

66 - 68. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A recent study has introduced a new treatment for skeletal system injuries. A carbon material, which could lead to more powerful treatments for skeletal system injuries, such as fractures, is included for the first time in such studies. The purpose of the trial is to develop a new kind of medication to repair injured bone using stem cells from human bone marrow as well as these carbon nanotubes. In the study, it is expected that this research could lead to the enhancement of bone regeneration. The use of stem cells taken from human bone marrow has already been tried in fracture treatment due to their potential to regenerate bone in patients who have lost large areas of bone from either disease or trauma, and progress has been made. However, this research has opened up the possibility of developing a new kind of medication that effectively treats skeletal injuries, such as fractures. Furthermore, it may lead to such advancements as making artificial joints and teeth with the use of 3D printing.

**66. According to the text, how does the latest study differ from previous ones?**

- A) The effectiveness of stem cells in bone regeneration has been determined by their quantity.
- B) Stem cells derived from human bone marrow have proven effective in bone injuries.
- C) Numerous skeletal injuries such as fractures have been successfully treated by it.
- D) An innovative surgical technique has been developed by means of various materials.
- E) A carbon material has been used in the trials to repair skeletal injuries for the first time.

**67. It is clear from the text that ----.**

- A) artificial joints are successful alternatives to insufficient stem cell usage
- B) working on stem cells is a new field that has not been practised before
- C) working on stem cells is a new field of study never taken up before
- D) the trial is likely to give rise to further developments in treating bone injuries
- E) skeletal system injuries could not be treated before stem cell studies

**68. The text is mainly about ----.**

- A) a new study on skeletal system injuries with some promising results
- B) the developmental steps of using stem cells in bone regeneration after trauma
- C) studies that aim to treat skeletal system injuries using stem cells from human marrows
- D) a new method that has made use of 3D printing techniques to enhance bone regeneration
- E) alternative ways of using stem cells to produce artificial joints and teeth for humans

**69 - 71. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

There are many different subtypes of type A influenza virus. These subtypes differ because of certain proteins on the surface of the virus. Infection with certain avian influenza A virus caused by some H5 and H7 strains can cause widespread disease and death among some species of domestic birds. Since 1997, several outbreaks of H5 and H7 influenza have occurred only among poultry in the United States. In some parts of the world, the H5N1 avian influenza virus and H7N9 virus have, however, resulted in bird flu in humans. Bird flu has a high death rate in humans, possibly because people have little immune system protection against avian influenza viruses. Most cases of bird flu infection in people have occurred as a result of contact with infected birds. Infection also may result from contact with contaminated surfaces, from eating undercooked poultry or eggs from infected birds or through contact with a person who has bird flu, which in fact rarely occurs. Researchers look at a number of factors including the genetic markers of each virus to help determine the risk for human infection.

**69. It is clear from the text that ----.**

- A) proteins surrounding the influenza virus cause deaths in all animal species
- B) the subtypes of influenza virus are defined in terms of the proteins they contain
- C) the types of influenza virus in the United States are exactly the same as those in other parts of the world
- D) migrating birds pose higher risks than poultry in the United States
- E) H5 is the most common type of avian influenza virus in the United States

**70. We understand from the text that ----.**

- A) spread of the H5 and H7 viruses in the United States has affected poultry since 1997
- B) the number of infected poultry in the United States is much lower than that in other countries
- C) bird flu is not fatal in humans due to their strong immune system
- D) In 1997, the United States faced two serious H7N9 pandemics among poultry
- E) poultry have stronger immune system protection than other animals

**71. According to the text, ----.**

- A) the government has stopped the sales of poultry products in many regions
- B) experts have made satisfactory progress and come up with an effective solution
- C) inherited features of avian influenza viruses are one aspect being studied by experts
- D) the United States and other nations are taking steps against migrating bird species
- E) a genetic test must be compulsory in the United States

72 - 74. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Quality assessment in health care is bedevilled with measurement problems. The measurement of output, or more strictly the agent's effort in producing output, is particularly difficult. Quality can be measured in terms of the quality of inputs, processes, or outcomes. Input quality measurement, for example, would involve assessing the capabilities and training of the labour force, the standard of the capital facilities and equipment, and the input mix. Such an approach is often taken by health care regulators seeking to maintain a register of qualified providers. Process quality measurement, however, would involve assessing whether agents are performing actions that are most likely to generate good quality outputs. In health care, this might involve assessing whether providers are following best-practice guidelines and offering patients effective treatment regimes. Finally, quality output measurement would focus on the benefits that have been achieved for patients, regardless of how they have been achieved. Such benefits should include gains in survival and quality of life and increasingly capture patients' experience of using health care services.

**72. Quality output measurement is basically concerned with ----.**

- A) specific training designed to meet the needs of the work-force
- B) the importance of experience in survival
- C) the patient's quality of life before treatment
- D) how the health care sector survived financial difficulties
- E) the outcomes of the treatment process

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**73. We understand from the text that ----.**

- A) the only focus of quality measurement is general labour force
- B) measuring quality has led to significant legal problems
- C) quality control assessment in health care has just been initiated
- D) each method of quality measurement focuses on different aspects of health care
- E) assessing input quality is much more challenging than assessing process quality

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**74. The text is mainly about ----.**

- A) different methods used in assessing quality in the health care sector
- B) the essential role of assessment in producing desirable output
- C) problems that lead to the discontinuance of quality assessment
- D) the agent's role in identifying problems related to measurement
- E) the difference between the quality and the produced output

75 - 77. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The nose is especially vulnerable to impact injuries, and the nasal bones are the most commonly fractured on the face. Injury to the cartilage often accompanies a nasal fracture; these injuries are typically painful and result in significant swelling and bruising. A fracture can displace the bones and the cartilage, altering the flow of air through the nose, and can result in bleeding within the nasal passages. As an immediate action, applying ice to the area as soon as possible helps contain the swelling. To confirm a nasal fracture completely, the doctor may order X-rays of the face. The doctor often can repair a simple nasal fracture by external manipulation done with local anaesthesia. On the other hand, an injury that is more extensive than a simple nasal fracture typically requires surgery to return the bones to their normal positions. The bones become set in about a week; the fracture heals fully in four to six weeks. Nevertheless, most nasal fractures heal effectively and have no long-term consequences.

75. It is clear from the text that ----.

- A) fracture of the nasal bones is the most common bone injury in the body
- B) taking X-rays of the face is the only way to determine whether there is a nasal fracture
- C) all injuries of the nasal bones are considered minor due to the short healing period
- D) applying ice to the fractured bone is enough to stop the feeling of pain
- E) surgery for positioning the fractured bones is not required for every nose fracture

The nose is especially vulnerable to impact injuries, and the nasal bones are the most commonly fractured on the face. Injury to the cartilage often accompanies a nasal fracture; these injuries are typically painful and result in significant swelling and bruising. A fracture can displace the bones and the cartilage, altering the flow of air through the nose, and can result in bleeding within the nasal passages. As an immediate action, applying ice to the area as soon as possible helps contain the swelling. To confirm a nasal fracture completely, the doctor may order X-rays of the face. The doctor often can repair a simple nasal fracture by external manipulation done with local anaesthesia. On the other hand, an injury that is more extensive than a simple nasal fracture typically requires surgery to return the bones to their normal positions. The bones become set in about a week; the fracture heals fully in four to six weeks. Nevertheless, most nasal fractures heal effectively and have no long-term consequences.

**76. We understand from the text that ----.**

- A) ice should immediately be applied to the fracture following the surgery
- B) an X-ray must be obtained by doctors whether it is a simple nasal fracture or not
- C) when a nasal fracture occurs, the cartilage in the nose is usually injured as well
- D) there is no information about the healing period of the nasal fracture and recovery process
- E) nasal fractures are always treated as serious injuries by doctors

The nose is especially vulnerable to impact injuries, and the nasal bones are the most commonly fractured on the face. Injury to the cartilage often accompanies a nasal fracture; these injuries are typically painful and result in significant swelling and bruising. A fracture can displace the bones and the cartilage, altering the flow of air through the nose, and can result in bleeding within the nasal passages. As an immediate action, applying ice to the area as soon as possible helps contain the swelling. To confirm a nasal fracture completely, the doctor may order X-rays of the face. The doctor often can repair a simple nasal fracture by external manipulation done with local anaesthesia. On the other hand, an injury that is more extensive than a simple nasal fracture typically requires surgery to return the bones to their normal positions. The bones become set in about a week; the fracture heals fully in four to six weeks. Nevertheless, most nasal fractures heal effectively and have no long-term consequences.

**77. A nasal fracture ----.**

- A) must be surgically positioned without anaesthesia
- B) rarely gives rise to bleeding and swelling beyond pain
- C) continues to disturb the patient for the rest of his/her life
- D) can disrupt the flow of air and cause bleeding
- E) is impossible to be repositioned by external intervention



78 - 80. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Every year in the U.S., doctor's offices and hospitals order billions of laboratory tests to measure everything from cholesterol levels in the blood to the presence of a gene that is thought to increase the risk of developing Alzheimer's disease. Physicians and patients typically assume that they can trust the results of these tests, and most of the time they can. But not all lab tests are equally reliable, and faulty ones can have serious consequences. Sometimes they fail to determine life threatening conditions. Other times they indicate a problem that does not exist, which can lead to unnecessary, perhaps even dangerous treatments. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is now taking steps to restore confidence in the reliability of these tests. In 2017, the agency released proposed guidelines that will subject these tests, for the first time, to federal oversight. Several industry sources believe the final rulings may begin taking effect soon, whereas some lab directors say that the requirements could increase costs and affect medical practice.

