious heart condition has responded to treatment
- B) that genetics does not play an important role in determining a person's susceptibility to cancer
- C) whether the body can adapt itself to such a drastic change
- D) if all such fat gains were followed by corresponding losses
- E) where the adverse reactions are certainly quite minor

29. In this chart, each group has been color-coded ----.

- A) though these aren't the major sources for the data
- B) that are listed at the head of each page
- C) as if there will have been several different categories
- D) which makes it easier to find individual items
- E) which would have helped to conserve space

30. His temperature has returned to normal ----.

- A) until he goes off to another football match
- B) if he stays quietly at home for a day or two
- C) that he will take two more aspirins in the evening
- D) why we all worried so much about him
- E) so there is no need to call a doctor

31. Some studies report greater weight losses ----.

- A) as if motivation can be taken into account
- B) which had already been confirmed
- C) when people eat or drink artificially sweetened products
- D) because the last meal of the day would be a light one
- E) though there is a "sugar-free" label on the packet

32. – 36. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin anlamına en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

32. Sağlık Bakanlığınca üretim ruhsatı verilmedikçe hiçbir yeni ilaç, reçeteye veya reçetesiz satılamaz.

- A) Unless there is a prescription for them, new drugs cannot be sold though they have received a production license from the Ministry of Health.
- B) Until the Ministry of Health grants a production license these new drugs cannot be sold even with a proscription.
- C) No new drug can be sold, with or without a prescription, unless it has been granted a production license by the Ministry of Health.
- D) No new drugs can go into production or be prescribed unless they receive a license from the Ministry of Health.
- E) With or without a prescription, new drugs cannot be sold until a production license has been approved by the Ministry of Health.

33. Omurga kesinlikle tek bir kemik olmayıp omur olarak bilinen küçük kemiklerden oluşur.

- A) The backbone is definitely not a single bone, but is made up of small bones known as vertebrae.
- B) The backbone is not a single bone at all, but a series of small bones and vertebrae.
- C) Though the backbone seems like a single bone it is not so; it is made up of a series of small bones called vertebrae.
- D) Actually the backbone is not a single bone but a series of small bones known collectively as vertebrae.
- E) The small bones that make up the complex backbone are collectively known as vertebrae.

34. Geçmişte kan zehirlenmesinin tedavisi hemen hemen olanaksızdı; ancak bugün, tedavi oranı yüzde doksanın üzerindedir.

- A) In the past, septicemia could not be effectively treated, but the rate of cure now has reached over ninety per cent.
- B) Formerly, septicemia was quite incurable, but nowadays almost ninety per cent of all cases are cured.
- C) Septicemia was, in the past, always regarded as fatal, but now the rate of cure is over ninety per cent.
- D) In the past, septicemia used to be almost incurable, but today the rate of cure is over ninety per cent.
- E) It was virtually impossible in the past to treat septicemia, but nowadays over ninety per cent of cases are curable.

35. Mikroplar vücuda girdiğinde, vücudun tüm savunma mekanizmaları harekete geçirilir ve hızlandırılır.

- A) As soon as germs enter the body, a defense system is built up at great speed.
- B) When germs enter the body, all the body's defense mechanisms are mobilized and speeded up.
- C) The defense system of the body quickly goes into action whenever germs enter the body.
- D) The defense mechanism of the body is activated and speeded up to deal with entering germs.
- E) The body has a defense system which goes into action rapidly when germs enter.

36. Araştırmalar düzenli süt tüketiminin kemik sağlığını korumaya ve osteoporozu önlemeye yardım ettiğini göstermektedir.

- A) Studies have indicated that the drinking of milk habitually helps to strengthen bones and overcome osteoporosis.
- B) Studies have suggested that the consumption of milk at regular intervals helps to maintain healthy bones and cure osteoporosis.
- C) Studies have shown that, by consuming milk regularly, one can ensure bone health and avoid osteoporosis.
- D) Studies have proved that if the consumption of milk is habitual, it helps to protect bone health and prevent osteoporosis.
- E) Studies have shown that the regular consumption of milk helps to maintain bone health and prevent osteoporosis.

