2026 Mart YÖKDİL

Sağlık Bilimleri

1

The ---- of the results from electromyography, where electrical recording of muscle activity is performed, is not a simple task, requiring careful analysis of the onset, duration, and amplitude of the spike patterns.

A) viability

B) revival

C) constraint

D) familiarity

E) interpretation

2

The narrower the artery, into which the heart pumps blood directly, the greater the resistance and ---- to the flow of blood; therefore, the heart must pump with greater force.

A) conversion

B) susceptibility

C) hindrance

D) proximity

E) resemblance

3

Undergoing psychotherapy is a courageous step for those experiencing mental disorders; however, they often keep their struggles hidden, which causes them to feel ---- to seek professional help.

A) competent

B) reluctant

C) appropriate

D) liable

E) responsive

4

Equipment for general anaesthesia should be ---- checked before the operation; all items that might be needed, such as extra tubes or laryngoscope blades, should be available.

A) detrimentally

B) intuitively

C) adversely

D) restrictively

E) thoroughly

5

In 1951, doctors took samples of a patient's cancer cells and found that they could divide infinitely, which --- the Hayflick limit that dictates a cell line can divide only 40 to 60 times before engaging in programmed cell death.

A) approaches

B) violates

C) recognises

D) conducts

E) deciphers

6

To precisely determine if a child has attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, the physician should perform a comprehensive physical examination to --- any organic causes of its symptoms, such as an overactive thyroid or vision problems.

A) rule out

B) derive from

C) adhere to

D) hand down

E) take over

7

---- to the point where they ---- entirely within the ear canal or lie unnoticeably behind the ear, contemporary hearing aids are comparatively free of distortion.

A) To be miniaturised / would be contained

B) Miniaturised / can be contained

C) Miniaturising / had to be contained

D) Being miniaturised / must be contained

E) To miniaturise / may be contained

8

Scientists have discovered how the presence or absence of some bacteria in our digestive system ---- the risk of allergy, thanks to technological advances ---- the identification of more types of gut microbes.

A) might affect / being enabled

B) would affect / to enable

C) has affected / enabled

D) could affect / enabling

E) affected / to be enabled

9

Childhood health problems may be present at birth or acquired ---- infection or immune system deficiency, but environmental factors, such as allergens and chemicals, might be a trigger ---- childhood illnesses.

A) in / from

B) over / about

C) through / for

D) on / with

E) at / against

10

Periodontal abscess is a localised collection of pus ---- the tissues adjacent to a periodontal pocket, and it occurs due to the introduction of virulent organisms ---- an existing pocket.

A) about / through

B) towards / for

C) from / beyond

D) against / at

E) within / into

11

Along with the heterogeneity of pain conditions and the lack of uniformity ---- assessment methods, the inconsistency ---- physician estimate and patient report of pain severity leads to the undertreatment of cancer pain.

A) with / through

B) for / towards

C) in / between

D) from / over

E) on / about

12

Pregnancy results in increased rates of cell division and metabolism, boosting the need for folate; ----, folic acid supplements are prescribed to pregnant women especially at the onset of pregnancy.

A) instead

B) likewise

C) therefore

D) even so

E) however

13

Heredity is an important determinant of life expectancy; ----, physical degeneration may be accelerated by factors like poor diet and lack of exercise.

A) accordingly

B) in other words

C) nevertheless

D) for example

E) as a result

14

Continuous calcium supplementation can improve bone mass and reduce the risk of bone fractures; ----, it also maximises the effect of the drugs used to treat osteoporosis.

A) rather

B) conversely

C) however

D) moreover

E) otherwise

15

---- brain inflammation may contribute to Alzheimer's disease, researchers are studying anti-inflammatory drugs to see whether they can slow the onset of the disease.

A) Once

B) Before

C) As

D) When

E) Unless

16

---- there is no single neurological abnormality found in children with autistic disorders, current research using non-invasive brain imaging techniques suggests that a certain area of the brain may be involved.

A) Just as

B) Although

C) Given that

D) As long as

E) Until

17

---- the normal day-to-day fluctuations of moods we all experience, clinical depression is persistent and pervasive, lasting weeks, months, or even years.

A) Thanks to

B) As well as

C) Unlike

D) By means of

E) As a result of

18

Even if the amount of each nutrient necessary for optimal health were known for the average person, the amounts needed by individuals would still differ ---- the unique biochemical make-up of each person.

A) because of

B) regardless of

C) despite

D) as opposed to

E) instead of

19

Kidney failure is ---- a sudden failure of the kidneys to perform their usual function of eliminating waste products from the body ---- a slower progression of this state.

A) such / that

B) as / as

C) either / or

D) so / that

E) neither / nor

20

A person bitten by a rabid animal should receive vaccination called postexposure prophylaxis, ---- regimen consists of one dose given at the initial visit and additional doses given on days 3, 7, 14, and 28.

A) why

B) which

C) what

D) how

E) whose

One of the most important challenges in clinical oncology is the prevention and treatment of metastasis. Tumour metastasis involves the invasion of tumour cells from the primary tumour, their dissemination through the circulation, and eventual colonisation to form a new tumour **(21)----** a distant site. This process is highly inefficient – it has been estimated that less than 0.01% of tumour cells entering the circulation have the potential **(22)----** into metastases. **(23)----** this inefficiency, metastases are responsible for more than 90% of all cancer-related deaths. **(24)----**, understanding the biology and vulnerabilities of metastatic tumour cells is of critical importance to improve overall survival rates in cancer patients. It is only with the effective confrontation of the metastatic process that **(25)----** progress in our war against cancer can be achieved.

21

A) about

B) with

C) against

D) at

E) off

22

A) having developed

B) to develop

C) to have been developed

D) developing

E) being developed

23

A) Owing to

B) In terms of

C) Despite

D) For the purpose of

E) Similar to

24

A) For instance

B) On the contrary

C) Otherwise

D) However

E) Thus

25

A) debilitating

B) ambiguous

C) inherent

D) substantial

E) brief

A stroke happens when the blood supply to a particular area of the brain is interrupted, thus preventing neurons from using oxygen. The neurons suffer damage **(26)----** the deprivation of oxygen and nutrients, and this is reflected in whatever function the damaged brain region controls. In addition to the initial damage induced by the death of neurons, some of the brain damage caused by stroke is a toxic reaction that **(27)----** by the primary damage. This reaction is poorly understood; **(28)----**, researchers are studying its mechanics and looking for ways to prevent this secondary injury. Diagnosis of strokes is often accomplished **(29)----** neurological examinations and blood tests, but computerised tomography and MRI scans have revolutionised the process. There are multiple known risk factors for stroke, including hypertension, heart disease, diabetes, and smoking. None of these risk factors will **(30)----** lead to stroke, but prevention efforts have largely centred on getting people to reduce the risk by changing what they can from this list.

