

ÜDS SAĞLIK – Aralık 2004

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

1. Medical science is advancing at such a pace that it is virtually impossible to ---- all the latest developments even within one's own specialist field.

- A) take up
C) carry out
E) look down on
- B) keep up with
D) pull out of

2. Osteoclasts are cells that ---- bone in the normal course of bone replenishment.

- A) show off
C) break down
E) cut off
- B) pull through
D) put out

3. Patients seeking to ---- scars have several options, depending on the depth of the scar.

- A) get rid of
C) take back
E) fold over
- B) sort out
D) get along with

4. The relationship between smoking and lung cancer has been heatedly discussed for many years, but until recently the evidence about it has been both ---- and conflicting.

- A) exemplary
C) compatible
E) confident
- B) susceptible
D) fragmentary

5. The whole of society may suffer if its government is attacked; ----, the entire body is harmed if the brain is damaged.

- A) otherwise
C) on the other hand
E) however
- B) similarly
D) nevertheless

6. Scientists are ---- biotechnology to develop highly effective drugs in the fight against currently incurable diseases.

- A) invading
C) exerting
E) utilizing
- B) justifying
D) retaining

7. The findings indicate that there is a lower ---- of cancer among vegetarians.

- A) incident
C) decline
E) replacement
- B) disturbance
D) reversal

8. By the end of the week he ---- the first stage of the treatment, and, we'll know then if he ---- well to it.

- A) would have completed / responded
B) has completed / was responding
C) will have completed / is responding
D) is completing / has responded
E) will complete / will respond

9. The successful education of children with speech defects involves ---- all means of approach.

- A) to explore
B) exploring
C) having explored
D) having been explored
E) to have explored

10. If they ---- the child to the hospital a little earlier, these complications ----.

- A) would have brought / wouldn't develop
B) would bring / won't develop
C) have brought / haven't developed
D) brought / hadn't developed
E) had brought / would not have developed

11. Pure carbolic acid on a suspected rabies wound ---- the incubation period but probably won't kill all the viruses; so its use ---- into general disfavour among doctors.

- A) may prolong / has fallen
B) might prolong / had fallen
C) might have prolonged / might have fallen
D) will prolong / fell
E) would prolong / would have fallen

12. The healthy individual possesses means of arresting minor haemorrhages; if this ---- so, trivial cuts ---- to a fatal loss of blood.

- A) was not / have led
B) were not / would lead
C) is not / led
D) will not be / would have led
E) would not be / had led

13. The recent rise in drug addiction ---- young people has been given publicity in the media ---- all proportion to the size of the problem.

- A) with / through
C) in / above
E) between / from
- B) for / over out of all
D) among / out of

14. The mentally handicapped have difficulty in coping ---- tasks that are well ---- the capabilities of the average person.

- A) under / over
C) with / within
E) along / above
- B) to / beyond
D) through / into

15. In hay fever, the symptoms vary from one patient ---- , and treatment will also vary.

- A) and to others
C) and to another
E) to others
- B) to the others
D) to another

16. In recent years the trend in the study of child development has been an increased emphasis on the processes underlying the changes, ---- simple descriptions of age changes.

- A) as if
C) rather than
E) such as
- B) just as
D) even so

17. Poisoning ---- drug overdose is a frequent and still increasing cause of admission to hospital.

- A) according to
C) on behalf of
E) in spite of
- B) due to
D) in excess of

18. Dizziness is a distressing symptom in advanced old age, and alarms relatives ---- the patient.

- A) no less than
C) in accordance with
E) in case of
- B) as little as
D) consentient on

19. Bacteria are ---- small that they can ---- be seen under a microscope.

- A) very / rather
C) as / thus
E) much / just
- B) too / hardly
D) so / only

20. The brain is a part of the body ---- very little is known and even less is understood.

- A) which
C) where
E) about which
- B) from what
D) of whose

21. The remedies they use in the East are very different from those we use in the West; ---- rely more on the natural properties of herbs and plants while ---- are more chemically orientated.

- A) to them / to us
C) their / we
E) themselves / ourselves
- B) they / us
D) theirs / ours

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

22. As long as the victims are dry and reasonably well clothed, ----.

- A) even natural disasters in cold countries could have been avoided
B) the health hazards of having no place to shelter after an earthquake are small
C) the need to provide emergency shelter after a disaster naturally varied greatly
D) food shortages in the immediate aftermath of a disaster are almost unavoidable
E) the distribution systems may seriously reduce the absolute amount of food available after a flood

23. When the body has been without adequate food for a long time, ----.

- A) the digestive system suffers in the same way as an unused muscle
B) herbs will be prescribed in order to increase the appetite
C) this was a serious condition known as anorexia
D) the process of food absorption could not be hurried
E) an urgent condition was developing calling for a thorough medical investigation

24. ---- if they are to remain effective.

