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DENEME SINAVI

YÖKDİL Sağlık Bilimleri Deneme Sınavı 1 (Cevap Anahtarlı)

Gerçek YÖKDİL Sağlık Bilimleri sınavının soru tiplerine ve soru sırasına göre dizilmiş 80 soruluk tam bir deneme. Metinler tıp, psikoloji, ilaçlar ve egzersiz gibi sağlık konularından. Sınavı süre tutarak tek oturumda çözüp optik cevap formuna işaretleyebilir, ardından cevap anahtarı ve en zor soruların çözüm ipuçlarıyla kendini değerlendirebilirsin; e-YÖKDİL'e hazırlananlar için de uygun.

23 sayfa | İleri | 180 dakika, tek oturum + değerlendirme

Sesli çalış · tanıtım

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UYGUN OLDUĞU SINAVLAR: YDS | YÖKDİL | YDT | e-YÖKDİL | e-YDS | e-TEP

İçinde neler var?

- 80 soru, 180 dakika; her doğru 1,25 puan, yanlışlar doğruları götürmez
- Gerçek sınavdaki sırayla 8 bölüm: boşluk doldurma (20), cloze test (10), cümle tamamlama (11), iki yönlü çeviri (6 + 6), paragraf tamamlama (6), anlamı bozan cümle (6), okuma (15)
- Sağlık alanından metinler: Hans Eysenck, antibiyotik direnci, ilaç etkileşimleri, omurilik sinirleri, idrar kaçırma, obezite, gebelikte ultrason
- Beş okuma parçası, her birine üç soru: solunumun denetimi, omurga diskleri, komadaki bir hastada manyetik uyarım (TMS), kasların karbonhidrat kullanımı, egzersizin yoğunluğu
- Soruların ardından 80 soruluk optik cevap formu
- 80 soruluk cevap anahtarı ve en zor 15 sorunun kısa çözüm ipuçları: kalıplar, zamanlar, koşul cümleleri, devrik yapı, ilgi zamirleri, çeviri ve okuma

Kimler için?

- YÖKDİL ve e-YÖKDİL Sağlık Bilimleri sınavına hazırlanan adaylar
- Tıp ve sağlık metinlerinde kendini gerçek süreyle denemek isteyenler
- Süre yönetiminde zorlanan ya da hangi soru tipinde puan kaybettiğini görmek isteyenler

SEVİYE: **İleri**

SÜRE: **180 dakika, tek oturum + değerlendirme**

Nasıl çalışmalısın?

1. Saat tut ve 180 dakikada tek oturumda çöz; cevaplarını optik cevap formuna işaretle
2. Bitince formu cevap anahtarıyla karşılaştır; doğru sayını ve ham puanını (doğru × 1,25) formun altına yaz
3. Yanlış yaptığın soruların çözüm ipuçlarını oku; ipucu olmayan sorularda doğru cevabın gerekçesini kendin bul
4. Bilmediğin tıbbi terimleri kelime defterine yaz; en çok yanlış yaptığın soru tipini sonraki haftanın çalışma konusu yap

Sınavda nasıl karşına çıkar?

YÖKDİL ve e-YÖKDİL Sağlık Bilimleri'nde 80 soru 180 dakikada cevaplanır; sorular sağlık alanının akademik metinlerinden gelir ve her doğru 1,25 puandır. Bu deneme soru tiplerini sınavdaki sırayla verir: çeviri ve okuma sorularında tıbbi terimleri, cümle tamamlama ve paragraf sorularında akademik cümle yapısını sınav temposunda denersin.

ZAFER HOCA DİL AKADEMİSİ

Bu kaynağı sevdiysen, hazırlığını bizimle tamamla

- **70+ puan garantili** YDS, YÖKDİL, YDT, e-YÖKDİL, e-YDS ve e-TEP programları
- 6 ciltlik kitap seti adresine
- Eşsiz dersler, günlük planlama ve ödevlendirme
- **1.000+** öğrencimizin yorumu sitemizde

Ücretsiz demo dersi izle

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Sınav hakkında

Bu kitapçık, Zafer Hoca Dil Akademisi'nin **YÖKDİL Sağlık Bilimleri Deneme Sınavı 1**'idir. Sorular, gerçek YÖKDİL Sağlık Bilimleri sınavının soru tiplerine ve soru sırasına göre dizilmiştir.

YÖKDİL, ÖSYM tarafından kâğıt ve elektronik (e-YÖKDİL) oturumlarla yapılır. Bu denemeyi gerçek sınav gibi, süre tutarak ve tek oturumda çözmen en iyi sonucu verir.

- **Soru sayısı:** 80
- **Süre:** 180 dakika (3 saat)
- **Puanlama:** Her doğru cevap **1,25 puandır** (ham puan = doğru sayısı × 1,25). Yanlış cevaplar doğruları götürmez; bu yüzden hiçbir soruyu boş bırakma.

Soru bölümleri

Sorular	Soru tipi	Soru sayısı
1 – 20	Cümlede boşluk doldurma (kelime ve dil bilgisi)	20
21 – 30	Parçada boşluk doldurma (cloze test)	10
31 – 41	Cümle tamamlama	11
42 – 47	İngilizce cümlenin Türkçe karşılığı	6
48 – 53	Türkçe cümlenin İngilizce karşılığı	6
54 – 59	Paragraf tamamlama	6
60 – 65	Anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümle	6
66 – 80	Okuma parçaları	15

Adayların dikkatine

- Her sorunun yalnız **bir** doğru cevabı vardır.
- Bir soru için birden fazla seçenek işaretlenirse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılır.
- İşaretlediğin bir cevabı değiştirmek istersen eski işareti iz kalmayacak şekilde iyice sil.
- Cevaplamaya istediğin sorudan başlayabilirsin.

> Soruların ardından bir **optik cevap formu**, **cevap anahtarı** ve en zor sorular için **çözüm ipuçları** bulunur. Cevap anahtarına sınavı bitirdikten sonra bak.

1. – 20. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. The study of the genetic causes of mental disorders involves the statistical analysis of the frequency of a particular disorder's _____ among individuals who share related genes, such as siblings and twins.

A) occurrence
B) falsehood
C) disturbance
D) ignorance
E) negligence

2. Most experts agree that developing a 100% safe method of contraception is as _____ as producing a car design that is guaranteed to have no defects.

A) autonomous
B) useful
C) loyal
D) respective
E) unlikely

3. If the Achilles tendon, which is the thickest and most powerful tendon in the body, is cut, the use of that leg for running or jumping is lost _____; it can no longer perform these actions.

A) permanently
B) fairly
C) scarcely
D) initially
E) partially

4. Genetic techniques are used in medicine to _____ and treat inherited human disorders; for example, knowledge of a family history of cancer may indicate a hereditary tendency to develop this affliction and help to find the right cure.

A) communicate
B) remedy
C) diagnose
D) contract
E) induce

5. Artificial sweeteners permit people to _____ their sugar and energy intake, yet still enjoy the delicious sweet tastes of their favourite foods and beverages.

A) get over
B) keep down
C) lose out
D) put into
E) use up

6. Some studies have suggested that women who take more than a year to conceive, even those who _____ having babies naturally, have a greater than normal risk of giving birth prematurely or needing a caesarean section.

A) give in
B) make out
C) put off
D) end up
E) keep off

7. During the past 40 years, research _____ to support the hypothesis that physical activity _____ with both cardiovascular health and improved psychological functioning.

