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(İlkbahar Dönemi)
İNGİLİZCE
Sağlık Bilimleri Testi

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SORU KİTAPÇIĞI NUMARASI:

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(Bu numarayı cevap kâğıdınızdaki ilgili alana kodlamayı unutmayınız.)

	ADI	
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SALON SIRA
NUMARASI

DİKKAT!

SINAV BAŞLAMADAN ÖNCE AŞAĞIDAKİ UYARILARI MUTLAKA OKUYUNUZ.

1. Adınız, soyadınız, T.C. Kimlik Numaranız ve sınav salon numaranız yukarıdakilerden farklı ve kitapçık üzerine basılı olan fotoğraf size ait değilse bunu salon başkanına belirterek size ait soru kitapçığının verilmesini sağlayınız.
2. Soru kitapçığı numaranız yukarıda verilmiştir. Bu numarayı cevap kâğıdınızdaki ilgili alana kodlayınız. Bu kodlamayı cevap kâğıdınıza yapmadığınız veya yanlış yaptığınızda ve soru kitapçığının üzerinde basılı olan soru kitapçığı numarasıyla cevap kâğıdı üzerindeki numara birbiriyle uyuşmadığında cevap kâğıdınız değerlendirilemez.
3. Bu sayfanın arkasında yer alan açıklamayı dikkatle okuyunuz.

AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu soru kitapçığı **Sağlık Bilimleri** alanındaki **İngilizce** testini içermektedir.
2. Bu test için verilen cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat)**.
3. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz.
4. Testteki her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.
5. Bu kitapçıktaki soruların cevapları, kitapçıkla birlikte verilen cevap kâğıdında ayrılmış olan yerlere, kurşun kalemle işaretlenecektir. Cevap kâğıdı buruşturulmayacak, üzerine gereksiz hiçbir işaret konulmayacaktır.
6. **Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacaktır.** Bu nedenle, her soruda size en doğru görünen cevabı işaretleyerek cevapsız soru bırakmanız yararınıza olabilir.
7. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.

1. - 17. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **Psychologists say that there is a genetic --- to willpower, but that upbringing may also have an effect.**
A) attachment B) component C) description
D) reaction E) selection
2. **The lead from exhaust fumes enters the atmosphere, mostly as simple lead compounds, which are poisonous to children's --- nervous systems.**
A) developing B) domestic
C) exclusive D) increasing
E) repeating
3. **Einstein's theory of relativity gives predictions that differ very little from the older theories of Galileo and Newton in --- all everyday situations.**
A) identically B) flexibly C) nearly
D) usefully E) externally
4. **Expressionist artists in painting, sculpture, and literature --- to distort or exaggerate natural appearance in order to create a reflection of the inner world.**
A) pretended B) expected
C) persuaded D) tended
E) offered
5. **It takes great courage for adopted children to --- their biological parents, as they do not know the real reason why they were given up.**
A) run up B) confess to C) search for
D) put back E) look out
6. **Some historians believe that human destiny is mostly shaped by the efforts of people to --- climate change, migration, disease, etc.**
A) cope with B) hand in C) go over
D) make up E) lay down
7. **Investigators --- various methods over the years to search for genes that --- to intelligence, which is a so-called quantitative trait.**
A) use / will contribute
B) may use / contributed
C) would use / are going to contribute
D) are using / should contribute
E) have used / might contribute
8. **New animal trials --- hope that a cure based on transplanting stem cells --- a reality for patients with Parkinson's in the future.**
A) gave / becomes
B) give / could become
C) could have given / will become
D) will give / have become
E) have given / became

9. Researchers in the 1890s ---- the atom as a homogeneous sphere of positive charge inside of which there ---- tiny negatively charged electrons.

- A) visualized / were
B) have visualized / had been
C) had visualized / have been
D) will visualize / are
E) were visualizing / would have been

10. In the future, there will probably be so many people with the power to send signals ---- space that it will not be possible to control communication ---- galaxies.

- A) within / over
B) upon / through
C) into / between
D) along / for
E) in / by

11. The 2010 Nobel Prize ---- chemistry was awarded ---- three chemists all studying carbon compounds.

- A) of / among
B) about / from
C) on / for
D) in / by
E) for / to

12. The exosphere, which is the uppermost layer of the atmosphere, is an ill-defined zone beginning somewhere ---- the thermosphere, and fading off ---- the vacuum of space.

- A) above / into
B) about / by
C) between / from
D) on / away
E) under / between

13. ---- electric cars are a welcome development, they are neither as useful nor as green as their supporters claim.

- A) Since
B) Although
C) Just as
D) Because
E) Before

14. Our memory for emotions is highly selective, and we tend to remember how good the good times were, ---- the memories of the bad times fade more quickly.

- A) as if
B) whenever
C) whereas
D) even
E) likewise

15. The assumption that mental functions are at their sharpest ---- our brains mature in our early 20s has been questioned by a new research study.

- A) until
B) although
C) as if
D) when
E) unless

16. Ankara University was established in 1925, and many faculties, institutes and schools have since been set up within it, the first of ---- was the Faculty of Law.