- A) Mass vaccination programmes may lead to a false sense of security
B) Before the vaccines were dispatched refrigeration facilities in the disaster area were checked
C) The vaccination policy to be adopted should have been decided at a national level
D) The vaccination campaigns are of prime importance in any predisaster plan
E) Most vaccines require refrigeration and careful handling

25. Though frustration is a patent factor in eliciting aggressive behaviour, ----.

- A) these implications could never be satisfactorily discarded
- B) the intensity of the reaction would have been accurately predicted
- C) both the availability and influence of aggressive models had been taken into consideration
- D) some children do not react aggressively to blocking and deprivation
- E) the intention has always been to cause injury to others

26. Until a child is at least three years old ----.

- A) the amount of milk consumed has usually decreased
- B) thumb-sucking could have been overcome with humour and patience
- C) it is hardly surprising if they need an afternoon sleep
- D) the usual immunization programme will have been followed
- E) bed-wetting should not be regarded as a problem

27. Tiredness, unlike exhaustion, is a condition ----.

- A) which naturally follows a period of unduly hard or intensive work
- B) that young children would apparently never have experienced
- C) that it debilitates young and old alike
- D) so that a good night's sleep is all that is needed
- E) as if the body had sent out a warning

28. Obstructive sleep, that is, apnea, can lead to excessive sleepiness during the day ----.

- A) why oxygen levels in the blood fall
- B) so that victims are unaware of the disturbed sleep pattern
- C) which makes sufferers more accident-prone
- D) whether snoring is actually a serious health problem
- E) since there are several physical factors contributing to sleep difficulties

29. ----, water-borne diseases such as cholera will never be stamped out.

- A) Though there has always been an abundant supply of water in these parts
- B) So long as the natives are educated in the ways of hygiene
- C) Until their understanding of hygiene had been reinforced
- D) Unless there is a safe water supply
- E) If the mere boiling of water were adequate

30. Some thirty years ago a group of doctors working on diabetics began to suspect ----.

- A) since there had been a relationship between sugar intake and aging
- B) that sugar affects how the body ages
- C) whether their patients aged unduly rapidly
- D) even though sugars are an indispensable source of energy
- E) since it was likely to delay the inevitable process of growing old

31. There is nearly always some evidence of vitamin deficiency, especially among the elderly, ----.

- A) which increased their nutritional requirements, making their usual diet insufficient
- B) even if patients had not developed a nutritional disorder
- C) however well nourished the community as a whole may appear to be
- D) while energy expenditure could vary enormously from person to person
- E) as official recommendations were being blatantly disregarded

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

32. In Alzheimer's disease, cells are lost in certain parts of the brain, including the areas that are important in thinking and recalling.

- A) Alzheimer hastalığında, düşünme ve hatırlama için önemli olan alanlar dahil, beynin belli kesimlerinde hücreler kayba uğrar.
B) Alzheimer hastalığında, beynin belli bölgelerinde, özellikle düşünme ve hatırlama bakımından önemli olan kesimlerde, hücreler kayba uğrar.
C) Alzheimer hastalığında hücrelerin kayba uğraması, beynin belirli bölümlerinde, özellikle düşünme ve hatırlama için önemli sayılan alanlarda meydana gelir.
D) Düşünme ve hatırlama bakımından önemli sayılan alanlar dahil, beynin belirli bölümlerinde hücre kaybı, Alzheimer hastalığında olur.
E) Alzheimer hastalığında meydana gelen hücre kaybı, özellikle düşünme ve hatırlama için önemli olan bölgeler dahil, beynin tüm kesimlerinde oluşur.

33. Even when we are not moving, our muscles are in a state of partial contraction known as "muscle tone".

- A) Kaslarımızın kısmen kasılması olarak bilinen "kas tonu", ancak hareket etmediğimiz zaman oluşur.
B) Hareket etmesek bile, bazı kaslarımız, "kas tonu" olarak tanımlanabilen belirli bir kasılma durumuna geçebilir.
C) "Kas tonu", hareket etmediğimiz zaman kaslarımızın belirli bir kasılma durumuna geçmesi olarak tanımlanabilir.
D) "Kas tonu" olarak bilinen durum, hareket etmediğimiz zaman kaslarımızın kasılma halidir.
E) Hareket etmediğimiz zaman bile, kaslarımız, "kas tonu" olarak bilinen kısmi kasılma durumunda bulunur.

34. In most Western countries, the average diet contains about 700 milligrams of cholesterol each day, whereas only about 300 milligrams is the recommended maximum.

