

Match the words with their synonyms.

1. uncommon (adj.)

A) frequent B) terrific

C) rare D) hard

2. magnitude (n.)

A) volume B) shrinkage

C) reflection D) assurance

3. perceive (v.)

A) appeal B) recognize

C) prevail D) coincide

4. vary (v.)

A) change B) remain

C) plant D) increase

5. controversial (adj.)

A) orthodox B) reciprocal

C) minute D) disputed

6. grant (v.)

A) share B) provide

C) return D) retard

7. incentive (n.)

A) deterrent B) expenditure

C) feature D) motive

8. corresponding (adj.)

A) remote B) fluctuating

C) similar D) joint

9. precise (adj.)

A) clear-cut B) clear-sighted

C) clear-headed D) clear out

10. matter (v.)

A) cause B) count

C) merge D) assert

Reading Passage 30

Although they are uncommon by definition, rare diseases affect around 350 million people worldwide in total. "The magnitude is much bigger than what is perceived," says Duke University clinical geneticist Vandana Shashi. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Global Genes and the National Organization for Rare Disorders (NOFRD) often report that there are about 7,000 known rare diseases. But the precise definition of "rare" may vary depending on who you ask. In the European Union (E.U.), a disease is "rare" if it affects fewer than 5 in 10,000 people. The World Health Organization has defined rare diseases as those affecting "fewer than 6–10 people in 10,000." Meanwhile, China's official definition, which remains controversial, is a disease affecting one person in 500,000. These definitions matter to patients and their families waiting for drugs to be developed to treat rare diseases. In the U.S., for example, through the Orphan Drug Act, the US Food and Drug Administration's Office of Orphan Products Development grants pharmaceutical companies' various incentives, including tax cuts, for developing orphan drugs and medical devices meant to treat diseases that affect fewer than 200,000 Americans at any given time. The European Medicines Agency offers corresponding incentives, such as reduced fees and market exclusivity for drugs developed for diseases that meet the E.U.'s definition of rare.

1. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- A) The number of the people with rare diseases is as it is commonly expected.
- B) Rare diseases are those high in the number of cases but low in magnitude.
- C) The term "rare" in rare diseases contradicts what is understood from its definition.
- D) There seems a general agreement on what the word "rare" refers to.
- E) NGOs including Global Genes and NOFRD differ in how they define "rare diseases".

2. It is clearly stated in the passage that the definitions of rare diseases vary based on ----.

- A) the number of rare diseases
- B) the age of those affected
- C) regional specifications
- D) the frequency of occurrence
- E) availability of orphan drugs

3. We can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) pharmaceutical companies prefer to make many orphan drugs
- B) European regulations for orphan drugs are much more flexible
- C) companies need a two-sided approval to produce an orphan drug
- D) funds granted to fight rare diseases merely cover orphan drugs
- E) producing orphan drugs is more challenging than producing other drugs

4. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) How Rare Your Disease Is Matters
- B) Orphan Drugs And Their Benefits
- C) The Ways to Treat Rare Diseases
- D) Rarity or Prevalence of A Disease
- E) Various Types of Rare Diseases

Choose the best option.

1. Although they are uncommon ---- definition

- A) in B) from
C) by D) within

2. The magnitude is ---- bigger than what is perceived

- A) many B) much
C) more D) less

3. the precise definition ---- "rare"

- A) of B) into
C) for D) about

4. It may vary ---- on who you ask.

- A) depends B) depend
C) to depend D) depending

5. It defined rare diseases ---- those affecting 10 people in 10,000.

- A) as B) such
C) such as D) so as to

6. it ---- controversial

- A) leaves B) continues
C) remains D) endures

7. These definitions ---- to patients

- A) matter B) signify
C) differ D) vary

8. various incentives, ---- tax cuts

- A) included B) including
C) include D) to include

9. at ---- given time

- A) none B) few
C) many D) any

10. drugs developed for ---- diseases

- A) such B) such as
C) each D) every

Okuma Parçası 30

Tanım olarak nadir olmalarına rağmen, nadir hastalıklar dünya çapında toplamda yaklaşık 350 milyon insanı etkilemektedir. Duke Üniversitesi klinik genetikçisi Vandana Shashi, "Sayı algılanandan çok daha büyük" diyor. Global Genes ve Ulusal Nadir Hastalıklar Örgütü (NOFRD) gibi sivil toplum kuruluşları (STK'lar) genellikle yaklaşık 7.000 bilinen nadir hastalık olduğunu bildirmektedir. Ancak "nadir" kelimesinin kesin tanımı, kime sorduğunuza bağlı olarak değişebilir. Avrupa Birliği'nde (AB), 10.000 kişiden 5'inden daha azını etkileyen bir hastalık "nadir" olarak kabul edilir. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü, nadir hastalıkları "10.000 kişide 6-10 kişiden azını etkileyen" hastalıklar olarak tanımlamıştır. Bu arada Çin'in tartışmalı olan resmi tanımı, 500.000'de bir kişiyi etkileyen bir hastalık olduğudur. Bu tanımlar, nadir hastalıkları tedavi edecek ilaçların geliştirilmesini bekleyen hastalar ve aileleri için önemlidir. Örneğin ABD'de, Yetim İlaç Yasası aracılığıyla, ABD Gıda ve İlaç İdaresi'nin Yetim Ürünleri Geliştirme Ofisi, ilaç şirketlerine, herhangi bir zamanda 200.000'den az Amerikalıyı etkileyen hastalıkları tedavi etmesi için üretilen yetim ilaçlar ve tıbbi cihazlar geliştirmeleri için vergi indirimleri de dâhil olmak üzere çeşitli teşvikler verir. Avrupa İlaç Ajansı, AB'nin nadir tanımını karşılayan hastalıklar için geliştirilen ilaçlar için indirimli ücretler ve pazar münhasırlığı gibi benzer teşvikler sunmaktadır.

Match the words with their synonyms.

- 1.C 2.A 3.B 4.A 5.D
6.B 7.D 8.C 9.A 10.B

Reading Passage 30

- 1.C 2.D 3.E 4.A

Choose the best option.

1. C 2.B 3.A 4.D 5.A
6.C 7.A 8.B 9.D 10.A