A) is accumulating / has been associated
B) accumulates / will be associated
C) accumulated / had been associated
D) has been accumulating / would be associated
E) has accumulated / is associated

8. On long space flights, astronauts' bones _____, much as if they _____ from osteoporosis, at a rate of 1–2% per month.

A) thin / were suffering
B) will thin / suffer
C) are thinning / have suffered
D) will have thinned / would have suffered
E) have thinned / will suffer

9. When governments finally _____ measures to control the spread of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in March 2003, the infection _____ more than 580 lives in 29 countries.

A) had taken / has already cost
B) had taken / were already costing
C) were taking / are already costing
D) took / had already cost
E) were taken / already cost

10. If the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) _____ all animal and animal product imports from high-risk areas in 2001, the US _____ the same consequences of foot-and-mouth disease as the UK did that year.

A) didn't ban / would suffer
B) had not banned / would have suffered
C) weren't banned / would have been suffered
D) hadn't been banned / suffered
E) shouldn't have banned / hadn't suffered

11. Free radicals _____ the by-products of certain metabolic functions like eating and breathing, and they _____ to accelerate the aging process.

A) are / are known
B) are being / know
C) were / knew
D) have been / are knowing
E) would be / had known

12. Scientists estimate that an individual bone has a one _____ three per cent lifetime risk of fracture, based on data _____ a variety of species.

A) by / of
B) for / on
C) to / from
D) from / over
E) of / about

13. The great majority of osteoporotic hip fractures in the US occur in adults _____ 50 and result from minimal _____ moderate trauma, usually a fall from standing height or less.

A) of / between
B) at / through
C) towards / up to
D) over / to
E) by / out of

14. A survey of 1,449 Finns found that married people and people living with a partner were 50% less likely to develop dementia in later life, _____ single or divorced people had three times the risk.

A) instead
B) otherwise
C) even if
D) since
E) whereas

15. _____ certain lifestyle changes can result in weight loss for some, many obese patients need more efficacious interventions for weight reduction.

A) Because
B) Although
C) When
D) If
E) As long as

16. _____ doctors advise their patients to eat well and exercise for their health, they should be telling them to sleep well.

A) Even
B) Because
C) Just as
D) Although
E) As if

17. _____ are moods more under the spotlight than in our most intimate relationships.

A) No sooner
B) Neither
C) Not only
D) Not once
E) Nowhere

18. Chloroform is no longer used as an anaesthetic for several reasons, the most important of _____ is the relatively high risk of complications, including possible heart failure.

A) that
B) whose
C) what
D) which
E) it

19. Stem cells, _____ are found in various tissues of the body, _____ as a potential treatment for a wide range of degenerative diseases.

A) that / have regarded
B) which / are regarded
C) what / had been regarded
D) where / were regarding
E) who / would regard

20. Recent clinical trials have demonstrated _____ regular consumption of probiotics _____ the severity of gastrointestinal symptoms in patients with irritable bowel syndrome.

A) what / has reduced
B) that / can reduce
C) whether / had reduced
D) how / is reducing
E) which / would reduce

21. – 30. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçalarda numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

21. – 25. sorular

Hans Eysenck was one of the most controversial and prolific psychologists (21) _____ the twentieth century. (22) _____ in Germany, he went to live in Britain in the 1930s. At the time of his death in 1997, he was one of the most (23) _____ researchers in psychology, with hundreds of references made to his work. Eysenck (24) _____ the notion that there was a biological basis for personality. (25) _____ his work on the biological basis has been frequently criticized, it has also been increasingly validated by research.

21.

A) of
B) to
C) at
D) on
E) among

22.

A) Bearing
B) To have been born
C) Having born
D) Born
E) To be born

23.

A) cited
B) enforced
C) collected
D) perceived
E) explained

24.

A) set upon
B) kept up
C) took on
D) got through
E) put forth

25.

A) Even if
B) Though
C) Therefore
D) As if
E) In case

26. – 30. sorular

Antibiotic resistance is one of the most (26) _____ threats to global health. When bacteria are repeatedly (27) _____ antibiotics, some of them develop mutations that allow them to survive. These resistant strains can then multiply and spread, making infections harder to treat. The World Health Organization has warned that (28) _____ immediate action is taken, common infections could once again become fatal. Researchers are now (29) _____ new approaches, including phage therapy, which uses viruses that specifically target bacteria. (30) _____, reducing the unnecessary prescription of antibiotics remains a critical step in combating this growing crisis.

26.

A) pressing
B) convenient
C) adequate
D) moderate
E) deliberate

27.

A) derived from
B) exposed to
C) involved in
D) associated with
E) referred to

28.

A) as long as
B) even though
C) unless
D) while
E) in case

29.

A) exploring
B) abandoning
C) neglecting
D) preventing
E) eliminating

30.

A) On the contrary
B) In the meantime
C) For instance
D) As a result
E) Otherwise

31. – 41. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

31. When two or more drugs are taken in the same time period, _____.

A) some drugs must be used despite their having a very narrow margin of safety
B) people should also consult their pharmacist
C) they have been enormously beneficial in relieving suffering
D) they may interact in ways that are either good or bad
E) patients are advised not to take them

32. While everyone unconsciously uses defence mechanisms, _____.

A) some people assume that they can deal with problems on their own
B) treatments differ according to the type of personality disorder
C) people with a dependent personality avoid undertaking responsibilities
D) drug therapy is frequently complicated by misuse of the drugs or by suicide attempts
E) people with personality disorders use them in inappropriate or immature ways

33. Once the pollen season starts, _____.

A) in most people, allergic conjunctivitis is part of a larger allergy syndrome, such as seasonal rhinitis
B) the different types of allergic reactions are generally categorized by what causes them
C) antihistamines or decongestants are the usual initial treatment for seasonal allergic rhinitis
D) people who have severe adverse effects from taking drugs should consider allergen immunotherapy
E) the nose, the roof of the mouth, the back of the throat, and the eyes start to itch

34. As the foetus grows, _____.

A) the enlarged uterus could be seen at about six weeks
B) all of these changes are normal in pregnancy
C) this difference is amplified during pregnancy
D) more blood is sent to the mother's uterus
E) pregnancy would affect virtually all hormones in the body

35. _____, but such tests are rarely needed to make the diagnosis.

A) The first symptom of salivary gland infection is pain when swallowing
B) Doctors investigate the possibility of mumps
C) Laboratory tests can identify the mumps virus and its antibodies
D) Complications can involve organs other than the salivary glands
E) Mumps can lead to viral inflammation of the brain

36. Although there are different types of cells, _____.

A) nerve cells conduct electrical impulses
B) skin cells divide and reproduce quickly
C) white blood cells move freely, unattached to other cells
D) cells in the lining of the lungs produce mucus
E) most cells have the same components

37. Usually, acute pericarditis causes fever and chest pain, _____.

A) so that, in most cases, it may be similar to that of a heart attack
B) which typically extends to the left shoulder and sometimes down the left arm
C) just as it tends to be made worse by lying down, coughing, or even deep breathing
D) while it has many causes, ranging from viral infections to life-threatening cancer
E) but it may result as a side effect of certain drugs, such as anticoagulants and penicillin

38. Disorders that affect joints and their components, such as muscles, bones, and tendons, are called 'connective tissue diseases' _____.