26

A) rather than
B) as opposed to
C) due to
D) in comparison to
E) in spite of

27

A) will have been triggered
B) had been triggered
C) should have been triggered
D) was being triggered
E) has been triggered

28

A) at first
B) however
C) similarly
D) for instance
E) furthermore

29

A) about
B) through
C) into
D) towards
E) beyond

30

A) inestimably
B) inconsistently
C) improperly
D) inevitably
E) implausibly

31

As migraines can be initiated by various stimuli, including sounds, smells, physical exertion, and hormonal fluctuations, ----.

A) data also support a role for dopamine in the pathophysiology of migraine, referring to migraine symptoms induced by dopaminergic stimulation
B) scientists do not know exactly what causes cluster headaches, but they appear to be related to the body's sudden release of histamine or serotonin
C) mild migraine attacks can usually be managed by oral agents, with an average efficacy rate of 50-70%
D) identifying a patient's susceptibility to specific triggers can be useful in advising lifestyle adjustments as part of the treatment plan
E) migraine is characterised by recurring episodes of headache and associated neurologic dysfunction

32

Unless it interferes with activities essential to employment or interpersonal relations, ----.

A) the treatment for social phobia usually combines exposure treatment with cognitive restructuring
B) many people with social phobia have other mental conditions, including avoidant personality disorder and major depression
C) the likelihood of embarrassing or humiliating observation of others prevents those with social phobia from interacting with others
D) socially phobic people express that even the anticipation of a phobia-producing situation, such as speaking in public, causes anxiety
E) individuals do not generally view social phobia as a serious health problem that requires clinical intervention

33

---- so that they do not misinterpret them as signs of increased severity of a psychiatric disorder.

A) Antipsychotic drugs can be used to control the augmentation of unipolar depression
B) Agitation and restlessness are generally observed in younger individuals who have been treated with antipsychotics
C) Patients should be adequately informed in advance about the potential side effects of antipsychotic drugs
D) Long-acting, injectable antipsychotics are used in patients who are not adherent to medication recommendations
E) Psychiatrists sometimes work in collaboration with the family members of their patients to prevent the overdose of antipsychotic drugs

34

With meticulous scientific research, today's herbal medicine practitioners have acquired an extensive knowledge of how herbs work in the body; ----.

A) additionally, many medical scientists still find it hard to accept that herbal medicines can be as efficient as chemical cures in treating illnesses

B) in other words, herbs, with their complex chemical make-up and variable constituents, are often preferred in conventional medicine

C) on the contrary, the variety and sheer number of herbs used for medicinal purposes based on their therapeutic properties are quite astonishing

D) therefore, it has become possible to be precise about dosages, aware of side effects, and confident in what forms they should be taken as a medicine

E) however, the popularity of herbal medicines is growing year after year with the wide range of products marketed by pharmaceutical companies

35

While the incidence of certain fatal diseases, such as rubella and diphtheria, has declined significantly thanks to immunisation programmes, ----.

A) disease spread can also be precipitated by inadequate maintenance of water and sewage systems

B) many infections are zoonotic in origin, having jumped from animals to humans

C) global health initiatives for deadly viruses are largely supported by industrialised countries

D) new threats continue to come out and spread, including drug-resistant pathogens

E) the impact of travel on virus transmission was far-reaching during the Ebola outbreak in West Africa

36

Because the onset of puberty and maturity is a gradual process and varies among individuals, ----.

A) teens experience dramatic increases in height, weight, and head circumference during adolescence

B) it would not be practical to set exact age or chronological limits in defining the adolescent period

C) adolescent turmoil encompasses psychological and behavioural upheavals of teens

D) adolescence is a critical stage during which teens begin to separate themselves from their parents

E) identity construction may be a challenging process for adolescents due to the lack of social support

37

----; however, their effectiveness is limited, and side effects are common.

A) Taking analgesics does not shorten the duration of common cold, which is contrary to popular belief

B) High doses of analgesics to cope with severe symptoms of common cold often cause drowsiness

C) Analgesics, which can soothe muscle pain accompanying common cold, do not relieve nasal congestion or excessive mucus discharge

D) Common cold symptoms like headache and earache may partially be alleviated with analgesics

E) The prolonged use of analgesics, when combined with multi-symptom cold medicines, may result in an upset stomach

38

Dermatologists are skilled in the diagnosis of many skin diseases by sight alone, ----.

A) as they may perform one or more patch tests if the origin of the irritation has still not been identified

B) while detecting the underlying cause of a skin lesion is based on where and how it appears on the body

C) but they may have to resort to a skin biopsy for more obscure conditions, removing a tiny bit of skin using a local anaesthetic

D) given that papules, whose colour can range from pale to yellow or brown, may require them to make a more detailed dermatological examination

E) whereas they treat hyperpigmentation issues in a stepped and personalised way rather than using a one-size-fits-all method

39

Gastritis is commonly defined as the inflammation of the lining of the stomach; ----.

A) therefore, the alternative forms of treatment for gastritis should be used cautiously and in conjunction with conventional medical care

B) for instance, in the 1990s, scientists discovered that the main cause of true gastritis is infection from a bacterium called *helicobacter pylori*

C) however, the term can be used to cover a variety of symptoms resulting from stomach lining inflammation and symptoms of burning or discomfort

D) in other words, clinical history of the patient may be particularly important in the diagnosis of the type of gastritis

E) in addition, it has been reported that zinc, vitamin A, and beta-carotene aid in the stomach lining's ability to repair itself

40

Breastfeeding provides the infant with a unique formula of vitamins, minerals and antioxidants that support optimal growth; ----.