- A) Çeşitli Batı ülkelerinde ortalama beslenme her gün için 700 miligram dolayında kolesterol içerir, ancak önerilen en yüksek miktar sadece 300 miligramdır.
B) Pek çok Batı ülkesindeki günlük ortalama beslenmenin içerdiği kolesterol 700 miligram kadardır, ancak önerilen miktar ise 300 miligram civarındadır.
C) Ancak sadece 300 miligram kadar öngörülmesi olmasına rağmen batı ülkelerinin çoğunda günlük ortalama beslenmenin içerdiği kolesterol 700 miligram kadardır.
D) Çoğu Batı ülkelerinde ortalama beslenme her gün 700 miligram civarında kolesterol içerir, ancak sadece 300 miligram kadarı tavsiye edilen en yüksek miktardır.
E) Çeşitli Batı ülkelerindeki ortalama beslenme günlük 700 miligram kolesterol içermektedir, ancak uygun görülen miktar sadece ve sadece 300 miligramdır.

35. When energy output is greater than energy input in the body, stored fat is utilized, and body weight decreases.

- A) Vücudun enerji kaybı, enerji kazanımından daha fazla olduğunda, depolanmış yağ kullanılarak vücudun ağırlığının azalmasına neden olabilir.
B) Vücuttaki enerji çıkışı, enerji girişinden daha büyükse, depolanmış yağ kullanılır ve vücut ağırlığı azalır.
C) Vücudun enerji harcaması, elde edilen enerjiden daha çok ise depolanmış yağ kullanılmaya başlanır ve bu da vücut ağırlığının azalmasını doğurur.
D) Vücuttaki enerji kaybı, elde edilen enerjiden çok daha yüksek ise depolanmış yağ kullanılarak vücudun ağırlığı azaltılır.
E) Vücudun kaybettiği enerji, kazandığı enerjiden çok daha büyükse, depolanmış yağ kullanılarak vücudun ağırlığı düşürülür.

36. Breast-feeding promotes a close bond between mother and child, and provides milk tailored to the nutritional needs of the infant.

- A) Emzirme, anne ile çocuk arasında yakın bir bağ geliştirir ve bebeğin beslenme gereksinimlerine uygun olan sütü sağlar.
B) Anne ile çocuk arasında sıkı bir bağ oluşturan emzirme, bebeğin gereksinim duyabileceği beslenmeye uygun sütü sağlar.
C) Emzirme, bir yandan anne ile çocuk arasında içten bir bağın oluşmasını artırırken, öte yandan bebek için gerekli olan beslenmeye uygun sütü sağlar.
D) Emzirme, anne ile çocuk arasında yakın bir bağ oluşturur ve ayrıca bebeğin beslenmesi için gerekli olan sütü sağlar.
E) Emzirme, bir yandan bebek için gerekli olan beslenmeye uygun sütü sağlarken, öte yandan anne ile çocuk arasında içten bir bağın oluşmasına yardım eder.

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

37. Bazı kaslar bir eklemden geçerler ve eklemi oluşturan kemiklere tutturulmuşlardır.

- A) Muscles which are attached to the bones of a joint pass across the joint.
B) Some muscles pass across a joint and are attached to the bones that form the joint.
C) Some muscles, which pass across the joint, are attached to some of the bones that make up the joint.
D) The muscles that are attached to the bones that make up a joint, work the joint.
E) Some of the muscles that pass over a joint may be attached to the bones of that joint.

38. Evrim, bir canlı türünde zamanla meydana gelen genetik değişiklikler olarak tanımlanabilir.

- A) Over time, in the course of evolution, certain genetic changes occur in a type of organism.
B) By evolution we mean the genetic changes that occur in some species of organism over a period of time.
C) The process of genetic change that comes about in a group of organisms in a period of time is known as evolution.
D) Evolution can be defined as genetic changes occurring over time in a species of organism.
E) Evolution is the word used to define the genetic changes that occur in time in a species of organism.

39. Adını Zaire'deki bir nehirde alan "ebola" öldürücü bir hastalığa neden olan uzamış tek bükümlü bir RNA virüsüdür.

- A) "Ebola" is the name given to an elongated single-stranded RNA virus which abounds in a river of the same name in Zaire and causes a fatal disease.
B) The word "ebola" comes from a river in Zaire and refers to an elongated, single-stranded RNA virus that causes a fatal disease.
C) "Ebola" is a fatal disease caused by an elongated, single-stranded RNA virus associated with a river in Zaire of that name.
D) An elongated, single-stranded RNA virus is the cause of the fatal disease known as "ebola" which is also the name of a river in Zaire.
E) Named after a river in Zaire, "ebola" is an elongated, single-stranded RNA virus that causes a fatal disease.