78. It is clear from the text that physicians and patients ----.

- A) are misled by most laboratory tests
- B) are satisfied with the decision made by FDA
- C) often presume that laboratory tests are reliable
- D) believe that laboratories should be monitored
- E) agree on the faulty results of ordered tests

Every year in the U.S., doctor's offices and hospitals order billions of laboratory tests to measure everything from cholesterol levels in the blood to the presence of a gene that is thought to increase the risk of developing Alzheimer's disease. Physicians and patients typically assume that they can trust the results of these tests, and most of the time they can. But not all lab tests are equally reliable, and faulty ones can have serious consequences. Sometimes they fail to determine life threatening conditions. Other times they indicate a problem that does not exist, which can lead to unnecessary, perhaps even dangerous treatments. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is now taking steps to restore confidence in the reliability of these tests. In 2017, the agency released proposed guidelines that will subject these tests, for the first time, to federal oversight. Several industry sources believe the final rulings may begin taking effect soon, whereas some lab directors say that the requirements could increase costs and affect medical practice.

**79. It is clear from the text that laboratory tests ----.**

- A) may sometimes fail to provide accurate results
- B) used to cost more than they do now
- C) are now controlled by federal officials in the U.S.
- D) are largely conducted by the FDA in the U.S.
- E) have been disputed and monitored by the FDA for a long time

Every year in the U.S., doctor's offices and hospitals order billions of laboratory tests to measure everything from cholesterol levels in the blood to the presence of a gene that is thought to increase the risk of developing Alzheimer's disease. Physicians and patients typically assume that they can trust the results of these tests, and most of the time they can. But not all lab tests are equally reliable, and faulty ones can have serious consequences. Sometimes they fail to determine life threatening conditions. Other times they indicate a problem that does not exist, which can lead to unnecessary, perhaps even dangerous treatments. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is now taking steps to restore confidence in the reliability of these tests. In 2017, the agency released proposed guidelines that will subject these tests, for the first time, to federal oversight. Several industry sources believe the final rulings may begin taking effect soon, whereas some lab directors say that the requirements could increase costs and affect medical practice.

**80. We understand from the text that ----.**

- A) patients are willing to pay the cost of the test themselves
- B) there are disagreements about the measures taken by the FDA
- C) patients demand that medications should be regulated strictly
- D) laboratory tests have been questioned by physicians since 2016
- E) the guidelines that the FDA issued have already taken effect in hospitals





66 - 68. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

As long as the diagnosis of autism is based on behaviour, a definitive pronouncement can only be made with observation. Perhaps, once a biological test is available, the diagnosis can be made before birth, but such a test still seems far in the future. Having to rely on behavioural criteria means having to live with ambiguity. And because the range of differences between all children is so large, even experienced clinicians can make misjudgements when pressed for a categorical pronouncement too early. What happens when parents seek professional help, when the social and emotional development of their child seems to deteriorate or simply not move on? Ideally, an experienced clinician will interview the parents about their child's development in detail, and will also test and observe the child. Then provision can be made for a programme of special education to start right away. For this reason, it is important that this diagnosis be done as early as possible.

66. It is clear from the text that ----.

- A) the detailed information parents provide about their child's development is adequate enough for clinicians to accurately diagnose autism
- B) there are some children who receive a special education programme before being diagnosed with autism just as a precaution
- C) there is not much prospect for a biological test for the diagnosis of autism before birth in the near future
- D) autistic children exhibit such behavioural similarities with each other that the vagueness of clinical diagnosis disappears
- E) thanks to biological tests, clinicians have long been diagnosing autism accurately even before birth

As long as the diagnosis of autism is based on behaviour, a definitive pronouncement can only be made with observation. Perhaps, once a biological test is available, the diagnosis can be made before birth, but such a test still seems far in the future. Having to rely on behavioural criteria means having to live with ambiguity. And because the range of differences between all children is so large, even experienced clinicians can make misjudgements when pressed for a categorical pronouncement too early. What happens when parents seek professional help, when the social and emotional development of their child seems to deteriorate or simply not move on? Ideally, an experienced clinician will interview the parents about their child's development in detail, and will also test and observe the child. Then provision can be made for a programme of special education to start right away. For this reason, it is important that this diagnosis be done as early as possible.

**67. It can be inferred from the text that autism-----.**

- A) is usually diagnosed correctly thanks to certain biological tests
- B) may lead to a weakening in the social and emotional development of a child
- C) is similar to other common genetic disorders
- D) is a disorder of the brain which results in physical disabilities
- E) cannot be handled better even after an early diagnosis

As long as the diagnosis of autism is based on behaviour, a definitive pronouncement can only be made with observation. Perhaps, once a biological test is available, the diagnosis can be made before birth, but such a test still seems far in the future. Having to rely on behavioural criteria means having to live with ambiguity. And because the range of differences between all children is so large, even experienced clinicians can make misjudgements when pressed for a categorical pronouncement too early. What happens when parents seek professional help, when the social and emotional development of their child seems to deteriorate or simply not move on? Ideally, an experienced clinician will interview the parents about their child's development in detail, and will also test and observe the child. Then provision can be made for a programme of special education to start right away. For this reason, it is important that this diagnosis be done as early as possible.

**68. It can be understood from the text that ----.**

- A) behavioural clues to autism may be too vague to make a precise diagnosis
- B) all autistic children take a diagnostic test before starting a special education programme
- C) there is no way to cure an autistic child unless an early diagnosis is made before birth
- D) the misjudgements of the clinicians are because of lack of experience and enough data
- E) there is a little pressure on clinicians to diagnose autism as soon as possible



69 - 71. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Oral hygiene is a self-care method for maintaining the health of the teeth, gums, and mouth. Oral healthcare providers recommend brushing the teeth at least twice daily and flossing or using an interdental device to clean between the teeth once daily. People who snack throughout the day should brush more frequently to clear away food debris and bacteria that accumulate after eating. Appropriate oral hygiene helps maintain the health of the teeth, gums, and other structures of the mouth and also reduces the risk of infection in people who have tongue, lip, or other oral piercings. Tooth decay and gum disease develop more rapidly in people who have diminished saliva production, have diabetes, or who smoke. Further preventive care measures include regular visits to the dentist and dental hygienist for cleaning and examination to detect oral health problems such as gingivitis, periodontal disease, and oral cancer.

69. The text is mainly about ----.

- A) why people tend to neglect keeping their teeth clean
- B) the relationship between eating snacks and oral hygiene
- C) the methods used by dentists to ensure oral hygiene
- D) the harmful effects of snacking throughout the day
- E) things that we should do to ensure oral hygiene

Oral hygiene is a self-care method for maintaining the health of the teeth, gums, and mouth. Oral healthcare providers recommend brushing the teeth at least twice daily and flossing or using an interdental device to clean between the teeth once daily. People who snack throughout the day should brush more frequently to clear away food debris and bacteria that accumulate after eating. Appropriate oral hygiene helps maintain the health of the teeth, gums, and other structures of the mouth and also reduces the risk of infection in people who have tongue, lip, or other oral piercings. Tooth decay and gum disease develop more rapidly in people who have diminished saliva production, have diabetes, or who smoke. Further preventive care measures include regular visits to the dentist and dental hygienist for cleaning and examination to detect oral health problems such as gingivitis, periodontal disease, and oral cancer.

**70. We understand from the text that ----.**

- A) periodontal diseases are more common in children than adults
- B) people with the habit of snacking have higher risk of tooth decay
- C) snacks must never be consumed in order to have a clean mouth
- D) diabetes can surprisingly help people maintain oral hygiene
- E) gum disease develops more rapidly in people with diabetes than in those who smoke

Oral hygiene is a self-care method for maintaining the health of the teeth, gums, and mouth. Oral healthcare providers recommend brushing the teeth at least twice daily and flossing or using an interdental device to clean between the teeth once daily. People who snack throughout the day should brush more frequently to clear away food debris and bacteria that accumulate after eating. Appropriate oral hygiene helps maintain the health of the teeth, gums, and other structures of the mouth and also reduces the risk of infection in people who have tongue, lip, or other oral piercings. Tooth decay and gum disease develop more rapidly in people who have diminished saliva production, have diabetes, or who smoke. Further preventive care measures include regular visits to the dentist and dental hygienist for cleaning and examination to detect oral health problems such as gingivitis, periodontal disease, and oral cancer.

**71. It can be understood from the text that ----.**

- A) oral healthcare products usually fail to remove food debris
- B) eating snacks throughout the day is worse than smoking
- C) the level of saliva production is related to oral health
- D) people with tongue, lip or oral piercings will be infected at some point
- E) bacteria that accumulate after eating cause diabetes and other risks

**72 - 74. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

In 1818, Mary Shelley published a novel that shocked a society in the midst of the Industrial Revolution. In Shelley's story, Dr. Frankenstein discovers how to use electricity to reanimate dead creatures. Almost 200 years later, biologists Craig Venter and Hamilton Smith also gave new life to an 'empty shell'. In this case, the 'shell' was a cell of the tiny bacterium *Mycoplasma discoideae*, in which the DNA had been destroyed. Without DNA to direct the synthesis of its proteins, the cell would die. The scientists used a computer to design an artificial DNA sequence that had all the genes necessary for bacterial life. Then they made the DNA from individual nucleotides and inserted this synthetic genome into the bacterium, where it replaced the bacterium's normal DNA. The new DNA directed the cell to perform all the biochemical characteristics of life, including cell reproduction. After several cell divisions, the cells of the new organism, whose 'parent' was a computer, no longer had any of the original cell's proteins or small molecules.

**72. It is clear from the text that ----.**

- A) Shelley was deeply interested in natural sciences for a long time
- B) Shelley's readers were shocked that a woman could publish her work in a male-dominated society
- C) Shelley's novel is based on a true story and the characters are real people
- D) biologists Mr. Venter and Mr. Smith, two characters from Shelley's novel, used dead animals in their research
- E) Shelley's novel contained certain elements that the general public was not ready for

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**73. According to the text, the cell of *Mycoplasma discoides* used in the experiment ----.**

- A) did not contain healthy and functioning DNA
- B) was not going to live because of a tiny bacterium
- C) was produced by a computer to examine bacterial life
- D) was first mentioned in Shelley's novel
- E) was a computer designed by scientists for DNA research

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**74. We understand from the text that ----.**

- A) according to Shelley, a bacterium's DNA is not an essential element in cell reproduction
- B) modern science aims to create artificial bacterial life by using current technology
- C) many novelists foresaw that a cell would have the ability to continue living even without its DNA
- D) in Shelley's story, Dr. Frankenstein replaces a DNA sequence with an artificial one
- E) the aim of the study is to understand the capabilities of a bacterium

75 - 77. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Our immune system is a wonderfully complicated collection of cells and organs that helps protect us against any foreign bodies that invade and cause disease. Intruders, such as viruses or harmful bacteria, are attacked by highly specialized cells. Each of us has the physiological ability to recognize that our body and its organs are 'ours' and that invading objects are not. So while the white blood cells and other components of our immune system attack foreign biological objects inside us, they do not attack us. The advantage of this is obvious: disease-causing organisms can be attacked and destroyed without the body turning against itself. However, there is a serious downside when it comes to transplantation. The immune system can recognize the transplanted organ as foreign and attack it. To prevent this, patients receiving human-to-human transplants generally have to be given large doses of immune suppressants to damp down the immune system and prevent it from attacking the transplanted organ. Unfortunately, patients with suppressed immune systems are less able to fight off germs, so they are more likely to catch infections.