A) for example, it nurtures a profound physical and emotional connection between the mother and the infant

B) however, most health care organisations recommend exclusively breastfeeding the infant for at least six months

C) that is, harmful substances, such as nicotine, caffeine, or medications, could be passed on to the infant through breastfeeding

D) furthermore, it helps build a strong immune system, mitigating the infant's risk of particular illnesses

E) nevertheless, breastfed infants are reported to have a lower hospitalisation rate and maintain good health

41

In supportive psychotherapy, existing coping mechanisms are promoted ----.

A) although antidepressants do not provide complete relief from physiological symptoms

B) whereas the response to stress is a function of each patient's personality and physiologic endowment

C) in order that the patient's own determination and resiliency can be successfully restored

D) even if clarifying the problem in the patient's social context facilitates continuous improvement

E) just as emotional issues can make it hard for people to manage their lives and achieve their goals

42

Rheumatoid arthritis, whose major symptoms are the inflammation, swelling, and pain in joints, especially in the hands, knees, and feet, is a disease of the musculoskeletal system, which is more commonly seen in women.

A) Başlıca belirtileri özellikle el, diz ve ayaklardaki eklemlerde iltihaplanma, şişme ve ağrı olan romatoid artrit, bir kas-iskelet sistemi hastalığı olarak kadınlarda daha yaygın görülür.

B) Kadınlarda daha yaygın görülmekle beraber başlıca belirtileri özellikle el, diz ve ayaklardaki eklemlerde iltihaplanma, şişme ve ağrı olan romatoid artrit, bir kas-iskelet sistemi hastalığıdır.

C) Kadınlarda daha yaygın görülen bir kas-iskelet sistemi hastalığı olan romatoid artritin başlıca belirtileri özellikle el, diz ve ayaklardaki eklemlerde iltihaplanma, şişme ve ağrıdır.

D) Romatoid artrit, kadınlarda daha yaygın görülen bir kas-iskelet sistemi hastalığı olup başlıca belirtileri özellikle el, diz ve ayaklardaki eklemlerde iltihaplanma, şişme ve ağrıdır.

E) Başlıca belirtileri özellikle el, diz ve ayaklardaki eklemlerde iltihaplanma, şişme ve ağrı olan romatoid artrit, kadınlarda daha yaygın görülen bir kas-iskelet sistemi hastalığıdır.

43

Since it is not always possible for psychiatrists to predict which medication will be most suitable for a specific patient, they need to try many different medications until the most effective one is found; hence, the treatment of psychiatric illnesses proceeds slowly.

A) Belirli bir hastaya hangi ilacın en uygun olacağını tahmin etmek psikiyatristler için her zaman mümkün olmadığından en etkilisi bulunana kadar birçok farklı ilacın denenmesi gerekir ve bu durum psikiyatrik hastalıkların tedavisinde ilerlemeyi yavaşlatmaktadır.

B) Psikiyatristlerin belirli bir hasta için hangi ilacın en uygun olacağını tahmin etmeleri her zaman mümkün olmadığından en etkilisi bulunana kadar birçok farklı ilacı denemeleri gerekir; bu yüzden psikiyatrik hastalıkların tedavisi yavaş ilerlemektedir.

C) Psikiyatristlerin belirli bir hasta için hangi ilacın en uygun olacağını tahmin etmeleri her zaman mümkün olmadığından birçok farklı ilaç en etkilisi bulunana kadar denenmelidir; bu sebeple psikiyatrik hastalıklar için tedavi yavaş ilerlemektedir.

D) Belirli bir hastaya hangi ilacın en uygun olacağını tahmin etmek psikiyatristler için her zaman mümkün değildir; bu yüzden en etkilisi bulunana kadar birçok farklı ilacın denenmesi psikiyatrik hastalıkların tedavisinde ilerlemeyi yavaşlatmaktadır.

E) Belirli bir hasta için hangi ilacın en uygun olacağını tahmin etmek her zaman mümkün olmadığından psikiyatristlerin en etkilisini bulana kadar birçok farklı ilacı denemeleri gerekir; bu yüzden psikiyatrik hastalıkların tedavisinde ilerleme yavaştır.

44

A sneeze, which is a reflex forcefully expelling air through the nose, originates with the stimulation of mucous membranes in the nose, while it can sometimes be perceived as a tickling sensation that activates nerve impulses.

A) Hapşırma, havayı burundan kuvvetli bir şekilde çıkartan bir reflekstir ve bazen sinir uyartılarını harekete geçiren bir gıdıklanma hissi gibi algılansa da burundaki mukozal zarların uyarılmasıyla meydana gelir.

B) Hapşırma, burundaki mukozal zarların uyarılmasıyla meydana gelip havayı burundan kuvvetli bir şekilde çıkartan bir reflekstir ancak bazen sinir uyartılarını harekete geçiren bir gıdıklanma hissi olarak da algılanabilir.

C) Havayı burundan kuvvetli bir şekilde çıkartan bir refleks olan hapşırma, bazen sinir uyartılarını harekete geçiren bir gıdıklanma hissi olarak algılanabilse de burundaki mukozal zarların uyarılmasıyla meydana gelir.

D) Hapşırma, bazen sinir uyartılarını harekete geçiren bir gıdıklanma hissi olarak algılansa da burundaki mukozal zarların uyarılmasıyla meydana gelerek havayı burundan kuvvetli bir şekilde çıkartan bir reflekstir.

E) Havayı burundan kuvvetli bir şekilde çıkartan bir refleks olan hapşırma, burundaki mukozal zarların uyarılmasıyla meydana geldiği gibi bazen sinir uyartılarını harekete geçiren bir gıdıklanma hissi olarak da algılanabilir.

45

In chronic lung diseases like asthma, it is highly significant to determine whether a person's physical environment is a factor that worsens the disease so that an effective treatment method can be developed.

A) Astım gibi kronik akciğer hastalıklarında etkili bir tedavi yöntemi geliştirmek amacıyla kişinin fiziksel çevresinin hastalığı kötüleştiren bir faktör olup olmadığının belirlenmesi oldukça önemlidir.

B) Astım gibi kronik akciğer hastalıklarında kişinin fiziksel çevresinin hastalığı kötüleştirebilecek bir faktör olup olmadığının belirlenmesi, etkili bir tedavi yöntemi geliştirmek için oldukça önemlidir.

