

66. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A recently developed mobile app **diagnoses** ear infections **in** children **by emitting** a soft chirp and listening to the way the sound reflects back. **To work**, **all it takes** **is** a smartphone and a paper funnel. The software plays a short sound **through** the paper funnel, which is placed near the ear canal. **Both acute and chronic middle ear infections cause fluid to build up** behind the eardrum, and sounds that **would normally have vibrated** the eardrum are reflected back along the ear canal. **Tested on** 53 children aged from 18 months to 17 years, the app **determined** the likelihood of fluid being present **with an accuracy of 85 per cent**, **which is comparable to** medical tools in specialist clinics. The app **includes** a funnel shape that can be **traced onto** paper **from a phone's screen**. Ear infections are common **in childhood**, **but** can be **hard to diagnose** in young children — they may **tug on** their ears or have only **vague symptoms such as** fevers. The developer team **hopes to gain** approval **for** the app **from** the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) **for use as a medical tool**, **before releasing it to** the public.

release to the public
/into the atmosphere

for + isim amaç analatabilir
for a purpose / use

for + sb/sth
for students/ kids

in public

66. - 68. sorular aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Yakın zamanda geliştirilen bir mobil uygulama, yumuşak bir cıvıltı **yayarak** ve sesin geri yansıma şeklini **dinleyerek** çocuklarda kulak enfeksiyonlarını **teşhis ediyor**. **Çalışması için tek gereken** bir akıllı telefon ve bir kağıt huni. Yazılım, kulak kanalının yakınına yerleştirilen kağıt huni **aracılığıyla** kısa bir ses çıkarıyor. **Hem akut hem de kronik orta kulak enfeksiyonları kulak zarının arkasında sıvı birikmesine neden olur ve normalde kulak zarını titreştiren sesler kulak kanalı boyunca geri yansır**. Yaşları 18 ay ile 17 yaş arasında değişen **53 çocuk üzerinde** test edilen uygulama, sıvının mevcut olma olasılığını **yüzde 85'lik bir doğrulukla belirledi ki bu oran** uzman kliniklerdeki tıbbi araçlarla **karşılaştırılabilir**. Uygulama, telefon ekranından kağıda çizilebilen **bir huni şekli içeriyor**. Kulak enfeksiyonları çocukluk çağında yaygındır, ancak küçük çocuklarda **teşhis edilmesi zor olabilir** - kulaklarını **çekiştirebilirler** veya ateş gibi sadece **belirsiz** semptomlara sahip olabilirler. Geliştirici ekip, uygulamayı halka sunmadan önce Gıda ve İlaç İdaresi'nden (FDA) **tıbbi bir araç olarak kullanım için onay almayı** umuyor.

ambiguous
unclear
vague
blurred

A recently developed mobile app diagnoses ear infections in children by emitting a soft chirp and listening to the way the sound reflects back. To work, all it requires is a smartphone and a paper funnel. The software plays a short sound through the paper funnel, which is placed near the ear canal. Both acute and chronic middle ear infections cause fluid to build up behind the eardrum, and sounds that would normally have vibrated the eardrum are reflected back along the ear canal. Tested on 53 children aged from 18 months to 17 years, the app determined the likelihood of fluid being present with an accuracy of 85 per cent, which is comparable to medical tools in specialist clinics. The app includes a funnel shape that can be traced onto paper from a phone's screen. Ear infections are common in childhood, but can be hard to diagnose in young children — they may tug on their ears or have only vague symptoms such as fevers. The developer team hopes to gain approval for the app from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for use as a medical tool, before releasing it to the public.

66. It is pointed out in the passage that the app ----

- A) determines the amount of the fluid accumulated behind the eardrum
 B) is much better diagnosing chronic middle ear infections than acute ones
 C) has been designed to treat children with middle ear infections
 ✓ D) has been developed to analyse the sound reflecting back along the ear canal
 E) sends a short sound into the ear to help the eardrum vibrate more

amount miktar
number: sayısı 4

olmayan kıyas M LL
ÇELD R C

AMAÇ yanı M.Ç.

$$2 + 1 = 3 \text{ ok}$$

66. Pasajda ---- uygulamasına dikkat çekilmektedir.

- A) kulak zarının arkasında biriken sıvının miktarını belirler
 B) kronik orta kulak enfeksiyonlarını akut olanlara göre çok daha iyi teşhis eder
 C) orta kulak enfeksiyonu olan çocukları tedavi etmek için tasarlanmıştır
 D) kulak kanalı boyunca geri yansıyan sesi analiz etmek için geliştirilmiştir
 E) kulak zarının daha fazla titreşmesine yardımcı olmak için kulağa kısa bir ses gönderir

A recently developed mobile app diagnoses ear infections in children by emitting a soft chirp and listening to the way the sound reflects back. To work, all it requires is a smartphone and a paper funnel. The software plays a short sound through the paper funnel, which is placed near the ear canal. Both acute and chronic middle ear infections cause fluid to build up behind the eardrum, and sounds that would normally have vibrated the eardrum are reflected back along the ear canal. Tested on 53 children aged from 18 months to 17 years, the app determined the likelihood of fluid being present with an accuracy of 85 per cent, which is comparable to medical tools in specialist clinics. The app includes a funnel shape that can be traced onto paper from a phone's screen. Ear infections are common in childhood, but can be hard to diagnose in young children — they may tug on their ears or have only vague symptoms such as fevers. The developer team hopes to gain approval for the app from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for use as a medical tool, before releasing it to the public.