A) when a disease affects a specific tissue or organ
B) since, in rheumatoid arthritis, chronic inflammation damages the joint's cartilage
C) in case the symptoms of one disease overlap with another
D) because these structures contain large amounts of connective tissue
E) although unusual antibodies can be detected and measured in the blood

39. The leukaemic tissues reproduce new cells so rapidly _____.

A) whereas common effects in leukaemia are the development of infections, severe anaemia, and a tendency to bleeding
B) even if the most important effect of leukaemia on the body is the excessive use of metabolic substrates by the growing cancerous cells
C) that tremendous demands are made on the body fluids for foodstuffs, especially the amino acids and vitamins
D) while leukaemia is usually characterized by greatly increased numbers of abnormal white blood cells in the circulating blood
E) unless leukaemic cells are nonfunctional in providing the usual protection against infection associated with white blood cells

40. Normally, the volume of sweat is about 100 ml/day, _____.

A) but in very hot weather or during heavy exercise, water loss in sweat occasionally increases to 1–2 litres/hour
B) since urine volume can be as low as 0.5 litre/day in a dehydrated person
C) because normally a small amount of water (100 ml/day) is lost in the faeces
D) whereby water loss in the faeces can increase to several litres a day in people with severe diarrhoea
E) so long as the maintenance of a relatively constant volume of the body fluids is essential for homeostasis

41. _____, the person is said to suffer circulatory shock.

A) Just as the heart is severely damaged from any cause
B) Even though any factor that interferes with venous return can also lead to decreased cardiac output
C) If ever the cardiac output falls below that level which is required for adequate nutrition of the tissues
D) So long as the cardiac output fell so low that the tissues throughout the body began to suffer nutritional deficiency
E) While the cardiac outputs in healthy human beings are surprisingly constant

42. – 47. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

42. Each pair of spinal nerves includes one nerve at the front of the spinal cord, which carries information from the brain to the muscles, and one nerve at the back, which carries sensory information to the brain.

A) Her bir spinal sinir çiftinde, biri omuriliğin ön tarafında bulunup iletiyi beyinden kaslara taşıyan, diğeri omuriliğin arka tarafında bulunup duyusal uyarıları beyne taşıyan birer sinir bulunur.

B) Spinal sinir çiftlerinde bulunan sinirlerden biri beyinden kaslara bilgi iletimi yapan omuriliğin ön tarafında bulunurken, omuriliğin arka tarafında bulunan bir diğeri ise duyusal uyarıları beyne taşır.

C) Spinal sinirlerin her bir çiftinde, omuriliğin iletiyi beyinden kaslara taşıyan ön tarafında bir sinir, duyusal uyarıları beyne taşıyan arka tarafında ise başka bir sinir vardır.

D) Her bir spinal sinir çiftinde, sadece omuriliğin önünde bulunup iletiyi beyinden kaslara taşıyan bir sinir değil, aynı zamanda omuriliğin arkasında bulunup duyusal uyarıları beyne taşıyan birer sinir bulunur.

E) Uyarıları beyinden kaslara taşıyan ve omuriliğin ön kısmında yer alan bir sinirle, duyusal uyarıları beyne taşıyan ve omuriliğin arka kısmında bulunan sinir bir arada spinal sinir çiftini oluştururlar.

43. Without treatment, postpartum depression can weaken critically important bonds between a mother and her child.

A) Anne ve çocuk arasındaki kritik öneme sahip bağlar, depresyon tedavisine rağmen doğum sonrasında zayıflayabilmektedir.

B) Tedavi edilmediği takdirde, doğum sonrası depresyonu anne ve çocuğu arasındaki kritik öneme sahip bağları zayıflatabilir.

C) Doğum sonrası depresyonu tedavi edilebilir bir durum olmakla birlikte anne ve çocuğu arasındaki kritik öneme sahip bağları zayıflatabilmektedir.

D) Anne ve çocuğu arasındaki kritik öneme sahip bağlar, tedavi edilebilen bir durum olan doğum sonrası depresyonunun bir sonucudur.

E) Doğum sonrası depresyonunun bir sonucu olarak anne ve çocuğu arasındaki bağların zayıflaması, aslında tedavi edilebilmektedir.

44. Angiography, which involves injecting a radiopaque substance into an artery, is the most invasive of all kidney imaging procedures and is reserved for special situations, such as when a doctor must evaluate the blood supply to the kidneys.

A) Atardamar içine radyopak maddenin enjekte edilmesiyle gerçekleşen anjiyografi, böbrek görüntüleme yöntemlerinden en yaygın olanıdır ve doktorun böbreklere gelen kan miktarını görmek istemesi gibi özel durumlar dışında kullanılmaması gerekir.

B) Bütün böbrek görüntüleme işlemlerinin en yaygın örneklerinden biri olan ve atardamara radyopak madde enjekte etmek anlamına gelen anjiyografi, doktor böbreklere ulaşan kan miktarını görmeyi istemedikçe kullanılmamalıdır.

C) Radyopak bir maddenin atardamara enjekte edilmesi demek olan anjiyografi, bütün böbrek görüntüleme işlemlerinin içinde en geniş etkinliği bulunan, ancak doktor gerekli görüp böbreklere gelen kan miktarını araştırmak istemedikçe kullanılması tavsiye edilmeyen bir yöntemdir.

D) Doktorun böbreklere gelen kan oranını görmesi gereken özel durumlar hariç, kullanılması pek öngörülmeyen anjiyografi, temelde atardamara radyopak madde enjekte etme esasına dayanır.

E) Atardamara radyopak madde enjekte etmeyi içeren anjiyografi, tüm böbrek görüntüleme işlemleri içinde en girişimsel (invaziv) yöntemdir ve doktorun böbreklere gelen kan miktarını değerlendirmesi gerektiği zamanlar gibi özel durumlarda kullanılır.

45. Although vaccination has virtually eradicated many infectious diseases, the emergence of new viral strains continues to pose a significant challenge to public health authorities worldwide.

A) Aşılama birçok bulaşıcı hastalığı neredeyse tamamen ortadan kaldırmış olsa da yeni viral suşların ortaya çıkışı, dünya genelinde halk sağlığı otoriteleri için önemli bir zorluk oluşturmaya devam etmektedir.

B) Bulaşıcı hastalıkların aşılama yoluyla yok edilmesi mümkün olmasına rağmen, yeni ortaya çıkan virüs türleri halk sağlığını ciddi şekilde tehdit etmektedir.

C) Aşılamanın birçok bulaşıcı hastalığı ortadan kaldırmasının ardından ortaya çıkan yeni viral suşlar, halk sağlığı otoriteleri için büyük bir sorun oluşturmaktadır.

D) Birçok bulaşıcı hastalık aşılama sayesinde ortadan kalkmış olsa da yeni virüs türlerinin sürekli ortaya çıkması, dünya genelinde sağlık sorunlarına yol açmaktadır.

E) Yeni viral suşların ortaya çıkışı, aşılama ile neredeyse tamamen yok edilen bulaşıcı hastalıkların tekrar yaygınlaşmasına neden olarak halk sağlığını tehdit etmektedir.

46. The human immune system can distinguish between the body's own cells and foreign substances, which enables it to target and destroy potential pathogens before they cause disease.

A) İnsan bağışıklık sistemi, vücudun kendi hücreleri ile yabancı maddeleri ayırt edebilir; bu da onun potansiyel patojenleri hastalığa neden olmadan önce hedef alıp yok etmesini sağlar.

B) Vücudun kendi hücreleri ile yabancı maddeleri birbirinden ayırt eden insan bağışıklık sistemi, hastalığa yol açan patojenleri hedef alarak yok edebilmektedir.

C) İnsan bağışıklık sistemi yabancı maddeleri tanıyabildiği için potansiyel patojenleri hastalık belirtileri ortaya çıkmadan önce tespit edip ortadan kaldırır.