40. Olağanüstü açıklayıcı gücü olan bir modeli, DNA'nın yapısı için ilk önerenler James Watson ve Francis Crick olmuştur.

- A) The next model for DNA's structure which was to prove so illuminating, was produced by James Watson and Francis Crick.
B) James Watson and Francis Crick were the next to propose a model for DNA's structure and this was to prove immensely enlightening.
C) It was James Watson and Francis Crick who first proposed a model for DNA's structure that had extraordinary explanatory power.
D) James Watson and Francis Crick were the first to realize how great a breakthrough was entailed in a model for DNA's structure.
E) A model for DNA's structure was indeed a remarkable breakthrough as James Watson and Francis Crick were the first to claim.

41. Proteinler, her molekül tipinin emsalsiz özelliklere sahip olmasını sağlayan pek çok farklı bileşimlerdeki 20'den fazla değişik tür amino asitlerden oluşmaktadır.

- A) Proteins are constituted of 20 or more different kinds of amino acids, in a variety of combinations, and this is effected by the distinct properties of the molecules.
B) Proteins are made up of more than 20 different kinds of amino acids in many different combinations, allowing each type of molecule to have unique properties.
C) As there are more than 20 different kinds of amino acids in a variety of combinations in the proteins, each type of molecule has unique properties.
D) Though more than 20 different kinds of amino acids are present in proteins in different combinations, each type of molecule is distinct in itself.
E) Since each kind of molecule has distinct properties, there are 20 or more different kinds of amino acids, in varying combinations, that make up the proteins.

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

42. Frank: - I see they are holding a conference on the effects of too little sleep.
Brian: - **Yes. It might be interesting. I reckon it must have a harmful effect on one physically.**
Frank: - ----
Brian: - **I know it hasn't. But studies show that mental alertness is badly affected by it.**

- A) Rubbish! If a person has 6 hours sleep a night, that's plenty.
B) That surely depends on how hard you are working and on how much you are eating.
C) A leading cause of traffic accidents is of course drowsiness.
D) So do I. But it hasn't been conclusively proved yet.
E) I know it does on me.

43. Roger: - You clearly found that article interesting. What is it about?

David: - ----

Roger: - **Yes, that is interesting. But is it important?**

David: - **In a way it is or, at least, might be. The phenomenon has given rise to a series of experiments testing people's memory while lightly sedated with propofol.**

- A) It's about sedatives, in particular diazem and icidon.
B) It's about the unconscious, and why people lose consciousness.
C) About learning. Some people reckon that the trauma caused by tissue damage could induce learning.
D) Adrenaline. Especially the amount released in response to preoperative anxiety.
E) It's about anaesthetics. Apparently a few people remember something about their operation when they come round from a general anaesthetic.

44. Molly: - People seem to forget that the potato provides us with a large per cent of our vitamin C intake.

Fred: - **I know they do. I imagine it's because it's such a basic, ordinary vegetable.**

Molly: - **Could be. But the amount of vitamin C it provides is very important. Did you know that scurvy was unknown in Ireland up to the time of the potato blight of the 1840s?**

Fred: - ----

- A) After the tragedy of the potato blight in Ireland, new varieties were introduced.
B) No I didn't. But I'm not surprised as the potato was then, as it is now, the staple diet of the Irish.
C) Yes; during the potato blight the potatoes rotted in the fields, and the smell was absolutely horrible.
D) Why not? It was during that time that large numbers of Irish people emigrated to America because there was no food for them in Ireland.
E) True. The Irish have never forgiven the English for being so lacking in sympathy for all those starving people

45. Secretary: - I was just calling to find out how Mr. Marshall is.

Mrs. Marshall: - **Well, he's following the doctor's advice and resting for a couple of days.**

Secretary: - ----

Mrs. Marshall: - **I know he has. But, even so, he'll be back at work again on Monday.**

- A) Good. As you know, he's been under a lot of pressure lately.
- B) When will he be back at work?
- C) He really needs to take things a bit easier.
- D) So there's nothing really seriously wrong with him.
- E) I'm pleased to hear that. He's not been really well for ages.

46. Mother: - There's still no sign of improvement that I can see.

Doctor: - **But the tests today show that he is beginning to respond to the treatment.**

Mother: - ----

Doctor: - **Oh yes. A very good sign indeed.**

- A) Are you quite sure about that?
- B) Does that mean he's started to recover?
- C) What does that signify?
- D) Well, that's a good sign, isn't it?
- E) How long does the treatment usually last?

47. – 51. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

47. No drug, old or new, is completely safe, if by "safe" we mean having absolutely no potential for harm. ----- Clearly, in any one case, the doctor must weigh up the advantages and disadvantages of this or that drug before prescribing.