67. Which of the following is true about the app?

- A) Acute middle ear infections can now be prevented with the app.
- B) The app helped 53 children to recover much more quickly.
- C) The app enables early diagnosis even before the fluid is built up behind the eardrum.
- D) The app has proved to be more effective to diagnose young children.
- E) The app can be an equivalent of the medical tools in specialist clinics thanks to its success in diagnosis.

67. Uygulama ile ilgili aşağıdakilerden hangisi doğrudur?

- A) Uygulama sayesinde akut orta kulak enfeksiyonları artık önlenabiliyor.
- B) Uygulama 53 çocuğun çok daha çabuk iyileşmesine yardımcı oldu.
- C) Uygulama, kulak zarının arkasında sıvı birikmeden önce bile erken teşhis imkanı sağlıyor.
- D) Uygulamanın küçük çocukların teşhisinde daha etkili olduğu kanıtlanmıştır.
- E) Uygulama, teşhisteki başarısı sayesinde uzman kliniklerdeki tıbbi araçlara eşdeğer olabilir.

angora
inSillizce

angora
inSillizce

angora
inSillizce

angora
inSillizce

A recently developed mobile app diagnoses ear infections **in children** by emitting a soft chirp and listening to the way the sound reflects back. To work, all it requires is a smartphone and a paper funnel. The software plays a short sound through the paper funnel, which is placed near the ear canal. Both acute and chronic middle ear infections cause fluid to build up behind the eardrum, and sounds that would normally have vibrated the eardrum are reflected back along the ear canal. Tested on 53 children aged from 18 months to 17 years, the app determined the likelihood of fluid being present **with an accuracy of 85 per cent**, which is comparable to medical tools in specialist clinics. The app includes a funnel shape that can be traced onto paper from a phone's screen. Ear infections are common in childhood, but can be hard to diagnose in young children — they may tug on their ears or have only vague symptoms such as fevers. The developer team **hopes to gain approval for the app from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)** for use **as a medical tool, before releasing it to the public.**

1. introduce / launch
2. emit
3. free

68. One can understand that, **in order** for the app **to go public** ----.

- A) the **accuracy** level of the app to diagnose ear infections **must be higher than 85 per cent**
- B) the number of children diagnosed thanks to it should **increase to** a certain level
- C) the FDA **wants the tests to continue** with the children **with no symptoms at all**
- D) the **FDA will run a set of tests on** various age groups
- E) the developers will **seek** the FDA's **approval**

aramak
look for
want/ask/demand

68. Anlaşıyor ki, uygulamanın halka açılması için

- A) kulak enfeksiyonlarını teşhis etmek için uygulamanın doğruluk düzeyi yüzde 85'ten yüksek olmalıdır
- B) Bu sayede teşhis konulan çocuk sayısı belirli bir seviyeye yükselmelidir
- C) FDA testlerin hiçbir belirti göstermeyen çocuklarla devam etmesini istiyor
- D) FDA çeşitli yaş grupları üzerinde bir dizi test uygulayacaktır
- E) geliştiriciler FDA'nın onayını arayacaklardır

69. - 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The concept of the addicted brain appeals to the intuitive idea that because recreational drugs exert their actions through specific brain structures, there must exist obvious and meaningful brain differences between those who are afflicted with addiction and those who are not. These differences are then seen as the cause of the addiction, and therefore, as targets for treatment. The diseased-brain perspective has been appealing for scientists also because it offers treatment approaches that seem straightforward. Despite this seemingly solid scientific consensus, there are virtually no data in humans indicating that addiction is a disease of the brain. The existing paradigm is based on intuition and political necessity, not on data and useful clinical results. In such a myopic approach, the socioeconomic and societal factors that lead to drug addiction are considered a footnote in research, clinical practices, and policy, despite their apparent importance.

69. - 71. sorular aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Bağımlı beyin kavramı, keyif verici uyuşturucular etkilerini belirli beyin yapıları aracılığıyla gösterdiğinden, bağımlılıktan muzdarip olanlarla olmayanlar arasında bariz ve anlamlı beyin farklılıkları olması gerektiği şeklindeki sezgisel fikre hitap etmektedir. Bu farklılıklar daha sonra bağımlılığın nedeni ve dolayısıyla tedavi için hedef olarak görülmektedir. Hastalıklı beyin perspektifi bilim insanları için de cazip olmuştur çünkü basit görünen tedavi yaklaşımları sunmaktadır. Bu görünüşte sağlam bilimsel fikir birliğine rağmen, insanlarda bağımlılığın bir beyin hastalığı olduğunu gösteren neredeyse hiçbir veri yoktur. Mevcut paradigma, verilere ve faydalı klinik sonuçlara değil, sezgilere ve politik gerekliliklere dayanmaktadır. Böylesi bir miyop yaklaşımda, uyuşturucu bağımlılığına yol açan sosyoekonomik ve toplumsal faktörler, görünürdeki önemlerine rağmen araştırmalarda, klinik uygulamalarda ve politikalarda bir dipnot olarak değerlendirilmektedir.

