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0505 781 72 68

Ömer Halisdemir Üniversitesi Teknopark

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Öğr. Gör. Veysel Şenol
PhD Akademi
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1. The Human Body

It is easy to take our own bodies for granted. We **feed** ourselves, keep ourselves clean and **warm**, and are **reasonably** careful to **avoid injury**, but otherwise we don't think about how our bodies work, though we are **concerned about** our outside **appearance**. But inside, our bodies are **miraculous** living machines **capable of growth**, **self-repair**, and **reproduction**, while at the same time carrying around the most **sophisticated** computer that has ever been **develop**ed - the human brain.

Like other animals, our bodies are **construct**ed from billions of **tiny** cells, each **behaving** like a **separate** little animal, but each also **contain**ing the **blueprint** for an **entire** person. Masses of **similar** cells are grouped together into **tissue**s, and different tissues are **combine**d together into organs with **specific function**s, such as a **gland** or an eye. The complexity does not stop there. Organs form parts of systems that run the body. The **circulatory system**, for example, **consists of** the heart, lungs, blood, and **blood vessel**s, while the **excretory system** contains **kidney**s and **bladder**, together with **various** connecting tubes.

This whole **massive** and complex collection is **kept running** by the brain and the nervous system, which **connect**s to all parts of the body and **monitor**s and controls its functions. **Sub-systems** allow parts of the body to run themselves, using chemical messengers to switch organs on and off like machines in a **giant factory** that must be kept running **smoothly**.

kept running	çalışmaya devam etmek, işlemeye devam etmek
connect	bağlamak, bağlanmak
monitor	izlemek, gözlemlemek, ekran, monitor
sub-systems	alt sistemler
giant	muazzam büyüklükte, dev, dev gibi
factory	fabrika
smoothly	pürüzsüz bir şekilde, kolayca, rahat , pürüzsüzce, sorunsuz

feed	beslemek, yemek vermek
warm	sıcak, ılık
reasonably	makul bir şekilde, kararınca
avoid	sakınmak, çekinmek, kaçınmak, önlemek
injury	yara, yaralanma
concerned about	endişe duymak, kaygılı olmak
appearance	Görünüş
miraculous	Mucizevi
capable of	yetenekli, muktedir, yetkin
growth	büyüme, gelişme
self-repair	kendi kendine onarım
reproduction	üreme, çoğalma, aynını yapma
sophisticated	çok yönlü, içerikli, komplike, sofistike
develop	gelişmek, geliştirmek
construct	inşa etmek, yapmak, kurmak
tiny	küçük, küçücük, minnacık
behaving	Davranmak
separate	ayrı, farklı, ayırmak, ayrılmak
contain	içermek, kapsamak
blueprint	kılavuz, ayrıntılı plan
entire	tüm, bütün
similar	Benzer
tissue	kağıt mendil, doku
combine	birleşmek, birleştirmek
specific	belirli, özel
function	işlev, fonksiyon, işlevi yerine getirmek, çalışmak
gland	et bezi, beze, salgı bezleri
circulatory system	açık dolaşım sistemi
consist of	den oluşmak, den meydana gelmek
blood vessel	kan damarı
excretory system	boşaltım sistemi
kidney	Böbrek
bladder	mesane, idrar torbası
various	Çeşitli
massive	iri, devasa

2. Body Basics

What is the body made of?

More than half of the human body is made of water. **The rest of** the body is built from a **huge** number of **complicated** chemicals. These chemicals, **together with** water, are **assemble**d into tiny building blocks **called cell**s. Each cell is **self-contained** and has a **particular** function in the body. There are more than 50,000 billion cells in your body.

What's inside a cell?

Cells **consist mostly of** a watery jelly-like material called cytoplasm. Each cell is held together by a very thin, **flexible** membrane, rather like a balloon filled with water. **Inside** the cell the cytoplasm is organized into **special** areas called organelles. These control the functioning of the cell, **for example**, the **production** of **essential substance**s called proteins. Tiny **grain**s called mitochondria use oxygen to **break down** food and **release** the energy that **power**s the cell. An area called the nucleus **contain**s 46 **thread-like** chromosomes that control the working of the cell. Some cells, such as those lining the **intestine**s, only live for a few days, while other nerve cells within the brain can **survive throughout** your **entire** life.

What do cells look like?

The **shape** and appearance of a cell **depend on** what job it does. Nerve cells are long and thread-like so they can carry messages around the body **along** the nervous system. Red blood cells are like **flattened** discs that are pinched in at the center. White blood cells are **shapeless** so they can **squeeze** between other cells and **attack invader**s such as bacteria.

What are tissues?

Millions of cells that do the same job are **grouped together into** tissue, so they can be put to work by the body. There are many different types of tissue, for example, **muscle** tissue. Muscle is built up from millions of thread-like muscle cells.

What do cells need to survive?

Cells need food, oxygen, and a watery **environment** in order to **survive**. Food and water are **supplied** by the blood and other body **fluid**s, which also **carry away waste**s. Blood also contains all of the food substances and chemicals needed by the cell.

the rest of	geriye kalanı (birşeyin)
huge	muazzam, kocaman
complicated	karmaşık, komplike
together with	ile beraber, ile birlikte
assemble	toplamak, birleştirmek
called	adlandırılan, isimlendirilen
cell	hücre
self-contained	kendi kendine yeten, kendi kendini tamamlayan
particular	özel, belirli
consist mostly of	çoğunlukla -dan oluşmak
flexible	esnek, elastiki, değişken
inside	içeriye, içeride, içeri, iç taraf
special	özel
for example	örneğin
production	üretim
essential	gerekli, temel, önemli
substance	madde
grain	tahil, hububat
break down	kırılmak, bozulmak
release	yaymak, gösterime girme salıvermek, salınım
power	güç, kuvvet, yetki, enerji
contain	içermek, kapsamak
thread-like	ip gibi, ip şeklinde
intestine	bağırsak, ince bağırsak
survive	yaşamak, hayatta kalmak
throughout	tamamen, baştan başa, her tarafında
entire	tüm, bütün
shape	şekil, şekillendirmek
depend on	bağlı olmak, bağımlı olmak, dayanmak
along	boyunca
flattened	düzleştirilmiş, basık
shapeless	şekilsiz
squeeze	sıkmak
attack	saldırmak, saldırı
invader	istilacı
grouped together into	birlikte gruplandırılmış
muscle	kas, adele
environment	çevre
survive	yaşamak, hayatta kalmak
supplied	tedarik edilen, temin edilen
fluid	sıvı, sıvı şeyler
carry away	sürüklemek, alıp götürmek, kendinden geçirmek
waste	harcamak, atık, artık, israf etmek
are made up of	-dan oluşmak
carry out	yapmak, yürütmek

What are organs?

Organs **are made up of** different types of tissue that are grouped together to **carry out** a particular body function.

The **heart**, for example, is a **collection** of muscle tissue, **connective** tissue and **nervous tissue**. These tissues, **work together** to **pump** blood **around** the body.

Different types of organs are **in turn** grouped together to **form** systems, such as the **circulatory system**. It **include**s the heart and all the body's blood vessels. The **digestive system** includes the mouth, **gullet**, **stomach**, and intestines, while the nervous system includes the brain, **spinal cord**, and **nerves extend**ing **throughout** the body. The human body also has a skeletal system, a muscular system, an endocrine system (**gland**s), a respiratory system, a urinary system, and a reproductive system.

Super cells

Red blood cells are among the smallest in the body and are only 0.01 ㎜ across. The largest cell is the egg cell, or ovum, which is 0.2㎜ across. It can just be seen with the **naked eye**. The longest cells are the nerve cells that run along your legs. They are up to 1m (**approximately** 1 yard) **in length**, but they are very thin.

What is metabolism?

Metabolism is the **term** for all of the chemical activity that **takes place** inside the cells. Metabolism breaks down more complicated **substance**s **obtain**ed from food. This allows these substances to be **changed into** other materials that the body needs.

What are the essential substances the body needs for life?

Apart from oxygen, the human body needs food. Your food contains **fats**, proteins, carbohydrates, and **fiber**, as well as vitamins and minerals. You need all these substances to **stay healthy**. They are first broken down in the **process** of **digestion**. They are then built up again inside the cells to make **useful** substances.

What are glands?

Glands produce substances the body needs to **maintain** itself. **Salivary gland**s in the mouth **produce saliva** that **wet**s food so you can **swallow** it. Other glands produce substances called hormones. These help control **condition**s within the body.

Why is the body so complicated?

If we were **simple single-celled** animals, we would not need a complicated body system to stay alive. Single-celled animals **absorb** oxygen directly from the water around them, and they **get rid of** waste in the same way. Many **feed** by simply **crawl**ing over food material and absorbing it, or by letting food pass **through** the flexible membrane around it.

heart	kalp
collection	koleksiyon
connective	bağlayıcı, konektif, birleştirici
nervous tissue	sinir dokusu
work together	birlikte çalışmak
pump	pompalamak
around	çevresinde, etrafta
in turn	sırayla
form	şekil, form, oluşturmak, oluşmak
circulatory system	açık dolaşım sistemi
include	dahil olmak, içermek
digestive system	sindirim sistemi
gullet	gırtlak, boğaz
stomach	karın, mide
spinal cord	omurilik, spinal kord
nerve	sinir, cesaretlendirmek
extend	uzatmak, uzanmak, genişlemek
throughout	tamamen, baştan başa, her tarafında
gland	et bezi, beze, salgı bezleri
naked eye	çıplak göz
approximately	yaklaşık olara
in length	boyuna, uzunluk olarak
term	terim, dönem
take place	Olmak, meydana gelmek
substance	Madde
obtain	elde etmek, kazanmak
change into	-e dönüşmek
apart from	den başka, e ek olarak
fats	Yağlar
fiber	lif, elyaf, tel, doku
stay healthy	sağlıklı kalmak
process	süreç, işlemek
digestion	Sindirim
useful	Faydalı
maintain	bakım yapmak, sürdürmek
salivary gland	tükürük bezi
produce	üretmek, ürün
saliva	salya, tükürük
wet	ıslak, nemli, yağışlı
swallow	yutmak, yutkunmak
condition	şart, koşul, rahatsızlık
simple	basit, sade, yalın
single-celled	tekhücreli
absorb	emmek, içine çekmek
get rid of	atıp kurtulmak
feed	beslemek, yemek vermek
crawl	sürünmek, emeklemek
through	aracılığıyla, içinden

Human cells **operate in a similar way**. Our organ systems simply provide the **basic** conditions that the billions of **individual** cells in our bodies need to **survive**. In general, the bigger an animal is, the more **complicated** its body needs to be in order to survive and **reproduce**.

Breathe easy

Respiration is a **process** during which substances such as sugars are broken down in the body, **with the help of** oxygen, to produce energy. Respiration is also the term for breathing, which provides the body with the oxygen that it needs to **stay alive**. Oxygen is taken in through the **lung**s.

operate	işletmek, çalıştırmak, ameliyat ettirmek
in a similar way	benzer şekilde
basic	temel, esas, ana, basit
individual	bireysel, birey
survive	yaşamak, hayatta kalmak
complicated	karmaşık, komplike
reproduce	üremek, üretmek, çoğaltmak
respiration	solunum, respirasyon
process	süreç, işlemek
with the help of	yardımıyla
stay alive	hayatta kalmak
lung	akciğer

3. Skeleton and Joints

Why do I need a skeleton?

Bones **provide** the **framework** that **hold**s the whole body together. Without a skeleton you would simply **flop about**, and you would not be able to move. The skeleton also **gives protection** to **delicate** organs such as the brain, heart, and lungs. It **act**s as a **support** to the soft parts of the body. The skeleton also provides a system of **lever**s on which your muscles can work, **enabling** you to make all your **movement**s.

Which is the largest bone in the body?

The **thigh** bone, or femur, is the largest **single** bone in the body. It is also the strongest bone, because it has to support all of our **weight**. An adult male who is 6 feet tall has a femur 1.5 feet in length.

Which is the smallest bone in the body?

The smallest bone in the body is called the **stirrup**. It is in the **middle ear** and is part of the system that carries sound **signal**s to the brain. At only 3㎜ long, the stirrup is about the size of a **grain** of rice. It is **connected to** two other very small bones called the **hammer** and **anvil**. All three of these bones are **join**ed to the eardrum, where sound is **collect**ed before it is sent **in the form of** nerve signals to the brain.

What are bones made of?

Bones are made of hard minerals that are supported by **tough fiber**s called collagen. Most of the substance of a bone is made of a **stony** material called calcium phosphate. It is a **hard** but **brittle** material. The collagen strands **reinforce** this brittle material to **prevent** it from breaking easily.

Are bones alive?

Bones **consist of** a **solid** stony material that is **laid down** in **layer**s by living bone cells. New bone is **constantly** being **reabsorb**ed and then **replace**d, to keep it healthy. The **surface** of a bone is **covered by** a skin that is full of nerves, so it hurts when you **bruise** or break a bone. Inside the bone are blood vessels and **marrow**, a soft material in which new blood cells are produced. When people get old, their bones may become very **spongy** and weak, and so they are more **prone to** breakage.

bone	kemik
provide	sağlamak, temin etmek
framework	çerçeve, anahat, esas yapı, çatı
hold	tutmak , yapmak, organize etmek
flop about	cup diye düşmek, çöküvermek
give protection	koruma sağlamak
delicate	hassas, narin, nazik, kırılgan
act	hareket etmek, eylem, hareket, yasa
support	destek, desteklemek, savunmak
lever	kaldıraç, levye
enabling	imkan sağlayan, fırsat veren
movement	hareket, düşünce akımı
thigh	oyluk, but, kalça
single	tek, bekar
weight	ağırlık
stirrup	üzengi
middle ear	ortakulak
signal	sinyal, işaret
grain	tahil, hububat
connected to	ile bağlantılı
hammer	çekiç
anvil	örs
join	katılmak, buluşmak, katılmak
collect	toplamak
in the form of	şeklinde, formunda
tough	zor, zorlu, çetin
fiber	lif, elyaf, tel, doku
stony	taşlık, soğuk
hard	katı, sıkı, cok, zor, sert
brittle	kolayca kırılan, hassas
reinforce	güçlendirmek, desteklemek, takviye etmek
prevent	önlemek
consist of	den oluşmak, den meydana gelmek
solid	sağlam, katı, somut
laid down	döşenmiş, serilmiş
layer	katman, tabaka, kat
constantly	sürekli bir şekilde, daima
reabsorb	yeniden emilmek
replace	değiştirmek, yerine koymak
surface	yüzey
covered by	örtülü, kaplı
bruise	bere, morluk, ezik
marrow	kemik iliği
spongy	sünger gibi, delikli
prone to	yatkın, eğilimli

How do bones grow?

The bones of a baby inside its mother's **womb are made up of** a **rubbery** material called **cartilage**. As the body grows, this cartilage is gradually replaced by hard bone. The long bones of the body, such as the thigh bone, grow from the ends. This **explain**s why **teenager**s **suddenly increase** in height during a **growth spurt**.

How can bones heal themselves after a break?

Bones are alive, and so the bone cells can gradually replace and repair the solid bone when it is broken. The **damaged** material is gradually absorbed back into the body, and the bone cells **secrete** more hard bone. This **eventually builds up** into a **thickened** area on the **repair**ed bone, which is actually stronger than the **original** bone.

What are joints?

A **joint** is the point where two or more bones come together. Joints can be **fixed**, such as those that hold together the rounded part of the **skull**, or they can allow movement, such as your **knee**s and **elbow**s. **Strap**s of **tough flexible** material called ligament hold together the bones in a joint.

How do joints work?

The ends of most bones are **covered with** tough, rubbery cartilage, which **cushion**s them from **impact** as we move.

Many joints are **lubricate**d with an oily liquid called synovial fluid so they can **bend** freely. Synovial fluid is held in a **bladder** between the layers of cartilage on the ends of the bone. These lubricated joints can move freely and without **friction**.

Can joints wear out?

Joints can **become diseased** or **wear out** after a lifetime of use. When this happens, the cartilage or the **fluid** inside the joint gradually **disappear**s. The joint becomes hard to move and may be very **painful**.

How many joints do I have?

The human body has more than 100 joints. Some joints move like a simple **hinge**, such as those in the elbows and knees. Other joints move in all directions, such as the shoulder joint or the base of the **thumb**. Joints in the **spine** allow only a small amount of movement between the **vertebrae** that **protect** the spinal cord. Joints such as the bones of the skull and those joining the two sides of the pelvis are **locked firmly** together so they do not move at all.

womb	rahim, dölyatağı
are made up of	-dan oluşmak
rubbery	lastik gibi, lastiksi
cartilage	kıkırdak
explain	açıklamak
teenager	delikanlı, genç
suddenly	aniden, birdenbire
increase	artmak, artırmak, artış
growth spurt	büyüme evresi, gelişim parlaması
damaged	hasar görmüş, zarara uğramış
secrete	salgılamak
eventually	sonunda, nihayetinde
build up	birikmek, güçlenmek, gelişmek
thickened	kalın derili, kalınlaşmış
repair	tamir, tamir etmek
original	orijinal, ilk, başlangıç gibi
joint	eklem, eklem yeri, ortaklaşa, müşterek
fixed	kısırlaştırılmış, sabit
skull	kafatası
knee	diz
elbow	dirsek, kol dirseği
strap	şerit, bağcık, kayış
tough	zor, zorlu, çetin
flexible	esnek, elastiki, değişken
covered with	ile kaplı, ile örtülü
cushion	yastık, minder
impact	etki, darbe,vuruş, etkilemek
lubricate	yağlamak, kayganlaştırmak
bend	eğilmek, bükülmek, kıvırma, eğilme, kavis
bladder	mesane, idrar torbası
friction	sürtünme
become diseased	hasta olmak, hastalanmak
wear out	yıpranmak, aşınmak, eskimek
fluid	sıvı, sıvı şeyler
disappear	gözden kaybolmak
painful	ağrılı, sancılı, eziyetli
hinge	menteşe
thumb	baş parmak
spine	omurga
vertebrae	omurga, omurlar
protect	korumak
locked	kilitli, kenetlenmiş
firmly	sıkıca, sıkı sıkıya

Bones in space

Constant use keeps the bones strong, so **lack of** exercise is one of the **reason**s why older bones can become weak. Astronauts **orbit**ing the Earth for long periods lose a lot of their **solid** bone. They can lose as much as one ounce of bone in a month. In order to keep their bones **healthy**, astronauts have to take regular exercise even though they are **weightless**.

Vanishing bones

Adults have about 206 bones. The number **varies** a little because some people have extra **rib bone**s or more bones in their hands or feet. A **newborn** baby has more than 300 bones, but some of these **fuse** (join) together as the baby grows. The **skull** is **actually** made up of 29 bones. Most of the skull bones are firmly joined together in adults, allowing only the jaw to move.

constant	sürekli, sabit, devamlı
lack of	yoksunluk, yokluk, mahrumiyet
reason	sebep, neden, akıl, mantık, akıl yürütmek, mantık yürütmek
orbit	yörünge, yörüngeye oturmak
solid	sağlam, katı, somut
healthy	sağlıklı
weightless	hafif
adult	yetişkin
vary	çeşitlenmek, değişmek, değiştirmek
rib bone	kaburga kemiği
newborn	yeni doğmuş
fuse	eritmek, kaynaştırmak, birleştirmek, fünye
skull	kafatası
actually	aslında, gerçekte

4. Muscles

What job do muscles do?

Muscles are needed for all body **movement**s. Muscles move the **bone**s, pulling them into position as they move about their **joint**s. Some muscles just move **soft** parts of the body, for example, the face muscles that **allow** you to smile.

You can control many of your movements by using **voluntary muscles**. Other muscles, called **involuntary muscles**, work automatically to **maintain** the body. The heart, **for instance**, **beat**s without your being **aware** of it. The muscles that **squeeze** your food along inside the **intestine**s also work automatically.

How are muscles joined to bone?

Muscles are **attached to** bone by long **ropy strand**s called tendons, which are made of collagen. You can feel these tendons on the inside of your **wrist** when you **flex** your hand and fingers.

How are muscles constructed?

Muscles are built up from millions of **thread-like** cells called muscle **fiber**s. These fibers are **gather**ed into **bunch**es. Nerves **instruct** the muscle fibers when to **shorten**, or **contract**, causing the whole muscle to become shorter in length. The shortened muscle then pulls on the tendon and the bone to which it is joined.

Which are the strongest muscles?

Although it is not very big, the strongest muscle in the body, for its weight, is the masseter muscle in the **jaw**. It allows you to have a **powerful** biting action. The largest muscle of all is the gluteus maximus (a Latin name, like many medical terms). It runs from the **buttock**s down the back of the **thigh**. The longest muscle is the sartorius, which runs from the **hip bone**, or pelvis, right down to just below the knee.

What is muscle tone?

Muscles need **constant** work to keep them strong and healthy. When two muscles work against each other, they will always be **slightly** contracted and under **tension**. This is called muscle tone. The fitter you are, the more strongly these muscles will pull against one another, even while you are relaxed.

How do muscle fibers shorten?

Muscle fibers contain tiny **rod-like structure**s that **overlap**. When the fiber **receive**s a nerve signal that tells it to **contract**, these rods **slide** over one another, making the fiber shorter. As the fibers shorten, the whole muscle contracts. All the fibers do not contract

muscle	kas, adele
movement	hareket, düşünce akımı
bone	kemik
joint	eklem, eklem yeri, ortaklaşa, müşterek
soft	yumuşak
allow	izin vermek, olanak sağlamak
voluntary muscles	istemli kas
involuntary muscles	istemsiz kas
maintain	bakım yapmak, sürdürmek, devam ettirmek, iddia etmek
for instance	örneğin, mesela
beat	atmak, vurmak, dövmek, yenmek, vuruş
aware	bilincinde olmak, bilinç
squeeze	sıkmak
intestine	bağırsak, ince bağırsak
attached to	bağlı, ilişik
ropy	tel tel, ipsi
strand	tel, ip teli
wrist	bilek
flex	esnetmek, bükmek, kasmak
thread-like	ip gibi, ip şeklinde
fiber	lif, elyaf, tel, doku
gather	toplamak, toplanmak
bunch	demet, salkım
instruct	öğretmek, yönerge vermek, emir vermek
shorten	kısaltmak
contract	çekmek, büzülmek, daralmak
jaw	çene
powerful	güçlü, kuvvetli, yetkili, enerjili
buttock	kalça, kaba et
thigh	oyluk, but, kalça
hip bone	kalça kemiği
constant	sürekli, sabit, devamlı
slightly	hafifçe, biraz hafifçe
tension	tansiyon, gerginlik, gerilim
rod-like	çubuk gibi
structure	yapı
overlap	örtüşmek, üst üste binmek, aşırmak
receive	teslim almak, almak, kabul etmek,
slide	kaydırmak, kaymak, kaydırak

together. The harder the muscle needs to pull, the greater the number of fibers that will contract **at the same time**.

Special muscles

The involuntary muscles that automatically keep your body working have a **different structure** from voluntary muscles. A **type** of muscle called **smooth muscle** is **mostly** found in thin sheets **wrapped** around **internal organs**. Smooth muscle contracts quite gently. The **bladder**, for example, is a balloon-like structure that **store**s urine until there is **sufficient** to be **discharge**d from the body. The smooth muscle that **cover**s the bladder then contracts and forces the urine out. Smooth muscle is also **present** in the iris of the eye.

Can I make my muscles grow?

Muscles **react** to **frequent** exercise by growing more muscle cells, or fibers, making the muscle thicker and more **bulky**. The more fibers there are in a muscle, the stronger it will be. This **explain**s why athletes who **constantly** exercise develop very large muscles.

How many muscles do I have?

You have about 650 muscles in your body. There are more than 50 muscles in our face **alone**.

Why do many of my muscles work in pairs?

A muscle can only pull in one direction. It needs another muscle to pull in the **opposite** direction in order to return a bone to its **original** position. When you lift your **forearm**, the biceps muscle shortens to **lift** the bone. When you **straighten** your arm, the triceps muscle pulls it back again and the biceps relaxes. The same action **takes place** in your legs when you walk and run and when you move your fingers and toes.

What causes muscle cramps?

Cramps are **cause**d by the **build-up** of a **waste substance** called lactic acid. When a muscle works harder than **usual**, it starts to **break down stored** food without using oxygen. This **process** is called anaerobic **respiration**. It produces lactic acid as a **waste product**.

As the lactic acid builds up, it **interferes with** muscle action, making the muscle feel tired, until the acid is **flushed away** by the blood. If too much lactic acid builds up, it makes the muscle contract very **sharply** and **painfully**, causing a cramp.

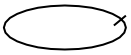
at the same time	aynı zamanda, aynı anda
different	farklı
structure	yapı
type	tür, çeşit, kind, sort
smooth muscle	düz kas
mostly	çoğunlukla
wrapped	sarılı, dolanmış
internal organs	iç organlar
bladder	mesane, idrar torbası
store	mağaza, depo, depolamak
sufficient	yeterli
discharge	deşarj, tahliye, boşaltmak
cover	kapak, örtmek, örtü, kaplamak, kapsamak
present	şimdi, şimdiki, hediye, sunmak, var olmak
react	tepki göstermek
frequent	sık, sık sık olan
bulky	iri yarı, cüsseli, gövdeli
explain	açıklamak
constantly	sürekli bir şekilde, daima
alone	yalnız
opposite	zıt, ters, karşıt, karşısında
original	orijinal, ilk, başlangıç gibi
forearm	kolun ön kısmı, dirsekle bilek arası
lift	kaldırmak, asansör
straighten	düzeltmek, yoluna koymak
take place	olmak, gerçekleşmek, meydana gelmek
cause	neden olmak, neden
build-up	artırma, yığılma, toplanma, birikim
waste substance	atık madde, atık nesne
usual	olağan
break down	kırılmak, bozulmak
stored	saklanmış, depolanmış
process	süreç, işlemek
respiration	solunum, respirasyon
waste product	atık madde, yan ürün
interfere with	karışmak, müdahale etmek, araya girmek
flush away	temizlemek, süpürüp atmak
sharply	keskin bir şekilde, aniden
painfully	acı acı, acı vererek

How does regular exercise help the muscles?

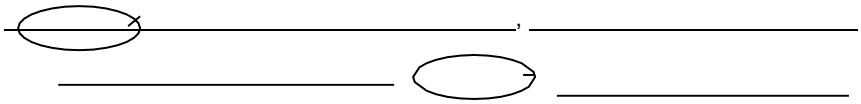
Muscles are able to **adapt gradually** to the amount of work they have to do, so **regular** exercise can build them up and make them healthier. Exercise **strengthen**s the muscles and **improve**s muscle tone. It can also improve your **body shape** and **posture**, as well as strengthen your heart and improve your blood flow. It will generally make you fell much better and help you to sleep **soundly**.

adapt	adapte olmak, uyum sağlamak
gradually	derece derece, aşama aşama, tedricen
regular	düzenli
strengthen	güçlendirmek
improve	iyileştirmek, gelişmek, geliştirmek
body shape	vücut biçimi/şekli
posture	duruş, vücudun pozisyonu, poz
soundly	mışıl mışıl, deliksiz

Bağlaçlar Konu Anlatımı

1g Bağlaçlar: 

Bu bağlaçlar iki TAM CÜMLEYİ bağlarlar. Cümlenin hem başında hem de ortasında kullanılabilirler. Her iki durumda da anlamları değişmez ve çeviriye hep 1g bağlaçtan başlanır. Bunlar başta kullanıldığında iki cümlenin arasında virgül kullanılır. Ortada kullanıldıklarında virgül olmaz.



Bu bağlaçlara örnek olarak when/because/although'u verebiliriz.

When I was coming here, I saw Ayşe. ⟶ I saw Ayşe when I was coming here.
Because she studied hard, she passed the exam. ⟶ She passed the exam because she studied hard
Although she didn't study hard, she passed the exam ⟶ She passed the exam although she didn't study hard.

NEDEN-SONUÇ BAĞLAÇLARI	ZITLIK BAĞLAÇLARI
Because she was ill, she didn't go to school.	**Although she was ill, she went to school.**
As she was ill, she didn't go to school.	**Though** she was ill, she went to school.
Since she was ill, she didn't go to school.	**Even though** she was ill, she went to school.
Now that she is ill, she can't go to school.	**Much as** she was ill, she went to school.
Seeing that she was ill, she didn't go to school.	**While** she was ill, she went to school.
Inasmuch as she was ill, she didn't go to school.	**Whereas** she was ill, she went to school.
Due to the fact that she was ill, she didn't go to school.	**Despite the fact that** she was ill, she went to school.
Owing to the fact that she was ill, she didn't go to school.	**In spite of the fact that** she was ill, she went to school.
Because of the fact that she was ill, she didn't go to school.	
On account of the fact that she was ill, she didn't go to school.	

ZAMAN BAĞLAÇLARI	KOŞUL BAĞLAÇLARI
When I came to Ankara, I saw Kızılay.	**If you study, you can pass the exam.**
I saw kızılay **when** I came to Ankara	**Unless** you study, you can't pass the exam.
While/As I was coming here, I saw you	**Only if** you study, **can you** pass the exam.
Just as I was locking the door, the phone rang.	**Provided (that)** you study, you can pass the exam.
After I got up, I washed my face.	**Providing (that)** you study, you can pass the exam.
Before I had breakfast, I washed my face.	**As long as** you study, you can pass the exam.
Until she spoke to me, I didn't speak to her.	**So long as** you study, you can pass the exam.
Whenever I watch that film, I can't help laughing.	**Whether** you study (or not), you can't pass the exam
By the time she came, I had finished my homework.	**Even if** you study, you can't pass the exam.
Once the teacher came in, all the students stood up.	**Suppose that** you don't pass the exam, what will you do?
As soon as the teacher came in, all the students stood up.	**Supposing that** you don't pass the exam, what will you do?
The minute the teacher came in, all the students stood up.	**In case** it rains, I will take my umbrella.
The moment the teacher came in, all the students stood up.	
The instant the teacher came in, all the students stood up.	
Immediately the teacher came in, all the students stood up.	

AMAÇ BAĞLAÇLARI
She went to Elazığ **so that** she could see Harput.
She went to Elazığ **in order that** she could see Harput.

2g Bağlaçlar:

Bu bağlaçlar da 1g bağlaçlar gibi iki TAM CÜMLEyi bağlar fakat bunlar iki cümlenin ortasında kullanılmak zorundadır. Yani bu bağlaçlardan önce mutlaka başka bir öncül gerekir. Genelde ilk cümleden sonra nokta ya da noktalı virgül olur. Sonra bu bağlaçlar ve bunlardan sonra da virgül olur. Bazı istisnai durumlarda 2g bağlaç ikinci cümlenin ortasında ya da sonunda olur. Çevirirken önce birinci cümleyi sonra ikinci cümleyi çevirириz.

_____ . (oval) , _____

_____; (oval) , _____

She didn't study hard. However, she passed the exam. ("However" burada en başa gelemez. Mutlaka öncesinde bir yargı olmalı)

She studied hard, so she passed the exam. ("So" burada en başa gelemez. Mutlaka öncesinde bir yargı olmalı)

Sebep-Sonuç	Zıtlık
She didn't study. **Therefore,** she didn't pass the exam**.**	She didn't study. **Though**, she passed the exam.
She didn't study. **Thus,** she didn't pass the exam.	She didn't study. **However**, she passed the exam.
She didn't study. **Hence,** she didn't pass the exam.	She didn't study. **Nevertheless**, she passed the exam.
She didn't study. **Consequently,** she didn't pass the exam.	She didn't study. **Nonetheless**, she passed the exam.
She didn't study, **so** she didn't pass the exam.	She didn't study. **Yet**, she passed the exam.
She didn't study. **As a result,** she didn't pass the exam.	She didn't study. **But**, she passed the exam.
She didn't study. **As a consequence,** she didn't pass the exam.	She didn't study. **Notwithstanding**, she passed the exam.
	She didn't study. **Still**, she passed the exam.
	Ali is hardworking. **On the other hand**, Ayşe is lazy

Aynı Fikri Sürdürme
He is very hardwoking. **Moreover,** he is very clever.
He is very hardwoking. **Furthermore,** he is very clever.
He is very hardwoking. **Further,** he is very clever.
He is very hardwoking. **In addition,** he is very clever.
He is very hardwoking. **What is more,** he is very clever.
He is very hardwoking. **Besides,** he is very clever.

DİKKAT: besides hem birinci grup hem de ikinci grup bağlaç olarak kullanılabilir.

Besides'ı **Beside** ile karıştırmamak **gerekir**.

3g Bağlaçlar:

Bu bağlaçlar bir isim/isim grubu (tam cümle değil) ile bir cümleyi bir birine bağlar. 1g ve 2g'den farkı iki tam cümleyi birbirine bağlamamalarıdır. Kendilerinden sonra isim, gerund, NC alabilirler.

Because of her illness, she didn't go to school. (Because of 3g bağlaçtır. Bağlı olduğu yer tam bir cümle değil.)

Despite her illness, she went to school. (Despite 3g bağlaç. Dolayısıyla devamında tam bir cümle yok.)

Neden Sonuç	Zıtlık
Because of her illness, she didn't go to school	**Despite her illness, she went to school.**
Due to her illness, she didn't go to school	**In spite of** her illness, she went to school.
Owing to her illness, she didn't go to school	
On account of her illness, she didn't go to school	**Contrary to** popular belief, some fruits are useless
Thanks to her teacher, she passed the exam easly	**Unlike** Ayşe, Ali is hardworking
In view of her illness, she didn't go to school	
As a result of her illness, she didn't go to school	

Kosul (3. Grup) (implied conditional)
If it weren't for his teacher, he *wouldn't be* at university *now*.
If it hadn't been for his teacher, he *wouldn't have passed* the exam.
But for his teacher, he *wouldn't be* at university *now*.
But for his teacher, he *wouldn't have passed* the exam.
AYRICA
Without his teacher, he *wouldn't be* at university *now*.
Without his teacher, he *wouldn't have passed* the exam.
2. grup (implied conditional bu kullanım)
He had a good teacher. **Otherwise,** he wouldn't be at university *now*.
He had a good teacher. **Or (else),** he wouldn't be at university *now*.

Aynı fikri sürdürme
In addition to English, she can speak German.
Besides English, she can speak German.
As well as English, she can speak German.

Paralellik Gerektiren Bağlaçlar:

Aşağıdaki bağlaçların bir tarafında ne kullanılıyorsa öteki tarafında da aynısını kullanmak gerekir. Yani isimse isim, sıfatsa sıfat, fiilse fiil, zarfsa zarf… olması gerekir. Bu yüzden çift boşluk olan sorularda boşluklardan sonraki kısımların paralel olup olmadığına bakılır. Paralel ise bu bağlaçlar düşünülür.

Both …. and…. **Not only …. But also….**
Either … or…. **Neither … nor**

Bu bağlaçlar eğer özne konumunda ise bu bağlaçlardan sonra gelen fiile dikkat etmek gerek. Both … and …'den sonra gelen fiil kesinlikle çoğul olur. Diğerlerinde ise fiile yakın olan isim önemlidir. O çoğul ise çoğul fiil, tekil ise tekil fiil gerekir.

Both Ali and Ayşe **ARE** Not only Ali but also Ayşe **IS**

Not only Ali but also his parent**s ARE** Not only his parents but also Ali **IS**

(Either… or ve neither… nor da not only … but also… gibidir.

Not: Not only … but also … eğer iki TAM CÜMLEyi bağlıyorsa DEVRİK yapı gerektir. İki cümleyi bağlamıyorsa gerektirmez.

Not only **do they** have a dog but they also have a cat (İki cümleyi bir birine bağladığından Devrik)

Ayrıntılar

1)- Aşağıdaki yapılar "As soon As" anlamına gelir ve iki tam cümleyi birbirine bağlarlar. Bunların ilk kısımları cümle başında kullanılırsa DEVRİK yapı gerektirler. Ortada kullanılırsa gerektirmezler.

no sooner… than…	**Hardly… when…**
Barely… when…	**Scarcely … when…**

No sooner **had she** hung up the phone than it rang again
She had no sooner hung up the phone than it rang again

Diğer 3 bağlaç da yukarıdaki "no sooner… than" yerine kullanılabilir.

2)- However normalde 2g bağlaçtır. Yani öncesinde mutlaka bir yargının olması gerekir. Fakat kendinden sonra Sıfat/zarf kullanırlırsa Although anlamına gelir ve 1g şeklinde kullanılır.

However + sıfat/zarf = Although (1g)

Bu kullanım gibi "As/though" de sıfat zarf alarak Although anlamı verebilir. Ama However'dan farklı olarak kendinden önce alır.

Sıfat/zarf + As/though = Although (1g)

However beautiful she is, Ali will not marry her. Beautiful as she is, Ali will not marry her.

Beautiful though she is, Ali will not marry her. Although she is beautiful, Ali will not marry her.

1. GRUP BAĞLAÇLAR

Veysel Şenol :)!

ZAMAN	KOŞUL	NEDEN-SONUÇ	ZITLIK	AMAÇ	ek 1g bağlaçlar
When dığında, dığı zaman, iken	If- Eğer	Because	Although	So that	However + Sıfat-- Although
While- İken	Unless- Medikçe, Madıkça	As	Though	In order that	Sıfat+ as/though-- Although
As/Just as- İken	Only if - eğer	Since	Even though	Sın diye	in the event that- Durumunda
After- Den sonra	In Case- ir diye	Now that	Much as		in that- Bakımından- Den dolayı
Before- Den önce	Provided- eğer	Seeing that	While e karşın		Lest- Mesin diye
Until- E kadar	Providing- eğer	Inasmuch as	Whereas e karşın		For fear that- Korkusuyla
Whenever Her Ne Zaman	As long as -eğer, müddetçe	Due to the fact that	Despite the fact that		On purpose that- Amacıyla
By the time İnceye Kadar çoktaaaaan	So long as -eğer, müddetçe	Owing to the fact that	In spite of the fact that		
Once	Whether.. Or not- İster ister	Because of the fact that	e rağmen		
As soon as	Suppose that eğer	On account of the fact that			
The minute	Supposing that eğer	Considering that			
The moment	Even if- Sa bile	on the grounds that			
The İnstant	on condition (that) eğer	den dolayı			
Immediately					
ir irmez					

2. GRUP BAĞLAÇLAR

Veysel Şenol :)!

SEBEP-SONUÇ	ZITLIK	AYNI FİKRİ SÜRDÜRME	ek 2g bağlaçlar	
Therefore	Though ' 1-2	Moreover	Thereby- Ki Böylece, dolayısıyla	in the mean time-Bu arada
Thus	However	Furthermore	For example /For instance- Örneğin	Meanwhile- Bu arada
Hence	Nevertheless	Further	As a matter of fact- Aslında	That's why- İşte bu yüzden
Consequently	Nonetheless	In addition	actually / indeed / in fact - aslında	similarly - benzer şekilde
So	Yet	What is more	on the contrary- Tam tersi	Likewise- benzer şekilde
As a result	On the other hand	Besides ' 2-3	For- Çünkü	instead- Bunun yerine
As a consequence	Notwithstanding	Buna Ek Olarak, dahası	Even so- Öyle olsa bile	namely- yani, başka bir değişle
for this reason	Still		All the same- fakat yine de	that's to say- Yani, Başka bir değişle
	But		In/by contrast- tam tersi, tersine	in other words- Yani, başka bir değişle
Bundan dolayı/ Böylece / Bu yüzden	Fakat (Yine de)		Otherwise- Aksi takdirde, yoksa	in brief- Kısaca

3. GRUP BAĞLAÇLAR

Veysel Şenol :)!

NEDEN-SONUÇ	ZITLIK	AYNI FİKRİ SÜRDÜRME	KOŞUL	ek 3g bağlaçlar
Because of	Despite	In addition to	If it weren't for	Regardless of - Bakılmaksızın
Due to	In spite of	Besides * 2,3	If it hadn't been for	Except for- Den hariç
Owing to	e rağmen	As well as	But for	in the event of- Durumunda
On account of		Apart From	Olmasaydı/Olmazdı	With the aim of- Amacıyla
Thanks to - sayesinde	Contrary to	e ek olarak		
In view of	Unlike			instead of - Nın yerine
As a result of	nın aksine			in case of- Durumunda
on the grounds of				
Den dolayı				

G'sizler :)

Veys :)!

- No matter WH - bakılmaksızın
- in order to / to / so as to V1-çiçek to
- as if / as though - mış gibi (öncesi fiil)
- isim such as örnek örnek -gibi

1. GRUP BAĞLAÇLAR

Veysel Şenol :)!

ZAMAN	KOŞUL	NEDEN-SONUÇ	ZITLIK	AMAÇ	ek 1g bağlaçlar
When dığında, dığı zaman, iken	If- Eğer	Because	Although	So that	However + Sıfat-- Although
While- İken	Unless- Medikçe, Madıkça	As	Though	In order that	Sıfat+ as/though-- Although
As/Just as- İken	Only if - eğer	Since	Even though	Sın diye	in the event that- Durumunda
After- Den sonra	In Case- ir diye	Now that	Much as		in that- Bakımından- Den dolayı
Before- Den önce	Provided- eğer	Seeing that	While e karşın		Lest- Mesin diye
Until- E kadar	Providing- eğer	Inasmuch as	Whereas e karşın		For fear that- Korkusuyla
Whenever Her Ne Zaman	As long as -eğer, müddetçe	Due to the fact that	Despite the fact that		On purpose that- Amacıyla
By the time İnceye Kadar çoktaaaaan	So long as -eğer, müddetçe	Owing to the fact that	In spite of the fact that		
Once	Whether.. Or not- İster ister	Because of the fact that	e rağmen		
As soon as	Suppose that eğer	On account of the fact that			
The minute	Supposing that eğer	Considering that			
The moment	Even if- Sa bile	on the grounds that			
The İnstant	on condition (that) eğer	den dolayı			
Immediately					
ir irmez					

2. GRUP BAĞLAÇLAR

Veysel Şenol :)!

SEBEP-SONUÇ	ZITLIK	AYNI FİKRİ SÜRDÜRME	ek 2g bağlaçlar	
Therefore	Though ' 1-2	Moreover	Thereby- Ki Böylece, dolayısıyla	in the mean time-Bu arada
Thus	However	Furthermore	For example /For instance- Örneğin	Meanwhile- Bu arada
Hence	Nevertheless	Further	As a matter of fact- Aslında	That's why- İşte bu yüzden
Consequently	Nonetheless	In addition	actually / indeed / in fact - aslında	similarly - benzer şekilde
So	Yet	What is more	on the contrary- Tam tersi	Likewise- benzer şekilde
As a result	On the other hand	Besides ' 2-3	For- Çünkü	instead- Bunun yerine
As a consequence	Notwithstanding	Buna Ek Olarak, dahası	Even so- Öyle olsa bile	namely- yani, başka bir değişle
for this reason	Still		All the same- fakat yine de	that's to say- Yani, Başka bir değişle
	But		In/by contrast- tam tersi, tersine	in other words- Yani, başka bir değişle
Bundan dolayı/ Böylece / Bu yüzden	Fakat (Yine de)		Otherwise- Aksi takdirde, yoksa	in brief- Kısaca

3. GRUP BAĞLAÇLAR

Veysel Şenol :)!