- A) it
B) which
C) those
D) that
E) some

17. Having the support of a friend can change our perception of ---- difficult an obstacle is to overcome.

- A) how
B) what
C) whatever
D) when
E) whichever

18. - 22. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

The health risks of artificial feeding of infants in the industrialized world are now (18)——. Breastfed infants receive protection (19)—— many illnesses including gastroenteritis, respiratory infections, and otitis media, and have a lower risk of atopic disease and insulin-dependent diabetes in childhood. (20)—— women who breastfeed may have less risk of some cancers and hip fractures in later life. In addition to the health benefits, there are also significant cost implications. The United States Department of Agriculture has estimated that a minimum of \$3.6 billion per year (21)—— if breastfeeding rates were increased from current levels to (22)—— recommended by the United States Surgeon General.

18.

- A) well-connected B) well-kept
C) well-established D) well-built
E) well-preserved

19.

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

20.

- A) as though B) even if C) since
D) while E) as if

21.

- A) should save B) would be saved
C) has been saved D) could save
E) were to be saved

22.

- A) whose B) them C) those
D) what E) which

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

Nanotechnology is only the latest of a series of developments in materials science, in which one studies materials with a (23)—— towards developing useful applications. Telecommunications is an example of an area in which the development of new materials has had (24)—— impact, leading to rapid change in the technology. (25)——, telecommunications was restricted to voice communication by telephone using copper wires to carry a message in the form of an electrical signal. Today, it is just as likely that fibres of pure glass, or fibre-optic cables, (26)—— the message in the form of light pulses. An advantage of fibre-optic cable is that it can carry (27)—— more information than a copper-wire cable of similar size.

23.

- A) conviction B) conclusion C) result
D) move E) view

24.

- A) immense B) sensible C) thoughtful
D) generous E) similar

25.

- A) Furthermore B) Initially
C) Otherwise D) However
E) Therefore

26.

- A) was to carry B) would have carried
C) carry D) had better carry
E) carried

27.

- A) much B) too C) many
D) a few E) less

28. - 37. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

28. In addition to immunologists working to develop a successful vaccine and effective drugs to treat HIV-infected patients, ----.

- A) developing a vaccine against HIV has also been a most daunting challenge for them
B) other barriers to the development of a vaccine include the difficulties in finding human volunteers for testing
C) HIV often infects the central nervous system because an effective drug must cross the blood-brain barrier
D) massive educational programmes are being developed to block the increase of AIDS
E) a vaccine would not be effective against new antigens and so would quickly become obsolete

29. As children become more self-critical, ----.

- A) they would have wanted to criticize others as well
B) they become more likely to discard their work
C) their understanding of the value of criticism will suffer
D) their work will deteriorate with each self-criticism
E) they would be more likely to repeat their failed attempts

30. If user demand were the only driving force behind innovation, ----.

- A) three billion people – nearly half the world's population – would use a stove every day
B) research on the development of cooking stoves will be the first priority
C) the initial stage of stove design would seek to reduce demand
D) the cooking stove will have been designed in a way to minimize heat transfer
E) the cooking stove would be one of the most sophisticated devices in the world

31. So long as a villager in an unindustrialized country produced a little more than the family required, ----.

- A) he could enjoy almost complete economic independence
B) his dependence on the outside world became complete
C) he wanted to enjoy a lifestyle typical of industrialized countries
D) he found that his economic freedom was at risk
E) his integration into the larger economy through extra production was finalized

32. Although falling house prices could indeed pull the economy into a harmful downward spiral, ----.

- A) insuring against unemployment can be quite costly
- B) the last reading of consumer spending is surprisingly weak
- C) slower domestic spending might have speeded up a possible downturn
- D) high inflation expectation may keep the house prices very low
- E) the evidence for such an economic disaster is slim

33. A newspaper photographer cannot help but leave traces of his/her personality in his/her work ----.

- A) as if s/he can afford to be fully objective
- B) if s/he can capture critical details in a single frame
- C) because s/he is only doing a plain and ordinary job
- D) when s/he is exceptionally calm, patient and thorough
- E) however objective s/he may try to be

34. Space solar power is still an idea far ahead of its time ----.

- A) but the necessary technology already exists and is gradually falling in cost
- B) because no one would have the technology to develop it further
- C) therefore a national space programme would be needed to be established first
- D) if more and more effort needs to be put in developing space tourism
- E) so engineers can now work on space shuttles to build orbiting space-stations

35. Advocates for reform of the country's political system are now trying to pressurize the government for change, ----.

- A) in spite of the possibility that other parties may join them
- B) while their opponents are trying to undermine their credibility to govern the country
- C) despite the strong likelihood that they will be unsuccessful again
- D) because they have been encouraged by recent reports of low crime levels in cities
- E) although they are fully aware that a dictatorship would be worse than a democracy

36. They did not know that they had been successful ----.

- A) even though many claimed the project a failure
- B) until they returned and calculated the measurements
- C) so they decided to celebrate the event
- D) but various aspects of the question have already been answered
- E) because linguistic diversity is a cultural resource to be preserved

37. ----, in Brook's narrative every piece of information pushes the story forward.