The concept of the addicted brain appeals to the intuitive idea that because recreational drugs exert their actions through specific brain structures, there must exist obvious and meaningful brain differences between those who are afflicted with addiction and those who are not. These differences are then seen as the cause of the addiction, and therefore, as targets for treatment. The diseased-brain perspective has been appealing for scientists also because it offers treatment approaches that seem straightforward. Despite this seemingly solid scientific consensus, there are virtually no data in humans indicating that addiction is a disease of the brain. The existing paradigm is based on intuition and political necessity, not on data and useful clinical results. In such a myopic approach, the socioeconomic and societal factors that lead to drug addiction are considered a footnote in research, clinical practices, and policy, despite their apparent importance.

69. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) the idea of being addicted to recreational drugs can be intuitively appealing for people
- B) drug addiction of individuals is mainly attributed to assumed differences in their brain structures
- C) some drugs are known to contribute to a higher degree of recreation for people regardless of their age
- D) it is unethical to call people as addicted to drugs unless they seek a recreational feeling in drug use
- E) it may be wise to see people's brain structures to check if they are inclined to addiction or not

69. Parçada açıkça belirtildiği üzere ----.

- A) eğlence amaçlı uyuşturucu bağımlısı olma fikri insanlar için sezgisel olarak çekici olabilir
- B) Bireylerin uyuşturucu bağımlılığı temel olarak beyin yapılarındaki varsayılan farklılıklara bağlanır
- C) bazı ilaçların, yaşları ne olursa olsun insanlar için daha yüksek derecede eğlenceye katkıda bulunduğu bilinmektedir
- D) Uyuşturucu kullanımında keyif verici bir duygu aramadıkları sürece insanları uyuşturucu bağımlısı olarak adlandırmak etik değildir
- E) Bağımlılığa eğilimli olup olmadıklarını kontrol etmek için insanların beyin yapılarını görmek akıllıca olabilir

The concept of the addicted brain appeals to the intuitive idea that because recreational drugs exert their actions through specific brain structures, there must exist obvious and meaningful brain differences between those who are afflicted with addiction and those who are not. These differences are then seen as the cause of the addiction, and therefore, as targets for treatment. The diseased-brain perspective has been appealing for scientists also because it offers treatment approaches that seem straightforward. Despite this seemingly solid scientific consensus, there are virtually no data in humans indicating that addiction is a disease of the brain. The existing paradigm is based on intuition and political necessity, not on data and useful clinical results. In such a myopic approach, the socioeconomic and societal factors that lead to drug addiction are considered a footnote in research, clinical practices, and policy, despite their apparent importance.

70. One can conclude from the passage that ----.

- A) scientists that treat drug addiction have reached a consensus on sound clinical data
- B) clinical tests on drug addicted brains are mostly based on animals rather than humans
- C) neither the explanation nor the treatment of drug addiction is completely scientific
- D) it is acceptable to label some people as diseased-brained if they have drug addiction
- E) there is scientific data that explains why certain brain structures are likely to cause addiction

70.Parçadan şu sonuca varılabilir: ----.

- A) uyuşturucu bağımlılığını tedavi eden bilim insanları sağlam klinik veriler üzerinde fikir birliğine varmışlardır
- B) uyuşturucu bağımlısı beyinler üzerinde yapılan klinik testler çoğunlukla insanlardan ziyade hayvanlara dayanmaktadır
- C) uyuşturucu bağımlılığının ne açıklaması ne de tedavisi tamamen bilimseldir
- D) uyuşturucu bağımlılığı olan bazı insanları hastalıklı beyinli olarak etiketlemek kabul edilebilir
- E) Belirli beyin yapılarının neden bağımlılığa neden olabileceğini açıklayan bilimsel veriler vardır

The concept of the addicted brain appeals to the intuitive idea that because recreational drugs exert their actions through specific brain structures, there must exist obvious and meaningful brain differences between those who are afflicted with addiction and those who are not. These differences are then seen as the cause of the addiction, and therefore, as targets for treatment. The diseased-brain perspective has been appealing for scientists also because it offers treatment approaches that seem straightforward. **Despite this seemingly solid scientific consensus, there are virtually no data in humans indicating that addiction is a disease of the brain.** The existing paradigm is based on intuition and political necessity, **not on data and useful clinical results.** In **such a myopic approach,** the socioeconomic and societal factors **that lead to drug addiction** are **considered a footnote** in research, clinical practices, and policy, **despite their apparent importance.**

footnote

71. It is **understood from the passage that ----.**

- A) scientists working on drug addiction **are about to change** policies governing their clinical research
- B) socioeconomic factors that lead to drug addiction **outweigh** the political and intuitive ones olmayan kıyas MÇ
- C) clinical studies **to be carried out** on addicts **should consider political contexts**
- D) research on drug addiction **has been approached with an inclusive approach** that has covered even politics
- E) **social factors that cause drug addiction** **deserve** much more attention than they have had till now hak etmek

