

1. - 18. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düf en sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. The ---- of potassium in the human body is dramatically demonstrated when too much or too little of it is secreted.  
A) comparison                      B) attribution  
C) significance                      D) marginality  
E) demand
2. In the past decade, technology has become ---- to freeze human embryos and then successfully transplant them into host mothers, thereby giving some young women the option of postponing childbirth.  
A) appropriate                      B) negligible  
C) potential                              D) degraded  
E) available
3. Most multiple-sclerosis patients suffer weakness and visual problems, and they become ---- more disabled.  
A) hardly                              B) progressively      C) absolutely  
D) solely                                E) plausibly
4. Traditionally, medicine has taken a paternalistic stance towards patients, with the all-knowing physician ---- wisdom from on high, but that is becoming increasingly unacceptable.  
A) informing                      B) withdrawing      C) requesting  
D) providing                        E) commenting
5. Short-term memory records the information in front of us right now, though a portion of this seems to evaporate soon afterward; the remainder ---- a process in the brain called consolidation, which makes it permanent.  
A) goes through                      B) gives off  
C) gets away with                      D) puts off  
E) comes up with
6. More than 350,000 people in the UK (25,000 of them children) suffer from Type I diabetes, an auto-immune condition that is ---- by a variety of largely unknown genetic and environmental factors.  
A) taken part in                      B) brought about  
C) cut down on                        D) done away with  
E) got over

7. For a long time, scientists ---- by the fact that the French ---- to eat fatty diets rich in red meat but to live as long as those on lean and vegetarian diets.  
A) had been intrigued / are tending  
B) were intrigued / would have tended  
C) would be intrigued / have been tending  
D) will have been intrigued / would tend  
E) have been intrigued / tend
8. Although people ---- with both "good" brown fat cells and normal white fat cells, usually the former ---- after infancy.  
A) have been born / lose  
B) were born / will lose  
C) are born / are lost  
D) had been born / had lost  
E) are to be born / had been lost
9. As part of an effort by the UK government to track down people at risk of a heart attack, British doctors ---- to investigate the family history of those of their patients who ---- high cholesterol.  
A) had been told / are having  
B) are telling / have had  
C) would be told / will have  
D) have been told / have  
E) had told / had had
10. The latest research finding that older adults are generally happier than younger ones superficially at odds with many studies that older people are at higher risk for depression and other mental health problems.  
A) seems / have found  
B) seemed / will find  
C) has seemed / would find  
D) had seemed / have been finding  
E) could have seemed / would have found
11. In Britain, the highest-level medical jobs continue to be dominated by men of 55 or more, but these distinguished consultants and professors within the next ten years, and this --- more women to reach the top tier.  
A) will have been retiring / is allowing  
B) have retired / allowed  
C) would have retired / will be allowing  
D) had been retiring / has allowed  
E) will be retiring / will allow

12. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, 85,000 baby teeth were collected ---- children in the Midwestern US as part of a study of a possible link ---- the testing of atomic bombs and human health.

- A) around / beside                      B) with / from  
C) inside / throughout                D) from / between  
E) under / among

13. Evidence clearly shows there is a preventive effect ---- aspirin and other anti-inflammatory drugs ---- colorectal cancer.

- A) after / with                              B) on / to  
C) of / on                                      D) without / by  
E) between / beside

14. ---- the so-called swine flu turns out to be less frightening than first feared, it is only a matter of time before a deadlier one comes along.

- A) Unless                                      B) Even if                                      C) Whether  
D) While                                        E) When

15. All efforts by the Chinese government to eliminate the most widespread parasitic infection in the country failed, ---- a new drug arrived in the 1980s that was said to be highly effective in controlling the disease.

- A) just as                                      B) so that                                      C) in case  
D) even after                                E) whereby

16. After Hurricane Katrina hit the US city of New Orleans in 2005 and left it without electricity for many weeks, mold and spores easily grew in the still-habitable houses, ---- respiratory and skin problems are still widespread.

- A) because                                    B) so    C) although  
D) yet    E) whenever

17. Many surgeons believe that a patient ---- face bears a calm expression immediately before an operation is likely to require less anaesthesia during the procedure.

- A) what                                        B) which                                        C) whatever  
D) that                                         E) whose

18. In the developing world, the public-sector health care infrastructure is typically overwhelmed, which is not surprising considering ---- national governments spend on health as a share of national income.

- A) how little                                B) few    C) so much  
D) just as much                              E) how many

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

Ultraviolet (UV) light from the sun is classified into three types: ultraviolet A (UVA), ultraviolet B (UVB), and ultraviolet C (UVC), depending on its wavelength. UV light in small amounts is (19)----, as it helps the body produce Vitamin D. (20)----, larger amounts of UV light damage DNA (the body's genetic material) and alter the amounts and kinds of chemicals (21)---- the skin cells make. UV light also (22)---- folic acid, sometimes resulting in deficiency of that essential vitamin in fair-skinned individuals. Although UVA penetrates deeper (23)---- the skin, UVB is responsible for at least three quarters of the damaging effects of UV light, including tanning, burning, premature skin aging, wrinkling, and skin cancer.