- A) Some drugs can produce very dangerous side effects but even so, in certain circumstances, it would be wrong to withhold them
- B) Then there are the new drugs which have created a revolution in psychiatry
- C) Penicillin is practically non-poisonous but some people are allergic to it
- D) It is also possible to estimate the toxicity of a drug for man by testing it on certain animal species
- E) Tests for toxicity have always been undertaken by reputable drug companies, but of course, mistakes can still happen

48. In England, special educational arrangements are made for children with IQs of between 50 and 70 or 75. Provision for dull and backward children in ordinary schools usually consists, in urban areas, of classes with specially adapted curricula and teaching methods. ---- . In rural areas, it is difficult, sometimes impossible, to offer adequate provision for backward children.

- A) The causes of retardation are usually several in any one case
- B) Teachers who have, to some extent, specialized in this work are employed
- C) In choosing between a day-school and a residential school such factors as temperament and character are taken into consideration
- D) Sometimes a child's disability may be environmentally determined rather than the result of intellectual defect
- E) It is thought that roughly 10 per cent of the school population needs special help

49. The main health services provided free in Britain by local authorities include those of home nurses, health visitors and midwives. ----. The provision of domestic help during illness or old age is an optional service differing slightly from the ones above as the recipient pays according to his means.

- A) Some of these voluntary services work in close accord with the local authorities
- B) Despite the provision made by the state, voluntary services, often funded by charities, continue
- C) There are also special health services catering to the needs of mothers and young children
- D) Clubs for adolescents are also felt to be necessary
- E) Actually about one child in twelve gets free meals, the rest pay about half the cost

50. A person's water needs vary, depending primarily on diet, activity, environmental temperature and humidity. ----. Recommendations for adults are expressed in proportion to the amount of energy expended under average environmental conditions. A person who expends 2000 calories a day needs 2 to 3 liters of water.

- A) This is why beverages containing caffeine are not good substitutes for water
- B) The body must excrete a minimum of about 500 milliliters of water each day as urine
- C) Moreover, water is lost from the lungs as vapour and from the skin as sweat
- D) In fact, most fruits and vegetables contain up to 90 per cent water
- E) Accordingly, a general water requirement is difficult to establish

51. Arising from these health statistics, it has been suggested that people in the US should adopt Mediterranean eating habits and begin indulging in olive oil and wine. ---- . In the first place, diet is not the only factor implicated in disease causation. Further, the differences in life-styles between Mediterranean peoples and Americans could account for differences in life expectancy.

- A) Actually, this would not really be appropriate for at least two reasons
- B) It would be very useful to put this into practice
- C) The method has been tried and has failed
- D) People have to eat what is most readily available
- E) It is not easy to change one's eating habits

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

52. (I) Headaches may occur at all ages. **(II)** They are, however, less common in the very young and in the aged. **(III)** Certain persons seem to possess a constitutional immunity to headaches. **(IV)** Unfortunately, many of the analgesic drugs are potentially drugs of addiction. **(V)** At the other extreme, there are persons who suffer from headaches on quite trivial provocation.

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

53. (I) Asthma is a troublesome complaint. **(II)** Much is known about it, but the practical application of this knowledge is difficult. **(III)** Nevertheless, in asthma, a family history of this sort is by no means invariable. **(IV)** There is a clear relation between asthma and certain other disorders all of which are allergic. **(V)** These include hay fever, urticaria and eczema.

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

54. (I) The safe vitamin C intake ranges from an absolute minimum of 10 milligrams a day to a maximum of around 300 milligrams. **(II)** In normal conditions the average diet in the West furnishes us with a more than adequate supply of vitamin C. **(III)** A cup of orange juice at breakfast, a salad for lunch, and broccoli and a tomato at dinner alone provide more than 300 milligrams. **(IV)** Clearly, a person making such food choices needs no vitamin C pills. **(V)** A variation of vitamin C is often used to preserve food products, especially cured meats.

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

55. (I) Before a child is adopted its mental and physical potential should be roughly assessed. **(II)** This is in order that the tragedy of unintentionally adopting a mentally subnormal or physically handicapped child can be avoided. **(III)** Such an assessment can be made with a fair degree of accuracy in the first few months. **(IV)** This is an instance of emotional deprivation which retards all aspects of development. **(V)** Occasionally, of course, mistakes can occur, for some babies are "late starters".

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

56. (I) Basal-cell carcinomas typically occur in fair skinned people beyond the age of forty. **(II)** These tumours are rarely lethal. **(III)** Normal skin cells are thus transformed into basal-cell carcinomas. **(IV)** This is because they grow slowly and do not migrate from the skin to internal organs. **(V)** But they do invade surrounding tissues, and treatment by surgery can lead to disfigurement.

