

- 1 Alzheimer's is one of the most destructive diseases of old age which destroys nerve cells in the brain. 5.
=destroying 4 en+sıfat..... in +kategori
- 2 As a result of this destruction, the brain stops working correctly and the memory is affected. 3.
- 3 Most people who have Alzheimer's disease are more than 60 years old: some people, however, get it before that age. 4 5
prior to
Some.....but/yet/while/whereas/although*/ however other(s)
- 4 The symptoms of Alzheimer's disease begin mildly and then become more severe over time. 1 2
- 5 At first, people with Alzheimer's seem forgetful but gradually, they lose their entire memory. 3 4 5
= all/ whole/ total*/ any* every*
- 6 People with Alzheimer's also have a hard time speaking and understanding other people. 2 3 4 5
= have difficulty (in) Ving/Noon
- 7 They may not even recognise close friends and family, such as their own children. 2 3 4 5
- 8 Eventually, they lose control of body and mind, which seems to be one of the worst scenarios for a person. 1 2 3 4 5
Finally / Ultimately / In the end
- 9 Scientists are not sure what causes the death of nerve cells in the brains of people with Alzheimer's disease. 1 2 3 4 5
sebeplan ey 3 demise: ölüm
- 10 but there is a general opinion that the cause might be a genetic defect. 1 2 3 4 5
idea notion conviction assumption* that s.r.o
- 11 Because the cause is unknown, there is no way to prevent or cure Alzheimer's disease but some medications help to slow the disease in some patients and help them experience the disease in a less severe way. 1 2 3 4 5 6

- Alzheimer, beyindeki sinir hücrelerini tahrip eden yaşlılığın en yıkıcı hastalıklarından biridir. ÇELD R C S : en yıkıcı hastalıktır m.k.
- Bu tahribat sonucunda beyin doğru çalışmayı durdurur ve hafıza etkilenir. stop+ ving stop to do sth bir ey yapmak için durmak
- Alzheimer hastalığına yakalanan insanların çoğu 60 yaşın üzerindedir. ancak bazı insanlar bu yaştan önce hastalığa yakalanır. 1 2 3 4 5
- Alzheimer hastalığının belirtileri hafif başlar ve zamanla daha şiddetli hale gelir. 1 2 3 4 5
initially/ in the beginning
- Alzheimer hastaları başlangıçta unutkan görünürler ancak yavaş yavaş tüm hafızalarını kaybederler. 1 2 3 4 5
- Alzheimer hastaları ayrıca konuşmakta ve diğer insanları anlamakta zorlanırlar. 1 2 3 4 5
- Kendi çocukları gibi yakın arkadaşlarını ve ailelerini bile tanıyamayabilirler. 1 2 3 4 5
- Sonunda, beden ve zihin kontrolünü kaybederler ki bu bir kişi için en kötü senaryolardan biri gibi görünmektedir. 1 2 3 4 5
- Bilim insanları Alzheimer hastalığı olan kişilerin beyinlerindeki sinir hücrelerinin ölümüne neyin sebep olduğundan emin değiller. 1 2 3 4 5
sebeplan eyden
- ancak sebebin genetik bir kusur olabileceğine dair genel bir kanı var. 1 2 3 4 5
= bulunaktadır/ mevcuttur/vardır= there is /there are
- Nedeni bilinmediğinden, bilinmedi için Alzheimer hastalığını önlemenin veya tedavi etmenin bir yolu yoktur, ancak bazı ilaçlar bazı hastalarda hastalığı yavaşlatmaya ve hastalığı daha az şiddetli bir şekilde yaşamalarına yardımcı olur. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Alzheimer's is one of the most destructive diseases of old age which destroys nerve cells in the brain. As a result of this destruction, the brain stops working correctly and the memory is affected. Most people who have Alzheimer's disease are more than 60 years old: some people, however, get it before that age. The symptoms of Alzheimer's disease begin mildly and then become more severe over time. At first, people with Alzheimer's seem forgetful but gradually, they lose their entire memory. People with Alzheimer's also have a hard time speaking and understanding other people. They may not even recognise close friends and family, such as their own children. Eventually, they lose control of body and mind, which seems to be one of the worst scenarios for a person. Scientists are not sure what causes the death of nerve cells in the brains of people with Alzheimer's disease but there is a general opinion that the cause might be a genetic defect. Because the cause is unknown, there is no way to prevent or cure Alzheimer's disease but some medications help to slow the disease in some patients and help them experience the disease in a less severe way.

66. Which of the following is not mentioned about Alzheimer's disease?

- A) Alzheimer's disease is generally experienced by people who are more than 60 years old.
- B) People who have Alzheimer's have a hard time recalling things.
- C) It is more difficult to detect the symptoms of Alzheimer's in younger people. *Alzheimer kuyusu*
- D) People with Alzheimer's disease have difficulty in recognising even their beloved ones.
- E) The nerve cells in the brain are critically affected by Alzheimer's disease.

66. Alzheimer hastalığı ile ilgili aşağıdakilerden hangisine DEĞİNİLMEMİŞTİR?

- A) Alzheimer hastalığı genellikle 60 yaşın üzerindeki kişilerde görülür.
- B) Alzheimer hastaları bazı şeyleri hatırlamakta zorlanırlar.
- C) Genç insanlarda Alzheimer belirtilerini tespit etmek daha zordur.
- D) Alzheimer hastalığı olan kişiler en sevdiklerini bile tanımakta güçlük çekerler.
- E) Beyindeki sinir hücreleri Alzheimer hastalığından ciddi şekilde etkilenir.