D) İnsan bağışıklık sisteminin yabancı maddeleri tanıması sayesinde vücut, patojenleri hastalığa dönüşmeden yok edebilmektedir.

E) Potansiyel patojenlerin hastalığa neden olmasını engelleyen insan bağışıklık sistemi, vücudun kendi hücreleri ile yabancı maddeleri ayırt edebilme yeteneğine sahiptir.

47. Chronic sleep deprivation has been linked to an increased risk of cardiovascular disease, as prolonged lack of rest can elevate blood pressure and promote systemic inflammation.

A) Kronik uyku yoksunluğu, uzun süreli dinlenmeme durumunun kan basıncını yükseltebilmesi ve sistemik iltihaplanmayı tetikleyebilmesi nedeniyle kardiyovasküler hastalık riskinin artmasıyla ilişkilendirilmiştir.

B) Uzun süreli uyku eksikliğinin kan basıncını artırması ve iltihaplanmaya yol açması, kardiyovasküler hastalıkların en önemli nedenlerinden biridir.

C) Kardiyovasküler hastalık riski, kronik uyku yoksunluğu ile bağlantılı olup bu durum kan basıncını yükselterek sistemik iltihaplanmayı artırabilmektedir.

D) Kronik uyku bozukluğu kardiyovasküler hastalık riskini artırır çünkü yeterli dinlenme sağlanmadığında kan basıncı yükselir ve vücutta iltihap oluşur.

E) Uyku yoksunluğunun kardiyovasküler hastalıklarla olan ilişkisi, kan basıncı üzerindeki etkisinden kaynaklanmakta olup sistemik iltihaplanma da buna katkıda bulunmaktadır.

48. – 53. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

48. Profesyonel yardım almadan bir idrar kaçırma sorunu ile birlikte yaşamaya çalışan insanlar, problemi doktorlarıyla konuşma konusunda ya sıkılmakta ya da yanlış bir inanışla idrar kaçırmanın yaşlanma sürecinin normal bir parçası olduğunu düşünmektedirler.

A) People who have incontinence problems mistakenly tend to believe that it is a normal part of aging and do not seek professional help, as they are embarrassed by it.

B) Those who experience incontinence problems are generally too shy to talk to their doctors about them and think that this is the normal result of aging; therefore, they do not seek professional help and tend to live with the problem.

C) Because they are too embarrassed to talk to their doctors about the problem they have, people tend to live with incontinence, believing that it is a normal part of aging.

D) Because they believe that it is a normal part of aging, people who do not seek professional help feel embarrassed to talk to their doctors about the incontinence problem they suffer from.

E) People who tend to live with an incontinence problem without seeking professional help are either too embarrassed to discuss the problem with their doctor or they mistakenly believe that incontinence is a normal part of aging.

49. Akciğerlerde, oksijen temini ile oksijen gereksinimi arasındaki normal ve hassas dengeyi bozan herhangi bir rahatsızlık, kişiyi nefessiz bırakabilir.

A) A person with a lung disorder becomes short of breath when the normal and delicate balance between the supply of oxygen to the lungs and the amount of oxygen required cannot be maintained.

B) A person will be out of breath if the normal and delicate balance between the amount of oxygen supplied and the amount required in the lungs is not adequately maintained.

C) When the normal and delicate balance in the lungs between the oxygen supplied and the oxygen required is lost, this can cause a person to be out of breath.

D) Any disorder in the lungs that upsets the normal and delicate balance between oxygen supply and oxygen requirement can make a person short of breath.

E) When there is a disorder in the lungs, it upsets the normal and delicate balance between the supply of oxygen and the amount required, and this can make a person short of breath.

50. Antidepresan kullanımındaki artışın bir nedeni, birçok doktorun normal üzüntüyü daha ciddi olan, hatta yaşamı tehdit eden klinik depresyon durumundan ayırt etmemesidir.

A) Because many doctors do not differentiate between normal sadness and the more serious and life-threatening condition of clinical depression, the use of antidepressants has rapidly increased.

B) Many doctors have regarded normal sadness in much the same way as clinical depression, which is actually a life-threatening condition, and this has given rise to an increase in the use of antidepressants.

C) One cause of the rise in antidepressant use is that many doctors do not differentiate between normal sadness and the more serious, even life-threatening condition of clinical depression.

D) The increase in the use of antidepressants can be explained by the fact that many doctors fail to distinguish between normal sadness and the more serious and life-threatening condition of clinical depression, and treat it as such.

E) Most doctors tend to confuse normal sadness with the more serious and life-threatening condition of clinical depression, and this has caused a rise in antidepressant use.

51. Yeterli D vitamini alımı, kemik sağlığının korunması için gerekli olmasının yanı sıra bağışıklık sisteminin düzgün çalışmasında da önemli bir rol oynamaktadır.

A) Adequate vitamin D intake plays an important role in the proper functioning of the immune system as well as being necessary for maintaining bone health.

B) Vitamin D is important not only for bone health but also for the immune system, so adequate intake of it is recommended.

C) The intake of sufficient amounts of vitamin D is essential to maintain bone health and to support the immune system.

D) In addition to its role in protecting bones, vitamin D also contributes to the functioning of the immune system.

E) Maintaining bone health requires adequate vitamin D, which is also known to play a role in the immune system.

52. Klinik araştırmalar, düzenli fiziksel egzersizin yalnızca kardiyovasküler sağlığı iyileştirmekle kalmayıp aynı zamanda bilişsel işlevlerin korunmasına da katkıda bulunduğunu göstermektedir.

A) Clinical research shows that regular physical exercise not only improves cardiovascular health but also contributes to the preservation of cognitive functions.

B) According to clinical studies, physical exercise can improve both cardiovascular and cognitive health when performed regularly.

C) Regular physical exercise has been clinically proven to benefit cardiovascular health while also preserving cognitive abilities.

D) It has been demonstrated in clinical research that exercising regularly benefits both the heart and cognitive performance.

E) Clinical evidence suggests that cardiovascular and cognitive health can be maintained through regular physical exercise.

53. Genetik mühendisliğindeki ilerlemeler, araştırmacılara daha önce tedavi edilemez olarak kabul edilen hastalıklar için yeni tedavi yöntemleri geliştirme imkânı sunmaktadır.

A) Advances in genetic engineering offer researchers the opportunity to develop new treatment methods for diseases previously considered incurable.

B) Thanks to genetic engineering, diseases that were once thought to be untreatable can now be cured by researchers.

C) Researchers are now able to treat previously incurable diseases as a result of progress in genetic engineering.

D) The development of genetic engineering has enabled the treatment of many diseases that were once considered untreatable.

E) New treatments for diseases that could not be cured before are being developed through advances in genetic engineering.

54. – 59. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

54. People may be obese not because they eat too much, but because they spend too little energy. Some obese people are so extraordinarily inactive that even when they eat less than lean people, they still have an energy surplus. _____. Physical activity, then, is a necessary component of nutritional health.

A) More than one-third of the overweight population report no physical activity during their leisure time

B) Weight-loss advice does not apply equally to all overweight people, since some people may risk more in the process of losing weight than in remaining overweight

C) Modest weight loss, even if a person is still overweight, can reduce the risks of heart disease by lowering blood pressure and blood cholesterol

D) Reducing their food intake, however, would further threaten their health by causing nutrient deficiencies

E) An estimated 30–40% of all US women are trying to lose weight at any given time, and spending up to $40 billion each year to do so

55. The discovery of three of the four basic blood groups was made by Karl Landsteiner at Vienna's Institute of Pathology in 1901 and 1902. The fourth group, AB, was discovered by two of Landsteiner's colleagues a few years later. The ability to match the blood types of donor and recipient would greatly reduce the incidence of fatalities from transfusion reactions. However, this breakthrough was largely ignored for more than a decade. _____. Therefore, a large number of patients continued to experience post-transfusion fever, chills, kidney pain, bloody urine and death.