71. Parçadan anlaşıldığına göre ----.

- A) uyuşturucu bağımlılığı üzerine çalışan bilim insanları, klinik araştırmalarını düzenleyen politikaları **değiştirmek üzeredir**
- B) Uyuşturucu bağımlılığına yol açan sosyoekonomik faktörler, politik ve sezgisel faktörlerden **daha ağır basmaktadır** to be b3
- C) Bağımlılar üzerinde **yürütülecek klinik çalışmalar** siyasi bağlamları **dikkate almalıdır**
- D) Uyuşturucu bağımlılığına ilişkin araştırmalara siyaseti **bile kapsayan kapsayıcı bir yaklaşımla** **yaklaşılmıştır**
- E) **uyuşturucu bağımlılığına neden olan sosyal** faktörler şimdiye kadar olduğundan çok daha fazla ilgiyi hak etmektedir

72. - 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Medical shock is described as acute, circulatory failure due to blood pressure in the arteries falling so low that blood is no longer supplied to parts of the body. Hence, the normal functions of the body can no longer take place, which can be fatal. Shock may develop as a result of injury or illness. The signs are a cold, clammy skin, cyanosis (blue-coloured skin due to a lack of oxygen in the blood), weak or rapid pulse and irregular breathing. The person may feel anxious or suffer from confusion or lethargy (lack of energy) = fatigue = exhaustion. Blood pressure falls to a low level and may not be detectable by normal methods. A person in shock requires immediate, emergency medical attention. Treatment of shock relies on the underlying cause of the shock. If due to bleeding or loss of fluid, this must be halted and the person is likely to require blood transfusion and fluids given intravenously. If it is due to infection, large doses of antibiotics are likely to be needed. The person may also be accompanied at all times and emergency respiration may be needed if breathing stops.

öyle düşük ki kan artık gitmez.

Thus,
So,
therefore
As such

by

72. - 74. sorular aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Tıbbi şok, atardamarlardaki kan basıncının vücudun bazı bölgelerine artık kan gitmeyecek kadar düşmesine bağlı akut, dolaşım yetmezliği olarak tanımlanır. Dolayısıyla, vücudun normal fonksiyonları artık gerçekleşemez ve bu da ölümcül olabilir. Şok, yaralanma veya hastalık sonucu gelişebilir. Belirtileri soğuk, nemli bir cilt, siyanois (kandaki oksijen eksikliğinden dolayı mavi renkli cilt), zayıf veya hızlı nabız ve düzensiz solunumdur. Kişi endişeli hissedebilir veya kafa karışıklığı ya da uyuşukluk (enerji eksikliği) yaşayabilir. Kan basıncı düşük bir seviyeye düşer ve normal yöntemlerle tespit edilemeyebilir. Şoka giren bir kişi derhal acil tıbbi müdahale gerektirir. Şok tedavisi şokun altında yatan nedene bağlıdır. Eğer kanama veya sıvı kaybından kaynaklanıyorsa, bu durdurulmalıdır ve muhtemelen kişiye kan nakli yapılması ve damardan sıvı verilmesi gerekecektir. Enfeksiyondan kaynaklanıyorsa, büyük olasılıkla yüksek dozda antibiyotik gerekecektir. Kişiye her zaman eşlik edilmesi ve solunumun durması halinde acil solunum yapılması da gerekebilir.

Medical *shock* is described as acute, circulatory failure due to blood pressure in the arteries falling so low that blood is no longer supplied to parts of the body. Hence, the normal functions of the body can no longer take place, which can be fatal. Shock may develop as a result of injury or illness. The signs are a cold, clammy skin, cyanosis (blue-coloured skin due to a lack of oxygen in the blood), weak or rapid pulse and irregular breathing. The person may feel anxious or suffer from confusion or lethargy (lack of energy). Blood pressure falls to a low level and may not be detectable by normal methods. A person in shock requires immediate, emergency medical attention. Treatment of shock relies on the underlying cause of the shock. If due to bleeding or loss of fluid, this must be halted and the person is likely to require blood transfusion and fluids given intravenously. If it is due to infection, large doses of antibiotics are likely to be needed. The person may also be accompanied at all times and emergency respiration may be needed if breathing stops.