NEDEN-SONUÇ	ZITLIK	AYNI FİKRİ SÜRDÜRME	KOŞUL	ek 3g bağlaçlar
Because of	Despite	In addition to	If it weren't for	Regardless of - Bakılmaksızın
Due to	In spite of	Besides * 2,3	If it hadn't been for	Except for- Den hariç
Owing to	e rağmen	As well as	But for	in the event of- Durumunda
On account of		Apart From	Olmasaydı/Olmazdı	With the aim of- Amacıyla
Thanks to - sayesinde	Contrary to	e ek olarak		
In view of	Unlike			instead of - Nın yerine
As a result of	nın aksine			in case of- Durumunda
on the grounds of				
Den dolayı				

G'sizler :)

Veys :)!

No matter WH - bakılmaksızın
in order to / to / so as to V1-çiçek to
as if / as though - mış gibi (öncesi fiil)
isim such as örnek örnek -gibi

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Bu sayfa koparıp çalışabilmeniz için bırakılmıştır.

Bağlaçlar Test 1

1. **A person can move nearly all of body parts ----- his/her muscles.**
A) once B) even if
C) although D) thanks to
E) when

2. **Your food contains a lot of beneficial nutrients ----- vitamins and minerals.**
A) because B) that's why
C) such as D) once
E) for

3. **The thigh bone is the strongest bone ----- it has to support all of our weight.**
A) only if B) as well as
C) however D) because
E) still

4. **Some cells only live for a few days, ----- other nerve cells within the brain can survive throughout your entire life.**
A) while B) therefore
C) if D) when
E) before

5. **Sound is collected in the eardrum ----- it is sent in the form of nerve signals to the brain.**
A) unless B) because of
C) before D) besides
E) much as

6. **Calcium phosphate, one of the substance of a bone, is a hard ----- brittle material.**
A) still B) unlike
C) but D) for
E) whereas

7. **We don't think about how our bodies work inside, ----- we are more concerned about our outside appearance.**
A) otherwise B) despite
C) after D) though
E) until

8. **----- you straighten your arm, the triceps muscle pulls it back again and the biceps relaxes.**
A) Before B) Thereby
C) When D) Apart from
E) But

9. **In order to keep their bones healthy, astronauts have to take regular exercise ----- they are weightless.**
A) despite B) due to
C) even though D) indeed
E) but

10. **The surface of a bone is covered by a skin that is full of nerves, so it hurts ----- you bruise or break a bone.**
A) even if B) as long as
C) when D) actually
E) on the other hand

11. **----- we were simple single-celled animals, we would not need a complicated body system to stay alive.**
A) Just because B) If
C) Once D) Thus
E) Even though

12. **----- the body grows, this cartilage is gradually replaced by hard bone.**
A) As B) Despite
C) Yet D) Still
E) Due to

13. **Nerve cells are long and thread-like, ----- they can carry messages around the body along the nervous system.**
A) because of B) but
C) so D) while
E) due to

14. **----- we didn't have our skeleton, we would simply flop about.**
A) So B) If
C) As D) Yet
E) For

15. **Constant use keeps the bones strong, ----- lack of exercise is one of the reasons why older bones can become weak.**
A) besides B) until
C) still D) so
E) as soon as

16. **The rounded part of the skull can allow movement of your body parts ----- your knees and elbows.**
A) however B) otherwise
C) such as D) apart from
E) so that

17. **Involuntary muscles work automatically to maintain the body. The heart, -----, beats without your being aware of it**
A) nevertheless B) even though
C) likewise D) besides
E) for instance

18. **The food contains fats, proteins, carbohydrates, and fiber ----- vitamins and minerals.**
A) moreover B) as a result of
C) in addition to D) because
E) provided

19. **A newborn baby has more than 300 bones, ----- some of these fuse (join) together as the baby grows.**
A) hence B) so
C) for D) instead
E) but

20. **When people get old, their bones may become very spongy and weak; -----, they are more prone to breakage.**
A) nevertheless B) likewise
C) by the time D) if
E) therefore

21. The digestive system includes the mouth, gullet, stomach, and intestines, ----- the nervous system includes the brain, spinal cord, and nerves.

A) when B) likewise
C) thus D) while
E) as soon as

22. The egg cell can be seen with naked eye ----- it is the largest cell which is 0.2mm.

A) because B) as a result
C) unlike D) besides
E) but

23. White blood cells are shapeless; -----, they can squeeze between other cells.

A) however B) whenever
C) therefore D) in case
E) since

24. Exercise can improve your body shape and posture, ----- strengthening your heart.

A) in case B) thanks to
C) despite D) as well as
E) however

25. You can feel tendons on the inside of your wrist ----- you flex your hand and fingers.

A) so that B) until
C) still D) when
E) indeed

26. ----- oxygen, the human body needs food.

A) In case of B) Unless
C) As well as D) In addition
E) On the other hand

27. Millions of cells that do the same job are grouped together into tissue ----- they can be put to work by the body.

A) so that B) while
C) if D) whereas
E) contrary to

28. In general, the bigger an animal is, the more complicated its body needs to be ----- survive and reproduce.

A) in order to B) while
C) thanks to D) whereas
E) in fact

29. The bones in a joint are held together ----- a material called ligament.

A) contrary to B) thanks to
C) because D) once
E) if

30. The longest cells, which are the nerve cells, can reach lengths of up to 1 m (approximately 1 yard), ----- being extremely thin.

A) despite B) so that
C) in order to D) because
E) when

31. The long bones of the body, such as the thigh bone, grow from the ends. ----- teenagers suddenly increase in height during a growth spurt.

A) In order that B) However
C) That's why D) Except for
E) Because

32. Cells need food, oxygen, and a watery environment ----- survive.

A) moreover B) yet
C) just as D) once
E) in order to

33. Joints can become diseased or wear out ----- a lifetime of use.

A) when B) after
C) since D) likewise
E) even so

34. The longest cells are up to 1m (approximately 1 yard) in length, ----- they are very thin.

A) because B) instead
C) but D) apart from
E) thereby

35. The fitter you are, the more strongly the muscles will pull against one another, even ----- you are relaxed.

A) due to B) yet
C) while D) besides
E) hence

36. Bones are alive, ----- the bone cells can gradually replace and repair the solid bone when it is broken.

A) as a result of B) while
C) in case D) as a result
E) as soon as

37. ----- it is not very big, the strongest muscle in the body is the masseter muscle in the jaw.

A) Unless B) If
C) Although D) So that
E) Moreover

38. Joints such as the bones of the skull and those joining the two sides of the pelvis are locked firmly together, ----- they do not move at all.

A) hence B) as a result of
C) as well as D) still
E) whenever

39. Respiration provides the body with the oxygen ----- we can breathe.

A) while B) so that
C) thanks to D) on the other hand
E) unless

40. When the solid bone is broken, the bone cells secrete more hard bone, eventually building up into a thickened area and ----- it is stronger than the original bone.

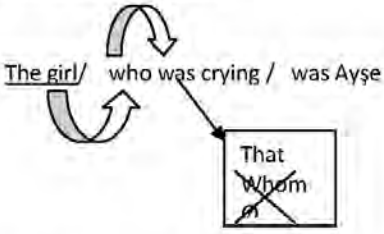
A) when B) in fact
C) whereas D) due to
E) in spite of

Relative Clauses Konu Anlatımı

Deneme sürümü Veys ☺!

4)- RELATIVE CLAUSES

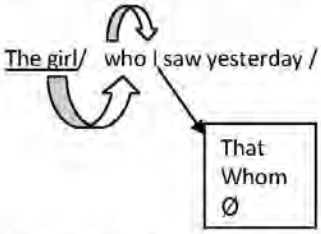
Who/whom/That/ Ø:



Not: RC olarak who, whom, that ve Ø insanlar için kullanılır. Bunlardan that ve Ø insan dışındaki varlıklar için de kullanılabilir.

Not: Burada who yerine that kullanılabilir. Fakat whom ve Ø kullanılmaz. Çünkü bunlardan sonra mutlaka bir özne olmak zorundadır. Burada fiil gelmiş.

Omission

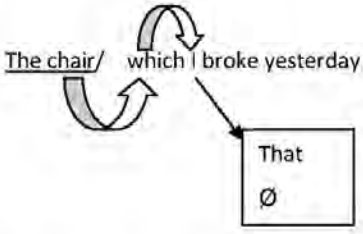


Not: Burada who yerine that kullanılabilir. Aynı zamanda da whom ve Ø da kullanılabilir çünkü who'dan sonra fiil değil bir özne gelmiş.

Not: which, that ve Ø insan dışındaki varlıklar için kullanılır. That ve Ø insan için de kullanılabilir.

10

Not: Burada açıklanan isim insan olmadığı için which kullanılabilir. That de kullanılabilir. Ø Olmaz çünkü RP'den sonra fiil gelmiş.



Relative Pronoun (who , which,that, whose...)

Not: Burada açıklanan isim insan olmadığından which olur. That de olabilir. Aynı zamanda da Ø olabilir çünkü RP'den sonra fiil değil bir özne gelmiş.

Not: Sonuç olarak Who ve Whom sadece insanlar için kullanılabilir. Who'dan sonra hem fiil hem de özne gelebilir. Whom'dan sonra mutlaka bir özne gelmelidir, fiil gelemez. That hem insanlar için hem de nesneler için kullanılabilir. Ø (omission/boşluk) hem insanlar için hem de nesneler için kullanılabilir fakat mutlaka kendinden sonra özne gelmelidir, fiil gelemez.

Not: Who, which, that RC olduğunda RC içinde ya özne eksiktir ya da nesne eksiktir.

The girl /who was crying /was Ayşe. (özne eksik)

The girl /who I saw yesterday/was Ayşe. (see fiilinin nesnesi eksik)

Whose:

1- RP'den sonra bir isim geliyorsa ve **2-** ismin önünde "a, an, the, my, his, her..., this, that" yoksa ve **3-** RP'den sonra gelen isim önce gelen isme aitse Whose kullanırız.

The man/ whose son was crying / was Ali.

Not: RPden sonra "Son" ismi gelmiş. İsmin önünde "a, an, the, my..." yok. Ve "Son" oğul "the man" adama ait. (adamın Oğlu diyebiliriz)
Not: Whose hem insanlar için hem de insan olmayanlar için kullanılabilir.

The chair/ whose leg was broken / was mine. (chair insan değil ve whose kullanılmış)

Not: Whose anlamında bazen "of which" veya "of whom" kullanılabilir. Bu durumda iki isim anlamsız bir şekilde arka arkaya gelir.

The man the son of whom was crying was Ali. (böyle ardı ardına gelen isimlerin birincisi insansa "of whom")

The chair the leg of which was broken was mine. (böyle ardı ardına gelen isimlerin birincisi nesne ise "of which")

Not: Yukarıdaki durum whom'dan sonra fiil kullanılabilen istisnai durumlardan biridir. Diğer bir durum ise Quantifier + whom'dur. (many/few/one/each ..of whom)

11

Where:

Açıklanan kelime bir mekan ismi ise where/which/that düşünebiliriz. Where'in which ve that'ten farkı bir prep gerektiği zaman kullanılmasıdır.

The city/..... I was born / was Elazığ.

"I was born" cümlesinin içine açıklanan kelimeyi alıp koyarsak "in" prep'i gerekir. I was born **in** the city. Eğer burada olduğu gibi prep gerekiyorsa ve yoksa "where" ya da prep + which düşünürüz. Bu cümle için "in which". Dolayısı ile bu cümle iki şekilde de olabilir.

The city/where I was born / was Elazığ.

The city/ in which I was born /was Elazığ.

Not: Bazen prep, RPden önce değilde RCnin içinde kullanılabilir. Bu durumda where kullanılmaz. Which ya da That kullanılır.

The city/which I was born **in**/ was Elazığ. / The city /that I was bon **in** /was Elazığ.

The city/.....Ali lives / is Elazığ (Açıklanan ismi slash içine alırsak Ali lives **in** the city olur. Dolayısıyla burada where ya da in which olabilir.

The city/..... I like very much/ is Elazığ. (Açıklanan ismi slash içine alalım. I like the city very much. Prep gerekmiyor dolayısıyla burada where kullanamayız. Which ya da That olur.

Not: Açıklanan isim mekansa ve RC içinde özne veya nesne eksikse orada "Where" kullanılmaz. Yukarıdaki cümlede like fiilinin nesnesi yok. Dolayısıyla burada Where olmaz. (Bu kural when/why için de geçerlidir.)
Not: where/when/why/whose/whom RPlerinden sonra fiil gelemez. Mutlaka bir özne gelmelidir. (whom'un bu konudaki istisnalarına dikkat)
The city/..... is very nice /is Elazığ. (Burada boşluktan sonra fiil geldiği için RP Where olamaz)

Not: Slash testi yerine RP'den sonra gelen RC'nin tam cümle olup olmadığına bakılarak da Where olup olmadığı anlaşılabilir. Tam cümle ise (öznesi veya nesnesi eksik değilse) where olur.

When:

Açıklanan kelime eğer zamana aitse "When, Which, That"',i RP olarak kullanabiliriz. "When" gerekip gerekmediğini "where"de olduğu gibi slash testi yaparak ya da boşluktan sonraki kısmın tam bir cümle olup olmadığına bakarak anlayabiliriz.

The year/ ..... I was born / was 1980. (Açıklanan kelimeyi RCnin içine alırsak prep gerekir. "I was born **in** the year". Bu durumda when ya da in which kullanılır.)

Not: Yukarıdaki örnekte Slash içindeki RCli kısmın tam cümle olup olmadığına bakarak da when olup olmadığını anlayabiliriz. "I was born" cümlesinde özne var. Nesneye gerek yok. Bu durumda when olur diye düşünebiliriz.

Not: Where'in yerine ne koyarsak koyalım mutlaka cümleye bir prep eklememiz gerek. Fakat When'in yerine that veya Ø koyduğumuzda prep'e gerek yoktur. Yani When yerine That veya Ø konabilir. Buna karşın when yerine which koyarsak RC içinde mutlaka bir prep olması gerek.

The year/.....I was born / was 1980.
When
That
Ø
In which

Not: When'li RC tam bir cümle olmalıdır. Eğer özne veya nesne eksikse when kullanamayız.

The year/..... I like / is 1980. (like fiilinin nesnesi yok. Dolayısıyla when olmaz. Which ya da That olmalıdır.) (ya da slash testi yapıp slashler arasına açıklanan kelimeyi alırsak: "I like the year" olur ki prep'e gerek yok. Bu durumda prep'e gerek yoksa "when" kullanamayız.

Not: When/where/why/whose/whom'dan sonra fiil gelmez. Mutlaka bir özne olmalıdır.

Why:

RC olarak sadece "reason ve explanation" kelimelerinden sonra kullanılabilir. Bu kelimelerden sonra da hem why hem de that/which kullanılabilir. Why kullanılabilmesi için RCnin tam bir cümle olması gerekir(özne fiil nesne). Why'ın yerine That ya da Ø konulabilir (prep gerekmeksizin). Fakat "why"'ın yerine "Which" koyulabilmesi için "For" prep'inin eklenmesi gerekir.

The reason/..... she didn't come to the meeting / was traffic. (RC tam bir cümle.)
Why
That
Ø
For which

The reason/..... she told/ was the traffic. (cümlede tell fiilinin nesnesi yok. Yani eksik cümle)
said
gave
stated
made
Which
That
Ø
~~why~~

Not: RC içindeki fiiller kutucuk içindeki fiillerse anlam "ileri sürdüğü, söylediği, ifade ettiği neden" olur. Bu durumda da why kullanılmaz. Zaten fiilden sonraki nesne de eksik.

Not: Virgülden sonra RC olarak that ve omission (Ø) olmaz fakat reduction olur.
Not: Açıklanan isim konumunda iki isim prep'le bağlanmışsa her iki isim de RC ile açıklanabilir. Bu konumda RP'nin ne olacağına ve RC içindeki fiilin ne olacağına dikkat etmek gerekir.

Quantifier'lı RC'ler

I have got many students, many of whom are girls.
them

Not: Yukarıdaki cümlede "Whom" yerine "Them" koyamayız. İki tam cümle virgülle bağlanamaz.
Not: "Whom" quantifier'larla kullanıldığında kendinden sonra fiil olabilir. Bunun olduğu başka bir durum ise "whose" yerine konan iki ismin ardı ardına geldiği yapıdır. Bunlar dışında "Whom"'dan sonra fiil gelmez.
Not: "who, which, that"'in açıkladığı ismin tekil ya da çoğul olması RC'deki fiilin tekil ya da çoğul olmasını etkiler.

13

I have got many chairs, some of which are broken.
I have got many chairs, one of which is broken.

Sentential RC

Relative clause normalde her zaman bir ismi açıklar. Ama bazense tüm bir cümleyi niteler. Bu durumda anlamı "ki bu durum" olur. RP'den önce mutlaka bir virgül olmak zorundadır.

She failed the exam, This made her family sad.
She failed the exam, which made her family sad.

RC-NC-1g bağlaç

Relative clause, noun clause ve 1g bağlacı karıştırmamak gerekir. RC bir isimden sonra gelir ve onu açıklar. NC bir ismin kullanıldığı durumlarda (özne konumunda, fiilin nesnesi konumunda, prep'ten sonra, Sıfattan sonra, to be fiilinden sonra) kullanılır. 1g bağlaçsa iki tam cümleyi birbirine bağlar ve hem cümle başında hem de cümle ortasında kullanılabilir.

I don't know when she will come. ⟶ NC
I don't know the day when she will come. ⟶ RC
I will be happy when she comes / When she comes, I will be happy. ⟶ 1g bağlaç

Not: What ve How asla RC olarak kullanılamaz. Yani bir ismi açıklayamaz.
Not: what = the thing which
Not: RC'li kısım non-defining (virgüllü) ise ve açıklanan isim özne konumunda ise Reduction yapılıp virgül içi cümlenin banına alınabilir.
Veyse hoca, who lives in Ereğli, is an english teacher.
Veysel hoca, living in Ereğli, is an english teacher.
Living in Ereğli, Veysel hoca is an english teacher.

RC Test Çözüm Cetveli

	Öncesinde ne gelir	Sonrasında ne gelir	RC içindeki cümle tam mı? Eksik mi?
Who	İnsan	Fiil Özne	Ya özne eksik Ya nesne eksik
Whom	İnsan	Özne	Nesne eksik
Which	İnsan dışı	Fiil Özne	Ya özne eksik Ya nesne eksik
That	İnsan İnsan dışı	Fiil Özne	Ya özne eksik Ya nesne eksik
Ø	İnsan İnsan dışı	Özne	Nesne eksik
Whose	İnsan İnsan dışı	Çıplak isim	
Where	Mekan	Özne	Tam cümle
When	Zaman	Özne	Tam cümle
Why	Reason explanation	Özne	Tam cümle
Prep + whom	insan	özne	Tam cümle
Prep + Which	İnsan dışı	özne	Tam cümle

Prep + RC için söz konusu olan iki istisnai durum bu tabloya eklenmedi.

RC Test 1

1. **Our bodies are miraculous living machines ----- are capable of growth, self-repair, and reproduction.**

A) who B) whom
C) which D) whose
E) when

2. **Athletes ----- constantly exercise can develop very large muscles.**

A) which B) whom
C) whose D) where
E) who

3. **Muscles are attached to bone by long ropy strands called tendons, ----- are made of collagen.**

A) that B) when
C) why D) which
E) whose

4. **The brain, heart, and lungs ----- are delicate organs are protected by our skeleton.**

A) that B) when
C) whose D) who
E) whom

5. **Salivary glands in the mouth produce saliva ----- wets food so that you can swallow it.**

A) whose B) that
C) where D) when
E) in which

6. **People ----- bones are more prone to breakage are generally old or have calcium deficiency.**

A) whom B) where
C) whose D) which
E) who

7. **Brain and the nervous system ----- connects to all parts of the body monitors and controls the body functions.**

A) in which B) that
C) whose D) where
E) who

8. **Blood vessels, ----- the new blood cells are produced, are inside the bone.**

A) in which B) that
C) why D) which
E) whom

9. **Blood contains all of the food substances and chemicals ----- are needed by the cell.**

A) in which B) when
C) who D) that
E) whom

10. **Respiration is also the term for breathing, ----- provides the body with the oxygen that it needs to stay alive.**

A) that B) whom
C) whose D) where
E) which

11. **Our bodies carry the most sophisticated computer ----- has ever been developed - the human brain.**

A) why B) that
C) whom D) when
E) who

12. **Metabolism breaks down more complicated substances, ----- are obtained from food.**

A) that B) who
C) which D) whose
E) where

13. **Like other animals, people ----- are constructed from billions of tiny cells have really complicated bodies.**

A) who B) where
C) whom D) which
E) when

14. **Bones provide the framework ----- holds the whole body together.**

A) where B) whom
C) why D) whose
E) that

15. **People have a brain and the nervous system, ----- are connected with all parts of the body.**

A) who B) where
C) whom D) which
E) when

16. **Joints ----- can bend freely are lubricated with an oily liquid called synovial fluid.**

A) that B) whose
C) when D) who
E) whom

17. **The circulatory system, ----- different types of organs are in turn grouped together to form systems, includes heart and blood vessels.**

A) who B) where
C) when D) that
E) whom

18. **The reason ----- a cramp occurs is because of too much lactic acid in the muscles.**

A) when B) which
C) where D) who
E) why

19. **The bones of a baby ----- are inside its mother's womb are made up of a rubbery material.**

A) whom B) in which
C) which D) who
E) when

20. **The three bones are joined to the eardrum, ----- sound is collected before it is sent in the form of nerve signals to the brain**

A) that B) where
C) which D) who
E) whose

21. The reason ----- teenagers suddenly increase in height is because of the long bones growing from the ends.

A) who B) when
C) which D) why
E) where

22. The bladder, ----- synovial fluid is held, is between the layers of cartilage on the ends of the bone.

A) that B) when
C) where D) whom
E) why

23. The longest cells, ----- run along your legs, are up to 1m in length.

A) where B) that
C) why D) which
E) whom

24. Astronauts ----- are orbiting the Earth for long periods lose a lot of their solid bone.

A) which B) who
C) whose D) where
E) whom

25. Food and water are supplied by the blood and other body fluids ----- also carry away wastes.

A) whose B) who
C) why D) whom
E) that

26. Smooth muscle, ----- is mostly found in thin sheets wrapped around internal organs, is a type of muscle.

A) that B) who
C) which D) when
E) where

27. Metabolism is the term for all of the chemical activity ----- takes place inside the cells.

A) that B) in which
C) why D) where
E) whom

28. Our muscles gain strength on the days ----- we exercise them.

A) why B) who
C) where D) whom
E) when

29. Organs form parts of systems ----- run the body.

A) where B) when
C) that D) why
E) who

30. The lungs, into ----- oxygen is taken, is a part of our respiratory system.

A) that B) when
C) whom D) which
E) where

31. Organs are made up of different types of tissues ----- are grouped together to carry out a particular body function.

A) that B) when
C) who D) where
E) whose

32. The people ----- life depends on being healthy have a complex body.

A) when B) who
C) whose D) where
E) why

33. Complicated chemicals are assembled into tiny building blocks ----- are called cells.

A) when B) who
C) whose D) where
E) which

34. The egg cell ----- is the largest cell also can be called "ovum".

A) in which B) when
C) that D) who
E) where

35. A joint is the point ----- two or more bones come together.

A) who B) when
C) why D) where
E) whose

36. Fats, proteins, carbohydrates, and fiber found in our food are the substances ----- we need to stay healthy.

A) where B) that
C) when D) why
E) whom

37. Circulatory system ----- includes the heart and blood vessels is a part of the body.

A) which B) where
C) whom D) why
E) when

38. Respiration is a process during ----- substances such as sugar are broken down in the body.

A) when B) whose
C) where D) that
E) which

39. People ---- have weak bones are generally old.

A) which B) whom
C) who D) where
E) whose

40. Bones are made of hard minerals ----- are supported by tough fibers called collagen.

A) in which B) that
C) where D) why
E) whom

Zaman Zarfları ile Sos Tablosu İlişkisi

Tomorrow, next week, next month, next year…, in 5 days, in 15 minutes, soon, ten years from now, In 2050	Tomorrow, next week, next month, next year…, in 5 days, in 15 minutes, soon, ten years from now, In 2050	Gelecekte belli bir anda yapıyor olacağımız şeyler ile. 3c nin gelecek versiyonu gibi düşünün. This time next year, this time next summer, at this hour tomorrow, tomorrow at 9:00 o'clock. Gelecekte iki zaman dilimi arasında kalan zaman için: from 8:00 to 12:00 tomorrow	4c'nin gelecek versiyonu. By 2050, by tomorrow, by then (then gelecekte bir tarihe refere ediyorsa) in a week, in a week's time, in 15 days, in 15 days' time By the time ve before ile kullanımı önemli videoya bakın.	Gelecekteki bir anda ne kadaaaar zamandır bir şey yaptığınızı vurguluyorsanız. **5. sütunun tamamında for çok önemli.**
Always, usually, sometimes, occasionally, generally, never, often (sıklık zarflarıyla ve am, is, are'dan sonra) Every year, every day, every month, every summer… Doğa olayları için (su yüz derecede kaynar, dünya yuvarlaktır) zaman zarfı kullanmaksızın bu zamanla ifade edebiliriz.	Always, usually, sometimes, occasionally, generally, never, often (sıklık zarflarıyla ve fiilden önce) Every year, every day, every month, every summer… Doğa olayları için (su yüz derecede kaynar, dünya yuvarlaktır) zaman zarfı kullanmaksızın bu zamanla ifade edebiliriz.	Now, at the moment, right now, at present, currently, presently… Look, listen gibi emirler These days, nowadays, this term, this year, this month (bu aralar şu işi yapıyorum derken) (Gelecekten bahsederken de planladığımız şeyler için aynen türkçede olduğu gibi kullanabiliriz) =(tomorrow, next week, next year, next summer…) Know,understand, love, like,need, have (sahip olmak) gibi fiilleri burada kullanamayız.	Şimdiye kadar anlamı ile Geçmişte olan ama zaman belirtmediğimiz zaman. (I have learnt 100 words; I have been to İstanbul 5 times; Have you ever seen a monster?) Today, this week, this morning, this month, this year, this century, in my life (bugün şimdiye kadar, bu ay şimdiye kadar… (bu kullanımı ile 3b deki anlam farkına dikkat edin) Lately,recently (son zamanlarda) Just, already, yet (dikkat etmekte fayda var. Sıklık zarflarıyla (şimdiye kadar hep, şimdiye kadar 5 kez) (2b ile farkına dikkat) So far, up to now, until now, till now (şimdiye kadar For 5 hours (eğer şimdiye kadar 5 saat anlamı varsa) Since (denberi anlamında ise since olan taraf past ifade, diğer taraf have done) This is the first/second/the most (superlative) + have done	Bir şeyi geçmişten başlamış ne kadaaaaaar zamandır yaptığınızı vurguluyorsanız ve özellikle hala devam ediyorsa (göz boyayan tembel öğrenci hocam on saattir çalışıyorum :P) For 5 hours, … since All year, all month, all term, all week, … 3c ve 4b ile farkına dikkat edin. Videolar faydalı olabilir bu açıdan.
Yesterday Last year, last month, last night, last week, last summer… five years ago, three weeks ago, an hour ago… In 1980, …	Yesterday Last year, Last Month, Last week… five years ago, three weeks ago… In 1980, …	Geçmişte belli bir anda olan olaylar için. This time last year, this time last summer, at this hour yesterday, yesterday at 9:00 o'clock Geçmişte iki zaman dilimi arasında kalan zaman için: from 8:00 to 12:00 last night, from 8:00 until 12:00 last night, from 1980 to 2000	Ilk şartımız mutlaka kendinden sonra bir başka past olayımız olmalı ki o ilk olay olsun. İlla ilk o olacak yani burnundan kıl aldırmaz. Ilk olacak. Have done'ın geçmiş hali gibi olabilir. Şimdiye kadar değil de o ana kadar. For, since ile kullanılabilir ama bu konu burayı aşar videoya bakın. Zaman bağlaçları özellikle after, before, by the time için videoya bakın	5b'nin geçmişi gibi düşünün. O öğrenci kovulduktan sonra Veysel hoca beni kovdu (geçmişte). Oysa Vh beni kovduğunda tam 3 gündür çalışıyordum) 3c ile farkına dikkat o ne yaptığın önemli ise 3c. O andan önce ne kadaaaardır yaptığın önemli ise 5c

Tüm tenselerin zaman bağlaçlarıyla kullanımı için (1. ZU, 2. wwg, 3. hd,) ayrıca diğer notlarımıza bakmanız gerekiyor. Ayrıca videolardan da izlemelisiniz.

Zamanlar ve Zaman Bağlaçları Konu Anlatımları

Not: Bu materyal İngilizcedeki tenseleri öğretmek için değil test çözme tekniği vermek için hazırlanmıştır. İstisnalar dili olan İngilizcede her kuralın istisnası olabileceği gibi bu kuralların da istisnası olabilir.

Present	Past
Am is are	Was were
Do does	Did
Will	Would
Can	Could
Could	Could have done
May	Might
Might	Might have done
Will have done	Would have done
Should	Can't have done
Must	Must have done
	May have done
	Should have done
Have done	Had done
Has done	

Not1: Zaman bağlaçları ve koşul bağlaçları **zaman uyuşması (ZU)** gerektirir. Zaman bağlacının bir tarafında yukarıdaki Past yapılardan biri varsa öteki tarafı da past olmalıdır. (Koşul Bağlaçları ve Amaç Bağlaçları için de ZU geçerlidir.

When: When farklı zaman kombinasyonları ile farklı anlamlar verebilir. Aşağıdaki kullanımların verdiği anlamlara dikkat edin. Tüm Zaman bağlaçları gibi When zaman bağlacı da hem past hem present yapılarla kullanılabilir.
When she came in, we ate dinner.
When she came in, we were eating dinner.
When she came in, we had eaten dinner.
When I was coming here, I saw Ayşe.

Not2: Zaman bağlacının olduğu yerde **will, would, going to (wwg)** olmaz.

Not3: Zaman bağlacının olmadığı tarafta **have done/has done (hd)** olmaz. Olacaksa bağlacın olduğu tarafta olacak. Ve bu anlamda have done gelecek zaman anlamını verir.

While: While iki olay için **eş zamanlılık** söz konusu iken kullanılır. **Eylemin uzun olduğu** kısım while ile ifade edilir. While
_____ was doing _____, _____ was doing _____ (İki eylem de uzun ve eş zamanlı)
While ___ was doing _____, _____ did _____ (Bir eylem uzun öteki kısa, eş zamanlı)

While ___ did _____, _____ did _____ (Çok kullanılmamakla birlikte birinci örnekle aynı anlamı verir.)

While ___ did _____, _____ ~~was doing~~ _____

Not4: While zaman bağlacıyken perfect tenselerle (have done/has done/had done) kullanılmaz

As = while (as, while ile eş anlamlı olarak kullanılabilir. Ama bağlaç iken Because anlamı da verebilir. Because anlamında ise zaman uyuşması zorunlu değildir.) (Ayrıca artma azalma bildiren fiillerle (increase, decrease, grow…) ve comparative sıfatlar ile (bigger, taller, more beautiful) -dıkça, -dikçe anlamını da verebilir.

Just as I was locking the door, the phone rang. (Just as while'dan daha vurguludur. Tam birşey olurken başka birşey oldu anlamını verir.) (Just as'in "tam da olduğu gibi" anlamı da vardır. Bu ikinci anlamında zaman uyuşması zorunlu değildir.

After:
After had: before did (Had done After'ın olmadığı tarafta olmaz. Ya da before'un olduğu tarafta olmaz.)
After had done/did , did (past)
After do/does/have done , will (present)

Not5: After ve before cont. tenseleri sevmez (Sos tablosundaki 3. Sütunu sevmez).

Not6: Have done zaman bağlaçlarının olduğu tarafta gelecek zaman anlamı verir.

After we have finished our lesson, we will go home.

Before:
Before did , had done/did (past)
Before do/does/have done , will (present)

Before we have finished our lesson, nobody will go home

Whenever: Her ne zaman anlamında kullanılır. Hem past anlamda hem de present anlamda kullanılabilir.

Whenever she gets ill, she stays at home.
Whenever she got ill, she stayed at home.

Not7: Every time eğer iki cümleyi bağlıyorsa Whenever ile eş anlamlıdır ver onun yerine kullanılabilir.

As soon as = the moment = the minute = immediately = once

Not8: As soon as after'a uyar. Yani After'daki tense kombinasyonları as soon as için de geçirlidir.

Not9: As soon as ve as soon as anlamına gelen bağlaçlarla cont. tenseler kullanılmaz. (Sos tablosunda hem 3. Sütunu hem de 5. Sütunu)

By the time:

By the time did , had done/was (past)

By the time does/have done , will have done/will be (present)

By the time she comes at 8, I will have finished my homework
By the time she came at 8, I had finished my homework

Not10: By the time'ın olduğu cümlede had done olmaz.

Not11: by the time ile by eş anlamlıdır. Fakat by the time'dan sonra bir cümle gelir. By'dan sonra bir isim gelir.

By 1950, had done/was (Bu kullanımda by'a bağlı past bir ifade varsa had done/was kullanılır.)
By 2050, will have done/will be (Bu kullanımda by'a bağlı past bir ifade varsa will have done/will be kullanılır.)

Until:

Çevirisi by the time ile aynı şekilde yapılabilmesine rağmen anlamları çok farklıdır. By the time'da temel cümle (bağlacın olmadığı cümle) daha önce gerçekleşir. Fakat Until'de yan cümle (bağlacın olduğu cümle) önce gerçekleşir ve hemen sonrasında temel cümle gerçekleşir. Until temel cümledeki eylemin değişim anını gösterir.

Until she speaks to me, I will not speak to her. (o benimle konuşuncaya kadar ben onunla konuşmayacağım. Önce o konuşacak sonra ben konuşacağım.)

Until she spoke to me, I didn't speak to her. (o benimle konuşuncaya kadar ben onunla konuşmadım. Önce o konuştu sonra ben konuştum) (konuşmadım konuşmadım konuşmadım; o benimle konuştuğu andan itibaren ben onunla konuştum.)

By the time she comes home, I will have finished all my homework. (o gelinceye kadar ben ÇOOOOKTAAAAAN ödevimi bitirmiş olacağım.) (once ödevi bireceğim sonra o gelecek)

Not12: FIDOW (Normal şartlar altında last ve past kelimeleri past tense akla getirir. Ama kullanımda have done/has done düşünülmelidir. Fido olabilmesi için aşağıdaki tablodaki üç koşulunda olması gerekir.

For	the last	five years
In	the past	(süreç)
During	recent	
Over		
Within		

Not13: For genellikle perfect tenselerle kullanılmasına rağmen sadece bunlara özgü bir yapı değildir. Hemen hemen tüm zamanlarla kullanılabilir. Present perfect (have done) ile kullanılması için geçmişten şimdiye kadar eylemin sürmesi gerekir.
I stayed in Ankara for six years. (Geçmişte)
I will stay in Niğde for ten years. (Gelecekte)
I have been in Niğde for one year. (I am in Niğde now). (Şimdiye kadar)

Not14: For, is doing/was doing/will be doing ile kullanılmaz. Sos tablosundaki 3. Sütun ile kullanılmaz

Not15: Since eğer "den beri" anlamında ise Since'in olduğu taraf past bir ifade (hem cümle olabilir hem de isim/öbek) diğer taraf ise present perfect olur.
Since 1980, he has learnt 3 languages. He has learnt 3 languages since 1980
Since he came here, he has learnt 3 languages He has learnt 3 languages since he came here

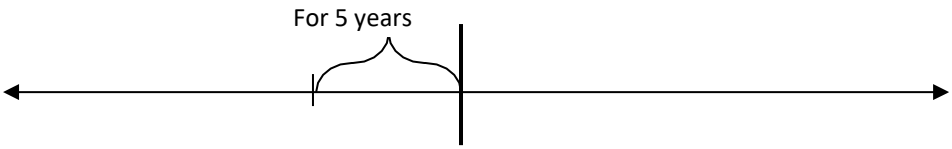
Not16: Since'in yukardaki kullanımının bir istisnası vardır. Since/ever since/since then cümlenin en sonunda ise içinde bulunduğu cümle present perfect. Ondan önceki cümle ise past olur.

Did . have done ,since/ever since/since then .

Not17: Since'le başlayan süreç şimdiye kadar sürmeyip geçmişte bitiyorsa present perfect (have done) yerine past perfect (had done) kullanılır.

Not18: Past perfect tense (had done) carrrrt diye kullanılmaz. Yani past perfect tense için mutlaka başka bir past olay olmalıdır. Dolayısıyle had done ile present bir yapı bir araya gelmez. (Burada üçüncü bir cümlenin olup olmadığına dikkat edilmelidir.)
Not19: had done ile was doing kedi kopek gibidir. (Burada üçüncü bir cümlenin olup olmadığına dikkat edilmelidir.)

Not19: Uzun Çizgi Kalıpları (have been doing/had been doing/will have been doing). Sos tablosu üzerindeki 5. Sütun. Bu kullanımda olayın ne kadaaaaar zamandır olduğu vurgulanır. Bana her iş yerinde olan hiçbir iş yapmayıp hep çok çalıştığını ima eden tipleri hatırlatır. (Tam 5 saaaattir çalışıyorum (have been doing). Patron beni aradığında tam 5 saattir çalışıyordum (had been doing). Patron sen geldiğinde tam beş saattir çalışıyor olacağım (will have been doing) :PPPPP (şerlerinden Allah'a sığınırız.)



Yukarıdaki zaman çizelgesindeki uzun çizgi eğer şimdi ise have been doing.
eğer geçmişte ise had been doing
eğer gelecekte ise will have been doing.
Now = I have been learning English for 5 years. (Şimdiye kadar **5 yıldır** İngilizce öğreniyorum.)
Past = I had been learning English for 5 years when I came to Ereğli. (Ereğli'ye geldiğimde **5 yıldır** İngilizce öğreniyordum)
Future= I will have been learning English for 5 years when I finish this English course. (Bu kursu bitirdiğimde **5 yıldır** İngilizce öğreniyor olacağım.)

Not20: Once, twice, three times…, just, already, yet, always, sometimes (sıklık zarfları)…, ever, never ve sayısal veriler (3 sayfa, beş tane) Present perfect Continuous (have been doing) ile kullanılmaz.

Not21: Before cümlenin sonunda tek başına kullanıldığında "daha önce" anlamına gelir ve anlam present ise have done anlam past ise had done kullanılır.
I haven't seen a snake **before**. (daha önce bir yılan görmedim.)
Last year I went to Elazığ and I saw a snake there. I hadn't seen a snake **before**.

NOUN CLAUSES'DA ZAMAN UYUŞMASI

Noun Clause'un birinci tarafı eğer present ise ikinci taraf hem past hem de present olabilir. Fakat Noun clause'un ilk tarafı past ise ikinci taraf Past olmalıdır.
I think that she is 15.
I think that she was 15.
I thought that she was 15.

~~I thought that she is 15.~~

Not22: NCnin ilk tarafı past olmasına rağmen ikinci taraftaki cümle eğer genel geçer bir durumsa ya da doğa olayı ise present olabilir fakat bu durumda da past olması daha uygundur.

Galileo said that the earth is round. Galileo said that the earth was round.

Not23: Noun Clause'larda da cümlenin bir kısmı had done öteki kısmı present bir yapı olamaz. Caaaarttt kalıbı

Tense Test 1

1. **The sound had been collected in the eardrum before it ----- in the form of nerve signals to the brain.**

A) was being sent B) had been sent
C) has been sent D) was sent
E) is sent

2. **When you lifted your forearm, the biceps muscle -----to lift the bone.**

A) shortened B) will shorten
C) had shortened D) is shortening
E) shortens

3. **While the injured person ----- to the hospital, rigid splints was used to immobilize the broken part and adjacent joints or bones.**

A) had been transported B) is transported
C) will be transported D) has been transported
E) was being transported

4. **As the body -----, rubbery material called cartilage, which is the structure of a baby's bone in the mothers womb, is gradually replaced by hard bone.**

A) grew B) will grow
C) had grown D) has been growing
E) grows

5. **I ----- special stretching exercises for the muscles in my chest and legs for ten minutes now. Otherwise, I will get pains when I run and play.**

A) will do B) have done
C) have been doing D) was doing
E) am doing

6. **Some muscles will relax almost immediately after they -----, while others can stay contracted for a long time.**

A) contracted B) had contracted
C) are contracting D) contract
E) will contract

7. **Recent studies ----- that most of the cases of death happen during the night, when the metabolism slows down.**

A) have shown B) were showing
C) are showing D) showed
E) will show

8. **My grandfather's joints ----- for the last three years, so he suffers when he moves.**

A) will be worn out B) have been worn out
C) are worn out D) had been worn out
E) were worn out

9. **Using a process called gene therapy, scientists -----the genes of a virus in order that it would target cancer cells.**

A) changed B) change
C) have changed D) will change
E) are changing

10. **Thanks to my regular exercises, my body shape and posture ----- over the last two weeks.**

A) will improve B) improved
C) are improving D) have improved
E) had improved

11. **After I ----- my breath for about 90 seconds, it ----- very uncomfortable for me.**

A) am holding/ become B) had held/ had become
C) will hold/ had become D) would hold/ became
E) had held /became

12. **By the time people get old, their bones ----- very spongy and weak.**

A) became B) were becoming
C) are becoming D) will have become
E) had become

13. **When my niece was born, her bones ----- soft, which is called cartilage, but gradually they ----- harder and harder since her birthday.**

A) were/will become B) are/became
C) are/become D) were/have become
E) were/become

14. **Doctors say that tissues and organs ----- to cook when the body's temperature is higher than forty-two degrees Celsius.**

A) have begun B) were beginning
C) begin D) had begun
E) will have been beginning

15. **A poisonous substance introduced into the body through the mouth or nose generally ----- symptoms such as nausea, cramps, and vomiting.**

A) has caused B) caused
C) was causing D) causes
E) is causing

16. **The researchers said that vitamin D supplements and calcium ----- the bones of older women in the experiment carried out last year.**

A) will protect B) has protected
C) protected D) protect
E) are protecting

17. **Once they ----- their target destination, hormones regulated the body's rate of metabolism, growth, sexual development, and other functions.**

A) are reaching B) will reach
C) have reached D) reach
E) had reached

18. **Lactic acid ----- with muscle action, making the muscle feel tired, until it is flushed away by the blood**

A) interfered B) interferes
C) was interfering D) had interfered
E) are interfering

19. **Before the 17th century, scientists ----- that the liver created new blood, and then the blood passed through the heart and was consumed in the tissues.**

A) believe B) believed
C) will believe D) are believing
E) have believed

20. **Muscles ----- the bones into position as they move about their joints.**

A) had pulled B) have pulled
C) pull D) were pulling
E) are pulling

Passives Konu Anlatımı

BE + V3= passive

Am is are Was were Been Being To be be	V3	= Passive

Not: Active'i passive'e çevirirken, nesne özne konumuna alınır (Kulak olayı). Be fiili cümlenin zamanına göre çekilir. Ve cümlenin asıl fiili V3 yapılır.