A) R. Ottenberg, a pathologist and haematologist in New York, performed 125 successful transfusions without bad reactions by using compatibility testing

B) Few physicians considered Landsteiner's work of much importance or even seemed to be aware of it

C) Of all the problems facing physicians, blood's ability to coagulate or to clot was the greatest

D) In essence, O. H. Robertson, a physician in the US Army, set up the world's first system of blood banking

E) In the 1880s, the European medical community lost its enthusiasm for blood transfusions after performing hundreds of unsuccessful trials

56. The development of effective anti-retrovirals has transformed AIDS into two diseases: one for the rich and quite a different one for the poor. _____. So, they can think of their illness as a chronic condition with which they may live for decades. The incidence of new cases has also dropped significantly. By contrast, in much of the developing world, HIV infection is still largely a near-term death sentence, and the far greater incidence is only just beginning to level off.

A) In the developed world, people with HIV have access to health care
B) Poor people with HIV generally rely on health aid packages from developed countries
C) The disease still cannot be cured completely, but has been made less immediately lethal
D) Scientists estimate that the number of HIV-infected people will soon have doubled
E) People in poor countries are at a greater risk of catching the disease due to poor living conditions

57. Mothers around the world are getting older. In the UK, the mean age for having a first child is 27.3, compared with 23.7 in 1970. Mean age at first birth in the US has also increased, rising from 21.4 in 1970 to 24.9 in 2000. _____. Studies by the US National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute found that the risk of a child being obese increases by about 14% for every five extra years of the mother's age.

A) In the US, in 2004, the percentage of women in their 40s who had one child was 17.4
B) Researchers also found that first-born offspring have more fat than their younger siblings
C) In 1964, the British woman gave birth to an average of 2.95 children
D) According to recent studies, having an older mother seems to be an independent risk factor for obesity
E) This combination of older mothers and more single children could be contributing to the obesity epidemic

58. Embarrassment seems likely to serve three basic functions. First, it serves as a pacification gesture to others by signalling that the violation was unintended and that it will not likely be repeated. Second, the intense dread of experiencing this emotion probably deters us from repeating whatever behaviours triggered the state. _____. Just as physical pain alerts us to threats to our physical well-being, embarrassment alerts us to threats to our social well-being. Third, embarrassment motivates us to undo the social damage and restore the esteem of others.

A) Therefore, our social well-being relies greatly on how we fit into the society and how the society responds to us
B) Naturally, we try to avoid socially unacceptable situations that might result in rejection
C) Such a dread is the outcome of an unintentional violation of social rules and manners of conduct
D) Repetition of such behaviours in various instances may be either deliberate or unintended
E) In this sense, embarrassment can be regarded as a social counterpart to physical pain

59. The liver plays a central role in metabolism by regulating the levels of nutrients in the blood. After a meal, the liver absorbs glucose and stores it as glycogen for later use. _____. This mechanism ensures that the body's tissues receive a steady supply of glucose, even during periods of fasting or intense physical activity.

A) When blood glucose levels drop, the liver converts glycogen back into glucose and releases it into the bloodstream
B) Excessive consumption of fatty foods can lead to a condition known as fatty liver disease
C) The liver also produces bile, which is essential for the digestion and absorption of fats
D) Many liver diseases are caused by viral infections that damage the organ's cells over time
E) Blood tests can reveal elevated liver enzyme levels, which may indicate liver damage

60. – 65. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

60. (I) Ultrasound scanning during pregnancy is very common. (II) After all, pregnancy after age 35 is the most common risk factor for having a baby with Down syndrome. (III) It has no known complications for the woman or foetus. (IV) Whether all pregnant women should be scanned is controversial. (V) However, it is commonly admitted that such scanning isn't routinely needed.

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

61. (I) Parasitic infections are common in rural Africa, Asia and South America. (II) However, they are rare in developed countries. (III) But people from developed countries who visit developing countries can very easily be infected by parasites. (IV) Those parasites that infect the intestine may stay there or may burrow through the intestinal wall and infect other organs. (V) So, unknowingly, they return home with the infection, which may not be readily diagnosed, because it is so uncommon.

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

62. (I) The eyeball is divided into two segments, each filled with fluid. (II) The front segment extends from the cornea to the lens. (III) The back segment extends from the back edges of the lens to the retina. (IV) Both the front and back segments are filled with the fluids that help the eyeball maintain its shape. (V) In fact, tears are rich in antibodies that help prevent infection.

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

63. (I) A person with mouth or throat cancer may receive radiation therapy and surgery or just radiation therapy. (II) Staying out of the sun reduces the risk of lip cancer. (III) Yet, radiation therapy often destroys the salivary glands and leaves the person's mouth dry, which can lead to cavities and other dental problems. (IV) In addition, because jawbones exposed to radiation don't heal well, dental problems are treated before radiation is administered. (V) Further, any teeth likely to become problems are removed, and time is allowed for healing.

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

64. (I) A large proportion of the gallbladder's store of bile salts is released into the small intestine. (II) Then, 90% of the bile salts are reabsorbed into the bloodstream through the wall of the lower small intestine. (III) Gallstones are more common in women and in certain specific groups of people. (IV) The liver then extracts the bile salts from the blood and resecretes them back into the bile. (V) The bile salts in the body go through this cycle about 10–12 times a day.

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

65. (I) The kidneys filter approximately 180 litres of blood per day, removing waste products and excess fluids. (II) This filtration process takes place in structures called nephrons, of which each kidney contains about one million. (III) Kidney transplantation is considered the most effective treatment for end-stage renal failure. (IV) The filtered waste is then concentrated into urine, which is stored in the bladder until excretion. (V) Through this continuous process, the kidneys maintain the body's fluid balance and regulate electrolyte levels.

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

66. – 80. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçalara göre soruları cevaplayınız.

66. – 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

What controls our breathing? We obviously have some conscious control over it because we can voluntarily hold our breath for a short while or breathe faster and deeper. Most of the time, however, automatic control centres in our brain regulate our breathing movements. Automatic control is essential, for it ensures coordination between the respiratory and circulatory systems and the body's metabolic needs for gas exchange. Anatomically, our breathing control centres are located in parts of the brain called 'the pons' and 'the medulla'. Nerves from the medulla's control centre signal the diaphragm and rib muscles to contract, making us inhale. These nerves send out signals that result in about 10–14 inhalations per minute when we are at rest. Between inhalations, the muscles relax, and we exhale. The control centre in the pons smooths out the basic rhythm of breathing set by the medulla.