19.

- A) neutral                                      B) beneficial  
C) indeterminate                        D) minimal  
E) economical

20.

- A) Additionally                              B) Similarly  
C) However                                    D) Indeed  
E) Otherwise

21.

- A) that                                        B) what                                        C) where  
D) whatever                                E) wherever

22.

- A) should break down  
B) must break down  
C) broke down  
D) might have broken down  
E) may break down

23.

- A) with                                        B) from                                        C) into  
D) without                                    E) beside

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

24. **Since the response to a cholera outbreak is often led by medical professionals, ----.**

- A) epidemics can easily escalate into pandemics when medications are scarce
- B) another disease should be chosen by those in charge
- C) doctors and nurses must learn to cooperate in emergency and non-emergency situations alike
- D) other aspects, such as environmental or communication issues, might tend to be neglected
- E) cholera often results in severe dehydration and even death

25. **---- that is often associated with extreme tiredness.**

- A) Medical investigators decided to study the biochemical clock that keeps bodies running parallel with the sun
- B) Molecular biologists are feverishly at work on a new research project
- C) Most disorders requiring surgery during pregnancy centre on the abdominal region
- D) Occupational safety regulations issued by the US government have resulted in an industry record
- E) Rheumatoid arthritis is one example of a disease

26. **If it is proven to be successful in clinical studies, ----.**

- A) significant results in scar reduction have already been reported by the University of Manchester
- B) an experimental drug has been designed to reduce certain types of scarring
- C) this new preparation comes after decades of research into its anti-scarring properties
- D) the new treatment could be used in the early management of wounds from surgery and injury
- E) patients are being told not to get their hopes up of the treatment being available soon

27. **Although it has a shameful history of sabotaging the many attempts to bring universal health care to the American people,--**

- A) the medical-insurance industry now accepts the need for radical changes in this area
- B) political leaders are increasingly unhappy about the opposition of the insurance industry
- C) a typical insurance company does not want to see such a model introduced in the US
- D) many politicians agree with the position traditionally taken by these companies
- E) a majority of the population is frightened of the government interfering in their relationships with their insurers

28. **Although it is not an automatic correlation, ----.**

- A) shock-absorbing shoes with cushioned soles have long been considered better for runners
- B) there are two types of diabetes, Type I and Type II
- C) people who have a family history of cancer may be at greater risk for the disease
- D) cholesterol-lowering drugs are covered by the more comprehensive medical-insurance plans
- E) one's doctor should inspire a feeling of trust, not fear

29. **Ever since scientists learned how to manipulate genes, ----.**

- A) doctors and patients have pinned their hopes on this knowledge being transmuted into readily available medical procedures
- B) advances in gene therapy are expected to be announced by research teams in Japan and Argentina in the near future
- C) all gene therapy rests on the idea that the patient's genes can be manipulated in such a way that the organism fixes itself
- D) various other therapies, such as bone-marrow transplants, have proved inadequate in making headway against the rare disorder of severe combined immuno-deficiency
- E) no clinical trial expects to get ultimate approval in the near future by health authorities in the US and Europe

30. **Laser light usually passes easily through bone,**

- A) except in cases where its use has been ruled out
- B) unless the diagnosis is incorrect
- C) as will many orthopaedic surgeons
- D) whereas bone seldom displays resistance to it
- E) but sound does not

31. ----, he was one of three people awarded the 2008 Nobel Prize for Medicine.
- A) Only if Harald zur Hausen's earlier work with retroviruses is excluded
  - B) Unless scientists other than Harald zur Hausen had not received credit for their discoveries
  - C) Unlike the medical breakthroughs achieved by other men that had been honoured previously
  - D) Because Harald zur Hausen had discovered that human papilloma viruses cause cervical cancer
  - E) Now that human papilloma viruses are known to cause cervical cancer
32. ----, many women will welcome the opportunity to take some preventive action against bone thinning.
- A) As they enter middle age
  - B) Despite the fact that their emotional outbursts are seldom justified
  - C) Knowing that sports injuries are almost inevitable in the highly active
  - D) Unless they are told to do so by their doctors
  - E) When doctors forget to advise their patients
33. The waiting lists for organ transplants in the Western countries are becoming longer and longer ----.
- A) so that desperate people in developing countries try to sell their own kidneys
  - B) as more of the ageing populations there develop life-threatening conditions
  - C) although China and India, for example, are trying to stop the illegal trade in organs
  - D) in case people hoping to receive a new liver or heart don't die prematurely
  - E) even if a greater number of surgeons could be persuaded to perform such operations
34. Common bacterial infections have evolved to become a nightmare for hospitals worldwide ----.
- A) because they have developed resistance to overused antibiotics
  - B) despite the fact that hygiene levels are not as high as they should be
  - C) if the staff within them don't continue to follow proper sterilization procedures
  - D) that are struggling with ever-increasing surgical and administrative costs
  - E) before antibiotics came into widespread use after the Second World War