Alzheimer's is one of the most destructive diseases of old age which destroys nerve cells in the brain. As a result of this destruction, the brain stops working correctly and the memory is affected. Most people who have Alzheimer's disease are more than 60 years old: some people, however, get it before that age. The symptoms of Alzheimer's disease begin mildly and then become more severe over time. At first, people with Alzheimer's seem forgetful but gradually, they lose their entire memory. People with Alzheimer's also have a hard time speaking and understanding other people. They may not even recognise close friends and family, such as their own children. Eventually, they lose control of body and mind, which seems to be one of the worst scenarios for a person. Scientists are not sure what causes the death of nerve cells in the brains of people with Alzheimer's disease but there is a general opinion that the cause might be a genetic defect. Because the cause is unknown, there is no way to prevent or cure Alzheimer's disease but some medications help to slow the disease in some patients and help them experience the disease in a less severe way.

67. According to the author, what is the greatest concern of an Alzheimer's patient?

- A) The loss of physical and mental control
B) The loss of memory
C) The difficulty of diagnosing the symptoms
D) The inability to understand others
E) The complications resulting from its treatment

67. Yazara göre, bir Alzheimer hastasının en büyük endişesi nedir?

- A) Fiziksel ve zihinsel kontrolün kaybedilmesi
B) Hafıza kaybı
C) Semptomları teşhis etmenin zorluğu
D) Başkalarını anlayamama
E) Tedavisinden kaynaklanan komplikasyonlar

Alzheimer's is one of the most destructive diseases of old age which destroys nerve cells in the brain. As a result of this destruction, the brain stops working correctly and the memory is affected. Most people who have Alzheimer's disease are more than 60 years old: some people, however, get it before that age. The symptoms of Alzheimer's disease begin mildly and then become more severe over time. At first, people with Alzheimer's seem forgetful but gradually, they lose their entire memory. People with Alzheimer's also have a hard time speaking and understanding other people. They may not even recognise close friends and family, such as their own children. Eventually, they lose control of body and mind, which seems to be one of the worst scenarios for a person. Scientists are not sure what causes the death of nerve cells in the brains of people with Alzheimer's disease but there is a general opinion that the cause might be a genetic defect. Because the cause is unknown, there is no way to prevent or cure Alzheimer's disease but some medications help to slow the disease in some patients and help them experience the disease in a less severe way.

68. According to scientists, Alzheimer's disease -----.

- A) can be prevented by engaging in mental activities
- B) might be traced to a defect in the patient's genetic make-up *attributed to, ya ba lanabilir*
- C) could soon be cured using genetic manipulations
- D) is becoming more prevalent among people over 60
- E) can be alleviated using various techniques without medication *relieve, relieve, mç*

68. Bilim adamlarına göre, Alzheimer hastalığı-----.

- A) zihinsel faaliyetlerde bulunarak önlenabilir
- B) hastanın genetik yapısındaki bir kusurdan kaynaklanıyor olabilir
- C) genetik manipülasyonlar kullanılarak yakında tedavi edilebilir
- D) 60 yaş üstü kişiler arasında daha yaygın hale gelmektedir
- E) ilaç kullanmadan çeşitli teknikler kullanılarak hafifletilebilir

1 In most nations, premature births — at or before 37 weeks — have risen in the past 20 years.

2 Leaving the womb too early can result in complications, behavioural and linguistic setbacks, ^{cause/ induce/spark/promote/trigger}

3 and often leads to an ^{prolonged} extended stay in a hospital's neonatal intensive care unit (NICU).

4 Like others, University Hospital in Geneva, Switzerland, integrates music into the care plans for some premature babies. ✓

5 But unlike other NICU music programmes, this novel project features three specific songs, which babies listen to through special headphones.

6 The songs are part of an ongoing study that aims to understand how music affects a preterm newborn's brain and how well it can recognise melody, tempo, and pitch — skills likely related to language processing.

7 Developed by neonatologist Petra Huppi, the project involves scanning babies' brains via MRI as they listen and comparing the scans to those of babies who were not exposed to the music.

8 The songs were composed to help the infants fall asleep, wake up, or interact.

9 Further research will assess the full benefit of this therapy, but early findings are promising.

10 MRI scans reveal improved brain connectivity, and the songs appear to support the daily rhythm of sleeping and waking —

key to thriving in a noisy NICU and the world beyond.

Çoğu ülkede, 37 hafta veya öncesinde gerçekleşen prematüre doğumlar son 20 yılda artış göstermiştir.

Anne karnından çok erken ayrılmak komplikasyonlara, davranışsal ve dilsel aksaklıklara neden olabilir

ve genellikle bir hastanenin yenidoğan yoğun bakım ünitesinde (NICU) uzun süre kalmaya yol açar.

Diğerleri gibi İsviçre'nin Cenevre kentindeki Üniversite Hastanesi de bazı prematüre bebeklerin bakım planlarına müziği entegre ediyor.

Ancak diğer YYBÜ müzik programlarından farklı olarak bu yeni proje, bebeklerin özel kulaklıklar aracılığıyla dinledikleri üç özel şarkı içeriyor.

Şarkılar, müziğin prematüre bir yenidoğanın beynini nasıl etkilediğini ve melodi, tempo ve perdeyi (muhtemelen dil işlemeye ilgili beceriler) ne kadar iyi tanıyabildiğini anlamayı amaçlayan devam eden bir çalışmanın parçası.

