



YÖKDİL

PRACTICE

Exams

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ



DENİZ PINAR
Yayıncılık



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Bu eserin her hakkı saklıdır. Hangi amaçla olursa olsun, eserin tamamının veya bir kısmının Deniz Pinar'ın yazılı izni olmadan kopya edilmesi, fotoğrafının çekilmesi, herhangi bir yolla paylaşılması, yayımlanması ya da kullanılması yasaktır. Bu yasağa uymayanlar gerekli cezaları, sorumluluğu ve eserin hazırlanmasındaki mali külfeti peşinen kabul etmiş sayılır.

Bandrol Uygulamasına İlişkin Usul ve Esaslar Hakkında Yönetmeliğin 5 inci maddesinin ikinci fıkrası çerçevesinde bandrol taşıması zorunlu değildir.

“Gerçek başarı başkalarını başarılı kılmaktır.”

Deniz Pinar

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Bu testte 80 soru vardır.

1. – 20. cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşün kelime ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Yemen's cholera death toll last week exceeded 1500, and the number of ---- there will soon reach 250,000.

- A) treatments B) cases
C) injuries D) symptoms
E) tissues

2. Runners get injured because the ----, repetitive shocks can wear on bones and joints.

- A) constant B) delicate
C) mild D) emotional
E) infected

3. Pregnant women who eat large amounts of sugar may be more ---- to have children with allergies.

- A) clearly B) likely
C) frequently D) immediately
E) rapidly

4. For the last six decades, a deadly pandemic has ----, killing millions of people and infecting tens of millions more.

- A) diminished B) diagnosed
C) raged D) protected
E) degraded

5. Depending on size, location, and timing, structural changes in chromosomes can ---- birth defects, syndromes or even cancer.

- A) make out B) see off
C) put down D) lead to
E) bring in

6. Our immune system recognizes bacteria and viruses as foreign invaders ---- the different protein molecules they have ---- their surface.

- A) from / in B) by / on
C) of / at D) with / to
E) in / off

7. When we know there is a very high chance that the disease ----, we ---- as soon as possible.

- A) has appeared / could vaccinate
B) will appear / need to vaccinate
C) is appearing / may have vaccinated
D) appears / must be vaccinating
E) can appear / should have vaccinated

8. Most hospitals ---- small windows and 24- hour lighting, both of which ---- health problems.

- A) had / would have exacerbated
B) are having / may be exacerbating
C) will have / might have exacerbated
D) have / can exacerbate
E) should have / used to exacerbate

PRACTICE EXAM 01

YÖKDİL SAĞLIK

9. The introduction of insulin ---- a breakthrough in the treatment of diabetes and it ---- a remarkable increase in the life expectancy of diabetic patients.

- A) is / has been produced
- B) has been / had produced
- C) had been / was being produced
- D) could be / was produced
- E) was / produced

10. If neuroplasticity and tone discrimination ---- in elderly people, it ---- easier for them to learn new musical skills or languages

- A) are enhanced / may have been
- B) could be enhanced / might be
- C) have been enhanced / has been
- D) were to be enhanced / will have been
- E) were enhanced / was

11. Fructose is a sugar ---- in fruit and corn syrup, and ---- widely in processed food.

- A) finding / was used
- B) having found / has been used
- C) to be found / had been used
- D) found / is used
- E) having been found / was used

12. Epidemics will become more likely, particularly in Africa, ---- the population is expected to double by 2050 and quadruple by

- A) where
- B) whereby
- C) which
- D) that
- E) whose

13. Some bacteria are known to have the ability to resist penicillin, but we are unsure ---- this trait is stable and hereditary.

- A) that
- B) what
- C) how many
- D) whether
- E) the fact that

14. Allergic asthma is ---- form of asthma, and involves allergens provoking the immune system into causing breathing problems.

- A) more common
- B) the most common
- C) as common
- D) such common
- E) too common

15. ---- retinal diseases share common symptoms, but ---- has unique characteristics.