37. -41. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlelerin anlamına en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

37. Rabies is a very frightening disease because once symptoms develop, it is absolutely fatal.

- A) Kuduz çok korku verici bir hastalıktır, çünkü bir kez belirtileri ortaya çıkınca kesinlikle öldürücüdür.
- B) Kuduz, ancak belirtileri kesinlik kazandıktan sonra öldürücü olan bir hastalıktır.
- C) Kuduz, korku verici bir hastalıktır, çünkü belirtileri ortaya çıkar çıkmaz öldürücüdür.
- D) Belirtileri görüldükten sonra öldürücü bir hal alan kuduz, korku verici bir hastalıktır.
- E) Korku verici bir hastalık olan kuduz, belirtileri görülür görülmez hastayı öldürür.

38. In most countries, there has been a very great increase in recent years in the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases.

- A) Cinsel yolla geçen hastalık sayısının son yıllarda büyük bir artış göstermesi, bütün ülkelerde gözlenen bir olgudur.
- B) Son yıllarda, pek çok ülkede cinsel yolla geçen hastalık vakalarında çok büyük bir artış olmuştur.
- C) Son yıllarda, cinsel yolla geçen hastalıklarda görülen büyük artış nedeniyle pek çok ülkede çeşitli önlemler alınmıştır.
- D) Pek çok ülkede, son yıllarda gözlenen en büyük artış cinsel yolla geçen hastalıklarda olmuştur.
- E) Pek çok ülkede, cinsel hastalıkların bulaşma hızında son yıllarda büyük bir artış vardır.

39. There are several types of malaria which vary in frequency from one part of the world to another.

- A) Dünyada, bir bölgeden diğerine farklılık gösteren pek çok sıtma türü vardır.
- B) Dünyanın her bölgesinde, farklı şekillerde ortaya çıkan değişik sıtma türleri bulunmaktadır.
- C) Dünyanın çeşitli bölgelerinde birbirinden farklılık gösteren sıtma türlerine rastlanmaktadır.
- D) Sıklık bakımından dünyanın bir bölgesinden ötekine farklılık gösteren değişik sıtma türleri bulunmaktadır.
- E) Sıtmanın değişik türleri dünyanın her bölgesinde farklı bir sıklıkla ortaya çıkmaktadır.

40. Cramps may follow a severe loss of body fluid and minerals as, for example, with severe diarrhea, vomiting or sweating.

- A) Kramplar, örneğin, şiddetli ishal, kusma veya terlemenin neden olduğu sıvı ve mineral kayıplarını izleyebilir.
B) Şiddetli ishal, kusma ve terleme örneklerinde olduğu gibi aşırı vücut sıvısı ve mineral kaybı kramplara yol açabilir.
C) Örneğin şiddetli ishal, kusma ve terleme sonucu görülen vücut sıvısının ve minerallerin kaybı, krampların sıklaşmasına yol açabilir.
D) Kramplar, şiddetli ishal, kusma ve terlemelerden dolayı vücudun sıvı ve mineral kaybetmesi sonucu ortaya çıkabilir
E) Örneğin, şiddetli ishal, kusma veya terlemede olduğu gibi, vücut sıvısının ve minerallerin aşırı kaybını kramplar izleyebilir.

41. In cases of drowning it is not right to tip the patient up to drain the water out of his lungs.

- A) Boğulma vakalarında, hastanın akciğerlerindeki suyu almak için hastayı yan yatırmak uygun değildir.
B) Boğulma vakalarında, akciğerlerinden suyu boşaltmak için hastayı baş aşağı tutmak doğru değildir.
C) Boğulma esnasında hastanın ciğerlerindeki suyu boşaltmak için onu baş aşağı çevirerek silkelemek yararlı değildir.
D) Boğulma durumunda, akciğerleri dolduran suyu boşaltmak amacıyla hastayı hareket ettirmek doğru değildir.
E) Boğulmalarda, hastanın akciğerlerinden suyu atmak için onu sürekli sallamak kesinlikle yanlıştır.