- A) After each page is turned to reveal the remarkable achievement in the story
- B) Whereas much literary fiction struggles to refer backwards
- C) While most novels try to inspire and interest their readers
- D) Although some literary narrative can focus too much on the plot
- E) When the protagonist is tolerant and enlightened and has high-minded convictions

38. - 41. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin Türkçesini, Türkçe cümlelerin İngilizcesini bulunuz.

38. Trabzon's Ayasofya Church, which serves as a museum today, was constructed in the time of Manuel Comnenos I (1238-1263), one of the kings of the Trabzon Empire.

- A) Günümüzde müze olarak hizmet veren Trabzon Ayasofya Kilisesi, Trabzon İmparatorluğu krallarından 1. Manuel Comnenos (1238-1263) zamanında inşa edilmiştir.
- B) Trabzon İmparatorluğu kralı 1. Manuel Comnenos (1238-1263) zamanında inşa edilmiş olan Trabzon Ayasofya Kilisesi günümüzde müze olarak hizmet vermektedir.
- C) Trabzon İmparatorluğu krallarından 1. Manuel Comnenos (1238-1263) tarafından inşa ettirilen Trabzon Ayasofya Kilisesi bugün varlığını müze olarak sürdürmektedir.
- D) Günümüzde müze olarak varlığını sürdüren Trabzon Ayasofya Kilisesini inşa ettiren, Trabzon İmparatorluğu krallarından 1. Manuel Comnenos' tur (1238-1263).
- E) Trabzon Ayasofya Kilisesi, Trabzon İmparatorluğu krallarından 1. Manuel Comnenos (1238-1263) zamanında inşa edilmiştir ve günümüzde müzeye dönüştürülmüştür.

39. Old Turkish houses are the structural cornerstones of Turkish urban culture which were formed over hundreds of years and are still alive at present.

- A) Günümüzde de varlığını sürdüren eski Türk evleri, yüzlerce yıllık Türk kent kültürünün oluşmasında en önemli rolü üstlenmişlerdir.
- B) Yüzlerce yılda oluşan Türk kent kültürünün en önemli yapıtaşlarından sayılan eski Türk evleri, günümüzde de varlığını sürdürmektedir.
- C) Yüzlerce yılda oluşan Türk kent kültürünün temel yapıtaşlarından olan eski Türk evleri, günümüzde de bu özelliğini korumaktadır.
- D) Eski Türk evleri yüzlerce yılda oluşan Türk kent kültürünün, hâlâ varlığını sürdüren temel yapıtaşlarıdır.
- E) Eski Türk evleri yüzlerce yılda oluşan Türk kent kültürünün temel yapıtaşlarıdır ve günümüzde hâlâ varlığını sürdürmektedir.

40. Vücut bağışıklığı zayıf olan insanlar genellikle kansere daha yatkındırlar ve bu da bağışıklık sisteminin en azından bazı kanser türlerine karşı koruyucu rol oynadığını gösteren bir gerçektir.

- A) Often people with immune deficiencies are unusually susceptible to cancer and this is supported by the fact that the immune system is able to protect the body against at least some forms of cancer.
- B) Because the body's immune system plays a protective role against at least some forms of cancer, people with immune deficiencies are unusually susceptible to cancer.
- C) People with immune deficiencies are often usually susceptible to cancer, and this is a fact suggesting that the immune system plays a protective role against at least some forms of cancer.
- D) That the immune system plays a protective role against certain forms of cancer is suggested by the fact that cancer is more widespread among people with immune deficiencies.
- E) Since people having immune deficiencies are usually extremely susceptible to cancer, it is suggested that the immune system guards the body against at least some forms of cancer.

41. Bilim insanları buz kristalleri içinde saklı doğalgazı çıkarıp sıfır emisyonlu yakıtı dönüştürmenin yollarını arıyorlar ve bunu başarırlarsa "yanan buz" geleceğin yakıtı olabilir.

- A) Scientists are trying to get zero-emission fuel by extracting the natural gas in ice crystals which may make "burning ice" the fuel of the future.
- B) Scientists are looking for ways of extracting and transforming the natural gas hidden in ice crystals into a zero-emission fuel, and if they succeed, "burning ice" may become the fuel of the future.
- C) The attempt of scientists to find ways of making a zero-emission fuel out of the natural gas hidden in ice crystals may make "burning ice" the fuel of the future.
- D) If scientists are able to extract and transform the natural gas hidden in ice crystals into a zero-emission fuel, "burning ice" may become the fuel of the future.
- E) When scientists succeed in turning the natural gas in ice crystals into a zero-emission fuel, "burning ice" will become the fuel of the future.

42. - 45. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The common cold is a misery, a nuisance and a financial burden which costs the United States economy alone an estimated \$5 billion every year. The main problem is that it is not caused by one virus, but by a family of viruses of over 200, making it impossible to vaccinate against. Once infected, all one can really do is to ease the symptoms. Drugs relieve sinus pain and headache, while decongestants reduce blood flow to mucus membranes, unblocking the stuffy nose. More powerful symptomatic treatments are unlikely. Medication that carries even the slightest risk of side effects would never be approved to treat a condition which, for most people, is non-lethal, but simply a nuisance. Yet, for the sufferers of chronic lung diseases, such as asthma and bronchitis, colds can be deadly. For these people, the new drugs that are being developed could offer a lifeline. Antiviral drugs, which target the virus directly, are currently in development. These could kill up to half of the cold-producing viruses, greatly lowering the chance of infection.