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

57. –59. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Europe faces "a serious risk of an uncontrollable resurgence of malaria", warns the WHO in a new report. Drainage, drugs and insecticides had eradicated malaria from the whole of Europe by the 1960s. Now civil disorder and irrigation threaten to bring it back unless controls are stepped up, the report says. It seems that more European travellers are bringing malaria back from countries where it is endemic, and the big fear is that local mosquitoes could acquire the parasite from such travellers and re-establish a local chain of transmission. Three recent cases in Luxembourg and two in New York have fuelled concern over air travel as a means of reintroduction. The cases in Luxembourg all occurred within a few kilometres of the country's international airport, and were probably caused by mosquitoes stowing away on aircraft coming in from the tropics.

57. According to the passage, by the 1960s

----.

- A) Europe was completely free of malaria
- B) Europe was already waging a war on malaria with insecticides and improved drainage
- C) civil disorder had broken out, and large-scale irrigation schemes were abandoned
- D) European countries had grown careless about taking precautions against malaria
- E) strict measures had come into force to prevent the reappearance of malaria in Europe

58. It is pointed out in the passage that malaria could spread again in Europe ---- .

- A) as mosquitoes have built up an immunity to the insecticides
- B) because European travelers are returning from their travels out of Europe with malaria
- C) unless a stronger form of insecticide is introduced
- D) but the danger of it reappearing in the States is negligible
- E) and so people should be discouraged from traveling to the tropics

59. We learn from the passage that several recent cases of malaria in the West have aroused much concern ----.

- A) because Western doctors were unfamiliar with the disease and, not surprisingly, failed to recognize it
- B) as there is absolutely no way of explaining how they have occurred
- C) largely because the patients responded very slowly to the drugs prescribed for them
- D) since they have occurred near international airports which suggests that infected mosquitoes have been brought over in aircraft
- E) and could result in stricter controls being put on people who have been in the tropics, even though a lot of people will object to such measures

60. –62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Headache, like backache, is one of the commonest types of pain with which mankind is afflicted. It may arise under a diversity of circumstances. A blow to the head causes pain, and after a severe head injury with concussion, headaches may continue for weeks or months. The coverings of the brain, or meninges, are sensitive structures and, when inflamed, as in cases of meningitis, or irritated (as with meningeal haemorrhage), headache may be a prominent feature. The arteries of the brain are also sensitive, and many kinds of headache are referable to arterial disease, more especially to influences which distend the lumen of the arteries, or which distend and then contract the arterial walls. But the brain itself is insensitive and lacerations or gunshot wounds of the cerebral substance may produce headache only in so far as the bony skull and the meninges are at the same time damaged. Tumours of the brain produce headache, not because the brain tissue is involved, but because the raised intracranial tension alters the diameter of the intracranial arteries.

60. According to the passage, a headache ---- .

- A) often occurs without any reason at all
- B) is a common type of pain and, as such, need not be taken seriously
- C) is never a symptom of a brain tumour
- D) is a prevalent complaint but not as prevalent as backache
- E) can be caused by a wide variety of situations or conditions

61. It is pointed out in the passage that the meninges ----.

- A) are not easily irritated except by a severe head injury
- B) are the primary immediate cause of all the headaches mankind suffers
- C) are sensitive, and they may be the reason why we experience a headache
- D) prevent the brain from receiving any damage
- E) cannot become inflamed unless the skull is seriously damaged

62. It is stressed in the passage that the headache caused by a brain tumor ----.

- A) is by far the worst type of headache known to man
- B) is a sign that the skull has also been affected
- C) arises from lacerations of the brain tissue
- D) bears no relation to any change in the diameter of the inter cranial arteries
- E) does not proceed from the brain itself

63. –65. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

People infected with tuberculosis are difficult to treat because the bacteria can lie dormant in the body. In this state, they are unaffected by antibiotics and do not spark an immune response. But they can reactivate and cause disease when the body's immune system is compromised. Some people believe that proteins that deliver a wake-up call to dormant bacteria could be used to fight tuberculosis. There are two ways wake-up proteins might be used therapeutically. One is to trick the bacteria out of dormancy so that they can be zapped with antibiotics. The other is to use the proteins as vaccines. An injection of wake-up proteins might prime the body to notice a subsequent infection earlier than would otherwise be the case and attack the bacteria as they activate.