42. – 46. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

42. Father:
- Well, what did the doctor say about Sally?

Mother:

- He was pleased. He says she's making a good recovery.

Father:

- ----

Mother:

- Yes, but mornings only and gradually we reduce the amount.

A) Well, that's good news. But she doesn't look too good to me.

B) Can she go back to school then?

C) But she's lost weight. You'd better start feeding her up!

D) And the medicine? Does she continue to take that?

E) Did they give her another blood test?

43. Mary:

- I've been visiting my father who is still in hospital after six weeks.

Jack:

- ----

Mary:

- No. I suppose not. But he feels a fair amount of discomfort.

Jack:

- Yes. I suppose that is inevitable.

A) And you're not looking too good yourself.

B) I had no idea. Has he undergone surgery?

C) How is he doing now? Is he still in much pain?

D) If I call in next week, will that be alright?

E) That's a long time. When is he expected to leave?

44. Ann:

- I don't know why, but these days, I always feel exhausted.

Jane:

- I do wish you'd go and see your doctor.

Ann:

- I don't think it is necessary. Except for this tiredness, I'm fine.

Jane:

- ----

A) I certainly hope you are. But you may have a thyroid disorder.

B) Of course, you are. You look very healthy.

C) Have you checked your blood pressure recently?

D) I prefer to have a medical checkup once a year.

E) Well, you should know. Perhaps you're just tired.

45. Emily:

- **Whatever are you doing?**

Tony:

- ----

Emily:

- **Well that won't help! Bend the foot up at the ankle and straighten the leg.**

- A) Just doing my daily exercises.
B) I'm changing the plaster on my foot.
C) I'm trying to get rid of a terribly bad cramp in my calf.
D) Warming up. I'm getting ready for the 100-yard sprint.
E) I'm trying out my new sports shoes.

46. Jennifer:

- **You've lost a lot of weight How have you done it?**

Amanda:

- **Well, I've done it gradually, over a period of six months or so.**

Jennifer:

- ----

Amanda:

- **No, nothing drastic like that; but I do try to eat only a moderate amount of everything.**

- A) I can't keep to what they call "a healthy diet"; it's so dull and tasteless!
B) Well, tell me your secret.
C) Well, you certainly look a lot healthier and happier too!
D) I enjoy my food far too much to go on a diet!
E) I suppose you've cut out fat and sugar altogether?

47. – 51. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

47. (I) Caffeine occurs in several plants including the familiar coffee bean, the tea leaf and the cocoa bean. (II) Most human societies use caffeine regularly, most often in beverages, for its stimulant effect and flavor. (III) Caffeine contents of beverages vary depending on the plants they are made from, the grind or cut size and the method and the duration of brewing. (IV) In developed countries drug industries use caffeine in many kinds of drugs. (V) In general a cup of coffee contains the most caffeine, a cup of tea less than half much, and cocoa less still.

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

48. (I) Some athletes believe that by taking vitamin or mineral supplements directly before a competition they will enhance their performance. (II) In general, active people who eat well balanced meals need no vitamins in supplement form. (III) These beliefs are contrary to scientific reality. (IV) Most vitamins and minerals function as small parts of larger working units. (V) After entering the blood, they have to be combined with their appropriate other parts, and this takes time.

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

49. (I) The philosophical and scientific approach of the British cancer establishment is frighteningly narrow. (II) Its interest in researching environmental or chemical causes of cancer appears negligible. (III) There are over 600 cancer charities in the U.K. and they make up a million pound industry. (IV) The great weight of its research is concerned with the unraveling of the human genome in the hope that this will provide the solution to all human illnesses, cancer included. (V) They seem to forget the fact that no more than five percent of cancers are considered to be hereditary.

