

1–23. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Recent cohort studies have shown that prolonged exposure to fine particulate matter is associated with a measurable ---- in lung function among children living in urban areas.
A) recovery
B) resemblance
C) decline
D) donation
E) approval
2. In neonatal intensive care, maintaining body temperature is crucial because premature infants are particularly ---- to heat loss due to their limited fat stores.
A) resistant
B) susceptible
C) indifferent
D) redundant
E) immune
3. The clinical trial was stopped early after an unexpected ---- in severe cardiac arrhythmias was reported in the treatment group.
A) resemblance
B) consent
C) withdrawal
D) surge
E) relief
4. When symptoms of stroke appear, patients should be assessed ---- because treatment delays can lead to permanent neurological damage.
A) vaguely
B) promptly
C) reluctantly
D) randomly
E) faintly
5. Structured pulmonary rehabilitation can ---- breathlessness and improve exercise tolerance in many patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
A) estimate
B) conceal
C) worsen
D) mitigate
E) inherit
6. The new screening programme aims to ---- colorectal cancer at an earlier stage, when curative treatment is more likely to be successful.
A) distort
B) detect
C) postpone
D) consume
E) neglect

7. Before prescribing isotretinoin, physicians must ---- pregnancy because the drug is strongly associated with severe birth defects.
A) look after
B) bring about
C) rule out
D) take after
E) put up with
8. Since the early discharge protocol was introduced last year, hospital readmission rates ---- gradually among patients with uncomplicated pneumonia.
A) were declining
B) have declined
C) had declined
D) decline
E) will have declined
9. By the time the blood culture results became available, broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy ---- and the dose ---- according to renal function.
A) has been initiated / is adjusted
B) was initiating / had adjusted
C) had been initiated / had been adjusted
D) is initiated / will be adjusted
E) initiated / was adjusting
10. The devices ---- in intensive care units must be calibrated regularly to ensure accurate monitoring of vital signs.
A) using
B) used
C) to use
D) having used
E) use
11. A patient who has received a potentially toxic dose of paracetamol ---- monitored closely, even if early symptoms appear mild.
A) would have been
B) must be
C) used to be
D) had been
E) might have been
12. Poor glycaemic control is strongly associated ---- delayed wound healing and an increased risk ---- post-operative infection.
A) by / from
B) with / of
C) at / to
D) on / for
E) through / over
13. Long-term follow-up studies provide valuable insight ---- the durability of immune responses and their impact ---- disease recurrence.
A) into / on
B) at / from
C) over / by
D) with / to
E) for / across

14. ---- many patients with hypertension feel completely well, untreated high blood pressure can silently damage the heart, kidneys, and brain.

- A) Because
- B) Unless
- C) Although
- D) Now that
- E) As long as

15. The patient had no fever or cough at admission; ----, the chest CT scan revealed bilateral ground-glass opacities.

- A) therefore
- B) however
- C) similarly
- D) for instance
- E) in other words

16. The dose was reduced ---- elderly patients could tolerate the medication without developing severe dizziness or hypotension.

- A) even if
- B) whereas
- C) so that
- D) unless
- E) once

17. A biomarker is considered clinically useful when it helps identify patients ---- disease is likely to progress rapidly.

- A) when
- B) where
- C) whose
- D) what
- E) which

18. There is still considerable debate about ---- routine vitamin D supplementation reduces the risk of respiratory infections in healthy adults.

- A) what
- B) whether
- C) that
- D) where
- E) why

19. ---- symptoms improve within the first 48 hours, patients receiving outpatient treatment for cellulitis should be reassessed urgently.

- A) Unless
- B) Although
- C) Because
- D) Once
- E) Whereas

20. Regular vaccination programmes help prevent vulnerable populations ---- developing severe complications from otherwise preventable infections.

- A) to
- B) from
- C) for
- D) by
- E) with

21. Effective cancer care requires not only accurate diagnosis ---- timely communication between oncologists, surgeons, radiologists, and patients.

- A) but also
- B) so that
- C) as if
- D) rather than
- E) whether

22. According to several observational studies, ---- sedentary an individual's lifestyle becomes, ---- their risk of metabolic syndrome tends to be.

- A) so / that
- B) as / as
- C) the more / the greater
- D) whether / or
- E) such / that

23. ---- major advances in imaging technology, tissue biopsy remains essential for confirming the exact type and grade of many tumours.

- A) Due to
- B) In spite of
- C) As a result of
- D) In accordance with
- E) Thanks to

24–34. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

24. Although computed tomography can rapidly detect intracranial bleeding, ----.

- A) it may not identify very early ischaemic changes in every patient
- B) all neurological diseases are diagnosed without laboratory testing
- C) emergency imaging is never required after head trauma
- D) stroke symptoms usually disappear before admission
- E) radiologists avoid using imaging in unconscious patients

25. Patients with chronic kidney disease should avoid unnecessary use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, ----.