35. The British Medical Association is coming under pressure to support compulsory childhood vaccinations, ----.
- A) when such interventions are insisted on by the parents
  - B) whereas there are several diseases for which there are no vaccinations
  - C) after a false scare about autism led to a drop in vaccinations and a big jump in measles cases
  - D) most of which were of no value after a certain age
  - E) but this fails to take into account the views of the general public

36. - 38. sorularda, verilen ingilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

36. Certain kidney disorders are diagnosed by injecting a radioactive chemical into the patient's blood and then measuring the amount of radioactive material passed in the urine.
- A) Bazı böbrek bozuklukları, hastanın kanına radyoaktif bir kimyasal zerk edilerek ve sonra idrara geçen radyoaktif maddenin miktarı ölçülerek teşhis edilir.
  - B) Bazı böbrek bozukluklarını teşhis etmek için, hastanın kanına radyoaktif bir kimyasal zerk edildikten sonra, bu radyoaktif maddenin idrara ne miktarda geçtiği ölçülür.
  - C) Hastanın kanına zerk edilen radyoaktif bir kimyasalın, radyoaktif madde olarak ne miktarda idrara karıştığı ölçülerek belli bazı böbrek bozukluklarının teşhisi yapılır.
  - D) Belli başlı böbrek bozukluklarının teşhisi, hastanın kanına radyoaktif bir kimyasalın zerk edilerek idrara karsın radyoaktif maddenin miktarının ölçülmesi ile gerçekleştirilir.
  - E) Böbrek bozukluklarından bazılarının teşhis edilmesi, radyoaktif bir kimyasalın, hastanın kanına zerk edildikten sonra, idrara geçen radyoaktif madde ölçülerek gerçekleştirilir.

37. **Milk and other dairy products have long been recognized as highly nutritious foods, rich in protein and minerals necessary for good teeth and strong bones.**

- A) Protein ve mineraller bakımından zengin olan süt ve çeşitli süt ürünlerinin, sağlam diş ve kuvvetli kemikler için önemli derecede yararlı gıdalar olduğu her zaman kabul görmüştür.
- B) Eskiden beri kabul edildiği üzere, sağlam diş ve kuvvetli kemikler için zengin protein ve mineraller içeren süt ve süt ürünleri, oldukça besleyici gıdalardır.
- C) Sağlam diş ve kuvvetli kemikler için zengin protein ve mineraller içeren süt ve süt ürünlerinin, çok yararlı gıdalar olduğu eskiden de kabul edilirdi.
- D) Süt ve diğer süt ürünleri, eskiden beri, sağlam diş ve kuvvetli kemikler için gerekli olan protein ve mineraller bakımından zengin, son derece besleyici gıdalar olarak kabul edilmektedir.
- E) Süt ve çeşitli süt ürünleri, sağlam diş ve kuvvetli kemikler için zengin protein ve mineraller içerirler ve bu bakımdan her zaman son derece yararlı gıdalar olarak kabul edilirler.

38. **Almost all the molecules a cell makes are composed of carbon atoms bonded to one another and to atoms of other elements.**

- A) Hem birbirine hem de diğer elementlerin atomlarına bağlı karbon atomlarından oluşan moleküllerin tüm, hücrelerce üretilir.
- B) Bir hücrenin ürettiği moleküllerin hemen hemen tümü, birbirine ve diğer elementlerin atomlarına bağlı karbon atomlarından oluşmaktadır.
- C) Moleküllerin tümü, gerek birbirlerine gerek diğer elementlerin atomlarına bağlı karbon atomları olup, hücrelerde oluşur.
- D) Hemen hemen bütün moleküller, hücrelerde üretilerek, birbirlerine ve ayrıca diğer elementlerin atomlarına bağlı karbon atomlarını içerirler.
- E) Birbirlerine olduğu kadar diğer elementlerin atomlarına da bağlı karbon atomlarının oluşturduğu moleküllerin neredeyse tümü, hücrelerde üretilir.

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

39. **Kemoterapinin yan etkileri, ilaçların, hızla bölünen normal hücreler üzerindeki etkilerinden ileri gelmektedir.**

- A) It is the adverse effects drugs have on rapidly-divided normal cells that lead to the side effects of chemotherapy.
- B) Since drugs have adverse effects on normal cells that divide very fast, this leads to the side effects of chemotherapy.
- C) The side effects of chemotherapy are closely related to the effects that drugs have on rapidly-divided normal cells.
- D) The side effects of chemotherapy are due to the drugs' effects on normal cells that rapidly divide.
- E) Due to the rapid division of normal cells, brought about by the effects of drugs, chemotherapy has side effects.

40. **Bazı kanser türlerine bağlı ölüm oranları son yıllarda düşmüştür, ancak kanserin yol açtığı ölümlerin genel oranı, endişe verici bir şekilde artmaktadır.**

- A) In recent years, death rates connected with some kinds of cancer have fallen dramatically, while the number of deaths caused by other types of cancer has shown much increase.
- B) There has been a noticeable decrease in recent years in certain cancer death rates even though the average rate of deaths related to cancer in general has been increasing seriously.
- C) In recent years, a remarkable decrease of deaths related to various types of cancer has been noticed, although there is a worrying increase in the number of deaths due to cancer in general.
- D) Some types of cancer have a low rate of death, but in recent years there has been a worrying increase in the overall rate of deaths due to cancer in general.
- E) Death rates due to some types of cancer have decreased in recent years, but the overall rate of deaths caused by cancer is alarmingly on the rise.