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

50. (I) Imagine your brain as a house filled with lights. (II) There is evidence to suggest that high-fat diets also include the risk of Alzheimer's disease. (III) Now imagine someone turning off the lights one by one. (IV) It turns off the lights so that the flow of ideas, emotions, and memories from one room to the next slows and eventually ceases. (V) After entering the blood they have to be combined with their appropriate other parts, and this takes time

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

51. (I) Bacteria are important pathogens in man. (II) A wide variety of them normally inhabit various parts of the human body, including the throat and the intestine. (III) Most of these residents are harmless bacteria and often prevent harmful microorganisms from flourishing. (IV) Pathogens can enter the body in food or air or through damaged skin. (V) Some, however, are opportunist pathogens and can cause disease when, for instance, one's immune system is compromised.

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

52. – 56. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

52. Broken bones in themselves are not the most serious consequences of injuries causing fractures. ---- . The First Aid treatment of immobilizing the part, before transporting the casualty, is designed to avoid this.

- A) Sometimes nearby tissues or organs can be damaged by the broken ends of the bones, and this is far more serious.
- B) A "simple" or "closed" fracture is where only the bone is broken without damage to surrounding tissues
- C) Then area are compound fractures, and the danger here is that the bone may become infected
- D) A "greenstick" fracture is quite common in children
- E) A bone infection does not yield easily to treatment with antibiotics

53. The real benefit of using sugar alcohols is that they do not contribute to dental crisis. ----. They are, therefore, valuable in chewing gums, breath mints and other products that people keep in their mouths for a while.

- A) Provided that they are not given to children, they will cause no harm
- B) Bacteria in the mouth cannot metabolize sugar alcohols as rapidly as sugar
- C) As well as sugar alcohols there are artificial sweeteners and, of course, sugar itself
- D) They are used as an alternative to sugar by people with diabetes
- E) Their side effects make them less attractive than the artificial sweeteners.

54. Except for people with Phenyl Keton Una, aspartame is safe. Some individuals may exhibit vague, but not dangerous symptoms due to unusual sensitivity to aspartame. ----. Indeed, like saccharine, aspartame has been approved for use in more than 100 countries.

- A) Methyl alcohol, a potentially toxic compound, is momentarily produced
- B) Some people are still worried about the products aspartame yields in the body
- C) Nevertheless, it is generally regarded as safe
- D) Long-term studies using animals have directly tested this product
- E) Clearly more tests are called for

55. The vitamins are powerful substances as their absence proves. Vitamin A deficiency can cause blindness, and lack of Vitamin D can retard bone growth. ---- . In particular one should not put too much trust in vitamin supplements as they do not offer the many benefits that come from vitamin rich foods.

- A) A well-balanced diet is far more important
- B) A diet that includes plenty of vegetables, fruits and grain products is low in fat and rich in vitamins
- C) The role of vitamins in supporting a strong immune system should not be underestimated
- D) Vitamins are organic and so they can easily be destroyed
- E) Even so, vitamins should not be regarded as a cure for all kinds of health problems

56. Industrial work lasts for a good many hours everyday, and inevitably causes a certain amount of fatigue, but a good night's rest can lead to complete recovery and enable the worker to be quite fit to start on his work next day. ----. This state is liable to be cumulative over successive days and weeks, and tends to impair his health and lower his efficiency of production.

- A) If not, he is probably suffering from the beginnings of over-fatigue
- B) Boredom is another related condition
- C) Thus, the weekend rest is not a luxury, it is a necessity
- D) In the long run, excessive working hours lead to a fall of output
- E) The fatigue produced naturally varies very greatly with the nature of the work performed

57. –59. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Aspirin used to be regarded as a safe cure for numerous ills, and was widely used both in its soluble and insoluble form. Now, however, it is not so well thought of. It is useful for the relief of headache or other pains and it will reduce a fever for 2 or 3 hours and so make a patient feel more comfortable, but except in very rare cases it will cure nothing. Moreover, there have been some very serious cases of poisoning as a result of taking aspirin. This is why children's aspirins are not recommended, for they are often nicely flavoured, so the children are tempted to eat them like sweets. For small children, suitably small quantities of ordinary adult soluble aspirin should be used after having checked the dose with the doctor.