63. It is pointed out in the passage that, so long as the bacteria that cause tuberculosis are dormant, ----.

- A) there is no point in administering antibiotics
- B) it is unwise to try to do anything about them
- C) there is no need to worry about them as they almost never activate again
- D) the body's immune system will function well
- E) a tuberculosis vaccine can be effective

64. We understand from the passage that proteins might be used to ----.

- A) make dormant tuberculosis bacteria create an immune response
- B) force tuberculosis bacteria to remain dormant while the body's immune system is compromised
- C) identify the state of dormant tuberculosis bacteria
- D) force dormant tuberculosis bacteria to become active
- E) help us monitor the progress of tuberculosis from the outset

65. We understand from the passage that it may be possible to use wake-up proteins as tuberculosis vaccines ---- .

- A) while antibiotics are attacking the bacteria
- B) once the bacteria are no longer in a state of dormancy
- C) as they would stimulate the body to attack the bacteria as soon as they start to become active again
- D) even more effectively when the body's immune system has been compromised
- E) though a lot of people are opposed to this because they think it might be dangerous

66.–68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Physical activity deserves attention in any program to reduce coronary heart disease (CHD) risk. Some evidence suggests that weight training can raise high-density lipoprotein (HDL) if undertaken regularly, but frequent and sustained aerobic activity may be more effective in lowering low-density lipoproteins (LDL) and raising HDL. Furthermore, aerobic endurance-type activities, such as brisk walking, undertaken faithfully for 30 minutes or more as a daily or every-other-day routine can strengthen the heart and blood vessels; alter body composition in favor of lean over fat tissue; expand the volume of oxygen the heart can deliver to the tissues at each beat and so reduce the heart's workload; change the hormonal climate in which the body does its work in such a way as to lower blood pressure; and bring about a redistribution of body water that eases the transit of blood through the peripheral arteries. These changes are so beneficial that some experts believe that physical activity should be the primary focus of cardiovascular disease prevention efforts.

66. The basic aim of the passage is to ----.

- A) warn us of the dangers of physical activity with regard to cardiovascular disease
- B) impress on us that cardiovascular disease can frequently be prevented through physical activity
- C) inform us that the benefits of weight training activities exceed those of aerobic activities
- D) highlight the major causes of CHD
- E) stress the significance of a new medical breakthrough pertaining to the control of CHD

67. It is pointed out in the passage that it is ----.

- A) useful for us to do aerobic exercises so as to increase LDL and lower HDL
- B) advisable for people with CHD to avoid any type of physical activity
- C) highly beneficial for us to undertake regular, daily, physical exercise in order to strengthen the heart
- D) good for the blood vessels if we can achieve a lower HDL
- E) important for us to maintain a constant blood pressure which is best achieved by regular physical exercise

68. As we understand from the passage, one of the benefits of an endurance-type activity ----.

- A) has been observed in the constantly changing levels of LDL and HDL
- B) is that it regulates the rate of the heart beat and, hence, the heart's workload
- C) is that it dramatically reduces the volume of water in the body
- D) can be demonstrated successfully in weight training
- E) is that it lowers the ratio of fat tissue to lean in the body

69.-71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The value of heat for the preservation of food has been known for thousands of years, but it was not realized until the nineteenth century that a very mild heat treatment far below boiling point, made liquid foods such as milk keep much longer. The discovery followed the work of the French scientist Louis Pasteur on wine and beer. The process, called after him "pasteurization", is a carefully controlled mild heat treatment. It was found that the process served two purposes; it delayed the souring of milk, and it destroyed the dangerous disease germs which sometimes occur in this product. These germs include the bacteria which cause tuberculosis, undulant fever, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, dysentery, diphtheria, scarlet fever and septic sore throat.

69. We learn from the passage that the process of pasteurization ----.

- A) involves the gentle heating of liquid foods, but not the boiling of them
- B) is designed to destroy a very limited group of bacteria often found in wine and beer
- C) is not fully effective in eliminating all diseasecausing germs
- D) has been practised for centuries throughout the world
- E) was first used in the prevention of the souring of milk

70. According to the passage, it was Louis Pasteur who ----.

- A) first discovered that boiling killed bacteria in milk
- B) gave a scientific basis to the mild heat treatment of liquid foods
- C) realized that various dangerous bacteria were present in sour milk
- D) identified what germs were the cause of typhoid and paratyphoid
- E) made the first scientific breakthrough into the treatment of diphtheria

71. We understand from the passage that milk ----.

- A) only received dietary recognition in the nineteenth century
- B) can be pasteurized by heating it up to boiling point
- C) that has been pasteurized can still contain dangerous bacteria
- D) has, for centuries, been the most wholesome liquid food generally available
- E) does not always contain the germs which cause such serious diseases as tuberculosis and dysentery

72.-74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The brain, like all of the body's organs, responds to both inherited and environmental factors that can enhance or diminish its amazing capacities. One of the challenges researchers face when studying the human brain is to distinguish among normal age-related physiological changes, changes caused by diseases, and changes that result from cumulative, extrinsic factors such as diet. The brain normally changes in some characteristic ways as it ages. For one thing, its blood supply decreases. For another, the number of neurons, the brain cells that specialize in transmitting information, diminishes as people age. When the number of nerve cells in one part of the cerebral cortex diminishes, hearing and speech are affected. Losses of neurons in other parts of the cortex can impair memory and cognitive function. When the number of neurons in the hindbrain diminishes, balance and posture are affected. Losses of neurons in other parts of the brain affect still other functions.