Neonatolog Petra Huppi tarafından geliştirilen proje, bebeklerin beyinlerinin dinledikleri sırada MRI ile taramasını ve taramaların müziğe maruz kalmayan bebeklerinkiyle karşılaştırılmasını içeriyor.

Şarkılar bebeklerin uykuya dalmasına, uyanmasına ya da etkileşime geçmesine yardımcı olacak şekilde bestelenmiştir.

Daha ileri araştırmalar bu terapinin tam faydasını değerlendirecek, ancak ilk bulgular umut verici.

MRI taramaları beyin bağlantısının geliştiğini ortaya koyuyor ve şarkıların günlük uyku ve uyanma ritmini desteklediği görülüyor —

gürültülü bir YYBÜ'de ve ötesindeki dünyada başarılı olmanın anahtarı.

In most nations, premature births — at or before 37 weeks — have risen in the past 20 years. Leaving the womb too early can result in complications, behavioural and linguistic setbacks, and often leads to an extended stay in a hospital's neonatal intensive care unit (NICU). Like others, University Hospital in Geneva, Switzerland, integrates music into the care plans for some premature babies. But unlike other NICU music programmes, this novel project features three specific songs, which babies listen to through special headphones.

The songs are part of an ongoing study that aims to understand how music affects a preterm newborn's brain and how well it can recognise melody, tempo, and pitch — skills likely related to language processing. Developed by neonatologist Petra Huppi, the project involves scanning babies' brains via MRI as they listen and comparing the scans to those of babies who were not exposed to the music. The songs were composed to help the infants fall asleep, wake up, or interact. Further research will assess the full benefit of this therapy, but early findings are promising. MRI scans reveal improved brain connectivity, and the songs appear to support the daily rhythm of sleeping and waking — key to thriving in a noisy NICU and the world beyond.

69. The study being conducted at University Hospital in Geneva is -----.

- A) the same as those carried out at other hospitals
- B) still in progress with current successful results
- C) for understanding the complications in preterm and full-term newborns
- D) more complicated than other local studies
- E) likely to require an extended stay for premature babies

69. Cenevre'deki Üniversite Hastanesi'nde yürütülen çalışma -----.

- A) diğer hastanelerde gerçekleştirilenlerle aynıdır
- B) mevcut başarılı sonuçlarla hala devam ediyor
- C) erken doğan ve tam doğan yenidoğanlardaki komplikasyonları anlamak içindir
- D) diğer yerel çalışmalara göre daha karmaşıktır
- E) prematüre bebekler için uzun süreli yatış gerektirebilir

In most nations, premature births — at or before 37 weeks — have risen in the past 20 years. Leaving the womb too early can result in complications, behavioural and linguistic setbacks, and often leads to an extended stay in a hospital's neonatal intensive care unit (NICU). Like others, University Hospital in Geneva, Switzerland, integrates music into the care plans for some premature babies. But unlike other NICU music programmes, this novel project features three specific songs, which babies listen to through special headphones. The songs are part of an ongoing study that aims to understand how music affects a preterm newborn's brain and how well it can recognise melody, tempo, and pitch — **skills** **likely related to language processing**. Developed by neonatologist Petra Huppi, the project involves scanning babies' brains via MRI as they listen and comparing the scans to those of babies who were not exposed to the music. The songs were composed to help the infants fall asleep, wake up, or interact. Further research will assess the full benefit of this therapy, but early findings are promising. MRI scans reveal improved brain connectivity, and the songs appear to support the daily rhythm of sleeping and waking — key to thriving in a noisy NICU and the world beyond.

70. It can be inferred that the researcher ---.

- A) is looking for ways to diversify the music included in the study
- B) scans the brains of only preterm babies who are not exposed to music
- C) might make a correlation between the recognition of musical patterns and language learning
- D) intends to extend the research to full-term babies with impaired hearing
- E) is solely interested in behavioural patterns such as sleeping, waking, and interacting

70. Çıkarım yapılabilir ki, araştırmacı ---.

- A) çalışmaya dahil edilen müziği çeşitlendirmenin yollarını arıyor
- B) sadece müziğe maruz kalmayan erken doğmuş bebeklerin beyinlerini tarar
- C) müzik kalıplarının tanınması ile dil öğrenimi arasında bir ilişki kurabilir
- D) araştırmayı işitme engelli tam zamanlı bebekleri kapsayacak şekilde genişletmeyi amaçlamaktadır
- E) yalnızca uyku, uyanma ve etkileşim gibi davranış kalıplarıyla ilgilenir

In most nations, premature births — at or before 37 weeks — have risen in the past 20 years. Leaving the womb too early can result in complications, behavioural and linguistic setbacks, and often leads to an extended stay in a hospital's neonatal intensive care unit (NICU). Like others, University Hospital in Geneva, Switzerland, integrates music into the care plans for some premature babies. But unlike other NICU music programmes, this novel project features three specific songs, which babies listen to through special headphones. The songs are part of an ongoing study that aims to understand how music affects a preterm newborn's brain and how well it can recognise melody, tempo, and pitch — skills likely related to language processing. Developed by neonatologist Petra Huppi, the project involves scanning babies' brains via MRI as they listen and comparing the scans to those of babies who were not exposed to the music. The songs were composed to help the infants fall asleep, wake up, or interact. Further research will assess the full benefit of this therapy, but early findings are promising. MRI scans reveal improved brain connectivity, and the songs appear to support the daily rhythm of sleeping and waking — key to thriving in a noisy NICU and the world beyond.