57. We learn from the passage that aspirin is a medicine which ----.

- A) can safely be given, in quite large amounts, to all patients including children
- B) is indispensable in the treatment of many serious illnesses
- C) is used not to provide a cure but to give relief
- D) should only be given in very special cases
- E) is particularly disliked by small children

58. It is argued in the passage that children's aspirins ----.

- A) are the safest for children
- B) have proved dangerous
- C) are usually of the insoluble type
- D) are specially designed to relieve headaches
- E) have a long-lasting effect upon the patient's condition

59. The author suggests that children ----.

- A) can be given adult aspirin upon the advice of a doctor
- B) prefer soluble aspirin to flavoured aspirin
- C) frequently suffer from bad headaches
- D) should not be given any medicines including aspirin except in an emergency
- E) recover from a fever more easily than adults do

60. –62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Some underweight people enjoy an active, healthy life, but others are underweight because of smoking habits or poor health. An underweight person, especially an older adult, may be unable to preserve lean tissue during the fight against a wasting disease such as cancer or a digestive disorder, especially when accompanied by malnutrition. Without adequate nutrient and energy reserves, an underweight person will have a particularly tough battle against such medical stresses. In fact, many people with cancer die, not from the cancer itself, but from malnutrition. Underweight women may become infertile. Exactly how infertility develops is unclear, but contributing factors include not only body weight, but also restricted energy and fat intake and depleted body fat stores.

60. The writer points out that infertility in women ----.

- A) may be due to underweight
- B) can always be effectively treated with a balanced diet
- C) follows a distinct pattern as it develops
- D) can lead to a variety of wasting diseases
- E) undermines the body's energy reserves

61. The point is made in the passage that an underweight person ----.

- A) is most probably suffering from cancer
- B) is not necessarily unhealthy
- C) is likely to be a heavy smoker
- D) obviously has poor eating habits
- E) easily develops some form of digestive disorder

62. We learn from the passage that underweight coupled with malnutrition ----.

- A) is rarely found among old people
- B) has a fatal effect among heavy smokers
- C) means that the body finds it difficult to resist a wasting disease
- D) is best treated with a generous intake of fat
- E) has no damaging effect on the body's energy reserves

63.–65. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

For many years whooping cough has been regarded merely as a bother to the patient and a nuisance to others; as, in fact, a trivial disease. Unfortunately, this is not so: because statistics show that it has caused more deaths than polio, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and measles put together. Whooping cough begins in a child as an ordinary cold with cough and slight fever, and this stage lasts for a week or ten days. Then begins a series of coughs following in rapid succession, during which time, the patient is unable to breathe. The "whoop" is caused by the noisy in drawing of breath when the fit stops. The face may become blue and congested. Bronchitis is usually present, and bronchopneumonia may result as a complication, so inoculation of all children before the disease has a chance to strike them is most important.

63. The writer points out that formerly whooping cough ----.

- A) was taken more seriously than scarlet fever
- B) was far more wide-spread than any of the other infectious diseases
- C) could be treated but not prevented
- D) rarely lasted for more than ten days
- E) was considered to be an unimportant children's disease

64. We understand from the passage that the main immediate problem caused by whooping cough in a patient is ----.

- A) the lasting damage it causes in the lungs
- B) a dangerously high temperature
- C) the inevitable development of bronchopneumonia
- D) its adverse effect on breathing
- E) that it results in physical weakness which exposes the patient to other diseases

65. The important point made by the writer in this passage is that ----.

- A) the cause of whooping cough has only recently been fully understood
- B) inoculation is vital for the prevention of whooping cough
- C) such diseases as polio and measles always used to cause more deaths than whooping cough
- D) bronchitis can also be controlled through inoculation
- E) basically healthy children rarely catch infectious diseases