75. It is clear from the text that ----.

- A) after a transplantation operation, patients become more prone to infections
- B) immune system must be suppressed long before the organ is transplanted
- C) after a transplantation operation, our immune system stops forever
- D) white blood cells in our body do not attack foreign objects
- E) no bacteria can be destroyed by our immune system itself

Our immune system is a wonderfully complicated collection of cells and organs that helps protect us against any foreign bodies that invade and cause disease. Intruders, such as viruses or harmful bacteria, are attacked by highly specialized cells. Each of us has the physiological ability to recognize that our body and its organs are 'ours' and that invading objects are not. So while the white blood cells and other components of our immune system attack foreign biological objects inside us, they do not attack us. The advantage of this is obvious: disease-causing organisms can be attacked and destroyed without the body turning against itself. However, there is a serious downside when it comes to transplantation. The immune system can recognize the transplanted organ as foreign and attack it. To prevent this, patients receiving human-to-human transplants generally have to be given large doses of immune suppressants to damp down the immune system and prevent it from attacking the transplanted organ. Unfortunately, patients with suppressed immune systems are less able to fight off germs, so they are more likely to catch infections.

**76. According to the text, the immune system attacks transplanted organs because ----.**

- A) it cannot work properly once the surgery is complete
- B) the patient is given doses of immune suppressants
- C) they cause many people to catch severe infections
- D) it sees them as foreign and tries to destroy them
- E) they do not contain any white blood cells at all



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**77. We understand from the text that ----.**

- A) patients with transplanted organs are able to fight off germs better
- B) the immune system works perfectly well under any circumstances
- C) drugs should not be given to patients with transplanted organs
- D) the importance of the immune system has largely been underestimated
- E) the immune system plays an important role in our defence against diseases

**78 - 80. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Being overweight or obese can place extra pressure on joints and cartilage, causing them to wear away, according to the National Institutes of Health. In addition, people with more body fat may have higher levels of substances in the blood that cause inflammation in the joints, raising the risk of osteoarthritis. During research conducted by experts at Florida University, patients were categorized into three groups: those who lost more than 10 per cent of their body weight, those who lost 5 to 10 per cent of their body weight and a control group whose weight remained stable. The results showed that patients with 5 per cent weight loss had lower rates of cartilage degeneration than stable weight participants. In those with 10 per cent weight loss, cartilage degeneration slowed even more. Not only did the researchers find that weight loss slowed articular cartilage degeneration, they also saw improvement in the menisci - crescent-shaped fibrocartilage pads that protect and cushion the joint. The study emphasizes the importance of individualized therapy strategies and lifestyle interventions in order to prevent structural joint degeneration as early as possible in obese patients.

**78. It is clear from the text that ----.**

- A) obesity does more harm to joints and cartilage than high levels of substances that cause inflammation in the blood
- B) specialists used a comparative method to obtain solid results from the research
- C) structural joint degeneration in obese people cannot be prevented by personal therapy
- D) the study conducted by Florida University is the first one in this specific field
- E) there is only one potential hazard to the joints and cartilage caused by being overweight

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**79. According to the text, the outcomes of the study indicate that ----.**

- A) the menisci get stronger than they were originally if the patient loses weight quickly
- B) the obese are supposed to change their treatment methods at regular intervals
- C) ways to keep joints from deteriorating in obese patients must be tailored for the individual patient
- D) losing weight completely eliminates articular cartilage degeneration in obese patients
- E) gaining weight during treatment causes irreversible damage to the cartilage

Being overweight or obese can place extra pressure on joints and cartilage, causing them to wear away, according to the National Institutes of Health. In addition, people with more body fat may have higher levels of substances in the blood that cause inflammation in the joints, raising the risk of osteoarthritis. During research conducted by experts at Florida University, patients were categorized into three groups: those who lost more than 10 per cent of their body weight, those who lost 5 to 10 per cent of their body weight and a control group whose weight remained stable. The results showed that patients with 5 per cent weight loss had lower rates of cartilage degeneration than stable weight participants. In those with 10 per cent weight loss, cartilage degeneration slowed even more. Not only did the researchers find that weight loss slowed articular cartilage degeneration, they also saw improvement in the menisci - crescent-shaped fibrocartilage pads that protect and cushion the joint. The study emphasizes the importance of individualized therapy strategies and lifestyle interventions in order to prevent structural joint degeneration as early as possible in obese patients.

**80. It is clearly stated in the text that ----.**

- A) patients with stable weight do not experience joint degeneration
- B) extra pressure on cartilage leads to weight gain in the obese
- C) degeneration of the joints is the worst condition the obese can suffer
- D) there is a link between osteoarthritis and inflammation in the joints
- E) the menisci that protect the joint are not affected by weight gain



66 - 68. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Cancer is one of the most invasive and destructive diseases of our civilization. It is hard to treat because it spreads rapidly, and the number of cancer types is still increasing. Currently, 11 million people yearly are diagnosed with cancer, and this number will increase to 16 million yearly in 2020. Early diagnosis and effective treatment may save cancer patients from death. The treatment varies but is usually a combination of surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, hormonal therapy, and biological therapies, as well as targeted therapy. The choice of therapy depends on the type of cancer, its location and grade, the stage of the disease, and the general state of a patient. Among these treatments, chemotherapy plays an important role. The most frequently used chemotherapeutic agents are 5-fluorouracil, cisplatin, paclitaxel, and docetaxel. These molecules typically induce apoptosis in cancer cells, but they may also be toxic to normal human cells and cause many side effects. Therefore, it is imperative that we develop new and more advanced molecules with anticancer properties.

66. It is stated in the text that ----.

- A) it is the patients who choose the treatment strategy
- B) early diagnosis has saved the lives of 11 million cancer patients so far
- C) new therapies help decrease the number of annual cancer patients
- D) the treatment of cancer involves a blend of distinct medical practices
- E) new cancer types are relatively easier to treat

Cancer is one of the most invasive and destructive diseases of our civilization. It is hard to treat because it spreads rapidly, and the number of cancer types is still increasing. Currently, 11 million people yearly are diagnosed with cancer, and this number will increase to 16 million yearly in 2020. Early diagnosis and effective treatment may save cancer patients from death. The treatment varies but is usually a combination of surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, hormonal therapy, and biological therapies, as well as targeted therapy. The choice of therapy depends on the type of cancer, its location and grade, the stage of the disease, and the general state of a patient. Among these treatments, chemotherapy plays an important role. The most frequently used chemotherapeutic agents are 5-fluorouracil, cisplatin, paclitaxel, and docetaxel. These molecules typically induce apoptosis in cancer cells, but they may also be toxic to normal human cells and cause many side effects. Therefore, it is imperative that we develop new and more advanced molecules with anticancer properties.

**67. According to the text, ----.**

- A) we need to find a single treatment strategy if we want to win the war against cancer
- B) most patients avoid chemotherapy because it is the most painful treatment method
- C) the molecules currently used in chemotherapy may cause damage to healthy cells as well
- D) cancer research is on the verge of stopping due to the lack of reliable data
- E) some doctors provide alternative therapies for their cancer patients, even though it is banned

Cancer is one of the most invasive and destructive diseases of our civilization. It is hard to treat because it spreads rapidly, and the number of cancer types is still increasing. Currently, 11 million people yearly are diagnosed with cancer, and this number will increase to 16 million yearly in 2020. Early diagnosis and effective treatment may save cancer patients from death. The treatment varies but is usually a combination of surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, hormonal therapy, and biological therapies, as well as targeted therapy. The choice of therapy depends on the type of cancer, its location and grade, the stage of the disease, and the general state of a patient. Among these treatments, chemotherapy plays an important role. The most frequently used chemotherapeutic agents are 5-fluorouracil, cisplatin, paclitaxel, and docetaxel. These molecules typically induce apoptosis in cancer cells, but they may also be toxic to normal human cells and cause many side effects. Therefore, it is imperative that we develop new and more advanced molecules with anticancer properties.

**68. The text is mainly about ----.**

- A) the current methods of cancer treatment
- B) the types of diagnosis regarding cancer patients
- C) the current and future figures regarding cancer
- D) the importance of clinical chemotherapy
- E) a comparison of modern cancer treatments



69 - 71. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Although the origins of nursing predate the mid-19th century, the history of professional nursing traditionally begins with Florence Nightingale. In Nightingale's era, the nursing of strangers, either in hospitals or in their homes, was not seen as a respectable career for well-bred ladies, who, if they wished to nurse, were expected to do so only for sick family members and intimate friends. In a radical departure from these views, Nightingale believed that well-educated women, using scientific principles and informed education about healthy lifestyles, could dramatically improve the care of sick patients. Moreover, she believed that nursing provided an ideal independent calling full of intellectual and social freedom for women, who at that time had few other career options. For centuries, most nursing of the sick had taken place at home and had been the responsibility of families, friends, and respected community members with reputations as effective healers. On the other hand, during epidemics, such as cholera, typhus, and smallpox, men took on active nursing roles. For example, Stephen Girard, a wealthy French-born banker, won the hearts of his fellow citizens for his compassionate nursing of the victims of the 1793 yellow fever epidemic.