- A) although kidney function is unrelated to drug clearance
- B) unless renal damage is always reversible within hours
- C) because these drugs can reduce renal blood flow and worsen kidney function
- D) so that hypertension becomes more difficult to control
- E) whereas pain management is never needed in elderly patients

26. Given that many symptoms of hypothyroidism, such as fatigue and weight gain, are nonspecific, ---.

- A) diagnosis may be delayed unless thyroid function tests are performed
- B) thyroid hormones are never measured in clinical practice
- C) patients with normal thyroid levels always require replacement therapy
- D) hyperthyroidism and hypothyroidism have identical treatments
- E) physical examination alone is sufficient in all endocrine disorders

27. Even if antibiotics can be lifesaving in bacterial sepsis observed in hospital setting, ----.

- A) they may equally be effective against all viral infections
- B) inappropriate use contributes to antimicrobial resistance
- C) blood cultures are prohibited before treatment
- D) bacterial infections never cause systemic inflammation
- E) patients should stop treatment as soon as fever decreases

28. In patients receiving chemotherapy, even mild fever should be taken into great consideration seriously, ----.

- A) since neutropenia may prevent the body from producing typical signs of infection
- B) although infection risk completely disappears during cancer treatment
- C) because chemotherapy improves immune function in all patients
- D) unless fever is always caused by dehydration
- E) whereas antibiotics are never used in oncology clinics

29. The success of a public health campaign depends not just on scientific accuracy, ----.

- A) but on whether the message is clear, trusted, and culturally appropriate
- B) so that misinformation becomes easier to spread
- C) whereas community participation should always be avoided
- D) although health literacy has no effect on patient behaviour
- E) unless reliable data are excluded from the campaign

30. Even though laparoscopic procedures are generally associated with shorter recovery times, -- --.

- A) every abdominal operation must be performed without anaesthesia
- B) they may still carry risks such as bleeding, infection, and organ injury
- C) open surgery has completely disappeared from modern medicine
- D) post-operative monitoring is unnecessary after minimally invasive surgery
- E) surgical complications occur only in elderly patients

31. Because insulin sensitivity often improves with weight loss and regular exercise, ----.

- A) lifestyle modification remains a central component of type 2 diabetes management
- B) type 1 diabetes is treated only with dietary restriction
- C) blood glucose monitoring has no role in metabolic disease
- D) obesity protects patients from cardiovascular complications
- E) exercise is avoided in all patients with chronic disease

32. Before a new vaccine is recommended for widespread use, ----.

- A) its safety, immune response, and effectiveness must be evaluated in clinical trials
- B) all infectious diseases must first disappear naturally
- C) laboratory research is considered unnecessary by regulatory agencies
- D) public health authorities ignore adverse event data
- E) vaccination programmes are stopped in every country

33. Although telemedicine can improve access to follow-up care, ----.

- A) it may not be suitable for patients who require urgent physical examination
- B) all emergency procedures can be performed remotely
- C) it prevents doctors from reviewing laboratory results
- D) patients living in rural areas cannot benefit from it
- E) chronic disease monitoring is impossible outside hospitals

34. Once symptoms in patients with hypertension persist despite standard treatment, ----.

- A) clinicians may need to reconsider the diagnosis or investigate complications
- B) patients should be told that further evaluation is never necessary
- C) all medications must be discontinued immediately
- D) imaging results are always ignored in clinical decision-making
- E) the original diagnosis becomes unquestionably correct

35–41. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

35. Because many autoimmune disorders produce nonspecific symptoms at the beginning, diagnosis may be delayed until organ damage becomes evident.

- A) Birçok otoimmün hastalık başlangıçta özgül olmayan belirtiler gösterdiği için, tanı organ hasarı belirgin hâle gelene kadar gecikebilir.
 B) Otoimmün hastalıklar başlangıçta her zaman organ hasarı yaptığı için, tanı kolaylıkla konur.
 C) Organ hasarı ortaya çıkmadan önce tanısı konan otoimmün hastalıkların belirtileri genellikle ağırdır.
 D) Birçok otoimmün hastalıkta tanı geciktiğinden, başlangıç belirtileri hiçbir zaman dikkate alınmaz.
 E) Otoimmün hastalıkların tanısı, organ hasarı görülmesi bile yalnızca görüntüleme ile konur.

36. Although antibiotics are essential in the treatment of bacterial infections, their unnecessary use can accelerate the development of resistant strains.

- A) Antibiyotikler bakteriyel enfeksiyonların tedavisinde gereksiz olsa da, dirençli suşların gelişimini önleyebilir.
 B) Antibiyotikler bakteriyel enfeksiyonların tedavisinde temel öneme sahip olsa da, gereksiz kullanımları dirençli suşların gelişimini hızlandırabilir.
 C) Dirençli suşların gelişmesi, antibiyotiklerin yalnızca gerekli durumlarda kullanılmasına bağlıdır.
 D) Antibiyotikler gereksiz kullanıldığında bakteriyel enfeksiyonların tedavisinde daha etkili hâle gelir.
 E) Bakteriyel enfeksiyonların tedavisinde antibiyotik kullanımı direnç gelişiminden tamamen bağımsızdır.