C) Astım gibi kronik akciğer hastalıklarında hastalığı kötüleştiren faktörün kişinin fiziksel çevresinin olup olmadığının belirlenmesi, etkili bir tedavi yönteminin geliştirilebilmesi açısından oldukça önemlidir.

D) Astım gibi kronik akciğer hastalıklarında kişinin fiziksel çevresinin hastalığı kötüleştirebilecek bir faktör olup olmadığını belirlemek, etkili bir tedavi yöntemi geliştirme konusunda oldukça önemlidir.

E) Astım gibi kronik akciğer hastalıklarında etkili bir tedavi yönteminin geliştirilebilmesi için kişinin fiziksel çevresinin hastalığı kötüleştiren bir faktör olup olmadığını belirlemek oldukça önemlidir.

46

Acne can arise at any age due to various causes, such as excessive consumption of fast food and uncareful use of cosmetics, but teenagers are more prone to acne because of the hormonal changes they experience.

A) Hazır gıdaların aşırı tüketimi ve bakım ürünlerinin dikkatsiz kullanımı gibi çeşitli nedenler, akneyi herhangi bir yaşta ortaya çıkarabilir ancak ergenler hormonal değişiklikler yaşadıkları için akneye daha yatkındır.

B) Akne, hazır gıdaların aşırı tüketimi ve bakım ürünlerinin dikkatsiz kullanımı gibi çeşitli nedenlerden dolayı herhangi bir yaşta ortaya çıkabilir ancak ergenler yaşadıkları hormonal değişiklikler sebebiyle akneye daha yatkındır.

C) Hazır gıdaların aşırı tüketimi ve bakım ürünlerinin dikkatsiz kullanımı gibi çeşitli nedenlerden dolayı akne herhangi bir yaşta ortaya çıkabilir ancak ergenlerin yaşadıkları hormonal değişiklikler onların akneye daha yatkın olmalarına sebep olmaktadır.

D) Akne, hazır gıdaların aşırı tüketimi ve bakım ürünlerinin dikkatsiz kullanımı gibi çeşitli nedenlerden dolayı herhangi bir yaşta ortaya çıkabilir ancak ergenlerin akneye daha yatkın olmalarının sebebi, yaşadıkları hormonal değişikliklerdir.

E) Akne, hazır gıdaların aşırı tüketimi ve bakım ürünlerinin dikkatsiz kullanımı gibi çeşitli nedenlerle herhangi bir yaşta ortaya çıkabilir ancak yaşanılan hormonal değişikliklere bağlı olarak ergenler akneye daha yatkındır.

47

Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder that generally affects those who foreground thinness, and although only the most severe cases are diagnosed, many more people show anorexic behaviours.

A) Anoreksiya nervoza genellikle zayıflığı ön planda tutan kişileri etkileyen bir yeme bozukluğudur ve yalnızca en ağır vakalar tanılansa da çok daha fazla insan anoreksik davranışlar sergilemektedir.

B) Genellikle zayıflığı ön planda tutan kişileri etkileyen bir yeme bozukluğu olan anoreksiya nervoza için yalnızca en ağır vakalar tanılanmaktadır ancak çok daha fazla insan anoreksik davranışlar sergilemektedir.

C) Anoreksiya nervoza genellikle zayıflığı ön planda tutan kişileri etkileyen bir yeme bozukluğu olup yalnızca en ağır vakalar tanılansa da anoreksik davranışlar sergileyen çok daha fazla insan bulunmaktadır.

D) Bir yeme bozukluğu olan anoreksiya nervoza, genellikle zayıflığı ön planda tutan kişileri etkiler ve anoreksik davranışlar sergileyen çok daha fazla insan olmasına rağmen yalnızca en ağır vakalar tanılanmaktadır.

E) Anoreksiya nervoza genellikle zayıflığı ön planda tutan kişilerin etkilendiği bir yeme bozukluğudur ve yalnızca en ağır vakalar tanılansa da anoreksik davranışlar sergileyen çok daha fazla insan bulunmaktadır.

48

Bazı ilaçlar, bir hastalığın tedavisinde birlikte kullanıldıklarında bağışıklık sistemine zarar vererek vücuttaki fizyolojik mekanizmaların düzgün çalışmasını engelleyebileceği için istenmeyen etkiler yaratabilir.

A) Some drugs could produce undesirable effects when they are used together in the treatment of an illness because they may harm the immune system through impeding the proper functioning of physiological mechanisms in the body.

B) When used together in treating an illness, some drugs may produce undesirable effects if the proper functioning of physiological mechanisms in the body is impeded due to the harm inflicted on the immune system.

C) When some drugs are used together to treat an illness, undesirable effects could be produced since they can impede the proper functioning of physiological mechanisms in the body and harm the immune system.

D) When some drugs are used together in the treatment of an illness, they may produce undesirable effects since they can impede the proper functioning of physiological mechanisms in the body by harming the immune system.

E) The proper functioning of physiological mechanisms in the body could be impeded when some drugs are used together in the treatment of an illness, which can produce undesirable effects because of the harm inflicted on the immune system.

49

Arabada veya teknede kitap okumanın bazı insanlarda şiddetli mide bulantısına yol açmasının sebebi, vücut hareket ederken dış referans noktasının kaybedilmesidir ve bu durum "hareket hastalığı" olarak adlandırılır.

A) Reading in a car or boat causes severe nausea in some people, which is called 'motion sickness', and this condition results from losing the external point of reference while the body is moving.

B) The reason why reading in a car or boat causes severe nausea in some people is the loss of the external point of reference while the body is moving, and this condition is called 'motion sickness'.

C) Losing the external point of reference while the body is moving is the reason for severe nausea in some people when reading in a car or boat, and this condition is called 'motion sickness'.

D) The condition in which reading in a car or boat causes severe nausea in some people is called 'motion sickness', and it results from the loss of the external point of reference while the body is moving.

E) Reading in a car or boat is the reason for severe nausea in some people, and this condition is called 'motion sickness', which is caused by the loss of the external point of reference while the body is moving.

50

Bebeklik döneminde sağlıklı gelişim için yeterli besin alımının sağlanması, ebeveynlerin veya bakıcıların bebeğin açlık ve tokluk belirtilerini doğru bir şekilde değerlendirebilmelerini gerektirir.