72. Which of the following is given in the passage as a consequence of shock?

- A) High blood pressure
- B) Possible death
- C) Antibiotic overdose
- D) Injury to the blood vessels
- E) Significant blood loss

sebeup ile sonuq/etki/yansima arasindaki fark milli kurgudur

72. Parqada şokun bir sonucu olarak aşığıdakilerden hangisi verilmiştir?

- A) Yüksek kan basıncı
- B) Olası ölüm
- C) Aşırı dozda antibiyotik
- D) Kan damarlarında yarananma
- E) Belirgin kan kaybı

Medical *shock* is described as acute, circulatory failure due to blood pressure in the arteries falling so low that blood is no longer supplied to parts of the body. Hence, the normal functions of the body can no longer take place, which can be fatal. Shock may develop as a result of injury or illness. The signs are a cold, clammy skin, cyanosis (blue-coloured skin due to a lack of oxygen in the blood), weak or rapid pulse and irregular breathing. The person may feel anxious or suffer from confusion or lethargy (lack of energy). Blood pressure falls to a low level and may not be detectable by normal methods. A person in shock requires immediate, emergency medical attention. Treatment of shock relies on the underlying cause of the shock. If due to bleeding or loss of fluid, this must be halted and the person is likely to require blood transfusion and fluids given intravenously. If it is due to infection, large doses of antibiotics are likely to be needed. The person may also be accompanied at all times and emergency respiration may be needed if breathing stops.

73. The underlined word 'halted' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) stopped
- B) maintained
- C) increased
- D) triggered
- E) measured

(✓)

(7) önem

73.

Parçadaki altı çizili 'halted' sözcüğü anlam olarak ---- adresine en yakındır.

- A) durdu
- B) muhafaza etti/ devam etti/ iddia etti 4.bakımını yapmak
- C) arttı
- D) tetikledi
- E) ölçtü/ ölçüldü

Medical *shock* is described as acute, circulatory failure due to blood pressure in the arteries falling so low that blood is no longer supplied to parts of the body. Hence, the normal functions of the body can no longer take place, which can be fatal. Shock may develop as a result of injury or illness. The signs are a cold, clammy skin, cyanosis (blue-coloured skin due to a lack of oxygen in the blood), weak or rapid pulse and irregular breathing. The person may feel anxious or suffer from confusion or lethargy (lack of energy). Blood pressure falls to a low level and may not be detectable by normal methods. A person in shock requires immediate, emergency medical attention. Treatment of shock relies on the underlying cause of the shock. If due to bleeding or loss of fluid, this must be halted and the person is likely to require blood transfusion and fluids given intravenously. If it is due to infection, large doses of antibiotics are likely to be needed. The person may also be accompanied at all times and emergency respiration may be needed if breathing stops.

74. It is stated in the passage that treatment of shock ----.

- A) must involve drugs that raise blood pressure
- B) includes keeping the person awake and in an upright position
- C) varies depending on what causes it
- D) may not always be readily available
- E) is not possible when due to a viral infection

M.K.
(It is)

74. Pasajda şok tedavisinin ----.

- A) kan basıncını yükselten ilaçlar içermelidir
- B) kişiyi uyanık ve dik bir pozisyonda tutmayı içerir
- C) neyin sebep olduğuna bağlı olarak değişir
- D) her zaman hazır olmayabilir
- E) viral bir enfeksiyon nedeniyle mümkün değildir

oldu unda

75. - 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Anxiety is the feeling of apprehension, tension, or that one experiences when anticipating danger, either real or imagined. Symptoms of anxiety include heart palpitations, stomach and intestinal upset, sweating, headaches, tremour, dryness of the mouth, dizziness, and fainting. Some anxiety is necessary to motivate behaviour and to protect us from engaging in harmful behaviour. Studies have shown that emotional reactions can promote survival. Therefore, people experience anxiety in varying degrees and frequency. When the body continually overreacts to perceived threat, an anxiety disorder can result. Anxiety in adolescents can cause problems not only in their academic life but also in their social life — especially when it affects their ability to create and maintain healthy peer interactions and relationships. Highly anxious adolescents are typically less popular than non-anxious adolescents and are more likely to be as shy and socially withdrawn by peers and teachers. Anxiety can also affect the intellectual functioning of adolescents, specifically by impairing their memory and interfering with the ability to concentrate.

angora
inşilize

angora
inşilize

angora
inşilize

angora
inşilize

75. - 77. sorular aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Anksiyete, kişinin gerçek ya da hayali bir tehlikeyi öngördüğünde yaşadığı endişe, gerginlik ya da korku hissidir. Anksiyetenin belirtileri arasında kalp çarpıntısı, mide ve bağırsak rahatsızlığı, terleme, baş ağrısı, titreme, ağız kuruluğu, baş dönmesi ve bayılma yer alır. Bazı kaygılar davranışları motive etmek ve bizi zararlı davranışlarda bulunmaktan korumak için gereklidir. Araştırmalar, duygusal tepkilerin hayatta kalmayı destekleyebileceğini göstermiştir. Bu nedenle, insanlar değişen derecelerde ve sıklıkta kaygı yaşarlar. Vücut algılanan tehdide sürekli olarak aşırı tepki verdiğinde, bir anksiyete bozukluğu ortaya çıkabilir. Ergenlerde anksiyete sadece akademik yaşamlarında değil, sosyal yaşamlarında da sorunlara neden olabilir - özellikle de sağlıklı akran etkileşimleri ve ilişkileri kurma ve sürdürme becerilerini etkilediğinde. Aşırı kaygılı ergenler tipik olarak kaygılı olmayan ergenlerden daha az popülerdir ve akranları ve öğretmenleri tarafından utangaç ve sosyal olarak geri çekilmiş olarak görülme olasılıkları daha yüksektir. Anksiyete, özellikle hafızalarını zayıflatarak ve konsantre olma becerilerine müdahale ederek ergenlerin entelektüel işlevlerini de etkileyebilir.