71. What can be conclude the passage about the results of the study?

- A) Music used in the study needs to be reconsidered in order to achieve more reliable results.
- B) Exposing preterm babies to constant rhythmic music disrupts the daily routines like sleeping and waking.
- C) It might be the environment where the premature baby is cared for which causes complications.
- D) Language delays are among the most significant setbacks for premature babies.
- E) Thanks to music, improved brain connectivity helps resolve the potential setbacks in preterm babies.

71. Parçadan çalışmanın sonuçlarıyla ilgili olarak hangi sonuç çıkarılabilir?

- A) Daha güvenilir sonuçlar elde etmek için çalışmada kullanılan müziğin yeniden gözden geçirilmesi gerekmektedir.
- B) Erken doğan bebeklerin sürekli ritmik müziğe maruz bırakılması, uyku ve uyanma gibi günlük rutinlerini bozar.
- C) Komplikasyonlara neden olan (şey) prematüre bebeğin bakıldığı ortam olabilir.
- D) Dil gecikmeleri prematüre bebekler için en önemli aksaklıklar arasındadır.
- E) Müzik sayesinde gelişmiş beyin bağlantısı, prematüre bebeklerdeki potansiyel aksaklıkların giderilmesine yardımcı olur.

TEXT 3 The Japanese have grown and eaten wakame, a brown seaweed, for centuries, but it has only recently been introduced to the palates of Europeans.

Commonly, it is used in salads and snacks and extensively consumed in the form of miso soup, which for obvious reasons deserves to be a staple outside the sushi bar.

According to a recent research study, it contains fucoxanthin, a carotenoid that can support weight loss by speeding up the metabolism and stimulating the body's ability to burn fat.

It is also a source of hesperetin, which is a flavonoid that stimulates the formation of muscle tissue and provides a boost to bone health with ageing.

When the effect of wakame on mice over a period of eight weeks was observed, it was apparent that it had a powerful range of benefits.

The distance the animals could run improved by about 15%, as did the size and health of their muscles.

In addition, the gains recorded by the researchers were largely in the category of 'fast-twitch' muscle fibres.

These fibres are the ones involved in short, powerful movements.

Clearly, dried wakame is an amazing health food that may improve muscle health

and can be served in an appetising way with pink shrimp and crunchy cucumber.

Japonlar kahverengi bir deniz yosunu olan wakame'yi yüzyıllardır yetiştirmekte ve yemektedir, ancak Avrupalıların damak tadına yeni yeni girmeye başlamıştır.

Genellikle salatalarda ve atıştırmalıklarda kullanılır ve miso çorbası şeklinde yoğun olarak tüketilir ki bu da bariz nedenlerden dolayı suşi barının dışında bir temel olmayı hak eder.

Yakın zamanda yapılan bir araştırmaya göre, metabolizmayı hızlandırarak ve vücudun yağ yakma yeteneğini uyarak kilo kaybını destekleyebilen bir karotenoid olan fukoksantin içerir.

Ayrıca, kas dokusunun oluşumunu uyaran ve yaşlanmayla birlikte kemik sağlığına destek sağlayan bir flavonoid olan hesperetin kaynağıdır.

Wakame'nin sekiz haftalık bir süre boyunca fareler üzerindeki etkisi gözlemlendiğinde, güçlü bir fayda velpazesine sahip olduğu görülmüştür. /açıktır/ obvious clear apparent

Hayvanların koşabildikleri mesafe, kaslarının büyüklüğü ve sağlığı gibi yaklaşık %15 oranında iyileşti.

Buna ek olarak, araştırmacılar tarafından kaydedilen kazanımlar büyük ölçüde 'hızlı kasılan' kas lifleri kategorisindeydi.

Bu lifler kısa ve güçlü hareketlerde rol oynayan liflerdir.

Açıkçası, kurutulmuş wakame kas sağlığını iyileştirebilecek harika bir sağlıklı besindir

ve pembe karides ve çıtır salatalık ile iştah açıcı bir şekilde servis edilebilir.

The Japanese have grown and eaten wakame, a brown seaweed, for centuries, but it has only recently been introduced to the palates of Europeans. Commonly, it is used in salads and snacks and extensively consumed in the form of miso soup, which for obvious reasons deserves to be a staple outside the sushi bar. According to a recent research study, it contains fucoxanthin, a carotenoid that can support weight loss by speeding up the metabolism and stimulating the body's ability to burn fat. It is also a source of hesperetin, which is a flavonoid that stimulates the formation of muscle tissue and provides a boost to bone health with ageing. When the effect of wakame on mice over a period of eight weeks was observed, it was apparent that it had a powerful range of benefits. The distance the animals could run improved by about 15%, as did the size and health of their muscles. In addition, the gains recorded by the researchers were largely in the category of 'fast-twitch' muscle fibres. These fibres are the ones involved in short, powerful movements. Clearly, dried wakame is an amazing health food that may improve muscle health and can be served in an appetising way with pink shrimp and crunchy cucumber.