Ali washed the car. (The car nesne. Passive'e çevrilirken özne konumuna alınır (Kulak olayı). Cümlenin zamanı past tense. Past tense'te be= was/were. Ve sonra da V3 getirilir.
The car was washed.

Not: Passive sorularını çözerken iki adımda çözmeliyiz:
1: Özneye ve fiile bakarız. Özne o işi yapabilir mi yapamaz mı? ya da özne yapar mı yapılır mı?
2: Fiile ve nesnesine bakarız. Fiil nesne alabiliryorsa devamında nesne var mı yok mu? Varsa active, yoksa passive

The car .....(wash) when I was shopping.
Adım 1: araba yıkama eylemini yapabilir mi? Araba yıkar mı yıkanır mı?
Adım 2: Wash fiili geçişli (nesne alabilen bir fiil). Devamında nesne var mı yok mu?

Not: Geçişsiz fiiller (nesne alamayan fiiller) passive olamazlar. Mesala yükselmek, oturmak, çökmek, düşmek

Not: İngilizcede bir fiil nesne alabiliyorsa mutlaka nesnesi ile kullanılmalıdır. Dolayısıyla eğer nesne alabilen bir fiilden sonra nesnesi yoksa o cümle passive'dir. The car was washed cümlesinde wash'tan sonra nesnesi yok çünkü passive konumunda nesnesi cümlenin öznesi konumuna geçmiştir.

Not: İki nesne alan fiillere (give, tell gibi) dikkat etmek gerekir. Bunların her iki nesnesi de passive konumuna özne konumuna alınabilir. Dolaysıyla passive konumda iken bile devamında bir nesnesi olur.

I told Ayşe a story. / Ayşe was told a story / A story was told to Ayşe.

Not: Develop/improve gibi fiillere dikkat etmek gerekir. Bu fiiller hem geçişli hem de geçişsiz olarak kullanılabilirler. Yani hem gelişmek (geçişsiz) hem de geliştirmek (geçişli) anlamında kullanılabilirler. Dolaysıyla nesnesine bakarken dikkat etmek zorundayız.

Not: Bazen "be V3" yerine "get V3"'le de passive yapılabilir.

Not: Aşağıdaki tabloda 1. Sütundaki fiiller kesinlikle geçişli olarak çevrilmelidir. 2. sütundaki –ing eki almış halleri özellik bildiren sıfatlardır. 3. Sütundaki –ed almış halleri duygu bildiren sıfatlardır.

Bore (sıkmak)	Boring (sıkıcı)	Bored
Interest (ilgilendirmek)	Interesting	Interested
Tire (yormak)	Tiring	Tired
Excite(heyecanlandırmak)	Exciting	Excited
Frighten (korkutmak)	Frightening	Frightened
Surprise (şaşırtmak)	Surprising	Surprised
Disappoint (hayal kırıklığına uğrat-)	Disappointing	Disappointed

Causatives Konu Anlatımı

Have somebody do something	**Get somebody to do something**
I had Ali **wash** my car.	I got Ali **to wash** my car.
Have something done	**Get something done**
I had my car washed	I got my car washed

Not: Have somebody do something ve get somebody do something kalıplarında fiilden sonra nesnenin olduğuna dikkat edin. Eğer fiilden sonra nesne varsa bu iki kalıbı kullanırız. İkisi arasındaki temel fark ise "have" ile "V1" kullanılması "get" ile ise "to V1" kullanılmasıdır.

Not: have something done ve get something done kalıplarında fiilden sonra nesne kullanılmaz.

Not: Make somebody do something kalıbını da causative olarak düşünürüz.

She makes me smile (V1)

She makes me happy (sıfat)

Passive Test 1

1. **Our massive and complex body systems ----- by the brain and the nervous system.**
A) keep running B) are kept running
C) have kept running D) were kept running
E) will keep running

2. **The smallest bone in the body ----- the stirrup.**
A) can call B) calls
C) has been called D) is called
E) will be called

3. **Bones are alive, so the bone cells can gradually ----- themselves and repair the solid bone when broken.**
A) are replaced B) replace
C) will be replaced D) replaced
E) may be replaced

4. **Each cell in our body is self-contained and ----- a particular function in the body.**
A) has had B) has
C) will have D) had
E) would have

5. **The skeleton ----- a system of levers on which your muscles can work.**
A) was provided B) is provided
C) provides D) has provided
E) will provide

6. **Salivary glands in the mouth produce saliva that wets food so that you ----- it.**
A) are swallowed B) have swallowed
C) can swallow D) are swallowing
E) swallowed

7. **Muscles ----- for all body movements.**
A) are needed B) need
C) have needed D) were needed
E) will need

8. **The surface of a bone is covered by a skin that is full of nerves, so it ----- when you bruise or break it.**
A) was hurt B) has hurt
C) hurts D) would hurt
E) hurt

9. **Substances obtained from food ----- by metabolism after they are eaten.**
A) break down B) are broken down
C) have broken down D) will break down
E) would have broken down

10. **Nerves ----- the muscle fibers when to shorten, causing the whole muscle to become shorter in length.**
A) can be instructed B) have instructed
C) instructed D) will instruct
E) instruct

11. **Bones provide the framework that ----- the whole body together.**
A) can be held B) was held
C) holds D) is held
E) would hold

12. **Oxygen ----- in through the lungs.**
A) will be taken B) takes
C) have taken D) can take
E) is taken

13. **Blood also contains all of the food substances and chemicals which ----- by the cell.**
A) will need B) have needed
C) are needed D) need
E) were needed

14. **The reason why a cramp ----- is because of too much lactic acid.**
A) occurs B) is occurred
C) can occur D) have occurred
E) occurred
Nesnesi almayan fiillerin pasif hali olmaz. O yüzden pasif şıklar hatalı

15. **Each body cell ----- together by a very thin, flexible membrane, rather like a balloon filled with water.**
A) holds B) was held
C) will hold D) have held
E) is held

16. **When the fiber ----- a nerve signal that tells it to contract, rod-like structures slide over one another.**
A) is received B) receives
C) will be received D) received
E) has received

17. **Voluntary muscles ----- by people.**
A) can control B) were controlled
C) have controlled D) are controlled
E) control

18. **Bones are alive, and so the bone cells can gradually replace and repair the solid bone when it -----.**
A) breaks B) was broken
C) is broken D) will break
E) broke

19. **When a nerve signal ----- by the fiber that tells it to contract, rod-like structures slide over one another.**
A) is received B) receives
C) will be received D) should receive
E) have receive

20. **People ----- their joints because many joints are lubricated with an oily liquid called synovial fluid.**
A) are bent B) have bent
C) can bend D) were bent
E) would bend

Prepositions Konu anlatımı

Ah ki ah duyunca bile soğuk bir rüzgar esiyor (nerede, nereden, nereye :P). Articles (a, an, the) kadar olmasa da çok korkunç. O kadar korkunç ki Vh'nin el attığı son konu. Hep bir kaçası gelmiştir bu konuyu anlatmaktan. Sanki neresinden tutsa elinde kalacak gibi ama işte bir ucundan tutmak gerek.
Bir ucundan tutmaya çalışan tüm kaynaklar sınıflandırma yoluna gitmiş ve bu şekilde olayı çözmeye çalışmış ki bence de en güzel o.
Bu konuyu zor kılan şey bir prep'in (artık korkunç preposition kelimesi yerine bunu kullanacağım) bağlam içinde çok farklı anlamlarda ve konumlarda kullanılmasından kaynaklanıyor. "in" mesela içinde diye öğrendikten sonra bin farklı ortamda bin farklı anlama geldiğini görüyoruz. Of ki of. Hadi biz de kullanım sınıflarına bakalım.

1. Prep'leri zaman kelimeleri ile kullanmak mümkün. (on Monday, in 1998) gibi. Bu yüzden önce zaman kullanımlarında hangi kavramlarla hangi prep'leri kullanacağımıza bakacağız.
2. Prep'leri ayrıca mekan kelimeleri ile de kullanabiliriz. Bir şey nerede? İşte prep ile açıklarız.
3. Prep'leri hareketler ile de açıklamak mümkün. Yani nerede olduğu değil de hareket bildiren bir fiil ile nasıl bir hareket olduğunu anlatmak için kullanırız. (içinden, içine doğru, dışarı doğru….). Bu kullanımda fiiller çok önemli olacak.
4. Ayrıca ezberlememiz gereken bazı sıfatlar ve o sıfatlara ait prep'ler var. Ve bazı fiiller ve bazı isimler. (responsible for, interested in, depend on, vs.)
5. Ve bir de phrasal vebs var ki ah ki ah.

Şimdiden böööo olmakla beraber diyorum ki korkmayın aslında biraz soru çözünce çok kolay olacak. Sonuçta Vh olaya el attı 😊! Vira Bismillah.

1. Zaman İfadeleri ile Kullanılan Prep'ler

in

Uzun zaman dilimleri söz konusu olunca "in" kullanırız.

Aylarla	Months	in May, in June, in July, in January, in March
Yıllarla	Years	in 1980, in 2010, in 1980s, in 50 BC
Mevsimlerle	Seasons	in summer, in spring, in winter, in autumn
Asırlarla	Centuries	in the 19th century, in the 20th century, in Middle Ages
Günün belli saatinde		In the morning, in the evening, in the afternoon

Not: Eğer "morning, evening, afternoon" kelimeleri ile birlikte bir gün ismi varsa "in" yerine on kullanılır.

in the morning	in the afternoon	in the evening
On Monday morning	On Monday afternoon	On Monday evening

Not: Zaman kelimelerinin önünde "next, last, this" varsa prep almaz.

in summer	in winter	on Monday	
Last summer	Last winter	Last Monday	Last year
This summer	This summer	This Monday	This year
Next summer	Next winter	Next Monday	Next year

Not: Bir zaman dilimi içinde diyeceksek "in" kullanırız.
in five years, in two months, in a week, in five years' time, in two months' time, in a week's time

on

Günlerde ya da gün belirten tarihlerde on kullanırız. (day görürseniz :P)

On Sunday	On week**days**	On 18th January	On his/her birth**day**
On Monday	On Christmas **Day**	On 19th May, 1980	On Monday morning
On Friday	On her wedding **day**	On 1st June, 2020	On that date

Not: Normalde yıllarda ve aylarda in kullanılır ama bu ifadelerle birlikte bir gün verilmişse en küçük birim olan güne bakılır ve on denir. (in 1980, on 19th June, 1980)

at

Saatlerde	At 3:00, at 5 o'clock, at 10:00
Yemek saatlerinde	At tea time, at lunch time, at dinner time
Tatil günlerinde (**day** yoksa)	At Christmas, at easter
Kişinin yaşında	At 20, at the age of 20
At + time	At that time, at this time tomorrow, at this time yesterday
Bazı ifadelerde	At midday, at dawn, at midnight, at night, at noon, at the weekend, at the moment, at present, at the beginning of the year, at the end of the month

Not: "in the end, in the beginning" ifadelerine dikkat ediniz. Bunlar "in the end = sonunda, nihayetinde (finally, at last, ultimately)" ve "in the beginning = başlangıçta" anlamlarına gelir ve "in" ile kullanılırlar. Oysa aynı ifadeler "**at** the end **of** the year/month/lesson/term" şeklinde "of" ile de kullanılırlar. "Yılın/ayın/dersin/dönem**in** sonun**da"** anlamını verirler. Ve "**at** the beginning **of** the year/month/lesson/term" şeklinde ise "Yılın/ayın/dersin/dönem**in** başın**da"** anlamını verirler.

For

Normalde "için" anlamında kullanırız. Ama zaman ifadeleri ile bir süreçten bahsetmek için kullanırız. Bir şeyi **ne kadar süredir** yaptığımızdan, yapacağımızdan bahsederken kullanırız.

For ten years, for five days, for two weeks, for a month, for centuries, for ten hours For the last ten years (Fido kalıbı)

Not: bu prep genellikle perfect tenseler ile birlikte öğretildiğinden dolayı öğrenciler "for"un hep bu zamanlarla kullanıldığını düşünür. Oysa "for" hemen hemen her zamanlar kullanılabilir. (3. Sütun hariç)

I **have been** living in Niğde **for 10 years**. / I **lived** in Ereğli **for 7 years**. / I **will live** in Mersin **for 5 years**.

During

During, "**sırasında, esnasında, boyunca**" gibi anlamlara gelir ve devamında bir isim alır. (asla ama asla gerund (V+ing, doing) almaz.

During the lesson, during the war, during the night, during the winter During the last five years (fido), during the past ten years (fido)

Not: During ile While'ı birbirine karıştırmamak gerek. During bir prep'tir ve mutlaka bir isim alır. While ise bir bağlaçtır ve tam cümle (I love you) ya da Gerund (doing) alır.

During the lesson / While I was listening to the lesson / While listening to the lesson.
Ama ~~during listening to the lesson~~ asla olamaz.

From…to/till/until

"**Bir zamandan başka bir zamana kadar**" anlamını vermek için bu yapıları kullanırız. Ayrıca from…to kalıbı yerler için de kullanılabilir. Bir yerden bir yere anlamında.

From Monday to Friday, From June to October, from 2000 to 2022, from 13:00 to/till/until 18:00

Between…and…

İki zaman dilimi "**arasında**" anlamını verir. Ayrıca iki şey arasında anlamını da verebilir.

Between 2000 and 2022, between Monday and Friday, between 13:00 and 18:00

Towards

"**-e doğru**" anlamında kullanılır. Zaman prep'i olarak kullanıldığı gibi bir yere yönelme anlamında mekan için de kullanılabilir.

Towards 7 o'clock, towards midnight, towards the end of the year

Throughout

Zaman prep'i olarak "**boyunca**" anlamında kullanılır. Ayrıca mekanlar için "**baştan başa her tarafında**" anlamında kullanılır.

Throughout the year, throughout the day, throughout the week, throughout the history

After/Before/Until

Dikkat etmemiz gereken üç yapı. Bunların üçü de aslında 1g bağlaç olarak kullanılırlar. Yani iki tam cümleyi birbirine bağlarlar. Ama bu kullanımlarına ek olarak prep oarak da kullanılıp devamlarında bir isim alabilirler. **After = den sonra, before= den önce, until= e kadar**

After breakfast (kahvaltıdan sonra), after 1980, after the weekend, after 18:00 o'clock, after Monday
Before breakfast (kahvaltıdan önce), before 1980, before the weekend, before 18:00 o'clock, Before Monday
Until breakfast (kahvaltıya kadar), until 1980, until the weekend, until 18:00, until Monday Till breakfast (kahvaltıya kadar), till 1980, till the weekend, till 18:00, till Monday Not: Until ile Till'i prep olarak aynı şekilde kullanabiliriz.

By

By'ın birçok kullanımı vardır ama burada zaman kelimeleriyle kullanılınca "-**inceye kadar çooooktaaan, -e kadar çoooktaaaan**" anlamında kullanılır. O zamana kadar çooooooktaaaan başka bir şey oldu/olacak gibi bir anlam verir. Bu kullanımda da eğer kendinden sonra past bir ifade varsa had done, geleceğe dair bir ifade varsa will have done ile çokça kullanılır.

By Sunday (pazara kadar çoookkkktaaaan), by 9 o'clock, by 2020, by 2050

Not: By ile by the time birbirine çok benzer. Ama by bu kullanımda prep'tir. Yani devamında bir isim alır. By the time ise 1g bağlaçtır. İki tam cümleyi birbirine bağlar.

By 2050, she will have learned 5 languages. (2050 = isim)
By the time she is 45 years old, she will have learned 5 languages. (She is 45 years old= cümle)

Not: By ile until/till Türkçede benzer şekilde çevrilirler (-e kadar, -inceye kadar). Ama aralarında ciddi anlam farkı vardır. Until eylemin değiştiği noktayı ifade eder. Eylem o ana kadar devam edip o anda bitmiştir.

Until 2015, the economy was bad. 2015'e kadar ekonomi kötüydü. Ama o zamandan sonra artık kötü değil iyi oldu.
Oysa by ile söz konu olan zamandan önce eylemin gerçekleştiğini anlarız.
By 2015, the economy had become better. 2015'e kadar ekonomi çoktan daha iyi olmuştu. (2015'ten önce)

Since

"Since"'in iki temel kullanımı vardır. Bunlardan birincisi "because" anlamına gelir ve 1g bağlaçtır. Yani iki tam cümleyi birbirine bağlar ve cümleler yer değiştirebilir ve bu anlamdan "-den dolayı" diye çevrilir.
İkinci anlamda ise "-den beri" diye çevrilir ve genellikle kendisinden sonra geçmişi ifade eden bir yapı gelir. Bir eylemin başlangıç noktasını belirtir. Bu anlamda hem prep olarak kullanılabilir yani hem isim alır hem de tam cümle alabilir. (offff çok sıkıcı tam kitap açıklaması gibi oldu.) Hadi örneklerle açıklayalım. Örneklerde birinci kullanımına örnek vermeyeceğim çünkü bağlaçlar içinde çokça gördünüz.

Prep olarak kullanımları (yani hep isim alan halleri). Dikkat edin hep başlangıç noktaları.

Since Monday (Pazartesiden beri), since 1980, since 10 o`clock, since the beginning of history, since the first man, since 20th century, since the morning

Kendinden sonra cümle alan halleri (bu kullanımda yine başlangıç noktasını belirtiyor ve yine past anlamlı.)

Since Vh came to Niğde (Vh Niğde'ye geldiğinden beri), since she learned how to drive, since he was born, since the Earth was created

Not: Since bu anlamda kullanıldığında malum since olan taraf past bir ifade oluyor. Diğer taraf ise perfect tense (have done/has done) olmalıdır.

Since **the beginning of history**, human beings **have invented** many new devices. (Tarihin başlangıcın**dan beri**, insanoğlu bir çok yeni cihaz icat **etti**.) Since Vh **came** to Niğde, he **has worked** at Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University. Since she **learned** how to drive, she **hasn't had** any accidents. Since'li kısmın yer değiştimesi mümkündür. Ama Kural değişmez. Since olan taraf past, diğer taraf have done/has done olmalıdır. Human beings **have invented** many new devices since **the beginning of history**. He **has worked** at Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University since Vh **came** to Niğde.

Not: Fidow kalıbı çok önemlidir. (Fido). Bu kalıbın olması için üç sütunun aynı anda olması gerekir. Ve bu kalıp present perfect (have done/has done) gerektirir.

for in during over within	the past the last recent	(Bir süreç) ten years five hours 2 centuries	, have done/has done
Son on yıldır, son beş saattir, son iki asırdır, (hangi satırdaki kombinasyonu kullanırsanız kullanın aynı anlam olur			

2. Mekan/Konum İfadeleri ile Kullanılan Prep'ler

in **(içinde, -de, -da)**	Dünya'da, ülkede, şehirde, köyde, kasabada	in the World, in a country, in Turkey, in Germany, in Egypt, in the city, in Elazığ, in Niğde, in the village, in Camuzağılı, in Palu, in the west of Canada
	Kapalı mekanlarda	in the room, in the box, in the building
	Açık alanda	in the field, in the park
	Denizde, nehirde, gölde (içinde (yüzmek gibi))	in the sea, in the river, in the lake, in the water
	Yazılı/görsel kaynaklarda	in the book, in the newspaper, in the film, in the story
	diğer	in the sky, in bed (yatağın içinde), in the armchair, in the Sun, in a queue, in a line
at **(bir noktada, bir kurumda)**	İşte, hastanede, okulda, üniversitede…	at home, at work, at hospital, at university, at the meeting, at the station, at the airport
	Bir şeyin başında/sonunda	**At** the beginning **of** the street, **at** the end **of** the street (zamanlarla olan bu kullanıma da dikkat)
	Kapalı bir mekanın içinde önde, arkada	At the front, at the front of the class/cinema/theatre, at the back, at the back of the class/cinema/theatre

on (Üzerinde)	Bir şeyin üzerinde	On the floor, on the chair, on the bed (üstündeki bir kitap gibi), on the table, on the shelf, on the ground
	Basılı kaynağın sayfasında	On the cover of the book, on the front page of the newspaper, on the back of the magazine, on page 12
	Adada, kıyıda, yeryüzünde…	On the island, on the coast, on the Earth (world'den farkına bakın), on a river (kayık, bot gibi), on the sea (gemi, kayık gibi), on the west coast of Turkey
	Duvarda, tavanda, yüzde..	On the wall, on the ceiling, on my face, on my nose
to (-e, -a, bir yere yönelme)		To Elazığ, to Niğde, to university, to work, to hospital, to the airport, to the station, to PhD Akademi, Teknopark
from (-den, -dan, bir yerden/şeyden ayrılma)		From Niğde, From Malatya, from Toki, From school, from the station, from the airport, from London
		Ayrıca from… to …. Kalıbını göz ardı etmemek gerek.
		From Niğde to Kayseri (Niğde'den Kayseri'ye)
		From London to Amasya, From Veysel hoca to Birol Hoca
between (İki şeyin arasında)	Between….and…	**Between** Kayseri **and** Adana, between the two trees, between you and me, between Asia and Europe
among (arasında)	ikiden fazla şeyin arasında, bir grubun içinde	Among the trees, among the people, among the students, among the crowd
under (altında)	Bir şeyin altında	Under the table, under the chair, under the sky, under the bed, under the water, under the bridge
	Bir yaşın altında	Under 35 years of age, under the age of 12
over (üzerinde)	Bir nesnenin ötekinin üzerinde olduğunu anlatır.	Over the bridge, over your head, over the car,
	Bir yaşın üstünde	Over 35 years old
	Well over (çook üzerinde)	He is well over 50 years old.
	Üzerinden (hareket bildirir)	It flew over the bridge. (Bu kullanımı hareket bildiren prep'lerde de göreceğiz.)
above (Üzerinde)	Üzerinde (nesneler birbirine değmez)	The lamp is above his head., above the clouds, above the horizon
	Seviye olarak üzerinde	Above average, above zero, above sea level,
	Sınıf olarak üstte	Good health is **above** wealth. Health and strength is above all gold. Humans are above other animals. People above us
below (Aşağısında, altında)	Alta, daha aşağıda	Below the clouds, below the surface of sea, below ground
	Seviye olarak altında	Below the average, below zero, below sea level, below 40 dollars
	Sınıf olarak altta	The people below us
in front of (önünde)	Bir şeyin öteki şeyin önünde olduğunu anlatır.	In front of the cinema, in front of the TV, in front of the tree, people in front of us
behind (Arkasında)	Bir şeyin öteki şeyin arkasında olduğunu anlatır.	Behind the tree, behind the car, behind the TV, the car behind my house,
opposite (karşısında)	Bir şeyin karşısında, karşı tarafında	Opposite the cinema, opposite the TV, the opposite page, opposite directions
	Fikir olarak karşıt	Opposite views, the opposite effect, the opposite sex
	Anlam olarak karşıtı	Matter is the opposite of mind. Southwest is opposite to northeast.
beside (yanında, yanına)	Yanında, yanına (bu anlamda hareket bildirir) (besides ile karıştırılmamalıdır)	Beside the entrance, beside the fire, beside the river, beside the coffee shop, beside me, beside the door, beside the bed
by (yanında)	Yanında (zaman prep'i olan by ile ve tarafından anlamına gelen by ile karıştırılmamalıdır.) (Bunlar dışında da birçok anlamı var)	By the sea, by the lake, stand by me.
beyond (ötesinde)	Ötesinde, ilerisinde	Beyond the universe, beyond the river, beyond your power, beyond the bridge, beyond our understanding

3. Hareket Belirten Prep'ler

to (-e, -a)	Yönelme bildirir.	I **took** her **to** hospital. I **went to** Elazığ.
from (-den,-dan)	Ayrılma bildirir.	She **comes from** Canada.
		She **ran from** her house **to** school.
		I **took** the book **from** him.
into	İçine doğru, içine	He **walk**ed **into** the room. She **pour**ed the water **into** the bottle. He **drove** the car **into** the garage. The mouse **ran into** its hole.
onto	Üzerine doğru	He threw to bottle onto the table.
out of	Dışarı, dışarı doğru	They **ran out of** the room. After swimming, she **got out of** the pool. I saw him **get out of** a taxi.
off	Bir şeyden uzakta, sınırların dışında, bir şeyden uzayarak	The cat jumped **off** the table. She fell **off** her bike and got hurt. Off limits,
up	Yukarı, yukarı doğru	They went **up the hill**. He ran **up the stairs**. **Up the wall**, **up the road**
down	Aşağı doğru	He ran **down the stairs**. They climbed **down the tree**. **Down the road**, **down the hall**, **down the river**
along	Boyunca	He swam **along the river**.
		She drove **along the coast**.
		He walked **along the Mississippi.**
through	İçinden	They drove **through the tunnel**., **through the fields**, **through the door**, **through the woods**, fly **through the air**, **through many countries**, **through the darkness**, Blood flows **through the body**. She ran **through the trees**. She ran a comb **through her hair.**
	Vasıtasıyla, yoluyla	Through the mail,
across	Karşısında	Across the river, across the road, across the street
	Her tarafında	Across the country, across Turkey, across the world
towards	E doğru	Towards me, towards the wall, towards the west
		Towards the garage door
over	özerinden	He jumped over the fence. We flew over the bridge.
		She threw the ball over the net.
	Hakkında, üzerine	A research **over** monkeys (maymunlar hakkında bir araştırma)
under	altından	**Walk under** the ladder, **swim under** the bridge
around	Etrafında, çevresinde (round)	She went around the corner. The moon goes around the earth
		The boy looked around him with wondering eyes.
		He put an arm around her shoulder.
	Her tarafında	Around the world, around the country, around Turkey
past	Önünden geçme	He walked past me and didn't see me. Will go past the post office? Will you drive past the market?

Prep Test 1

1. **The circulatory system consists ----- the heart, lungs, blood, and blood vessels.**

A) with B) at
C) of D) by
E) in

2. **We don't think about how our bodies work, though we are concerned ----- our outside appearance.**

A) of B) in
C) at D) for
E) about

3. **Millions of cells that do the same job are grouped together ----- tissue, so they can be put to work by the body.**

A) at B) for
C) on D) into
E) by

4. **The stirrup is connected ----- two other very small bones called the hammer and anvil.**

A) of B) from
C) for D) to
E) in

5. **Single-celled animals absorb oxygen directly ----- the water around them, and they get rid ----- waste in the same way.**

A) from/of B) from/by
C) at/in D) at/up
E) on/down

6. **The ends of most bones are covered ----- tough, rubbery cartilage.**

A) out B) with
C) in D) to
E) up

7. **The bones of a baby inside its mother's womb are made ----- of a rubbery material called cartilage.**

A) by B) at
C) up D) in
E) on

8. **The skeleton also gives protection ----- delicate organs such as the brain, heart, and lungs.**

A) to B) up
C) by D) with
E) on

9. **The collagen strands reinforce this brittle material to prevent it ----- breaking easily.**

A) via B) without
C) about D) by
E) from

10. **The surface of a bone is covered ----- a skin that is full ----- nerves, so it hurts when you bruise or break a bone.**

A) for/from B) with/by
C) with/of D) through/with
E) at/in

11. **These chemicals, together ----- water, are assembled into tiny building blocks called cells.**

A) by B) of
C) for D) with
E) along

12. **Our bodies are miraculous living machines capable ----- growth, self-repair, and reproduction.**

A) by B) of
C) at D) for
E) to

13. **Metabolism breaks down more complicated substances, which allows these substances to be changed ----- other materials that the body needs.**

A) up B) down
C) by D) from
E) into

14. **At only 3㎜ long, the stirrup is ----- the size of a grain of rice.**

A) down B) up
C) about D) on
E) with

15. **Many single-celled animals feed by simply crawling over food material and absorbing it, or by letting food pass ----- the flexible membrane around it.**

A) through B) to
C) with D) for
E) by

16. **Teenagers suddenly increase in height ----- a growth spurt.**

A) of B) on
C) from D) during
E) to

17. **Metabolism breaks down more complicated substances obtained ----- food.**

A) of B) from
C) to D) up
E) with

18. **----- a skeleton you would simply flop about, and you would not be able to move.**

A) Along B) Without
C) From D) About
E) Via

19. **Some glands produce substances called hormones, which help control conditions ----- the body.**

A) from B) between
C) within D) at
E) through

20. **When people get old, their bones may become very spongy and weak, and so they are more prone ----- breakage.**

A) up B) about
C) in D) out
E) to

21. Joints can become diseased or wear ----- after a lifetime of use.

A) in B) at
C) by D) out
E) of

22. Some cells, such as those lining the intestines, only live for a few days, while other nerve cells within the brain can survive ----- your entire life.

A) with B) throughout
C) by D) along
E) across

23. Tiny grains called mitochondria use oxygen to break -----food and release the energy that powers the cell.

A) up B) out
C) down D) in
E) of

24. All three of these bones are joined to the eardrum, where sound is collected before it is sent in the form ----- nerve signals to the brain.

A) of B) at
C) on D) in
E) by

25. Muscles are built ---- from millions of thread-like cells called muscle fibers.

A) down B) with
C) for D) up
E) along

26. Respiration is a process during which substances such as sugars are broken down in the body, ----- the help of oxygen, to produce energy.

A) for B) of
C) in D) at
E) with

27. When two muscles work ----- each other, they will always be slightly contracted and under tension.

A) among B) along
C) against D) upon
E) within

28. The longest cells are the nerve cells that run ----- your legs.

A) from B) with
C) by D) along
E) on

29. Different types of organs are ----- turn grouped together to form systems, such as the circulatory system.

A) on B) at
C) of D) by
E) in

30. Bones consist ----- a solid stony material that is laid down in layers by living bone cells.

A) up B) of
C) of D) at
E) in

31. The harder the muscle needs to pull, the greater the number of fibers that will contract ----- the same time.

A) on B) of
C) at D) by
E) for

32. More than half of the human body is made of water. The rest ----- the body is built from a huge number of complicated chemicals.

A) in B) on
C) for D) by
E) of

33. Food and water are supplied ----- the blood and other body fluids, which also carry away wastes.

A) by B) in
C) on D) at
E) of

34. As the lactic acid builds up, it interferes ----- muscle action, making the muscle feel tired, until the acid is flushed away by the blood.

A) inside B) out
C) down D) at
E) with

35. Metabolism is the term for all of the chemical activity that takes place ----- the cells.

A) inside B) with
C) for D) into
E) through

36. Respiration is also the term ----- breathing, which provides the body with the oxygen that it needs to stay alive.

A) for B) up
C) at D) to
E) on

37. When the fiber receives a nerve signal that tells it to contract, these rods slide ---- one another

A) with B) in
C) over D) around
E) out

38. The shape and appearance of a cell depend ----- what job it does.

A) on B) in
C) of D) for
E) at

39. Organs are made up of different types of tissue that are grouped together to carry ----- a particular body function

A) on B) out
C) into D) by
E) off

40. Salivary glands ---- the mouth produce saliva that wets food so you can swallow it.

A) in B) of
C) by D) from
E) at

5. Lungs and Breathing

How do I breathe?

When you **breathe**, you **draw air** in **through** the nose and mouth and into the lungs. Air **consists of** 79 percent nitrogen and about 21 percent oxygen, with small amounts of carbon dioxide and other **rare** gases. Air travels down a tube called the **trachea** that **forks into** other tubes called bronchi, which lead into the lungs. From here the air **pass**es into a series of smaller air **passage**s and **eventually** into tiny air sacs, or bladders, called alveoli. Oxygen is **absorb**ed through the thin walls of the alveoli into the blood, and waste carbon dioxide is **release**d to be **breathed out** as a **waste product**.

How big are the alveoli?

Each alveolus is about 0.2㎜ across. The walls of the alveoli are very thin - only one cell thick - so oxygen and carbon dioxide can easily pass through. There are **probably** 300 million alveoli in the lungs.

Can I breathe out all the air in my lungs?

Normally you only breathe out about 10 percent of the air in your lungs. If you are running and **pant**ing very hard, you may use **up to** 60 percent of the air, but **at least** 20 percent will always be **permanently trap**ped in the alveoli. You breathe faster and deeper when you exercise in order to get more oxygen into your body. This helps to break down sugar and **provide** energy for your muscles to work.

How is air passed in and out of the lungs?

Most of the **airflow** in the lungs is caused by the **contraction** of a sheet of muscle called the diaphragm. It is a **curve**d muscle sheet that **separate**s the **content**s of the **chest** from the **abdomen**. As the diaphragm contracts and **flatten**s, the **volume** of the chest is **increase**d. This causes the **pressure** inside the lungs to **drop**, so air rushes in. When the diaphragm relaxes, it becomes curved again and forces air out of the lungs. The chest also helps in breathing when you exercise **vigorously**, and the **rib**s are moved in and out by muscles that run between them.

How long can you hold breath?

Most healthy people can **hold** their breath for about 90 seconds, but it soon becomes very **uncomfortable**. You normally breathe automatically and never have to think about it. This is because there is an area in the brain that controls breathing. Normally the brain **detect**s the **build-up** of waste carbon dioxide if you exercise. It **speeds up** breathing to **get rid of** it quickly by flushing it out of the lungs. If you try to hold your breath, you can **override** this

breathe	nefes almak, solumak
draw	çizmek, çizmek, çekmek
air	hava
through	aracılığıyla, tamamen, içinden
consist of	den oluşmak, den meydana gelmek
rare	ender, nadir, seyrek
trachea	nefes borusu
fork into	-e doğru çatallanmak
pass	geçmek
passage	pasaj, metin, geçiş
eventually	sonunda, nihayetinde
absorb	emmek, içine çekmek
release	yaymak, salıvermek, salınım, bırakma
breathe out	nefes vermek
waste product	atık madde, yan ürün
probably	muhtemelen, belki de
normally	normalde, genelde
pant	hızlı hızlı solumak, nefes nefese kalmak
up to	en fazla, -e kadar
at least	en azından
permanently	sürekli olarak
trap	tuzak, tuzak kurmak, önünü kesmek, kıstırmak
provide	sağlamak, temin etmek
airflow	hava yolu
contraction	kasılma, büzülme, kontraksiyon
curve	eğri, kıvrım, eğim, viraj, bükülmek, eğilmek
separate	ayrı, farklı, ayırmak, ayrılmak
content	içerik
chest	göğüs
abdomen	karın
flatten	düzleştirmek, dümdüz etmek
volume	ses
increase	artmak, artırmak, artış
pressure	baskı, baskılamak, sıkıştırmak
drop	damla, düşmek
vigorously	hareketli, çaba gerektiren
rib	kaburga kemiği
hold	tutmak , yapmak, organize etmek
uncomfortable	rahatsız, huzursuz
detect	tespit etmek, fark etmek, bulmak, keşfetmek
build-up	artırma, yığılma, toplanma, birikim
speed up	hızlandırmak, hızlanma
get rid of	atıp kurtulmak,
override	geçersiz kılmak

mechanism **for a while**. However, the brain will not let carbon dioxide build up too much and will soon force you to breathe.

Why do I sometimes cough?

Coughing is the way in which the lungs **dislodge** anything that **block**s the air **passage**s. Usually these are only **minor blockage**s **cause**d by a build-up of mucus when you have a cold or chest infection. When you **cough**, your vocal cords **press** together to **seal off** the air passages. **At the same time**, your chest muscles become **tense**, **raising** the pressure in your lungs. When you **release** the air, it rushes out, carrying the **obstruction** with it.

How does smoking harm the lungs?

Smoking **damage**s the natural cleaning mechanism of the lungs, and also **poison**s the cells that line the lungs. Tobacco smoke **paralyze**s the tiny beating **hairs** inside the air passages of the lungs. These hairs normally **clean out** any material that is **inhale**d. **Tar** from the smoke **accumulate**s inside the lungs, **together with** small grains of **soot** and chemicals that can sometimes cause cancer. These substances are **absorb**ed into the blood and can cause damage to the heart and **circulation**.

Regular smokers often **suffer from** lung diseases such as bronchitis which are caused by **irritation** of the lungs by tobacco smoke.

Why should I breathe through my nose?

Breathing through your nose **filter**s and **warm**s the air that passes into the lungs. The air breathed into the passages **behind** your nose flows over thin bones. These are covered with **sticky** mucus, in which **dirt particle**s are **deposit**ed and later **swallow**ed. This stops your lungs from getting filled with dirt that cannot be **remove**d. Sometimes people such as **coal miner**s breathe in so much **dust** that it cannot all be filtered out. This can sometimes cause lung disease, such as emphysema.

for a while	bir süre boyunca
dislodge	yerinden çıkarmak, yerinden oynatmak
block	blok, bloke etmek, engellemek
passage	pasaj, metin, geçiş
minor	önemsiz, az önemi olan, küçük
blockage	tıkanma, tıkanıklık
cause	neden olmak, neden
cough	öksürmek, öksürük
press	baskı uygulamak, basınç uygulamak, basın
seal off	kapatmak, yol kesmek
at the same time	aynı zamanda, aynı anda
tense	gergin
raising	yükseltme, artırma
release	yaymak, salıvermek, salınım, bırakma
obstruction	engel, tıkanıklık
damage	zarar vermek, zarar, hasar
poison	zehir, zehirlemek
paralyze	felçe uğratmak, durdurmak
hairs	tüyler
clean out	temizlemek, boşaltmak
inhale	nefesi içine çekmek
tar	katran
accumulate	biriktirmek, yığmak, toplamak
together with	ile beraber, ile birlikte
soot	is, duman, kurum
absorb	emmek, içine çekmek
circulation	dolaşım, devirdaim, tiraj
suffer from	acı çekmek, sorun yaşamak
irritation	tahriş, kaşındırma, sinir bozma, kızdırma
filter	filtre, filtrelemek, süzmek
warm	sıcak, ılık
behind	arkasında, gerisinde
sticky	yapış yapış, sıcak, nemli
dirt	kir, toz, toprak
particle	tanecik, zerre, cisimcik, parçacık
deposit	depozito, teminat
swallow	kırlangıç, yutmak, yutkunmak
remove	kaldırıp atmak, kurtulmak
coal miner	kömür madeni işçisi
dust	tozunu almak, toz, toprak, kir

Why is it harder to breathe when you are on a mountain?

At high **altitude**s, the air is thinner, so there is not so much oxygen in it. This means you will breathe **heavily** if you **exert** yourself by climbing. Some **mountaineer**s carry oxygen cylinders to help them breathe. In **aircraft**, air is pumped in under pressure so that passengers can breathe at high altitudes.

How can people breathe underwater?

You can breathe through a snorkel if you are swimming on the **surface**. It would not be **possible** to suck air down a snorkel if you were 3 feet under water. The **pressure** of the water would **prevent** your lungs from **expand**ing enough to **draw** the air in. **Diver**s use **compressed** air to breathe. It is fed to them by a **valve** that automatically provides air at **exactly** the same pressure as the surrounding water. No matter how **deeply** they dive, they can breathe easily.

Some divers who need to work at great **depth**s have to breathe a **special** mixture of gases, because nitrogen and oxygen become **poisonous** at very high pressure. The mixture of gases is **adjust**ed automatically to provide the correct amounts.

Achoo!

Sneezing is **cause**d by **irritation** of the **delicate membrane**s in the nose. Just like when you **cough**, the body tries to **blow the irritating material away**. In a sneeze, however, the **tongue** blocks off the air **flow**. Instead of all the material passing out through the mouth, some of it rushed up the **throat** into the back of the nose. A sneeze can **blast** bacteria in a **cloud** of water **droplet**s from your nose and mouth at about 99 mph.

altitude	rakım, irtifa
heavily	yoğun bir şekilde, ağır şekilde
exert	sarf etmek, çaba harcamak, güç kullanmak
mountaineer	dağcı, dağa tırmanmak
aircraft	uçak, hava aracı
surface	yüzey
possible	mümkün, olası
pressure	baskı, baskılamak, sıkıştırmak
prevent	önlemek
expand	genişlemek, yayılmak, büyütmek
draw	çizmek, çizmek, çekmek
diver	dalgıç
compressed	sıkıştırılmış, basınçlı
valve	kapakçık, vana, klape
exactly	net olarak, tam olarak
deeply	derinden
depth	derinlik
special	özel
poisonous	zehirli
adjust	adapte olmak, uyum sağlamak, alışmak
sneezing	hapşırma, aksırma
cause	neden olmak, neden
irritation	tahriş, kaşındırma, sinir bozma, kızdırma
delicate	hassas, narin, nazik, kırılgan
membrane	zar, çeper. membran
cough	öksürmek, öksürük
blow the irritating material away	rahatsız edici/kaşındıran malzemeyi uzaklaştırma
tongue	dil
flow	akmak, akıntı
throat	boğaz
blast	patlamak, patlama, infilak
cloud	bulut
droplet	damlacık

6. Heart and Circulation

What is blood?

Blood **contain**s red and white blood cells that **float** inside a **liquid** called plasma. It also contains thousands of **different substance**s needed by the body. Blood carries all these things around the body and also **remove**s **waste products**. It is part of the body's **communication system**, carrying chemical **messenger**s called hormones that **switch organs on and off** as **require**d.

Blood carries the white cells and chemical substances that **attack invading bacteria and viruses**. It also helps control body **temperature**. Red blood cells carry oxygen **collect**ed from the lungs to all parts of the body, **releasing** it where required. White blood cells help **protect** the body from infection. They can **produce disease-fighting** substances called antibodies.

What are blood groups?

A blood group is a **particular type** of blood that may not **match** with other blood types when given in a blood **transfusion**. Blood groups **differ from person to person**. There are four **main** blood groups: O, A, B, and AB. These letters **refer to** chemicals on the surface of red blood cells that are **recognize**d by the body's **defense**s. When a person **receive**s a blood transfusion, the blood groups need to be **carefully** matched to **make sure** that they are **compatible**.

How does the heart work?