41. Egzersiz, kalp hastalığı riskini yarıya indirebilir, ancak çoğu yetişkin, tavsiye edilen egzersizleri yapmayı ihmal etmektedir.
- A) Adults in general neglect the kind of exercises they have been advised to do even though they are aware that exercise reduces the risk of heart disease by half.
- B) The risk of heart disease can be reduced by half through exercise, although a great majority of adults are indifferent to the exercises they have been advised to do.
- C) Exercise can cut the risk of heart disease in half, but most adults neglect to do the exercises recommended.
- D) Since many adults fail to do the recommended exercises, they always face the risk of heart disease that can be cut down in half through exercise.
- E) Exercise is indispensable in order to reduce the risk of heart disease by half, but a growing number of adults refuse to do their recommended exercises.

42. - 46. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğün sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

42. Down's syndrome, muscular dystrophy, and haemophilia may be among the best-known genetic diseases, but they are most certainly not alone. Several thousand human genes are linked, when they fail to work properly, to more than 4,000 heritable genetic diseases. Moreover, only a handful of these diseases are treatable. --
- A) Deactivating such genes during embryonic development does not kill the embryo, which suggests that disease-related genes are recently evolved.
- B) Researchers have found that the majority of disease-causing genes were originally present in single-celled organisms and that most of the rest arose much later.
- C) Haemophilia, for example, achieved widespread visibility among the European public when it afflicted several generations of royal families on the Continent.
- D) The incidence of juvenile diabetes, another heritable disorder, is on the rise in the US, much to the alarm of public-health authorities.
- E) Any way of systematizing knowledge about them would thus be welcome, starting with features that the genes that cause diseases have in common.

43. In 1572, Michel de Montaigne, a French philosopher, observed that "there are men on whom the mere sight of medicine is operative." Over the centuries, all manner of sugar pills and bitter tonics have been given to patients in the belief that they might do some good and probably will do no harm. ---- While some consider this a virtuous lie, others argue it is unethical.
- A) The problem is that doctors have usually prescribed such placebos while telling patients that they are sure to make them feel better.
- B) An added benefit of this approach is that the prescribed items are available at much lower cost than standard pharmaceuticals, thus relieving families financially.
- C) Fortunately, the American Medical Association advised its members in 2006 to use a placebo for diagnosis or treatment only if the patient is so informed and agrees to it.
- D) Similarly, so-called faith healing carried out by unconventional religious leaders has hundreds of thousands of believers worldwide.
- E) There are two explanations for the apparent popularity of placebos: they do, in fact, work; and they are used by overworked doctors to deal with troublesome patients.

44. Like many other activities, global health has fashions. ---- Recently, though, the focus has shifted to malaria. This tropical disease kills a million people a year, most of them children, and debilitates hundreds of millions more. That is why researchers are racing against one another to be the first to devise an effective vaccine.
- A) However, not all developing countries are struggling with health-related issues.
- B) Before Jonas Salk came up with his polio vaccine, many parents lived in fear of their children being struck down by the disease.
- C) In Eastern Europe, for example, there has been much concern about illicit drug use since the Cold War ended.
- D) For the past couple of decades, AIDS has captured both the imagination and the research dollars.
- E) In contrast, tropical diseases have not always received the attention they deserve from either national governments or international organizations.

45. ---- Their findings raise possible health concerns for those working in the manufacture of the materials. Carbon nanotubes are rolled-up sheets of graphite thousands of times thinner than a human hair. Because they are immensely strong and are good electricity conductors, they are poised for use in a wide range of fields, from engineering to medicine. However, their similarity in shape to asbestos fibres, which are known to damage the lungs, is giving rise to fears of their adverse effects on human health.

- A) Carbon nanotubes are unlikely to pose risks to the general public when incorporated into products.
- B) In studies done on mice, inhaling nanotubes affected the function of T-cells, a type of white blood cell that organizes the immune system.
- C) Scientists are trying to determine if the production of carbon nanotubes has any biological after-effect.
- D) Suppression by nanotubes of the immune system in mice has been halted by administering one of the standard anti-inflammatory drugs.
- E) Inhaling carbon nanotubes can suppress the immune system, according to scientists who have just completed a study of this new substance.

46. Infections in the roots of teeth are very difficult to treat. ---- The infected material must then be cleaned out completely and the drilled section filled in. Although the procedure is routine, it is common for some of the bacteria to survive and, therefore, for infections to re-emerge shortly after treatment.

- A) Wound infections bear some similarity to this and can result in gangrene if not treated successfully.
- B) The tooth needs to be drilled into, right down to the bottom of the nerve-carrying canal that runs through the root.
- C) This may help to explain the related mystery of why dentists have one of the highest suicide rates among professions.
- D) Surprisingly, salty foods are just as damaging to the teeth as sweet desserts like candy and cake are.
- E) Unfortunately, most medical-insurance plans do not cover such procedures, even though they are as traumatic to the body as some surgical operations.