72. It is clear from the passage that wakame ---.

- A) can only be eaten when included as an ingredient in certain dishes
- B) is the main dish of many Asian countries such as Japan
- C) has been used in Japanese and European cuisines for a long time
- D) includes substances that have several health benefits
- E) has little impact on health without the intake of other dietary supplements

72. Pasajdan anlaşıldığı kadarıyla wakame ---.

- A) sadece belirli yemeklere malzeme olarak dahil edildiğinde yenebilir
- B) Japonya gibi birçok Asya ülkesinin ana yemeğidir
- C) Japon ve Avrupa mutfaklarında uzun süredir kullanılmaktadır
- D) sağlık açısından çeşitli faydaları olan maddeler içerir
- E) diğer besin takviyelerinin alımı olmaksızın sağlık üzerinde çok az etkisi vardır

The Japanese have grown and eaten wakame, a brown seaweed, for centuries, but it has only recently been introduced to the palates of Europeans. Commonly, it is used in salads and snacks and extensively consumed in the form of miso soup, which for obvious reasons deserves to be a staple outside the sushi bar. According to a recent research study, it contains fucoxanthin, a carotenoid that can support weight loss by speeding up the metabolism and stimulating the body's ability to burn fat. **It is also a source of hesperetin, which is a flavonoid that stimulates the formation of muscle tissue** and provides a boost to bone health with ageing. When the effect of wakame on mice over a period of eight weeks was observed, it was apparent that it had a powerful range of benefits. The distance the animals could run improved by about 15%, as did the size and health of their muscles. In addition, the gains recorded by the researchers were largely in the category of 'fast-twitch' muscle fibres. These fibres are the ones involved in short, powerful movements. Clearly, dried wakame is an amazing health food that may improve muscle health and **can be served** in an **appetising way** with pink shrimp and crunchy cucumber.

73. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) **Tests** conducted on animals and humans after consuming wakame **are far from promising.** ~~Not given~~
- B) **Due to its nutritional benefits,** wakame **is cultivated around different parts of the world.** ~~Not given~~
- C) Wakame **can be used to stimulate one's appetite** to a great extent. ~~Not given~~
- D) **With the consumption of wakame, it is possible to have improved muscle function.** ~~True~~
- E) **Dried wakame has a higher nutritional value than the fresh one.** ~~True~~

73. Parçaya göre aşağıdakilerden hangisi doğrudur?

- A) Wakame tükettikten sonra hayvanlar ve insanlar üzerinde yapılan testler umut verici olmaktan uzaktır.
- B) Wakame, besinsel faydaları nedeniyle dünyanın farklı yerlerinde yetiştirilmektedir.
- C) Wakame, kişinin iştahını büyük ölçüde uyarmak için kullanılabilir.
- D) Wakame tüketimi ile kas fonksiyonlarının iyileştirilmesi mümkündür.
- E) Kurutulmuş wakame, tazesine göre daha yüksek besin değerine sahiptir.

The Japanese have grown and eaten wakame, a brown seaweed, for centuries, but it has only recently been introduced to the palates of Europeans. Commonly, it is used in salads and snacks and extensively consumed in the form of miso soup, which for obvious reasons deserves to be a staple outside the sushi bar. According to a recent research study, it contains fucoxanthin, a carotenoid that can support weight loss by speeding up the metabolism and stimulating the body's ability to burn fat. It is also a source of hesperetin, which is a flavonoid that stimulates the formation of muscle tissue and provides a boost to bone health with ageing. When the effect of wakame on mice over a period of eight weeks was observed, it was apparent that it had a powerful range of benefits. The distance the animals could run improved by about 15%, as did the size and health of their muscles. In addition, the gains recorded by the researchers were largely in the category of 'fast-twitch' muscle fibres. These fibres are the ones involved in short, powerful movements. Clearly, dried wakame is an amazing health food that may improve muscle health and can be served in an appetising way with pink shrimp and crunchy cucumber.

74. What is the main purpose of the author in writing this passage?

- A) To compare research done on mice and humans eating wakame for eight weeks
- B) To give information about miso soup, which has recently become as popular as sushi
- ✓ C) To encourage the consumption of wakame as a healthy alternative
- D) To draw attention to a study on the effects of wakame on mice
- E) To highlight the fat-burning effect of wakame for those who try to lose weight
- = people

74. Yazarın bu parçayı yazmaktaki temel amacı nedir?

- A) Sekiz hafta boyunca wakame yiyen fareler ve insanlar üzerinde yapılan araştırmaları karşılaştırmak
- B) Son zamanlarda suşi kadar popüler hale gelen miso çorbası hakkında bilgi vermek
- C) Sağlıklı bir alternatif olarak wakame tüketimini teşvik etmek
- D) Wakame'nin fareler üzerindeki etkilerine ilişkin bir çalışmaya dikkat çekmek
- E) Kilo vermeye çalışanlar için wakame'nin yağ yakıcı etkisini vurgulamak

Text 4.

1 A potential brain transplant patient should be kept in an artificial coma for up to four weeks.

2 If all goes to plan, patients will be walking within a year.

posses/own/have/hold*

3 But many doctors have their doubts.

4 Some doctors believe ^{çabalamak/çalışmak/} trying to keep someone healthy in a coma for four weeks is not going to happen.

5 Previous experiments have failed: In 1970, doctors grafted the head of a monkey onto the body of another ape.

as/since/given that*

6 It died after nine days because its head was rejected by its new body.

7 Others, however, assert that surgery has moved on a lot since then.

8 One serious issue, though, is overcoming donor body's immune system.

9 After the transplant, the patient will be given immuno-suppressant drugs.

"will" ile genelleme yapılabilir

10 The system we have for preventing immune rejection and the principles behind it are well established.

=deeply rooted/ firm/strong

11 But the biggest hurdle will be reconstructing the millions of central nerve fibres that are not usually capable of regenerating.