The heart is a **fist-sized muscular** organ that pumps blood around the body. It is **actually** two pumps that are joined together. **At the top of** each side of the heart is a thin-walled **chamber** called the atrium. It receives blood that returns to the heart through the **veins**. Once the atrium is filled, it **contract**s and **squeeze**s its blood into a much more muscular chamber called the ventricle. The ventricle contracts **in turn** and forces blood at high pressure along the arteries and off to the lungs or **the rest of** the body. A system of one-way valves stops the blood from **leak**ing back into the heart. The left side of the heart pumps blood **around the body**, while the **slightly** smaller right side pumps blood to the lungs to **collect** more oxygen. The blood circulation actually works in a figure-eight shape.

contain	içermek, kapsamak
float	suyun üstünde kalmak, yüzmek, batmamak
liquid	sıvı
different	farklı
substance	madde
remove	kaldırıp atmak, kurtulmak
waste products	atık ürünler
communication system	iletişim sistemi
messenger	mesaj gönderen kimse
switch organs on and off	organları açıp kapama/devreye sokmak
require	gerektirmek
attack	saldırmak, saldırı
invading bacteria and viruses	istilacı bakteri ve virüsler
temperature	sıcaklık, sıcak
collect	toplamak
releasing	salıverme, serbest bırakma
protect	korumak
produce	üretmek, ürün
disease-fighting	hastalıkla mücadele
particular	özel, belirli
type	tür, çeşit, kind, sort
match	eşleştirmek, eş, kibrit
transfusion	kan nakli, nakil, tansfüzyon
differ from	farklılık göstermek, değişmek
person to person	kişiden kişiye
main	ana, asıl
refer to	refere etmek, anlamına gelmek
recognize	farkına varmak, tanımak, bilmek
defense	savunma, davalı
receive	teslim almak, almak
carefully	dikkatlice
make sure	emin olmak
compatible	uyumlu, uygun
fist-sized	yumruk büyüklüğünde
muscular	kaslı, adaleli
actually	aslında, gerçekte
at the top of	üzerinde, üstünde
chamber	oda
veins	damarlar
contract	çekmek, büzülmek, daralmak
squeeze	sıkmak
in turn	sırayla
the rest of	geriye kalanı (birşeyin)
leak	sızdırmak, sızıntı
around the body	vücudun etrafında
slightly	hafifçe, biraz hafifçe
collect	toplamak
flow	akmak, akıntı
straight	düz, dümdüz, doğrudan
one-tenth	onda biri
thickness	kalınlık, gürlük

What are blood vessels?

Blood **flow**s around your body inside a network of tubes called blood vessels. There are three types of blood vessel; arteries, veins, and capillaries. The blood in arteries comes **straight** from the heart and is pumped under pressure, so the artery walls are thick and muscular. Blood moves from arteries to veins through tiny capillaries, which are about **one-tenth** the **thickness** of a human hair. **Capillaries** are so **narrow** that red blood cells have to **squash** themselves up to pass through. Veins return blood to the heart, and because the pressure is now lower, they have thinner walls than arteries.

What is circulation?

Blood is pumped **continuously** around the body's **circulatory system**. It is pumped in a continuous flow from the heart through the arteries, then through the tiny capillaries and back through the veins to the heart.

Why can too much cholesterol be bad for you?

Cholesterol is a natural **fatty** substance that is found in many foods such as **dairy products**, eggs, and meat. It is also produced naturally in the body. High levels of cholesterol in the blood can sometimes collect on the inside of arteries. This **gradually reduce**s the blood flow and can **lead to** the **formation** of a **clot** that may break off and block smaller arteries. Sometimes an artery becomes almost **completely** blocked by these cholesterol deposits. It becomes so **narrow** and **rigid** that it cannot **expand** to let enough blood pass through. This kind of blockage usually happens in the legs, and is a **common result**s of cigarette smoking.

What keeps the heart beating?

Your heart is a muscular pump that never stops **beating**. It has its own **timing device** that produces tiny electrical signals. These signals cause the heart muscle to contract rhythmically. This mechanism allows a heart to be **transplant**ed from one body to another, because the heart will **continue** to **beat** when put into another person's body. The heart can be stopped for a short time during heart surgery, then restarted by giving it a small electric shock.

capillaries	kılcal damarlar
narrow	dar
squash	sıkıştırmak, ezmek
continuously	sürekli bir şekilde, mütemadiyen
circulatory system	açık dolaşım sistemi
fatty	şişko, yağlı
dairy products	süt ürünleri
gradually	derece derece, aşama aşama, tedricen
reduce	azaltmak, azalmak
lead to	neden olmak, sebep olmak
formation	oluşum, oluşma, kuruluş
clot	pıhtı, pıhtılaşmak
completely	tamamen
narrow	dar
rigid	sert, katı
expand	genişlemek, yayılmak, büyütmek
common	ortak, yaygın
result	sonuç
beating	kötek, pataklama,dövme
timing	zamanlama
device	araç, aygıt, cihaz
transplant	nakletmek, nakil
continue	devam etmek
beat	atmak, vurmak, dövmek, yenmek, vuruş

What is the pulse?

The **pulse** is the **throbbing** beat that can be felt on the inside of your **wrist** and in the side of your neck. This **regular** beat is caused by the **expansion** of arteries near the surface of the skin. It happens each time the left ventricle in the heart contracts and sends another **spurt** of blood **along** the arteries.

What is the heart rate?

Heart rate is **the number of** times that the heart contracts in one minute. You can **measure** this yourself by finding the pulse on your wrist, then gently holding your finger on it and counting the number of beats **per minute**. Don't do this with your **thumb** because it has its own pulse!

Electrical signals

An electrocardiograph, or EKG, measures the electrical signals that the heart produces as it beats. These signals **change** when a person is suffering from certain medical conditions that **affect** the heart. The signals can be measured by **attach**ing **wire**s to the **chest** near the heart. A doctor can study results as **printed information**.

pulse	nabız, çarpmak
throbbing	çarpıntı, çarpma
wrist	bilek
regular	düzenli
expansion	genişleme, yayılma, büyüme
spurt	püskürme, sızma, fışkırma
along	boyunca
heart rate	kalp atış hızı
the number of	sayısı
measure	ölçmek, ölçü, önlem
per minute	dakika başına, her dakika
thumb	baş parmak
change	değişim, değişmek, değiştirmek, bozuk para
affect	etkilemek
attach	bağlamak, iliştirmek
wire	kablo, tel
chest	göğüs
printed	yazdırılmış, basılmış
information	bilgi

7. Digestion

Why do I need food?

Your body is built and **maintain**ed by substances that you **obtain** from your food. These **substance**s are **broken down** and **absorb**ed into the body during the **process** of digestion. They are then rebuilt into **useful** body-building materials.

Which foods give me energy?

Carbohydrates are substances that they body breaks down to **produce** energy. **Starchy** foods such as bread, potatoes, and sugars contain carbohydrates. The body also uses some types of **fat** to **provide** energy.

Why is protein important?

Protein is an **essential** body-building substance that you **obtain** from meat, cheese, eggs, fish, and several vegetable **source**s. Proteins are broken down in the body into amino acids that can be easily absorbed. Later, these amino acids are **reassemble**d into useful proteins. A large part of the protein you eat is **converted into muscle tissue**.

Why should I eat fiber?

Fiber is the part of vegetable food that your body cannot **digest**. It provides the **bulk** in your diet. Fiber, or roughage, helps food to pass easily through the **digestive system**. It also helps to keep the system healthy and to **prevent** some **serious disease**s.

Why do I need minerals and vitamins?

You only need small amounts of these substances, but they are important in many of the processes that keep the body healthy. If you eat a healthy **variety** of foods you will be taking in **plenty of** vitamins and minerals. This is called a **balanced** diet. If you eat lots of junk food this can mean that you are not taking in enough vitamins. You may need to eat more fresh fruit and vegetables.

digestion	sindirim
maintain	bakım yapmak, sürdürmek, devam ettirmek, iddia etmek
obtain	almak, elde etmek, kazanmak
substance	madde
broken down	parçalanmak, yıkılmak, çökmek
absorb	emmek, içine çekmek
process	süreç, işlemek
useful	faydalı
produce	üretmek, ürün
starchy	nişastalı
fat	kilolu, şişman, yağ
provide	sağlamak, temin etmek
essential	gerekli, temel, önemli
obtain	almak, elde etmek, kazanmak
source	kaynak
reassemble	yeniden bir araya gelmek, yeniden toplanmak
converted into	dönüştürülmek, çevrilmek
muscle tissue	kas dokusu
digest	sindirmek, hazmetmek, kavramak, özümsemek
bulk	yığın, hacim, cüsse, ekseriyet
digestive system	sindirim sistemi
prevent	önlemek
serious	ciddi
disease	hastalık
variety	çeşit
plenty of	bol bol, çok, yeterince, a lot of, lots of
balanced	dengeli

How much should I eat?

The **amount** of food you need each day **depends on** your age, size, sex, and activity level. Older people need less food because they have stopped growing. A **teenager** who plays a lot of **vigorous** sports will need extra food to provide enough energy. Babies also need lots of energy to help them grow **rapidly**.

Why do I have different types of teeth?

Teeth have different **shape**s so they can **carry out** different jobs. **Incisor teeth** at the front of the mouth are **flat** and shaped like chisels. You use them to cut your food. The canines are the **pointed** teeth just behind the incisors, and you use them to **tear** food. The back teeth, called molars and premolars, are flattened so they can **grind** the food into small pieces ready for **swallow**ing.

What are teeth made of?

Teeth are made of a hard material that is **similar to** bone. They are **covered with shiny** enamel to **protect** them from **attack** by bacteria. Teeth are **hollow** and contain blood vessels and nerves. They are **root**ed into the **jaw**. Teeth start to grow before you are born, and begin to **appear** through the **gum**s at about the age of six months. Adult teeth begin to **replace** baby teeth at about six years of age.

Rumbling stomachs

When you eat, you always swallow some air. The stomach starts to **churn** as soon as you begin to eat, ready to start **digestion**. The rumbling you sometimes hear is caused by the digestive juices and the air sloshing around as they wait for the next **batch** of food. Sometimes this air **bubble**s back up the **food pipe**, or esophagus, making a sound called a **burp**.

amount	miktar
depend on	bağlı olmak, bağımlı olmak, dayanmak
teenager	delikanlı, genç
vigorous	hareketli, kuvvetli, coşkulu, gayretli
rapidly	hızlı bir şekilde
teeth	dişler
shape	şekillenmek, şekil, şekillendirmek
carry out	yapmak, yürütmek
incisor teeth	kesici dişler
flat	apartman dairesi, yassı, düz
pointed	sivri
tear	gözyaşı, yırtmak, koparmak
grind	öğütmek, bilemek, gıcırdamak
swallow	kırlangıç, yutmak, yutkunmak
similar to	benzer
covered with	ile kaplı, ile örtülü
shiny	parlak
protect	korumak
attack	saldırmak, saldırı
hollow	oyuk, delik
root	kök, köken, köklenmek
jaw	çene
appear	görünmek, ortaya çıkmak
gum	sakız, diş eti
replace	değiştirmek, yerine koymak
churn	çalkalanma, köpürtme
digestion	sindirim
batch	grup, bir defada alınan miktar, yığın
bubble	köpük, baloncuk, kabarcık, fokurdamak, köpürmek
food pipe	yemek borusu, yutak, özefagus
burp	geğirmek, geğirti

How do I swallow food?

Swallowing is a **complicated** muscular process. Your **tongue** forces food to the back of your mouth and into the **throat**. At the same time, the soft part of the **roof** of your mouth closes off the air passages to your nose, and a small flap called the epiglottis closes off the passages to your lungs so you do not inhale the food. You can actually swallow **upside down** because the food is carried along the digestive system by muscular waves. Astronauts are able to swallow when there is no **gravity** to help carry the food down their food pipe.

What happens to food in the stomach?

Food in the stomach is **churned up** with acid and digestive juices that start to break it down. This is the beginning of digestion. The stomach wall is covered with a layer of mucus that stops it from digesting itself. The acid in the stomach helps digestion and also kills bacteria that have been swallowed with the food.

What is the appendix for?

The **appendix** is probably a **leftover** from our very **ancient ancestor**s, and in humans it has very little use. In animals that eat a lot of plant material, such as rabbits, the appendix is large and contains bacteria that help digestion. The human appendix is a tiny finger-like projection from the lower part of the **gut**. It sometimes becomes **inflamed** and has to be **remove**d **surgically**.

What happens in the small intestine?

Most of the process of digestion **takes place** in the small **intestine**. Food is broken down into simple substances that can be absorbed through the gut wall into the blood. Most of these food substances are carried in the blood to the **liver**, a large organ in the **abdomen**. The liver **store**s them until they are needed. The liver has many other **useful function**s in cleaning the blood and removing old red blood cells. It breaks them down into a greenish liquid called **bile**, which is used to help the body digest fats. The digestive **process**es in the small intestine and **the rest of** the digestive system depend upon having the right amount of acid or alkali **present**.

complicated	karmaşık, komplike
tongue	dil
throat	boğaz
roof	çatı
upside down	altüst, tepe aşağı
gravity	yerçekimi
churned up	çalkalanarak oluşturulan
appendix	apandis, ekbağırsak
leftover	yemek artığı, kalıntı, artan
ancient	eski, antik
ancestor	ata, ced
gut	bağırsak, misina
inflamed	iltihaplanmış, yangılı
remove	kaldırıp atmak, kurtulmak
surgically	cerrahi olarak
take place	olmak, gerçekleşmek, meydana gelmek
intestine	bağırsak, ince bağırsak
liver	karaciğer
abdomen	karın
store	mağaza, depo, depolamak
useful	faydalı
function	işlev, fonksiyon, işlevi yerine getirmek, çalışmak
bile	safra
process	süreç, işlemek
the rest of	geriye kalanı (birşeyin)
present	şimdi, şimdiki, hediye, sunmak, var olmak

8. Body Maintenance

How does the body keep itself working properly?

Millions of **chemical reaction**s **take place** in the body, and because they can **influence one another**, they all need to be **kept in balance**. This **process** is called homeostasis, and it **ensure**s that the whole complicated system works **smoothly** and that problems are usually **overcome** before they can cause illness. The brain **monitor**s what happens within the body and controls everything **by means of** nerves and chemical messengers, called hormones, that switch chemical reactions on and off as needed. **Properly maintenance**

What is excretion?

Excretion is the **removal** of waste material from the body. Most of this material is **remove**d from the blood by the **kidney**s, but waste carbon dioxide produced by the activity of the cells is removed by the lungs. Other waste is **excrete**d as **sweat** through the skin. The **liver gets rid of** many **poisonous** materials by making them **harmless** and passing them on to the kidneys.

What is urine?

Urine is the liquid produced in the kidneys and **discharge**d from the **bladder** when we pass water. It contains waste materials.

What job do the kidneys do?

Kidneys are very **effective** at removing most of the waste from our blood. Blood is pumped through groups of tiny tubes inside the kidneys, and **harmful** waste material passes out through the walls of these vessels and down a long tube called the ureter, into the bladder. Here it is **store**d until ready to be discharged from the body as urine. The kidneys have a very **important function** in controlling the **amount** of water in the body. Water balance needs to be kept at **exactly** the right level if the body cells are to **remain healthy**.

What is a kidney machine?

If the kidneys **become diseased** and stop working. It is **necessary** to use a kidney machine to remove waste from the blood. This machine **process** is called dialysis. It **involve**s pumping blood from a tube in the person's arm into thin tubing that runs through a tank of **sterile liquid**. Waste passes from the blood through the walls of the tubing, and the cleaned blood is returned to the body. This has to be done **throughout** the person's life, unless a new kidney can be provided in a transplant operation. Dialysis needs to be **carried out** frequently -several times a week- to stop wastes from building up to dangerous levels.

chemical reaction	kimyasal reaksiyon, kimyasal tepki
take place	olmak, gerçekleşmek, meydana gelmek
influence	etki, etkilemek
one another	birbirine, birbirlerini, each other
kept in balance	dengede tutmak
process	süreç, işlemek
ensure	garanti etmek, temin etmek
smoothly	pürüzsüz bir şekilde, kolayca, rahat, sorunsuz
overcome	üstesinden gelmek
monitor	izlemek, gözlemlemek, ekran, monitor
by means of	yardımıyla, yoluyla, aracılığıyla
properly	düzgün bir şekilde, adam gibi, uygun olarak,
maintenance	bakım, muhafaza
excretion	boşaltım, atılım, ekskresyon
removal	sökme, kaldırma, çıkarma, atma
remove	kaldırıp atmak, kurtulmak
kidney	böbrek
excrete	salgılamak, boşaltmak, kakalamak
sweat	ter, terlemek
liver	karaciğer
get rid of	atıp kurtulmak, bir şeyden kurtulmak
poisonous	zehirli
harmless	zararsız
urine	idrar
discharge	deşarj, boşaltma, tahliye, boşaltmak
bladder	mesane, idrar torbası
effective	etkili
harmful	zararlı
store	mağaza, depo, depolamak
important	önemli
function	işlev, fonksiyon, işlevi yerine getirmek, çalışmak
amount	miktar
exactly	net olarak, tam olarak
remain healthy	sağlıklı kalma
become diseased	hasta olmak, hastalanmak
necessary	gerekli
process	süreç, işlemek
involve	içermek, kapsamak, gerektirmek
sterile	steril, mikropsuz, arındırılmış, aseptik
liquid	sıvı
throughout	tamamen, baştan başa, her tarafında
carry out	yerine getirmek, yapmak

How does the body keep at the proper temperature?

The body has several systems to keep itself at the **right temperature**. Heat is produced by the **breakdown** of food substances **store**d in the body. The chemical reactions in the body will only take place **properly** if the body is kept at the ideal temperature, so any extra heat has to be removed. Heat leaves the body through the lungs, as you breathe out warmed air, and also through the skin. If you are very hot, the blood vessels near the skin's surface open wider to **increase** the **blood flow**, so you look a bit pink. The extra blood **mean**s more heat leaves the skin **surface**, **cool**ing your body.

Why do people sweat?

Sweating removes **excess** salt and wastes through the skin. It also helps to keep you cool because sweat takes heat away from the body as it **evaporate**s on the skin. If you have been exercising and are very **sweaty**, and then stand in a **draft**, you will **notice** this cooling effect very quickly. Sweat is a watery liquid, but other skin glands **release** an oily substance called sebum that helps to **lubricate** the skin and keep it **supple**.

Why do I need to sleep?

You spend about **one-third** of your life **asleep**, but no one is sure why this is **necessary**. During **deep** sleep, the body produces large **amount**s of **growth** hormone that help to **repair** or **replace** **damaged** cells and tissue. Sleep also **speed**s **healing**. While you are sleeping, the brain remains very active. The body **goes through** stages of being very **limp** and relaxed, and other stages when the eyes move about **beneath** closed eyelids. **Dreaming** takes place during this **rapid** eye **movement** period, called REM sleep. Dreaming is very important. If you **prevent** someone from dreaming by waking them every time they enter REM sleep, that person can **become very disturbed** and ill after several **dreamless** night.

right	doğru, haklı, sağ, hak
temperature	sıcaklık, sıcak
breakdown	arıza, çöküntü, sinir bozukluğu
store	mağaza, depo, depolamak
properly	düzgün bir şekilde, adam gibi, uygun olarak,
increase	artmak, artırmak, artış
blood flow	kan akışı, kan dolaşımı
mean	anlamına gelmek, kastetmek, somurtkan, cimri, ortalama
surface	yüzey
cool	serin, soğuk, havalı, harika
sweating	terleme
excess	aşırı, fazla, aşırılık, fazlalık
evaporate	buharlaşmak, buharlaştırmak
sweaty	ıslak, terli
draft	taslak, tasarı, planlamak
notice	fark etmek, ilan
release	yaymak, salıvermek, salınım, bırakma
lubricate	yağlamak, kayganlaştırmak
supple	yumuşak ve esnek, yumuşatmak
one-third	üçte bir
asleep	uykuda
necessary	gerekli
deep	derin
amount	miktar
growth	büyüme, gelişme
repair	tamir, tamir etmek
replace	değiştirmek, yerine koymak
damaged	hasar görmüş, zarara uğramış
speed	hız
healing	iyileşme, tedavi
go through	yaşamak, başından geçmek, göz atmak
limp	bitkin, güçsüz, yorgun, topallama, aksaklık
beneath	alt kısmında, altında
dreaming	rüya görme, hayal görme
rapid	hızlıca, çabucak
movement	hareket, düşünce akımı
prevent	önlemek
become very disturbed	çok rahatsız/huzursuz/endişeli olmak
dreamless	Rüyasız, durgun, gayesiz

How does the body repair damaged tissues and cells?

Cells are able to **divide** very quickly to **replace** those that are old or have died. Nerve cells are the only ones that cannot be replaces. However, even nerve cells can sometimes grow new **connection**s if the long fibers along which messages are passed become damaged. Dead and dying cells are removed by white blood cells in the **blood stream**, which actually eat them. The liver is also able to break down red blood cells, which are only able to survive for a short time.

Cell Life

Cells have a **fixed lifespan** and are replaced automatically as they die off. The more active the cell, the shorter the time it will live. Some white blood cells live for a very short time, and some types that **consume** dead cells and bacteria **survive** for only 30 hours. White cells that fight disease live for two to four years. Cells **lining** the **intestine** live for about five days before being replaced.

* Skin cells live for 19 days.
* Sperm live for 2 months.
* **Eyelashes** live for 3 to 4 months.
* Red blood cells live for 4 months.
* Liver cells live for 8 months.
* **Scalp** hairs live for 2 to 4 years.
* Bone cells live for 15 to 25 years.

divide	bölmek
replace	değiştirmek, yerine koymak
connection	bağlantı
blood stream	kan dolaşımı, kan akımı
fixed	kısırlaştırılmış, sabit
lifespan	ömür
consume	tüketmek
survive	yaşamak, hayatta kalmak
lining	kaplama, astarlama
intestine	bağırsak, ince bağırsak
eyelashes	kirpikler
scalp	kafa derisi, saç derisi

Bağlaçlar Test 2

1. **----- you breathe, you draw air in through the nose and mouth and into the lungs.**

A) Although B) Thanks to
C) When D) Therefore
E) Moreover

2. **----- the atrium is filled, it contracts and squeezes its blood into a much more muscular chamber called the ventricle.**

A) In case of B) Once
C) Meanwhile D) Whereas
E) However

3. **The amount of food you need each day depends on your age, size, sex, and activity level. Older people need less food ----- they have stopped growing.**

A) besides B) for this reason
C) on account of D) in order that
E) since

4. **The human appendix sometimes becomes inflamed. -----, it has to be removed surgically.**

A) Therefore B) Lest
C) Instead of D) While
E) Otherwise

5. **Divers use compressed air to breathe. ----- deeply they dive, they can breathe easily.**

A) no matter how B) regardless of
C) so as to D) in the mean time
E) but for

6. **Cells have a fixed lifespan and are replaced automatically ----- they die off.**

A) thus B) in order that
C) despite D) as
E) due to

7. **----- cholesterol is a natural fatty substance that is found in many foods such as dairy products, eggs, and meat, it is also produced naturally in the body.**

A) Though B) Because
C) No matter what D) When
E) But

8. **----- an area in the brain that controls breathing, you normally breathe automatically and never have to think about it.**

A) If B) In case of
C) Because D) Owing to
E) However

9. **----- carbohydrates, which the body breaks down to produce energy, the body also uses some types of fat to provide energy.**

A) Namely B) Despite
C) As well as D) Unlike
E) Nonetheless

10. **----- you are running and panting very hard, you may use up to 60 percent of the air.**

A) If B) Furthermore
C) However D) Before
E) Due to

11. **The back teeth, called molars and premolars, are flattened, ----- they can grind the food into small pieces ready for swallowing.**

A) so B) nonetheless
C) whenever D) thanks to
E) in addition

12. **Teeth start to grow ------ you are born, and begin to appear through the gums at about the age of six months.**

A) because of B) before
C) while D) as if
E) even if

13. **----- the kidneys become diseased and stop working, it is necessary to use a kidney machine to remove waste from the blood.**

A) However B) Meanwhile
C) Until D) Because of
E) If

14. **Electrical signals change ----- a person is suffering from certain medical conditions that affect the heart.**

A) furthermore B) when
C) although D) despite
E) before

15. **You breathe faster and deeper ----- you exercise in order to get more oxygen into your body.**

A) though B) despite
C) unless D) while
E) but

16. **The liver stores most of the food substances ----- they are needed.**

A) until B) so that
C) although D) unless
E) yet

17. **----- proteins are broken down in the body into amino acids, these amino acids are reassembled into useful proteins.**

A) Though B) After
C) Until D) In view of
E) Contrary to

18. **The left side of the heart pumps blood around the body, ----- the slightly smaller right side pumps blood to the lungs to collect more oxygen.**

A) thereby B) yet
C) while D) for example
E) now that

19. **You can actually swallow upside down ----- the food is carried along the digestive system by muscular waves**

A) in addition to B) besides
C) therefore D) because of
E) as

20. **The stomach wall is covered with a layer of mucus ----- it digests itself.**

A) on the contrary B) if
C) lest D) nevertheless
E) while

21. Don't measure your heart rate with your thumb ----- it has its own pulse!

A) even if B) if
C) because D) when
E) so that

22. ----- the human appendix is a tiny finger-like projection, in animals the appendix is large.

A) Whereas B) Because
C) Despite D) Thus
E) As long as

23. The stomach starts to churn ----- you begin to eat, ready to start digestion

A) provided B) apart from
C) on the other hand D) now that
E) as soon as

24. ----- removing excess salt and wastes through the skin, sweating also helps to keep you cool because sweat takes heat away from the body.

A) In addition to B) While
C) Hence D) Furthermore
E) Instead of

25. Most healthy people can hold their breath for about 90 seconds, ----- it soon becomes very uncomfortable.

A) after B) if
C) but D) In addition
E) thereby

26. ----- older people, babies need lots of energy to help them grow rapidly.

A) In spite of B) As
C) On the contrary D) Contrary to
E) In view of

27. You only need small amounts of minerals and vitamins. ------, they are important in many of the processes that keep the body healthy.

A) However B) Although
C) Therefore D) Once
E) Unlike

28. Dialysis has to be done throughout the person's life ----- a new kidney can be provided in a transplant operation.

A) owing to B) even if
C) unless D) as
E) after

29. Homeostasis ensures that problems are usually overcome ----- they can cause illness.

A) before B) because of
C) while D) despite
E) in addition

30. The walls of the alveoli are very thin - only one cell thick - ----- oxygen and carbon dioxide can easily pass through

A) as soon as B) in order to
C) for fear that D) as a result of
E) so that

31. Capillaries are so narrow that red blood cells have to squash themselves up ----- pass through.

A) on purpose that B) lest
C) so that D) in that
E) in order to

32. You spend about one-third of your life asleep, ----- no one is sure why this is necessary.

A) despite B) thus
C) so D) yet
E) as

33. ----- the diaphragm contracts and flattens, the volume of the chest is increased.

A) Until B) As
C) Much as D) Hence
E) Yet

34. --- most of the waste material is removed from the blood by the kidneys, waste carbon dioxide produced by the activity of the cells is removed by the lungs.

A) In case B) Owing to
C) Although D) Despite
E) So that

35. ----- deep sleep, the body produces large amounts of growth hormone that help to repair or replace damaged cells and tissue.

A) Whereas B) But for
C) In addition to D) Thanks to
E) However

36. ------ you eat lots of junk food, you may need to eat more fresh fruit and vegetables.

A) Besides B) As a consequence
C) In order that D) In addition to
E) If

37. Fiber helps food to pass easily through the digestive system. -----, it helps to keep the system healthy and to prevent some serious diseases

A) Hence B) As
C) Now that D) On the contrary
E) Provided

38. ----- you cough, the body tries to blow the irritating material away

A) Owing to B) When
C) Because D) Consequently
E) Although

39. In aircraft, air is pumped in under pressure ----- passengers can breathe at high altitudes.

A) in spite of B) even so
C) in order that D) while
E) regardless of

40. ----- a person receives a blood transfusion, the blood groups need to be carefully matched to make sure that they are compatible

A) Otherwise B) When
C) Since D) Still
E) Despite

RC Test 2

1. **The ribs are moved in and out by muscles ----- run between them when you breathe.**
A) where B) when
C) why D) that
E) whom

2. **Air travels down a tube ----- is called the trachea that forks into other tubes.**
A) which B) why
C) when D) where
E) who

3. **One of the body's system, hormones, ----- are the chemical messengers, switch organs on and off as required.**
A) that B) who
C) which D) whom
E) where

4. **The human appendix ----- is a tiny finger-like organ has very little use unlike some animals.**
A) where B) how
C) when D) whom
E) which

5. **Coughing is the way ----- the lungs dislodge anything that blocks the air passages so that we can breathe easily.**
A) when B) which
C) whom D) in which
E) why

6. **White blood cells can produce disease-fighting substances ----- names are antibodies.**
A) when B) why
C) whose D) where
E) which

7. **Cholesterol is a natural fatty substance ----- is found in many foods such as dairy products, eggs, and meat.**
A) that B) why
C) whose D) where
E) when

8. **Diaphragm is a curved muscle sheet ----- separates the contents of the chest from the abdomen.**
A) who B) whom
C) that D) where
E) when

9. **Protein, ----- is an essential body-building substance, can be obtained from meat, cheese, eggs, fish, and several vegetable sources.**
A) which B) who
C) that D) whom
E) whose

10. **The substances ----- are called tar and soot are absorbed into the blood and can cause damage to the heart and circulation.**
A) why B) what
C) which D) when
E) where

11. **You breathe out about 10 percent of the air in your lung, ----- 300 million alveoli live.**
A) when B) whom
C) why D) whose
E) where

12. **A teenager ----- plays a lot of vigorous sports will need extra food to provide enough energy.**
A) which B) whose
C) where D) who
E) when

13. **Skin glands release an oily substance called sebum ---- helps to lubricate the skin and keep it supple.**
A) that B) when
C) why D) who
E) how

14. **People ----- smoke often suffer from lung diseases such as bronchitis.**
A) when B) whose
C) where D) whom
E) who

15. **A blood group is a particular type of blood ----- may not match with other blood types when given in a blood transfusion.**
A) where B) when
C) why D) that
E) whom

16. **Waste carbon dioxide, ----- is produced by the activity of the cells, is removed by the lungs.**
A) which B) who
C) that D) whom
E) whose

17. **Cigarette smoking is one of the causes of cholesterol blockages ----- usually happens in the legs.**
A) when B) which
C) where D) why
E) whom

18. **The kidneys, ----- groups of tiny tubes are located, are very effective at removing most of the waste.**
A) which B) what
C) in which D) whose
E) when

19. **The reason ----- you normally breathe automatically is because there is an area in the brain that controls breathing.**
A) why B) whose
C) who D) which
E) when

20. **In sleep, our body goes through stages of being very limp and relaxed, and other stages ----- the eyes move about beneath closed eyelids.**
A) who B) why
C) when D) what
E) whom

21. The tiny beating hairs ----- are inside the air passages clean out any material that is inhaled.
A) when B) where
C) which D) who
E) whom

22. Some types of white blood cells ----- consume dead cells and bacteria survive for only 30 hours.
A) when B) that
C) whom D) whose
E) where

23. The body's defenses recognize the blood groups chemicals ----- are on the surface of red blood cells.
A) why B) who
C) in which D) where
E) that

24. The reason ----- sweating helps to keep us cool is because it takes heat away from the body as it evaporates on the skin.
A) what B) why
C) when D) where
E) which

25. Atrium, ----- is at the top of each side of the heart, receives blood that returns to the heart through the veins.
A) where B) when
C) which D) who
E) why

26. Divers ----- work at great depths of underwater use compressed air to breathe.
A) whom B) who
C) which D) whose
E) when

27. When you breathe, the ribs are moved in and out by muscles ----- run between them.
A) when B) where
C) that D) how
E) whom

28. The people ----- blood types are different cannot receive blood transfusion from each other.
A) where B) who
C) whose D) how
E) when

29. Sticky mucus which is in the nose stops your lungs from getting filled with dirt ----- cannot be removed.
A) why B) who
C) whose D) that
E) where

30. In order to keep our body healthy we need fibers, ----- can be found in vegetables.
A) how B) that
C) what D) why
E) which

31. Dreaming, ----- takes place during REM sleep, is really important.
A) which B) when
C) where D) who
E) that

32. Blood moves from arteries to veins through tiny capillaries, ----- thickness is about one-tenth that of a human hair.
A) why B) which
C) what D) who
E) whose

33. Regular smokers often suffer from lung diseases ----- are caused by irritation of the lungs by tobacco smoke.
A) when B) where
C) Ø D) that
E) whom

34. Coal miners ----- breathe in so much dust ----- cannot all be filtered out can have some lung disease in the long term.
A) when/where B) who/that
C) whose/which D) that/what
E) who/when

35. The blood groups ----- letters refer to chemicals on the surface of red blood cells differ from person to person.
A) whose B) which
C) who D) whom
E) what

36. Red blood cells carry oxygen collected from the lungs to all parts of the body ------ it is required.
A) whom B) why
C) where D) which
E) that

37. The heart ----- is a fist-sized muscular organ pumps blood around the body.
A) that B) why
C) whom D) where
E) when

38. Our nose is covered with sticky mucus, ----- dirt particles are deposited and later swallowed.
A) when B) in which
C) that D) whom
E) who

39. Blood carries the white cells and chemical substances ----- attack invading bacteria and viruses.
A) when B) where
C) that D) in which
E) whose

40. The reason ----- bronchitis occurs is because of irritation of the lungs by tobacco smoke.
A) who B) when
C) what D) where
E) why

Tense Test 2

1. **The mountaineers ----- oxygen cylinders to help them breathe since they started climbing.**

A) carried B) have carried
C) carry D) are carrying
E) will carry

2. **By the time you are about the six years old, your adult teeth ----- to replace baby teeth.**

A) began B) had begun
C) will have begun D) have begun
E) begin

3. **Each year in the United States, several thousand nonsmoking adults ----- of lung cancer caused by exposure to the smoke of others' cigarettes.**

A) die B) died
C) will die D) have died
E) had died

4. **In some plant-eating mammals, the appendix is a functioning organ that ----- to digest plant material.**

A) helped B) had helped
C) was helping D) will help
E) helps

5. **Dialysis ----- several times a week before waste builds up and reaches dangerous levels.**

A) is carried out B) has been carried out
C) was being carried out D) was carried out
E) is being carried out

6. **Researchers found that when subjects were awakened during REM sleep, they ----- vivid dreams, which gave them important insight into REM sleep.**

A) report B) will report
C) reported D) are reporting
E) had reported

7. **Researchers found that the cells treated with resveratrol ----- longer than those not treated.**

A) were living B) will live
C) have lived D) lived
E) are living

8. **Recently, high stress levels ----- to cause asthma attacks that make it difficult to breathe.**

A) will be found B) are found
C) have been found D) had been found
E) was found

9. **The stomach ----- to churn as soon as you begin to eat.**

A) had started B) will start
C) started D) are starting
E) has started

10. **If you try to hold your breath, the brain won't let carbon dioxide build up too much and soon ----- you to breathe.**

A) was forcing B) is forcing
C) forced D) has forced
E) will force

11. **The effects ----- for at least a year after the drug had disappeared from the blood.**

A) have continued B) continued
C) will continue D) continue
E) had continued

12. **Health experts ----- about links between smoking and many diseases for years so far.**

A) warned B) have been warning
C) will warn D) are warning
E) warn

13. **Over the last ten minutes, the electrocardiograph ----- the electrical signals that the heart has produced as it beats.**

A) will measure B) measured
C) has measured D) has been measuring
E) is measuring

14. **Digestion generally ----- two phases: a mechanical phase and a chemical phase.**

A) involved B) has involved
C) will involve D) involves
E) had involved

15. **A teenager who plays a lot of vigorous sports ----- extra food to provide enough energy.**

A) needs B) had needed
C) has needed D) needed
E) will have needed

16. **Whenever a person ----- a blood transfusion, the blood groups need to be carefully matched to make sure that they are compatible.**

A) received B) will receive
C) receives D) had received
E) is receiving

17. **The virus ----- through the air via infected droplets emitted from the nose and mouth while you -----.**

A) was spreading/coughed B) had spread/ coughed
C) spread/had coughed D) spreads/ were coughing
E) was spreading/were coughing

18. **The cells lining the intestine ----- for about five days until they are replaced.**

A) had been living B) lived
C) are living D) will have been living
E) live

19. **You usually breathe faster and deeper when you ----- in order to get more oxygen into your body.**

A) exercise B) exercised
C) were exercising D) will exercise
E) had exercised

20. **My aunt, whose kidneys became diseased, ------ a kidney machine to remove waste from the blood for three years now.**

A) uses B) has been using
C) will use D) used
E) had used

Passive Test 2

1. **Regular smokers often suffer from lung diseases such as bronchitis which ----- by irritation of the lungs by tobacco smoke.**

A) cause B) have caused
C) are caused D) were caused
E) will be caused

2. **Oxygen ----- through the thin walls of the alveoli into the blood.**

A) will be absorbed B) absorbs
C) is absorbed D) may absorb
E) was absorbed

3. **Waste carbon dioxide ----- after the air inhaled is used in the lungs.**

A) will release B) was being released
C) released D) release
E) is released

4. **Food that ----- by the digestive system into smaller components is delivered to the tissues by the blood.**

A) is processed B) will process
C) can process D) processed
E) was being processed

5. **Cells have a fixed lifespan and ----- automatically as they die off.**

A) replace B) will replace
C) are replaced D) have replaced
E) are being replaced

6. **Most healthy people can hold their breath for about 90 seconds, but it soon ----- very uncomfortable.**

A) becomes B) became
C) has become D) would become
E) had become

7. **The blood in arteries comes straight from the heart and ----- under pressure, so the artery walls are thick and muscular.**

A) was pumped B) pumps
C) have pumped D) is pumped
E) can pump

8. **The heart ----- by the surgeon for a short time during heart surgery, then restarted by giving it a small electric shock.**

A) stops B) can be stopped
C) will stop D) have stopped
E) stopped

9. **Blood type letters refer to chemicals on the surface of red blood cells that ----- by the body's defenses**

A) recognize B) would recognize
C) are recognized D) should be recognized
E) were recognized

10. **Regular smokers often ----- from lung diseases such as bronchitis which ----- by irritation of the lungs by tobacco smoke.**

A) are suffering/caused B) suffer/ are caused
C) are suffered/caused D) suffer/ cause
E) are suffered/are caused

11. **Red blood cells carry oxygen which ----- from the lungs to all parts of the body, releasing it where required.**

A) is collected B) collects
C) will collect D) was collected
E) have collected

12. **In aircraft, air ----- in under pressure so that passengers can breathe at high altitudes.**

A) pumps B) will pump
C) should pump D) is pumped
E) have pumped

13. **Exercise ----- to break down sugar and provide energy for your muscles to work.**

A) helped B) should be helped
C) is helped D) helps
E) has helped

14. **The brain ----- breathing to get rid of the waste carbon dioxide quickly by flushing it out of the lungs.**

A) is speeded up B) can be speeded up
C) had speeded up D) will be speeded up
E) speeds up

15. **Once the atrium is filled, it ----- its blood into a much more muscular chamber called the ventricle.**

A) will be contracted B) contracts
C) is contracted D) contracted
E) was contracted

16. **Sometimes an artery ----- almost completely by cholesterol deposits which can be called "clot".**

A) blocks B) blocked
C) is blocking D) is blocked
E) will block

17. **Compressed air ----- to divers by a valve that automatically provides air at exactly the same pressure as the surrounding water.**

A) feeds B) is feeding
C) would be fed D) can feed
E) is fed

18. **Protein is an essential body-building substance that you ----- from meat, cheese, eggs, fish, and several vegetable sources.**

A) are obtained B) obtain
C) obtained D) can be obtained
E) will be obtained

19. **There is an area in the brain that ----- breathing, that's why we never have to think about it.**

A) is controlled B) controlled
C) was controlled D) will control
E) controls

20. **If oxygen is not available (anaerobic activity), glycogen or glucose ------ by the anaerobic pathway (glycolysis).**

A) will break down B) broken down
C) had been broken down D) will be broken down
E) breaks down

Prep Test 2

1. **The brain speeds ----- breathing to get rid of the build-up of waste carbon dioxide quickly by flushing it out of the lungs.**

A) of B) at
C) in D) by
E) up

2. **The brain monitors what happens within the body and controls everything ----- means of nerves and chemical messengers, called hormones.**

A) from B) by
C) with D) at
E) via

3. **Regular smokers often suffer ----- lung diseases such as bronchitis.**

A) from B) with
C) through D) via
E) along

4. **Air travels down a tube called the trachea that forks ----- other tubes called bronchi.**

A) to B) at
C) with D) into
E) in

5. **Blood contains red and white blood cells that float ---- a liquid called plasma.**

A) up B) with
C) inside D) to
E) for

6. **If you are running and panting very hard, you may use ----- 60 percent of the air.**

A) in B) up to
C) out D) at
E) by

7. **The pulse is the throbbing beat that can be felt ----- the inside of your wrist and in the side of your neck.**

A) up B) out
C) with D) of
E) on

8. **When the diaphragm relaxes, it becomes curved again and forces air ----- the lungs.**

A) up B) down
C) out of D) by
E) on

9. **The electrical signals can be measured by attaching wires ------ the chest near the heart**

A) for B) down
C) with D) to
E) up

10. **The blood in arteries comes straight from the heart and is pumped ----- pressure.**

A) on B) from
C) of D) at
E) under

11. **When you cough, your vocal cords press together to seal ----- the air passages.**

A) out B) off
C) in D) to
E) up

12. **The heart can be stopped ----- a short time during heart surgery, then restarted by giving it a small electric shock.**

A) for B) with
C) on D) of
E) by

13. **Some divers who need to work ----- great depths have to breathe a special mixture of gases.**

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

14. **Oxygen is absorbed ----- the thin walls of the alveoli into the blood.**

A) for B) through
C) on D) of
E) up

15. **Some substances are absorbed ----- the blood and can cause damage to the heart and circulation.**

A) into B) of
C) up D) on
E) at

16. **If you try to hold your breath, you can override this mechanism ----- a while.**

A) with B) in
C) at D) for
E) of

17. **The heart is a fist-sized muscular organ that pumps blood ----- the body.**

A) between B) out of
C) with D) among
E) around

18. **Waste carbon dioxide is released to be breathed ----- as a waste product.**

A) in B) up
C) of D) out
E) down

19. **While you are sleeping, the body goes ----- stages of being very limp and relaxed.**

A) in B) on
C) through D) at
E) around

20. **Sometimes people such as coal miners breathe ---- so much dust that it cannot all be filtered out.**

A) out B) to
C) at D) of
E) in

21. A large part of the protein you eat is converted ----- muscle tissue.

A) down B) into
C) out D) in
E) by

22. 0, A, B, and AB refer ----- chemicals on the surface of red blood cells that are recognized by the body's defenses.

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

23. The amount of food you need each day depends ----- your age, size, sex, and activity level.

A) on B) out
C) with D) in
E) for

24. You can actually swallow upside down because the food is carried ----- the digestive system by muscular waves.

A) up B) in
C) on D) out
E) along

25. Blood is part of the body's communication system, carrying chemical messengers called hormones that switch organs ----- and ----- as required.

A) up/down B) in/out
C) on/off D) below/under
E) to/of

26. Diaphragm is a curved muscle sheet that separates the contents of the chest ----- the abdomen.

A) out B) from
C) in D) to
E) at

27. Smoking damages the natural cleaning mechanism ----- the lungs, and also poisons the cells that line the lungs.

A) to B) up
C) of D) out
E) on

28. Since the millions of chemical reactions that take place in the body can influence each other, they all need to be kept ----- balance.

A) to B) in
C) off D) at
E) on

29. Teeth start to grow before you are born, and begin to appear through the gums ----- about the age of six months.

A) in B) on
C) at D) of
E) with

30. You can breathe through a snorkel if you are swimming ----- the surface.

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

31. Food in the stomach is churned up ----- acid and digestive juices that start to break it down.

A) of B) along
C) in D) out
E) with

32. Tar from the smoke accumulates inside the lungs, together ----- small grains of soot and chemicals that can sometimes cause cancer.