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

47. Robert: Like most people, you probably think that the billions of dollars poured by the West into fighting diseases in poor countries have produced only good results.

Tom: Of course, I do. For one thing, it's well-known that millions of people are alive today because of the coordinated distribution of HIV drugs in developing countries.

Robert: \_\_\_\_\_

Tom: That's a serious issue that needs to be addressed.

- A) The World Health Organization has been overseeing disease-elimination programmes that are making excellent progress.
- B) You're absolutely right. In fact, funding for health support in poor countries has increased enormously in recent years.
- C) That's true; but there's a minus side, too: all that money has undermined some countries' health systems by luring doctors and nurses away from hospitals to work for Western organizations.
- D) What's more, in 2000, there was a worldwide reaction of outrage over the situation in Africa, where many were dying of AIDS because of the unavailability of HIV drugs there.
- E) Don't you know that an investigative report on the impact of all that money on hospitals and clinics in the poorer countries has just been published?

48. Barbara: Isn't your mother taking special herbal medicines for her arthritis?

Mark: Yes, she decided to go the natural route after reading about possible side effects of conventional medication.

Barbara: \_\_\_\_\_

Mark: Then I'd better speak to her and urge her to see a specialist.

- A) If we lived in Britain, she wouldn't have to pay to see an arthritis specialist under the National Health Service there. But here, cost is always a consideration, unfortunately.
- B) I've always confused rheumatoid arthritis with osteoarthritis. Which one does your mother have?
- C) Many people believe they can better benefit from herbs and minerals instead of drugs they perceive to be risky.
- D) Yet, it has now been proved that many herbal medicines and alternative therapies do nothing to help people with arthritis.
- E) What kind of side effects are you referring to? I think your mother has done the right thing.

49. **Nancy:** Things are getting crazier and crazier in science. Now the US government has approved a new drug that is not made in a factory but in genetically-modified goats!

**Julie:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Nancy:** They secrete the drug in their milk, and it's then used to untangle blood clots in patients.

**Julie:** I suppose that's okay, as long as the animals are not harmed in the process.

- A) Is that a drug that you and I are likely to need in the future?
- B) Won't that lead to unemployment in the drug industry?
- C) Are the goats even aware of what has been done to them?
- D) Why has the government allowed the producers of this drug to go so far beyond what is normal?
- E) What do the goats do that a factory can't?

50. **Doctor:** Now that you are receiving chemotherapy, I must warn you against opportunistic infections.

**Patient:** What exactly are you talking about?

**Doctor:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Patient:** So that probably means bacteria that are usually harmless can overwhelm my body and cause disease.

- A) Well, you know chemotherapy weakens your immune system.
- B) Perhaps you should bring me your vaccine report, so that we can check what diseases you are immune to.
- C) Well, I think it would be best if you avoided close contact with people who have even the common cold.
- D) Once your chemotherapy is over, we'll have to check your body functions and infection resistance again.
- E) Well, there are infections that affect people of a certain age group.

51. **Michael:** I have finally decided to quit smoking while I still have my health.

**Dorothy:** Good for you! It's hard to believe that cigarette smoking, which is banned inside most places now for health reasons, used to be encouraged by the government.

**Michael:** You must be joking!

**Dorothy:** \_\_\_\_\_

- A) You know I never joke about social problems and the situation of the poor. There's nothing funny about people going hungry.
- B) Smoking has been proven to greatly increase the likelihood of later getting lung cancer, heart disease, and several other terrible conditions.
- C) No, I'm serious. In wartime, the generals told the government they needed "tobacco as much as bullets," and the government happily sent both.
- D) Yes, actually. Do you want to hear even funnier jokes? I know one about two nurses who worked in a children's hospital.
- E) The harmful effects of passive smoking on people who are not themselves smokers are only now becoming known by the general public.

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

**52. (I)** The coming convergence of biology and engineering will be led by information technologies, which in medicine means the digitization of medical records and the establishment of an intelligent network for sharing those records. **(II)** That essential reform will enable many other big technological changes to be introduced throughout the health-care sector. **(III)** Just as important, it can make personal medical information available to the patients too, enabling them to make decisions related to their own health. **(IV)** Technology in general is advancing so quickly that many people believe it will improve the quality of life significantly. **(V)** However, many doctors, and some patients, believe that patients lack the knowledge to make informed decisions about their own health.

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

**53. (I)** One of the drawbacks of drugs in general is that they have a variety of adverse side effects. **(II)** Treatment of vertigo can be divided into three general categories: specific, symptomatic, and rehabilitative. **(III)** In the first category are included antibiotics, anticoagulants, and surgery. **(IV)** In fact, many different classes of drugs have been found to have antivertiginous properties. **(V)** However, all of these drugs can cause metabolic complications, so the decision on which drug or combination to use is based on their known properties and on the severity and duration of the vertigo.