- A) Few / every
- B) Little / some
- C) Many / each
- D) Much / one
- E) Most / several

16. Outbreaks can be avoided by improving access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene in cholera hotspots, ---- vaccinating those at risk.

- A) despite
- B) because of
- C) in terms of
- D) in order to
- E) as well as

PRACTICE EXAM 01

YÖKDİL SAĞLIK

17. The aim of gene editing is to make a precise change in a DNA sequence ---- leaving the rest of the genome untouched.

- A) although B) because
C) so that D) in case of
E) while

18. Some people find it impossible to stop taking certain antidepressants, because ---- the dose is reduced very gradually, they get severe mental and physical side-effects.

- A) unless B) if only
C) as if D) in case
E) as

19. Doctors and patients alike tend to assume more tests mean more lives saved, ---- there is actually a long history of screening programmes doing more harm than good.

- A) so B) but
C) for D) thus
E) then

20. Running reduces high blood pressure and the level of bad cholesterol. ----, it reduces the risk of many cardiovascular diseases, as well as the risk of stroke and heart attack.

- A) However B) On the contrary
C) Otherwise D) Conversely
E) Therefore

21. – 25. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Serious head injuries nearly (21) ---- a person's risk of developing dementia. That's the message from an analysis of over 40,000 people who sustained some kind of head injury between 1986 and 2014. Half the people in the study had moderate-to-severe head injuries, which cause lesions in the brain and require a person to stay in hospital for three days or more. (22) ---- half had milder head injuries with no lesions, and (23) ---- home within a day. Comparing the longer-term health of these two groups revealed that the risk of developing non-Alzheimer's dementia is 90 per cent higher in those (24) ---- moderate-to-severe injuries, says Rahul Raj at the University of Helsinki, Finland. This was the case (25) ---- taking factors like education and socioeconomic status into account, he says.

21.

- A) contribute B) guide
C) double D) offset
E) deliver

22.

- A) Other B) Another
C) Others D) The others
E) The other

23.

- A) were able to go B) have gone
C) would go D) would have gone
E) used to go

24.

- A) for B) out
C) on D) with
E) from

25.

- A) on account of B) since
C) instead of D) rather than
E) even after

72-74 arası soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Fears of one kind or another, though varying degree, are almost universal in early childhood and their highest incidence, according to research, is found to be at three years of age. Fear is of course a normal response to danger and results in a conditioned mode of response—flight, anxiety, or caution. But the little child is most intensively afraid of many imaginary dangers as well as real dangers. It is assumed by many psychologists that a fear of loss or of a loud noise, for example, is among what might trigger fear in a child, adding that such fears are passed down from parents. Even so, there are scholars who challenge these assumptions and suggest that a loud noise does not invariably produce a fear response in a child, and underscore that certain fears, especially of animals and of strange phenomena develop later than eleven months. Further research show that in later years of age, the most fundamental fears to a pre-school child, for example, is a fear of a loss of love and a loss of security.

72. It can be concluded from the passage that ----.

- A) if the fear of loss of love develops in pre- school years, it may lead to more serious problems
- B) children are more courageous than adults, as they have no fear of strangers or danger
- C) fear in early childhood is inevitable no matter where you live on the Earth
- D) fear is global and has the same consequences for all people across the world
- E) the main cause that initiates fears among pre-school children is the loss of a beloved person

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

- A) psychologists all agree on what may constitute a fear-provoking situation to a child
- B) responses of children to a fear are not the same and can change from one child to another
- C) genetics play no role whatsoever in the emergence of fears in early childhood
- D) unreal things that the child creates in his mind are more likely to scare him than real dangers
- E) pre-school years are the stage where a child should overcome his fears to a great extent

74. It is stated in the passage that scholars ----.

- A) are invariably of the opinion that loud noise produces a fear response in a child
- B) find it challenging to look into the cause of fear in early childhood
- C) believe that fear of animals like dogs, cats, and spiders might represent unconscious fears of the child
- D) differ on their thoughts as to whether such fears as a fear of loss or of a loud noise are inherited
- E) think that adults and children have the same ability to cope with dangerous situations that may cause fear