A) to B) with
C) of D) for
E) up

33. Cells lining the intestine live for ----- five days before being replaced.

A) about B) in
C) at D) on
E) by

34. The rumbling you sometimes hear is caused ----- the digestive juices and the air sloshing around as they wait for the next batch of food.

A) to B) into
C) off D) by
E) for

35. High levels of cholesterol in the blood can sometimes lead ----- the formation of a clot that may break off and block smaller arteries.

A) in B) to
C) on D) of
E) by

36. Coughing is the way ----- which the lungs dislodge anything that blocks the air passages.

A) in B) on
C) for D) from
E) during

37. If you are running and panting very hard, you may use up to 60 percent of the air, but ----- least 20 percent will always be permanently trapped in the alveoli.

A) up B) at
C) on D) in
E) by

38. Dialysis has to be done ----- the person's life, unless a new kidney can be provided in a transplant operation.

A) within B) among
C) about D) toward
E) throughout

39. Protein is an essential body-building substance that you obtain ----- meat, cheese, eggs, fish, and several vegetable sources

A) from B) of
C) by D) to
E) in

40. Breathing ----- your nose filters and warms the air that passes into the lungs.

A) along B) around
C) against D) between
E) through

9. Skin, Hair, and Nails

Why does the body have skin?

Skin is a **flexible**, **waterproof covering** that **protect**s us from the outside world. It **prevent**s **harmful germ**s from **enter**ing the body. Skin is your largest organ, and it is **sensitive** to touch, temperature, and pain. Your skin tells you what is happening around your body so you can **avoid** injuring yourself. Also it helps to prevent **damage** from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays. Skin also helps to **regulate** body temperature by **sweat**ing and flushing to lose heat when you get too hot.

How do cuts and grazes heal?

When you cut or **graze** yourself, the blood **clot**s to prevent **bleeding**. Clotting is caused by substances in the blood. **Together with** small **particle**s called platelets, these substances **produce mass**es of **fine** fibers when they are **exposed to** air They **block** the **wound** and prevent more **blood loss**. New cells grow **rapidly** into the wound, replacing the **damaged tissue**. Soon the clotted material, called a **scab**, falls off and clean, new skin is **reveal**ed **underneath**.

Why do people have different skin colors?

Skin color is caused by a dark **pigment** called melanin in cells below the skin's **surface**. Melanin **filter**s out harmful ultraviolet light from the sun, preventing damage to the tissues beneath the skin. People **originating from** hot countries have **develop**ed extra melanin in their skin for sun protection, so their skin is **dark**er.

flexible	esnek, elastiki, değişken
waterproof	su geçirmez
covering	kaplama
protect	korumak
prevent	önlemek
harmful	zararlı
germ	mikrop
enter	girmek
sensitive	hassas, duyarlı
avoid	sakınmak, çekinmek, kaçınmak, önlemek
damage	zarar vermek, hasar bırakmak, zarar, ziyan, hasar
regulate	düzenlemek, ayarlamak, yasa çıkarmak
sweat	ter, terlemek
graze	sıyırma, sıyrık, bere
clot	pıhtı, pıhtılaşmak
bleeding	kanama, kanayan
together with	ile beraber, ile birlikte
particle	tanecik, zerre, cisimcik, parçacık
produce	üretmek, ürün
mass	kitle, kütle, yığmak
fine	iyi, para cezası, ince, ceza kesmek
exposed to	maruz kalmış
block	blok, bloke etmek, engellemek
wound	yara, yaralamak
blood loss	kan kaybı
rapidly	hızlı bir şekilde
damaged tissue	hasarlı doku
scab	yara kabuğu, kabuk bağlamak (yara)
reveal	açığa vurmak, açıklamak, göstermek
underneath	altında
pigment	renk maddesi, pigment
surface	yüzey
filter	filtre, filtrelemek, süzmek
originate from	-den gelmek, çıkmak
develop	gelişmek, geliştirmek
dark	karanlık, koyu

Is skin alive?

All the skin cells that you can see are **dead**! Your body is **constantly** producing new skin cells from beneath the surface skin **layer** that you can see. As new cells push **upwards** towards the surface, the older cells on top **become flattened** and **eventually** die. The dead cells form a **protective** layer that constantly **flake**s away the dust.

How does skin tan?

Skin develops extra melanin when it is exposed to strong sunlight. Tiny grains of melanin are produced in the skin cells and **spread** to produce an even suntan, which helps to protect against sun damage. This even happens in people with naturally dark skin. You can get **sunburn** if you are exposed to the sun's rays for too long, because the damage will be done before the protective melanin can **develop**. You should always use protective sun screen and **limit** the amount of time you spend in the sunshine.

Why do I have hair?

Hair **originally** helped prevent **heat loss** from the body. It **no longer** has that function, although it does help to protect your head. Each hair grows from a **pit** in the skin called a follicle. The hair itself is made of a **tough** material called keratin, and it **grow**s **continuously** from the follicle. The hair **shaft** contains pigment that gives the hair its color. In older people, air may enter the **hollow** hair shaft, making it look grey.

Why is some hair curly?

Hair is **straight** or **curly** depending on the **shape** of the follicle from which it grows. Straight hair grows from **completely** round follicles, while **wavy** hair comes from oval follicles. Very curly hair grows from flattened follicles.

Why do some people go bald?

A substance called testosterone **affect**s hair **growth** in men. It is **responsible for** the **tough facial beard** grown by men. Changes in testosterone levels affect the amount of hair growing on a man's head.

dead	ölü, ölmüş
constantly	sürekli bir şekilde, daima
layer	katman, tabaka, kat
upwards	yukarıya doğru
become flattened	düzleşmek, basıklaşmak
eventually	sonunda, nihayetinde
protective	koruyucu
flake	pul, tane, tanecik
spread	yayılmak, yaymak
sunburn	güneş yanığı
develop	gelişmek, geliştirmek
limit	sınır, sınırlandırmak
originally	başlangıçta, ilk başta
heat loss	ısı kaybı
no longer	artık
pit	meyve çekirdeği, çukur
tough	zor, zorlu, çetin
grow	büyümek, yetişmek
continuously	sürekli bir şekilde, mütemadiyen
hair shaft	saç kılı yuvası, kıl gövdesi
hollow	oyuk, delik
straight	düz, dümdüz, doğrudan
curly	kıvırcık
shape	şekillenmek, şekil, şekillendirmek
completely	tamamen
wavy	dalgalı, dalga şeklinde
affect	etkilemek
growth	büyüme, gelişme
responsible for	den mesul, sorumlu
tough	zor, zorlu, çetin
facial	yüz, yüze ait
beard	sakal

Why do I have nails?

You need **nail**s to provide a **firm support** for the **sensitive** skin on the **fingertip**s. If you cut your fingernails too short you will **notice** how difficult it is to **pick up** small objects. Nails grow continuously from an area called the nail bed, or quick. Because your nails are **transparent**, you can see right into the tissue below the nail, which is always pink because about 0.1 mm per day. They are made of keratin, the same material as hair. Because nails are not living material. they do not hurt when you cut them.

What are freckles?

Freckles are patches of melanin that are **concentrate**d together instead of being **spread evenly throughout** the skin. Some people with very **fair skin** and lots of freckles do not tan evenly. They are **particularly likely** to develop sunburn unless they protect themselves from the sun.

What is acne?

Acne is a **common** skin condition causing **pimple**s and **blackhead**s. These appear during **adolescence** when the skin produces large amounts of an **oily liquid** called sebum. The skin's **pore**s can **become blocked**, and the sebum **builds up** to produce a pimple or a blackhead. Sometimes the **trapped** sebum becomes infected and causes an **inflamed spot**, which is acne.

What is a bruise?

Bleeding under the skin after a **bump** causes bruises. The blood spreads in the tissues beneath the skin, and at first **look purplish**. As the red blood cells break down and **become absorbed** into the **bloodstream**, the bruise changes color before **disappearing**.

nail	çivi, tırnak, çivilemek
firm	firma, sıkı, sabit
support	destek, desteklemek, savunmak
sensitive	hassas, duyarlı
fingertip	parmak ucu
notice	fark etmek, ilan
pick up	yerden almak, kaldırmak, seçmek
transparent	şeffat
freckle	çil, benek
concentrate	odaklanmak, konsantre olmak, yoğunlaşmak
spread	yayılmak, yaymak
evenly	eşit miktarda, aynı oranda, dengeli şekilde
throughout	tamamen, baştan başa, her tarafında
fair skin	açık ten
particularly	özellikle de, özellikle
likely	muhtemel, olası
acne	akne, sivilce
common	ortak, yaygın
pimple	sivilce, kabarcık
blackhead	siyah nokta
adolescence	gençlik, ergenlik
oily	yağlı, yağ ile dolu
liquid	sıvı
pore	gözenek, delikçik
become blocked	tıkalı olmak, bloke edilmek
build up	birikmek, güçlenmek, gelişmek
trapped	tutulmuş, hapsedilmiş, tuzağa düşmüş
inflamed	iltihaplanmış, yangılı
spot	nokta, leke, benek, konumunu belirlemek
bump	çarpmak, toslamak, çarpışmak
look purplish	morumsu görünmek
become absorbed	absorbe olmak, emilmek
bloodstream	kan dolaşımı
disappearing	gözden kaybolma, yok olma

10. Nervous System

What is the nervous system?

The nervous system is made up of billions of tiny nerve cells that carry electrical signals **throughout** the body.

It **consists of** two parts: the **central nervous system** and the **peripheral nervous system**. The central nervous system is the brain and the spinal cord, which **extend**s from the base of the brain all the way down your back. It is protected by rings of bone in your **spine**, called **vertebrae**. The peripheral nervous that extends to all parts of the body. The nervous system is the body's main communication network, helping the whole system to work properly.

What are nerve cells?

Nerve cells, or neuron, **make up** the nerves that carry messages around your body. They have a **star-shaped** body containing the cell **nucleus**, with a long **thread-like fiber** called the axon. The **tip** of the axon is **branched** and **touch**es other neuron, to which it **deliver**s messages or nerve **impulse**s. Neuron have many smaller threads and branches called dendrites, which receive message from other neuron.

Are there different types of nerve cell?

There are three types of neurons with **different function**s. Motor neurons control the way our muscles work. **Sensory** neurons carry messages from your **sense organ**s. Connector neurons pass messages between different parts of the nervous system.

How are messages passed through the nervous system?

Nerve **impulse**s that pass through the nervous system are able to **jump** from one neuron to the next. Inside the nerve fiber, the nerve impulse **travel**s as an electrical signal. When it **reach**es the end of the long fiber, it jumps **across** to the next neuron **by means of** a chemical called a **transmitter**. This chemical is **release**d from the branched ends of the fiber. As this transmitter substance contacts the next neuron, it starts another nerve impulse. This whole process is very fast, and nerve impulses travel along the largest nerve fibers at 295 feet per second. Messages travel along smaller nerves such as those in the digestive system at a slower rate.

What is a synapse?

The **point** where the tiny **bulb**s on the tips of a nerve fiber contact another neuron is called the **synapse**. It is the point where transmitter substances carry the electrical signal from one neuron to the next. Some transmitter substances can **switch off** a nerve signal.

nervous system	sinir sistemi
throughout	tamamen, baştan başa, her tarafında
consist of	den oluşmak, den meydana gelmek
central nervous system	merkezi sinir sistemi
peripheral nervous system	çevresel (periferik) sinir sistemi
extend	uzatmak, uzanmak, genişlemek
spine	omurga
vertebrae	omurga, omurlar
make up	makyaj yapmak, uydurmak, oluşturmak, invent
star-shaped	yıldız şeklinde
nucleus	çekirdek, öz, cevher
thread-like	ip gibi, ip şeklinde
fiber	lif, elyaf, tel, doku
tip	uç, bahşiş, püf nokta,
branched	dallanmış, kollara ayrılmış
touch	dokunmak
deliver	dağıtmak, teslim etmek
impulse	dürtü, uyarıcı, tahrik
different	farklı
function	işlev, fonksiyon, işlevi yerine getirmek, çalışmak
sensory	duyusal, duyulara ait
sense organ	duyu organ
impulse	dürtü, uyarıcı, tahrik
jump	atlamak, zıplamak, atlayış, zıplama
travel	yolculuk etmek, yolculuk
reach	ulaşmak, yetişmek, erişmek, uzanmak, kavuşmak
across	karşısında, karşısına doğru, her tarafında
by means of	yardımıyla, yoluyla, aracılığıyla
transmitter	verici, aktarıcı
release	yaymak, salıvermek, salınım, bırakma
point	nokta, puan, uç, anlam
bulb	soğan köklü, ampul, lale kökü
synapse	sinaps, sinir kavşağı
switch off	kapamak, bağlantıyı koparmak, akımı kesmek

What are nerve impulses like?

A nerve impulse is like a very simple message: either 'on' or 'off.' Because there are so many neuron that are **connected to one another**, this simple signal is enough to carry the most **complicated** messages **throughout** the whole of the body's nerve system.

Are nerves insulated?

A nerve impulse is an electrical signal, and so it needs to be **insulated** if it is not to leak away. Most nerve fibers are **covered with** a fatty layer of insulation to stop the signal from leaking away. In **disease**s such as multiple sclerosis, some of this **insulation disappear**s and the nerves **no longer** work **properly**. Some small nerves do not have this insulation. Although these smaller nerves can still pass a message, it travels much slower than in an insulated neuron.

What is a reflex?

Reflexes are automatic **reaction**s that **take place** without your needing to think about them. If you **prick** you finger, you jerk your arm away **instantly**, even before your brain is **aware** that some damage has taken place. These reflexes **take place** in the **spinal cord**, where **instruction**s are given to the muscles to pull your arm away as soon as the nerves have **detect**ed **pain** or damage. Reflexes also take place inside the body, **maintain**ing normal conditions. A reflex starts the **flow** of digestive juices as soon as food enters the stomach. Another reflex causes a **cough** if you **inhale** a piece of **fluff**, or a **blink** when you get dirt in your eye.

Which are the longest nerve fibers?

The nerve fibers that run down into the leg are the largest cells in the whole body. They can be **up to** one yard long.

Reflex action

There is a well-known reflex that you can **demonstrate** on yourself. Sit upright and cross your legs **loosely**. Now tap **sharply** on the leg you have crossed over, just below the **kneecap**. Your leg will kick **gently**. This is because the tap will have **stretch**ed the tendon in the front of the knee, and touch **receptor**s **interpret** this as needing a leg movement to correct the position of the leg. A reflex is **immediately set in motion** and your leg gives a kick.

connected to	ile bağlantılı
one another	birbirine, birbirlerini, each other
complicated	karmaşık, komplike
throughout	tamamen, baştan başa, her tarafında
insulated	yalıtımlı, izole edilmiş
covered with	ile kaplı, ile örtülü
disease	hastalık
insulation	yalıtım, izolasyon
disappear	gözden kaybolmak
no longer	artık
properly	düzgün bir şekilde, adam gibi, uygun olarak,
reaction	tepki
take place	olmak, gerçekleşmek, meydana gelmek
prick	diken, diken batması
instantly	anında, hemen, dakikasında
aware	bilincinde olmak, bilinç
take place	olmak, gerçekleşmek, meydana gelmek
spinal cord	omurilik, spinal kord
instruction	öğretim, yönerge, talimat
detect	tespit etmek, fark etmek, bulmak, keşfetmek
pain	ağrı, sızı, sancı
maintain	bakım yapmak, sürdürmek, devam ettirmek, iddia etmek
flow	akmak, akıntı
cough	öksürmek, öksürük
inhale	nefesi içine çekmek
fluff	tüy, toz topağı
blink	göz kırpmak, göz kırpma, ışıltı
up to	en fazla, -e kadar
demonstrate	göstermek, gösteri yapmak
loosely	gevşek bir biçimde, aşağı yukarı, genel hatlarıyla
sharply	keskin bir şekilde, aniden
kneecap	dizkapağı, dizkapağı kemiği
gently	nazikçe, hafifçe
stretch	uzanmak, yayılmak, uzatmak, gerinmek
receptor	reseptör, alıcı, algılayıcı
interpret	çevirmek, yorumlamak
immediately	hemen, derhal, acilen
set in motion	harekete geçirmek

11. Eyes

How do my eyes work?

Your eyes are **tough** balls of tissue that contain clear jelly. They work by producing an **image** that is **transmit**ted to your brain as **'sight**.' A **transparent** layer, called the cornea, **cover**s the front of each eye. Below this is the iris, which is a **flattened ring** of muscle **surrounding** the **pupil**.

Light enters the eyeball **through** the pupil and passes to the lens behind. As the **light ray**s pass through the lens, they are **bent** and **focus**ed to form a clear image on the retina. The retina **detect**s this image and **turns it into** nerve impulses. These impulses travel along the optic nerve to the brain. The brain **interpret**s them as a picture that you can see.

What makes our eyes colored?

Eye coloring is caused by melanin in the iris. This is the same **substance** that your skin produces when you tan in the sun. Eyes can be **various** shades of brown, blue, grey, or green, **depending on** how much melanin they **contain**. Brown eyes have much more melanin than blue eyes. You **inherit** your eye color from your parents. The color of the iris is very **individual**, and it has been **suggest**ed that it could be used to **identify** people in the same way as **fingerprint**s.

Why do I blink?

Blinking cleans and **lubricate**s the surface of the eye. The cornea is very **sensitive** and must be **protect**ed from infection and from **dry**ing out. Every time you **blink**, which is normally every few seconds, a film of **tear**s washes the eye's surface clean. It **wipes away** bacteria and dust and leaves behind a moist, lubricating **layer** that also contains substances to kill bacteria.

Blinking is a **protective** reflex of the body. You can over-rule it for a time and try to stop yourself blinking, but very soon your brain will **decide** that blinking is **essential** and you will not be able to stop it from happening. The flow of tears **increase**s when your eyes are **irritated**, or if a **draft** causes the surface of the eye to become dry. **Excess** tears **drain away** through a **duct** in the corner of the eye and pass into the nose.

tough	zor, zorlu, çetin
image	görüntü, görüntüleme
transmit	iletmek, ulaştırmak, göndermek
sight	görme, görüş, görme ile ilgili
transparent	şeffaf
cover	kapak, örtmek, örtü, kaplamak, kapsamak
flattened	düzleştirilmiş, basık
ring	zil çalmak, zil, aramak, yüzük
surrounding	çevre, çevresinde, çevreleyen
pupil	öğrenci
light	yakmak, ışık, hafif
through	aracılığıyla, tamamen, içinden
light ray	ışık ışını
bent	eğim, eğik, temayül, eğilim, bükülmüş, bükük
focus	odak, odaklanmak
detect	tespit etmek, fark etmek, bulmak, keşfetmek
turn it into	-e dönüştürmek, -e değiştirmek
interpret	çevirmek, yorumlamak
substance	madde
various	çeşitli
depending on	bağlı olarak, dayanarak
contain	içermek, kapsamak
inherit	miras olarak almak, kalıtımla kazanmak
individual	bireysel, birey
suggest	önermek, ortaya koymak
identify	tanımlamak
fingerprint	parmak izi
blinking	göz kırpma, yanıp sönme
clean	temizlemek, temiz
lubricate	yağlamak, kayganlaştırmak
sensitive	hassas, duyarlı
protect	korumak
dry	kurutmak, kuru
blink	göz kırpmak, göz kırpma, ışıltı
tear	gözyaşı, yırtmak, koparmak
wipe away	silmek, temizlemek, yok etmek
layer	katman, tabaka, kat
protective	koruyucu
decide	karar vermek
essential	gerekli, temel, önemli
increase	artmak, artırmak, artış
irritated	öfkeli, sinirli, rahatsız olmuş, tahriş olmuş
draft	taslak, tasarı, planlamak
excess	aşırı, fazla, aşırılık, fazlalık
drain away	akmak, boşalmak
duct	bezlerin salgısını akıtan kanal, tüp

How do the eyes focus?

The lens behinds light to make an image on the retina. The lens can **change** its **shape** to make this image sharp. The lens is **flexible**, and tiny muscles pull on it to **alter** its shape and focus the image. Your lens is almost round when you are looking at something close up, but it **becomes flat**ter when you look at a **distant** object.

How do I see in color?

The retina is **packed with** a layer of tiny cells called rods and cones. These cells **contain** colored substances that **react** when light falls on them, **trigger**ing a nerve impulse. Rods are slim cells that are **responsible for black and white vision**. They work even in very **dim light**, seeing everything in shades of grey. Cone cells give us color vision. They contain different **light-sensitive** substances that **respond to** either red, yellow-green, or blue-violet light. **Together with** the grey images produced from the rods, cone cells give you the colored picture that you see. Cones only work in bright light, which is why colors are difficult to see in dim light. You have 125 million rod cells and 7 million cone cells in each eye.

Do my eyes see upside down?

The **image** that **form**s on the retina when light passes through the lens is **upside down**. This is because of the way in which light rays are bent by the eye's lens. The brain automatically turns the image the right way up, but you are never **aware** that this is happening.

What is color blindness?

True **color blindness** is when people cannot see any color at all, but it is very **rare**. More **commonly**, many people cannot see true colors **accurately**. The most **common** form is red-green color blindness, where people find it difficult to **distinguish between** red, green, and brown. It **affect**s about one in every 12 men, but is less common in women.

Color blindness is measured using special charts in which patterns are made up with colored **dot**s. A person who has a color **defect** will see these patterns in a **totally** different way than someone who has **perfect** color vision.

change	değişim, değişmek, değiştirmek, bozuk para
shape	şekillenmek, şekil, şekillendirmek
flexible	esnek, elastiki, değişken
alter	değiştirmek
become flat	düzleşmek
distant	uzak, mesafeli
packed with	ile dolu olmak
contain	içermek, kapsamak
react	tepki göstermek
trigger	tetiklemek
responsible for	den mesul, sorumlu
black and white	siyah beyaz
vision	görüş
dim light	loş ışık
light-sensitive	ışığa karşı duyarlı
respond to	tepki göstermek, cevaplamak, karşılık vermek
together with	ile beraber, ile birlikte
image	görüntü, görüntüleme
form	şekil, form, oluşturmak, oluşmak
upside down	altüst, tepe aşağı
aware	bilincinde olmak, bilinç
color blindness	renk körlüğü
rare	ender, nadir, seyrek
commonly	genellikle, yaygın olarak, sıklıkla
accurately	doğru bir şekilde, hatasız bir şekilde
common	ortak, yaygın
distinguish between	arasından ayırt etmek/farkı görmek
affect	etkilemek
dot	nokta
defect	kusur, arıza, hata
totally	tamamen, toplam
perfect	mükemmel

Why do some people need glasses?

If the eye is not **exactly** the right shape, or the lens cannot focus **properly**, you cannot **form** a clear image on the retina. **In this case**, you may need to wear glasses to **correct** your vision. For a **short-sighted** person, **distant** objects look **blurred** because the image forms in front of the retina. A short-sighted person can see **nearby** objects very **clearly**. For a **long-sighted** person, the image tries to form behind the retina, so it is blurred while the lens tries to focus on a nearby object.

In another sight problem, called astigmatism, the cornea is not **evenly curved** and vision is **distorted**. The different sight problems can be **overcome** with the use of glasses.

How do contact lenses work?

Contact lenses are thin plastic discs that **rest on** the surface of the cornea. They act like the lenses of **ordinary** glasses. Most modern contact lenses are made from very soft material that does not cause **discomfort** to the eye. Some lenses are worn for just one day and then thrown away. It can be difficult to **get used to** wearing contact lenses and to put them in the eye without **scratch**ing the **delicate** cornea. However, many people **prefer** them to wearing glasses.

Why do some older people need reading glasses?

As people get older, the lenses of their eyes grow harder and cannot change their shape to focus close up. Reading glasses **provide** sharp vision close up. Some people wear bifocal glasses, where a small area of the lens is shaped for close-up vision, while **the rest of** the lens is **suitable for** distant vision.

exactly	net olarak, tam olarak
properly	düzgün bir şekilde, adam gibi, uygun olarak,
form	şekil, form, oluşturmak, oluşmak
in this case	bu durumda, bu takdirde
correct	doğru, düzeltmek
short-sighted	uzağı göremeyen, miyop
distant	uzak, mesafeli
blurred	bulanık, flu
nearby	yakın
clearly	açıkça, net bir şekilde
long-sighted	uzağı gören
evenly	eşit miktarda, aynı oranda, dengeli şekilde
curved	eğri, kavisli, yay gibi
distorted	çarpık, bozuk, tahrif olmuş, deforme
overcome	üstesinden gelmek
rest on	(bir şeyin) üzerinde durmak/dayanmak, dinlenmek
ordinary	sıradan, bayağı, adi
discomfort	rahatsızlık
get used to	alışmak
scratch	kaşımak, kazımak, çizik, sıyrık
delicate	hassas, narin, nazik, kırılgan
prefer	tercih etmek
provide	sağlamak, temin etmek
the rest of	geriye kalanı (birşeyin)
suitable for	için uygun/elverişli

12. Hearing

What part of the ear is inside the skull?

The **delicate** ear mechanism is inside the **skull**, **close to** the brain. The hard skull protects it from damage. When **sound** enters the ear, it first meets the **eardrum**, which is **at the end of** the short tube **connected to** the outside ear. The sound **wave**s **vibrate** the eardrum. This **vibration** moves **a series of** three tiny bones, called the **hammer**, anvi, and stirrup (because of their shape), that **increase** the **movement**. These bones are enclosed in a **chamber** called the middle ear. They pass their movements to another part, the inner ear. This contains a **coiled structure** shaped like a **snail**'s **shell**, called the cochlea, where the sound is **detect**ed.

How is sound carried to the brain?

Receptor cells in the cochlea turn sound **vibration**s into nerve impulses and pass them to the brain. The **liquid-filled** cochlea **amplifies** sounds as they pass down the spiral. **Sensory cell**s that line the cochlea have small hairs. These are bent as the sound wave vibrates the liquid, causing them to produce nerve impulses. The impulses are passed to the brain **along** the auditory nerve.

Why do I have an ear flap?

The part of the ear on the side of your head is called the pinna. It **collect**s and directs sounds into the inner part of the ear. The pinna **contain**s **rubbery** cartilage to **strengthen** it. Many animals are able to move their ears in order to **focus** their **attention** on a **particular** sound and decide where it is coming from. **Human beings** no longer have this **ability**. Instead of moving our ears we turn our head toward a sound that interests us.

hearing	işitme
delicate	hassas, narin, nazik, kırılgan
skull	kafatası
close to	a yakın olmak, yakın
sound	gibi gelmek, ses
eardrum	kulakzarı
at the end of	sonunda, bitiminde
connected to	ile bağlantılı
wave	el sallamak, dalgalanmak, dalga
vibrate	titremek
vibration	titreşim
a series of	seri, sıra
hammer	çekiç
increase	artmak, artırmak, artış
movement	hareket, düşünce akımı
chamber	oda
coiled	sarmal, sarılı
structure	yapı
snail	sümüklü böcek, salyangoz
shell	kabuk
detect	tespit etmek, fark etmek, bulmak, keşfetmek
vibration	titreşim
liquid-filled	sıvı ile doldurulmuş
amplify	büyütmek, derinleştirmek, gücü artırmak
sensory cell	algılayıcı hücre
along	boyunca
collect	toplamak
contain	içermek, kapsamak
rubbery	lastik gibi, lastiksi
strengthen	güçlendirmek
focus	odak, odaklanmak
attention	dikkat
particular	özel, belirli
human beings	insanoğlu

What sounds can I hear?

Sound is measured in decibels (dB). You can hear sounds **ranging from** a low **rumble** up to a **high-pitched whistle**. The lowest sounds can sometimes be felt in the chest, while very shrill sounds may be so high that you cannot hear them. A bat's squeak is at the limit of what humans can hear, and many people cannot hear this noise **at all**. Human hearing is not very sensitive **compared to** animals such as dogs who can hear very high-pitched sounds. Dogs are able to **respond** to a supersonic whistle that cannot be heard at all by humans.

Hearing without the ears

Many people **suffer from** hearing **impairment**. When children are born with this problem, it may be difficult for them to learn to speak clearly because they cannot hear the sounds they produce. **Deaf** children can be taught to speak **with the help of** a balloon that is held between the face of the child and the teacher's face. As the teacher speaks, the child can feel sound vibrations in the balloon. **Profoundly** deaf people can learn to **communicate** by **sign language**. They are able to 'speak' clearly to other people **trained** in this technique.

What is perfect pitch?

Most people have **perfectly** adequate hearing, but a few people have **exceptional** hearing abilities. People who can **identify** and remember a sound **exactly** are said to have perfect pitch. They are usually able to sign or play any musical note without being prompted.

Why do my ears pop?

When you go up in an **elevator** or fly in a plane, your ears may **pop** as the air inside them **expand**s. If this did not happen, your eardrum would **burst** as the air trapped inside your ear expands with the lower pressure. As the air expands, it **leak**s out through the Eustachian tube, which **leads to** your throat. It is this change in pressures that causes the popping sound.

Why do I have wax in my ears?

The ear canal is **lined with** cells that produce wax to protect the **delicate** ear mechanism. Wax **traps** dirt and bacteria, but it can sometimes **build up** and block the ear causing **temporary deafness**. When this happens, the wax may have to be syringed out with warm water.

ability	yetenek
ranging from	-den tutun da, -den -e kadar değişen
rumble	gümbürtü, gürültü
high-pitched	çok tiz, yüksek perdeden
whistle	ıslık çalmak, üflemek, düdük çalmak, düdük
at all	hiç
compared to	karşılaştırıldığında, kıyaslandığında
respond	cevap vermek
suffer from	acı çekmek, sorun yaşamak
impairment	bozulma, kötüye gitme
deaf	sağır
with the help of	yardımıyla
profoundly	derinden
communicate	iletişime geçmek, iletişim kurmak
sign language	işaret dili
trained	eğitimli
perfectly	mükemmel olarak, eksiksiz
exceptional	istisnai, olağanüstü
identify	tanımlamak
exactly	net olarak, tam olarak
elevator	asansör
pop	gazoz
expand	genişlemek, yayılmak, büyütmek
burst	patlama, patlamak
leak	sızdırmak, sızıntı
lead to	neden olmak, sebep olmak
lined with	ile kaplı
delicate	hassas, narin, nazik, kırılgan
trap	tuzak, tuzak kurmak, önünü kesmek, kıstırmak
build up	birikmek, güçlenmek, gelişmek
temporary	geçici
deafness	sağırlık, ağır işitme

How do my ears tell me where I am?

The ears contain the organs of **balance**. These are three **curved**, **liquid-filled** tubes that are **attached to** the cochlea. The tubes, called **semicircular** canals, contain tiny grains of chalky material. As you move and turn your head, the liquid **swirl**s though the tubes, carrying the particles with it. The chalky grains **trigger** sensory cells that produce nerve impulses. These impulses are then passed to the brain, telling it the **exact position** of your head at any time.

Why is loud music bad for you?

Loud music can cause **permanent loss of hearing**, **especially** when it is fed directly into the ears through the personal stereo. Loud noise is one cause of **deafness** in later life. Hearing can usually be restored in deaf people by using a **tiny amplifier**, which is fitted either in or behind the ear. If the deafness is caused by damage to the nerves, hearing aids will not work and the hearing loss is usually permanent.

What makes me dizzy when I twirl round?

Twirling round for too long causes the liquid in the semicircular canals to **swirl** around too. When you stop, the liquid keeps on swirling, confusing the brain and making you **dizzy**. If you watch a dancer spin, you will see their head does not move **continuously**, but **remains still** then jerks around and stops again as their body turns. This **reduce**s the swirling effect. Astronauts have to **cope with** the dizzy effects caused by the **movement** of liquid through their balance mechanism.

balance	denge, dengelemek
curved	eğri, kavisli, yay gibi
liquid-filled	sıvı ile doldurulmuş
attached to	bağlı, ilişik
semicircular	yarı dairesel, semisirküler
swirl	girdap yaparak dönmek, dönme
trigger	tetiklemek
exact	tam, kesin
position	durum, konum, mevki, pozisyon
permanent	sürekli, sabit, geçici olmayan
loss of hearing	işitme kaybı
especially	özellikle de
deafness	sağırlık, ağır işitme
tiny	küçük, küçücük, minnacık
amplifier	amplifikatör, hoparlör, yükselteç
twirling	fırıl fırıl dönme
swirl	girdap yaparak dönmek, dönme
dizzy	başı dönen, sersemlemiş
continuously	sürekli bir şekilde, mütemadiyen
remain still	sabit kalmak, hareketsiz kalmak
reduce	azaltmak, azalmak
cope with	başa çıkmak, üstesinden gelmek, uğraşmak
movement	hareket, düşünce akımı

Bağlaçlar Test 3

1. Some people with very fair skin are particularly likely to develop sunburn ----- they protect themselves from the sun.

A) when B) unless
C) since D) however
E) despite

2. ------ the soft material from which they are made, modern contact lenses does not cause discomfort to the eye.

A) Even if B) Unlike
C) Because D) Due to
E) For

3. Loud music can cause permanent loss of hearing, especially ----- it is fed directly into the ears through the personal stereo.

A) all the same B) much as
C) when D) on purpose that
E) as a consequence

4. A reflex starts the flow of digestive juices ----- food enters the stomach.

A) although B) lest
C) besides D) so
E) as soon as

5. ----- special charts in which patterns are made up with colored dots, color blindness is measured.

A) When B) Considering that
C) Thanks to D) But for
E) In case of

6. When you cut yourself, the blood clots ----- the wound is blocked and more blood loss is prevented.

A) so that B) even so
C) with the aim of D) lest
E) supposing that

7. ----- protecting against sun damage, skin develops extra melanin when it is exposed to strong sunlight.

A) Furthermore B) With the aim of
C) Regardless of D) Despite
E) On purpose that

8. ----- the eye is not exactly the right shape, or the lens cannot focus properly, you cannot form a clear image on the retina.

A) If B) So
C) Yet D) Otherwise
E) So that

9. ----- new cells push upwards towards the surface, the older cells on top become flattened and finally die.

A) Instead B) For fear that
C) As D) By the time
E) But

10. You can see right into the tissue below the nail ----- your nails are transparent.

A) despite the fact that B) what is more
C) on condition D) whenever
E) because of the fact that

11. The lowest sounds can sometimes be felt in the chest, ----- very shrill sounds may be so high that you cannot hear them.

A) while B) because of
C) in order that D) despite
E) if

12. It can be difficult to get used to wearing contact lenses and to put them in the eye. -----, many people prefer them to wearing glasses.

A) Therefore B) Likewise
C) In spite of D) Since
E) However

13. A few people have exceptional hearing abilities. -----, they can sign or play any musical note without being prompted.

A) For instance B) Still
C) Such as D) In the mean time
E) Apart from

14. ----- moving our ears, we turn our head toward a sound that interests us.

A) When B) In order to
C) Instead of D) As
E) In addition to

15. The ear canal is lined with cells that produce wax ----- protect the delicate ear mechanism.

A) as if B) so as to
C) lest D) so
E) owing to

16. ----- hair originally helped prevent heat loss from the body, it no longer has that function.

A) Otherwise B) Even though
C) On purpose that D) Further
E) In order that

17. ----- the clotted material, called a scab, falls off and clean, new skin is revealed underneath.

A) Though B) Apart from
C) As a result of D) Thus
E) After

18. ----- someone who has perfect color vision, a person who has a color defect will see the patterns in the blind test in a totally different way.

A) Namely B) In addition to
C) Contrary to D) While
E) Likewise

19. The skin produces large amounts of an oily liquid called sebum. ------, the skin's pores can become blocked.

A) As a result of B) After
C) When D) Therefore
E) In addition to

20. Straight hair grows from completely round follicles, ----- wavy hair comes from oval follicles.

A) thereby B) in addition to
C) since D) whereas
E) for this reason

21. ----- the smaller nerves can still pass a message, it travels much slower than in an insulated neuron.

A) Despite B) However
C) Yet D) Although
E) As a result

22. Nails do not hurt when you cut them ----- they are not living material.

A) yet B) if
C) so D) once
E) since

23. People originating from hot countries have developed extra melanin in their skin for sun protection, ----- their skin is darker.

A) however B) moreover
C) so D) even if
E) once

24. Your lens is almost round when you are looking at something close up, ----- it becomes flatter when you look at a distant object.

A) whenever B) so
C) instead D) but
E) likewise

25. ----- the red blood cells break down and become absorbed into the bloodstream, the bruise changes color before disappearing.

A) As B) Even though
C) Otherwise D) Before
E) Except for

26. ----- seeing everything in shades of grey, rods cells work even in very dim light.

A) Despite B) Owing to
C) So as to D) As long as
E) Because

27. ----- not forming a clear image on the retina, you may need to wear glasses to correct your vision.

A) With the aim of B) In order that
C) Because D) Apart from
E) In case of

28. Melanin filters out harmful ultraviolet light from the sun ----- preventing damage to the tissues beneath the skin.

A) in addition B) with the aim of
C) except for D) although
E) because

29. ----- you blink, a film of tears washes the eye's surface clean.

A) Before B) In case of
C) Whenever D) In the mean time
E) So that

30. Animal hearing is very sensitive compared to humans. -----, dogs are able to respond to a supersonic whistle that cannot be heard at all by humans.

A) Meanwhile B) In that
C) Notwithstanding D) For instance
E) On account of

31. ----- using protective sun screen, you should limit the amount of time you spend in the sunshine.

A) When B) If
C) Besides D) Furthermore
E) In case of

32. Instructions are given to the muscles to pull your arm away ----- the nerves have detected pain or damage.

A) even if B) as soon as
C) indeed D) by the time
E) in case of

33. Changes in testosterone levels affect the amount of hair growing on a man's head ------ testosterone affects hair growth in men.

A) due to B) when
C) as D) if
E) nevertheless

34. ------ receptor cells in the cochlea turn sound vibrations into nerve impulses, they pass them to the brain.

A) Although B) However
C) By the time D) After
E) So

35. ----- nerve impulse reaches the end of the long fiber, it jumps across to the next neuron by means of a chemical called a transmitter.

A) Thus B) Contrary to
C) When D) However
E) on account of

36. Cone cells give us color vision. -----, they <u>only</u> work in bright light, not dim light.

A) However B) On the contrary
C) Similarly D) All the same
E) As a result of

37. ---- you cut your fingernails too short, you will notice how difficult it is to pick up small objects.

A) Unless B) In addition to
C) But for D) If
E) In spite of

38. The color of the iris is very individual, -----, it has been suggested that it could be used to identify people in the same way as fingerprints.

A) notwithstanding B) since
C) as a result of D) in the event that
E) for this reason

39. Freckles do not spread evenly throughout the skin. ----- they are concentrated together.

A) Instead B) Further
C) Because of D) As
E) In case of

40. ----- the deafness is caused by damage to the nerves, hearing aids will not work and the hearing loss is usually permanent.

A) Therefore B) In order to
C) In case of D) In the event that
E) In spite of

RC Test 3

1. **Factors such as genetics, age, and environmental stressors can influence the skin, ----- is constantly renewing itself through a process of cell turnover.**

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

2. **The body's physical defense against external threats is provided by the skin ----- has several layers.**

A) whose B) where
C) what D) that
E) when

3. **Cone cells ----- give us color vision contain different light-sensitive substances that respond to either red, yellow-green, or blue-violet light.**

A) where B) whose
C) Ø D) whom
E) that

4. **The human ear is a complex organ ----- many parts work together to allow us to perceive sound.**

A) when B) in which
C) why D) that
E) whom

5. **The person ---- is experiencing severe acne may benefit from seeing a dermatologist.**

A) whom B) who
C) which D) where
E) whose

6. **The reason --- you get sunburn is because exposing too much sun before the protective melanin can develop.**

A) when B) where
C) why D) which
E) in which

7. **Hair growth is regulated by hormones, ---- levels can fluctuate depending on age, gender, and other factors.**

A) whose B) where
C) what D) who
E) when

8. **The people ---- get hurt should block the wound immediately and prevent more blood loss.**

A) whom B) Ø
C) who D) which
E) in which

9. **New cells ---- grow rapidly into the wound replace the damaged tissue.**

A) that B) why
C) where D) in which
E) whose

10. **Depending on the shape of the follicle ---- it grows, hair can be straight or curly.**

A) when B) why
C) whose D) in which
E) who

11. **The central nervous system is the brain and the spinal cord ---- extends from the base of the brain all the way down your back.**

A) whose B) which
C) where D) Ø
E) when

12. **The sweat glands, ---- function is to produce sweat, are located throughout the skin.**

A) whose B) which
C) where D) that
E) when

13. **The audiologist, ---- is a trained professional, performs hearing tests and helps people with hearing difficulties.**

A) what B) where
C) which D) whose
E) who

14. **Color blindness is measured using special charts ---- the patterns are made up with colored dots.**

A) in which B) when
C) that D) whom
E) which

15. **Tiny grains of melanin ----- produced in the skin cells are spread to produce an even suntan.**

A) whose B) why
C) when D) where
E) Ø

16. **Neuron have many smaller threads and branches called dendrites, ---- receive message from other neurons.**

A) that B) which
C) who D) where
E) whose

17. **The audiologist, ---- job is mainly to help people with hearing difficulties, performs hearing tests on them.**

A) who B) that
C) whom D) whose
E) in which

18. **The person ---- has curly hair may have a different hair structure than someone with straight hair.**

A) Ø B) which
C) whose D) who
E) when

19. **The dermis is the layer of the skin, ---- blood vessels and nerves are found.**

A) where B) when
C) whom D) that
E) what

20. **The inner ear ---- contains the cochlea and vestibular system is responsible for both hearing and balance.**

A) whose B) why
C) Ø D) that
E) when

21. The amount of hair growing on a man's head is affected by changes in testosterone levels, ----- can vary throughout his lifetime.

A) whose B) where
C) which D) when
E) who

22. The point ----- the tiny bulbs on the tips of a nerve fiber contact another neuron is called the synapse.

A) when B) why
C) whom D) whose
E) where

23. Reflexes take place in the spinal cord, ----- instructions are given to the muscles to pull your arm away as soon as the nerves have detected pain.

A) why B) that
C) which D) where
E) when

24. Some people ---- have very fair skin and lots of freckles do not tan evenly despite being exposed to the same amount of sunlight as others.

A) why B) when
C) who D) which
E) whose

25. The hair follicle, ---- surrounds the hair root, is an important part of hair growth and maintenance.

A) who B) which
C) that D) where
E) when

26. Tears ----- contains substances to kill bacteria washes the eye's surface clean.

A) whom B) whose
C) that D) in which
E) when

27. The brain, ---- functions as the control center of the nervous system, is protected by the skull.

A) who B) when
C) which D) where
E) that

28. The nervous system is composed of neurons, ---- are specialized cells that transmit information throughout the body.

A) that B) where
C) which D) why
E) when

29. The spinal cord, ---- is a long, thin, tubular bundle of nervous tissue that extends from the brainstem down to the lower back, is responsible for relaying messages from the brain to the rest of the body.