12 Damaged fibres rarely rejoin.

13 To counteract this, scientists plan to inject the spinal cord with a chemical fluid called polyethylene glycol that may help nervous tissue fuse together more quickly.

Metin 4.

Potansiyel bir beyin nakli hastası dört haftaya kadar yapay komada tutulmalıdır.

Her şey planlandığı gibi giderse, hastalar bir yıl içinde yürümeye başlayacaktır.

Ancak birçok doktorun şüpheleri var.

Bazı doktorlar, sağlıklı birini dört hafta boyunca komada tutmaya çalışmanın gerçekleşmeyeceğine inanıyor.

Önceki deneyler başarısız oldu: 1970 yılında doktorlar bir maymunun kafasını başka bir maymunun vücuduna aşıladılar. monte ettiler/taktılar

Maymun dokuz gün sonra öldü çünkü kafası yeni vücudu tarafından reddedildi.

Ancak diğerleri, o zamandan bu yana cerrahinin çok ilerlediğini iddia ediyor.

~~Yine de~~ ciddi bir sorun, donör vücudun bağışıklık sisteminin üstesinden gelmektir.

Nakilden sonra hastaya bağışıklık sistemini baskılayıcı ilaçlar verilecektir.

Bağışıklık reddini önlemek için sahip olduğumuz sistem ve bunun arkasındaki ilkeler iyi bir şekilde oluşturulmuştur.

Ancak en büyük engel, genellikle yenilenme kabiliyeti olmayan milyonlarca merkezi sinir lifini yeniden yapılandırmak olacaktır.

Hasarlı lifler nadiren yeniden birleşir.

Buna karşı koymak için bilim insanları omuriliğe, sinir dokusunun daha hızlı bir şekilde kaynaşmasına yardımcı olabilecek polietilen glikol adı verilen kimyasal bir sıvı enjekte etmeyi planlıyor.

Absak's herabı !!

4 week = 1 month

ancora
in Silizce

Metlik - belirsizlik

Text 4. A potential brain transplant patient should be kept in an artificial coma for up to four weeks. If all goes to plan, patients will be walking within a year. But many doctors have their doubts. Some doctors believe trying to keep someone healthy in a coma for four weeks is not going to happen. Previous experiments have failed: In 1970, doctors grafted the head of a monkey onto the body of another ape. It died after nine days because its head was rejected by its new body. Others, however, assert that surgery has moved on a lot since then. One serious issue, though, is overcoming donor body's immune system. After the transplant, the patient will be given immuno-suppressant drugs. The system we have for preventing immune rejection and the principles behind it are well established. But the biggest hurdle will be reconstructing the millions of central nerve fibres that are not usually capable of regenerating. Damaged fibres rarely rejoin. To counteract this, scientists plan to inject the spinal cord with a chemical fluid called polyethylene glycol that may help nervous tissue fuse together more quickly.

75. According to the passage, regarding brain transplants, there is general uncertainty among doctors about ----.

- A) maintaining an unconscious patient's health for about a month
- B) causing the cell structure of the transplanted organ to change
- C) the inadequacy of current surgical practices in terms of carrying out such a transplant
- D) risking a patient's life by injecting certain chemicals into the spinal cord
- E) whether they will be allowed to carry out the procedure on human subjects

75. Parçaya göre, beyin nakli ile ilgili olarak, doktorlar arasında ---- hakkında genel bir belirsizlik vardır.

- A) bilinci kapalı bir hastanın sağlığını yaklaşık bir ay boyunca korumak
- B) nakledilen organın hücre yapısının değişmesine neden olmak
- C) mevcut cerrahi uygulamaların böyle bir naklin gerçekleştirilmesi açısından yetersizliği
- D) omuriliğe belirli kimyasallar enjekte ederek hastanın hayatını riske atmak
- E) prosedürü insan denekler üzerinde gerçekleştirmelerine izin verilip verilmeyeceği

Text 4. A potential brain transplant patient should be kept in an artificial coma for up to four weeks. If all goes to plan, patients will be walking within a year. But many doctors have their doubts. Some doctors believe trying to keep someone healthy in a coma for four weeks is not going to happen. Previous experiments have failed: In 1970, doctors grafted the head of a monkey onto the body of another ape. It died after nine days because its head was rejected by its new body. Others, however, assert that surgery has moved on a lot since then. One serious issue, though, is overcoming donor body's immune system. After the transplant, the patient will be given immuno-suppressant drugs. The system we have for preventing immune rejection and the principles behind it are well established. But the biggest hurdle will be reconstructing the millions of central nerve fibres that are not usually capable of regenerating. Damaged fibres rarely rejoin. To counteract this, scientists plan to inject the spinal cord with a chemical fluid called polyethylene glycol that may help nervous tissue fuse together more quickly.