A) The facilitation of sufficient nutrient intake for healthy growth during infancy requires that parents or caregivers should be able to make an accurate evaluation of the infant's hunger and satiety cues.

B) Parents or caregivers should be able to evaluate the infant's hunger and satiety cues accurately so that sufficient nutrient intake for healthy growth during infancy can be facilitated.

C) When facilitating sufficient nutrient intake for healthy growth during infancy, parents or caregivers should be able to make an accurate evaluation of the infant's hunger and satiety cues.

D) The facilitation of sufficient nutrient intake for healthy growth during infancy requires parents or caregivers to be able to evaluate the infant's hunger and satiety cues accurately.

E) Parents or caregivers are required to be able to evaluate the infant's hunger and satiety cues accurately in order to facilitate sufficient nutrient intake for healthy growth during infancy.

51

Organ temin etmenin güçlüğüne rağmen organ nakli, ölümcül hastalıklara karşı mücadeleyi desteklemenin yanı sıra diyaliz gibi hayatı sürdürmeyi sağlayan tedavilere bağımlılığı da ortadan kaldırmaktadır.

A) In spite of the difficulty of obtaining organs, organ transplantation supports the struggle against fatal diseases by eliminating the dependence on treatments, such as dialysis, which help sustain life.

B) Together with the elimination of the dependence on treatments that help sustain life, such as dialysis, the struggle against fatal diseases can be supported by organ transplantation in spite of the difficulty of obtaining organs.

C) Despite the difficulty of obtaining organs, organ transplantation eliminates the dependence on treatments that help sustain life, such as dialysis, besides supporting the struggle against fatal diseases.

D) The dependence on treatments that sustain life, such as dialysis, is being eliminated thanks to organ transplantation, which supports the struggle against fatal diseases, despite the difficulty of obtaining organs.

E) Along with its support for the struggle against fatal diseases, organ transplantation can eliminate the dependence on treatments which help sustain life, such as dialysis, despite the difficulty of obtaining organs.

52

Duyguları ve dürtüleri düzenleyen limbik sistem ergenlik döneminde oldukça hareketlidir; bu yüzden ergenler itibar veya akran onayı kazanmak için alışılmadık davranışlar sergileyebilir.

A) The limbic system is highly active during adolescence, regulating emotions and drives; as a result, teenagers aiming to gain reputation or peer approval may exhibit unusual behaviours.

B) Emotions and drives are regulated by the limbic system, which is highly active during adolescence, so teenagers may exhibit unusual behaviours to gain reputation or peer approval.

C) During adolescence, the limbic system is highly active in regulating emotions and drives; accordingly, teenagers may try to gain reputation or peer approval by exhibiting unusual behaviours.

D) The limbic system, which regulates emotions and drives, is highly active during adolescence; therefore, teenagers may exhibit unusual behaviours to gain reputation or peer approval.

E) Regulating emotions and drives, the limbic system is highly active during adolescence, which may result in teenagers exhibiting unusual behaviours to gain reputation or peer approval.

53

Genellikle dudakların kenarında uçuğa yol açan herpes simpleks virüsü, birine bulaştıktan sonra sinir sisteminde durgun kalır ve ilerleyen bir zamanda aktif hâle geldiğinde yeniden uçuk oluşturur.

A) Remaining dormant in the nervous system after it has infected someone, the herpes simplex virus leads to a sore usually at the edge of lips, and produces a sore again when it is activated at a later time.

B) The herpes simplex virus causes a sore usually at the edge of lips after it has infected someone, and it remains dormant in the nervous system, producing a sore again when it becomes active at a later time.

C) After it has infected someone and caused a sore at the edge of lips, the herpes simplex virus remains dormant in the nervous system, and produces a sore again when it is activated at a later time.

D) The herpes simplex virus, which remains dormant in the nervous system after infecting someone and causing a sore usually at the edge of lips, produces a sore again when it becomes active at a later time.

E) The herpes simplex virus, which leads to a sore usually at the edge of lips, remains dormant in the nervous system after it has infected someone, and it produces a sore again when it becomes active at a later time.

54

A stent is a tiny tube placed into a blood vessel to hold the structure open, especially after angioplasty. Stents provide favourable and predictable acute angiographic results and increase the safety of percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) by successfully treating acute occlusion (blockage). --- Stents also provide beneficial results in complex lesion morphologies that have a poor reaction to PTCA; this is particularly observed with total occlusions and eccentric lesions.

A) Although the technique of stenting may change somewhat, one goal that will not change is the reliable delivery of the stent to the lesion.

B) Stents can be classified according to their mechanism of expansion (self-expanding or balloon expandable) or their composition (stainless steel, cobalt-based, or alloy).

C) PTCA is so named because the instrument is passed through the skin (percutaneously) and the lumen of the artery (transluminal) into the coronary artery, which is moulded into shape (angioplasty).

D) Stents have been shown to improve long-term clinical outcomes by reducing the recurrence of abnormal narrowing of an artery after corrective surgery.

E) The widespread use of stents and their proven beneficial effects have stimulated the introduction of numerous stent designs.

55

Corneas made from pig collagen have restored sight for people who were previously blind or visually impaired. More than 12 million people globally have corneal blindness, which can occur when the eyes' protective outer layer becomes cloudy or misshapen from damage or disease. --- To cope with the issue, however, researchers manufactured a flexible yet resilient dome that resembles a contact lens by extracting and purifying collagen from pig skin. Following successful trials in pigs, they began testing the artificial corneas in human volunteers.

A) Medical science has recognised that some pig tissues are remarkably similar to humans, meaning that pigs can serve as experimental subjects.

B) Corneal blindness is often caused by a condition called 'keratoconus', in which the cornea thins and bulges outward from the centre of the eye.

C) Because corneal transplants normally require a human donor, only 1 out of every 70 people in need receive one.

D) Unlike human corneas, there will never be a shortage of pig skin as long as swines are farmed for food.

E) A corneal transplant is a life-changing surgery that gives hope to patients suffering from vision loss due to corneal damage.