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

**54. (I)** Sutures have a long and bizarre history, dating back to ancient Egypt, where everything from tree bark to hair was used to stitch human flesh back together again. **(II)** In Egypt's wars with its neighbours, unknown numbers of young men were wounded while fighting. **(III)** Fifty years ago, a soldier injured on the battlefield would have been sewn up by medics using sheep's gut. **(IV)** A hundred years earlier, they would have used silk; before that, metal wire. **(V)** Today, surgeons often prefer plastics such as polypropylene.

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

**55. (I)** The government of Botswana, knowing that up to a third of its population had HIV or AIDS, announced in 2001 that it would offer free antiretroviral treatment to every citizen with AIDS. **(II)** It was a major medical step forward for sub-Saharan Africa. **(III)** By the time the HIV drugs had hit the shelves, just about everybody in Botswana knew of it. **(IV)** And yet, on the last day of 2003, more than two years after the launch of the programme, only about 15,000 people had come forward for treatment. **(V)** Due to widespread starvation and disease, the African continent will always be a risky place to raise children.

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

**56. (I)** Some pathogens are spread from one person to another by direct contact. **(II)** They leave the first person through body openings, mucous membranes, and skin wounds, and they enter the second person through similar channels. **(III)** Many pathogens that once meant certain death for people are now dealt with easily by wide-spectrum antibiotics. **(IV)** Other pathogens involve an intermediary carrier, such as an insect. **(V)** The malarial parasite, for example, spends part of its life cycle in mosquitoes, then enters a person's bloodstream when the mosquito bites the person.

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

57. - 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The brain's capacity for finding new information-processing pathways is thought to explain the success of artificial cochleas, which have been implanted in the ears of approximately 100,000 hearing-impaired people around the world. They typically have an array of electrodes, each of which channels electrical signals toward the auditory nerve. The electrodes can stimulate not just a single neuron in the brain but many simultaneously. When cochlear implants first appeared in the 1980s, many neuroscientists expected them to work poorly, given their primitive design. But the devices work well enough for some deaf people to converse over the telephone, particularly after an adjustment period during which channel settings are fine-tuned to provide the best reception. Patients' brains somehow figure out how to make the most out of the strange signals. The surprising effectiveness of artificial cochleas - together with other evidence of the brain's adaptability - has fuelled optimism about the prospects for brain/machine substitution. A case in point is an ongoing project at the University of Southern California that seeks to create implantable brain chips that can restore or enhance memory.

**57. The passage makes clear that cochlear implants**

- A) have helped many people with hearing difficulty to hear better
- B) were enthusiastically approved by neuroscientists when they were introduced
- C) can only be used with a specially fine-tuned telephone
- D) will in the future be inserted into the brains of patients
- E) weaken the brain's ability to remember electrical signals

**58. According to the passage, artificial cochleas have enabled certain deaf people to ----.**

- A) understand the purpose of strange signals
- B) conduct telephone conversations
- C) look forward to future brain/machine cooperation
- D) stimulate the neurons in their brains
- E) hear just as well as normal people

**59. We see from the passage that implantable brain chips ----.**

- A) are now in use at the University of Southern California
- B) have already managed to improve people's memories
- C) have already been developed to improve the quality of hearing
- D) represent the latest generation of telecommunications technology
- E) may be developed in the future to strengthen memory

**60. It is suggested in the passage that the human brain ----.**

- A) needs to be adjusted before deaf people can hear with the implants
- B) has a history of entering into relationships with some machines
- C) consists exclusively of neurons dedicated to the sense of hearing
- D) is capable of creating new ways of processing information
- E) always needs to be supported by artificial cochleas

61. - 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

By six months of age, the infant's capacity to digest and absorb a variety of dietary components as well as to metabolize and excrete the resulting products is near the capacity of the adult. Consideration of the long-term effects of inadequate or excessive intakes during infancy now assumes greater importance. These considerations about delivery of adequate amounts of nutrients are the basis for many of the feeding practices advocated during the second six months of life.

Although it is clear that all nutrient needs during this period can be met with reasonable amounts of currently available infant formulas, addition of other foods after four to six months of age is recommended. In contrast, the volume of milk produced by many women may not be adequate to meet all nutrient needs of the breast-fed infant beyond about six months of age, especially iron. Thus, for breast-fed infants, complementary foods are an important source of nutrients. Complementary foods (i.e., the additional foods, including formulas, given to the breast-fed infant) or replacement foods (i.e., food other than formula given to formula-fed infants) should be introduced step by step to both breast-fed and formula-fed infants, beginning between four and six months of age.