76. It can be inferred from passage that immuno-suppressant drugs -----.

- A) are likely to pose certain risks when combined with polyethylene glycol
- B) damage the transplanted organ in the patient's body
- C) enable nerve cells to regenerate after a transplant
- ✓ D) ease the recipient's acceptance of a donated organ
- E) lead to faster fibre regeneration when used with other chemicals

76. Pasajdan bağışıklık sistemini baskılayıcı ilaçlar(ın) ---

- A) polietilen glikol ile birleştğinde belirli riskler oluşturması muhtemeldir
- B) hastanın vücudunda nakledilen organa zarar verirler
- C) bir nakilden sonra sinir hücrelerinin yenilenmesini sağlarlar
- ✓ D) alıcının bağışlanan organı kabul etmesini kolaylaştırır
- E) diğer kimyasallarla birlikte kullanıldığında daha hızlı lif rejenerasyonuna yol açar

Text 4. A potential **brain transplant** patient should be kept in an artificial coma for up to four weeks. If all goes to plan, patients will be walking within a year. But many doctors have their doubts. **Some doctors believe trying to keep someone healthy in a coma for four weeks is not going to happen.** Previous experiments have failed: In 1970, doctors grafted the head of a monkey onto the body of another ape. It died after nine days because its head was rejected by its new body. **Others, however, assert that surgery has moved on a lot since then.** One serious issue, though, is overcoming donor body's immune system. After the transplant, the patient will be given immuno-suppressant drugs. The system we have for preventing immune rejection and the principles behind it are well established. But the biggest hurdle will be reconstructing the millions of central nerve fibres that are not usually capable of regenerating. Damaged fibres rarely rejoin. To **counteract** this, scientists plan to inject the spinal cord with a chemical fluid called polyethylene glycol that may help nervous tissue fuse together more quickly.

77. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- ☒ A) Why **Brain Transplants** are Challenging
- ~~B) Possible Implications of Surgery for a Patient in a Coma~~
- ~~C) Overcoming the Effects of Immuno-suppressant Drugs~~
- ~~D) Rejoining Damaged Fibres in a Transplant Surgery~~
- ~~E) Risks **Involved in** a Transplant Surgery on Primates~~

77. Bu metin için en iyi başlık hangisi olabilir?

- ☒ A) **Beyin Nakilleri Neden Zorludur?**
- ~~B) Komadaki Bir Hasta İçin Ameliyatın Olası Etkileri~~
- ~~C) Bağışıklığı Baskılayıcı İlaçların Etkilerinin Üstesinden Gelmek~~
- ~~D) Nakil Ameliyatında Hasarlı Liflerin Yeniden Birleştirilmesi~~
- ~~E) Primatlarda Nakil Ameliyatının **İçerdiği** Riskler~~

1 Text 5. **Diagnosis of allergic diseases encompasses several aspects.** *involve/entail*

2 The large variety of clinical forms of allergic reactions and the multitude of allergens possibly involved frequently require prolonged observation and in-depth investigation of the individual's life habits.

3 Diagnostic procedures primarily consist of skin tests, in which a small amount of allergen is applied on or injected into the skin. *the patient* *one* *on*

4 If the individual is sensitised, a local immediate reaction ensues, taking the form of a mark, or swelling and redness occurs after several hours. *2*

5 The blood may also be analysed for IgE and IgG antibodies.

6 Since the discovery of the responsible allergens markedly influences therapy and allows prediction of the allergy's outcome, *2* *3* *5*

7 it is important to achieve as precise a diagnosis as possible.

7 The tests described above indicate whether the individual is sensitised to a given allergen, *whether* *mk* *(indicate)* but not whether the allergen is in fact still causing the disease.

8 Since in most cases the hypersensitive state persists for many years,

it may well happen that sensitisation is detected for an allergen to which the individual is no longer exposed and which therefore no longer causes symptoms.

9 This necessitates careful examination of the properties of the allergen. *1* *2*

Metin 5. Alerjik hastalıkların teşhisi çeşitli yönleri kapsar.

Alerjik reaksiyonların çok çeşitli klinik formları ve muhtemelen dahil olan alerjenlerin çokluğu sıklıkla uzun süreli gözlem ve bireyin yaşam alışkanlıklarının derinlemesine araştırılmasını gerektirir. ***

Teşhis prosedürleri öncelikle, az miktarda alerjenin cilde uygulandığı veya enjekte edildiği deri testlerinden oluşur.

Eğer kişi hassaslaşmışsa, bir iz şeklinde lokal ani bir reaksiyon ortaya çıkar veya birkaç saat sonra şişlik ve kızarıklık oluşur. *ensue=takip etmek ardından gelmek= follow, =*appear, emerge, arise*

Kan ayrıca IgE ve IgG antikorları için de analiz edilebilir.

Sorumlu alerjenlerin keşfi tedaviyi önemli ölçüde etkilediğinden ve alerjinin sonucunun tahmin edilmesini sağladığından, *2* *3* *5*

mümkün olduğunca kesin bir tanıya ulaşmak önemlidir. *8*

Yukarıda açıklanan testler, bireyin belirli bir alerjene karşı duyarlı olup olmadığını gösterir. *2* *3* *4*

ancak alerjenin aslında hala hastalığa neden olup olmadığını göstermez.

Çoğu vakada aşırı duyarlılık durumu uzun yıllar devam ettiğinden, *2*

bireyin artık maruz kalmadığı ve bu nedenle artık semptomlara neden olmayan bir alerjene karşı duyarlılık tespit edilmiş olabilir.