56

Until the discovery of insulin in the early 1920s, the diagnosis of diabetes was invariably fatal. --- As physicians gained greater understanding of diabetes, they realised that it was insulin that made glucose's entry into the cells possible. Physicians now know that diabetes results from the body's inability to produce or use insulin, which allows glucose to accumulate in the blood and spill over into the urine. Insulin therapy became the breakthrough in treatment that restored the potential for relatively normal lives for those who developed diabetes.

A) Some of the insulin products were the purified extracts from bovine (cow) pancreas, which activated an immune response in some patients.

B) Efforts to manage the disease by restricting sugar was futile because the true problem was not too much sugar but rather not enough insulin.

C) Furthermore, on January 11, 1922, the first human insulin injection was given to a 14-year-old patient who was near death from type 1 diabetes.

D) Before current treatments, however, many people who developed type 1 diabetes died from the condition or its complications before living much longer than early adulthood.

E) Ancient physicians identified diabetes as the 'honey urine' disease, a name that became refined through the centuries to the somewhat less explicit 'sugar diabetes'.

57

Most people are familiar with the sudden, sharp pain of a muscle cramp. This rapid, uncontrolled contraction happens unexpectedly. The muscle contraction and pain last for several minutes, and then slowly ease. Muscle cramps are typically caused by overexertion, fatigue, strain, heat, or cold. They may affect any muscle, but are most common in the calves, thighs, feet, and hands. --- Nonetheless, they can be manifestations of some neurological or muscular diseases.

A) A person suffering a cramp tries to stop the cramp by stretching and massaging the affected muscle.

B) The pain of muscle cramps is associated with the muscular contraction, which probably produces a mechanical stimulation of intramuscular fibres.

C) For example, muscle cramps are frequent in patients affected by vascular diseases.

D) In fact, the pain of muscle cramps, which comes on quickly, could be intense and localised.

E) Despite being painful, muscle cramps are harmless and not related to any underlying disorder in most cases.

58

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a non-invasive medical imaging technique that produces images of the body using a large magnet and radiofrequency waves. MRI is particularly suited to image the nervous system because of its great soft-tissue contrast resolution. ---- Yet, the downside of MRI is that each examination is long; some patients might find the scanner claustrophobic or move too much during the examination.

A) An early postoperative MRI is generally performed within 72 hours of surgery in most tumour resections.
B) The principal contraindications to MRI are related to the presence of metallic or electrical implants, devices, or foreign bodies in a patient.
C) Infants and young children may occasionally require deep sedation or general anaesthesia during long MRI examinations.
D) Unlike some other imaging techniques, MRI does not use ionising radiation and is far superior in the assessment of cranial nerves and spinal cord.
E) MRI measures the response of the atomic nuclei of body tissues to high-frequency radio waves when placed in a strong magnetic field.

59

According to the World Health Organization, 'palliative care for children' is the active total care of the child's body, mind, and spirit and also involves giving support to the family. The provision of palliative care applies to children with a wide variety of serious illnesses, including cancer, complex or severe cardiac disease, and neurodegenerative disorders. ---- Many children who benefit from palliative care due to complex chronic conditions, are supported by advanced medical technology that allows them to live more comfortably.

A) Paediatric clinicians are familiar with the process of providing guidance for parents in addition to developmentally appropriate explanations for children.
B) It begins when a life-threatening condition is diagnosed and continues regardless of whether or not a child receives treatment directed at the underlying illness.
C) It requires an interdisciplinary approach that may include nurses, physicians, psychiatrists, social workers, child-life specialists, and trained volunteers.
D) Palliative care for children represents a small and highly specialised field of health care that is different from adult palliative care.
E) A series of important decisions should be made in relation to the location of care: the hospital, community health centre, or the child's home.

60

(I) The eye resides within the protective enclosure of the orbit, a socket of bone in the skull. **(II)** Thin pads of fat cover the orbital bones to cushion the eye. **(III)** A small opening in the back of the orbit allows passage of the optic nerve and the blood vessels that supply the eye. **(IV)** The primary function of the optic nerve is to convey information about the environment outside the body. **(V)** The blood nourishes both the eye and the eyelids, upper and lower, which blink 15 to 20 times a minute to rinse the eye with tears.

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

61

(I) Colonoscopy is a minimally invasive endoscopic examination of the large colon and the distal part of the small bowel with a fibre optic camera on a flexible tube. **(II)** When preparing for colonoscopy, the patient should take only clear liquids by mouth beginning the day before elective examination and should have nothing but medications and preparation solution on the day of the exam. **(III)** The procedure is mostly used by physicians to diagnose or exclude inflammatory bowel disease and other forms of colitis. **(IV)** Moreover, the diagnosis and treatment of bleeding sources such as ulcers and polypectomy sites could be established with colonoscopy. **(V)** Because it gives such detailed views of the colonic mucosa, colonoscopy is also the most sensitive examination for diagnosing colon polyps.

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

62

(I) Tetracyclines are medicines derived from the bacterium *Streptomyces viridifaciens* and widely used to kill certain infection-causing microorganisms. **(II)** They are called 'broad-spectrum' antibiotics since they can be exploited to treat a wide variety of infections. **(III)** During the course of treatment, the recommended dosage depends on the type of tetracyclines, their strength, and the type and severity of infection for which they are being taken. **(IV)** Physicians may prescribe them to treat eye infections, pneumonia, urinary tract infections, and some other infections caused by bacteria. **(V)** Tetracyclines are also used in the treatment of moderate to severe acne, as they slow down bacterial growth and help to make pimples less swollen and red.

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

63

(I) Calcitonin (CT) is a thyroid hormone that regulates the level of calcium in the blood plasma and inhibits resorption of bone. **(II)** It is used successfully for the prevention and treatment of osteoporosis. **(III)** However, after prolonged administration of CT, it may lose its beneficial effects on bone due to down-regulation of receptors or the development of neutralising anti-CT antibodies. **(IV)** Administering small doses of CT less frequently, and switching salmon or eel CT to a synthetic or genetically engineered human CT, can minimise these problems. **(V)** When treating osteoporosis, the hormone CT is an alternative therapy for women who cannot tolerate oestrogen therapy.