42. According to the passage, the common cold —.

- A) is very persistent causing bodily inconvenience and economic loss
- B) is a disease which can quickly and easily be cured with cheap drugs
- C) can be cured by the anti-viral drugs which kill the cold-producing viruses
- D) is not a hazardous disease for anyone as vaccination is possible
- E) can mostly be a deadly disease even if the symptoms are detected and relieved

43. According to the passage, for the sufferers of chronic lung diseases the new drugs in development —.

- A) cannot kill the virus nor prevent the disease
- B) have many side effects and can be deadly for patients
- C) decrease blood flow to all parts of the body
- D) are capable of removing the dangers associated with the common cold
- E) promise no alternative treatment against the common cold

44. According to the passage, the new drugs being developed —.

- A) could cost the US economy a lot of money
- B) are vital for the sufferers of chronic lung diseases
- C) bring no real relief and can potentially be dangerous
- D) could be lethal for asthma and bronchitis sufferers
- E) reduce soreness and headache but little else

45. It is made clear in the passage that —.

- A) decongestants help relieve sinus pain
- B) the variety of virus types enables the design of a number of vaccines
- C) one is lucky to have very potent treatments which are available for the symptoms of common cold
- D) antiviral drugs are being developed
- E) drugs having slight side effects are preferred

46. - 49. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

It is generally believed that DNA was discovered by the Cambridge scientists Francis Crick and James Watson, who won a Nobel Prize in 1962 for revealing its purpose. In fact, everyone is wrong: DNA was actually discovered in 1869, and its purpose revealed years before Crick and Watson. In fact, the real credit should have gone to Oswald Avery and his team at Rockefeller University, New York, who, in 1944, used bacteria to show that DNA passed genetic information from one organism to another. The trouble was that all the experts, including even those who advised the Nobel committee, then claimed that DNA was too simple to do this and could not possibly carry all the information needed to build a living organism. This was almost impossible. Thus, Avery was repeatedly denied the prize. However, by the early 1960s the Nobel committee agreed, and accepted Avery and his team had been right all along and deserved the Nobel Prize. But, by then it was too late as Avery had died in 1955. This is one of the sad stories in science.

46. It can be understood from the passage that the writer —.

- A) criticizes the experts who prevented the success of Avery and his team
- B) thinks that it was that Avery turned down the Nobel Prize
- C) has sympathy for Oswald Avery who actually deserved to receive the Nobel Prize
- D) suggests that Avery and his team were not as methodical as Crick and Watson in their research into DNA
- E) fails to appreciate the scientific impact of Avery's studies

47. According to the passage, Oswald Avery was denied the Nobel Prize, because —.

- A) he was less than comprehensive in his research
- B) the prize had already been given to other scientists
- C) Crick and Watson criticized Avery and his team
- D) Avery was involved in a personal conflict with the Nobel committee
- E) experts claimed that DNA could not possess so much information

48. According to the passage, when the Nobel committee finally changed its mind, —.

- A) DNA was no longer an important concern in scientific circles
- B) the Nobel Prize was given to Avery and his team
- C) Rockefeller University had already decided its scientists were right
- D) Avery had unfortunately already passed away
- E) Crick and Watson became very upset about it

49. According to the passage, Avery and his team used bacteria in order to —.

- A) show that disease prevention should be a priority
- B) show that genetic information could be carried from one living being to another
- C) show that DNA was big enough to carry all the genetic information
- D) suggest that Crick and Watson were wrong in their research
- E) build a living organism which carried a lot of information

50. - 53. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The ear feels blocked when the air pressure in the space behind the eardrum, that is to say, the middle ear, is different from external air pressure. Normally this is not a problem because air is supplied to the middle ear from the outside through a narrow tube at the back of the nose, which is called "the Eustachian tube". This is usually closed, but yawning or swallowing opens it up sufficiently to permit the internal and external pressures to equalize. Tilting the head back also helps because of the way in which the Eustachian tube is positioned in the head. If the tube is blocked, as when we have a cold, a difference in pressure gradually builds up. This stretches the eardrum and makes sounds seem muffled. Problems can also arise when there is a rapid change in external pressure during an aircraft descent or an underwater dive. This is one of the reasons why infants and children start crying while the aircraft is descending. The secret in all cases is to use your cheek and throat muscles to create a pressure that opens up the Eustachian tube.