Bu alerjenin özelliklerinin dikkatli bir şekilde incelenmesini gerektirir. *2* *1*

Text 5. **Diagnosis of allergic diseases encompasses several aspects.** The large variety of clinical forms of allergic reactions and the multitude of allergens possibly involved frequently require prolonged observation and in-depth investigation of the individual's life habits. Diagnostic procedures primarily consist of skin tests, in which a small amount of allergen is applied on or injected into the skin. If the individual is sensitised, a local immediate reaction ensues, taking the form of a mark, or swelling and redness occurs after several hours. **The blood may also be analysed for IgE and IgG antibodies.** Since the discovery of the responsible allergens markedly influences therapy and allows prediction of the allergy's outcome, it is important to achieve as precise a diagnosis as possible. The tests described above indicate whether the individual is sensitised to a given allergen, but not whether the allergen is in fact still causing the disease. Since in most cases the hypersensitive state persists for many years, it may well happen that sensitisation is detected for an allergen to which the individual is no longer exposed and which therefore no longer causes symptoms. necessitates careful examination of the properties of the allergen.

78. According to the passage diagnosing allergic reactions ----.

- A) necessitates careful examination of the properties of the allergen
- B) usually involves the use of skin tests which are carried out in environments where allergens are not present
- C) is critical not only in the treatment of the allergy itself but in finding out other underlying diseases
- D) ultimately aims to provide information about whether a particular agent really causes the allergic disease
- E) is much more successful when blood samples are examined for antibodies

78. Parçaya göre alerjik reaksiyonların teşhisi----

- A) alerjenin özelliklerinin dikkatli bir şekilde incelenmesini gerektirir
- B) genellikle alerjenlerin bulunmadığı ortamlarda gerçekleştirilen deri testlerinin kullanılmasını içerir
- C) sadece alerjinin tedavisinde değil, alta yatan diğer hastalıkların bulunmasında da kritik öneme sahiptir
- D) Nihai olarak belirli bir ajanın gerçekten alerjik hastalığa neden olup olmadığı hakkında bilgi sağlamayı amaçlar
- E) kan örnekleri antikorlar açısından incelendiğinde çok daha başarılıdır

Text 5. Diagnosis of allergic diseases encompasses several aspects. The large variety of clinical forms of allergic reactions and the multitude of allergens possibly involved frequently require prolonged observation and in-depth investigation of the individual's life habits. Diagnostic procedures primarily consist of skin tests, in which a small amount of allergen is applied on or injected into the skin. If the individual is sensitised, a local immediate reaction ensues, taking the form of a mark, or swelling and redness occurs after several hours. The blood may also be analysed for IgE and IgG antibodies. Since the discovery of the responsible allergens markedly influences therapy and allows prediction of the allergy's outcome, it is important to achieve as precise a diagnosis as possible. The tests described above indicate whether the individual is sensitised to a given allergen, but not whether the allergen is in fact still causing the disease. Since in most cases the hypersensitive state **persists for many years**, it **may well happen** that **sensitisation is detected for an allergen to which the individual is no longer exposed** and which **therefore no longer causes symptoms**. necessitates careful examination of the properties of the allergen.

79. What is the reason for absence of symptoms to an allergen known to cause the disease ?

- A) Hidden properties of some allergens
- B) The individual's hypersensitivity to the allergen
- C) The inability to diagnose the allergen as the cause of the disease
- D) Improper predictive methods that enable diagnosis
- ☒ E) Lack of contact with the potential allergen

79. Hastalığa neden olduğu bilinen bir alerjene karşı belirti görülmemesinin nedeni nedir?

- A) Bazı alerjenlerin gizli özellikleri
- B) Bireyin alerjene karşı aşırı duyarlılığı
- C) Alerjenin hastalığın nedeni olarak teşhis edilememesi
- D) Teşhisi mümkün kılan uygunsuz tahmin yöntemleri
- E) Potansiyel alerjen ile temas olmaması

Text 5. **Diagnosis of allergic diseases encompasses several aspects.** The large variety of clinical forms of allergic reactions and the multitude of allergens possibly involved frequently require prolonged observation and in-depth investigation of the individual's life habits. Diagnostic procedures primarily consist of skin tests, in which a small amount of allergen is applied on or injected into the skin. If the individual is sensitised, a local immediate reaction ensues, taking the form of a mark, or swelling and redness occurs after several hours. The blood may also be analysed for IgE and IgG antibodies. Since the discovery of the responsible allergens markedly influences therapy and allows prediction of the allergy's outcome, it is important to achieve as precise a diagnosis as possible. The tests described above indicate whether the individual is sensitised to a given allergen, but not whether the allergen is in fact still causing the disease. Since in most cases the hypersensitive state persists for many years, it may well happen that sensitisation is detected for an allergen to which the individual is no longer exposed and which therefore no longer causes symptoms. necessitates careful examination of the properties of the allergen.

80. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) Eliminating Allergens in the Human Body
- B) Types of Allergy Tests for Different Diseases
- C) Commonly Observed Symptoms of Allergies
- D) The Basics of Diagnosing Allergic Diseases**
- E) A Comparison of Allergen Tests

80. Bu pasaj için en uygun başlık hangisi olabilir?

- A) İnsan Vücudundaki Alerjenlerin Ortadan Kaldırılması
- B) Farklı Hastalıklar için Alerji Testlerinin Türleri
- C) Alerjinin Yaygın Olarak Gözlenen Belirtileri
- D) Alerjik Hastalıkların Teşhisinin Temelleri**
- E) Alerjen Testlerinin Karşılaştırılması

11 AĞUSTOS 2024 YOKDİL

SAĞLIK CEVAP ANAHTARI

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