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

64

(I) Approximately 90% of cases of bad breath originate from insufficient oral care. **(II)** While temporary bad breath is a very common condition caused by such things as stress, smoking, hunger, or eating certain foods, chronic bad breath caused by several diseases is a more serious condition that requires specialised treatment. **(III)** Poor oral hygiene, usually because of not brushing or flossing regularly, allows bacteria to grow and feed on food particles in the mouth. **(IV)** Bacteria emit sulphur gases, which not only cause bad breath, but also damage the tissues in the mouth, leading to inflammation of the gums. **(V)** As the bacteria continue to grow, gum recession and tooth decay become unavoidable.

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

65

(I) For most of human history, the majority of sickness and death in the human population was caused by infectious diseases. **(II)** Most diseases were the result of bacteria, viruses, and parasites, and people commonly became infected by eating contaminated food. **(III)** However, with improved sanitation and safer food preservation techniques, the risk of catching a serious infectious disease has dropped dramatically. **(IV)** Another important prevention area was being careful about food contamination, directly responsible for all the digestive infectious diseases, which were avoided by simple precautions such as washing fruits and vegetables. **(V)** And yet, the reduction in the incidence of infectious diseases, when combined with improved access to food and increasingly sedentary lifestyles, has paved the way for a new kind of health problem: chronic diseases, including diabetes and obesity.

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

Artificial intelligence (AI) has helped discover a new class of antibiotics that can treat infections caused by drug-resistant bacteria. "Our AI models tell us not only which compounds have selective antibiotic activity, but also why," says Felix Wong at the Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard. Wong and his colleagues tested the effects of more than 39,000 compounds on *Staphylococcus aureus* and three types of human cells from the liver, skeletal muscle, and lungs. The results became the training data for AI models to learn about each compound's atoms and bonds. That allowed the AIs to predict both the antibacterial activity of such compounds and their potential toxicity to human cells. The trained AI models then analysed 12 million compounds through computer simulations to find 3,646 with ideal drug-like properties. Additional calculations identified the chemical substructures that could explain each compound's properties, which enabled the researchers to identify new classes of potential antibiotics and find two promising non-toxic compounds. Testing in mice showed that the two substances were potential treatments for both methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus faecium* – a bacterium that has developed resistance to the drug typically used for treating MRSA infections. Only a few new classes of antibiotics, such as oxazolidinones and lipopeptides, have been discovered that work well against both MRSA and vancomycin-resistant *Enterococci*. However, resistance against such compounds has been increasing, which has raised concerns over the efficiency of AI models and their so-called accuracy.

66

It is clearly stated in the passage that AI models ----.

A) are effective at detecting antibacterial activity in certain compounds and the reasons for it

B) can find antibacterial activity present in compounds from even the smallest of sample sizes

C) have revealed that 39,000 compounds have optimal antibacterial activity despite being harmful to human cells

D) have found more non-toxic than toxic compounds that can potentially be used as antibiotics

E) have assisted in employing both methicillin and vancomycin to treat certain infections

67

Which could be inferred from the passage?

A) *Staphylococcus aureus* is generally found in the human liver, skeletal muscle, and lungs.

B) The number of bacteria that are resistant to oxazolidinones and lipopeptides is much lower than researchers have anticipated.

C) Finding new antibiotics suitable for human use is a laborious process, whose results could be open to discussion.

D) AI models were not able to detect the toxicity of compounds to human cells due to inadequate training data.

E) MRSA is the most common infection that has become resistant to current medical treatments.

68

What is the author's tone towards the use of AI to find new antibiotics?

A) Admirable

B) Disapproving

C) Encouraging

D) Questioning

E) Hopeless

Dementia is a loss of mental ability severe enough to interfere with normal activities of daily living, lasting more than six months, not present since birth, and not related with a loss of consciousness. It is caused by gradual death of brain cells. The loss of cognitive abilities that occurs with dementia leads to impairments in memory, reasoning, planning, and personality. While an overwhelming number of people with dementia are elderly, it is not an inescapable part of ageing. Instead, dementia is caused by specific brain diseases. Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the most common cause, followed by multi-infarct dementia, which is a form of dementia resulting from brain damage caused by stroke or mini-strokes. Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, and infections that affect the brain can also lead to dementia. The prevalence of dementia has been difficult to determine, partly because there is some normal decline in cognitive ability with age, and this fact poses an obstacle to researchers trying to come up with a precise definition for dementia. However, statistical data show that we cannot totally disregard the role of ageing. Dementia affects 5-8% of all people between ages 65 and 74, and up to 20% of those between 75 and 84. Estimates for dementia in those 85 and over range from 30-47%. Between two and four million Americans have AD; that number is expected to grow to as many as 14 million as the population ages.

69

Which of the following is clearly stated in the passage?

A) While mental deterioration caused by dementia can be prevented in young individuals, it is irreversible in those over 65.

B) Dementia does not last any longer than six months in those who have experienced a loss of consciousness.

C) Despite the high prevalence of dementia among individuals from older ages, it cannot be directly associated with the ageing process.

D) The symptoms of dementia are difficult to recognise in elderly individuals unless they obstruct daily activities.

E) Because dementia is caused by multiple factors, people differ from each other in the type and severity of the symptoms.

70

According to passage, it is challenging to find out the prevalence of dementia because ----.

A) the symptoms range from memory loss to impaired brain function

B) health conditions accompanying dementia have not been clearly specified

C) the brain damage triggered by strokes is often misdiagnosed as dementia

D) the early onset of dementia has not been extensively studied by researchers

E) one's mental capacity becomes weaker due to the increasing age, which may be indistinguishable from dementia

71

Why does the author present statistical data relating to the prevalence of dementia in different age groups?

A) To prove that most Americans cannot avoid the risk of dementia regardless of age

B) To show that dementia may have different causes based on the age of a person

C) To emphasise that young people could be as seriously affected by dementia as older individuals

D) To highlight that age could be a significant factor that contributes to the occurrence of dementia

E) To reveal that studies have presented contrasting results about the prevalence of dementia

The honeybee is beneficial in various ways to many species in nature, including ourselves. Now we may be able to add another surprising skill to the list. A team of researchers have tested bees' ability to smell their way to lung cancer since they have such an excellent sense of smell that they can distinguish between different types of cells. The researchers used chemistry to simulate the breath of two people – one with biomarkers related to lung cancer, and one that was disease-free. Twenty bees then smelled them, the researchers having first attached a small electrode to their brains, enabling signals from the brain to be measured when the odour was applied to the bees' antennas. The researchers looked for changes in the signals. The experiment showed that they can smell cancer – even in very low concentrations. The researchers also investigated how low a concentration of the carcinogen they could smell. The signals monitored from the bees' brains showed that they could react to concentrations as low as one in one billion. These findings could pave the way for new methods to test whether people have early-stage lung cancer.