A) which B) why
C) whose D) where
E) when

30. Human beings no longer have the ability of moving the ears. Instead, we turn our head toward a sound ---- interests us.

A) when B) where
C) whom D) whose
E) that

31. The cochlea, ---- is snail-shaped structure in the inner ear, is responsible for converting sound waves into electrical impulses.

A) in which B) that
C) why D) whom
E) which

32. The nails, ----- are translucent, allows us to see directly into the pink tissue beneath them.

A) that B) when
C) which D) whom
E) why

33. If you are exposed to the sun's rays for too long, the damage will be done before the protective melanin can develop, ---- can lead to sunburn.

A) that B) when
C) which D) where
E) why

34. Melanocytes can be found in the skin's basal layer that produces melanin, a pigment --- protects the skin from the harmful effects of UV radiation.

A) who B) where
C) that D) in which
E) whose

35. Human eyes work by producing an image ---- is transmitted to your brain as 'sight'.

A) that B) when
C) why D) in which
E) whose

36. People ---- can identify and remember a sound exactly are said to have perfect pitch.

A) who B) whom
C) why D) which
E) Ø

37. The ear canal is lined with cells ---- produce wax to protect the delicate ear mechanism.

A) when B) whose
C) who D) that
E) how

38. Hearing can usually be restored in deaf people by using a tiny amplifier, ---- is fitted either in or behind the ear.

A) where B) when
C) which D) whom
E) why

39. The hearing aid, ---- microphone picks up sounds and converts them into electrical signals, can be programmed to match the user's individual hearing needs.

A) that B) why
C) whose D) how
E) what

40. A person ----- has a color defect will see colors in a totally different way than someone ----- has perfect color vision.

A) who/whom B) who/who
C) who/whose D) whose/whom
E) whom/who

Tense Test 3

1. **Until now, many scientists ----- that dark skin is an environmental adaptation that evolved to protect people from sunburn and skin cancer.**

A) proposed B) are proposing
C) propose D) have proposed
E) had proposed

2. **As soon as the baby felt the heat in the stove, he ---- his arm away from the stove**

A) will pull B) was pulling
C) pulled D) has pulled
E) pulls

3. **My arm ----- for ten minutes without stopping when I arrived at the hospital.**

A) bled B) will bleed
C) was bleeding D) had been bleeding
E) bleeds

4. **The deaf child ----- to speak with the help of a balloon that is held between the face of the child and the teacher's face within the last two months.**

A) is being taught B) will be taught
C) has been taught D) is taught
E) was being taught

5. **Your body ----- constantly new skin cells from beneath the surface skin layer that you can see.**

A) has produced B) produces
C) produced D) was producing
E) had produced

6. **These days, my dog's tears ----- constantly because his eyes are irritated.**

A) will flow B) flow
C) are flowing D) flowed
E) were flowing

7. **Nails ----- continuously from an area called the nail bed, or quick.**

A) grow B) grew
C) will grow D) had grown
E) were growing

8. **The researchers found that a greater number of women in the hormone group ----- blood clots and gall bladder disease.**

A) suffer B) will suffer
C) have suffered D) are suffering
E) suffered

9. **You can try to stop yourself blinking, which is a protective reflex of your body, for a time, but very soon your brain ----- that blinking is essential.**

A) decided B) has decided
C) are deciding D) will decide
E) had decided

10. **Lately, researchers ----- that people who have suffered damage or injury to the neurons in the basal forebrain have difficulty falling and staying asleep.**

A) find B) had found
C) will find D) have found
E) found

11. **Toenails usually ----- more slowly when compared to fingernails which typically grow 1 mm (0.04 in) per week.**

A) grow B) had grew
C) grew D) will grow
E) have grew

12. **Normally the eyelids of human eyes ----- by reflex action about every six seconds.**

A) close B) was closing
C) have closed D) had closed
E) are closing

13. **The doctor ----- my niece's acnes with a medicine that decreases sebum production for the past six months**

A) treated B) will treat
C) are treating D) treats
E) has treated

14. **Now, the company ----- to sell several hundred-thousand glasses to developing countries with the aim of providing low-cost corrective glasses.**

A) will prepare B) is preparing
C) was preparing D) prepares
E) had prepared

15. **After an operation last month, the patient with severe hearing impairment ----- a wide range of sounds.**

A) had detected B) will detect
C) is detecting D) detected
E) has detected

16. **My patient ----- glasses for 5 years before he started wearing contact lenses.**

A) will wear B) had worn
C) has worn D) wears
E) was wearing

17. **In the past, people ----- to stop severe bleeding with a tourniquet.**

A) will be advised B) are advised
C) were advised D) had been advised
E) have been advised

18. **The doctor ----- a special chart in which patterns were made up with colored dots while she was measuring the patient's color blindness.**

A) had used B) is using
C) uses D) will use
E) used

19. **So far, with the development of health care, scientists ----- that the body needs vitamin K to heal cuts and bruises.**

A) will prove B) prove
C) have proved D) had proved
E) proved

20. **When the nerve impulse ----- the end of the long fiber, it jumps across to the next neuron by means of a chemical called a transmitter.**

A) had reached B) reaches
C) will reach D) was reaching
E) reached

Passive Test 3

1. **Acne occurs when a hair follicle -----, usually by keratin-containing dead cells, preventing sebum from reaching the surface of the skin.**

A) blocks B) will block
C) is blocked D) had been blocked
E) blocked

2. **People who can identify and remember a sound exactly ---- to have perfect pitch.**

A) say B) are said
C) were saying D) will say
E) have said

3. **In Turkey, legal blindness ----- as a visual acuity of 20/200 or worse in the better eye with the best optical correction, such as eyeglasses or contact lenses.**

A) defines B) had been defined
C) is defined D) will define
E) defined

4. **Generally if the bleeding is not serious, the wound ---- with soap and water.**

A) cleaned B) can be cleaned
C) is being cleaned D) will clean
E) cleans

5. **The autonomic nervous system itself ----- by nerve centers in the spinal cord and brain stem.**

A) was being controlled B) controlled
C) controls D) will control
E) is controlled

6. **The deaf children ----- to speak with the help of a balloon that is between the face of the child and the teacher's face.**

A) teach B) can teach
C) have taught D) would be taught
E) are taught

7. **Skin color ----- by a dark pigment called melanin in cells below the skin's surface.**

A) cause B) was causing
C) will cause D) is caused
E) has been caused

8. **Diseases of the inner ear generally ----- the sense of balance and cause symptoms of motion sickness.**

A) affect B) are affected
C) are being affected D) will be affected
E) have affected

9. **In vertebrates, the nervous system ----- by the brain, which controls and monitors almost all of the body's activities.**

A) will dominate B) dominates
C) is dominated D) was being dominated
E) dominated

10. **Some lenses ----- for just one day and then thrown away.**

A) are worn B) should wear
C) can wear D) wore
E) wear

11. **If dust reaches the surface of the eye and ----- away, the eyelids blink more often and more tears are produced.**

A) is not being washed B) doesn't wash
C) will not wash D) is not washed
E) may not wash

12. **The cornea is very sensitive and ----- from infection and from drying out.**

A) will protect B) must be protected
C) has protected D) should protect
E) was being protected

13. **The dizzy effects which the astronauts had to cope with ----- by the movement of liquid through their balance mechanism.**

A) are being caused B) caused
C) cause D) were caused
E) will cause

14. **Skin is a flexible, waterproof covering that ----- us from the outside world.**

A) is protected B) was protecting
C) will protect D) has been protected
E) protects

15. **Sensory neurons ----- messages from your sense organs.**

A) are carried B) will be carried
C) have been carried D) carry
E) had carried

16. **Relay and reflex centers for visual and auditory (hearing) functions ----- in the top portion of the midbrain.**

A) located B) are located
C) will be located D) can locate
E) are locating

17. **Color blindness ----- about one in every 12 men, but is less common in women.**

A) will affect B) is affected
C) affects D) can be affected
E) has affected

18. **Dogs are able to respond to a supersonic whistle that ----- at all by humans.**

A) won't hear B) does not hear
C) may not hear D) should not be heard
E) cannot be heard

19. **Acne ----- with antibiotics that kill the bacteria in hair follicles, with medicines that decrease sebum production.**

A) treated B) should treat
C) will treat D) can be treated
E) had been treated

20. **Freckles are patches of melanin that ----- together instead of being spread evenly throughout the skin**

A) will concentrate B) concentrate
C) are concentrated D) have concentrated
E) were concentrated

Prep Test 3

1. **The retina is packed ----- a layer of tiny cells called rods and cones.**

A) of B) with
C) for D) to
E) against

2. **A reflex is immediately set ----- motion and your leg gives a kick.**

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

3. **If you cut your fingernails too short, you will notice how difficult it is to pick ----- small objects**

A) up B) in
C) of D) by
E) on

4. **Some substances in the blood produce masses of fine fibers when they are exposed ----- air.**

A) with B) to
C) by D) at
E) from

5. **Because your nails are transparent, you can see right into the tissue ----- the nail.**

A) over B) above
C) below D) beside
E) up to

6. **When nerve impulse reaches the end of the long fiber, it jumps ----- to the next neuron by means of a chemical called a transmitter.**

A) of B) across
C) in D) out
E) between

7. **Nerve impulses that pass through the nervous system are able to jump ----- one neuron ----- the next.**

A) to/to B) by/at
C) from/ by D) from/to
E) in/to

8. **Connector neurons pass messages ----- different parts of the nervous system.**

A) against B) for
C) behind D) inside
E) between

9. **Together ----- the grey images produced from the rods, cone cells give you the colored picture that you see.**

A) by B) by
C) with D) in
E) on

10. **Your lens becomes flatter when you look ----- a distant object.**

A) up B) to
C) at D) in
E) on

11. **The retina detects the image and turns it ----- nerve impulses.**

A) into B) off
C) of D) on
E) by

12. **Light enters the eyeball ----- the pupil and passes to the lens behind.**

A) among B) through
C) around D) beneath
E) over

13. **Soon the clotted material, called a scab, falls ----- and clean, new skin is revealed underneath.**

A) in B) from
C) with D) off
E) about

14. **Testosterone is responsible ----- the tough facial beard grown by men.**

A) with B) about
C) for D) to
E) by

15. **Some transmitter substances can switch ----- a nerve signal, which means it is not active now.**

A) out B) of
C) to D) in
E) off

16. **As the red blood cells break ----- and become absorbed ----- the bloodstream, the bruise changes color before disappearing.**

A) down/within B) up/off
C) up/into D) down/into
E) out/ in

17. **Reflexes are automatic reactions that take place without your needing to think ----- them.**

A) against B) around
C) for D) about
E) beyond

18. **You need nails to provide a firm support for the sensitive skin ----- the fingertips.**

A) below B) by
C) out D) up
E) on

19. **Cone cells contain different light-sensitive substances that respond ----- either red, yellow-green, or blue-violet light.**

A) in B) of
C) to D) by
E) for

20. **Melanin filters out harmful ultraviolet light from the sun, preventing damage to the tissues ----- the skin.**

A) among B) beneath
C) from D) against
E) behind

21. Some people ----- very fair skin and lots of freckles do not tan evenly.

A) of B) with
C) from D) at
E) by

22. A person who has a color defect will see these patterns ----- a totally different way than someone who has perfect color vision.

A) in B) at
C) of D) on
E) with

23. A bat's squeak is nearly ---- the limit of what humans can hear, and many people cannot hear this noise ----- all.

A) at/of B) in/in
C) in/at D) beyond /at
E) of/at

24. Nerve cells, or neuron, make ----- the nerves that carry messages around your body

A) up B) off
C) with D) for
E) in

25. People who can identify and remember a sound exactly are usually able to sign or play any musical note ----- being prompted.

A) against B) in
C) without D) for
E) between

26. Skin is a flexible, waterproof covering that protects us ----- the outside world.

A) of B) from
C) in D) up
E) by

27. Human hearing is not very sensitive compared ----- animals such as dogs who can hear very high-pitched sounds.

A) to B) with
C) between D) by
E) for

İki doğru seçenek var.

28. Instead of moving our ears, we turn our head ----- a sound that interests us.

A) from B) toward
C) about D) across
E) against

29. Pimples and blackheads appear ----- adolescence when the skin produces large amounts of an oily liquid called sebum.

A) on B) for
C) inside D) under
E) during

30. The most common form is red-green color blindness, where people find it difficult to distinguish ----- red, green, and brown.

A) between B) of
C) around D) with
E) from

31. Changes in testosterone levels affect the amount of hair growing ----- a man's head.

A) in B) to
C) on D) up
E) out

32. Astronauts have to cope ----- the dizzy effects caused by the movement of liquid through their balance mechanism.

A) out B) at
C) by D) with
E) along

33. Profoundly deaf people can learn to communicate ----- other people by sign language.

A) of B) in
C) to D) with
E) on

34. Most nerve fibers are covered ----- a fatty layer of insulation to stop the signal from leaking away.

A) of B) to
C) out D) for
E) with

35. Tiny grains of melanin are produced in the skin cells and spread to produce an even suntan, which helps to protect ------ sun damage.

A) along B) against
C) around D) for
E) with

36. Your skin tells you what is happening ----- your body so that you can avoid injuring yourself.

A) around B) through
C) of D) out
E) among

37. The sound waves vibrate the eardrum. This vibration moves a series ----- three tiny bones, called the hammer, anvi, and stirrup

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

38. Contact lenses are thin plastic discs that rest ----- the surface of the cornea.

A) in B) at
C) of D) on
E) by

39. Freckles are patches of melanin that are concentrated together instead of being spread evenly ----- the skin.

A) off B) throughout
C) out D) among
E) above

40. The nerve fibers that run down into the leg are the largest cells in the whole body, which can be ----- one yard long.

A) in B) of
C) at D) by
E) up to

13. Touch, Taste, and Smell

How does the sense of touch protect the body from injury?

Your skin **continuously** passes **huge** amounts of information to the brain. It **monitor**s touch, pain, temperature, and other factors that tell the brain **exactly** how the body is being affected by its **environment**. Without this **constant flow of information**, you would keep injuring yourself **accidentally**, which is what happens in some **rare** diseases where the skin senses are lost.

Sensations in the skin are **measure**d by **tiny receptor**s at the ends of nerve fibers. There are several different types of receptor. Each type can **detect** only one kind of sensation, such as pain, temperature, pressure, touch, and so on.

Why are some parts of the body more sensitive than others?

Receptors are **grouped together according to** the **importance** of their function. There are large numbers of receptors in the hands and **lip**s, for example, where the sensation of touch is very important. Receptors are **present** in much smaller numbers over other parts of the body, which are less sensitive to touch, for example, on the back.

How do pain-killing drugs work?

Pain-killing drugs, or analgesics, work in two different ways. Some drugs, such as aspirin, work by preventing the sensation of pain from **reach**ing the brain. More **powerful** pain-killing drugs prevent the brain from **react**ing to the nerve impulses that it receives from pain receptors.

What is a phantom limb?

When a **damaged limb** has to be removed **surgically**, a person may feel as though the limb is still **attached to** the body. This happens because the nerves that once led from the limb are still in place. They keep producing nerve impulses that **trick** the brain into thinking that the limb is still part of the body.

How do we taste things?

Most of the **sense** of taste **takes place** on the **tongue**. The tongue is **covered with** small bumps, called taste buds, that are grouped together in areas with different functions. These taste buds **react to** some simple tastes and pass messages to the brain. Taste buds **on the tip of** the tongue **detect sweet** tastes, and those at the back of the tongue detect **bitter** taste (the 'aftertaste' you get after **swallow**ing something bitter). Groups of taste buds at the side of the tongue measure **sour** and salty tastes. The taste of any food is a

continuously	sürekli bir şekilde, mütemadiyen
huge	muazzam, kocaman, büyük
monitor	izlemek, gözlemlemek, ekran, monitor
exactly	net olarak, tam olarak
environment	çevre
constant	sürekli, sabit, devamlı
flow of information	bilgi akışı
accidentally	kazara, tesadüfen
rare	ender, nadir, seyrek
sensation	his, algılama, algı
measure	ölçmek, ölçü, önlem
tiny	küçük, küçücük, minnacık
receptor	reseptör, alıcı, algılayıcı
detect	tespit etmek, fark etmek, bulmak, keşfetmek
grouped together	birlikte gruplandırılmış
according to	e göre
importance	önem
lip	dudak
present	şimdi, şimdiki, hediye, sunmak, var olmak
pain-killing drug	ağrı kesici ilaç
reach	ulaşmak, yetişmek, erişmek, uzanmak, kavuşmak
powerful	güçlü, kuvvetli, yetkili, enerjili
react	tepki göstermek
damaged	hasar görmüş, zarara uğramış
limb	uzuv, vücuda eklemle bağlı organ
surgically	cerrahi olarak
attached to	bağlı, ilişik
trick	hile, hile yapmak, oyuna getirmek
sense	duyu, his, duygu, mantık, akıl
take place	olmak, gerçekleşmek, meydana gelmek
tongue	dil
covered with	ile kaplı, ile örtülü
react to	tepki göstermek, tepkimek
on the tip of	ucunda
detect	tespit etmek, fark etmek, bulmak, keşfetmek
sweet	tatlı, şirin
bitter	acı
swallow	kırlangıç, yutmak, yutkunmak
sour	ekşi

combination of these four basic tastes. You have about 10,000 taste buds on your tongue. You will **gradually** lose them as you grow older, which is one **reason** why elderly people may no longer enjoy their food so much.

How does the sense of smell work?

The **sense of smell** is **probably** the oldest of our five senses. As you **breathe in**, air passes through a **cavity** behind the nose. It contains patches of millions of smell receptors called olfactory cells. Sensory hairs stick out from the surface of these receptor cells. The hairs detect smells and pass information along nerve fibers to the brain. Substances that you **recognize** as having an **odor dissolve** in the layer of mucus covering the sensory cells, **stimulating** them to produce a signal.

Most people are able to detect about 4,000 different smells. However, people whose work is **based on** their ability to smell, such as chefs, perfume makers, and wine tasters, can **distinguish** as many as 10,000 different smells.

Are smell and taste the same?

The taste of food is a mixture of both taste and smell. As you eat, tiny food **particle**s **drift up** into the **nasal passage**s from the back of the mouth. The smell of the food **contributes to** the simple tastes detected by the tongue. This **explain**s why food tastes **odd** when the nasal organs are **inflamed** or covered by thick mucus when you have a heavy cold - the sense of smell is **temporarily smothered**. When you eat very **spicy** foods, such as curry or chilli, mild pain also forms a part of the characteristic taste. If these foods did not burn the mouth, they would not taste like curry or chilli at all. If we were to lose our sense of smell, almost all taste sensation would be lost as well, meaning that we wouldn't enjoy the taste of our food nearly so much.

Super sniffer

The human sense of smell is very **poor compared to** that of animals such as dogs. Some dogs are able to **identify** and **follow** the smell of a person's **perspiration**, even though it may be several days old. These so-called sniffer dogs are often used to find people **buried** beneath an **avalanche** or in houses **destroy**ed in earthquakes. They can **identify** just a few molecules of human perspiration. Vultures can smell a **decay**ing body from several miles **away**. Even the human nose can **detect** tiny amounts of some substances. One of the smelliest substances known is called mercaptan, and humans can detect a single molecule of it. **Scientific** tests have **show**n that mothers can identify the smell of their own babies.

combination	birleşim, birleşme, kombinasyon
gradually	derece derece, aşama aşama, tedricen
reason	sebep, neden, akıl, mantık, akıl yürütmek, mantık yürütmek
sense of smell	koku hissi, koku duyusu
probably	muhtemelen, belki de
breathe in	nefes almak, nefesi içine çekmek
cavity	boşluk, oyuk, diş çukuru, çürük (diş)
recognize	farkına varmak, tanımak, bilmek, kabul etmek
odor	koku, parfüm, nüfuz eden hava
dissolve	eritmek, çözmek, sona erdirmek
stimulating	uyarıcı, uyarmak
based on	e dayanmak
distinguish	ayırt etmek, ayrım yapmak, birbirinden ayırmak
particle	tanecik, zerre, cisimcik, parçacık
drift up	düz tırmanma, yukarı sürüklenme
nasal passage	geniz yolu
contribute to	katkıda bulunmak
explain	açıklamak
odd	acayip, tuhaf, tek sayılar
inflamed	iltihaplanmış, yangılı
temporarily	geçici olarak
smothered	bastırılmak, boğulmak
spicy	baharatlı
poor	fakir, yoksul, zavallı
compared to	karşılaştırıldığında, kıyaslandığında
identify	tanımlamak
follow	takip etmek, izlemek, uymak
perspiration	terleme, ter
buried	gömülü, gömülmüş
avalanche	çığ
destroy	yok etmek, tahrip etmek
identify	tanımlamak
decay	çürümek, bozulmak
away	uzak, uzakta
detect	tespit etmek, fark etmek, bulmak, keşfetmek
scientific	bilimsel
show	göstermek, gösteri

14. Body Defenses

What is the immune system?

Unlike most of the other body systems, the immune system is **scattered throughout** the body. The **main defense** against **invader**s such as bacteria and viruses are white blood cells called lymphocytes. These blood cells are made and **store**d in the body's lymphatic system, which is a **network** of thin tubes running **throughout** the body. It **contain**s a **watery** liquid called lymph, which it **drains from** the tissues and returns to the blood. At **interval**s **along** the **length** of the lymph **vessel**s, are small lumps called lymph nodes. Lymphocytes are stored in these lymph nodes. **Wave**s of lymphocytes are **release**d when the body is **injure**d or when **invader**s are detected, and the lymphocytes **swarm** to the **damaged area**.

How are invading germs destroyed?

Special T-lymphocytes **attach** themselves to any **invading organisms** and **destroy** them. The T-lymphocytes release **special** substances that **attract** another type of white blood cell which **consume**s the invaders. B-lymphocytes are also stored in the lymph system. They release a **flow** of substances called antibodies. These **lock** on to invading organisms. Each antibody **attack**s a **particular** type of invader, clumping them together so they are destroyed by the white blood cells. When a new infection is found, the B-lymphocytes make an antibody to **attack** it.

Can our bodies attack themselves?

Sometimes the immune system mistakes some **harmless** material for an invader and this can cause illness. Grass pollen and dust are harmless materials that are often **inhale**d. In some people the body mounts a **fierce** attack on them. The immune system releases the substances normally designed to **fight infection**, and their effects can cause illnesses such as **hay fever** and asthma. Sometimes the immune system attacks normal tissue or organs, causing a condition called auto-immune disease. This can produce **serious** illness, but **fortunately** it is quite **rare**.

Why can the body reject a transplant organ?

All your body cells carry a 'label', or marker substance, on the outside of the cell. This marker is **recognize**d by the immune system, which will not attack it. In some very **serious** illnesses, when a person's organ has failed **completely**, an organ from another **individual** may be **transplante**d. The **donated organs** carry different marker substances, so the immune system **treat**s them as invaders and will

unlike	farklı, nın aksine
scattered	dağınık, tarumar, saçılmış
throughout	tamamen, baştan başa
main	ana, asıl
defense	savunma, davalı
invader	istilacı
store	mağaza, depo, depolamak
network	ağ, şebeke, iletişim ağı
throughout	tamamen, baştan başa
contain	içermek, kapsamak
watery	sulu
drain from	-den akmak, -den süzülmek
interval	aralık, zaman, müddet
along	boyunca
length	uzunluk
vessel	gemi, damar, kap
wave	el sallamak, dalgalanmak, dalga
release	yaymak, salıvermek, salınım, bırakma
injure	yaralamak, sakatlamak
invader	istilacı
swarm	doluşmak, akın etmek, küme, sürü
damaged area	hasarlı/zarar görmüş bölge
attach	bağlamak, iliştirmek
invading organisms	istilacı organizma
destroy	yok etmek, tahrip etmek
special	özel
attract	çekmek, cezbetmek
consume	tüketmek
flow	akmak, akıntı
lock	kilit, kilitlemek, kapanmak
attack	saldırmak, saldırı
particular	özel, belirli
attack	saldırmak, saldırı
harmless	zararsız
inhale	nefesi içine çekmek
fierce	ateşli, sert, şiddetli
fight infection	enfeksiyonla savaşmak
hay fever	saman nezlesi, bahar nezlesi
serious	ciddi
fortunately	neyse ki, çok şükür ki
rare	ender, nadir, seyrek
recognize	farkına varmak, tanımak
serious	ciddi
completely	tamamen
individual	bireysel, birey
transplanted	nakledilmiş (organ), transplantasyon
donated organs	bağışlanmış organlar
treat	tedavi etmek, davranmak, işlemek, ikram, kurabiye

mount an attack on them called **rejection**. These attacks from the immune system can be reduced or prevented by the use of **powerful** drugs.

The immune system

It is possible to **harness** the immune system to protect us from diseases before we ever **encounter** them. You could be **inoculate**d with a very **mild** infection that would cause the immune system to produce antibodies without making you ill. A **vaccine** could contain enough **dead germ**s, or parts of germs, that would **trick** the immune system into making antibodies.

Why is AIDS such as a serious illness?

AIDS is a **unique** diseases because it attacks the immune system that is **intend**ed to **defend** the body against infection. The HIV virus that causes AIDS destroys lymphocytes so the body cannot **fight off** infection. The HIV virus does not cause the symptoms of the disease, but the body is now **defenseless** and can be attacked by other disease organisms. Some powerful drugs can now **delay** the **destructive** effects of infection by the HIV virus.

What are bacteria and viruses?

Bacteria and viruses are the most important causes of disease. Bacteria are simple **plant-like** organisms that can **divide** very quickly. They cause many **common** infections such as boils and acne. Viruses are very much smaller, and technically they are not **alive** at all. They can **take over** the functioning of an infected cell and turn it into a factory producing millions more viruses. Viruses are **responsible for** many common diseases such as colds and influenza.

What happens if the immune system doesn't work?

Very rarely, a baby is born without a **proper** immune system. It will have no **resistance** to infection. When this happens, the baby has to live in a plastic bubble from which all **germ**s are kept out. Sometimes the immune system **recover**s as the child grows, so they can be released from the bubble. A newborn baby is protected from infection by antibodies that were **present** in its mother's blood. The mother's blood contains antibodies to the infections to which she has become immune during her life. These antibodies are **transfer**red to the baby's blood via the placenta that **nourish**ed the baby in the **womb**. The antibodies continue to protect the baby for several weeks, while its own immune system develops and begins to work properly. This period of protection is increased if the mother **breast feed**s her baby, as her milk will also contain these antibodies. Bottle fed babies do not have this natural **immunity**.

rejection	reddetme, geri çevirme
powerful	güçlü, kuvvetli, yetkili, enerjili
harness	belirli amaç için kullanmak, istifade etmek
encounter	karşılaşmak, rastlama, karşılaşma
inoculate	aşılamak
mild	hafif, orta, ılıman, ılımlı
vaccine	aşı
dead germ	ölü virüs/bakteri/mikrop
trick	hile, hile yapmak, oyuna getirmek
unique	tek, kendine has, benzersiz
intend	niyet etmek
defend	savunmak, direnmek
fight off	defetmek, mücadele etmek
defenseless	savunmasız, korumasız
delay	ertelemek, sonraya bırakmak, ötelemek, erteleme, gecikme
destructive	yıkıcı
plant-like	bitki benzeri
divide	bölmek
common	ortak, yaygın
alive	canlı, hayatta
take over	devralmak, yüklenmek
responsible for	den mesul, sorumlu
proper	uygun
resistance	rezistans, direnç, direnme
germ	mikrop
recover	iyileşmek
present	şimdi, şimdiki, hediye, sunmak, var olmak
transfer	transfer etmek, iletmek, transfer, gönderme
nourish	beslemek, büyütmek, desteklemek
womb	rahim, dölyatağı
breast feed	emzirmek
immunity	bağışıklık

15. Chemical Control

What job do hormones do?

Hormones are chemical **messenger**s that are **produce**d in one part of the body and **have an effect on** another part.

Hormones switch body **process**es on and off, and they **regulate** most of the body's activity. The nervous system also helps in these processes, giving **rapid instruction**s **along** the nerves. The body's endocrine system **use**s hormones that work much more slowly. The **majority** of hormones are carried around the body in the **bloodstream**, reaching all the **major** organs and tissues.

How many hormones does the body have?

The body has more than 30 different hormones. They are **mostly** produced in organs called endocrine **gland**s.

These glands **discharge** the hormones **directly** into the bloodstream. Other types of glands pass their **secretion**s through **duct**s to the point where they are needed. Endocrine glands are found in the head, neck, and **torso**. The amount of hormones in the body is regulated by a **feedback** system. This means that once hormones are produced, the body **measure**s them, and once they have reached the **required** level, their production is **switched off** again. Sometimes this mechanism does not work **properly**, and over or underactive glands such as the thyroid can produce illness.

Which is the 'master gland?'

The **pituitary gland**, in the **base** of the brain, is the most important endocrine gland. Although it is only tiny, it produces hormones that regulate the effects of the other glands. The pituitary gland is **connected directly** to a **region** of the brain called the hypothalamus, and so provides the link between the brain and the endocrine system, The pituitary gland produces many important hormones, including **growth** hormone as well as hormones that cause the sex glands to start **secreting** their own hormones.

messenger	mesaj gönderen kimse
produce	üretmek, ürün
have an effect on	üzerinde etkisi olmak, etkilemek
process	süreç, işlemek
regulate	düzenlemek, ayarlamak, yasa çıkarmak
rapid	hızlıca, çabucak
instruction	öğretim, yönerge, talimat
along	boyunca
use	kullanmak, kullanım
majority	çoğunluk
bloodstream	kan dolaşımı
major	ana, asıl
mostly	çoğunlukla
gland	et bezi, beze, salgı bezleri
discharge	deşarj, boşaltma, tahliye, boşaltmak
directly	doğrudan, direkt olarak
secretion	salgı, sekresyon, sır tutma
duct	bezlerin salgısını akıtan kanal, tüp
torso	gövde (insana ait)
feedback	geri bildirim, dönüt
measure	ölçmek, ölçü, önlem
required	gerekli
switched off	kapatılmak, bağlantıyı koparmak
properly	düzgün bir şekilde, adam gibi, uygun olarak,
pituitary gland	hipofiz bezesi, hipofiz bezi
base	üs, temel
connected	bağlılık
directly	doğrudan, direkt olarak
region	bölge
growth	büyüme, gelişme
secreting	salgılayan, salgılama

Which gland controls the way the body uses energy?

The thyroid gland produces hormones that control the rate at which chemical reactions **take place** in the body. The gland is in the base of the neck. Thyroxin is one of the hormones produced by the thyroid gland. It **speeds up** the production of energy from the food you eat. An **underactive** thyroid can mean that a person becomes slow and **sluggish**. Other hormones from the thyroid control the amount of calcium in the bones.

Danger glands

Occasionally glands do not **function properly** and can produce too much or too little hormone. Diabetes is a **common** example of under production of the hormone insulin. The **malfunction** of the pituitary gland has more **obvious** results. Too much growth hormone from an overactive pituitary gland during adolescence has **resulted in** people growing to over 9 feet tall. **Lack of** growth hormone in childhood and adolescence produces very short people whose bones do not grow properly. The thyroid gland needs iodine to produce hormones properly.

What is diabetes?

Diabetes is an illness that is caused when the body does not produce enough insulin. The **result** is that large amounts of glucose **build up** in the blood, and the person has to **urinate frequently** to **get rid of** it. At the same time, the loss of fluid makes the person very **thirsty**. A diabetic person may **lose weight** because the body breaks down body fat when it cannot get energy from glucose. Sometimes the insulin **shortage** can be **correct**ed by drugs or, **in the case of severe** diabetes, by having **regular** injections of insulin.

What happens when I am frightened?

When you are frightened, hormones help to **prepare** you to **fight** or to **run away**. This is a **primitive reaction** that all human beings still have, and it can **affect** our day-to-day **behavior**. A hormone called adrenalin is **release**d from the adrenal glands, which are small glands **attached to** the **kidney**s. Adrenalin readies the body for **instant** action. It makes your heart beat faster and you breath more deeply. The increased blood flow releases energy from the stored food materials, ready to provide power for the muscles to work.

Adrenalin causes the **pupils of the eye** to open wider, improving **vision**. Also, it makes **digestive process**es stop, allowing energy and blood to be channeled to other important areas. Blood is channeled away from the skin, so you **become pale**, and tiny muscles in the skin contract making your hairs stand on end, causing 'goosebumps.'

take place	olmak, gerçekleşmek, meydana gelmek
speed up	hızlandırmak, hızlanma
underactive	yetersiz faaliyet gösteren, pasif
sluggish	miskin, ağırcanlı, halsiz, uyuşuk
occasionally	ara sıra, rastgele
function	işlev, fonksiyon, işlevi yerine getirmek, çalışmak
properly	düzgün bir şekilde, adam gibi, uygun olarak,
common	ortak, yaygın
malfunction	arıza, aksaklık
obvious	besbelli, açık, ortada
result in	ile sonuçlanmak, yol açmak, sebep olmak
lack of	yoksunluk, yokluk, mahrumiyet
result	sonuç
build up	birikmek, güçlenmek, gelişmek
urinate	idrar yapmak
frequently	sık sık, sıkça, sıklıkla
get rid of	atıp kurtulmak, bir şeyden kurtulmak
thirsty	susuz, susamış
lose weight	kilo vermek
shortage	kıtlık, sıkıntı, eksiklik
correct	doğru, düzeltmek
in the case of	durumunda, halinde
severe	ciddi, şiddetli, güç, zor
regular	düzenli
prepare	hazırlamak
fight	savaşmak, mücadele etmek, dövüşmek, savaş, dövüş
run away	kaçmak, firar etmek, sıvışmak
primitive	ilkel, ilk çağa ait
reaction	tepki
affect	etkilemek
behavior	davranış
release	yaymak, salıvermek, salınım, bırakma
attached to	bağlı, ilişik
kidney	böbrek
instant	ani, birden bire olan, an, anlık, acil, hazır
pupils of the eye	gözbebekleri
vision	görüş
digestive	sindirime ait, hazmettirici, sindirimi kolaylaştıran
process	süreç, işlemek
become pale	solmak, soluk olmak

Which gland helps with digestion?

The pancreas is an **important** gland that helps with **digestion**. It also controls sugar levels within the body. The pancreas produces digestive enzymes that **flow** into the **intestine** during the process of digestion. The pancreas also functions as an endocrine gland, releasing the hormone insulin into the blood. Insulin helps the body's cells to use glucose, which is **essential** in the production of the energy that powers cells.

Which hormone affects growth?

Growth hormone, one of the most powerful hormones in the body, is produced in the pituitary gland. Growth hormone causes growth **throughout childhood** and **adolescence**, and it also affects the way that food substances are used to build new tissues. It **stimulate**s cells throughout the **entire** body, and also causes the liver to produce **special** substances that **activate** bone and muscle growth.

Growth hormone is produced in **differing amounts** during adolescence, which is why children have a series of 'growth spurts' when they grow very **rapidly**. In adults, growth hormone **act**s **mainly** to **maintain** and **repair** the tissues.

important	önemli
digestion	sindirim
flow	akmak, akıntı
intestine	bağırsak, ince bağırsak
essential	gerekli, temel, önemli
growth hormone	büyüme hormonu
throughout	tamamen, baştan başa, her tarafında
childhood	çocukluk
adolescence	gençlik, ergenlik
stimulate	uyarmak, dürtmek
entire	tüm, bütün
special	özel
activate	aktif hale getirmek, etkinleştirmek
differing amounts	farklı miktarlar
rapidly	hızlı bir şekilde
act	rol yapmak, hareket etmek, eylem, hareket, yasa
mainly	başlıca, temel olarak
maintain	bakım yapmak, sürdürmek, devam ettirmek, iddia etmek
repair	tamir, tamir etmek

16. Birth and Growth

What happens after fertilization?

The **fertilized egg** begins to **divide** as it **travel**s down the fallopian tube towards the **womb**. By the time it **enter**s the womb it has **divided into** a ball of about 100 cells. It **settle**s on the wall of the womb and **sink**s into the surface, becoming **firmly** fixed. At this point, the female is **pregnant**.

What is an embryo?

For the first eight weeks of a **pregnancy**, the **developing** egg is called an embryo. A **liquid-filled** bag **develop**s around the embryo to **protect** it. By the fourth week of pregnancy, the embryo is the size of a **grain** of rice. It has a head and a **tail** and a beginning of **limb**s, and its tiny **heart** begins to beat. The placenta is the embryo's **life-support** system. It is a red, flattened organ that becomes deeply embedded in the wall of the womb. The placenta **extract**s food substances from the mother's blood and passes **waste material** from the embryo back to the mother for **disposal**. The placenta is connected to the developing baby by a **thick umbilical cord**, which contains large blood vessels.

What is a fetus?

After the first eight weeks of pregnancy, the developing baby is called a fetus. By now, all of its **major** organs have **form**ed, and it is growing **at a very fast rate**. By the 16th week, the fetus starts to move about, have **eyebrows** and **fingernails**. It **weigh**s **approximately** 12 ounces.

What is a baby like just before birth?

At the 26th week, the baby is **big enough** to **survive** if it is born **prematurely**. It weighs about 3 pounds, and **from now on** it **increase**s **in weight**, ready to be born. Soon the baby turns over into a head-down position ready for the birth, which usually takes place at around the 38th week.

How is a baby born?

The mother starts to feel strong **tightening pains**, called **contractions**, in her womb when the birth is near. These contractions become stronger, and the neck of the cervix starts to open. As the contractions **continue**, the baby's head moves down. The **membrane** around it breaks, releasing fluid out through the vagina. After hard pushing, which can **last** for several hours, the baby **emerge**s through the cervix and the vagina. The baby is still **attached to** the umbilical cord, which is tied off to prevent **bleeding**. Soon after, the placenta is pushed from the mother's womb.

fertilized egg	döllenmiş yumurta
divide	bölmek
travel	yolculuk etmek, yolculuk
womb	rahim, dölyatağı
enter	girmek
divided into	-e bölünmek, -e ayrılmak
settle	yerleşmek, sakinleşmek, alışmak
sink	batırmak, lavabo, batmak
firmly	sıkıca, sıkı sıkıya
pregnant	hamile
pregnancy	hamilelik
developing	gelişen, gelişmekte olan, gelişim, gelişme
liquid-filled	sıvı ile doldurulmuş
develop	gelişmek, geliştirmek
protect	korumak
grain	tahil, hububat
tail	kuyruk
limb	uzuv, vücuda eklemle bağlı organ
heart	kalp
life-support	yaşam desteği
extract	özet, özet çıkarmak, öz çıkarmak, sonuç çıkarmak
waste material	atık madde
disposal	elden çıkarma, atma, kurtulma, imha etme, bertaraf
thick	kalın
umbilical cord	göbek kordonu, göbek bağı
major	ana, asıl
form	şekil, form, oluşturmak, oluşmak
at a very fast rate	çok hızlı bir oranda
eyebrows	kaş
fingernails	parmak tırnakları
weigh	ağırlığında olmak, tartmak
approximately	yaklaşık olarak, aşağı yukarı
big enough	yeterince büyük
survive	yaşamak, hayatta kalmak
prematurely	erken, zamanından önce
from now on	bundan böyle, bundan sonra
increase	artmak, artırmak, artış
in weight	ağırlık olarak, kilo olarak
tightening pains	kasılma ağrıları, sıkma ağrıları
contractions	kasılma, kontraksiyon, büzülme
continue	devam etmek
membrane	zar, çeper. membran
last	geçen, son, sürmek, devam etmek
emerge	ortaya çıkmak, meydana çıkmak
attached to	bağlı, ilişik
bleeding	kanama, kanayan

What is a caesarean section?

Sometimes a baby cannot be born **normally** through the vagina, and so it has to be **surgically remove**d from the mother's womb. This **operation** is called a caesarean section, and it is normally only **carried out** when there is a risk to the baby or the mother. A common **reason for** carrying out a caesarean section is when the umbilical cord **becomes wrapped** around the baby's neck during the birth. There is a risk to the baby's life if it is not born very quickly.

How are twins produced?

Twins may be **absolutely identical** or only as **similar** as a **typical** brother or sister. Identical twins are produced when the embryo **split**s into two in the **early stages of its development**. This produces two identical children of the same sex. Non-identical twins are produced when two eggs are released at the same time and both are fertilized. They can be the same sex, or brother and sister. One in 83 pregnancies results in twins. Identical twins look so **alike** that they can only be told apart by fingerprints.

Why does a new baby have a hole in the top of its skull?

Even a tiny baby's head is too large to pass through the gap in the mother's pelvis. A baby's head is **flexible** so it can be **squeeze**d out of **shape** as it passes through the pelvis. This is made easier because some bones in the baby's head are not **knitted together**, and some of them are still made of **rubbery cartilage**. The tip of the baby's head is the last place where the bones join. For weeks or months after the birth there is a soft patch on top of the skull where the bones have not yet **fused together**.

Test-tube babies

Sometimes it is not possible for a male and female to have a baby in the normal way. The male's sperms may be **faulty** and unable to swim well, or they may be few in number. A female may not produce egg cells or the **fertilized egg** may not develop **properly**.

Various techniques are used to help these people. Many involve taking a **ripe** egg cell from the female and sperm from the male, and completing fertilization **in artificial conditions**. The embryo is **implant**ed back into the female to **complete** its development normally. Sometimes several embryos are implanted to increase her **chances of becoming pregnant**. Occasionally all the embryos develop, and she has a multiple birth, producing quads, quints, or even more babies.

normally	normalde, genelde
surgically	cerrahi olarak
remove	kaldırıp atmak, kurtulmak
operation	ameliyat, operasyon
carried out	yerine getirilmiş, gerçekleştirilmiş, yapılmış
reason for	bir şeyin nedeni/sebebi
become wrapped	sarılı olmak, dolanmak
absolutely	kesinlikle, mutlaka
identical	birebir aynı, tıpkı, tek yumurta ikizi
similar	benzer
typical	tipik
split	bölmek
early stages of its development	gelişiminin erken aşamaları
alike	benzer
flexible	esnek, elastiki, değişken
squeeze	sıkmak
shape	şekillenmek, şekil, şekillendirmek
knitted together	birleştirmek, bağlamak, kaynaşmak (kemik)
rubbery cartilage	elastik/lastiksi kıkırdak
fused together	kaynaşmak, kaynaşmış
faulty	hatalı, arızalı
fertilized egg	döllenmiş yumurta
properly	düzgün bir şekilde, adam gibi, uygun olarak,
various	çeşitli
ripe	olgun (meyve)
in artificial conditions	yapay koşullarda
implant	implant, nakletmek, yerleştirmek
complete	tamamlamak
chances of becoming pregnant	hamile kalma ihtimali

Bağlaçlar Test 4

1. ----- most of the other body systems, the immune system is scattered throughout the body.

A) As B) But for
C) Similarly D) Unlike
E) Thanks to

2. ----- an underactive thyroid, a person becomes slow and sluggish

A) Despite B) As a result of
C) Such as D) Consequently
E) As well as

3. ----- hormones have reached the required level, their production is switched off.