37. Regular follow-up after organ transplantation is necessary because early signs of rejection may be subtle and easily overlooked.

- A) Organ naklinden sonra düzenli takip gerekli değildir çünkü reddin erken belirtileri genellikle belirgindir.
 B) Organ nakli sonrası düzenli takip, reddin erken belirtileri hafif ve kolayca gözden kaçabilir olduğu için gereklidir.
 C) Reddin erken belirtileri kolayca fark edildiğinden, organ naklinden sonra yalnızca kısa süreli takip yeterlidir.
 D) Organ nakli yapılan hastalarda reddin erken belirtileri görülmezse düzenli takip başlatılır.
 E) Organ naklinden sonra takip, yalnızca reddin ileri belirtileri ortaya çıktığında gerekli hâle gelir.

38. The widespread use of electronic health records has improved access to patient information, but it has also raised concerns about data privacy.

- A) Elektronik sağlık kayıtlarının yaygın kullanımı hasta bilgilerine erişimi iyileştirmiştir, ancak veri gizliliği konusunda da kaygılara yol açmıştır.
 B) Elektronik sağlık kayıtları hasta bilgilerine erişimi zorlaştırdığı için veri gizliliği kaygılarını tamamen ortadan kaldırmıştır.
 C) Veri gizliliği kaygıları nedeniyle elektronik sağlık kayıtlarının hasta bakımına katkısı henüz gösterilememiştir.
 D) Hasta bilgilerine erişim, elektronik sağlık kayıtlarının yaygın kullanımından bağımsız olarak azalmıştır.
 E) Elektronik sağlık kayıtları yalnızca veri gizliliğini artırmak amacıyla kullanılmaktadır.

39. If hypertension remains uncontrolled for many years, it can damage blood vessels in the brain, heart, kidneys, and eyes.

- A) Hipertansiyon yıllarca kontrolsüz kalırsa, beyin, kalp, böbrek ve gözlerdeki kan damarlarına zarar verebilir.
 B) Hipertansiyon kontrol altına alındığında, beyin ve kalpteki kan damarları zarar görmeye başlar.
 C) Yıllarca süren hipertansiyon yalnızca böbrekleri etkiler ve diğer organlara zarar vermez.
 D) Kontrolsüz hipertansiyonun damar hasarına yol açması için mutlaka göz hastalığı bulunmalıdır.
 E) Hipertansiyon beyin ve kalpteki damarları korurken böbreklerde hasara neden olur.

40. New imaging techniques allow clinicians to detect small lesions that might have been missed with older diagnostic methods.

- A) Yeni görüntüleme teknikleri, eski tanı yöntemleriyle gözden kaçmış olabilecek küçük lezyonları klinisyenlerin tespit etmesine olanak tanır.
 B) Eski tanı yöntemleri, yeni görüntüleme tekniklerinden daha küçük lezyonları tespit edebilir.
 C) Küçük lezyonların tespit edilmesi, yeni görüntüleme teknikleri kullanıldığında daha az mümkün olur.
 D) Klinisyenler, yeni görüntüleme teknikleriyle yalnızca büyük lezyonları değerlendirebilir.
 E) Eski tanı yöntemleriyle gözden kaçan lezyonlar, yeni tekniklerle de hiçbir zaman saptanamaz.

41. Because malnutrition weakens immune defence, it increases the likelihood of infection and slows recovery from illness.

- A) Yetersiz beslenme bağışıklık savunmasını güçlendirdiği için enfeksiyon olasılığını azaltır ve iyileşmeyi hızlandırır.
 B) Yetersiz beslenme bağışıklık savunmasını zayıflatıldığı için enfeksiyon olasılığını artırır ve hastalıktan iyileşmeyi yavaşlatır.
 C) Enfeksiyon olasılığı yetersiz beslenmeden etkilenmez çünkü bağışıklık sistemi her koşulda aynı çalışır.
 D) Hastalıktan iyileşme yavaşladığında, yetersiz beslenme her zaman ortadan kalkar.
 E) Yetersiz beslenme yalnızca sindirim sistemini etkiler ve enfeksiyon riskini değiştirmez.

42–48. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

42. Düzenli egzersiz, yalnızca kilo kontrolüne yardımcı olmakla kalmaz, aynı zamanda kan basıncını düşürerek kardiyovasküler riski de azaltabilir.

- A) Regular exercise helps with weight control, but it has no measurable effect on blood pressure or cardiovascular risk.
 B) Regular exercise not only helps with weight control but can also reduce cardiovascular risk by lowering blood pressure.
 C) Cardiovascular risk can be reduced only when exercise leads to rapid and excessive weight loss.
 D) Since regular exercise lowers cardiovascular risk, it is unrelated to weight control or blood pressure.
 E) Regular exercise increases blood pressure, although it may help some people control their weight.