66. It is clear from the passage that the pons and the medulla _____.

A) are mainly responsible for the efficient performance of the circulatory system
B) perform functions that are interrelated and complementary
C) work together to ensure motor coordination
D) hardly have any effect on our breathing rate and movements
E) have no effect upon the circulatory system

67. According to the passage, when we hold our breath, _____.

A) we show we have some conscious control over our breathing
B) the automatic breathing control centres in the brain begin to work much faster
C) the rate of gas exchange through the respiratory system increases rapidly
D) the movements of the diaphragm and rib muscles get out of control
E) the number of signals from the medulla to the respiratory system begins to increase

68. One understands from the passage that the automatic rather than conscious control of the breath _____.

A) limits the body's ability to meet its metabolic needs
B) causes a sudden fall in the number of inhalations per minute
C) disrupts the movements of rib muscles and undermines the rhythm of inhalation
D) is very complicated due to the lack of coordination between the pons and the medulla
E) is of vital importance for gas exchange to take place in the body

69. – 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The vertebrae of the spinal column are separated by disks made of cartilage. Each disk has a strong outer layer and a softer inner part that acts as a shock absorber to cushion the vertebrae during movement. If the disk degenerates, for example following an injury or with aging, the inner part of the disk can bulge or rupture through the outer layer. The ruptured inner part of the disk can compress or irritate a nerve root and may even injure it. Most ruptured disks are in the lower back and usually affect only one leg. Such a rupture can cause pain not only in the lower back but also down the sciatic nerve, which runs from the spinal column to the buttocks, leg, and heel. Ruptured disks in the lower back can also cause leg weakness, and a person may especially have difficulty lifting the front part of the foot. A ruptured disk that is very large and centrally located in the spinal column can affect nerves that regulate bowel and bladder function, impairing the ability to defecate or urinate and making urgent medical attention necessary.

69. It is clear from the passage that a ruptured disk _____.

A) is a serious problem commonly faced by most elderly people
B) should be suspected when movement in both the legs becomes limited
C) can easily be treated if it is diagnosed early enough
D) can have various adverse effects, depending on its position and severity
E) regularly has an adverse effect on the whole of the spinal column

70. As pointed out in the passage, the structure of a disk _____.

A) is standard, so everyone is equally likely to develop a ruptured disk
B) is so complicated that all injuries to it require urgent medical attention
C) is so strong that it is rarely damaged except in extraordinary conditions
D) can be extremely fragile, but regular exercise can help increase strength
E) consists of two parts, and it is the inner part that enables the vertebrae to move comfortably

71. According to the passage, a disk rupture in the lower back _____.

A) leads to unusual defecation or urination, especially among the aged
B) can affect the sciatic nerve and cause pain down the length of it
C) has a very damaging effect on both legs and can cause paralysis
D) always causes a great deal of pain throughout the spinal column
E) rarely has any serious adverse effects except on the movement of a person's feet

72. – 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Josh Villa was 26 and driving home with a friend when his car mounted the kerb and flipped over. Villa was thrown through the windscreen, suffered massive head injuries and fell into a coma. Almost a year later, there was still little sign of improvement. He would open his eyes, but he was not responsive to any external stimuli in his environment. He was then enrolled in a six-week study in which an electromagnetic coil was held over the front of his head to stimulate the underlying brain tissue. Such transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) has been investigated as a way of treating migraine, stroke, Parkinson's disease and depression, with some promising results, but this is the first time it has been used as a potential therapy for someone in a coma-like state. Certain improvements were observed; for instance, he began to say single words. The case has been described as "intriguing", but it has also given rise to a lot of cautionary warnings.

72. The case study is about Josh Villa, who _____.

A) made a startling recovery from a stroke after TMS treatment
B) remained in a coma for nearly a year but recovered following TMS treatment
C) experienced a comparatively minor car accident which resulted in a coma
D) was receiving TMS treatment for chronic migraines
E) , a year after his car crash, was still unable to respond to any external stimuli

73. It is clear from the passage that TMS was used on this patient _____.

A) with remarkable success
B) because it was known to have brought people out of a coma-like state
C) with a view to stimulating brain tissue
D) without due consideration of the risks involved
E) against the advice of a leading brain surgeon

74. According to the passage, the case study in question _____.

A) is interesting but not conclusive
B) can be regarded as a real breakthrough
C) has aroused no interest whatsoever in the medical world
D) concludes that this particular patient could not respond to any treatment
E) confirms the effectiveness of magnetic stimulation in the treatment of coma

75. – 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Muscles can obtain the carbohydrate they need, not only from glycogen stores but also from sugar taken during activity, which elevates blood glucose and enhances endurance. Normally, insulin stimulates all the tissues of the body to drain glucose from the blood and store it; however, this is exactly the opposite of what is needed for performance. During physical activity, the body's release of the hormone epinephrine keeps insulin from rising in response to glucose entering the blood. Physical activity also enhances muscle sensitivity to insulin so that the muscles become the primary recipient of blood glucose. Consuming sugar is especially useful during exhausting endurance activities lasting more than an hour. Endurance athletes often run short of glucose by the end of competitive events, and they are wise to take light carbohydrate snacks or drinks periodically during activity. During the last stages of an endurance competition, when glycogen is running low, glucose consumed during the event can make its way slowly from the digestive tract to the muscles and increase the body's supply of glucose enough to prevent exhaustion.

75. It is clear from the passage that, during prolonged physical activity, _____.

A) light carbohydrate snacks and drinks are not advised as these would interfere with the passage of glucose to the muscles
B) the body's glycogen stores are so activated that there is no need for extra carbohydrate supplies
C) insulin stimulates all the tissues of the body to drain glucose from the blood
D) the consumption of sugar must be avoided so that the body's supply of glucose can be maintained to prevent exhaustion
E) blood glucose can be increased through the intake of sufficient carbohydrate and, thus, exhaustion can be avoided

76. It is suggested in the passage that, during an exhausting endurance competition, athletes _____.

A) often have to combat rising glycogen levels
B) lose their muscle sensitivity to insulin
C) need a regular supply of glucose
D) should avoid consuming any carbohydrate-rich food and drink
E) are adversely affected by the release of epinephrine

77. It is clear from the passage that, during endurance activities, the digestive tract _____.

A) should remain empty
B) plays an important role in the supply of glucose to the muscles
C) is important for the removal of glucose from the blood
D) receives the hormone epinephrine when it is released
E) is relatively inactive

78. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Fitness is determined more by the intensity of exercise than the duration. Workouts should be energetic enough that the muscles are somewhat sore the next day but fully recovered the day after that. To strengthen the heart, exercise must be performed at an intensity that increases heart rate at least 20 beats above the resting heart rate. The harder a person exercises, the faster the heart beats and the stronger the heart muscle becomes. Heart rate is determined by how hard the skeletal muscles contract. When a person starts to exercise, the skeletal muscles contract and squeeze the veins near them, forcing blood towards the heart. When the skeletal muscles relax, these veins fill with blood. The alternating contraction and relaxation of the skeletal muscles serve as a second heart, pumping extra blood to the heart. The increased blood flow causes the heart to beat faster and more forcefully. So the harder the skeletal muscles contract, the faster the heart beats.

78. As pointed out in the passage, it is _____.

A) impossible to do too much exercise
B) the relaxation of the skeletal muscles that affects the resting heart rate
C) due to the fitness of the muscles that the blood flow into the heart remains steady
D) the type, not the intensity, of a workout that leaves the muscles sore
E) not so much the duration of exercise but its intensity that results in fitness

79. It is stated in the passage that the heart receives more blood _____.

A) if the duration of exercise is kept short to prevent any muscular damage
B) during exercise even though there is no increase at all in heart rate
C) when the skeletal muscles alternately contract and relax
D) because the veins near the skeletal muscles contract a great deal
E) so long as the heart muscle is kept strong through exercise

80. It is made clear in the passage that exercise _____.

A) involving hard workouts consequently undermines physical fitness
B) should not increase the resting heart rate by more than 20 beats
C) is very harmful to the veins and must therefore be avoided
D) increases the contraction of the muscles and can thus be very harmful
E) should not be so intense that it leaves muscles sore for more than a day

Optik Cevap Formu

Test bitti. Cevaplarını kontrol et ve bu forma işaretle; her soru için yalnız bir seçenek.