69. We understand from the text that ----.

- A) Florence Nightingale followed and encouraged traditional nursing practices
- B) Florence Nightingale and Stephen Girard worked together to promote nursing as a profession
- C) thanks to Florence Nightingale's efforts, women started to nurse sick family members
- D) nursing began in the mid-19th century and soon became a respectable career
- E) Florence Nightingale played a key role in the development of nursing as a profession

Although the origins of nursing predate the mid-19th century, the history of professional nursing traditionally begins with Florence Nightingale. In Nightingale's era, the nursing of strangers, either in hospitals or in their homes, was not seen as a respectable career for well-bred ladies, who, if they wished to nurse, were expected to do so only for sick family members and intimate friends. In a radical departure from these views, Nightingale believed that well-educated women, using scientific principles and informed education about healthy lifestyles, could dramatically improve the care of sick patients. Moreover, she believed that nursing provided an ideal independent calling full of intellectual and social freedom for women, who at that time had few other career options. For centuries, most nursing of the sick had taken place at home and had been the responsibility of families, friends, and respected community members with reputations as effective healers. On the other hand, during epidemics, such as cholera, typhus, and smallpox, men took on active nursing roles. For example, Stephen Girard, a wealthy French-born banker, won the hearts of his fellow citizens for his compassionate nursing of the victims of the 1793 yellow fever epidemic.

**70. According to the text, ----.**

- A) nursing was just one of the many job opportunities available to women in the 19th century
- B) Nightingale believed nursing would help women become economically independent individuals
- C) scientific principles played as important a role as traditional family values did in nursing
- D) in the 19th century, there appeared many institutions throughout Europe to train women as professional nurses
- E) at the time of Florence Nightingale, women were not allowed to work with strangers anywhere

Although the origins of nursing predate the mid-19th century, the history of professional nursing traditionally begins with Florence Nightingale. In Nightingale's era, the nursing of strangers, either in hospitals or in their homes, was not seen as a respectable career for well-bred ladies, who, if they wished to nurse, were expected to do so only for sick family members and intimate friends. In a radical departure from these views, Nightingale believed that well-educated women, using scientific principles and informed education about healthy lifestyles, could dramatically improve the care of sick patients. Moreover, she believed that nursing provided an ideal independent calling full of intellectual and social freedom for women, who at that time had few other career options. For centuries, most nursing of the sick had taken place at home and had been the responsibility of families, friends, and respected community members with reputations as effective healers. On the other hand, during epidemics, such as cholera, typhus, and smallpox, men took on active nursing roles. For example, Stephen Girard, a wealthy French-born banker, won the hearts of his fellow citizens for his compassionate nursing of the victims of the 1793 yellow fever epidemic.

**71. According to the text, Stephen Girard ----.**

- A) was one of the first wealthy businessmen who invested in the healthcare sector
- B) donated large sums of money to fight epidemics, such as cholera, typhus, and smallpox
- C) was a respected community member who helped people in need of healthcare
- D) financially supported Nightingale's projects to train young women as professional nurses
- E) decided to help the sick after the 1793 yellow fever epidemic claimed many lives in his hometown

72 - 74. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Some researchers in Germany have found that *Staphylococcus lugdunensis* bacteria in the human nasal cavity are capable of producing lugdunin. It is a powerful antibiotic with a previously undiscovered chemical structure. This is a surprising development because normally antibiotics are formed only by soil bacteria and fungi. The findings of the research open up the possibility of finding other new and useful antibiotics in the human body. Tests on mice have shown that lugdunin can be used to combat pathogens that have become resistant to many traditional antibiotics. One potential use of this new type of antibiotic would be to introduce the harmless lugdunin-forming bacteria to patients who are at risk from MRSA, a bacterial infection. This new antibiotic may also be an effective tool to fight the growing problem of antibiotic resistance, caused by improper use of antibiotics. Lugdunin may save thousands of people's lives as recent studies suggest that more people will die from resistant bacteria in the coming decades than from cancer.

72. *Staphylococcus lugdunensis* ----.

- A) is a kind of antibiotic that is produced from soil bacteria
- B) is the only antibiotic that pathogens cannot develop resistance to
- C) is a bacterium that has developed resistance to all known antibiotics
- D) may be a very effective antibiotic for some antibiotic-resistant diseases
- E) has been discovered accidentally during a research project into antibiotics

Some researchers in Germany have found that *Staphylococcus lugdunensis* bacteria in the human nasal cavity are capable of producing lugdunin. It is a powerful antibiotic with a previously undiscovered chemical structure. This is a surprising development because normally antibiotics are formed only by soil bacteria and fungi. The findings of the research open up the possibility of finding other new and useful antibiotics in the human body. Tests on mice have shown that lugdunin can be used to combat pathogens that have become resistant to many traditional antibiotics. One potential use of this new type of antibiotic would be to introduce the harmless lugdunin-forming bacteria to patients who are at risk from MRSA, a bacterial infection. This new antibiotic may also be an effective tool to fight the growing problem of antibiotic resistance, caused by improper use of antibiotics. Lugdunin may save thousands of people's lives as recent studies suggest that more people will die from resistant bacteria in the coming decades than from cancer.

**73. According to the text, ----.**

- A) there may be some types of antibiotics in the human body that we have not discovered yet
- B) there is no reason to be alarmed about antibiotic-resistant diseases
- C) *Staphylococcus lugdunensis* is produced by various organs in our bodies
- D) cancer patients can be treated with *Staphylococcus lugdunensis*
- E) soil bacteria make a more effective antibiotic than those in the human body

Some researchers in Germany have found that *Staphylococcus lugdunensis* bacteria in the human nasal cavity are capable of producing lugdunin. It is a powerful antibiotic with a previously undiscovered chemical structure. This is a surprising development because normally antibiotics are formed only by soil bacteria and fungi. The findings of the research open up the possibility of finding other new and useful antibiotics in the human body. Tests on mice have shown that lugdunin can be used to combat pathogens that have become resistant to many traditional antibiotics. One potential use of this new type of antibiotic would be to introduce the harmless lugdunin-forming bacteria to patients who are at risk from MRSA, a bacterial infection. This new antibiotic may also be an effective tool to fight the growing problem of antibiotic resistance, caused by improper use of antibiotics. Lugdunin may save thousands of people's lives as recent studies suggest that more people will die from resistant bacteria in the coming decades than from cancer.

**74. It is clear from the text that ----.**

- A) MRSA may be one of the diseases that lugdunin can treat
- B) the number of deaths caused by cancer will exceed those attributable to antibiotic-resistant diseases
- C) lugdunin has the same chemical structure as soil bacteria
- D) human trials have shown that lugdunin will be a very effective antibiotic
- E) lugdunin is planned to be used for infections of the human nasal cavity

75 - 77. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Medicine has been practised in various ways throughout history. In primitive societies, the art of healing was an experimental process, largely guided by trial and error. Many diseases were believed to be brought upon humans by demons or other supernatural phenomena. Thus, much of the early art of healing dealt with intangible elements of human culture. Over time, however, as more became known about human disease and as the practice of medicine was gradually refined, systems of medicine embedded in folklore were surmounted by systems grounded in the scientific study of basic human anatomy and physiology. This shift marked a major turning point in the history of medicine. Western medicine has since become the standard against which all other forms of medicine are measured for their ability to diagnose and treat human disease. Despite its dominance in the West, however, modern medicine is not the most widely practised form of medicine in the world today. Rather, various forms of traditional medicine, with origins in places such as Asia and Latin America, are the primary means of healing for the majority of the modern world's population.

75. According to the text, ----.

- A) the practice of medicine was gradually refined and systemized by primitive societies
- B) most medical problems in primitive communities were explained with superstitious beliefs
- C) experimental processes eradicated medical problems in primitive communities
- D) the first examples of modern medicine can be traced back to primitive communities
- E) primitive societies suffered from numerous diseases that cannot be cured even by modern medicine

Medicine has been practised in various ways throughout history. In primitive societies, the art of healing was an experimental process, largely guided by trial and error. Many diseases were believed to be brought upon humans by demons or other supernatural phenomena. Thus, much of the early art of healing dealt with intangible elements of human culture. Over time, however, as more became known about human disease and as the practice of medicine was gradually refined, systems of medicine embedded in folklore were surmounted by systems grounded in the scientific study of basic human anatomy and physiology. This shift marked a major turning point in the history of medicine. Western medicine has since become the standard against which all other forms of medicine are measured for their ability to diagnose and treat human disease. Despite its dominance in the West, however, modern medicine is not the most widely practised form of medicine in the world today. Rather, various forms of traditional medicine, with origins in places such as Asia and Latin America, are the primary means of healing for the majority of the modern world's population.

**76. It is clear from the text that ----.**

- A) the primitive art of healing was based on the study of human anatomy and physiology
- B) Western medicine continues to use all the schemes of medicine embedded in folklore
- C) the shift from traditional to modern medicine was sudden and unexpected
- D) today there are still countries where people prefer traditional treatment methods
- E) modern medicine has failed to explain supernatural phenomena



Medicine has been practised in various ways throughout history. In primitive societies, the art of healing was an experimental process, largely guided by trial and error. Many diseases were believed to be brought upon humans by demons or other supernatural phenomena. Thus, much of the early art of healing dealt with intangible elements of human culture. Over time, however, as more became known about human disease and as the practice of medicine was gradually refined, systems of medicine embedded in folklore were surmounted by systems grounded in the scientific study of basic human anatomy and physiology. This shift marked a major turning point in the history of medicine. Western medicine has since become the standard against which all other forms of medicine are measured for their ability to diagnose and treat human disease. Despite its dominance in the West, however, modern medicine is not the most widely practised form of medicine in the world today. Rather, various forms of traditional medicine, with origins in places such as Asia and Latin America, are the primary means of healing for the majority of the modern world's population.