**61. We see from the passage that breast feeding an infant older than six months of age ----.**

- A) carries the possible risk of leaving the child short of needed nutrients
- B) must be replaced altogether by other nutrients
- C) is much better than trying to replace it with formula
- D) meets all the prescribed nutritional requirements of the child
- E) has a long-term effect on inadequate or excessive intake of food

**62. It is pointed out in the passage that infant formulas given in a child's first year ----.**

- A) bring the digestive efficiency of the infant almost up to the level of an adult
- B) should never be combined with replacement foods
- C) must not be a cause of concern to mothers who are still breast feeding
- D) will interfere with the effectiveness of complementary foods
- E) are a reliable way to provide needed nutrition after the first six months of life

**63. According to the passage, six months is the age**

- A) from which all future meals until adulthood are decided on
- B) when the greater importance of infancy becomes clear
- C) in which any kind of replacement food is discontinued
- D) when the addition of other foods to the baby's diet is recommended
- E) when breast feeding should be stopped

**64. The passage states that complementary foods**

- A) are chosen according to how well they match the formula being given
- B) should be mixed with formulas before being fed to infants
- C) must completely replace the mother's breast milk in the diet
- D) should only be given when a mother's milk lacks the necessary iron
- E) are best added to an infant's diet gradually

65. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Following the growth of biological knowledge in the past few decades, a few researchers now believe extension of the human lifespan might be within reach. Why do organisms - people included - age in the first place? Like machines, people wear out. However, a machine can usually be repaired. A good mechanic with a stock of spare parts can keep it going indefinitely, to the point where no part of the original remains. The question arises, of course, of whether the machine is worth repairing. It is here that people and nature disagree. From the individual's point of view, survival is a must. You cannot reproduce unless you are alive. Since ageing is a sure way of dying, it is no surprise that people want to stop it from advancing. Moreover, even the appearance of ageing can be harmful. It reduces the range of potential partners who find you attractive - since it is a sign that you are not going to be around for a very long time to help bring up the baby - and this, in turn, restricts your ability to reproduce. There is a paradox, however: the individual's evolved desire not to age is opposed by another evolutionary force, the disposable soma. The soma is all of a body's cells apart from the sex cells. Its role is to get the sex cells, and thus the organism's genes, into the next generation. But evolutionary logic seems to require the soma to age and die in order for a species to continue. There is thus a premium on reproducing early rather than conserving resources for a future that may never come.

65. As we can infer from the passage, nature tends to -----

- A) question whether human bodies can be repaired
- B) favour shorter lifespans for living creatures
- C) limit the number of partners a person can find
- D) make people look old before they become old
- E) oppose the evolutionary force of soma

66. It can be understood from the passage that some researchers ----.

- A) are trying to extend their own lives to the maximum
- B) are unsure if extending the human lifespan is worth doing
- C) now think it may be possible to help people to live longer
- D) are preparing a large supply of spare parts to help people live indefinitely
- E) have the goal of making people like machines

67. The passage indicates that the purpose of the soma is to ----.

- A) oppose a person's desire not to become old
- B) transmit genes to one's child or children
- C) separate itself from the organism's sex cells
- D) persuade the organism to reproduce earlier
- E) prefer to conserve the organism's resources

68. According to the passage, just appearing aged without actually being so ----.

- A) harms the community of potential partners
- B) means you will think fewer people are attractive
- C) shows your real attitude towards babies
- D) affects your body's ability to reproduce
- E) makes it more difficult to have a baby

69. - 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Individual "banks" of immune cells taken from pigs might one day be used to boost our own immune systems or to fight HIV and cancer. Our immune system's T-cells, which play a key role in fighting off diseases, are sharpened during childhood to attack particular pathogens after encountering them. This flexibility diminishes after a child reaches young adulthood, but researchers at a US university have come up with a way to revive it. According to them, if a human's immune cells are transferred into a young pig, they could be brought up to maximum effectiveness (as in a child's body), then implanted back into the person they came from. The research team has already had success with experiments where human stem cells were injected into developing pig foetuses; when the piglets were born, the injected cells had multiplied and matured into a diverse range of human T-cells, alongside the pig's own immune cells, that were shown to be fully functional. The chief researcher envisions this approach eventually being used to make human cells that fight specific diseases. The necessary technology is available now to introduce the technique widely, provided that regulatory authorities can be convinced that it can be safely tested in humans. However, the fear is that dormant pig viruses buried in their DNA could be spread to humans. Another potential danger is that human-derived cells might pick up surface molecules from the pig. This could make the transferred cells themselves targets for immune destruction. The pigs might also produce too few human cells to fight disease.

**69. We can understand from the passage that regulatory authorities ----.**

- A) are concerned that using pigs to grow human immune cells might be harmful
- B) should first convince the researchers to safely test the technique against specific diseases
- C) are responsible for protecting the health of baby pigs implanted with human cells
- D) are most afraid of the possibility of the pigs' inability to produce enough human immune cells
- E) have been working closely with the researchers to ensure the experiments were done correctly

**70. The passage points out that a human's immune system ----.**

- A) grows gradually stronger as he or she gets older
- B) is exactly the same as a pig's
- C) functions at peak levels during childhood
- D) eventually declines to zero in old age
- E) consists of many copies of one kind of T-cell

**71. According to the passage, the research team's experiments demonstrated that ----.**

- A) humans' immune systems diminish in power after childhood
- B) immune cells that had been grown in pigs could fight HIV and cancer
- C) human T-cells need to be alongside pig immune cells to be fully functional
- D) piglets that were injected with human stem cells soon produced a variety of human T-cells
- E) pig foetuses could be made to produce human T-cells