No	A	B	C	D	E	No	A	B	C	D	E	No	A	B	C	D	E	No	A	B	C	D	E
1	○	○	○	○	○	21	○	○	○	○	○	41	○	○	○	○	○	61	○	○	○	○	○
2	○	○	○	○	○	22	○	○	○	○	○	42	○	○	○	○	○	62	○	○	○	○	○
3	○	○	○	○	○	23	○	○	○	○	○	43	○	○	○	○	○	63	○	○	○	○	○
4	○	○	○	○	○	24	○	○	○	○	○	44	○	○	○	○	○	64	○	○	○	○	○
5	○	○	○	○	○	25	○	○	○	○	○	45	○	○	○	○	○	65	○	○	○	○	○
6	○	○	○	○	○	26	○	○	○	○	○	46	○	○	○	○	○	66	○	○	○	○	○
7	○	○	○	○	○	27	○	○	○	○	○	47	○	○	○	○	○	67	○	○	○	○	○
8	○	○	○	○	○	28	○	○	○	○	○	48	○	○	○	○	○	68	○	○	○	○	○

No	A	B	C	D	E	No	A	B	C	D	E	No	A	B	C	D	E	No	A	B	C	D	E
9	○	○	○	○	○	29	○	○	○	○	○	49	○	○	○	○	○	69	○	○	○	○	○
10	○	○	○	○	○	30	○	○	○	○	○	50	○	○	○	○	○	70	○	○	○	○	○
11	○	○	○	○	○	31	○	○	○	○	○	51	○	○	○	○	○	71	○	○	○	○	○
12	○	○	○	○	○	32	○	○	○	○	○	52	○	○	○	○	○	72	○	○	○	○	○
13	○	○	○	○	○	33	○	○	○	○	○	53	○	○	○	○	○	73	○	○	○	○	○
14	○	○	○	○	○	34	○	○	○	○	○	54	○	○	○	○	○	74	○	○	○	○	○
15	○	○	○	○	○	35	○	○	○	○	○	55	○	○	○	○	○	75	○	○	○	○	○
16	○	○	○	○	○	36	○	○	○	○	○	56	○	○	○	○	○	76	○	○	○	○	○
17	○	○	○	○	○	37	○	○	○	○	○	57	○	○	○	○	○	77	○	○	○	○	○
18	○	○	○	○	○	38	○	○	○	○	○	58	○	○	○	○	○	78	○	○	○	○	○
19	○	○	○	○	○	39	○	○	○	○	○	59	○	○	○	○	○	79	○	○	○	○	○
20	○	○	○	○	○	40	○	○	○	○	○	60	○	○	○	○	○	80	○	○	○	○	○

Cevap Anahtarı

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

Formdaki cevaplarını anahtarla karşılaştır. **Doğru sayısı:** ..... · **Ham puan** (doğru × 1,25): .....

Çözüm İpuçları

- **6. soru (D): end up doing** = sonunda (bir şeyi) yapmak. “Gebe kalması bir yıldan uzun süren, hatta sonunda doğal yolla bebek sahibi olan kadınlar bile...” anlamı yalnız bu kalıpla kurulur.
- **7. soru (E): During the past 40 years** geçmişten bugüne uzanan bir süreç bildirir: birinci boşluk **present perfect** (has accumulated) ister. İkinci boşluk genel bir bilimsel bilgi olduğu için geniş zaman edilgen **is associated** olur.
- **10. soru (B):** Geçmişe ait gerçek dışı koşul (Type 3): **If + had V3, would have V3**. “2001'de yasaklamasaydı, İngiltere'nin yaşadığı sonuçları yaşayacaktı.”
- **17. soru (E):** Boşluktan sonra devrik yapı var (**are moods**); bu yapıyı olumsuz zarf başlatır. **Nowhere** + karşılaştırma: “Ruh hâlleri hiçbir yerde en yakın ilişkilerimizde olduğu kadar mercek altında değildir.”

- **18. soru (D): the most important of which**: "reasons" sözcüğünü niteleyen ilgi zamiri edattan (of) sonra **which** olur; edattan sonra *that* kullanılmaz.
- **22. soru (D): Born in Germany** (Almanya'da doğmuş olan) kısaltılmış edilgen yapıdır ve ana cümlenin öznesi *he*'yi niteler. *Having born* yanlıştır; doğrusu *Having been born* olurdu.
- **30. soru (B):** Önceki cümle yeni tedavi arayışlarını anlatıyor; boşluktan sonraki cümle "bu arada" yapılması gerekeni söylüyor: **In the meantime** (bu arada / o zamana kadar).
- **39. soru (C):** Boşluktan önceki **so rapidly**, sonuç bildiren **so ... that** kalıbını kurar: hücreler o kadar hızlı çoğalır **ki** vücut sıvılarından çok büyük besin talebi doğar.
- **41. soru (C):** Ana cümle geniş zamanda bir tanım veriyor (the person **is said** to suffer shock). Koşulu bildiren ve zaman uyumu doğru olan tek seçenek **If ever ... falls**; D'deki geçmiş zaman (*fell / began*) ana cümleyle uyumsuzdur.
- **44. soru (E):** Anahtar sözcük **the most invasive** = en girişimsel (invaziv). "En yaygın", "en geniş etkinlik" gibi karşılıklar yanlıştır; **is reserved for special situations** = özel durumlarda kullanılır.
- **50. soru (C):** Türkçe cümlede özne "artışın **bir** nedeni"dir: **One cause of the rise ...** Diğer seçenekler cümleyi genel bir neden-sonuç ilişkisine çevirir ya da "birçok doktor" yerine "çoğu doktor" (most doctors) der.
- **58. soru (E):** Boşluktan sonraki cümle utancı fiziksel acıyla karşılaştırıyor (**Just as physical pain ...**). Bu benzetmeyi başlatan cümle E: "Bu anlamda utanç, fiziksel acının sosyal karşılığı sayılabilir."
- **66. soru (B):** Parçanın son cümlesi: pons, medullanın belirlediği temel solunum ritmini **düzenler** (smooths out). İki merkez birbiriyle bağlantılı ve birbirini tamamlayan işler görür.
- **72. soru (E):** Parça: "Almost a year later ... he was not responsive to any external stimuli." Bir yıl sonra hâlâ dış uyaranlara tepki vermiyordu; B'deki "iyileşti" bilgisi parçada yok (yalnız bazı küçük gelişmeler var).
- **80. soru (E):** Parça: kaslar ertesi gün biraz ağrımalı ama **ondan sonraki gün** tamamen toparlanmış olmalı. Yani egzersiz kaslarda bir günden uzun süren ağrı bırakacak kadar yoğun olmamalı.

ZAFER HOCA DEVAMI ONLİNE PAKETTE

Bu kaynak bir başlangıç. Devamı online paketlerimizde.

453
PDF kaynak online paketlerimizde

YDS, YÖKDİL, YDT, e-YÖKDİL, e-YDS ve e-TEP'e hazırlanan öğrencilerimiz için online paketlerimizde bu kaynağın devamıyla birlikte yüzlerce PDF kaynak, onlarca video ders ve her gün hazır bir çalışma programı var.

10 **denemelik YÖKDİL Sağlık Bilimleri serisi**
Elindeki PDF serinin **1. denemesi**. **9 Sağlık denemesi daha**, toplamda 40 deneme ve 15 YÖKDİL çıkmış sınavı online paketlerimizde.