50. According to the passage, the Eustachian tube in the ear is important because it —.

- A) allows yawning and swallowing to take place
- B) is normally closed to equalize both the internal and external air pressure
- C) is a kind of pipeline which balances the pressure within the ear
- D) is hardly affected by external pressure
- E) makes certain sounds barely audible to the human ear

51. The passage suggests that when the Eustachian tube is blocked, —.

- A) it means that one is almost certainly going to have a cold
- B) yawning or swallowing have no effect on it
- C) this shows that its position in the head is wrong
- D) pressure cannot be equalized and one cannot hear sounds properly
- E) it is not possible to re-open it again

52. According to the passage, during an aircraft descent or an underwater dive, it is highly probable that —.

- A) a serious bodily injury would occur
- B) one would feel the air pressure difference in the ear
- C) the narrow tube at the back of the nose would not be affected
- D) one's cheek and throat muscles would constrict
- E) external air pressure would not change

53. The passage implies that when the ear is blocked, —.

- A) one should immediately try to re-open it through air pressure
- B) it is because a measured and controllable change has occurred in the external pressure
- C) it is certain that many health problems will follow
- D) the eardrum has shrunk in size
- E) this is due to air pressure differences that occur quickly

54. - 57. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A person's emotional state is not just signalled to others by facial expression, but by body posture as well. This is the finding of researchers at the Harvard Medical School. They showed seven people some images of body posture – happy, fearful, and emotionally neutral like opening a door or pouring a glass of water. The subjects' emotional response to these images was evaluated by studying their brain activity with functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) scans. It was found that viewing fearful whole-body expressions produced higher activity in areas known to process emotional information than viewing images of meaningful but emotionally neutral body actions. In contrast, viewing happy postures produced higher activity in areas of the brain that process visual information. The research showed that when it comes to conveying emotion, the body could be just as important as the face. However, almost all the studies so far into the perception of emotion have focused mainly on the brain activity generated by images of facial expressions. Further developments on these evaluations will follow after the invention of more advanced devices.

54. According to the passage, body posture —.

- A) and facial expression complement one another in revealing emotional state
- B) is not as efficient as facial expression in conveying the emotional state of a person
- C) is significant in concealing the emotional condition of a person
- D) is adjusted according to the emotional state of the people observing others
- E) should be supported by magnetic resonance in order to show the emotional state of a person

55. As pointed out in the passage, perceiving images of fearful body posture —.

- A) is an important part of evaluating controlled experiments
- B) not only makes people frightened but also disturbs them psychologically
- C) should be further studied through functional magnetic resonance imaging scans
- D) causes more reaction in parts of the brain that process emotional information
- E) may force people to open the door and run off

56. According to the passage, functional magnetic resonance imaging —.

- A) was used for five people to find out their emotional responses
- B) was used to find out the brain disorders of the participants in the research study
- C) is so sophisticated that it can even show the emotional state of the people being scanned
- D) can ensure the higher activity of the brain under certain circumstances
- E) was used to assess the effect of emotional information on the way the brain reacts

57. We can understand from the passage that —.

- A) images of facial expressions are the main determinants of the functional magnetic resonance imaging scans
- B) perception of emotion is only related to the psychology of the people receiving the information
- C) viewing happy postures led to higher auditory activity in the brain
- D) studies have shown that emotional state is reflected in both face and body posture
- E) the function of the body posture can be eliminated in processing emotional information

58. - 61. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Scientists have thought about the brain's intricate form for centuries. In the early 1800s, German physician Franz Joseph Gall proposed that the shape of a person's brain and skull spoke volumes about that individual's intelligence and personality which is a theory known as "phrenology". This influential, even though scientifically unsupported, idea led to the collection of "criminal", "degenerate" and "genius" brains. Then, in the latter part of the 19th century, Swiss anatomist Wilhelm His claimed that the brain develops as a sequence of events guided by physical forces. British polymath D'Arcy Thompson built on that foundation, showing that the shapes of many structures, biological and inanimate, result from physical self-organization. Provocative though they were, these early suppositions eventually faded from view. Phrenology became known as a pseudoscience, and modern genetic theories replaced the biomechanical approach of the 19th century and furthered our understanding of the structure of the human brain. Thus, no matter how exciting the theories may be more reliable information is a prerequisite for their acceptance.

58. According to the passage, Franz Joseph Gall supported the idea that ---.

- A) "criminal", "degenerate" and "genius" brains should be examined in the light of modern genetic theories
- B) the Swiss anatomist Wilhelm His's ideas should be followed instead of D'Arcy Thompson's
- C) intelligence and personality could be linked with the shape of the head
- D) phrenology theory should not be taken seriously as a method to understand a person's personality
- E) phrenology theory was unscientific and so instantly eliminated

59. According to the passage, the writer ---.

- A) disapproves of the 19th century theories focusing on modern genetic theory
- B) thinks that medical ideas popular in the 19th century did not contribute considerably to modern science
- C) thinks that more brains need to be studied before categorization can be done
- D) believes that the theories of Franz Joseph Gall had a scientific basis
- E) is angered by the theories of the past which threaten modern science

60. According to the passage, Wilhelm His's work involved ---.

- A) the theory that the shapes of structures came from physical self-organization
- B) physical differentiation between the brains of geniuses and those considered to be criminals
- C) discovering how to educate criminals so that they can become geniuses
- D) the idea that the brain develops through a series of physical events
- E) finding out why certain individuals become criminals