75-77 arası soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Kleptomania, which is a compulsive desire to steal, is commonly defined as the inability to avoid the urge to steal items for reasons other than personal use or financial gain. Although in most cases the objects stolen are petty or useless, they may have symbolic value. This behaviour, through which the person tries to get attention, can be seen as a symptom of neurosis and often occurs in children. The act is compulsively repeated and so clumsy that it cannot escape notice. The kleptomaniac ensures being caught, wants to be punished, and looks forward to the attention given to him in a trial, or by parents and relatives. Kleptomania occasionally occurs in a sociopathic personality, who is characterized by amorality and lack of affect, and who is capable of violent acts without feeling guilty. Such persons show no meaningful motivation for their antisocial acts, which are characteristics of a personality disturbance. They seem indifferent to being caught, while trying to walk their way out of trouble. Often intelligent, and with good technical ability, their antisocial behaviour and failure to make an honest living is inexplicable.

75. It is explicitly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) kleptomaniacs are, in general, people with intelligence higher than that of the general populace
- B) kleptomania is regularly associated with other psychiatric disorders, such as anxiety, eating disorders, and substance abuse
- C) people with sociopathic personality disorder don't mind being caught, but they nevertheless try not to get into trouble
- D) neurosis causes people to have difficulty in adapting to their environment due to their inability to change their life patterns
- E) kleptomania is a general characteristic of sociopathic personality, and people with this disorder are frequently subject to it

76. The passage briefly describes ----.

- A) how to handle a person with kleptomania
- B) why kleptomaniacs have an inextinguishable desire to steal
- C) the differences between kleptomaniacs and people with a sociopathic personality
- D) a mental health condition and certain characteristics of people suffering from this disorder
- E) the circumstances that lead to a certain mental health disorder

77. It can be understood from the passage that kleptomaniacs ----.

- A) are typically shy people who dislike capturing the attention of others
- B) experience an escalating sense of pressure immediately prior to performing the theft
- C) cannot explain why they are incapable of making a decent living
- D) tend to experience additional mental health struggles
- E) steal things that are not essential for private use or for their economic value

78-80 arası soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Apart from coma, which is almost never a chronic condition, the two main disorders of consciousness are the minimally conscious state and the vegetative state. A patient in the minimally conscious state has a fluctuating level of consciousness, so that she can grasp objects, follow commands or produce intelligible verbalisations or gestures, but only occasionally and inconsistently. A patient in the vegetative state, on the other hand, breathes on her own, opens her eyes and has regular wake-sleep cycles. However, she has very limited overt interactions with the environment, of which she doesn't seem to be aware. The common view about such patients is that for them, 'It's all dark inside', so it is not wise to spend resources, such as time and money, on the rehabilitation of these patients. This view even induces us to treat them as if they were less than human. But this is not right. Studies have shown that a minority of patients deemed to be in a vegetative state or in a minimally conscious state are actually able to mentally follow commands.

78. According to the passage, the main difference between a patient in the minimally conscious state and one in the vegetative state is that ----.

- A) the former is a state of permanent unconsciousness, but the latter can occasionally regain consciousness
- B) unlike the latter, who has irregular wake sleep cycles, the wake-sleep cycles of the former are even
- C) while prognosis tends to be poor for patients in a vegetative state, it is not the case for the other
- D) the former is a chronic condition, whereas the latter is a condition which is almost never chronic
- E) whereas the former gains consciousness, occasionally, the latter shows no sign of consciousness

79. It is explicitly stated in the passage that a patient in the vegetative state ----.

- A) occasionally produces intelligible verbalisations or gestures
- B) does not respond to the painkillers given to them
- C) deserves much more money to be allocated to them for their rehabilitation
- D) hardly has any plain interactions with the environment
- E) can exhibit an external emotional response to humour

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

- A) almost none of the patients in the minimally conscious state follows commands
- B) patients in a minimally conscious state can still communicate
- C) much more money must be allocated for research into vegetative stat
- D) the average survival of patients in a vegetative state is usually measured in weeks
- E) patients in the minimally conscious state can sometimes recover



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