43. Erken evrede belirti vermeyen birçok böbrek hastalığı, yalnızca rutin kan ve idrar testleri sayesinde fark edilebilir.

- A) Many kidney diseases that produce no symptoms in the early stage can be detected only through routine blood and urine tests.
- B) Routine blood and urine tests are unnecessary because most kidney diseases cause severe symptoms early.
- C) Kidney diseases that are detected early usually make blood and urine tests less reliable.
- D) Many kidney diseases can be treated without diagnosis if they do not produce symptoms.
- E) Early-stage kidney diseases are detected mainly through surgery rather than laboratory tests.

44. Yoğun bakım hastalarında enfeksiyon belirtileri belirsiz olabileceğinden, klinisyenler laboratuvar bulgularını ve klinik seyri birlikte değerlendirmelidir.

- A) Since signs of infection may be unclear in intensive care patients, clinicians should evaluate laboratory findings and clinical course together.
- B) Infection signs in intensive care patients are always clear, so laboratory findings are rarely needed.
- C) Clinicians should ignore the clinical course if laboratory findings suggest infection in intensive care patients.
- D) Because intensive care patients do not develop infections, laboratory findings are usually unnecessary.
- E) Laboratory findings are useful only when the clinical course is completely normal.

45. Aşı karşıtlığı arttıkça, daha önce kontrol altına alınmış bazı bulaşıcı hastalıkların yeniden ortaya çıkma riski de artmaktadır.

- A) As vaccine hesitancy increases, the risk that some previously controlled infectious diseases may re-emerge also rises.
- B) Vaccine hesitancy has decreased because previously controlled infectious diseases have re-emerged.
- C) Some infectious diseases re-emerge only when vaccination rates reach very high levels.
- D) Previously controlled infectious diseases cannot return, even if vaccine hesitancy increases.
- E) Vaccine hesitancy reduces the risk of re-emergence by strengthening community immunity.

46. Karaciğer birçok ilacı metabolize ettiği için, ciddi karaciğer hastalığı olan hastalarda doz ayarlaması gerekebilir.

- A) Because the liver metabolises many drugs, dose adjustment may be required in patients with severe liver disease.
- B) Severe liver disease improves drug metabolism, so dose adjustment is rarely necessary.
- C) Many drugs metabolise the liver, which prevents dose adjustment in patients with liver disease.
- D) Dose adjustment is needed only when the liver has no role in drug metabolism.
- E) Patients with severe liver disease can use all drugs at standard doses without risk.

47. Çocuklarda uzun süreli uyku eksikliği, dikkat sorunlarına ve okul başarısında düşüşe yol açabilir.

- A) Long-term sleep deprivation in children can lead to attention problems and a decline in school performance.
- B) Children who sleep less for a long time usually show improved attention and school performance.
- C) Sleep deprivation affects school performance only in adults, not in children.
- D) Attention problems in children prevent sleep deprivation from affecting school success.
- E) Long-term sleep deprivation in children is beneficial unless it causes fatigue.

48. Bazı kanser türlerinde hedefe yönelik tedaviler, sağlıklı hücrelere daha az zarar vererek tümör büyümesini yavaşlatabilir.

- A) In some types of cancer, targeted therapies can slow tumour growth by causing less harm to healthy cells.
- B) Targeted therapies slow healthy cell growth by increasing tumour damage in all cancer types.
- C) In some cancers, targeted therapies are avoided because they always damage healthy cells more than chemotherapy.
- D) Tumour growth can be slowed only when healthy cells are completely destroyed.
- E) Targeted therapies have no effect on tumour growth, although they protect cancer cells.

49–68. sorularda, ilgili parçalara göre soruları cevaplayınız.

Drug-resistant infections have renewed interest in using artificial intelligence (AI) to search for new antibiotics. Conventional discovery programmes may examine thousands of chemicals, yet only a small proportion prove active against bacteria without also damaging human cells. AI can reduce this burden by learning from the molecular structures and laboratory effects of previously tested compounds. In one recent approach, researchers exposed disease-causing bacteria and several types of human cells to a large collection of chemicals. The resulting data allowed a model to identify structural features associated with antibacterial activity as well as those linked to toxicity. It then screened millions of untested compounds in computer simulations and ranked a manageable number for laboratory evaluation. Several shortlisted substances inhibited resistant bacteria, and two remained effective in animal experiments without producing obvious toxic effects. Nevertheless, the model did not establish that these candidates would be safe or effective in patients. Its predictions reflected the data on which it had been trained, so unusual chemical structures or biological responses could still be misclassified. Moreover, any antibiotic that reaches clinical use may eventually encourage resistance if it is prescribed carelessly. AI therefore offers a faster way of deciding where researchers should look, but it does not remove the need for laboratory confirmation, clinical trials, or responsible prescribing.