61. According to the writer, ---.

- A) the work done in the 19th century involving phrenology is not taken as real science now
- B) the modern genetic theories of today owe a great deal to 19th century phrenology
- C) intelligence and personality develop as a result of physical forces
- D) the biomechanical approach will replace current genetic theory
- E) it is possible to scientifically distinguish between the brains of criminals and geniuses

62. - 65. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The revelation that H₂S is produced in the cardio-vascular system and helps to control blood pressure caught the attention of many researchers who had been looking for novel ways to protect the heart against damage from oxygen deprivation, as occurs when a clot prevents blood from bringing oxygen to the heart, leading to the death of cardiac tissue. In 2006, Gary Baxter reported that in isolated rat hearts, which were first provided with saline solution to mimic blood supply and then deprived of the saline to mimic a heart attack, administering H₂S to these isolated hearts before halting the saline supply reduced the extent of cardiac muscle damage. Later, David Lefer showed that mice engineered to produce more H₂S in the heart were better able to tolerate oxygen deprivation caused by a clot and more resistant to the damage that often ensues when blood flow is restored to tissues after a period of deprivation. Findings such as these suggest that H₂S could be used to prevent or treat hypertension, heart attacks and strokes in humans. But the gas's ability to relax blood vessels means that its potential applications could extend to other blood vessel problems too – including erectile dysfunction.

62. As it is pointed out in the passage, in both Baxter's and Lefer's experiments, ----.

- A) providing saline solution and administering H₂S were two important components
- B) toleration of oxygen deprivation caused by a clot was at the same level
- C) the damage occurred after a period of oxygen deprivation is finally restored
- D) heart attacks suffered by mice involved saline solution administration
- E) administering H₂S to mice and rats hearts made them more resistant to cardiac damage

63. As it is stated in the passage, given the ability of H₂S to relax blood vessels, ----.

- A) treatment of erectile dysfunction could decrease hypertension and strokes in humans
- B) further applications of H₂S can include treating erectile dysfunction
- C) cardiac arrests could be avoided with a higher dose of it
- D) applications of H₂S could be limited to hypertension, heart attacks and strokes
- E) it is expected that cardiac muscle damage will be prevented soon

64. According to the passage, before 2006, ----.

- A) the attention of researchers was focused on clots that prevent blood from bringing oxygen to the heart
- B) researchers had known that there must have been a way to treat erectile dysfunction
- C) studies on the cardio-vascular system examined the production of H₂S to treat hypertension
- D) scientists had been searching for new methods to prevent cardiac tissue damage
- E) oxygen deprivation caused by clots led to the death of cardiac patients

65. The most important news given in the passage is that ----.

- A) H₂S is generated in the cardio-vascular system to ease blood pressure
- B) rat hearts given H₂S showed a reduction in the extent of cardiac muscle damage
- C) mice that were given more H₂S in the heart could tolerate oxygen deprivation better
- D) H₂S could be used to treat renal dysfunction
- E) the use of H₂S can be extended to mimic blood supply

66. - 70. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

66. Martin:

– Did you know that there's a growing number of people who are against vaccinating their children?

Sheila:

– ----

Martin:

– How can you say that? It's really irresponsible.

Sheila:

– It's obvious you're not a parent!

- A) Some doctors are refusing to let them have a choice in the matter.
- B) It's all to do with the link between autism and the MMR vaccination. I can understand them.
- C) Is that true? I wonder what their concern is.
- D) This is becoming a problem.
- E) There's no actual proof that parents are doing this!

67. Dave:

– I've tried all sorts of things to try and boost my memory, and guess what? The best thing I've found is blueberries!

Sue:

– ----

Dave:

– That's what I heard too. Apparently it's the reaction between flavonoids and proteins that is essential to brain cell structure and function.

Sue:

– Hopefully they might eventually provide protection against disorders such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's.

- A) I think that's a bit of a myth really. Just because they contain flavonoids.
- B) So, what's the connection between blueberries and brain cell function?
- C) Is that because there are more flavonoids in blueberries than in any other fruit?
- D) I'm not surprised; blueberries are really rich in flavonoids.
- E) Blueberries! That's amazing. I've never heard that before.

68. Jane:

- Did you know that women's spines curve up to 60% more by the end of their pregnancy than before?

John:

– ———

Jane:

- Such realignment could stress their backs, but womens' spines are stronger because they have larger joints that go farther down the spine than in men.

John:

- Well, I guess it's lucky that mens' backs don't need to support the weight of a baby.

- A) How can pregnant women support such weight?
- B) Researchers believe that these adaptations are millions of years old.
- C) Adaptations such as this reduce strain on the back.
- D) How can pregnant women stand upright with such pressure on their backs?
- E) Doesn't that damage the spines of the pregnant women?

69. Andy:

- Here is an article about the latest epidemic of swine flu. It says that it started in Mexico and it has now infected at least one hundred people in ten other countries.

Beth:

– ———

Andy:

- Well, some airlines stopped their flights to the country and some governments urged their citizens not to travel there.

Beth:

- Those precautions certainly seem reasonable.

- A) What's being done to stop the spread of the disease?
- B) Do they have any research to support their claims?
- C) Should we go to the doctor to get a flu shot?
- D) Do you think we should fly to Mexico for holiday?
- E) Are the drug companies taking advantage of the disease?