**77. The text is mainly about ----.**

- A) the key role primitive societies played in the development of medicine
- B) some of the disadvantages of modern medicine
- C) the evolution of medicine into a modern scientific practice
- D) the role of Western countries in fighting against traditional medical practices
- E) the similarities between traditional and modern medical practices

78 - 80. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A person's gender, along with other factors, determines his or her ideal amount of body fat. Women need more body fat than men to maintain their fertility. On average, healthy women have 22% body fat, and healthy men have 14%. To maintain essential body functions, women need at least 12% body fat, but not more than 32%; for men, the range is between 3% and 29%. This difference between females and males is due to the fact that women store more fat on their breasts, hips, and thighs than men do. This difference in muscle mass leads to increased energy use by males since muscles use more energy than fat does. Women also have an 8% thicker layer of skin under the outer epidermal layer than men. This means that, in a woman and a man of similar strength and body fat, the woman's muscles would look smoother and less defined than the man's would. Apart from this, a person's frame size also influences body fat—larger-boned people carry more fat. In addition, body fat tends to increase with age.

78. According to the text ----.

- A) there is no relationship between the size of the bones and the amount of body fat
- B) women need more energy than men due to muscle mass
- C) men need to store more body fat because of their need for energy
- D) gender is the only factor determining the amount of body fat
- E) men's skin layer is thinner than that of women

A person's gender, along with other factors, determines his or her ideal amount of body fat. Women need more body fat than men to maintain their fertility. On average, healthy women have 22% body fat, and healthy men have 14%. To maintain essential body functions, women need at least 12% body fat, but not more than 32%; for men, the range is between 3% and 29%. This difference between females and males is due to the fact that women store more fat on their breasts, hips, and thighs than men do. This difference in muscle mass leads to increased energy use by males since muscles use more energy than fat does. Women also have an 8% thicker layer of skin under the outer epidermal layer than men. This means that, in a woman and a man of similar strength and body fat, the woman's muscles would look smoother and less defined than the man's would. Apart from this, a person's frame size also influences body fat—larger-boned people carry more fat. In addition, body fat tends to increase with age.

**79. It is clear from the text that ----.**

- A) fat uses much more energy than muscles do
- B) a certain amount of body fat is vital for women to give birth
- C) women's muscles are thicker than men's due to the skin layer
- D) a woman with 35% body fat is accepted as healthy
- E) the younger we are, the more body fat we store

A person's gender, along with other factors, determines his or her ideal amount of body fat. Women need more body fat than men to maintain their fertility. On average, healthy women have 22% body fat, and healthy men have 14%. To maintain essential body functions, women need at least 12% body fat, but not more than 32%; for men, the range is between 3% and 29%. This difference between females and males is due to the fact that women store more fat on their breasts, hips, and thighs than men do. This difference in muscle mass leads to increased energy use by males since muscles use more energy than fat does. Women also have an 8% thicker layer of skin under the outer epidermal layer than men. This means that, in a woman and a man of similar strength and body fat, the woman's muscles would look smoother and less defined than the man's would. Apart from this, a person's frame size also influences body fat—larger-boned people carry more fat. In addition, body fat tends to increase with age.

**80. The text is mainly about ----.**

- A) how body fat changes as we grow older
- B) how much body fat one should have to be healthy
- C) the distribution and function of body fat in both genders
- D) the reasons why women have more body fat than men
- E) the relationship between body fat and certain diseases



66 - 68. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In 2010, a team of neurologists studied what happens in the bodies of mice when they have needles inserted into their skin and rotated, just like what happens in acupuncture treatment. They revealed an increase of the quantity of adenosine in the tissue around the needle. Adenosine functions as a neurotransmitter which helps cells repair the tissue after damage. However, it also has a marked effect on the nerve cells that send pain signals to the brain. The scientists discovered that adenosine blocks pain signals in the mouse, so the brain's centre of pain is not activated just as much as previously. In order to make sure that the effect was not a type of placebo effect, the scientists produced genetically modified mice, whose nerve cells did not react to adenosine. They were subjected to the same acupuncture treatment as the ordinary mice, but they experienced no pain relief. Thus, the scientists found that the effect on the mice was not placebo. Since then, they have also demonstrated that ordinary mice, but they experienced no pain relief. Thus, the scientists found that the effect on the mice was not placebo. Since then, they have also demonstrated that acupuncture causes a local increase in the quantity of adenosine around the needle in humans, as well. But it still remains unknown if this increase in adenosine has the same pain-relieving effect as in mice.

66. According to the passage, the study demonstrates that ----.

- A) adenosine might prevent pain signals from reaching the brain
- B) the relief from pain with adenosine is nothing but a placebo effect
- C) some nerve cells are not affected by adenosine while sending signals
- D) signals are transmitted from the body to the brain with adenosine
- E) it is possible to deactivate the brain's centre of pain by blocking adenosine

have sth done  
get

bir şey yaptırmak

it remains to be seen whether  
we have yet to see whether

In 2010, a team of neurologists studied what happens in the bodies of mice when they have needles inserted into their skin and rotated, just like what happens in acupuncture treatment. They revealed an increase of the quantity of adenosine in the tissue around the needle. Adenosine functions as a neurotransmitter which helps cells repair the tissue after damage. However, it also has a marked effect on the nerve cells that send pain signals to the brain. The scientists discovered that adenosine blocks pain signals in the mouse, so the brain's centre of pain is not activated just as much as previously. In order to make sure that the effect was not a type of placebo effect, the scientists produced genetically modified mice, whose nerve cells did not react to adenosine. They were subjected to the same acupuncture treatment as the ordinary mice, but they experienced no pain relief. Thus, the scientists found that the effect on the mice was not placebo. Since then, they have also demonstrated that ordinary mice, but they experienced no pain relief. Thus, the scientists found that the effect on the mice was not placebo. Since then, they have also demonstrated that acupuncture causes a local increase in the quantity of adenosine around the needle in humans, as well. But it still remains unknown if this increase in adenosine has the same pain-relieving effect as in mice.

67. According to the passage, the scientists discovered that ----.

- A) acupuncture may help people suffering from various painful diseases
- ✓ B) acupuncture makes humans and mice produce more adenosine than usual
- C) the pain signals are blocked in human brain as quickly as in mice
- D) while mice produce more adenosine with acupuncture, humans often do not
- E) if patients are subjected to acupuncture, they would definitely feel less pain

67

In 2010, a team of neurologists studied what happens in the bodies of mice when they have needles inserted into their skin and rotated, just like what happens in acupuncture treatment. They revealed an increase of the quantity of adenosine in the tissue around the needle. Adenosine functions as a neurotransmitter which helps cells repair the tissue after damage. However, it also has a marked effect on the nerve cells that send pain signals to the brain. The scientists discovered that adenosine blocks pain signals in the mouse, so the brain's centre of pain is not activated just as much as previously. In order to make sure that the effect was not a type of placebo effect, the scientists produced genetically modified mice, whose nerve cells did not react to adenosine. They were subjected to the same acupuncture treatment as the ordinary mice, but they experienced no pain relief. Thus, the scientists found that the effect on the mice was not placebo. Since then, they have also demonstrated that ordinary mice, but they experienced no pain relief. Thus, the scientists found that the effect on the mice was not placebo. Since then, they have also demonstrated that acupuncture causes a local increase in the quantity of adenosine around the needle in humans, as well. But it still remains unknown if this increase in adenosine has the same pain-relieving effect as in mice.

68. The passage mainly focuses on ----.

- (A) an experiment that demonstrates acupuncture can trigger the release of adenosine, which affects nerve cells
- B) a scientific test that investigates methods of increasing adenosine levels for pain relief in humans
- C) a study of neurologists that reveals the pain-relieving influence of acupuncture in humans
- D) a project that aims to amplify the benefits of adenosine in lessening the pain of acupuncture needles
- E) research that investigates the chances to use acupuncture treatment instead of painkillers for animals



69 - 71. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

1 A lack of 'good bacteria' in the gut during childhood could change the way the brain develops if they affect people the same as they do mice, which we will learn with further studies. → how

2 Changes in gut bacteria have been implicated in several types of mental illness, but it is unclear whether these changes are cause or effect. → mk ek bilgi

3- Now a lack of certain gut bacteria has been found to cause faulty patterns of connections between brain cells in mice. The microbes are a group called Bifidobacteria, among the most common in babies and children. → Artık, şimdi

4 In his study, James Versalovic at Baylor College of Medicine in Texas bred mice with no gut bacteria, then put Bifidobacteria into one group while leaving the other as it is. By adulthood, the brains of mice lacking gut bacteria had an unusually large number of defective patterns of connections. → ek bilgi

5

6 test / control group

69. It is clear from the passage that Bifidobacteria -

- 
- A) can lead to fewer connections in the brain
- B) are evidently regarded as deadly microbes
- C) can be found in humans at early ages
- D) are injected to humans to cure mental illnesses
- E) can lead to longer life span in mice

A lack of 'good bacteria' in the gut during childhood could change the way the brain develops if they affect people the same as they do mice, which we will learn with further studies. Changes in gut bacteria have been implicated in several types of mental illness, but it is unclear whether these changes are cause or effect. Now a lack of certain gut bacteria has been found to cause faulty patterns of connections between brain cells in mice. The microbes are a group called Bifidobacteria, among the most common in babies and children. In his study, James Versalovic at Baylor College of Medicine in Texas bred mice with no gut bacteria, then put Bifidobacteria into one group while leaving the other as it is. By adulthood, the brains of mice lacking gut bacteria had an unusually large number of defective patterns of connections.

m.k

70. It can be inferred from the passage that mice with Bifidobacteria in the study ----.

which had = with

which were injected / which were given

- A) became more vulnerable to brain disorders compared to other animals
- B) were more likely to have healthy connections in the brain
- C) had a higher possibility to change the form of bacteria in the brain
- D) have frequently been used in many experiments
- E) showed more resistance to disease resulting in brain failure

without lacking

A lack of 'good bacteria' in the gut during childhood could change the way the brain develops if they affect people the same as they do mice, which we will learn with further studies. Changes in gut bacteria have been implicated in several types of mental illness, but it is unclear whether these changes are cause or effect. Now a lack of certain gut bacteria has been found to cause faulty patterns of connections between brain cells in mice. The microbes are a group called Bifidobacteria, among the most common in babies and children. In his study, James Versalovic at Baylor College of Medicine in Texas bred mice with no gut bacteria, then put Bifidobacteria into one group while leaving the other as it is. By adulthood, the brains of mice lacking gut bacteria had an unusually large number of defective patterns of connections.