66.–68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Thalidomide was unique. In every animal test used in the late 1950s, it had a clean bill of health. It was chemically related to other drugs which had been in use for a long time. Over-dosage with thalidomide was unlikely to prove fatal. It was marketed in Europe and in Britain as a "safe sedative". The tragic results that followed its use by women in the early weeks of pregnancy are how well known. Babies were born with severe deformities of limbs, internal organs or both. That effect could not have been foretold from any animal tests in use at that time. Since that date new drugs have been subjected to strict testing in various animal species to check the effect on foetal development, along with the older tests for toxicity which had always been undertaken by well-known drug companies.

66. We understand from the passage that when thalidomide was first developed in the late 1950s it looked safe ----.

- A) so there was no need for extensive animal testing
- B) even though the testing results were controversial
- C) so long as it was used in reasonable quantities
- D) except in the case of pregnant women
- E) because chemically it was very similar to drugs already long in use

67. We understand from the passage that the tragic thalidomide experience ----.

- A) has forced drug companies to make drug testing even more rigorous
- B) has turned people against drug testing on animals
- C) was solely confined to Britain
- D) actually affected very few people indeed
- E) put many well-known drug companies out of business

68. The passage in effect is saying that the testing of thalidomide on animals ----.

- A) showed that it could cause physical defects
- B) was carried out by incompetent people
- C) produced controversial results
- D) included its effect on foetal development
- E) misled people into believing it was a perfectly safe drug

69.–71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Combined active and passive prophylactic immunisation is designed to obtain both the immediate but temporary benefit of protection: afforded by serum and the more remote but lasting benefit afforded by vaccine injection. It has been used chiefly in diphtheria. If, for example, this disease breaks out in a school, a small dose of serum, such as 500 antitoxic units, may be injected at once into all the children, and a first dose of diphtheria prophylactic vaccine given simultaneously. A second dose of vaccine is administered four weeks later. The serum confers passive protection during the time that active immunity is developing. Since the main effect of the serum passes off in 3-4 weeks and active immunity is not established for 5-6 weeks, there may be a short intermediate period of relative susceptibility, but it has been found in practice that, provided the children are protected from infection by temporary segregation of carriers, there is very little risk of diphtheria breaking out again. An outbreak can thus be brought to an abrupt end.

69. We understand from the passage that the protection afforded by serum injection ----.

- A) should only be considered in exceptional conditions
- B) is immediately effective but short-termed
- C) is unreliable and can have an adverse effect on the patient
- D) lasts long and is entirely safe
- E) has generally proved unsuccessful except during diphtheria epidemics

70. The passage gives a detailed account of ----.

- A) how to determine who the carriers are in an outbreak of diphtheria
- B) the special advantages of active prophylactic immunisation
- C) an immunisation programme specially designed to deal with an outbreak of diphtheria in a school
- D) the various symptoms of diphtheria and the treatment called for at different stages of the disease
- E) the stages through which diphtheria develops into an epidemic

71. The author suggests that, in an outbreak of diphtheria in a school it is wise to keep carriers away from the other children ----.

- A) since this will make the treatment more effective
- B) even if there are very few of them
- C) even if this means closing the school
- D) otherwise they will all become reinfected
- E) especially in the period just before active immunity commences

72.–74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Worms are intestinal parasites, but the only common types found in Britain are threadworms, the tiny thread-like worms which cause irritability and itching in the skin of children, less often in adults. Then there are round-worms, ' somewhat resembling the ordinary -garden earthworm, which seldom lead to symptoms. Finally the third group is the tapeworms which may reach a , length of 3 or even 6 m. Many parasitic worms lead a double life, they spend part of their life in the human intestine and the other part in the muscles of another animal. The tapeworm, for example, while in the human intestine, lays eggs which pass out of the body in the excreta, and are then swallowed by various animals, especially in those parts of the world where human excreta are used as manure in the fields.