70. Edward:

– I've just quit smoking, but I seem to be coughing more now than before.

Jill:

– That's normal. Your smoking has destroyed the cilia in your lungs, which act like little brooms for cleaning. Coughing is your body's way of restoring the cilia so they can sweep out the nicotine accumulated.

Edward:

—

Jill:

– **Exactly, it's a perfectly normal bodily response.**

- A) I didn't know it would be so difficult to quit smoking.
- B) Our bronchial tubes are coated with mucus, which traps germs and dirt.
- C) That's similar to the way our body reacts to foreign objects.
- D) That's like doing a lot of cleaning in a house that hasn't been cleaned for a long time.
- E) I should consult a specialist about this disorder.

71. - 75. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

71. Antidepressants are becoming quite popular around the world. Americans take more antidepressants than they do any other type of prescription drug, and pregnant women are no exception. One out of every eight pregnant women in the United States takes antidepressants to treat depression and other mood disorders. — Nevertheless, most doctors argue that the benefits these drugs provide still outweigh the potential risks.

- A) A group of Danish doctors found that women who take antidepressants are more likely to give normal births.
- B) According to some clinical pharmacologists, untreated depression increases the risk of prematurity.
- C) Doctors have to distinguish between real depression and just sadness and feeling down.
- D) Many women who take antidepressants have not been diagnosed with clinical depression.
- E) A handful of recent studies suggest that these drugs could have adverse effects on infant health.

72. The importance of diet in cancer prevention is pointed out in many reports. Soya is an important component of a diet to prevent breast cancer. Certain components in soya, the isoflavones, may affect the hormone receptors in a way that prevents cancer. --- It has long been recognized, for example, that Japanese women have a very low breast cancer risk.

- A) Soya can be consumed as soya milk, soya sauce, or processed into textured vegetable protein.
- B) Isoflavones act through these receptors.
- C) There is much lower breast cancer rate in those cultures eating a diet high in soya protein.
- D) Our diet should be full of whole grains, fruits and vegetables.
- E) Soya bean, originally grown as a food crop for animals, is increasingly used for human consumption.

73. The body's tendency to reject organ transplants, attacking them as if they were dangerous foreign invaders, is a well-known process. However, more prevalent are auto immune diseases, in which the body's immune cells attack its own tissues. Auto immune diseases can effect a variety of organs. --- According to statistics, conditions like these affect more than 50 million people in the United States.

- A) A healthy person's immune system is able to draw a clear line between the body's own tissues and the invaders.
- B) These malfunctions can result in one of more than 80 known conditions including lupus, multiple sclerosis and inflammatory bowel disease.
- C) The perfect immune-modulating drug would target only the part of the system causing the problem.
- D) The ability to reprogram the immune system is one of the most sought-after goals in medicine.
- E) Immune researchers have been working on a biological defence system that's comparable to the world's greatest military.

74. It is estimated that skin cancers could soon be detected by sampling a thin layer of air just above the body's surface. A research team in Philadelphia have used gas chromatography-mass spectrometry to give a detailed chemical profile of the air immediately over the skin of a group of volunteers. --- The analysis showed clear differences in the amounts of certain chemicals between the groups. It is exciting that these are biomarkers related to skin cancer.

- A) Skin cancer is often hard to detect until later stages.
- B) This method could be an important screening tool in the fight against cancer.
- C) Researchers are now planning to find the chemical signatures of more dangerous cancers.
- D) Half had the common basal skin carcinoma, the other half were healthy.
- E) Basal skin carcinoma is one of the most common forms of skin cancer.

75. Numerous self-help books imply that stress increases the risk of breast cancer. Most women who have survived the breast cancer seem to agree. According to surveys, 40 to 65 per cent of survivors believe their cancers were caused by stress. --- In fact, in several investigations, researchers observed a lower risk of breast cancer among women who experienced relatively high stress in their jobs, compared with women who experienced relatively low job stress.

- A) But most studies find no connection between cancer risk and the stress experienced.
- B) People with cancer can relieve their physical and emotional burdens by seeking quality medical and psychological care.
- C) Early studies seemed to suggest that participating in support groups helps to prolong life.
- D) More recent and scientifically solid research showed that psychological interventions can enhance cancer patients' quality of life.
- E) Patients can take comfort in connecting with their friends and families.

76. - 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

76. (I) The impressionist painters Monet and Degas drastically changed their styles late in their lives, each becoming uncharacteristically abstract with visible brush strokes and darker colours. (II) This abrupt change was probably not a coincidence. (III) According to a recent study made by ophthalmologist M. Marmor, this change was not an artistic choice; instead, cataracts and retinal disease affected how these artists saw their own work. (IV) Bright colours and lines were not used by these artists. (V) Dr. Marmor created a computer stimulation to reproduce how the painters' diseases would have dulled colour and blurred lines, demonstrating how these transformations might explain their stylistic changes.