49. It is clearly stated in the passage that one advantage of using AI in antibiotic discovery is that it can ----.

- A) prioritise a relatively small group of promising compounds before extensive laboratory testing
- B) determine how patients will respond to a new antibiotic without conducting clinical trials
- C) ensure that unfamiliar chemical structures are classified with complete accuracy
- D) prevent bacteria from developing resistance to newly discovered substances
- E) replace the initial collection of biological data required in drug development

50. Why were several types of human cells included in the initial laboratory tests?

- A) To establish whether the bacteria could reproduce inside different tissues
- B) To determine which cells were most likely to become resistant to antibiotics
- C) To help the model assess potential toxicity together with antibacterial activity
- D) To confirm that all effective compounds would be absorbed by the same organs
- E) To compare computer simulations with the immune responses of actual patients

51. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Compounds identified by AI are more likely to fail because computer screening alters their molecular structure.
- B) The principal cause of antimicrobial resistance is the limited number of chemicals examined by researchers.
- C) Animal experiments provide sufficient evidence for an antibiotic to be introduced into routine clinical practice.
- D) AI may narrow the search for antibiotics, but promising predictions must still pass several stages of verification.
- E) Once trained on a sufficiently large dataset, an AI model is unaffected by the quality of the information provided.

52. The author's attitude towards the use of AI in antibiotic discovery can best be described as ----.

- A) doubtful about whether computational methods have any role in pharmaceutical research
- B) cautiously optimistic about AI as a useful aid rather than an independent solution
- C) critical of researchers for continuing to conduct laboratory and animal experiments
- D) convinced that AI will soon end the clinical problem of antimicrobial resistance
- E) indifferent to the possible benefits and limitations of computer-assisted screening

Dementia refers to a decline in cognitive ability severe enough to interfere with independent daily life. Although memory loss is often its most recognisable feature, difficulties with language, judgement, orientation, and planning may also occur. Diagnosis can be particularly challenging in older adults because some slowing of information processing and occasional forgetfulness are common during normal ageing. In addition, people with mild cognitive impairment may perform everyday tasks successfully even though testing reveals measurable decline. They do not necessarily develop dementia; some remain stable for years, while others improve when depression, sleep disorders, medication effects, or nutritional deficiencies are treated. Clinicians therefore consider not only cognitive-test scores but also changes from a person's previous level of functioning, observations made by relatives, medical history, and the ability to manage activities such as finances or medication. Brain imaging and biological markers can strengthen a suspected diagnosis and may indicate an underlying disease such as Alzheimer's, but they are not interpreted in isolation. Estimates of dementia prevalence consequently vary according to the diagnostic criteria used and the characteristics of the population examined. Even so, rates rise sharply in the oldest age groups, which means that population ageing is expected to increase the overall number of affected people. This increase should not be taken to mean that dementia is an inevitable consequence of growing old; rather, age is one of several important risk factors.

53. Which of the following is clearly stated in the passage?

- A) Mild cognitive impairment progresses to dementia in the majority of older adults.
- B) Biological markers are interpreted independently of a patient's functional ability.
- C) Normal ageing usually causes a severe loss of language and orientation.
- D) Dementia prevalence is calculated according to a single internationally accepted criterion.
- E) A diagnosis of dementia involves assessing whether cognitive decline disrupts independent daily functioning.

54. According to the passage, why may estimates of dementia prevalence differ?

- A) Researchers may use different diagnostic criteria and study populations with different characteristics.
- B) Relatives generally fail to notice changes in a patient's ability to perform familiar activities.
- C) Brain imaging cannot distinguish Alzheimer's disease from any treatable cognitive condition.
- D) Most prevalence studies exclude the age groups in which dementia occurs most frequently.
- E) Cognitive tests measure language ability but provide no information about memory or planning.

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

- A) age is considered a direct cause of dementia rather than one of its contributing factors
- B) a stable cognitive-test score is sufficient to rule out all forms of neurological disease
- C) an isolated complaint of forgetfulness does not by itself establish that a person has dementia
- D) mild cognitive impairment is diagnosed only after a patient loses the ability to live independently
- E) treatable causes of cognitive decline are rarely investigated in older patients

56. The author mentions brain imaging and biological markers mainly to ----.

- A) demonstrate that clinical observation has become unnecessary in diagnosing dementia
- B) explain why Alzheimer's disease can now be diagnosed before any cognitive change occurs
- C) argue that laboratory findings are more dependable than information supplied by relatives
- D) show that such evidence can support a diagnosis but must be considered with clinical and functional information
- E) suggest that these methods have standardised prevalence estimates across all populations

Human breath contains hundreds of volatile organic compounds produced by normal metabolism or released during disease-related processes. This has encouraged researchers to investigate whether patterns in exhaled chemicals can reveal illnesses such as lung cancer before obvious symptoms develop. Some studies use highly sensitive laboratory instruments, whereas others rely on electronic noses whose sensors respond to combinations of compounds rather than identifying each chemical separately. In controlled experiments, these systems have distinguished samples from patients with lung cancer from those of healthy volunteers with encouraging accuracy. Breath analysis is attractive because it is non-invasive, can be repeated frequently, and may be less costly than some imaging procedures. However, the chemical profile of breath is influenced by smoking, diet, medication, air pollution, and even the container in which a sample is stored. A device may therefore learn features specific to one hospital or study group instead of recognising a universal signature of disease. Accuracy can also appear higher when the same population is used to develop and test the system. To become clinically useful, a breath test must be evaluated in large, diverse groups at several centres and compared with established diagnostic methods. Researchers must also determine how it would fit into practice: a positive result might identify people who need further imaging, but it would not on its own confirm the presence, type, or location of a tumour.