Anxiety is the feeling of apprehension, tension, or that one experiences when anticipating danger, either real or imagined. Symptoms of anxiety include heart palpitations, stomach and intestinal upset, sweating, headaches, tremour, dryness of the mouth, dizziness, and fainting. Some anxiety is necessary to motivate behaviour and to protect us from engaging in harmful behaviour. Studies have shown that emotional reactions can promote survival. Therefore, people experience anxiety in varying degrees and frequency. When the body continually overreacts to perceived threat, an anxiety disorder can result. Anxiety in adolescents can cause problems not only in their academic life but also in their social life — especially when it affects their ability to create and maintain healthy peer interactions and relationships. Highly anxious adolescents are typically less popular than non-anxious adolescents and are more likely to be as shy and socially withdrawn by peers and teachers. Anxiety can also affect the intellectual functioning of adolescents, specifically, by impairing their memory and interfering with the ability to concentrate.

75. According to the passage some degree of anxiety is required to ----.

- A) help the individual to handle the threats and challenges of everyday life +
- B) encourage shy and behaviourally-inhibited children who experience mild stress
- C) provide ways to control and assess an adolescent's sense of competence
- D) overcome specific fears through gradual exposure to the fearful stimuli
- E) relieve depression that may cause adolescents to fall behind their academic schedules

75. Parçaya göre ---- için bir dereceye kadar kaygı gereklidir.

- A) öireyin günlük yaşamın tehdit ve zorluklarıyla başa çıkmasına yardımcı olmak ✓
- B) hafif stres yaşayan utangaç ve davranışsal olarak çekingen çocukları cesaretlendirmek
- C) ergenin yeterlilik duygusunu kontrol etmek ve değerlendirmek için yollar sağlamak
- D) korkutucu uyarılara kademeli olarak maruz kalma yoluyla belirli korkuların üstesinden gelmek
- E) ergenlerin akademik programlarının gerisinde kalmalarına neden olabilecek depresyonu hafifletmek

Anxiety is the feeling of apprehension, tension, or that one experiences when anticipating danger, either real or imagined. Symptoms of anxiety include heart palpitations, stomach and intestinal upset, sweating, headaches, tremour, dryness of the mouth, dizziness, and fainting. Some anxiety is necessary to motivate behaviour and to protect us from engaging in harmful behaviour. Studies have shown that emotional reactions can promote survival. Therefore, people experience anxiety in varying degrees and frequency. When the body continually overreacts to perceived threat, an anxiety disorder can result. **Anxiety in adolescents can cause problems not only in their academic life but also in their social life** — especially when it affects their ability to create and maintain healthy peer interactions and relationships. Highly anxious adolescents are typically less popular than non-anxious adolescents and are more likely to be as shy and socially withdrawn by peers and teachers. **Anxiety can also affect the intellectual functioning of adolescents, specifically, by impairing their memory and interfering with the ability to concentrate.**

76. We can understand from the passage that

anxiety ----.

- A) in adolescents leads to healthy comparisons of their abilities with others'
- B) can weaken adolescents' memory and their ability to focus
- C) might positively pressure adolescents to excel in school and social environments
- D) is a key factor behind becoming successful in academic and social life
- E) first manifests itself as dissatisfaction after poor school performance

76.Parçadan anladığımız kadarıyla kaygı-----.

- A) ergenlerde kendi yeteneklerini başkalarınıninkiyle sağlıklı bir şekilde kıyaslamalarına yol açar
- B) ergenlerin hafızalarını ve odaklanma yeteneklerini zayıflatır
- C) ergenlere okulda ve sosyal ortamlarda başarılı olmaları için olumlu baskı yapabilir
- D) akademik ve sosyal hayatta başarılı olmanın arkasındaki temel faktördür
- E) ilk olarak zayıf okul performansından sonra memnuniyetsizlik olarak kendini gösterir

signs
symptoms
complications

positive
effects

negative
/dire
effects

Anxiety is the feeling of apprehension, tension, or that one experiences when anticipating danger, either real or imagined. Symptoms of anxiety include heart palpitations, stomach and intestinal upset, sweating, headaches, tremour, dryness of the mouth, dizziness, and fainting. Some anxiety is necessary to motivate behaviour and to protect us from engaging in harmful behaviour. Studies have shown that emotional reactions can promote survival. Therefore, people experience anxiety in varying degrees and frequency. When the body continually overreacts to perceived threat, an anxiety disorder can result. Anxiety in adolescents can cause problems not only in their academic life but also in their social life — especially when it affects their ability to create and maintain healthy peer interactions and relationships. Highly anxious adolescents are typically less popular than non-anxious adolescents and are more likely to be as shy and socially withdrawn by peers and teachers. Anxiety can also affect the intellectual functioning of adolescents, specifically, by impairing their memory and interfering with the ability to concentrate.

77. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) Chemicals in the brain that respond to threats in the environment
- B) environmental factors causing anxiety and motivations to pull through
- C) complications of anxiety and its consequences in adolescents
- D) anxiety disorders in late childhood and early adolescence
- E) roots of anxiety disorder and its treatment in adolescents

77. Bu pasaj esas olarak ---- ile ilgilidir.

- A) Çevredeki tehditlere yanıt veren beyindeki kimyasallar
- B) kaygı ve motivasyona neden olan çevresel faktörler
- C) ergenlerde anksiyetenin komplikasyonları ve sonuçları
- D) Geç çocukluk ve erken ergenlik dönemindeki anksiyete bozuklukları
- E) Ergenlerde anksiyete bozukluğunun kökenleri ve tedavisi

78. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre
cevaplayınız.

As if to demonstrate that not all treatments are boring, scientific literature maintains that going dancing combined with pharmacological treatment is an efficient way to cope with the effects of Parkinson's disease. There are several probable reasons for this, according to Dr Silvia Rios Romenets, a neurologist with an interest in behavioural neurology and movement disorders. For one, there is a link between music and dopamine levels, "which partially explains why musical experiences are so valued and why they can be emotional," she says. Dancing also means socialising and exercise, along with all of the associated benefits. Rios Romenets recently conducted a study on the effects of practising a particular dance form, the Argentine tango. A dancer herself, she knew that tango, with its rhythmic forward and backward movements, "imitates" actual rehabilitation for walking problems, freezing, and balance issues." Previous tango studies had uncovered certain motor benefits for people with Parkinson's, but Rios Romenets' study at Montreal's McGill University looked at tango's impact on the disease's non-motor aspects as well. It found that Parkinson's patients who took 24 classes over 12 weeks had more improvements in balance and walking compared to people in a control group who exercised at home daily. Tango also seemed to provide a modest boost against two non-motor symptoms — cognitive decline and fatigue.

support

benefit+ to / of / for / from

Tüm tedavilerin sıkıcı olmadığını göstermek istemi gibi bilimsel literatür, farmakolojik tedaviyle birlikte dans etmenin Parkinson hastalığının etkileriyle başa çıkmanın etkili bir yolu olduğunu savunmaktadır. Davranış nörolojisi ve hareket bozukluklarıyla ilgilenen bir nörolog olan Dr. Silvia Rios Romenets'e göre bunun birkaç olası nedeni var. Birincisi, müzik ve dopamin seviyeleri arasında bir bağlantı var, "bu da müzikal deneyimlerin neden bu kadar değerli olduğunu ve neden duygusal olabileceğini kısmen açıklıyor" diyor. Dans etmek aynı zamanda sosyalleşmek ve egzersiz yapmak anlamına da geliyor. Rios Romenets kısa süre önce belirli bir dans formu olan Arjantin tangosunu uygulamanın etkileri üzerine bir çalışma yürüttü. Kendisi de bir dansçı olan Rios Romenets, ritmik ileri ve geri hareketleriyle tango'nun "yürüme sorunları, donma ve denge sorunları için gerçek rehabilitasyonu taklit ettiğini" biliyordu. Daha önceki tango çalışmaları Parkinson hastaları için bazı motor faydaları ortaya çıkarmıştı, ancak Rios Romenets'in Montreal McGill Üniversitesi'nde yaptığı çalışma tango'nun hastalığın motor olmayan yönleri üzerindeki etkisini de inceledi. Araştırma, 12 hafta boyunca 24 ders alan Parkinson hastalarının, evde günlük egzersiz yapan kontrol grubundaki kişilere kıyasla denge ve yürüme konusunda daha fazla gelişme kaydettiğini ortaya koydu. Tango ayrıca iki motor dışı semptom olan bilişsel gerileme ve yorgunluğa karşı mütevazı bir destek sağlıyor gibi görünüyordu.

As if to demonstrate that not all treatments are boring, scientific literature maintains that **going dancing** combined with pharmacological treatment **is an efficient way to cope with the effects of Parkinson's disease**.

There are several probable reasons for this, according to Dr Silvia Rios Romenets, a neurologist with an interest in behavioural neurology and movement disorders. For one, there is a link between music and dopamine levels, "which partially explains why musical experiences are so valued and why they can be emotional," she says. Dancing also means socialising and exercise, along with all of the associated benefits. Rios Romenets recently conducted a study on the effects of practising a particular dance form, the Argentine tango. A dancer herself, she knew that tango, with its rhythmic forward and backward movements, "imitates actual rehabilitation for walking problems, freezing, and balance issues." Previous tango studies had uncovered certain motor benefits for people with Parkinson's, but Rios Romenets' study at Montreal's McGill University looked at tango's impact on the disease's non-motor aspects as well. It found that Parkinson's patients who took 24 classes over 12 weeks had more improvements in balance and walking compared to people in a control group who exercised at home daily. Tango also seemed to provide a modest boost against two non-motor symptoms — cognitive decline and fatigue.