72. This passage is largely concerned with ----.

- A) how people in Britain get infected with parasitic worms
- B) the measures that should be taken to get rid of parasitic worms in British children
- C) the harmful effects parasitic worms have on people in Britain
- D) the life cycle of several parasitic worms commonly found in Britain
- E) the three common kinds of parasitic worms found in Britain, and their characteristics

73. We learn from the passage that the eggs of the tapeworm ----.

- A) are laid in the muscles of various animals
- B) are the cause of itching in children
- C) lead a double life in the human intestine
- D) leave the human body by way of the excreta
- E) quickly develop into 6 m worms

74. The author explains that of the three main kinds of parasitic worms in Britain, the roundworm ----.

- A) is often found in gardens
- B) usually goes undetected in the body
- C) grows in human excreta when it is used as manure
- D) is more commonly found in adults than in children
- E) is the one that most often causes irritability in the body

75.-77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Typhus used to be known as "jail fever" because it was frequent in prisons; but overcrowding, poverty, and bad hygienic surroundings anywhere are suitable conditions for epidemics of typhus. Improved conditions in industrialised countries have made it unusual, since typhus is carried from one person to another by infected body lice. Typhus comes on suddenly with a rise in temperature to about 39 °C, but within four days it may be as high as 42 °C. There may, or may not, be a rash at this time, and in the second week, when the temperature is at its highest, there is delirium, physical weakness, and a weak pulse.

75. According to the passage, typhus is commonly found ----.

- A) in overcrowded, dirty places
- B) in contemporary industrialised countries
- C) among school children
- D) in the neighbourhoods close to prisons
- E) in areas where the population is on the increase

76. The author points out that once typhus has started, ----.

- A) it is very difficult to avoid an epidemic
- B) the body is immediately covered in a rash
- C) the non-hygienic conditions of prisons receive the blame
- D) it develops very fast
- E) the working conditions in factories have to be improved immediately

77. As is pointed out in the passage, when the fever reaches a peak, ----.

- A) the weight of the patient has to be carefully watched
- B) one of the effects is that the patient's pulse becomes very slow.
- C) the patient will usually be confused and his speech disordered
- D) the danger of the illness being passed on decreases
- E) the rash on the patient's body usually begins to disappear.

78.–80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Basic sanitary facilities are absent in many parts of the tropics, particularly in rural areas, and this state of affairs is responsible for the prevalence of preventable diseases such as hookworm infection, dysentery and cholera. The solution lies in the provision of toilet facilities which are suitable for the local conditions, and the villagers must be educated to use them and to appreciate their value to the community. In view of the need to improve the fertility of the soil, local authorities are becoming increasingly interested in simple methods of composting village waste, in this way invigorating the soil with valuable humus without the risks of infection involved in the old practices of direct application.

78. We understand from the passage that such diseases as dysentery and cholera are common in many parts of the tropics ----.

- A) though the villagers have been taught how to deal with epidemics
- B) as these are examples of diseases that cannot be prevented
- C) even though excellent sanitary facilities have been supplied
- D) but more in the towns than in rural areas
- E) because of the lack of basic sanitary conditions

79. The author emphasises the fact that the provision of adequate toilet facilities will not prevent cholera, ----.

- A) unless the villagers can be made to understand how valuable they are to the community
- B) unless the general health of the community improves
- C) while the children, in particular, remain undernourished
- D) as the real problem is inadequate supplies of safe water
- E) as this is not one of the diseases that can be prevented

80. As it is pointed out in the passage, if village waste could be composted before being added to the soil ----.

- A) the risks of infection would be halved
- B) this would improve the composition of the soil but would provide a health hazard
- C) the risk of infecting water supplies would hardly be lessened
- D) this would increase the soil's fertility in a safe manner
- E) this would be beneficial, but the process is a long and complicated one

**TEST BİTTİ.
CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.**

CEVAP ANAHTARI

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