71. It can be understood from the passage that the impact of a lack of gut bacteria on the human brain ----.

- A) is the root cause of many terminal illnesses  
 B) affects adults more adversely than children  
 C) is considered a scientific breakthrough  
 D) is yet to be proven through research  
 E) has caused previous theories to be ruled out

ek bilgi

refute  
debunk

\*\*\*\*yet to / have yet to / be yet to\*

s + be yet to verb: ...daha ..yapılacak= henüz ...yapılmadı

we have not proven yet

72 - 74. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Stress almost seems to have it out for women. In an annual survey by the American Psychological Association, women have repeatedly reported higher levels of tension than men and sometimes even more stress-related physical and emotional symptoms, including headache, upset stomach, fatigue, irritability, and sadness. What's more, midlife women have been found to experience more stressful events than both men and women of any other age, reports an ongoing study by the University of Wisconsin-Madison's Institute on Aging. Stress overload may even lead to chronic diseases. Long-term pressures at home and work in addition to stress from traumatic events almost double the risk of type 2 diabetes in midlife women, according to a recent study at the University of California, in San Francisco. These women are also more prone to stress-induced mental health problems such as depression and anxiety disorders.

72. It is pointed out in the passage that stress ----.

- A) is more dangerous when experienced at work and home in the long run
- B) may lead to several health problems in midlife women
- C) causes fewer mental problems for midlife women when compared to the younger
- D) may sometimes cause serious misunderstandings between men and women
- E) is likely to double in the event of traumatic experiences

Stress almost seems to have it out for women. In an annual survey by the American Psychological Association, women have repeatedly reported higher levels of tension than men and sometimes even more stress-related physical and emotional symptoms, including headache, upset stomach, fatigue, irritability, and sadness. What's more, midlife women have been found to experience more stressful events than both men and women of any other age, reports an ongoing study by the University of Wisconsin-Madison's Institute on Aging. Stress overload may even lead to chronic diseases. Long-term pressures at home and work in addition to stress from traumatic events almost double the risk of type 2 diabetes in midlife women, according to a recent study at the University of California, in San Francisco. These women are also more prone to stress-induced mental health problems such as depression and anxiety disorders.

73. One can understand from the passage that women and men ----.

- A) are similar in terms of their tendency to suffer from depression and anxiety problems
- B) have been reported to experience more stressful events at early ages
- C) encounter higher levels of pressure with accompanying headaches and upset stomach
- D) generally quarrel due to the higher levels of tension experienced by women
- E) differ with respect to stress-induced physical and emotional symptoms

in terms of

Stress almost seems to have it out for women. In an annual survey by the American Psychological Association, women have repeatedly reported higher levels of tension than men and sometimes even more stress-related physical and emotional symptoms, including headache, upset stomach, fatigue, irritability, and sadness. What's more, midlife women have been found to experience more stressful events than both men and women of any other age, reports an ongoing study by the University of Wisconsin-Madison's Institute on Aging. Stress overload may even lead to chronic diseases. Long-term pressures at home and work in addition to stress from traumatic events almost double the risk of type 2 diabetes in midlife women, according to a recent study at the University of California, in San Francisco. These women are also more prone to stress-induced mental health problems such as depression and anxiety disorders.

74. It can be inferred from the passage that the author ----.

- elucidate / explain / account for\* enlighten
- A) clarifies why stress is a highly influential element for both men and women in achieving their goals in life as well as maintaining their mental and physical health
- B) aims to criticise insufficient scientific research on the differences between men and women regarding their stress levels
- ✓ C) informs readers about the fact that stress is experienced differently across gender and for women at different ages
- D) explains why and how men and women differ in terms of perceiving and responding to stress-loaded events at home and work
- E) has a serious concern about the risk of type 2 diabetes in midlife women and thus attempts to make a list of stress-inducing contexts and events to avoid them

concern?

75 - 77. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The most effective protection against noise exposure is to avoid it. As this is not always practical or possible, health experts recommend wearing hearing protection for exposure to sound at 90 decibels (dB) for longer than eight hours and for any exposure that exceeds 90 dB. Earplugs are the main way to protect your hearing. They fit easily into the auditory canal and block sound waves from travelling to the middle and inner ear. They are available in various materials and in different sizes and shapes, so finding earplugs that fit properly and comfortably can take some experimentation. Customised earplugs are also available, made specifically to fit an individual's ears. A common complaint about earplugs, however, is that they block so much sound that conversation is difficult. This weakening of the sound is called attenuation. Some designs of earplugs contain channels that allow sounds at certain frequencies to pass through. This improves the ability to hear and understand speech. Customised earplugs for musicians can block selected sounds so the musician can hear the tones and pitches necessary to play or sing.

75. In which of the following situations would experts recommend using hearing protection?

- A) Prolonged exposure to sound less than 90 dB
- B) Any exposure to sound that is more than 90 dB
- C) Exposure to sound that may affect the inner ear
- D) More than eight hours of exposure to sound at any decibel
- E) Any amount of exposure to sound at any decibel

herhangi  
all  
every

exceed  
surpass  
be more than / er than

subject to  
-  
expose

The most effective protection against noise exposure is to avoid it. As this is not always practical or possible, health experts recommend wearing hearing protection for exposure to sound at 90 decibels (dB) for longer than eight hours and for any exposure that exceeds 90 dB. Earplugs are the main way to protect your hearing. They fit easily into the auditory canal and block sound waves from travelling to the middle and inner ear. They are available in various materials and in different sizes and shapes, so finding earplugs that fit properly and comfortably can take some experimentation. Customised earplugs are also available, made specifically to fit an individual's ears. A common complaint about earplugs, however, is that they block so much sound that conversation is difficult. This weakening of the sound is called attenuation. Some designs of earplugs contain channels that allow sounds at certain frequencies to pass through. This improves the ability to hear and understand speech. Customised earplugs for musicians can block selected sounds so the musician can hear the tones and pitches necessary to play or sing.

76. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) customised earplugs are not as effective as regular earplugs
- B) the effectiveness of an earplug depends on the material it is made of
- C) the design of an earplug is more important than the material used to produce it
- D) not all regular earplugs will fit all people in the same way
- E) most people do not use earplugs even when they should

even if though when after before



The most effective protection against noise exposure is to avoid it. As this is not always practical or possible, health experts recommend wearing hearing protection for exposure to sound at 90 decibels (dB) for longer than eight hours and for any exposure that exceeds 90 dB. Earplugs are the main way to protect your hearing. They fit easily into the auditory canal and block sound waves from travelling to the middle and inner ear. They are available in various materials and in different sizes and shapes, so finding earplugs that fit properly and comfortably can take some experimentation.

Customised earplugs are also available, made specifically to fit an individual's ears. A common complaint about earplugs, however, is that they block so much sound that conversation is difficult. This weakening of the sound is called attenuation. Some designs of earplugs contain channels that allow sounds at certain frequencies to pass through. This improves the ability to hear and understand speech. Customised earplugs for musicians can block selected sounds so the musician can hear the tones and pitches necessary to play or sing.

### 77. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- urge  
encourage  
promote
- A) To promote the use of earplugs in the music industry
- B) To convince people to have customised earplugs  
= tailor-made: terzi, isi kisiye özel
- C) To raise awareness about the importance of hearing protection
- D) To describe a specific type of earplug  
certain  
single individual alone/ only one
- E) To explain how to properly use earplugs  
first  
second  
then  
next  
finally  
step by step

The way we can use  
= how

78 - 80. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Regular moisturising can help to relieve eczema symptoms. The overarching goal in using the moisturiser after showering is to 'lock in' the moisture to protect the skin barrier. When this is compromised, irritants can sneak in and water escapes, resulting in dry, itchy patches of skin. Heat is another influential factor because it removes fats and oils from the skin, which are what an eczema care regime is trying to preserve. Very hot water can stimulate mast cells, which encourages the release of histamines that trigger the itch-scratch cycle. Therefore, using lukewarm water for showers and baths is recommended. Yet another significant factor that eczema sufferers need to consider is that they are highly susceptible to environmental irritants such as smoke, dust, adhesives, formaldehyde from household disinfectants, isothiazolinones (an antibacterial in personal-care products) and overheating. Keeping track of such triggers and how they affect the symptoms might reduce a patient's chances of activating flare-up.

78. It is stated in the passage that heat ----.

1. anlamak  
2. ödün  
taviz vermek
- sv, v, s  
78
- A) is dangerous when combined with disinfectants  
B) causes irritants on the skin to be deactivated +  
C) removes the existing fats and oils on the skin  
D) blocks the release of histamines  
E) formulates the basis for an eczema care regime



Regular moisturising can help to relieve eczema symptoms. The overarching goal in using the moisturiser after showering is to 'lock in' the moisture to protect the skin barrier. When this is compromised, irritants can sneak in and water escapes, resulting in dry, itchy patches of skin. Heat is another influential factor because it removes fats and oils from the skin, which are what an eczema care regime is trying to preserve. Very hot water can stimulate mast cells, which encourages the release of histamines that trigger the itch-scratch cycle. Therefore, using lukewarm water for showers and baths is recommended. Yet **another significant factor that eczema sufferers need to consider is that they are highly susceptible to environmental irritants such as smoke, dust, adhesives, formaldehyde from household disinfectants, isothiazolinones (an antibacterial in personal-care products) and overheating.** Keeping track of such triggers and how they affect the symptoms might reduce a patient's chances of activating flare-up.