72. It is stressed in the passage that the brain may undergo change ----.

- A) only after old age has set in and not even then in quite a large proportion of the population
- B) even though its capacities are always on the increase
- C) since the nerve cells are easily impaired by an unbalanced diet and irregular eating habits
- D) because it has been affected by the build-up of adverse outside influences over the years
- E) especially when there is an obstruction of the blood supply

73. We understand from the passage that the way a person stands, walks and sits ----.

- A) is not age-related
- B) deteriorates as the nerve cells in the cerebral cortex become fewer
- C) is adversely affected by a loss of neurons in the hindbrain
- D) is largely a matter of habit
- E) is dependent on many factors, but is unrelated to balance

74. According to the passage, the processing of received data in the brain is ---- .

- A) completed in the hindbrain
- B) the function of a special group of brain cells
- C) not in any way affected by inherited or environmental factors
- D) one of the functions of the brain that is least understood
- E) unaffected by any loss of neurons

75.-77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Haemorrhage is an escape of blood from the vessels through which it normally circulates. The quantity lost may be microscopic, or may amount to quite a large quantity; large haemorrhages usually arise from a large artery or vein, while bleeding from a capillary may be shown only by a minute red spot in the skin. Many haemorrhages are trivial and require no specific treatment. Examples of these are such common domestic accidents as cut fingers and nose bleeds. Others form some of the major emergencies of medicine. The principles of treatment are to arrest haemorrhage, to combat shock by restoring normal blood volume, and to keep the patient quiet, comfortable and confident.

75. It is clear from the passage that serious haemorrhages ---- .

- A) occur in the arteries, not in the capillaries
- B) often follow apparently quite trivial domestic accidents
- C) tend to have a long term damaging effect upon the body's blood circulation
- D) only rarely need to be regarded as medical emergencies
- E) are rarely regarded as serious by the patients themselves

76. We understand from the passage that, when an exceedingly small haemorrhage occurs, ----.

- A) there is no outward sign of it whatsoever
- B) there is a likelihood that a major vein has broken
- C) it is likely to have been caused by a broken capillary
- D) this should not be regarded as capillary damage
- E) it should be treated immediately to prevent an increase in bleeding

77. It is pointed out in the passage that part of the treatment of a serious haemorrhage ----.

- A) involves reassuring the patient and making him feel at ease
- B) is instruction on the prevention of accidents in the home
- C) is to check the level of the blood volume in the arteries
- D) should, ideally, be carried out in an operating theatre
- E) will largely depend upon the general condition of the patient

78.–80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In America, Britain and several other countries, the years after World War II were notable for increased interest in, and research on, methods of teaching retarded children. Today no one educational procedure is generally accepted, but there is agreement that teaching should so far as possible be individually orientated. Obviously, special material must be used, suitable to the child's chronological age and general interests, and a variety of ways have been suggested to stimulate the apathetic and remedy loss of confidence. Since inability to analyze spontaneously and make deductions tends to characterize the intellectually dull, care must be taken at all stages of teaching to break down material and demonstrate each step clearly.

78. It is clear from the passage that, following World War II, the education of retarded children ----.

- A) in special schools was far from satisfactory
- B) became a matter of concern for the first time
- C) was solely considered to be a social issue, not an academic one
- D) received considerably more attention than it had previously done
- E) took place in certain designated centres

79. We understand from the passage that the teaching of a retarded child ----.

- A) does not require specially selected materials
- B) has for many decades been a major burden on society
- C) is best carried out on a one-to-one basis
- D) ignores, as far as possible, the child's apathy
- E) has to follow a certain specific method

80. According to the passage, one of the most striking drawbacks a retarded child faces is ----.

- A) the increasing apathy he experiences as he grows older
- B) the pressure put on him to cope with a wide range of material
- C) the sense of alienation related to his chronological age
- D) that he finds it painfully difficult to build up his confidence
- E) his failure to grasp meaning readily and draw conclusions

**TEST BİTTİ.
CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.**

CEVAP ANAHTARI

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