57. What is presented as a major attraction of breath analysis?

- A) It identifies the precise location of a tumour without further examination.
- B) It offers a non-invasive procedure that can be performed repeatedly.
- C) It is unaffected by environmental exposure or personal habits.
- D) It has already replaced imaging in the early diagnosis of lung cancer.
- E) It measures only those chemicals that are produced by malignant cells.

58. Why does the author emphasise the need to test breath-analysis systems in diverse populations and centres?

- A) Electronic noses function only when they are operated in several hospitals at once.
- B) Healthy volunteers produce too few volatile compounds for a reliable comparison.
- C) Laboratory instruments are unable to analyse samples collected outside specialist centres.
- D) Different forms of lung cancer release exactly the same combination of chemicals.
- E) Non-disease factors and local testing conditions may influence the chemical patterns detected.

59. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Successful discrimination in a controlled study does not necessarily mean that a breath test is ready for routine diagnosis.
- B) The accuracy of breath analysis inevitably decreases when established diagnostic methods are used for comparison.
- C) A positive breath test is sufficient to determine the type and anatomical position of a tumour.
- D) Electronic noses are clinically superior because they identify every compound in a breath sample.
- E) Smoking affects breath profiles so extensively that smokers cannot be included in diagnostic research.

60. The author's overall approach to breath-based cancer detection is ----.

- A) dismissive, since variation in breath samples makes further research pointless
- B) enthusiastic, since controlled studies have already demonstrated perfect diagnostic accuracy
- C) cautiously favourable, while stressing the need for external validation and a clearly defined clinical role
- D) critical, because non-invasive screening is less useful than symptomatic diagnosis
- E) neutral, without indicating either potential benefits or methodological concerns

The pace at which people eat may influence how much food they consume before feeling satisfied. Signals of fullness do not arise from a single source: stretching of the stomach, nutrient detection in the intestine, and hormones released during digestion all send information to the brain. These processes take time. Someone who finishes a meal rapidly may therefore consume a substantial amount of energy before the full strength of these signals is experienced. In experimental studies, participants instructed to take smaller bites, chew more thoroughly, or pause between bites often eat less during that meal and report similar or greater fullness afterwards. Yet the relationship between eating speed and body weight is not straightforward. People who eat quickly may also differ in food choice, sleep, stress, physical activity, or meal timing, any of which could contribute to weight gain. Furthermore, slowing down does not guarantee a reduction in energy intake if meals consist largely of highly energy-dense foods or portions remain excessive. The benefit may be greater when slower eating is combined with foods rich in fibre and water, which require more chewing and increase the volume of a meal without adding as many calories. Thus, paying attention to eating rate can be a practical component of weight management, but it should be viewed as one behaviour among many rather than as a treatment capable of overcoming every dietary and metabolic influence.

61. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

- A) Feelings of fullness are determined principally by how long food remains in the mouth.
- B) Eating slowly affects body weight independently of food type, stress, and physical activity.
- C) Energy-dense meals cease to contribute to weight gain when they are chewed thoroughly.
- D) Eating rate may affect intake, although it is only one of several factors involved in weight management.
- E) People who eat rapidly experience stronger intestinal signals before completing a meal.

62. Why does the author refer to the time required for the stomach, intestine, and hormones to signal fullness?

- A) To explain why digestion stops temporarily when a person eats too quickly
- B) To clarify how rapid eating may allow considerable intake before satiety is fully perceived
- C) To show that chewing is the only process capable of activating signals to the brain
- D) To argue that the energy content of a meal has no influence on satisfaction
- E) To demonstrate why all people should spend the same amount of time eating

63. It is clearly stated in the passage that experimental participants who were encouraged to eat more slowly ----.

- A) lost a significant amount of body weight after a single meal
- B) selected foods containing less fibre and water than usual
- C) experienced lower fullness because their meals became less enjoyable
- D) compensated by consuming larger portions later on the same day
- E) often consumed less during the meal without reporting reduced satiety

64. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Eating Pace, Satiety Signals, and Their Role in Energy Intake
- B) Why Metabolic Factors Have No Place in Weight Management
- C) The Use of Fibre as a Complete Treatment for Obesity
- D) How Rapid Eating Improves the Efficiency of Digestion
- E) The Psychological Causes of Every Form of Excessive Eating