A) Thus B) In case of
C) Even if D) Unless
E) As soon as

4. As you grow older, you will gradually lose your taste buds. ----- elderly people may no longer enjoy their food so much.

A) What is more B) Apart from
C) That's why D) Thanks to
E) When

5. The smell of the food contributes to the simple tastes detected by the tongue. -----, the taste of food is a mixture of both taste and smell.

A) That's to say B) Instead
C) As well as D) Nonetheless
E) Despite

6. ----- the immune system attacks normal tissue or organs, a condition called auto-immune disease occurs.

A) In case B) When
C) In the event of D) Until
E) In order that

7. ----- inoculation with a very mild infection, the immune system produces antibodies without making you ill.

A) As well as B) Because
C) Despite D) On condition
E) Even after

8. ----- the first eight weeks of pregnancy are completed, the developing baby is called a fetus.

A) Because of B) However
C) By the time D) After
E) In order that

9. Non-identical twins are produced ----- two eggs are released at the same time and both are fertilized.

A) when B) until
C) in addition D) however
E) so

10. ----- increasing the chances of getting pregnant, several embryos are implanted into the female's uterus.

A) On purpose that B) Instead of
C) With the aim of D) In the event that
E) On account of

11. ----- the membrane around the baby breaks, fluid is released out through the vagina.

A) Lest B) Before
C) The moment D) So that
E) Though

12. ----- producing digestive enzymes, the pancreas also controls sugar levels within the body.

A) In spite of B) In addition
C) Besides D) Regardless of
E) But for

13. ----- fertilized egg enters the womb, it will have divided into a ball of about 100 cells.

A) As long as B) Even so
C) In case of D) On purpose that
E) By the time

14. When a damaged limb has to be removed surgically, a person may feel ----- the limb is still attached to the body.

A) except for B) in view of
C) therefore D) however
E) as if

15. ----- their having a strong sense of smell, dogs are used to find people buried beneath an avalanche or in houses destroyed in earthquakes.

A) Because of B) As a result
C) With the aim of D) Indeed
E) As

16. The donated organs carry different marker substances, ----- the immune system treats them as invaders and will mount an attack on them.

A) after B) in fact
C) consequently D) due to
E) in addition

17. A baby born without proper immune system has to live in a plastic bubble from which all germs are kept out ----- the immune system recovers.

A) even if B) after
C) yet D) until
E) once

18. The baby is big enough to survive ----- it is born prematurely at the 26th week.

A) unless B) if
C) therefore D) otherwise
E) until

19. ----- the flexibility of their heads, babies would not pass through the gap in the mother's pelvis.

A) In that B) If it weren't for
C) Except for D) In case of
E) On the grounds of

20. ----- bacteria cause many common infections such as boils and acne, viruses are responsible for many common diseases such as colds and influenza.

A) Owing to B) Despite
C) When D) Nevertheless
E) While

21. Sometimes a baby cannot be born normally through the vagina, ----- it has to be surgically removed from the mother's womb.

A) so B) notwithstanding
C) as well as D) as though
E) further

22. Your skin continuously passes huge amounts of information to the brain. -----, it tells the brain exactly how the body is being affected by its environment.

A) Because B) By contrast
C) In other words D) Apart from
E) Still

23. A diabetic person may lose weight ----- the body breaks down body fat when it can't get energy from glucose.

A) so that B) owing to
C) until D) due to the fact that
E) on purpose that

24. A person has to urinate frequently to get rid of the large amounts of glucose build up in the blood. -----, the loss of fluid makes the person very thirsty.

A) Immediately B) After
C) Instead D) Meanwhile
E) Even if

25. Some dogs are able to identify and follow the smell of a person's perspiration ----- it may be several days old.

A) besides B) even though
C) in spite of D) once
E) in order to

26. The antibodies in the mother's blood continue to protect the baby for many weeks ----- its own immune system develops and begins to work properly.

A) considering that B) in addition to
C) despite D) however
E) while

27. The fertilized egg begins to divide ----- it travels down the fallopian tube towards the womb.

A) although B) in the event that
C) as D) unless
E) on purpose that

28. After hard pushing, the baby emerges through the cervix and the vagina and the baby is still attached to the umbilical cord ----- prevent bleeding.

A) so that B) such as
C) in case D) in order to
E) as well as

29. Humans can detect a single molecule of Mercaptan, one of the smelliest substances ----- their sense of smell is very poor.

A) even though B) as a result of
C) lest D) for fear that
E) unless

30. The pituitary gland produces many important hormones, including growth hormone ----- hormones that cause the sex glands to start secreting their own hormones.

A) moreover B) as well as
C) in addition D) for
E) in fact

31. When the umbilical cord becomes wrapped around the baby's neck, a caesarean section is carried out ----- the baby's life is not at risk.

A) while B) before
C) lest D) besides
E) so that

32. Sometimes the insulin shortage can be corrected by drugs or, ----- severe diabetes, by having regular injections of insulin.

A) in spite of B) with the aim of
C) in case of D) such as
E) that's to say

33. ----- the pituitary gland is <u>extremely</u> tiny, it produces hormones that regulate the effects of the other glands.

A) Because B) Hence
C) When D) Despite
E) Although

34. The pituitary gland is connected directly to a region of the brain called the hypothalamus. -----, it provides the link between the brain and the endocrine system.

A) In spite of B) As if
C) Thus D) In order to
E) As

35. It is possible to harness the immune system to protect us from diseases ----- we ever encounter them.

A) before B) so
C) despite D) that is why
E) regardless of

36. If the mother breastfeeds her baby, the antibodies in the milk increase the baby's protection. ----, bottle fed babies do not have this natural immunity.

A) Likewise B) Although
C) Since D) While
E) On the other hand

37. ----- we were to lose our sense of smell, almost all taste sensation would be lost as well.

A) As B) For fear that
C) In case of D) If
E) Nevertheless

38. In childhood and adolescence, the growth hormone leads to growth, ----- in adults, it acts mainly to maintain and repair the tissues.

A) whereas B) when
C) because D) despite
E) namely

39. People whose work is based on their ability to smell, ----- chefs, perfume makers, and wine tasters, can distinguish as many as 10,000 different smells

A) since B) such as
C) except for D) despite
E) but

40. Occasionally glands do not function properly and can produce too much or too little hormone. -----, diabetes is a result of under production of the hormone insulin.

A) Such as B) As a matter of fact
C) For example D) For
E) Meanwhile

RC Test 4

1. **Without this constant flow of information, you would keep injuring yourself accidentally, which is what happens in some rare diseases ----- the skin senses are lost.**

A) who B) in which
C) whose D) why
E) whom

2. **Bacteria are simple plant-like organisms ----- can divide very quickly.**

A) whose B) when
C) whom D) that
E) why

3. **People ----- work is based on their ability to smell, such as chefs, perfume makers, and wine tasters, can distinguish as many as 10,000 different smells.**

A) who B) that
C) where D) which
E) whose

4. **Receptors are present in much smaller numbers over other parts of the body, ----- are less sensitive to touch, for example, on the back.**

A) which B) that
C) where D) why
E) whom

5. **People ----- have lost their sense of smell often find that food has lost its flavor.**

A) which B) who
C) when D) where
E) whom

6. **The pancreas produces digestive enzymes ----- flow into the intestine during the process of digestion.**

A) that B) whom
C) where D) when
E) whose

7. **There are large numbers of receptors in the hands and lips ----- the sensation of touch is very important.**

A) when B) whom
C) that D) whose
E) where

8. **Lack of growth hormone in childhood and adolescence produces very short people ----- bones do not grow properly**

A) whose B) whom
C) who D) Ø
E) when

9. **Soon the baby turns over into a head-down position ready for the birth, ----- usually takes place at around the 38th week.**

A) that B) which
C) when D) where
E) why

10. **The tongue is covered in small bumps called papillae, ---- job is to detect different flavors.**

A) that B) when
C) whose D) where
E) why

11. **Microbes, ---- are single-celled organisms like bacteria and viruses, can live in a variety of environments and play important roles in ecosystems.**

A) when B) who
C) where D) why
E) which

12. **Hormones are molecules ---- chemical structure varies greatly depending on the type of hormone.**

A) whose B) when
C) where D) why
E) how

13. **The thymus is a gland ---- is responsible for producing T-cells, a type of immune cell that fights off infections and cancer.**

A) that B) who
C) how D) why
E) when

14. **Hormones are secreted from glands ---- they are synthesized and stored until they are released into the bloodstream.**

A) why B) whose
C) who D) where
E) whom

15. **Feeling as if the limb is still attached to the body after its being removed happens because the nerves ---- once led from the limb are still in place.**

A) when B) why
C) that D) whom
E) whose

16. **The tongue ---- taste buds are located is responsible for detecting different tastes like sweet, sour and bitter.**

A) in which B) on which
C) whose D) that
E) which

17. **There are large numbers of receptors in the hands and lips ----- sensation of touch is very important.**

A) whose B) who
C) why D) how
E) when

18. **The skin monitors touch, pain, temperature, and other factors ---- tell the brain exactly how the body is being affected by its environment.**

A) who B) when
C) that D) where
E) why

19. **Substances ---- you recognize as having an odor dissolve in the layer of mucus covering the sensory cells, stimulating them to produce a signal.**

A) whom B) when
C) where D) why
E) that

20. **Although the pituitary gland is tiny, it produces hormones ---- regulate the effects of the other glands.**

A) who B) that
C) when D) whom
E) where

21. For weeks or months after the birth, there is a soft patch on top of the skull ----- the bones have not yet fused together.

A) whom B) that
C) when D) where
E) who

22. The lymphatic system is a network of vessels and tissues ---- function is to help the immune system fight off infections.

A) whose B) when
C) whom D) where
E) why

23. All your body cells carry a marker substance, ----- is recognized by the immune system, on the outside of the cell.

A) that B) which
C) when D) where
E) whom

24. A vaccine could contain enough dead germs, or parts of germs, ---- would trick the immune system into making antibodies.

A) which B) when
C) whose D) who
E) that

25. Bacteria multiply through a process called binary fission, ------ one cell divides into two identical daughter cells.

A) that B) whose
C) whom D) which
E) in which

26. The earliest evidence of bacteria dates back to approximately 3.5 billion years ago, ---- they began to thrive in Earth's oceans.

A) where B) whose
C) when D) whom
E) who

27. A person ---- family has a history of diabetes may be more at risk of developing the condition themselves

A) who B) where
C) when D) Ø
E) whose

28. The microbiome is the collective term for the microorganisms living in a specific environment, ---- they interact with each other and their host organism.

A) where B) when
C) whose D) whom
E) who

29. A hormone called adrenalin is released from the adrenal glands, ----- are small glands attached to the kidneys.

A) where B) when
C) whose D) which
E) who

30. Diabetes is a chronic condition ---- the body cannot properly regulate glucose, which is a type of sugar, in the blood.

A) that B) whom
C) when D) in which
E) which

31. Antibiotics are medicines that can kill or stop the growth of bacteria, ---- are single-celled microorganisms that can cause infection.

A) which B) when
C) how D) that
E) whom

32. An endocrinologist is a medical professional ---- specializes in the study and treatment of glands and the hormones they produce.

A) who B) whom
C) which D) when
E) where

33. The lymph nodes are small, bean-shaped structures ---- act as filters, trapping and destroying foreign substances in the body.

A) where B) when
C) whose D) whom
E) which

34. Growth hormone also causes the liver to produce special substances ----- activate bone and muscle growth.

A) Ø B) whose
C) that D) when
E) who

35. The human gut contains trillions of bacteria ---- activities help to digest food and produce certain vitamins.

A) that B) whose
C) why D) who
E) which

36. The pituitary gland, ---- hormones control growth and development, is often referred to as the "master gland" of the endocrine system.

A) who B) that
C) whom D) which
E) whose

37. Other types of glands pass their secretions through ducts to the point ----- they are needed.

A) where B) when
C) who D) why
E) whose

38. A person's sense of taste can be influenced by various factors, such as age, genetics, and medical conditions, ---- can lead to changes in taste perception.

A) when B) which
C) that D) where
E) why

39. When someone with diabetes experiences hypoglycemia, ---- is low blood sugar, they may feel dizzy and confused.

A) that B) whom
C) which D) whose
E) why

40. Type 2 diabetes is a condition ---- the body becomes resistant to insulin, which is a hormone that regulates blood sugar levels.

A) whom B) why
C) whose D) how
E) in which

Tense Test 4

1. **My sense of smell and taste ----- for the last one week due to having a heavy cold.**

A) is lost B) will be lost
C) was lost D) had been lost
E) has been lost

2. **You will gradually lose your taste buds on your tongue as you ----- older.**

A) were growing B) grew
C) will grow D) grow
E) had grown

3. **After the hard pushing ----- for several hours, the baby emerged through the cervix and the vagina.**

A) lasts B) had lasted
C) has lasted D) is lasting
E) will last

4. **My aunt ----- for an organ transplant for the past five months since her kidneys do not work properly.**

A) will wait B) waits
C) has been waiting D) waited
E) had waited

5. **By the time the fertilized egg enters the womb, it ---- into a ball of about 100 cells.**

A) had divided B) is dividing
C) was dividing D) divided
E) will have divided

6. **Since his birth, the baby, who was born without a proper immune system, ----- in a plastic bubble from which all germs are kept out.**

A) will live B) has been living
C) lived D) live
E) had lived

7. **The antibodies which are passed from the mother's blood to the baby ----- to protect the baby so far.**

A) have continued B) continue
C) will continue D) had continued
E) continued

8. **If a real virus enters your body later after you are vaccinated, your immune system ----- how to defeat it and eliminate it immediately.**

A) has remembered B) will have remembered
C) will remember D) remembered
E) had remembered

9. **In adults, growth hormone ----- mainly to maintain and repairs the tissues.**

A) is acting B) will act
C) had acted D) acts
E) has acted

10. **Last month, he learned that he ---- an autoimmune disease in which his immune system attacks normal tissues or organs.**

A) has B) will have
C) has had D) will have had
E) had

11. **As the mother's contractions continued, the baby's head ----- down.**

A) will move B) had moved
C) has moved D) moved
E) moves

12. **My father became a slow and sluggish person while his thyroid hormones ----- properly.**

A) don't work B) won't work
C) didn't work D) aren't working
E) hadn't work

13. **Up to now, scientific tests ----- that mothers can identify the smell of their own babies.**

A) will show B) show
C) showed D) are showing
E) have shown

14. **Occasionally glands ----- and can produce too much or too little hormone.**

A) don't function B) weren't functioning
C) hadn't functioned D) didn't function
E) haven't functioned

15. **Last year, the sniffer dogs ----- to find people buried beneath houses destroyed in earthquakes in Maraş.**

A) will be used B) were used
C) had been used D) have been used
E) are used

16. **Usually, the donated organs carry different marker substances, so the immune system ----- them as invaders and will mount an attack on them.**

A) treats B) was treating
C) had treated D) treated
E) are treating

17. **Once the hormones ----- the required level, their production is switched off.**

A) reached B) had reached
C) will reach D) are reaching
E) have reached

18. **As soon as he ----- the powerful pain-killing drug, he prevented his brain from reacting to the nerve impulses that it received from pain receptors.**

A) will take B) will have taken
C) took D) take
E) has taken

19. **When you are frightened, hormones ----- to prepare you to fight or to run away**

A) helped B) were helping
C) help D) have helped
E) had helped

20. **The mother has felt strong tightening pains, called contractions, in her womb since she ----- to the hospital.**

A) came B) has come
C) will come D) comes
E) had come

Passive Test 4

1. **Grass pollen and dust are generally harmless materials even if they ----.**

A) inhale B) inhaled
C) have inhaled D) are inhaled
E) were being inhaled

2. **The placenta ----- to the developing baby by a thick umbilical cord, which contains large blood vessels.**

A) connects B) is connected
C) connected D) will connect
E) had been connected

3. **Identical twins look so alike that they ----- apart only by fingerprints.**

A) told B) can be told
C) were being told D) should tell
E) will tell

Tell apart= ayırt etmek

4. **Your skin monitors touch, pain, temperature, and other factors that tell the brain exactly how the body ----- by its environment at an exact time.**

A) affects B) was affected
C) will affect D) has affected
E) is being affected

5. **Sensations in the skin ----- by tiny receptors at the ends of nerve fibers.**

A) have measured B) measures
C) are measured D) had been measured
E) measured

6. **Sometimes the immune system ----- some harmless material for an invader and this can cause illness.**

A) will mistake B) is mistaken
C) mistakes D) mistook
E) can be mistaken

7. **Special T-lymphocytes ----- themselves to any invading organisms and destroy them.**

A) attached B) attach
C) are attaching D) were attached
E) had been attached

8. **As you eat, tiny food particles ----- up into the nasal passages from the back of the mouth**

A) drift B) had been drifted
C) has drifted D) drifted
E) were drifted

9. **When a baby is born without a proper immune system, the baby has to live in a plastic bubble from which all germs ----- out.**

A) keep B) are kept
C) were kept D) have kept
E) will keep

10. **The donated organs always ----- different marker substances, so the immune system treats them as invaders and will mount an attack on them.**

A) are carried B) will carry
C) carry D) have been carried
E) were carrying

11. **The caesarean section ----- out because the life of the baby and the mother was in danger.**

A) carried B) carries
C) will be carried D) has carried
E) was carried

12. **When you eat very spicy foods, such as curry or chili, mild pain ----- a part of the characteristic taste.**

A) forms B) had been formed
C) has formed D) was formed
E) will be formed

13. **Some powerful drugs ----- the destructive effects of infection by the HIV virus after symptoms are seen.**

A) can be delayed B) had delayed
C) delayed D) can delay
E) will be delayed

14. **Most powerful pain-killing drugs ----- the brain from reacting to the nerve impulses that it receives from pain receptors.**

A) are prevented B) prevent
C) was preventing D) had been prevent
E) have been prevented

15. **The nasal organs ----- by thick mucus when you have a heavy cold.**

A) will cover B) have covered
C) cover D) are covered
E) were being covered

16. **Unlike most of the other body systems, the immune system ----- throughout the body.**

A) scatters B) had been scattered
C) is scattered D) scattered
E) will scatter

17. **Generally sniffer dogs ----- to find people buried beneath an avalanche or in houses destroyed in earthquakes.**

A) have used B) had used
C) use D) were using
E) are used

18. **Whether or not exercise affects the immune system ---- for many years now.**

A) debated B) has been debated
C) will be debated D) is debating
E) was debated

19. **The tongue ----- with small bumps, called taste buds, that are grouped together in areas with different functions.**

A) covers B) covered
C) will be covered D) is covered
E) has covered

20. **Sometimes the insulin shortage ----- by drugs or, in the case of severe diabetes, by having regular injections of insulin.**

A) corrects B) had been corrected
C) can be corrected D) should correct
E) will correct

Prep Test 4

1. **After the first eight weeks of pregnancy, all of the baby's major organs have formed, and it is growing ----- a very fast rate.**

A) to B) in
C) of D) by
E) at

2. **The sniffer dogs are often used to find people buried ----- an avalanche or in houses destroyed in earthquakes.**

A) out B) on
C) above D) beneath
E) among

3. **The sensory hairs detect smells and pass information ----- nerve fibers to the brain.**

A) along B) around
C) toward D) against
E) among

4. **As you eat, tiny food particles drift up ----- the nasal passages from the back of the mouth.**

A) in B) out
C) into D) to
E) on

5. **Receptors are present in much smaller numbers over other parts ----- the body, which are less sensitive to touch, for example, on the back.**

A) over B) of
C) within D) on
E) with

6. **When a baby is born without a proper immune system, the baby has to live in a plastic bubble ----- which all germs are kept out.**

A) by B) with
C) for D) from
E) of

7. **The placenta is a red, flattened organ that becomes deeply embedded in the wall ----- the womb.**

A) for B) on
C) at D) of
E) in

8. **A common reason ----- carrying out a caesarean section is when the umbilical cord becomes wrapped ------ the baby's neck during the birth.**

A) for/ between B) of /at
C) of/over D) to/ with
E) for/ around

9. **By the time the fertilized egg enters the womb, it will have divided ----- a ball of about 100 cells.**

A) into B) with
C) by D) from
E) of

10. **Antibodies from the mother's blood are transferred to the baby's blood ----- the placenta that nourished the baby in the womb.**

A) out B) to
C) throughout D) along
E) via

11. **The increased blood flow releases energy obtained ---- the stored food materials, ready to provide power ----- the muscles to work.**

A) in/for B) from/of
C) from/for D) of/with
E) in/to

12. **AIDS is a unique disease because it attacks the immune system that is intended to defend the body ---- infection.**

A) toward B) with
C) for D) against
E) by

13. **Some types of glands pass their secretions ----- ducts to the point where they are needed.**

A) through B) against
C) along D) from
E) between

14. **Unlike most of the other body systems, the immune system is scattered ----- the body.**

A) into B) through
C) among D) against
E) throughout

15. **Taste buds ----- the tip of the tongue detect sweet tastes, and those ----- the back of the tongue detect bitter taste.**

A) in/in B) for/at
C) on/at D) by/for
E) of/of

16. **Viruses can take ----- the functioning of an infected cell and turn it ----- a factory producing millions more viruses.**

A) on/by B) over/ into
C) in/ into D) in/ of
E) over/of

17. **The pancreas is an important gland that controls sugar levels ----- the body.**

A) on B) from
C) within D) via
E) out of

18. **Grass pollen and dust are harmless materials that are often inhaled. In some people, the body mounts a fierce attack ----- them.**

A) for B) on
C) of D) in
E) up

19. **Salivary glands ----- the mouth produce saliva that wets food so that you can swallow it.**

A) on B) by
C) from D) in
E) out of

20. **The majority of hormones are carried ----- the body in the bloodstream, reaching all the major organs and tissues. (Which one is NOT true?)**

A) all over B) across
C) around D) throughout
E) with

21. All your body cells carry a 'label', or marker substance, on the ----- of the cell.

A) outside B) beneath
C) under D) below
E) beside

22. The lymphatic system contains a watery liquid called lymph, which it drains ----- the tissues and returns to the blood.

A) from B) of
C) at D) with
E) out

23. Adrenalin causes the pupils ----- the eye to open wider, improving vision.

A) from B) out of
C) at D) of
E) for

24. As you breathe in, air passes through a cavity ----- the nose.

A) beside B) between
C) by D) after
E) behind

25. Many techniques involve taking a ripe egg cell from the female and sperm ----- the male, and completing fertilization ----- artificial conditions.

A) by/of B) from/ under
C) to/ in D) to/at
E) from/at

26. Receptors are grouped together according ----- the importance ----- their function.

A) to/with B) with/for
C) with/of D) by/for
E) to/of

27. You could be inoculated with a very mild infection that would cause the immune system to produce antibodies ------ even making you ill.

A) from B) without
C) by D) for
E) after

28. Sometimes the insulin shortage can be corrected ---- drugs or, in the case ----- severe diabetes, by having regular injections of insulin.

A) by/ on B) with/at
C) with/to D) by/of
E) via/to

29. Special T-lymphocytes attach themselves ----- any invading organisms and destroy them.

A) with B) at
C) on D) from
E) to

30. Too much growth hormone from an overactive pituitary gland during adolescence has resulted ---- people growing to over 9 feet tall

A) in B) of
C) to D) out
E) at

31. The HIV virus that causes AIDS destroys lymphocytes so the body cannot fight ---- infection.

A) off B) at
C) by D) to
E) for

32. When a damaged limb has to be removed surgically, a person may feel as though the limb is still attached ----- the body.

A) of B) by
C) with D) to
E) at

33. The fertilized egg begins to divide as it travels down the fallopian tube ----- the womb.

A) across B) against
C) around D) around
E) toward

34. The taste buds react ----- some simple tastes and pass messages to the brain.

A) for B) with
C) to D) on
E) in

35. The baby turns over ----- a head-down position to get ready ----- the birth, which usually takes place at around the 38th week.

A) of/in B) into/on
C) into/for D) on/in
E) of/at

36. Sensations in the skin are measured ----- tiny receptors ----- the ends of nerve fibers.

A) with/in B) by/at
C) by/in D) with/of
E) at/at

37. Hormones are chemical messengers that are produced in one part of the body and have an effect ----- another part.

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

38. A diabetic person may lose weight because the body breaks down body fat when it cannot get energy ----- glucose.

A) into B) in
C) out D) from
E) of

39. Diabetes is a common example of under-production ---- the hormone insulin.

A) of B) on
C) beyond D) over
E) beneath

40. The pituitary gland is connected directly to a region of the brain called the hypothalamus, and so provides the link ------ the brain and the endocrine system.

A) toward B) behind
C) across D) through
E) between

17. Genes

What are chromosomes?

Chromosomes are tiny **thread**s that are **present** in all cells apart from red blood cells. They **contain** all the **information** for an **entire** person to develop. There are 46 chromosomes in each cell. They come in 22 **pair**s, **plus** another **special** pair that **determine**s a person's sex. Chromosomes are found in the cell nucleus, but they are not normally **visible** under the microscope **except** when a cell is dividing.

What are genes?

Genes are short **section**s of a chromosome. Each gene carries the **instruction**s for a **specific characteristic**, such as eye color, each carries the instructions for making a protein that will form a part of a living cell.

Many of these genes work with other genes, so it is **difficult** to say what **effect**s they will have. **Scientist**s are **currently** studying all the genes in a human cell, which will give them the complete **blueprint** for a **human being**.

What is Down's syndrome?

Down's syndrome is a **condition caused** by the **appearance** of an extra chromosome in the embryo. This extra chromosome is repeated in all the body cells. A child with Down's syndrome has 47 chromosomes instead of the usual 46, and this **difference** causes physical and **mental** changes.

How do I inherit genes from my parents?

Sperms and egg cells contain only half of the normal number of chromosomes. During **fertilization** these chromosomes **combine** to **make up** the usual total of 46 chromosomes. This **mean**s that half of a baby's genetic information comes from the mother and half from the father, mixing together their characteristics in a **random order**. **In this way** you develop a mixture of characteristics from both parents.

thread	iplik, ipe dizmek, kaplamak
present	şimdi, şimdiki, hediye, sunmak, var olmak
contain	içermek, kapsamak
information	bilgi
entire	tüm, bütün
pair	çift, çiftleştirmek, eşleştirmek
plus	artı, fazla, fazlalık
special	özel
determine	belirlemek, karar vermek
visible	görülebilir, gözle görülür
except	den başka, haricinde
section	kısım, bölüm
instruction	öğretim, yönerge, talimat
specific	belirli, özel
characteristic	özellik, özellikleri taşıyan, vasıfları taşıyan
difficult	zor
effect	etki
scientist	bilim adamı
currently	şimdiki, hali hazırda
blueprint	kılavuz, ayrıntılı plan
human being	insanoğlu
condition	şart, koşul, rahatsızlık
cause	neden olmak, neden
appearance	görünüş
difference	fark
mental	ruhsal, akli, zihinsel
fertilization	fertilizasyon, döllenme
combine	birleşmek, birleştirmek
make up	makyaj yapmak, uydurmak, oluşturmak, invent
mean	anlamına gelmek, kastetmek, somurtkan, cimri, ortalama
random order	rasgele sıra, rastgele düzen
in this way	böylelikle, bu şekilde

Are there such things as 'bad' genes?

Some genes cause us to **inherit** a **harmful** condition. The **disease** haemophilia is an example of such a 'bad' gene. It is **handed down through** the male side of the family, but the disease is carried on the female, or X, chromosome. This means that women **pass the disease on to** their sons, even though they are not affected themselves. Hemophilia will not affect a female unless both parents have the gene, which is a very rare occurrence.

What are X and Y chromosomes?

The 23rd pair of genes **determine**s the sex of a baby. These are X and Y chromosomes. A woman has two X chromosomes, while a man has one X and one Y chromosome. When the chromosomes **join together in fertilization**, if the sperm contains an X chromosome, it will **combine with** the X chromosome, it will combine with the X chromosome of the female to produce XX - a girl. If the sperm **contribute**s the Y chromosome, the baby will have one X and one Y chromosome and will be XY - a boy.

What is a mutation?

Mutations are changes in the DNA inside a cell that affect the genes and chromosomes. Mutations **arise** because of **error**s in the DNA molecule when it **divide**s and **re-form**s in the new cells. When this happens in sperms or egg cells, it causes changes that can be **passed on to** a child. The appearance of hemophilia is an example of a mutation in a single gene.

What are dominant genes?

Although genes from both parents are mixed together at fertilization, some genes have a more **powerful** effect than others. These **dominant** genes **override** the effects of other, which are called **recessive gene**s. For example, if a child has a gene for brown eyes from one parent and a gene for blue eyes from the other, the child will always have brown eyes. This is because the gene for brown eyes is a dominant gene.

inherit	miras olarak almak, kalıtımla kazanmak
harmful	zararlı
disease	hastalık
handed down	kalma, devredilme
through	aracılığıyla, tamamen, içinden
pass the disease on to	(birine) hastalığı geçirmek
determine	belirlemek, karar vermek
join together	birleşmek, bir araya gelmek
in fertilization	fertilizasyonda, döllenmede
combine with	ile birleşmek
contribute	katkıda bulunmak
arise	ortaya çıkmak, meydana gelmek
error	hata, yanlış
divide	bölmek
re-form	yeni bir biçime sokmak, yeniden sıraya dizmek/kurmak
passed on to	geçmek, aktarılmak
powerful	güçlü, kuvvetli, yetkili, enerjili
dominant	baskın, hakim, başat, egemen
override	geçersiz kılmak
recessive gene	çekinik gen

18. Brain Function

What job does the brain do?

The brain is the body's control center. It **coordinate**s all the messages that pass through the nervous system, giving us the **ability** to learn, reason, and feel. It also controls the body's automatic functions such as breathing, heartbeat, digestion, growth, and blood pressure.

Does the brain think like a computer?

The brain **resemble**s a computer because it has a memory and **generate**s millions of electrical signals. However, it works in quite a different way from a computer. A computer can **calculate accurately**, but it can only use the information programmed into it. The brain is able to learn and grow in **complexity** from the day you are born. Unlike most computers, it is able to **make decision**s without **necessarily** having all the information that a computer would need. The brain has **power**s of **imagination** and **reasoning**, but computers are only just **acquiring** these abilities.

What are the main parts of the brain?

The brain is **divided into** three **main region**s, each with different functions. The large part at the top is the cerebrum. This is where most of our reasoning, thinking, and memory is controlled. The cerebellum is a smaller **area at the back of** the brain where **accurate** movement and coordination are controlled. The **brain stem** is a small region at the base of the brain where most of our automatic body functions are controlled. It is **connected to** the **spinal cord**.

Why does the brain have two sides?

The cerebrum is divided **lengthways** into two halves, called cerebral **hemisphere**s. Each side of the brain controls the **opposite** side of the body. For example, if you move your right leg, the **instruction**s for that **movement** come from the left side of the brain. The nerve cells that carry messages from the brain **cross** over at the base of the brain. In most people, the left side controls speaking, writing, and **logical thought**, while the right side controls **artistic** abilities and **creative thinking**. Most people seem to use one side more than the other. **This is why** some people seem to be more artistic than others or are better at **scientific** and mathematical thinking. Usually the left side of the brain is more **dominant as far as** movement is concerned, which is why most people are **right-handed**. About 10 percent of people are **left-handed**.

coordinate	koordinat, eksen, koordine etmek, ayarlamak, düzenlemek
ability	yetenek
resemble	benzemek, andırmak
generate	üretmek, yaratmak, doğurmak
calculate	hesaplamak
accurately	doğru bir şekilde, hatasız bir şekilde
complexity	karmaşıklık
make decision	karar vermek
necessarily	illa ki, illa, muhakkak, şart
power	güç, kuvvet, yetki, enerji
imagination	hayal gücü, hayal
reasoning	mantık, mantıklı düşünme, akıl yürütme, muhakeme
acquiring	edinme, elde etme
divided into	-e bölünmek, -e ayrılmak
main	ana, asıl
region	bölge
area	yer, bölge, arazi, alan
at the back of	arkasında
accurate	doğru, hatasız
brain stem	beyin sapı
connected to	ile bağlantılı
spinal cord	omurilik, spinal kord
lengthways	uzunlamasına, boylu boyunca
hemisphere	yarımküre
opposite	zıt, ters, karşıt, karşısında
instruction	öğretim, yönerge, talimat
movement	hareket, düşünce akımı
cross	karşıya geçmek, karşıdan karşıya geçmek, haç
logical thought	mantıksal düşünce
artistic	sanatsal
creative thinking	yaratıcı düşünce
this is why	bu nedenle
scientific	bilimsel
dominant	baskın, hakim, başat, egemen
as far as	olduğu kadar, kadarıyla
right-handed	sağ elli
left-handed	solak, sol elli

Brain mapping

Scientists have produced maps showing how electrical activity in one part of the brain can cause a movement or other **reaction**. This **mapping** has been done during **brain surgery**. Because there are no **sense organs** in the brain, some operations are **carried out** on people who are **fully conscious** but feel no pain. Tiny electrical **current**s are **applied** to the brains's surface, and the person is able to **describe** what he or she feels. Sometimes the current causes a forgotten memory to **resurface**, or sound to be heard. This means that when a person has a **brain injury**, the symptoms can show which area of the brain is affected.

Which part of the brain makes me different from animals?

The cerebrum is the part of your brain that gives you your **intelligence** and **emotion**s. It **makes up** about 85 percent of the **total** brain weight of 8 pounds. **In proportion to** the size of the human body, it is **by far** the biggest cerebrum in any living **creature**. Its grey surface **is made up of** millions of nerve cells. The white layer **beneath** is **mostly** made of the nerve fibers connecting them. The surface of the cerebrum is **wrinkled** and looks rather like a **cabbage**.

How does the brain allow us to make careful movements?

Fine movements are possible because the cerebellum **filter**s instructions from other parts of the brain to the muscles. It **monitor**s these instructions and **ensure**s that the muscles work together. The cerebellum is part of the brain that is well understood. Its neuron are arranged in a regular pattern, and it has been possible to **trace** the **electrical circuit**s from one neuron to another. This part of the brain works very much like a computer.

Are there special regions on the surface of the cerebrum?

A **narrow strip** across the top of cerebrum, called the motor cortex, is **concerned with** organizing your movement. Another part of the cerebrum is the **sensory** cortex, where senses such as touch, vision, and hearing are controlled. This part shows the **relative importance** of some of our **sense**s. A large area of the cerebrum is concerned with the hands, eyes, and mouth because they are **highly sensitive** areas.

How is the brain protected from damage?

The bony cranium that **surround**s the brain protects it from **blow**s, but could easily be **shaken** in an **accident**. The brain is **cushioned** by three **layer**s of **tough membrane**s called the meninges. They are filled with **liquid** in which the brain **float**s.

reaction	tepki
mapping	haritalama, harita çıkarma
brain surgery	beyin ameliyatı
sense organs	duyu organları, dokunma duyuları
carry out	yerine getirmek, gerçekleştirmek
fully	tam olarak, tamamen
conscious	bilinçli, farkında, ayık
current	şu anki, güncel, geçerli, mevcut, akım, akıntı
applied	uygulamalı, uygulanmakta olan
describe	tanımlamak, tasvir etmek, açıklamak, betimlemek
resurface	yeniden kaplamak, yüzeyini değiştirmek
brain injury	beyin hasarı, beyin yaralanması
intelligence	zeka, bilgi, istihbarat
emotion	duygu, his
make up	uydurmak, oluşturmak, invent
total	Toplam
in proportion to	-e nispeten, -e nazaran
by far	açık ara, büyük bir farkla
creature	yaratık
is made up of	-den oluşma, -den yapılma
beneath	alt kısmında, altında
mostly	çoğunlukla
wrinkled	buruşuk, kırışık
cabbage	lahana
fine movements	hassas hareketler, ince hareketler
filter	filtre, filtrelemek, süzmek
monitor	izlemek, gözlemlemek, ekran
ensure	garanti etmek, temin etmek
trace	izlemek, iz, yol
electrical circuit	elektrik devresi
narrow	dar
strip	şerit, soymak
concerned with	ilgili olmak, alakadar olmak
sensory	duyusal, duyulara ait
relative	akraba, nisbi
importance	önem
sense	duyu, his, duygu, mantık, akıl
highly	oldukça, büyük ölçüde
sensitive	hassas, duyarlı
surround	etrafını sarmak, çevrelemek
blow	esmek, üflemek, darbe
shaken	sarsılmış, sallanmış
accident	kaza
cushion	tampon yapmak, (yumuşak dolgu ile) desteklenmek
layer	katman, tabaka, kat
tough	zor, zorlu, çetin
membrane	zar, çeper. membran
liquid	sıvı
float	suyun üstünde kalmak, yüzmek, batmamak

19. Learning and Memory

How do I remember things?

Memory is the **ability** to **store** things that you **experience** and learn, for future use. Some things are **remember**ed **easily**, such as a **dramatic event** in life. However, more **ordinary** things need to be **rehearse**d in the **mind** several times before they 'stick'. **This is why revision** is **necessary** when studying for an **examination**.

Are there different types of memory?

There are three different ways in which memory can be stored. **Sensory memory** is very **brief**. It tells you what is happening around you and allows you to move around without **bumping into** things. **Short-term memory last**s for about 30 seconds. It allows you to look up a number in a phone book and dial the number without forgetting it, but after a minute or so it will have **vanish**ed. **Long-term memory** is for things that you have **carefully** memorized and learned. It may last for years, and some memories can last **throughout** your life.

What is conditioning?

A **conditioned action** is one that becomes automatic after being repeated many times. You **become conditioned** to feel hungry when you smell cooking, or to feel thirsty when you hear someone pull the ring off a soft drink can.

Can the brain alter to help people to learn?

The **structure** of the brain can alter **slightly** as you learn new memories and activities. **The number of connection**s between neuron can **increase** as you learn a **repetitive task**, making it easier for nerve impulses to travel through and **retrieve** a memory. This is why once you have learned a task like riding a bike or swimming, you never forget how to do it. You don't have to think about it at all once you have learned the **skill**s that are needed. Catching a ball is an example of this. Young children cannot **coordinate** their hands and eyes well enough to catch a ball at first, but after many fumbles they will learn to catch every time.

ability	yetenek
store	mağaza, depo, depolamak
experience	tecrübe etmek, yaşamak, tecrübe, deneyim
remember	hatırlamak
easily	kolaylıkla
dramatic	geniş kapsamlı, oldukça etkili, dramatik, köklü, tiyatro ile ilgili
event	olay, vaka
ordinary	sıradan, bayağı, adi
rehearse	prova etmek, tekrarlamak, sayıp dökmek
mind	beyin, akıl, zihin, umursamak
this is why	bu nedenle
revision	gözden geçirme, revizyon
necessary	gerekli
examination	muayene, sınav, inceleme
sensory memory	duyusal hafıza/bellek
brief	kısa, öz
bumping into	çarpmak, toslamak
short-term memory	kısa süreli hafıza/bellek
last	geçen, son, sürmek, devam etmek
vanish	ortadan kaybolmak
long-term memory	uzun süreli hafıza/bellek
carefully	dikkatlice
throughout	tamamen, baştan başa, her tarafında
conditioned action	koşullu eylem
become conditioned	koşullanmak
structure	yapı
slightly	hafifçe, biraz hafifçe
the number of	sayısı
connection	bağlantı
increase	artmak, artırmak, artış
repetitive	tekrarlanan, tekrarlayıp duran
task	görev
retrieve	geri almak, telafi etmek, bulup getirmek, bilgisayarda bul getir komutu
skill	beceri, yetenek
coordinate	koordinat, eksen, koordine etmek, ayarlamak, düzenlemek

Are brain circuits already in place in a newborn baby?

Brain circuits are already in place to **maintain** the body of a **newborn** baby, but they continue to develop as the child grows. It is not possible for a very young child to learn language because the brain is not **sufficiently** well developed. All children, in any culture, start to learn a language in several **distinct stage**s as they grow. By the age of two years, most children have an **extensive vocabulary** of several hundred words, and by the age of four years they understand the simpler **rule**s of grammar. **For this reason**, some scientists **suggest** that the brain is **'pre-wired'** for learning language.

Can a smell bring back a memory?

The **sense of smell** has **powerful** effects in **retrieving memories**. Often a smell can **suddenly trigger** a memory from many years ago. Sounds and tastes do not **seem** to work **in the same way**.

Special brains

People used to think that large brains were a **sign** of **intelligence**, but years of **scientific research** have shown that this is false. **In fact**, you only use a **section** of your brain, so its **size** does not really matter. The largest healthy brain that was ever recorded weighed more than I pound, but this did not mean that its owner was **especially intelligent**.

The brain of a **genius** such as Einstein cannot be shown to be any **different** from the brain of an **ordinary** person. So intelligence must be **based on** learning, **rather than** on the number of neuron **present** in the brain.

brain circuit	beyin devresi
maintain	bakım yapmak, sürdürmek, devam ettirmek, iddia etmek
newborn	yeni doğmuş
sufficiently	yeterli şekilde
distinct	farklı, ayrı, belli
stage	sahne, aşama, derece
extensive	kapsamlı, geniş, yaygın
vocabulary	kelime hazinesi, söz dağarcığı
rule	kural, kanun, yönetmek
for this reason	bundan dolayı, bu sebepten
suggest	önermek, ortaya koymak
pre-wired	önceden kablolanmış
sense of smell	koku hissi, koku duyusu
powerful	güçlü, kuvvetli, yetkili, enerjili
retrieving memories	anıları geri getimek
suddenly	aniden, birdenbire
trigger	tetiklemek
seem	gibi görünmek, görünmek
in the same way	aynı şekilde
sign	işaret, belirti
intelligence	zeka, bilgi, istihbarat
scientific research	bilimsel araştırma
in fact	aslında
section	kısım, bölüm
size	beden , boyut
especially	özellikle de
intelligent	zeki, akıllı
genius	dahi, deha, üstün yetenekli, peri
different	farklı
ordinary	sıradan, bayağı, adi
based on	e dayanmak
rather than	den ziyade
present	şimdi, şimdiki, hediye, sunmak, var olmak

What is a photographic memory?

A few people have the **ability** to remember a **scene** or picture just **as though** they were looking at a photograph. They can recall all the **detail**s in the picture, or remember where a **particular** word is on a page.

Where are memories stored in the brain?

Memories are not stored in any one area of the brain. Because the neuron in the brain are **connected** in a network, parts of memory can be stored in different places. It **seem**s that for short-term memory, things you have seen are stored near the part of the brain that **deals with vision**, while sounds are stored near the part of the brain dealing with hearing, **and so on**. Longer-term memories are stored in a small **circuit** of several connected nerve cells.

What is a mnemonic?

Although a memory is stored in the brain, sometimes you cannot find the route to retrieve it. The memory **remains hidden**. Mnemonics are simple tricks developed to help us remember. Often these are in the form of rhymes, which are **seldom** forgotten, such as 'Thirsty days hath September...' to remind you of the number of days in each month. Another example is 'Roy G. Biv' to **remind** us of the colors of the **rainbow**. Other people **associate** the thing they want to remember with something **completely unrelated** but which sounds similar. Most people develop **mental** tricks of this sort. They can be **useful** for remembering important facts during exam revision.