78. It can be understood from the passage that **treatment for Parkinson's disease** ----.

- A) ~~solely~~ includes taking certain pharmaceuticals
- ✓ B) **can be supported by going dancing**
- C) ~~must be received~~ in a group by joining a dance club
- D) is ~~impossible~~ despite using medicines and drugs
- E) is likely to be achieved ~~without~~ medical assistance

3 tk

78. Parçadan Parkinson hastalığının tedavisinin - --- olduğu anlaşılmaktadır.

- A) yalnızca belirli ilaçların alınmasını içerir
- B) dansa giderek desteklenebilir
- C) bir dans kulübüne katılarak bir gruba alınmalıdır
- D) ilaç ve uyuşturucu kullanmasına rağmen imkansız olması
- E) tıbbi yardım olmadan başarılması muhtemeldir

As if to demonstrate that not all treatments are boring, scientific literature maintains that going dancing combined with pharmacological treatment is an efficient way to cope with the effects of Parkinson's disease. There are several probable reasons for this, according to Dr Silvia Rios Romenets, a neurologist with an interest in behavioural neurology and movement disorders. For one, there is a link between music and dopamine levels, "which partially explains why musical experiences are so valued and why they can be emotional," she says. Dancing also means socialising and exercise, along with all of the associated benefits. Rios Romenets recently conducted a study on the effects of practising a particular dance form, the Argentine tango. A dancer herself, she knew that tango, with its rhythmic forward and backward movements, "imitates actual rehabilitation for walking problems, freezing, and balance issues." Previous tango studies had uncovered certain motor benefits for people with Parkinson's, but Rios Romenets' study at Montreal's McGill University looked at tango's impact on the disease's non-motor aspects as well. It found that Parkinson's patients who took 24 classes over 12 weeks had more improvements in balance and walking compared to people in a control group who exercised at home daily. Tango also seemed to provide a modest boost against two non-motor symptoms — cognitive decline and fatigue.

79. It is stated in the passage that Rios Romenets ----.

- A) was the first neurologist to uncover motor benefits of tango
- B) was eager to learn tango herself after the study she carried out
- C) obtained similar results from both experiment and control groups
- D) studied the effectiveness of tango on non-motor symptoms in Parkinson's
- E) introduced new rhythmic movements suitable for Parkinson's patients

79. Pasajda Rios Romenets'in ----.

- A) tango'nun motor faydalarını ortaya çıkaran ilk nörologdur
- B) Yaptığı çalışmadan sonra kendisi de tango öğrenmeye heveslendi
- C) hem deney hem de kontrol gruplarından benzer sonuçlar elde etmek
- D) Parkinson'da tango'nun motor olmayan semptomlar üzerindeki etkinliğini incelemiştir
- E) Parkinson hastalarına uygun yeni ritmik hareketler tanıttı

As if to demonstrate that not all treatments are boring, scientific literature maintains that going dancing combined with pharmacological treatment is an efficient way to cope with the effects of Parkinson's disease. There are several probable reasons for this, according to Dr Silvia Rios Romenets, a neurologist with an interest in behavioural neurology and movement disorders. For one, there is a link between music and dopamine levels, "which partially explains why musical experiences are so valued and why they can be emotional," she says. Dancing also means socialising and exercise, along with all of the associated benefits. Rios Romenets recently conducted a study on the effects of practising a particular dance form, the Argentine tango. A dancer herself, she knew that tango, with its rhythmic forward and backward movements, "imitates actual rehabilitation for walking problems, freezing, and balance issues." Previous tango studies had uncovered certain motor benefits for people with Parkinson's, but Rios Romenets' study at Montreal's McGill University looked at tango's impact on the disease's non-motor aspects as well. It found that Parkinson's patients who took 24 classes over 12 weeks had more improvements in balance and walking compared to people in a control group who exercised at home daily. Tango also seemed to provide a modest boost against two non-motor symptoms — cognitive decline and fatigue.

80. It is stated in the passage that physical practices with music such as the Argentine tango ----.

- A) may not significantly contribute to life expectancy of other neurological disorders
- B) have to be learned by the behavioural neurologists themselves
- C) have been adapted for walking problems, freezing, and balance issues
- D) seem beneficial to Parkinson's patients' both emotional and physical well-beings
- E) have no outweighing advantages over the exercises done at home

80. Parçada Arjantin tangosu gibi müzik eşliğinde yapılan fiziksel uygulamaların ----.

- A) diğer nörolojik bozuklukların yaşam beklentisine önemli ölçüde katkıda bulunmayabilir
- B) davranışsal nörologların kendileri tarafından öğrenilmelidir
- C) yürüme sorunları, donma ve denge sorunları için uyarlanmıştır
- D) Parkinson hastalarının hem duygusal hem de fiziksel refahı için faydalı görünmektedir
- E) evde yapılan egzersizlere göre ağır basan bir avantajı yoktur

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					66. D	67. E	68. E	69. B	70. C
71. E	72. B	73. A	74. C	75. A	76. B	77. C	78. B	79. D	80. D