Exposure and response prevention (ERP) is one of the most strongly supported psychological treatments for obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). At the beginning of therapy, the patient and therapist identify situations, thoughts, or images that trigger anxiety and arrange them in a hierarchy from moderately difficult to highly distressing. The patient then faces selected triggers while refraining from the ritual or avoidance behaviour normally used to obtain relief. A person who fears contamination, for instance, may touch a public surface and postpone washing rather than immediately attempting the most frightening task. Repeated practice provides an opportunity to learn that anxiety can decline without performing the compulsion and that feared outcomes are less certain than they appear. Treatment is not simply a matter of forcing patients to confront their greatest fear. Exercises are adjusted to remain challenging but manageable, and they are usually repeated between sessions. Short-term discomfort is expected, which partly explains why some patients refuse ERP or discontinue it early. Therapists may therefore spend time explaining the rationale, identifying barriers, and adapting exercises without allowing avoidance to determine the entire treatment. Medication or cognitive techniques can also be used alongside ERP, particularly when depression, poor insight, or extremely severe symptoms interfere with participation. These additions may improve engagement, but they do not change the central principle of ERP: therapeutic progress depends on approaching feared experiences while resisting the compulsive response.

65. It is clearly stated in the passage that ERP generally involves ----.

- A) examining childhood experiences before identifying present compulsive behaviour
- B) exposing patients immediately to the most distressing situation in their hierarchy
- C) confronting selected triggers while preventing the usual ritual or avoidance response
- D) reducing anxiety through repeated reassurance from the therapist
- E) replacing behavioural exercises with medication when discomfort occurs

66. Why may therapists explain the rationale of ERP and adapt particular exercises?

- A) To ensure that patients experience no anxiety at any stage of treatment
- B) To allow avoidance behaviour to determine the pace and content of therapy
- C) To identify which compulsions should be retained as useful coping strategies
- D) To improve participation while keeping exposure demanding but manageable
- E) To demonstrate that medication is always less effective than psychological treatment

67. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A) ERP is unlikely to help unless cognitive techniques are introduced before exposure begins.
- B) Temporary anxiety during exposure is an anticipated part of therapy rather than proof that the method is failing.
- C) Patients with contamination fears are more likely to recover than those with other forms of OCD.
- D) Between-session practice is avoided because patients need continuous supervision from a therapist.
- E) The effectiveness of ERP depends on confirming that feared outcomes can never occur.

68. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Medication and cognitive techniques have replaced exposure-based treatment for severe OCD.
- B) The principal purpose of ERP is to remove every source of anxiety from a patient's environment.
- C) ERP is effective only when patients begin with the situation they fear most.
- D) Poor insight is the main reason that all patients with OCD discontinue treatment.
- E) ERP is a well-supported but structured treatment whose success relies on graded exposure and prevention of compulsive responses.

69–74. sorularda, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için boş bırakılan yere getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

69. Vaccines work by exposing the immune system to a harmless form or component of a pathogen. This allows immune cells to recognise the threat and respond more rapidly if the real infection occurs later. ----. For this reason, vaccination protects not only individuals from severe illness but also vulnerable members of the community by limiting the circulation of infectious agents when uptake is sufficiently high.

- A) The protection provided by vaccines may gradually weaken, which is why booster doses are required for certain infections
- B) Some vaccines contain only selected antigens, whereas others use weakened or inactivated forms of the pathogen
- C) The resulting immune memory can prevent the pathogen from causing serious disease and may also reduce its ability to spread between people
- D) Vaccine development requires several stages of laboratory research before clinical testing can begin
- E) Individual responses to vaccination may vary according to age, health status, and previous exposure to similar pathogens

70. Migraine is more than an ordinary headache. It may involve nausea, sensitivity to light, visual disturbances, and difficulty concentrating. ----. Hence, treatment often includes both medication to control acute attacks and preventive strategies designed to reduce their frequency, severity, and impact on everyday functioning.

- A) The precise biological mechanisms underlying migraine have not yet been fully clarified
- B) Certain foods and environmental conditions are reported as triggers, although their effects vary between individuals
- C) Neuroimaging is not routinely necessary unless symptoms suggest another underlying neurological disorder
- D) Since attacks may recur unpredictably and substantially disrupt work, sleep, and social activities, migraine is generally managed as a long-term neurological condition
- E) Pain-relieving medication may become less effective when it is used excessively over an extended period

71. Iron deficiency is one of the most common nutritional problems worldwide. It can result from poor intake, impaired absorption, or chronic blood loss. ----. In severe cases, the resulting decline in oxygen delivery may cause persistent fatigue, shortness of breath, palpitations, and a marked reduction in exercise tolerance.

- A) As iron stores become depleted, haemoglobin synthesis is impaired, and the body gradually loses its ability to produce an adequate number of healthy red blood cells
- B) Iron absorption may be influenced by other dietary components consumed during the same meal
- C) Laboratory assessment usually includes serum ferritin levels, although inflammation may complicate their interpretation
- D) Some individuals require intravenous iron when oral supplements are ineffective or poorly tolerated
- E) The underlying cause of iron deficiency should be investigated rather than assuming that inadequate dietary intake is always responsible

72. Asthma management has changed considerably over the last few decades. Rather than focusing only on relieving acute symptoms, clinicians now emphasise the long-term control of airway inflammation. ----. This approach helps reduce the frequency of exacerbations, prevents progressive loss of lung function, and allows patients to maintain a better quality of life with fewer emergency hospital visits.