79. According to the passage environmental irritants ----.

- A) <sup>deteriorate</sup> could worsen the symptoms experienced by eczema sufferers
- B) are **the most important** factor contributing to eczema flare-up
- C) come from **man-made sources** <sup>rather than</sup> ~~not from~~ natural ones
- <sup>Primarily / chiefly / predominantly</sup> D) are **mainly** responsible for **the onset** of eczema cases
- E) do ~~not~~ cause **any** chronic problems **on** healthy skin

1 Regular moisturising can help to relieve eczema symptoms. The overarching goal in using the moisturiser after showering is to 'lock in' the moisture to protect the skin barrier. When this is compromised, irritants can sneak in and water escapes, resulting in dry, itchy patches of skin. Heat is another influential factor because it removes fats and oils from the skin, which are what an eczema care regime is trying to preserve. Very hot water can stimulate mast cells, which encourages the release of histamines that trigger the itch-scratch cycle. Therefore, using lukewarm water for showers and baths is recommended. Yet another significant factor that eczema sufferers need to consider is that they are highly susceptible to environmental irritants such as smoke, dust, adhesives, formaldehyde from household disinfectants, isothiazolinones (an antibacterial in personal-care products) and overheating. Keeping track of such triggers and how they affect the symptoms might reduce a patient's chances of activating flare-up.

2

3

80. One can understand from the passage that the author mainly aims to ----.

- A) criticise the conventional ways eczema patients are treated
- B) propose skincare solutions to relieve eczema symptoms
- C) offer dermatologists alternative methods of treatment for eczema
- D) advise eczema patients to avoid the use of chemical skincare products
- E) explain why the heat triggers eczema symptoms even in healthy skin



66 - 68. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

What causes you to develop a food allergy in the first place? Is it your genetic make-up? Something in your food supply? Something you ate too much of as a kid? A great deal of research has been devoted to answering these questions. The best evidence comes from studies of peanut allergy in twins. Studies of peanut allergy in twins have provided the strongest proof that genes play a role in developing food allergy but are not exclusively responsible. An important study shows that an identical twin has a 64 per cent chance of sharing a peanut allergy with the twin sibling who is allergic to peanut. With non-identical twins, the risk drops to a mere 7 per cent. The study clearly demonstrates a strong genetic link to peanut allergy but also proves that food allergy is not purely a genetic disease. What leads one of the identical twins to develop the allergy and spares the second is unknown. Allergy specialists believe that exposure to an allergen - in this case the food that causes the allergy - plays a role in developing a food allergy, but determining exactly what each twin is exposed to in the uncontrolled testing environment of daily living is nearly impossible.

66. According to the passage, studies of peanut allergy in twins ----.

- A) compare the genetic make-up of the twins besides analysing their daily food consumption
- B) will no longer be carried out as they have not produced conclusive results
- C) are the most promising ones for understanding the causes of food allergy
- D) have proven that food allergy is no more than a genetic disease
- E) focus on the thorough genetic analysis of the twins participating in the studies

What causes you to develop a food allergy in the first place? Is it your genetic make-up? Something in your food supply? Something you ate too much of as a kid? A great deal of research has been devoted to answering these questions. The best evidence comes from studies of peanut allergy in twins. Studies of peanut allergy in twins have provided the strongest proof that genes play a role in developing food allergy but are not exclusively responsible. An important study shows that an identical twin has a 64 per cent chance of sharing a peanut allergy with the twin sibling who is allergic to peanut. With non-identical twins, the risk drops to a mere 7 per cent. The study clearly demonstrates a strong genetic link to peanut allergy but also proves that food allergy is not purely a genetic disease. What leads one of the identical twins to develop the allergy and spares the second is unknown. Allergy specialists believe that exposure to an allergen - in this case the food that causes the allergy - plays a role in developing a food allergy, but determining exactly what each twin is exposed to in the uncontrolled testing environment of daily living is nearly impossible.

**67. Which of the following is true about food allergy according to the passage?**

- A) It is thought that both genetic and environmental factors trigger food allergy.
- B) Non-identical twins have a higher likelihood of developing food allergy.
- C) The validity of the mentioned twin studies on food allergy is prone to controversy.
- D) If one of the identical twins has a food allergy, the other is bound to develop it as well.
- E) Allergy specialists think that studies on food allergies should target adults rather than kids.

What causes you to develop a food allergy in the first place? Is it your genetic make-up? Something in your food supply? Something you ate too much of as a kid? A great deal of research has been devoted to answering these questions. The best evidence comes from studies of peanut allergy in twins. Studies of peanut allergy in twins have provided the strongest proof that genes play a role in developing food allergy but are not exclusively responsible. An important study shows that an identical twin has a 64 per cent chance of sharing a peanut allergy with the twin sibling who is allergic to peanut. With non-identical twins, the risk drops to a mere 7 per cent. The study clearly demonstrates a strong genetic link to peanut allergy but also proves that food allergy is not purely a genetic disease. What leads one of the identical twins to develop the allergy and spares the second is unknown. Allergy specialists believe that exposure to an allergen - in this case the food that causes the allergy - plays a role in developing a food allergy, but determining exactly what each twin is exposed to in the uncontrolled testing environment of daily living is nearly impossible.

**68. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?**

- A) The number of food allergy studies with identical twins is larger than those with non-identical twins.
- B) Figuring out exactly what foods each twin is exposed to in the uncontrolled testing environment of daily living is almost unattainable.
- C) The discovery of a strong genetic link to food allergy suggests that there could soon be a treatment for it.
- D) The contribution of genetic factors outweighs that of environmental factors in most allergy sufferers.
- E) Food experiences during childhood have a greater effect on the likelihood of developing an allergy in twin siblings.



triggeer / induce / cause

69 - 71. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The earliest acting out behaviours are often referred to as temper tantrums. These behaviours are usually first observed in infants between the ages of 12 and 18 months of age. At that point, temper tantrums can be considered a normal part of growth and development, and they are not necessarily caused by the wrong behaviour of the parents. These early tantrums are simply an infant's attempt to communicate feelings of dissatisfaction or extreme disappointment. Observed behaviours in infants trying to express their anger or frustration usually include angry-sounding crying and kicking hands and feet. For toddlers, such violent outbursts of temper often include hitting, kicking, and biting others, and possibly self-injurious behaviours such as head-banging. Temper tantrums can include any highly emotional, disruptive, and unacceptable outburst that appears to be the child's reaction to unmet needs or wishes. A primary reason for such emotional lack of control in a child, especially above the age of three or four, is having not learnt how to cope with their own frustration. Such temper tantrums usually peak between the ages of two and three. Because under normal circumstances the child has learnt the necessary lessons in how to deal with disappointment by the time he or she has reached the age of four, there is then a noticeable decrease in this sort of acting out behaviour.

AT THE AGE OF 18  
in our age / the Middle Ages / Ice Age  
for ages / for a long time  
with age= as we grow  
come of age= resit olmak

69. It is stated in the passage that temper tantrums in infants ----.

- 12 months
- A) commonly start to appear within the first year of life
- B) can be assumed as typical and a part of natural development process
- C) are not usually observed in babies older than one and a half years 4
- D) will steadily increase to reach a peak at the age of four
- E) are generally caused by the inappropriate behaviour of the parents 4

reaches / has reached

The earliest acting out behaviours are often referred to as temper tantrums. These behaviours are usually first observed in infants between the ages of 12 and 18 months of age. At that point, temper tantrums can be considered a normal part of growth and development, and they are not necessarily caused by the wrong behaviour of the parents. These early tantrums are simply an infant's attempt to communicate feelings of dissatisfaction or extreme disappointment. Observed behaviours in infants trying to express their anger or frustration usually include angry-sounding crying and kicking hands and feet. For toddlers, such violent outbursts of temper often include hitting, kicking, and biting others, and possibly self-injurious behaviours such as head-banging. Temper tantrums can include any highly emotional, disruptive, and unacceptable outburst that appears to be the child's reaction to unmet needs or wishes. A primary reason for such emotional lack of control in a child, especially above the age of three or four, is having not learnt how to cope with their own frustration. Such temper tantrums usually peak between the ages of two and three. Because under normal circumstances the child has learnt the necessary lessons in how to deal with disappointment by the time he or she has reached the age of four, there is then a noticeable decrease in this sort of acting out behaviour.

70. According to the passage, toddlers ----.

- A) exhibit their disappointment by avoiding interaction with others
- B) tend to cry and kick hands and feet to convey feelings of dissatisfaction 4
- C) will completely grow out of temper tantrums when they reach the age of four 4
- D) are easier to control than four-year-old children
- E) might be more destructive compared to infants' observed cases of acting out

The earliest acting out behaviours are often referred to as temper tantrums. These behaviours are usually first observed in infants between the ages of 12 and 18 months of age. At that point, temper tantrums can be considered a normal part of growth and development, and they are not necessarily caused by the wrong behaviour of the parents. These early tantrums are simply an infant's attempt to communicate feelings of dissatisfaction or extreme disappointment. Observed behaviours in infants trying to express their anger or frustration usually include angry-sounding crying and kicking hands and feet. For toddlers, such violent outbursts of temper often include hitting, kicking, and biting others, and possibly self-injurious behaviours such as head-banging. Temper tantrums can include any highly emotional, disruptive, and unacceptable outburst that appears to be the child's reaction to unmet needs or wishes. A primary reason for such emotional lack of control in a child, especially above the age of three or four, is having not learnt how to cope with their own frustration. Such temper tantrums usually peak between the ages of two and three. Because under normal circumstances the child has learnt the necessary lessons in how to deal with disappointment by the time he or she has reached the age of four, there is then a noticeable decrease in this sort of acting out behaviour.

71. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) some displays of temper tantrums can be considered a sign of serious mental problems
- B) self-injurious behaviours often bring other mental problems to be addressed immediately
- C) treatment of behavioural disorders in children such as temper tantrums takes too much time
- D) behaviours such as crying and kicking are extreme though they significantly help toddlers calm down
- E) temper tantrums might have one or multiple reasons depending on a child's age

72 - 74. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The word 'nausea' evokes an awful experience: that uneasy rolling-wave sensation in the stomach and head that often precedes vomiting. Terrible as it is, nausea is also an expression of the body's wisdom. Just as hunger tells us to fill up when we need food, nausea conveys that we need to empty our stomachs. In the case of food poisoning, for example, the most appropriate response is to surrender to the feeling. Once you vomit, you reduce the damaging potential of a toxin or pathogen and usually feel better almost instantly. There are times when nausea manifests inappropriately, and repressing it becomes inevitable; during motion sickness, for instance, when one's stomach feels upset on the deck of a rocking boat. Therefore, a wide variety of pharmaceuticals are available to treat nausea, of which dimenhydrinate is among the most popular. However, side effects can include headache, dizziness, and severe drowsiness. If there seems to be no reason for a case of nausea and it persists for more than two days, seeing a physician will be the wisest option. This can be an early indicator of serious problems including bowel cancer and gallbladder disease or a potentially less serious condition such as a migraine or the flu.

72. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) after vomiting, it is normal to feel dizziness
- B) food poisoning must be immediately medicated
- C) nausea should be medicated if vomiting follows it
- D) one with nausea can feel relief after vomiting
- E) having a headache will inevitably lead to nausea

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73. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) a person stuck on a boat trip might have nausea with a severe headache and drowsiness
- B) hunger can be considered as one of the possible causes of nausea
- C) people who have had nausea because of motion sickness must see a physician
- D) dimenhydrinate is the most famous nausea medicine for its mild side effects
- E) having continual nausea may be an initial sign of some serious disease

The word 'nausea' evokes an awful experience: that uneasy rolling-wave sensation in the stomach and head that often precedes vomiting. Terrible as it is, nausea is also an expression of the body's wisdom. Just as hunger tells us to fill up when we need food, nausea conveys that we need to empty our stomachs. In the case of food poisoning, for example, the most appropriate response is to surrender to the feeling. Once you vomit, you reduce the damaging potential of a toxin or pathogen and usually feel better almost instantly. There are times when nausea manifests inappropriately, and repressing it becomes inevitable; during motion sickness, for instance, when one's stomach feels upset on the deck of a rocking boat. Therefore, a wide variety of pharmaceuticals are available to treat nausea, of which dimenhydrinate is among the most popular. However, side effects can include headache, dizziness, and severe drowsiness. If there seems to be no reason for a case of nausea and it persists for more than two days, seeing a physician will be the wisest option. This can be an early indicator of serious problems including bowel cancer and gallbladder disease or a potentially less serious condition such as a migraine or the flu.

**74. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.**

- A) patients should be aware of the length of nausea and the potential reasons for it
- B) available pharmaceuticals for the treatment of nausea have side effects without exception
- C) nausea might be one of the side effects of the pharmaceuticals available for any diseases
- D) bowel cancer or gallbladder disease would cause nausea more often than a migraine
- E) physicians need to prescribe for nausea if there is an obvious cause like a serious disease

75 - 77. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Bacillus anthracis is the bacterium that causes anthrax. The bacteria adopt long; rod-like shapes when they find themselves in **an environment suitable for rapid growth**, such as **the moist**, nutrient-rich insides of an animal. **Under arid conditions, however, the bacteria create hard; nearly indestructible spores that can lie dormant for a long time.** When the spores are injected into healthy mice, they turn back into *B anthracis*, triggering anthrax and killing the animals. Despite the existence of effective vaccines, currently, anthrax is still a concern worldwide due to its potential for being used as an unconventional weapon in biological warfare. Dried and kept in cold storage, the spores that cause anthrax will survive for years, allowing for industrial-scale production and stockpiling of the material long before it is used against soldiers on the battlefield.

75. Which of the following is **true** about the bacteria that cause anthrax?

- A) The **humidity** of the environment that will host the bacteria **serves an important function in their growth.**
- B) General **health condition** of the **recipient** of the bacteria **is of great significance for** the spread of the disease in humans.
- C) **Nutrient-rich insides** of an animal lead the bacteria **to produce** spores.
- D) The shape of the bacteria remains the same despite the environmental changes that allow rapid growth.
- E) In arid conditions, they grow rapidly in a short time; posing several threats to both animals and humans.

31

Bacillus anthracis is the bacterium that causes anthrax. The bacteria adopt long; rod-like shapes when they find themselves in an environment suitable for rapid growth, such as the moist, nutrient-rich insides of an animal. Under arid conditions, however, the bacteria create hard; nearly indestructible spores that can lie dormant for a long time. When the spores are injected into healthy mice, they turn back into *B anthracis*, triggering anthrax and killing the animals. Despite the existence of effective vaccines, currently, anthrax is still a concern worldwide due to its potential for being used as an unconventional weapon in biological warfare. Dried and kept in cold storage, the spores that cause anthrax will survive for years, allowing for industrial-scale production and stockpiling of the material long before it is used against soldiers on the battlefield.

76. The underlined word in the passage 'dormant' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) unlimited
- B) indispensable
- C) inactive
- D) intolerable
- E) unavoidable



Bacillus anthracis is the bacterium that causes anthrax. The bacteria adopt long; rod-like shapes when they find themselves in an environment suitable for rapid growth, such as the moist, nutrient-rich insides of an animal. Under arid conditions, however, the bacteria create hard; nearly indestructible spores that can lie dormant for a long time. When the spores are injected into healthy mice, they turn back into *B anthracis*, triggering anthrax and killing the animals.

Despite the existence of effective vaccines, currently, anthrax is still a concern worldwide due to its potential for being used as an unconventional weapon in biological warfare. Dried and kept in cold storage, the spores that cause anthrax will survive for years, allowing for industrial-scale production and stockpiling of the material long before it is used against soldiers on the battlefield.

77. What is the purpose of the author in writing the passage?

- A) To give information about *B. anthracis*, which could be used as a biological weapon
- B) To warn people against coming into contact with mice with *B. anthracis*
- C) To criticise scientists and medical people for not taking precautions against *B. anthracis*
- D) To draw attention to the inefficiency of the vaccines developed against anthrax
- E) To highlight the importance of cold storage for the survival of spores created by *B. anthracis*

↑

78 - 80. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Doctors suspect vitamin K deficiency when abnormal bleeding occurs in people with conditions that put them at risk. Blood tests to measure how well blood clots are done to help confirm the diagnosis. Knowing how much vitamin K people consume helps doctors interpret the results of their blood tests. Meanwhile, a vitamin K injection in the muscle is recommended for all newborns to reduce the risk of bleeding within the brain after delivery. Breastfed infants, who have not received this injection at birth are especially susceptible to vitamin K deficiency in adulthood because breast milk contains only small amounts of vitamin K. Otherwise, vitamin K is usually taken by mouth or given by injection under the skin. If a drug is the cause of the deficiency, the dose of the drug is adjusted or extra vitamin K is given. Vitamin K deficiency may also weaken bones. People who have vitamin K deficiency and liver disorder may also need blood transfusions to replenish the clotting factors. A damaged liver may be unable to synthesise clotting factors even after vitamin K injections are given.

78. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) vitamin K injections may have negative effects on bones if the dose cannot be adjusted carefully
- B) vitamin K deficiency is experienced especially after the loss of excessive amounts of blood
- C) doctors may need multiple sources of information before they diagnose whether a patient has vitamin K deficiency
- D) people should give an account of their daily vitamin K intake for doctors to decide whether a blood transfusion is necessary
- E) blood tests run on blood clots may not always provide doctors with reliable results

Doctors suspect vitamin K deficiency when abnormal bleeding occurs in people with conditions that put them at risk. Blood tests to measure how well blood clots are done to help confirm the diagnosis. Knowing how much vitamin K people consume helps doctors interpret the results of their blood tests. Meanwhile, a vitamin K injection in the muscle is recommended for all newborns to reduce the risk of bleeding within the brain after delivery. Breastfed infants, who have not received this injection at birth are especially susceptible to vitamin K deficiency in adulthood because breast milk contains only small amounts of vitamin K. Otherwise, vitamin K is usually taken by mouth or given by injection under the skin. If a drug is the cause of the deficiency, the dose of the drug is adjusted or extra vitamin K is given. Vitamin K deficiency may also weaken bones. People who have vitamin K deficiency and liver disorder may also need blood transfusions to replenish the clotting factors. A damaged liver may be unable to synthesise clotting factors even after vitamin K injections are given.

**79. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.**

- A) newborns diagnosed with vitamin K deficiency after they are born are especially susceptible to liver dysfunction
- B) the only way of providing extra vitamin K for babies is through injection in the muscle since other methods are not effective
- C) breastfeeding is very important for newborns since it is extremely rich in vitamin K
- D) if doctors suspect a drug of causing vitamin K deficiency in adults, they recommend that extra vitamin K be taken
- E) adults prefer to take vitamin K by mouth rather than injections since the first one is more practical

Doctors suspect vitamin K deficiency when abnormal bleeding occurs in people with conditions that put them at risk. Blood tests to measure how well blood clots are done to help confirm the diagnosis. Knowing how much vitamin K people consume helps doctors interpret the results of their blood tests. Meanwhile, a vitamin K injection in the muscle is recommended for all newborns to reduce the risk of bleeding within the brain after delivery. Breastfed infants, who have not received this injection at birth are especially susceptible to vitamin K deficiency in adulthood because breast milk contains only small amounts of vitamin K. Otherwise, vitamin K is usually taken by mouth or given by injection under the skin. If a drug is the cause of the deficiency, the dose of the drug is adjusted or extra vitamin K is given. Vitamin K deficiency may also weaken bones. People who have vitamin K deficiency and liver disorder may also need blood transfusions to replenish the clotting factors. A damaged liver may be unable to synthesise clotting factors even after vitamin K injections are given.

**80. One can conclude from the passage that ----.**

- A) vitamin K deficiency can be the main cause of liver disorders
- B) severe liver disorders are mostly accompanied by vitamin K deficiency
- C) mothers can increase the amount of vitamin K in their milk with an appropriate diet
- D) breastfeeding does not provide any protection for babies against bleeding risk
- E) vitamin K injections can fail short of being useful if the liver is not functioning properly

**YÖKDİL SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ  
CEVAP ANAHTARLARI**



**YÖKDİL SAĞLIK 2018 İLKBAHAR  
CEVAP ANAHTARI**

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

**YÖKDİL SAĞLIK 2018 YAZ  
CEVAP ANAHTARI**

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

**YÖKDİL SAĞLIK 2019 MART  
CEVAP ANAHTARI**

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

**YÖKDİL SAĞLIK 2019 KASIM  
CEVAP ANAHTARI**

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



**YÖKDİL 2020 MART SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ  
CEVAP ANAHTARI**

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