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

77. (I) By 2012, doctors expect a painless spit cup to replace certain dreaded blood tests. (II) Scientists working on the Human Salivary Proteome Project have recently identified 1,166 proteins in saliva, including five indicators of oral cancer. (III) A simple spit test could soon help police officers keep tired drivers off the road. (IV) They have also found specific markers in the spit of patients with breast cancer and are now working to identify the protein linked to ovarian cancer. (V) Detecting the proteins during a routine spit test could help doctors diagnose cancers early enough to cure them.

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

78. (I) Beginning in 1979, neuropsychologist Nancy Wexler and her colleagues travelled to a small village in Venezuela where the inhabitants exhibited a startlingly high rate of neurodegeneration. (II) Her team spent several years collecting tissue samples from large families there. (III) Fourteen years later, in 1993, her research team identified the single gene that causes Huntington's disease, an incurable degenerative disorder that affects muscle coordination and cognitive function. (IV) This breakthrough discovery was one of the first successful attempts to identify a gene associated with a disease. (V) The collection of samples was rather difficult.

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

79. (I) Researchers at the Washington University School of Medicine have invented a new type of technology that could revolutionize the diagnosis of gum disease. (II) They have developed a thumbnail-sized chip that can detect gum disease long before your dentist can. (III) The automated system analyzes the patient's saliva. (IV) These antibodies attach to the proteins secreted by unhealthy cells. (V) Brightly glowing cells in the saliva indicate high levels of protein and, thus more disease.

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

80. (I) At present, condoms and pills are the most common forms of birth control used in the Western world. (II) These are 98 and 99 per cent effective, respectively. (III) Some other methods are long-acting contraceptives, such as subcutaneous implants or injections. (IV) These keep working for anything from two months to five years and can achieve reliabilities in excess of 99 per cent. (V) The reason was that roughly one in 200 female tubal sterilizations and one in 2,000 male vasectomies are unsuccessful.

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

SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

1. **Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi vb. araçlarla; cep bilgisayarı, kol ya da cep saati, her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; silah ve benzeri teçhizatla; müsvedde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, sözlük, sözlük işlevi olan elektronik aygıt, hesap cetveli, hesap makinesi, pergel, açılabilir, cetvel vb. araçlarla sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu araçlarla sınava girmiş adaylar mutlaka Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır. **Sınava kalem, silgi, kalemıraş, saat vb. araçla ve kulaklık, küpe, broş vb. takı, herhangi bir metal eşya ile girmek de kesinlikle yasaktır. Yiyecek, içecek vb. tüketim malzemeleri de sınava getirilemez. Adaylar sınava şeffaf şişe içerisinde su getirebileceklerdir.**
2. Bu sınavda verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır.** Sınav başladıktan sonra ilk **135 ve son 15 dakika** içinde adayın sınavdan çıkmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir.
3. **Sınav evrakını teslim ederek salonu terk eden aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınava alınmayacaktır.**
4. Sınav süresince görevlilerle konuşmak, görevlilere soru sormak yasaktır. Aynı şekilde görevlilerin de adaylarla yakından ve alçak sesle konuşmaları ayrıca, adayların birbirinden kalem, silgi vb. şeyleri istemeleri kesinlikle yasaktır.
5. Sınav sırasında, görevlilerin her türlü uyarılarına uymak zorundasınız. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymanıza bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarılara uymayanların kimlik bilgileri tutanağı yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
6. Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenlerin kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır. Görevliler kopya çekmeye ya da vermeye kalkışanları uyarmak zorunda değildir; sorumluluk size aittir.
Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenecek; bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel ya da toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların cevaplarının bir kısmı ya da tamamı iptal edilecektir.
Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM takdir hakkını kullanarak bu salonda sınava giren tüm adayların sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.
7. Cevap kâğıdında doldurmanız gereken alanlar bulunmaktadır. Bu alanları doldurunuz. Cevap kâğıdınızı başkaları tarafından görülmeyecek şekilde tutmanız gerekmektedir. Cevap kâğıdına yazılacak her türlü yazıda ve yapılacak bütün işaretlemelerde kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gerekir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
8. Soru kitapçığınızı alır almaz, sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitapçığının her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru kitapçığı numarasının, kitapçığın ön kapağında basılı soru kitapçığı numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığının sayfası eksik ya da basımı hatalıysa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz.
9. Size verilen soru kitapçığının numarasını Cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru Kitapçığı No" alanına kodlayınız.
10. Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de tek tek incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
11. Cevap kâğıdına ve soru kitapçığına yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün olamamaktadır. Tarafınızdan yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bu bilgilerde eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olduğunda durumunuz Sınav Salon Tutanağında belirtilecektir.
12. Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
13. Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdiğiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
14. Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı ve cevap kâğıdınızı salon görevlilerine teslim etmeyi unutmayınız.

Bu testlerin her hakkı saklıdır. Hangi amaçla olursa olsun, testlerin tamamının veya bir kısmının Merkezimizin yazılı izni olmadan kopya edilmesi, fotoğrafının çekilmesi, herhangi bir yolla çoğaltılması, yayımlanması ya da kullanılması yasaktır. Bu yasağı uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve testlerin hazırlanmasındaki mali külfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.

ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

20 MART 2011

İNGİLİZCE

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

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