- A) Short-acting bronchodilators can provide rapid relief by relaxing the muscles surrounding the airways
- B) The severity of asthma symptoms may change over time in response to infections or environmental exposure
- C) Objective lung-function tests are useful, although normal findings do not always exclude asthma
- D) Avoiding known triggers can contribute to disease control but may not eliminate the need for medication
- E) Patients are therefore encouraged to use appropriate preventer therapy regularly, have their inhaler technique reviewed, and follow an individualised action plan

73. The diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease is often challenging in its early stages. Mild memory complaints may be dismissed as normal ageing, and patients may compensate for their difficulties for some time. ----. As the disease progresses, however, problems with language, orientation, judgement, and the ability to carry out familiar daily activities usually become increasingly apparent to both patients and their families.

- A) Biomarkers obtained through imaging or cerebrospinal fluid analysis may support the diagnosis in selected patients
- B) Several medications can temporarily improve symptoms, although they do not completely stop the underlying disease process
- C) Careful assessment of changes over time, supported by cognitive testing and information from relatives, may therefore be necessary to detect subtle functional decline
- D) Genetic factors can influence the risk of developing Alzheimer's disease, particularly in rare early-onset forms
- E) Depression and medication-related effects are among the conditions that can produce symptoms resembling cognitive impairment

74. Clinical trials are essential for determining whether a new treatment is safe and effective. Participants are usually assigned to groups so that outcomes can be compared objectively. ----. Without such methodological safeguards, it would be difficult to determine whether an observed improvement was genuinely caused by the treatment or resulted from pre-existing differences, expectation, or chance.

- A) Researchers must continue monitoring adverse effects even after a treatment has received regulatory approval
- B) Randomisation, the use of an appropriate control group, and, where possible, blinding help minimise bias and ensure that the groups are sufficiently comparable
- C) Participants may withdraw from a clinical trial at any stage without having to provide a reason
- D) Clinical trials are generally conducted in several phases, each of which addresses different questions about a treatment
- E) Strict eligibility criteria may make trial participants different from patients encountered in routine clinical practice

75–80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

75. (I) The thyroid gland produces hormones that regulate metabolism, heart rate, and body temperature.(II) When thyroid hormone levels are too low, patients may experience fatigue, weight gain, and cold intolerance.(III) Blood tests measuring thyroid-stimulating hormone and thyroid hormones are commonly used in diagnosis.(IV) Regular dental cleaning helps prevent gum disease and tooth decay.(V) Treatment usually involves replacing the missing hormone in a carefully adjusted dose.

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

76. (I) Dehydration occurs when the body loses more fluid than it takes in.(II) It may develop after vomiting, diarrhoea, fever, or inadequate fluid intake.(III) Signs can include thirst, dizziness, reduced urination, and confusion in severe cases.(IV) Vaccines stimulate the immune system to recognise specific pathogens.(V) Treatment depends on severity and may range from oral fluids to intravenous replacement.

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

77. (I) Osteoporosis is a condition in which bones become weaker and more likely to fracture.(II) It is especially common in older adults and in postmenopausal women.(III) Adequate calcium, vitamin D, and weight-bearing exercise can help maintain bone strength.(IV) Asthma attacks are often triggered by allergens, exercise, or respiratory infections.(V) In high-risk patients, medications may be prescribed to reduce fracture risk.

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

78. (I) The kidneys filter waste products from the blood and help regulate fluid and electrolyte balance.(II) Chronic kidney disease may progress silently until kidney function is significantly reduced.(III) Regular monitoring is important for patients with diabetes or hypertension because both can damage the kidneys.(IV) The retina contains light-sensitive cells that allow vision.(V) Early detection can slow progression through blood pressure control and careful medication management.

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

79. (I) Hand hygiene is a fundamental measure for preventing healthcare-associated infections.(II) Alcohol-based hand rubs are widely used because they are quick and effective against many pathogens.(III) Compliance improves when dispensers are easily accessible and staff receive regular feedback.(IV) Migraine attacks may be accompanied by nausea and sensitivity to light.(V) For infection control programmes to succeed, hand hygiene must become a routine part of clinical practice.

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

80. (I) Anaemia occurs when the blood cannot carry enough oxygen to meet the body's needs.(II) Common causes include iron deficiency, chronic disease, vitamin B12 deficiency, and blood loss.(III) Symptoms may include fatigue, shortness of breath, paleness, and rapid heartbeat.(IV) Computed tomography is often used to evaluate injuries after major trauma.(V) Treatment depends on the underlying cause and may include supplements, medication, or transfusion.

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

CEVAP ANAHTARI

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