Online pakette seni bekleyen kaynaklar

100 **Reading Mastery modülü**
İleri düzey (B2–C1) metin okuma, etkinlik ve çözümlemeler

73 **Özel Kelime Çalışması**
İsim, fiil, sıfat, zarf, edat, bağlaç ve phrasal verb grupları

60 **Makale Çevirisi modülü**
Fen, Sağlık ve Sosyal alanlarından makale çevirileri

60 **Hikâye – Metin Okuma**
İngilizce hikâyeler ve Türkçe çevirileri

40 **Deneme Sınavı**
10 YDS + 10'ar YÖKDİL Fen, Sağlık, Sosyal

34 **Master Soru Bankası**
Zamanlardan devrik yapılara her gramer konusu ayrı modül

21 **Kelime listesi ve tablo**
Alan kelimeleri, eş anlamlılar, collocation sözlüğü

15 **YÖKDİL çıkmış sınavı**
Fen, Sağlık ve Sosyal Bilimler

14 **Soru tipi strateji modülü**
Kelime, çeviri, cloze test, cümle tamamlama, paragraf

11 **Çözümlü Soru Bankası bölümü**
Ayrıntılı çözümleriyle soru bankası seti

9 **Temel Çeviri çalışması**
Çeviriye sıfırdan, adım adım başlangıç

4 **Akıllı defter**
Kelime, önemli kurallar, çağrışım ve hata defteri

Ve 12 özel modül daha: Gramer Revizyon, Önemli Kalıplar, Phrasal Verbs Konu Anlatımı, Ders Çalışma Planı, Önemli Kurallar ve Resimli Kelimeler etkinlikleri, YÖKDİL Son Gün Tüyoları...

Pakete dahil hizmetler

- **Onlarca video ders**
  Konular sıfırdan başlar; günlük kullanım, gramer, özgün stratejiler, çıkmış soru analizleri ve çeviriyle tamamlanır.
- **Günlük ödev programı**
  Her gün ne çalışacağın hazır; ilerlemeni ve kalan işini panelde gör.
- **Akademik Sözlük**
  28.000+ kelime: Türkçe okunuş, anlam, örnek cümle ve çevirisi.
- **Hafıza teknikleri**
  Resimli ve çağrışımlı kelime etkinlikleriyle kalıcı kelime öğrenimi.
- **Senkron ve asenkron gruplar**
  Ödevler gün gün açılsın ya da hepsi baştan açık olsun: çalışma düzenine uygun grubu seç.
- **Deneme ve test sistemi**
  Süreli denemeler ve konu testleri; sonuçların başarı grafikleriyle izlenir.
- **Kişisel takip**
  Eğitim ekibimizin takip aramaları ve günlük bildirimlerle programdan kopma.
- **Sertifika ve 70+ puan garantisi**
  Ödevlerinin en az %80'ini tamamlayana paket sonunda sertifika.

Paketleri incele, hazırlığını bugün başlat

Karekodu okut ya da **zaferhoca.com.tr/magaza** adresine gir. Önce denemek istersen demo sınıf ücretsiz: **zaferhoca.com.tr/demo**

ZAFER HOCA ONLİNE SINIF

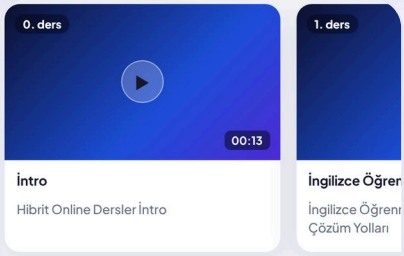
Hazırlığının her adımı tek bir ekranda.

Seviyene göre
günlük plan
senkron · asenkron · ödev · test

Bu kaynakta çalıştığın konuların derslerini, günlük ödev programını, okuma-

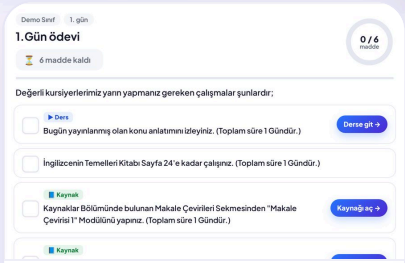
Seri ve günlük hedef
Her gün biraz, düzenli ilerle

Dinleme hızı
0,5× – 1,5×, cümle tekrarı



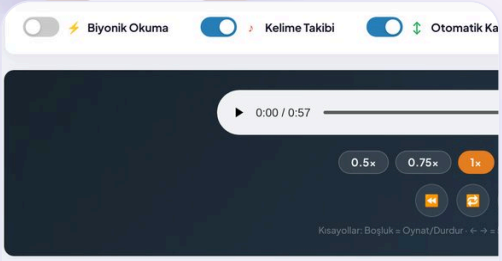
1 Video dersler

Zafer Hoca'nın konu anlatımları; istediğin zaman, istediğin kadar tekrar izle.



2 Günlük ödev programı

Her gün ne çalışacağın hazır: maddeleri işaretle, kalan işi ve ilerlemeni gör.



3 Oku & Dinle laboratuvarı

Metni dinle, hızı ayarla, Türkçe çeviriyle karşılaştır; bilmediğin kelimeyi sepete at.

4 Akademik sözlük

28.000+ kelime: okunuş, anlam, örnek cümle ve sınav etiketiyle.

5 Konu testleri ve denemeler

YDS, YÖKDİL, YDT, e-YÖKDİL, e-YDS ve e-TEP tarzı sorular; süreli ya da çalışma modunda, çözümleriyle.

Demo sınıfa ücretsiz gir

Kayıt olmadan dersleri, ödevleri ve testleri dene. Karekodu okut ya da zaferhoca.com.tr/demo

ZAFER HOCA

SIRADAKİ ADIM

Bu kaynağı bitirdin. Şimdi puanını yükseltme zamanı.

Ücretsiz kaynaklarımız bir başlangıç. Planlı bir programla, eşsiz derslerle ve düzenli ödevlerle hedef puanına çok daha hızlı ulaşırsın.

ÜCRETSİZ

Demo dersi izle

Kursun nasıl işlediğini kayıt olmadan, kendi gözünle gör.

2 DAKİKA

Seviyeni öğren

Ücretsiz seviye testiyle nereden başlaman gerektiğini gör.

SANA ÖZEL

İndirim kazan

Kaynağın sayfasında e-postanı bırak: 7 günlük plan ve sana özel indirim kuponu.

Hazırlığını hızlandıracak paketler

BU KAYNAĞIN DEVAMI

Soru Çözüm ve Sınav Stratejileri Paketi

72 PDF çalışma, 15 PDF deneme, 700 kelime kartı; çözümlü soru bankaları, soru tipi bazlı analiz ve çözüm stratejileri.

İncele →

EN ÇOK TERCİH EDİLEN

Ekim Ultra Hazırlık Grubu (2027)

70+ puan garantili senkron program. Pazar ve çarşamba dersleri, günlük planlama ve ödevlendirme, 6 ciltlik kitap seti.

İncele →

KENDİ HIZINDA

Sıfırdan Hazırlık Asenkron Grubu

Tüm dersler, etkinlikler ve ödevler yüklü; kendi hızında ilerle, ortalama 3,5 ayda bitir. 70+ puan garantili.

İncele →

Bu kaynaktaki kelimeleri ve konuları **Akademik Sözlük**te sesli dinleyerek, örnek cümleleriyle de çalışabilirsin: **zaferhoca.com.tr/sozluk**

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