72

Which of the following is true about the study mentioned in the passage?

A) Researchers unintentionally discovered that bees have a special region in their brain for abnormal smells.
B) A special talent of honeybees led researchers to test if it would be utilised for medical purposes.
C) Researchers especially chose twenty bees based on the intensity of their brain activity before conducting the study.
D) Bees displayed unusual reactions to the disease-free breath as they did for the odour with cancer biomarkers.
E) Honeybees exhibit exceptional accuracy in their senses when they are in groups, as proved in the study.

73

Which of the following can be concluded from the study?

A) Since the experiment has yielded promising results, bees' ability to detect cancer-causing agents is likely to be further examined for the diagnosis of cancer.
B) While it has been confirmed that bees can detect biomarkers of cancer, the exact amounts of carcinogens they can sense have not been clarified yet.
C) The study should be reconstructed with animals with a stronger sense of smell, as bees vary in their ability to notice harmful substances in different concentrations.
D) The data obtained through bees might be misleading for the diagnosis of early-stage cancers due to the low amount of biomarkers.
E) Among all other bee species, honeybees are the most responsive ones to carcinogens since they use their antennas more efficiently than others.

74

Which could be the best title for this passage?

A) A Comparative View of Sensory Detection in Nature
B) The Importance of Biomarkers for Cancer Detection
C) Harmful Impacts of Carcinogens on Bees
D) Natural Organisms as Diagnostic Tools for Cancer
E) A Re-examination of Early-Stage Cancer Detection

The longer you chew, the less food you will eat. Since most people are concerned over their weight, this prolonged chewing habit is an important point since it results in a lower total consumption of calories. However, it is an important point for everybody because larger meals will always be more likely than smaller meals to be digested incompletely. The mind, through habit and reflex mechanisms, is often the primary trigger that prompts one to eat. This largely 'intellectual hunger' is satisfied completely only by engaging in the process of eating for a long enough period of time. If one devours a large amount of food in five to ten minutes, as many people do, one's mind may still crave more. However, if one takes twenty to thirty minutes to eat that same amount of food, one will feel satisfied and notice that second portions no longer seem so attractive. Few people really need to eat as much as they do. Short of real starvation, hunger is mostly a mental process, and the mind will not be satisfied if you stuff yourself too fast, even if the caloric content of the food is high.

75

Which of the following is clearly stated in the passage?

A) The amount of food one eats has a stronger impact on the digestion process than the time one spends while eating.
B) If people chew foods for a longer period of time, they will eventually take less calories.
C) People who are not bothered about weight gain tend to ignore the process of prolonged chewing.
D) The concept 'intellectual hunger' focuses closely on the caloric content of meals.
E) The portion size is the primary determinant of how satisfied one feels after a meal.

76

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

A) may result in starvation unless the body can make up for the missing calories
B) does not affect all people equally because calorie requirement varies from person to person
C) is governed by a psychological mechanism rather than the amount of food one consumes
D) reflects the physical needs imposed by one's body weight
E) causes people to crave more when meals are not served in huge portions

77

Why does the author compare eating a large amount of food in five to ten minutes with eating it in twenty to thirty minutes?

A) To show that people tend to eat more when their foods have low caloric content
B) To determine exactly how much time it takes to completely digest foods
C) To stress that everyone should carefully monitor their calorie intake
D) To reveal that spending a long time at the table may cause people to feast on delicious meals
E) To indicate that eating for a long period of time decreases the appeal of extra portions

Behavioural treatments using the technique of exposure and response prevention (ERP) are particularly effective in treating obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD). In this form of therapy, the patient and therapist draw up a list of the patient's obsessive and compulsive symptoms. The symptoms are arranged in order from least to most upsetting. The patient is then systematically exposed to the anxiety-producing thoughts or behaviours, beginning with the least upsetting. The patient is asked to endure the feared event or image without engaging in the compulsion normally used to lower anxiety. For example, a person with a contamination obsession might be asked to touch a series of increasingly dirty objects without washing their hands. In this way, the patient learns to tolerate the feared object, reducing both worrisome obsessions and anxiety-reducing compulsions. About 75-80% of patients respond well to ERP, with very significant reductions in symptoms. Other types of psychotherapy have met with mixed results. For example, cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT) may be valuable in helping the patient to identify the role that the patient's particular symptoms may play in his or her own life and what effects family members may have on the maintenance and continuation of OCD symptoms. CBT is not intended to replace ERP, but may be a helpful addition to it.

78

It is clearly stated in the passage that in ERP, ---.

A) patients start working with a therapist to treat the symptoms of OCD, but later they can work by themselves

B) a hierarchical approach is adopted for the symptoms of OCD when exposing the patient to the triggering stimuli

C) the therapist deliberately chooses an image or event that may cause too much distress to observe the severity of the symptoms

D) the treatment could be delayed when the patient experiences a temporary discomfort during the therapy

E) the relationship between the patient and the therapist is of secondary importance since the sense of fear is almost always involved

79

It can be understood from the passage that the success rate of ERP ----.

A) has long been disputed, especially in the treatment of OCD

B) is yet to be concluded since more studies should be conducted

C) varies depending on the type of the obsession involved

D) seems to be low in mental conditions outside the spectrum of OCD

E) is relatively high given that it produces satisfactory outcomes in most patients

80

Which of the following could be inferred from the passage?

A) In ERP, the therapist indulges the patient with fear-inducing scenarios even if they are not real.

B) CBT may be used alongside ERP, but employing it as a single treatment method for OCD is not suggested.

C) Based on the recurrence of OCD symptoms, the therapist should choose either ERP or CBT.

D) While most patients who are engaged in ERP report favourable results, symptoms usually persist.

E) CBT analyses the mental states in which an individual might develop OCD without paying attention to the environmental factors.

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ANSWER KEY

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