**72. The passage suggests that the implantation of pig-boosted T-cells back into the original human donor ----.**

- A) has not been attempted yet by the researchers
- B) was successful in restoring the person's immune system to childhood levels
- C) resulted in a new immune system for him or her that was capable of fighting specific diseases
- D) was stopped by the researchers' discovery of a dormant pig virus in the DNA
- E) was refused by him or her out of fear of the possible dangers it might bring

73. - 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Asthma is a life-threatening, allergy-driven lung disease common in wealthy countries. But exactly what causes it is unknown. Researchers at Washington University believe the direct cause of asthma is a chemical distress signal produced in skin that is damaged by another hazard of modern life: eczema. Unlike asthma, it is not dangerous, so people rarely worry about it. Nevertheless, 17% of children in America have it, and similarly high figures are found in Australia, Britain, and New Zealand. What is particularly intriguing is that many people with eczema go on to develop asthma (in America, the figure is 70%). That compares with an asthma prevalence of 4-8% in the general population. The Washington University group theorizes that the link between the two conditions is formed by thymic stromal lympho-poietin (TSLP), a signalling molecule secreted by damaged skin cells that elicits a strong immune response from the body to fight off invaders. Thus, eczema-induced TSLP enters the bloodstream and, when it arrives at the lungs, sensitizes them so that they react to allergens that would not previously have bothered them. In other words, they become asthmatic. Several experiments carried out by the researchers, only on mice, have confirmed that skin damage creates susceptibility to asthma by releasing TSLP.

**73. It is clear from the passage that a causative relationship between skin damage and asthma**

- A) has been proven only in English-speaking countries
- B) would mean that allergens would no longer play a role in asthma attacks
- C) has been established in mice but not yet in human beings
- D) means over-exposure to the sun may hurt the lungs
- E) does not provide immunity to sufferers of both conditions

**74. The passage points out that the prevalence of eczema among children in America ----.**

- A) is related to their distress levels
- B) is much higher than it is in other English-speaking countries
- C) may be due to people's failure to worry about it
- D) results from the abundance of TSLP in that country
- E) is much higher than that of asthma in the general population

**75. According to the passage, Washington University researchers ----.**

- A) have been harshly criticized by their colleagues around the world
- B) are strongly of the opinion that there is a link between eczema and asthma
- C) feel that they still have to carry out new experiments as regards asthma
- D) have already come up with a set of solutions to reduce the rate of eczema among American children
- E) have collaborated with their British, Australian and New Zealander colleagues to study eczema and asthma

**76. It is clearly pointed out in the passage that asthma ----.**

- A) is most widespread in countries with prosperous populations
- B) always causes serious damage in the lungs, which try to fight it off
- C) has only recently become a serious concern among researchers in English-speaking countries
- D) causes a great deal of TSLP secretion in the body, which leads to skin-allergy
- E) is generally ignored among the people who are not wealthy enough to seek medical aid

77. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Patients are admitted to critical care units from a variety of settings, including the emergency department, medical or surgical service, or operating room. Most critical care patients are acutely and severely ill, commonly with dysfunction or failure of more than one organ system. The initial assessment must be rapid and focus on real or potentially life-threatening processes that require immediate intervention. An example is the resuscitation of a patient with cardiopulmonary arrest. The pace of resuscitation is necessarily quick; physical examination may be restricted initially to the central nervous, cardiovascular, and respiratory systems, and interventions may be limited to the essential ABCs of airway, breathing, and circulation. Later, continuous electrocardiographic monitoring, measurement of blood pressure, and other standard procedures should start. In general, management of the critically ill patient should be based on an understanding of physiology and pathophysiology. Indeed, although the contributions of cell and molecular biology to critical care medicine are substantial, the critical care unit more resembles a physiology laboratory, since the effects of its interventions can be directly observed.

**77. The passage explains that initial assessment in the critical care unit ----.**

- A) aims to resuscitate patients with cardio-pulmonary arrest
- B) is only done for patients who are suffering from various diseases
- C) can itself become a life-threatening process if the ABCs are not limited
- D) must be immediate and centre on saving life
- E) determines the ultimate survival of patients suffering from heart disease

**78. We learn from the passage that critical care medicine ----.**

- A) rests primarily on the underlying disciplines of physiology and pathophysiology
- B) has received the greatest amount of support from emergency departments
- C) often must be based within an actual physiology laboratory
- D) revolves around the essential ABCs of airway, breathing, and circulation
- E) is necessarily concerned with the pace of resuscitation in cardiopulmonary arrest

**79. According to the passage, standard procedures in a critical care unit ----.**

- A) must be carried out as soon as a patient is admitted
- B) are primarily restricted to patients with cardio-pulmonary arrest
- C) can begin only after the immediate initial assessment has been completed
- D) should never be limited even though the patient is receiving immediate intervention
- E) should be clearly defined before the patient's case is fully specified

**80. The passage states that critical care units ----.**

- A) only deal with patients having multi-organ dysfunction or failure
- B) specialize in resuscitating those with cardio-pulmonary arrest
- C) take into consideration the principles of physiology when accepting patients
- D) have benefited financially from cell and molecular biology institutions
- E) accept patients from several different areas within a hospital

**TEST BİTTİ.**

**LÜTFEN CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.**

**SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI**

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