Why does relaxing help you to remember?

When you **struggle** to remember something this often seems to make it even harder to **recall**. When you **relax**, your brain **tend**s to **explore** alternative routes to find the lost piece of information without you being **totally aware** of it. It is rather like finding a different way around a maze. You will usually be thinking about something **completely** different when the piece of information you were trying to recall **suddenly comes to mind**. Even though you were not **consciously looking for** it, your brain will have been continuing to **seek** out the information you wanted.

ability	yetenek
scene	manzara, sahne
as though	sanki, mış gibi
detail	ayrıntı, detay
particular	özel, belirli
connected	bağlılık
seem	gibi görünmek, görünmek
deal with	uğraşmak, ele almak, üstesinden gelmek
vision	görüş
and so on	ve benzeri şeyler, vesaire
circuit	devre, ring seferi, yarış pisti
remain hidden	saklı kalmak
seldom	nadiren, rarely
remind	hatırlatmak
rainbow	gökkuşağı
associate	ilişkilendirmek, birleştirmek, çağrışım yapmak, ortaklık
completely	tamamen
unrelated	ilgisiz, alakasız
mental	ruhsal, akli, zihinsel
useful	faydalı
struggle	çalışmak, çabalamak çalışma, çaba, uğraş, mücadele
recall	hatırlamak
relax	rahatlamak
tend	eğilimi olmak, bakmak
explore	araştırmak, keşfetmek
totally	tamamen, toplam
aware	bilincinde olmak, bilinç
completely	tamamen
suddenly	aniden, birdenbire
come to mind	akla gelmek, hatırlamak
consciously	bilinçli bir şekilde, farkında olarak
look for	aramak, bakmak
seek	aramak, çabalamak, uğraşmak

20. Maintaining Health

What is health?

Being **healthy involve**s far more that **simply** not being ill. If you feel in good **health**, your organs will be working **properly** and you will have the energy to live life to the fullest. This feeling of **well being affect**s your mind and your body.

How can I keep myself healthy?

The **environment** you live in, your diet, and your **lifestyle affect** your healthy. **Physical fitness** is an **important** part of health, and this means that your heart, lungs, skeleton, and muscles all work together **smoothly** to **carry out** your daily activities. Fitness **involve**s **strength**, **stamina** and **suppleness**, and you need **regular** exercise to maintain all these conditions. Careful exercise develops a healthy heart and lungs, and gives you the strength and stamina that allow you to run, cycle, and swim. A **sensible** diet and **sufficient** sleep also help you to **keep healthy**.

Can environment harm my healthy?

Air pollution is an environmental factor that can damage health. **Exhaust fumes** from motor **vehicle**s contain substances that can cause asthma and other breathing problem. In hot climates, smog can also develop, trapping these air **pollutant**s and making the health risk greater.

What causes disease?

Many disease are infections that are caused by bacteria or viruses. Other illnesses are caused by **failure** of some of the body's organs or tissues. Sometimes parts of the body **wear out** or are not **replace properly**, but most health problems are caused when the body **simply fail**s to **maintain** itself. **Joint**s can wear out, causing arthritis, or the digestive system may not work as **efficiently**, causing **various** types of **stomach upset**. Other diseases may be caused by a person's own lifestyle, for example, **lack of** exercise or **poor** eating **habit**s. Smoking is now known to be a **contributory** factor in many diseases.

healthy	sağlıklı
involve	içermek, kapsamak, gerektirmek
simply	sadece, only
health	sağlık
properly	düzgün bir şekilde, adam gibi, uygun olarak,
well being	sağlık, iyi oluş, mutluluk
affect	etkilemek
environment	çevre
lifestyle	hayat tarzı
affect	etkilemek
physical fitness	fiziksel uygunluk
important	önemli
smoothly	pürüzsüz bir şekilde, kolayca, rahat , pürüzsüzce, sorunsuz
carry out	yapmak, yürütmek
involve	içermek, kapsamak, gerektirmek
strength	güç, kuvvet
stamina	dayanma gücü, canlılık, kuvvet
suppleness	esneklik
regular	düzenli
sensible	mantıklı, makul, akla uygun
sufficient	yeterli
keep healthy	sağlıklı kalmak
air pollution	hava kirliliği
exhaust fumes	egzoz dumanı
vehicle	araç
pollutant	kirletici
failure	başarısızlık, arıza, yetmezlik
wear out	yıpranmak, aşınmak, eskimek
replace	değiştirmek, yerine koymak
properly	düzgün bir şekilde, adam gibi, uygun olarak,
simply	sadece, only
fail	başarısız olmak
maintain	bakım yapmak, sürdürmek, devam ettirmek, iddia etmek
joint	eklem, eklem yeri, ortaklaşa, müşterek
efficiently	verimli bir şekilde, etkili bir şekilde
various	çeşitli
stomach upset	mide rahatsızlığı
lack of	yoksunluk, yokluk, mahrumiyet
poor	fakir, yoksul, zavallı
habit	alışkanlık, adet
contributory	sorumlu ortak, katkıda bulunan kimse

What is smoking harmful?

Cigarette smoking is known to be the **main cause** of lung cancer. It also causes bronchitis, heart disease, and other problems with the **circulation**. Cigarette smoke **contain**s many **harmful** substances, which are all **deposit**ed straight into the lungs. The smoke contains tiny **particle**s of **soot** that can **clog** the air passages. The tar in smoke contains substances that can cause cancer. The nicotine in cigarettes is a strong **addictive** drug that can affect the heart and circulation. However, this addiction can be very difficult to break.

The harmful effects of cigarettes may only **appear** after many years of smoking. However, even when a smoker **gives up** the habit, it can be years before these health risks are **cancel**led out.

Alternative medicine

Modern medicine is **based on** the **scientific study** of diseases and drugs to **treat** them. Alternative medicine is based on different theories that are not **provable scientifically** but which seem to **give relief to** many people. Acupuncture is one such form of medicine, in which **needle**s are **insert**ed into the body **following** instructions developed thousands of years ago in China. Hypnosis is used to treat some conditions by the power of **suggestion**.

Other forms of alternative medicine **involve** massage or **herbal remedies**. The reason that alternative medicine seems to work is that the mind can very often control the way the body works. However, most people try **conventional medicine** before **experiment**ing with alternative techniques.

Are all drugs dangerous?

People take **so-called** recreational drugs, such as cannabis and heroin, because of the effect they have on the brain. (These drugs are different from medical drugs that people take when they have an illness or disease.) Recreational drugs can be a danger to health. Some of them make people feel excited and full of energy. Others make them feel **sleepy**, and some drugs can make people **experience** hallucinations. All these drugs cause the brain to **malfunction**, and if taken regularly, they can cause **permanent** damage to health.

main cause	ana neden
circulation	dolaşım, devirdaim, tiraj
contain	içermek, kapsamak
harmful	zararlı
deposit	depozito, teminat
particle	tanecik, zerre, cisimcik, parçacık
soot	is, duman, kurum
clog	tıkamak, doldurmak, engel olmak
addictive	bağımlılık yapan
appear	görünmek, ortaya çıkmak
give up	pes etmek, bırakmak, vazgeçmek
cancel	iptal, iptal etmek
based on	e dayanmak
scientific study	bilimsel çalışma
treat	tedavi etmek, davranmak, işlemek, ikram, kurabiye
provable	kanıtlanabilir, ispat edilebilir
scientifically	bilimsel olarak
give relief to	rahatlık vermek, yüreğine su serpmek
needle	iğne
insert	sokmak, yerleştirmek, eklemek
following	takip eden, aşağıdak, sonraki
suggestion	öneri
involve	içermek, kapsamak, gerektirmek
herbal	bitkisel
remedies	tedaviler, ilaçlar
conventional medicine	geleneksel tıp
experiment	deney yapmak, sınamak, deney
so-called	sözde, sözümona
sleepy	uykulu
experience	tecrübe etmek, yaşamak, tecrübe, deneyim
malfunction	arıza, aksaklık
permanent	sürekli, sabit, geçici olmayan

Some of these drugs are **addictive**. This means that they cause changes in the brain that make people **crave** them, even though the pleasant effects may wear off.

How do medical drugs work?

Many medical drugs work by correcting the chemical reactions within the body that are **responsible for** disease. For example, insulin injections **replace** insulin that is not being produced by the pancreas, so sugar can be used **properly** by the body. In depression and mental illness, drugs can **restore** the balance of chemicals in the brain. Aspirin is often given to **cure** a headache, but it can also neutralize the **inflammation**s that causes pain in the joints of people **suffering from** arthritis.

Modern drug research studies the cause of disease, then designs molecules that **interrupt** or **reverse** the disease process. All drugs cause some **unwanted** effects, and scientists try to find new drugs that **relieve** disease without causing **further** problems.

What is an antibiotic?

Antibiotic kill bacteria by **interfering with** the way in which bacteria **reproduce**. Antibiotics are produced naturally by many simple plants and even other bacteria. Antibiotics are **useful** because they **seldom** have any bad effects on the person taking them. The use of antibiotics has meant that many diseases that were usually **fatal** can now be cured.

Antibiotics work by damaging bacteria **reproduction** rather than killing the bacteria **outright**, and so it is important to take the full course of the drug. Often you will feel better within a couple of days of starting treatment, but if you stop too soon, the bacteria can **recover**. When you keep taking the drug, after several days the bacteria die and are cleared away.

How was penicillin discovered?

Penicillin was the first antibiotic to be **discover**ed, by Alexander Fleming. He was **searching for** substances that would kill bacteria when he **notice**d some **mold growing** on an **experimental** dish. The mold killed the colonies of bacteria that were growing around it. Penicillin was **extract**ed from this mold, and its use has saved millions of lives. Many other antibiotics have since been discovered or made **artificially**.

addictive	bağımlılık yapan
crave	canı çekmek, istek duymak, arzu etmek
responsible for	den mesul, sorumlu
replace	değiştirmek, yerine koymak
properly	düzgün bir şekilde, adam gibi, uygun olarak,
restore	restorasyon yapmak, yenileştirmek
cure	tedavi etmek, iyileştirmek, tedavi
inflammation	iltihap, alevlenme, yangı, enflamasyon
suffer from	acı çekmek, sorun yaşamak
interrupt	araya girmek, kesmek, sözünü kesmek
reverse	ters çevirmek, arka yüz yapmak, ters, arka taraf
unwanted	istenmeyen
relieve	rahatlatmak, dindirmek
further	dahası, buna ek olarak, üstelik
interfere with	karışmak, müdahale etmek, araya girmek
reproduce	üremek, üretmek, çoğaltmak
useful	faydalı
seldom	nadiren, rarely
fatal	ölümcül, öldürücü, vahim
reproduction	üreme, çoğalma, aynını yapma
outright	kesin olarak, birden, anında, tamamen
recover	iyileşmek
discover	keşfetmek, bulmak
search for	aramak
notice	fark etmek, ilan
mold growing	küf oluşumu
experimental	deneysel, tecrübi, deneyde kullanılan, deney aşamasında
extract	özet, özet çıkarmak, öz çıkarmak, sonuç çıkarmak
artificially	yapay olarak, suni olarak

21. Aging

Why do people grow old?

Aging is a result of the **gradual failure** of the body's cell and organs to replace or repair themselves. This is because there is a **limit** to the number of times that each cell can **divide**. As the body's cells begin to near this limit, the **rate** at which they divide **slows down**. Sometimes the new cells that are produced have **defect**s or do not **carry out** their usual **task effectively**. Organs can then begin to **fail**, tissues change in **structure**, and the chemical reactions that power the body become less efficient.

How does the body change with increasing age?

Elderly people are **no longer** growing, and so they are not as active as they used to be. **For this reason**, they do not need to eat as much, and quite often become thinner. The body loses muscle as well as fat, and sometimes older people **become unsteady** on their feet.

Why do older people get shorter?

The spine becomes shorter in older people because the pad of cartilage between the bony vertebrae **grows thinner**. Elderly people often lose bone in a condition called osteoporosis. This usually affects elderly women, although it can also appear in men. The bone becomes **spongy**, and when it affects the vertebrae in the spine, they may collapse. This causes pain, and also makes the person's spine shorter and curved. Osteoporosis can be treated with drugs, and a diet containing the mineral calcium can also help. Calcium is **plentiful** in milk and cheese.

Why does the skin become wrinkled?

The skin becomes **loose**r as people age. As skin **sag**s, it **form**s into **wrinkle**s and **crease**s. This happens because the fibers of collagen that normally **provide support** to the skin become weaker. Smoking and **over-exposure** to the sun can make skin more likely to wrinkle.

aging	yaşlanma
aging	yaşlanma
gradual	kademeli, aşama aşama, tedrici
failure	başarısızlık, arıza, yetmezlik
limit	sınır, sınırlandırmak
divide	bölmek
rate	oran
slow down	yavaşlamak
defect	kusur, arıza, hata
carry out	yapmak, yürütmek
task	görev
effectively	etkili bir şekilde
fail	başarısız olmak
structure	yapı
no longer	artık
for this reason	bundan dolayı, bu sebepten
become unsteady	dengesizleşme, sallanma
grow thinner	incelmek
spongy	sünger gibi, delikli
plentiful	bol bol, çok, bereketli
loose	gevşek, bol
sag	çökme, sarkma
form	şekil, form, oluşturmak, oluşmak
wrinkle	kırışıklık, kırışmak, alın çizgileri
crease	kırışıklık, buruşukluk, çizgi, kırışmak
provide support	destek sağlamak
over-exposure	aşırı maruz kalma

Do people become forgetful in old age?

It is very common for older people to become **forgetful**, although many **retain** perfect memories from long ago.

Many things can cause **forgetfulness**. Sometimes the **blood supply** to the brain is not effective. The brain cells **become starved** of oxygen and nutrients, **leading to dizzy spells** and forgetfulness. **Dementia** is a condition where forgetfulness becomes a serious problem, and the person may not be able to look after himself or herself.

Alzheimer's disease is the most **serious** form of dementia. For most older people, memories bring great **pleasure**. **Strangely**, even though recent events may be forgotten, people often **clearly** remember events that took place in their childhood.

Survivors

How long can a person live? The answer to this is difficult because many of the people who **claim** to have lived for a great number of years come from societies where **accurate birth records** were not kept. Some claims are **obviously** fantasies. The former Soviet state of Georgia has a very small **population**, but claims to have more than 2,000 people over 100 years old. Some of these people are **certainly** very old and still healthy, but it is **unlikely** that they are all as old as is claimed. In Britain, about 20 men over 100 years old **die** each year, and about 100 women. Very few people **survive beyond** the age of 110, and 120 years is probably near the maximum age.

Can we help older people to have an active life?

Elders sometimes need to be helped to live their lives to the full. **Loneliness** is one of the most common features of an elderly person's life, **particularly** if the person has lost a partner. Most people no longer live in large families within one house, and a **single** older person can feel very **isolated**. Although they may not be **physically** strong, almost all older people can and should exercise. Most **senior**s enjoy the company of younger people. Keeping both the mind and body active will help an elderly person's general health and **well being**. **Above all**, the **company** of other people is the best **tonic** they can have.

forgetful	unutkan
retain	alıkoymak, sürdürmek
forgetfulness	unutkanlık
blood supply	kan akışı, kan sağlama
become starved	yoksun kalmak, çok aç kalmak
leading to	-e yol açmak, -e sebep olmak
dizzy spells	ani baş dönmesi
dementia	aşırı bunama, akıl hastalığı, demans
serious	ciddi
pleasure	zevk, haz, keyif
strangely	tuhaf biçimde
clearly	açıkça, net bir şekilde
survivor	hayatta kalan
claim	iddia etmek, ileri sürmek, hak talep etmek, iddia
accurate	doğru, hatasız
birth records	doğum kayıtları
obviously	açık bir şekilde, apaçık
population	nüfus
certainly	kesinlikle
unlikely	muhtemel olmayan, olası değil
die	ölmek
survive	yaşamak, hayatta kalmak
beyond	ötesinde
loneliness	yalnızlık
particularly	özellikle de, özellikle
single	tek, bekar
isolated	ıssız, yalnız, tenha, yalıtılmış
physically	fiziksel olarak
senior	kıdemli, üst düzey, son sınıf öğrencisi, baba, yaşça büyük
well being	sağlık, iyi oluş, mutluluk
above all	her şeyden önce
company	şirket
tonic	tonik, kuvvet ilacı, canlandırıcı

How can older people keep healthy and mobile?

Exercise is important because it keeps bones, joints, and muscles healthy. You cannot **expect** an older person to take **vigorous** exercise, but walking and even swimming help the circulation and keeps the joints supple. If seniors are receiving medical treatment, it is important that their doctor advises on the **proper** level of exercise to avoid doing any damage to the body.

What is a healthy diet for older people?

It is very **important** that elderly people eat fresh food. The elderly need to eat protein, fat, and carbohydrate, which **form** the **basis** of any healthy diet. They need plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables.

How long do people live?

People are living longer and longer, and most of us can expect to live to the age of 75 years or more. We can also expect to be **reasonably** healthy for almost all of this time. Because so many of the diseases that caused people to die young are now being controlled, and people have a far better **standard of living**, most of us are living much longer than our **ancestors**.

We are also staying much healthier right up until the end of our lives. This means that a growing number of healthy and active older people are working part-time to **occupy** themselves and to **provide** an extra **income**. This activity helps to keeps their minds and bodies active.

In 1997 a French woman died at the age of 122 years. She was the world's longest-lived person.

expect	ummak, beklemek
vigorous	hareketli, kuvvetli, coşkulu, gayretli
proper	uygun
important	önemli
form	şekil, form, oluşturmak, oluşmak
basis	temel
reasonably	makul bir şekilde, kararınca
standard of living	hayat standardı
ancestors	atalar
occupy	işgal etmek, meşgul etmek, zaman almak
provide	sağlamak, temin etmek
income	gelir

Bağlaçlar Test 5

1. **Chromosomes are tiny threads that are present in all cells ----- red blood cells.**

A) hence B) because
C) in addition D) apart from
E) likewise

2. **A few people have the ability to remember a scene or picture just ----- they were looking at a photograph.**

A) as though B) as well as
C) because D) instead of
E) otherwise

3. **You become conditioned to feel hungry ----- you smell cooking.**

A) although B) whenever
C) lest D) meanwhile
E) before

4. **A child with Down's syndrome has 47 chromosomes ----- the usual 46, and this difference causes physical and mental changes.**

A) in fact B) in case of
C) in addition D) in that
E) instead of

5. **----- you feel in good health, your organs will be working properly and you will have the energy to live life to the fullest.**

A) If B) Owing to
C) In case of D) Still
E) Even so

6. **Often a smell can suddenly trigger a memory from many years ago. -----, sounds and tastes do not seem to work in the same way.**

A) For this reason B) Contrary to
C) On the other hand D) So long as
E) Considering that

7. **Some diseases may be caused by a person's own lifestyle,-----, lack of exercise or poor eating habits.**

A) as B) while
C) for example D) similarly
E) unlike

8. **Ordinary things need to be rehearsed in the mind several times before they 'stick'. ----- revision is necessary when studying for an examination.**

A) Although B) That's why
C) On the contrary D) As a matter of fact
E) Because

9. **Mutations arise ----- errors in the DNA molecule when it divides and re-forms in the new cells**

A) because B) further
C) thus D) as a result of
E) but

10. **----- genes from both parents are mixed together at fertilization, some genes have a more powerful effect than others.**

A) If B) So that
C) Despite D) As
E) Though

11. **Hemophilia will not affect a female ----- both parents have the gene, which is a very rare occurrence.**

A) due to B) unless
C) in case of D) as a result
E) in order that

12. **Scientific research have shown that large brains are not a sign of intelligence. ----- , you only use a section of your brain, so its size does not really matter.**

A) As B) So that
C) That's why D) In fact
E) If

13. **----- treating with drugs, a diet containing the mineral calcium can <u>also</u> help with osteoporosis.**

A) Instead of B) By contrast
C) In brief D) Likewise
E) In addition to

14. **The spine becomes shorter in older people ----- the pad of cartilage between the bony vertebrae grows thinner.**

A) although B) in order that
C) because of the fact that D) as a result of
E) for fear that

15. **Fitness involves strength, stamina and suppleness, and you need regular exercise ----- maintain all these conditions.**

A) in other words B) in addition to
C) on purpose that D) in order to
E) but for

16. **It is not possible for a very young child to learn language ----- the brain is sufficiently well developed to learn vocabulary and grammar.**

A) still B) while
C) when D) if
E) unless

17. **Even when a smoker gives up the habit, it can be years ----- these health risks are cancelled out.**

A) before B) unless
C) further D) in case
E) lest

18. **It is not possible for a very young child to learn language ----- the brain is not sufficiently well developed to learn vocabulary and grammar..**

A) as well as B) if
C) regardless of D) unless
E) because of

16. soruyla karşılaştırın.

19. **The structure of the brain can alter slightly ----- you learn new memories and activities.**

A) even if B) despite
C) as D) in addition
E) due to

20. **The brain controls the body's automatic functions ---- - breathing, heartbeat, digestion, growth, and blood pressure.**

A) contrary to B) as
C) unlike D) such as
E) thanks to

21. Half of a baby's genetic information comes from the mother and half from the father. ----- you develop a mixture of characteristics from both parents.

A) Otherwise B) Still
C) Thereby D) All the same
E) For example

22. The body loses muscle ----- fat, and sometimes older people become unsteady on their feet.

A) as well as B) because
C) regardless of D) by contrast
E) indeed

23. ----- you were not consciously looking for it, your brain will have been continuing to seek out the information you wanted.

A) As soon as B) Until
C)In the event of D) Thus
E) Even though

24. Exhaust fumes from motor vehicles can damage health ----- it contains substances that can cause asthma and other breathing problem.

A) in the mean time B) due to the fact that
C) despite the fact that D) for fear that
E) as soon as

25. ----- most computers, the brain is able to make decisions without necessarily having all the information that a computer would need.

A) Although B) Instead
C) Besides D) Unlike
E) Likewise

26. ----- children are two years old, most of them have an extensive vocabulary of several hundred words.

A) By the time B) Only if
C) Because of D) Whenever
E) Since

27. Short-term memory allows you to look up a number in a phone book and dial the number without forgetting it, ----- after a minute or so it will have vanished.

A) consequently B) namely
C) but D) as
E) in spite of

28. Scientists are currently studying all the genes in a human cell ----- obtaining a complete blueprint for a human being.

A) while B) with the aim of
C) since D) apart from
E) lest

29. ----- you relax, your brain tends to explore alternative routes to find the lost piece of information without you being totally aware of it.

A) Despite B) Besides
C) So D) When
E) Much as

30. A woman has two X chromosomes, ----- a man has one X and one Y chromosome.

A) until B) unless
C) in spite of D) when
E) while

31. In most people, the left side controls speaking, writing, and logical thought, ----- the right side controls artistic abilities and creative thinking.

A) instead B) supposing that
C) whereas D) in case
E) in order that

32. ----- today's better living standards, most of us are living much longer than our ancestors.

A) Thanks to B) Regardless of
C) Despite D) For
E) In that

33. Antibiotics work by damaging bacteria reproduction rather than killing the bacteria outright. ----- it is important to take the full course of the drug.

A) Due to fact that B) For this reason
C) On the grounds of D) In fact
E) In the mean time

34. Long-term memory is for things that you have carefully memorized and learned for future life. -----, it may last for years or last throughout your life.

A) However B) While
C) Providing D) As
E) In other words

35. Haemophilia is handed down through the male side of the family, ----- the disease is carried on the female, or X, chromosome.

A) contrary to B) as if
C) except for D) nonetheless
E) because of

36. All children,----- any culture, begin to learn a language by going through certain stages as they grow up.

A) but B) regardless of
C) in case of D) likewise
E) by contrast

37. Each side of the brain controls the opposite side of the body. -----, if you move your right leg, the instructions for that movement come from the left side of the brain.

A) Meanwhile B) Seeing that
C) For instance D) However
E) Suppose that

38. ----- the bony cranium that surrounds the brain protects it from blows, it could easily be shaken in an accident.

A) Unless B) What is more
C) In spite of the fact that D) Therefore
E) Whenever

39. ----- there are no sense organs in the brain, some operations are carried out on people who are fully conscious but feel no pain.

A) Although B) As long as
C) Suppose that D) So as to
E) Because

40. ----- you have learned a task like riding a bike or swimming, you never forget how to do it.

A) Once B) Whereas
C) In case of D) Even so
E) Before

RC Test 5

1. **Chromosomes are tiny threads ----- are present in all cells apart from red blood cells.**
A) where B) when C) whom D) that E) who

2. **The brain is cushioned by three layers of tough membranes called the meninges that are filled with liquid in ----- the brain floats.**
A) which B) when C) where D) whom E) that

3. **A genetic test can reveal whether a person has inherited a mutation ----- puts them at higher risk for certain cancers, such as breast or colon cancer.**
A) whose B) Ø C) that D) why E) when

4. **Scientists are currently studying all the genes in a human cell, ----- will give them the complete blueprint for a human being.**
A) that B) which C) Ø D) whom E) where

5. **The brain, which is the most complex organ in the human body, is responsible for learning and memory, ----- neural networks allow for the formation and consolidation of new memories.**
A) whose B) why C) when D) that E) who

6. **The hippocampus, ----- memories are formed, is part of the limbic system in the brain.**
A) which B) that C) whose D) when E) where

7. **The MRI machine is a tool used to image the brain and study brain function in areas ----- damage or disease has occurred.**
A) when B) that C) whose D) where E) which

8. **During REM sleep, the brain experiences a surge in activity when it processes memories and forms new connections between brain cells, ----- is critical for healthy brain function.**
A) why B) that C) which D) when E) Ø

9. **The hippocampus is the region of the brain ----- the consolidation of new memories occurs.**
A) which B) where C) that D) whom E) when

10. **A study conducted in 2015 found that children ----- were breastfed for at least six months had higher cognitive function and better learning abilities.**
A) whom B) Ø C) which D) whose E) who

11. **The laboratory ----- genetic testing is performed is equipped with advanced technology.**
A) where B) which C) when D) that E) whom

12. **Scientists are still studying the genes that are involved in regulating the immune system, ----- can play a role in autoimmune disorders.**
A) where B) whose C) who D) when E) which

13. **People with Alzheimer's disease, ----- brain function is deteriorating, may have difficulty with memory and cognitive tasks.**
A) why B) whose C) when D) that E) which

14. **People with a family history of diabetes may have inherited certain genes ----- existence increases their risk of developing the disease.**
A) that B) whose C) who D) which E) where

15. **Studies have shown that bilingual individuals have enhanced cognitive flexibility, ----- is the ability to switch between tasks or thought processes more easily.**
A) whose B) Ø C) when D) that E) which

16. **Scientists are still trying to understand the complex ways ----- genes influence brain function.**
A) why B) which C) in which D) that E) whom

17. **The prefrontal cortex, ----- executive functions such as decision-making and planning are housed, is thought to mature well into a person's 20s.**
A) when B) where C) whom D) that E) which

18. **Alexander Fleming was searching for substances that would kill bacteria when he noticed some mold growing on an experimental dish. The mold killed the colonies of bacteria ----- were growing around it.**
A) that B) who C) whose D) Ø E) where

19. **The wrinkles that appear on the skin are caused by the loss of elasticity, ----- happens as people age.**
A) whose B) which C) Ø D) where E) when

20. **Some people associate the person ----- they want to remember with something that is somehow peculiar to him/her.**
A) Ø B) why C) when D) whom E) whose

21. The amygdala, ----- is located in the temporal lobe, plays a role in emotional memory formation.

A) where B) which
C) when D) who
E) whose

22. Long-term memory is for things ----- you have carefully memorized and learned.

A) that B) whose
C) when D) where
E) whom

23. The largest healthy brain ----- was ever recorded weighed more than 1 pound, but this did not mean that its owner was especially intelligent.

A) that B) who
C) Ø D) where
E) whose

24. Hemophilia will not affect a female unless both parents have the gene, ----- is a very rare occurrence.

A) which B) when
C) whose D) why
E) Ø

25. The process of consolidation, ----- new memories are strengthened and stabilized, occurs during sleep.

A) when B) in which
C) why D) that
E) by which

26. People who engage in regular physical exercise have been shown to have better cognitive function, particularly in regions of the brain ----- memory is processed.

A) whose B) where
C) whom D) which
E) that

27. A balanced diet is important for maintaining health, as it provides the necessary nutrients ----- the body needs to function properly.

A) whose B) why
C) whom D) where
E) Ø

28. The gym is a great place to improve your overall health, especially if you work with a personal trainer ----- can create a customized workout plan for you.

A) whose B) when
C) whom D) who
E) Ø

29. Above all, the company of other people is the best tonic ----- older people can have.

A) whose B) Ø
C) when D) who
E) where

30. Many of the people ----- claim to have lived for a great number of years come from societies ----- accurate birth records were not kept.

A) who/when B) whom/which
C) whom/where D) who/where
E) whom/which

31. The medial temporal lobe is the part of the brain ----- memory formation and retrieval occur.

A) which B) whom
C) who D) why
E) where

32. The period of early childhood is a critical time ----- many fundamental cognitive skills are developed.

A) which B) whose
C) when D) where
E) why

33. The summer months, ----- are typically hot and humid, can be a difficult time for those with respiratory problems.

A) where B) when
C) which D) that
E) why

34. Dominant genes override the effects of other, ----- are called recessive genes.

A) whom B) when
C) who D) which
E) where

35. The use of antibiotics has meant that many diseases ----- were usually fatal can now be cured.

A) whose B) where
C) Ø D) that
E) why

36. Experience-dependent plasticity is a fundamental mechanism for learning and memory ----- underlying neural processes are still being studied by researchers.

A) whose B) when
C) which D) whom
E) that

37. The Human Genome Project was a massive international effort to sequence all of the genes in the human genome, ----- was completed in 2003.

A) when B) Ø
C) which D) whose
E) why

38. The brain cells, ----- structures are called neurons, communicate with each other through electrical and chemical signals.

A) whose B) that
C) which D) who
E) where

39. Sometimes the new cells ----- are produced have defects or do not carry out their usual task effectively.

A) Ø B) where
C) when D) who
E) that

40. Because there are no sense organs in the brain, some operations are carried out on people ----- are fully conscious but feel no pain.

A) which B) when
C) Ø D) who
E) whom

Tense Test 5

1. **Currently, scientists ----- all the genes in a human cell, which them the complete blueprint for a human being.**

A) study B) will study
C) are studying D) have studied
E) had studied

2. **Most people ----- conventional medicine before they experimented with alternative techniques.**

A) have tried B) had tried
C) try D) were trying
E) will try

3. **By the time children are four years old, they ----- the simple rules of grammar.**

A) understood B) had understood
C) will have understood D) are understanding
E) have understood

4. **During her treatment, tiny electrical currents ----- to the surface of her brain and she was able to describe what she felt.**

A) has been applied B) are applied
C) will be applied D) had been applied
E) were applied

5. **In 1997, the world's longest-lived person who was a French woman, ----- at the age of 122.**

A) died B) has died
C) was dying D) had died
E) dies

6. **Generally, careful exercise ----- a healthy heart and lungs, and gives you the strength and stamina that allow you to run, cycle, and swim.**

A) develops B) developed
C) had developed D) has developed
E) will have developed

7. **The largest healthy brain that was ever recorded weighed more than I pound, but this ----- that its owner was especially intelligent.**

A) will not mean B) did not mean
C) does not mean D) has not meant
E) had not meant

8. **Once you ----- repetitive tasks such as riding a bike or swimming, you never forget how to do it.**

A) will learn B) learned
C) had learned D) have learned
E) are learning

9. **Many people who claim to have lived for a great number of years come from societies where accurate birth records ----- when they were born.**

A) are not being kept B) had not been kept
C) were not kept D) will not be kept
E) will not have been kept

10. **Till now, many of my students ----- mental tricks by associating an important thing with something completely unrelated but which sounds similar.**

A) have developed B) will develop
C) had been developing D) develop
E) had developed

11. **Short-term memory allows you to look up a number in a phone book and dial the number without forgetting it, but after a minute or so it -----.**

A) had vanished B) will have vanished
C) is vanishing D) was vanishing
E) vanished

12. **Osteoporosis usually ----- elderly women, although it can also appear in men.**

A) will affect B) affected
C) is affecting D) affects
E) has affected

13. **Nowadays, people ----- longer and longer, and most of us can expect to live to the age of 75 years or more.**

A) will live B) were living
C) had lived D) lived
E) are living

14. **Recently, scientists ----- maps showing how electrical activity in one part of the brain can cause a movement or other reaction.**

A) will produce B) are producing
C) have produced D) had produced
E) produce

15. **People used to think that large brains ----- a sign of intelligence, which was proved to be wrong.**

A) are B) were
C) will be D) has been
E) had been

16. **Alexander Fleming ----- for substances that would kill bacteria when he noticed some mold growing on an experimental dish.**

A) has searched B) searches
C) was searching D) will search
E) had searched

17. **Aspirin is often given to cure a headache, but also it ----- the inflammations that causes pain in the joints of people suffering from arthritis.**

A) neutralizes B) has neutralized
C) had neutralized D) was neutralizing
E) neutralized

18. **During his last brain operation last year, the surgeons ----- his brain.**

A) map B) were mapping
C) had mapped D) will map
E) have mapped

19. **You will usually be thinking about something completely different when the piece of information you are trying to recall suddenly ----- to your mind.**

A) will come B) came
C) had come D) comes
E) will have come

20. **As I was walking down the street yesterday, the smell of bread coming from the bakery suddenly ----- one of my memories from many years ago.**

A) triggers B) has triggered
C) is triggering D) triggered
E) will trigger

Passive Test 5

1. **The brain mapping ----- for two hours when the operation was over.**

A) will do B) had been done
C) did D) has been done
E) is done

2. **Penicillin ----- from the mold growing on an experimental dish which was being used during an experiment, and its use has saved millions of lives so far.**

A) extracts B) extracted
C) will be extracted D) was extracted
E) had extracted

3. **The disease haemophilia ----- down through the male side of the family.**

A) hands B) will hand
C) has handed D) had been handed
E) is handed

4. **In depression and mental illness, drugs usually ----- the balance of chemicals in the brain.**

A) will be restored B) had restored
C) restore D) restored
E) should be restored

5. **The cerebellum is a smaller area at the back of the brain where accurate movement and coordination -----.**

A) will control B) can control
C) control D) are controlled
E) was being controlled

6. **The mold ----- the colonies of bacteria that were growing around it.**

A) were killed B) killed
C) kills D) will be killed
E) had killed

7. **The largest healthy brain that ----- weighed more than one pound, but this did not mean that its owner was especially intelligent.**

A) recorded B) records
C) was recorded D) has recorded
E) will be recorded

8. **If the sperm contains an X chromosome, it ----- with the X chromosome of the female to produce XX - a girl.**

A) will combine B) combined
C) has combined D) had been combined
E) has been combined

9. **Nowadays, many diseases that used to cause people to die young ----- thanks to advances in medicine.**

A) control B) was being controlled
C) are being controlled D) controlled
E) has controlled

10. **The brain ----- all the messages that pass through the nervous system, giving us the ability to learn, reason, and feel.**

A) will be coordinated B) had been coordinated
C) coordinated D) coordinates
E) has coordinated

11. **The brain ----- into three main regions, each with different functions.**

A) divides B) had been divided
C) has divided D) will divide
E) is divided

12. **Modern drug research ----- the cause of disease, then designs molecules that interrupt or reverse the disease process.**

A) is studied B) will be studied
C) studies D) studied
E) has been studied

13. **When a mutation happens in sperms or egg cells, it ----- changes that can be passed on to a child.**

A) was causing B) caused
C) was caused D) causes
E) had been caused

14. **His brain surgery ----- out in such a way that he was fully conscious but did not feel pain.**

A) carried B) was carried
C) has been carried D) carry
E) will be carried

15. **Even though recent events may be forgotten, people often clearly remember events that ----- place in their childhood.**

A) took B) will take
C) has taken D) are taken
E) were taken

Take place aslında nesne almayan bir fiildir ve passive'l olmaz.

16. **The brain ----- by three layers of tough membranes called the meninges**

A) cushions B) had been cushioned
C) is cushioned D) will cushion
E) cushioned

17. **Last week during our exam revisions, we used mnemonics which ----- to help us remember important facts.**

A) develop B) has developed
C) were developed D) developed
E) will be developed

18. **Chromosomes ----- in the cell nucleus, but they are not normally visible under the microscope except when a cell is dividing.**

A) find B) found
C) have found D) are found
E) will be found

19. **Osteoporosis ----- with drugs, and a diet containing the mineral calcium can also help.**

A) can treat B) will treat
C) treated D) has treated
E) can be treated

20. **Today doctors ----- osteoporosis with drugs, and a diet containing the mineral calcium can also help people with this condition.**

A) have been treated B) treated
C) can treat D) can be treated
E) will be treated

Prep Test 5

1. **Haemophilia is handed ----- through the male side of the family, but the disease is carried on the female, or X, chromosome.**

A) of B) down
C) up D) off
E) by

2. **The brain resembles a computer but it works ---- quite a <u>different</u> <u>way</u> ----- a computer.**

A) at/from B) in/ from
C) in/of D) at/of
E) on/for

3. **When a mutation happens in sperms or egg cells, it causes changes that can be <u>passed</u> ----- to a child.**

A) in B) at
C) by D) on
E) with

4. **Because there are no sense organs in the brain, some operations are <u>carried</u> ----- on people who are fully conscious but feel no pain.**

A) into B) by
C) out D) with
E) in

5. **<u>The number</u> ----- connections between neuron can increase as you learn a repetitive task.**

A) in B) at
C) with D) for
E) of

6. **Sensory memory tells you what is happening ----- you and allows you to move around without <u>bumping</u> ----- things.**

A) around/into B) across/into
C) across/out D) around/down
E) toward/down

7. **Many medical drugs work ----- correcting the chemical reactions ----- <u>the body</u>.**

A) with/in B) by/outside
C) by/within D) with/on
E) in /inside

8. **The brain coordinates all the messages that pass ----- the nervous system, giving us the ability to learn, reason, and feel.**

A) between B) through
C) around D) by
E) among

9. **The meninges are filled ----- liquid ----- which the brain floats.**

A) with/in B) for/ on
C) for/ in D) with/up
E) by/of

10. **Alexander Fleming was searching ----- substances that would kill bacteria when he noticed some mold growing ----- an experimental dish.**

A) with/in B) at/of
C) up/by D) for/on
E) of/ to

11. **The cerebellum is a smaller area ----- <u>the back of</u> the brain where accurate movement and coordination are controlled.**

A) in B) on
C) by D) of
E) at

12. **If you move your right leg, the instructions ----- that movement come ----- the left side of the brain**

A) from/for B) with/for
C) with/from D) for/from
E) for/with

13. **The brain is <u>divided</u> ----- three main regions, each with different functions.**

A) out B) by
C) into D) on
E) at

14. **Tiny electrical currents are <u>applied</u> ----- the brains's surface, and the person is able to describe what he or she feels.**

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

15. **Long-term memory may last for years, and some memories can last ----- your life.**

A) through B) among
C) across D) throughout
E) around

16. **A narrow strip ------ the top of cerebrum, called the motor cortex, is concerned ------ organizing your movement.**

A) from/for B) across/with
C) across/ for D) in/ with
E) from/of

17. **Antibiotic kill bacteria by interfering ----- the way in which bacteria reproduce.**

A) out B) into
C) by D) of
E) with

18. **Chromosomes are found in the cell nucleus, but they are not normally visible ----- the microscope ----- when a cell is dividing.**

A) on/ from B) under/ except
C) under/without D) in/ without
E) on/ except

19. **A conditioned action is one that becomes automatic ---- being repeated many times.**

A) without B) before
C) after D) except
E) until

20. **The spine becomes shorter in older people because the pad of cartilage ----- the bony vertebrae grows thinner.**

A) between B) about
C) through D) from
E) along

21. Unlike most computers, the brain is able to make decisions ----- necessarily having all the information that a computer would need.

A) via B) for
C) beside D) except
E) without

22. Joints can wear -----, causing arthritis, or the digestive system may not work as efficiently, causing various types of stomach upset.

A) by B) into
C) in D) out
E) up

23. Each side ---- the brain controls the opposite side ----- the body.

A) of/at B) at/at
C) of/of D) in/on
E) in/on

24. The mold killed the colonies ----- bacteria that were growing around experimental dish.

A) of B) within
C) beneath D) across
E) along

25. The cerebrum makes up ----- 85 percent of the total brain weight. ----- proportion to the size of the human body, it is by far the biggest cerebrum in any living creature.

A) of/ In B) to/At
C) about/ At D) of/ For
E) about/ In

26. Very few people survive ----- the age of 110, and 120 years is probably near the maximum age.

A) among B) beyond
C) beneath D) below
E) within

27. You will usually be thinking ----- something completely different when the piece of information you were trying to recall suddenly comes ----- mind.

A) about/to B) of/to
C) of/ in D) about /in
E) with/ up

İki şık doğru 😊

28. Some diseases may be caused by a person's own lifestyle, for example, lack ---- exercise or poor eating habits.

A) by B) of
C) out D) in
E) for

29. When the chromosomes join together ----- fertilization, if the sperm contains an X chromosome, it will combine ----- the X chromosome of the female to produce XX - a girl.

A) beyond/with B) for/to
C) at/for D) during/with
E) in/for

30. There is a limit to the number of times that each cell can divide. As the body's cells begin to near this limit, the rate ----- which they divide slows -----.

A) at/down B) in/of
C) in/up D) on/down
E) at/up

31. The brain stem is a small region where most of our automatic body functions are controlled and which is connected ----- the spinal cord.

A) by B) with
C) from D) in
E) to

32. Alternative medicine is based ----- different theories that are not provable scientifically but which seem to give relief ----- many people.

A) with /to B) on/for
C) on/ to D) at// with
E) with/from

33. The brain is cushioned ----- three layers of tough membranes called the meninges.

A) from B) at
C) for D) without
E) by

34. The brain cells become starved of oxygen and nutrients, leading ----- dizzy spells and forgetfulness.

A) in B) to
C) out D) for
E) into

35. Short-term memory lasts ----- about 30 seconds, which allows you to look up a number in a phone book and dial the number ----- forgetting it, but after a minute or so it will have vanished.

A) in/without B) for/without
C) for/by D) in/by
E) to/via

36. We are also staying much healthier right up ----- the end of our lives.

A) after B) before
C) beyond D) until
E) during

37. Even though you were not consciously looking ----- it, your brain will have been continuing to seek out the information you wanted.

A) at B) against
C) for D) out
E) to

38. Most people develop mental tricks which can be useful ----- remembering important facts ----- exam revision.

A) for/until B) of/during
C) out/until D) for/during
E) in/about

39. Sperms and egg cells contain only half of the normal number of chromosomes. ----- fertilization, these chromosomes combine to make ----- the usual total of 46 chromosomes.

A) During/up B) In/of
C) In/on D) During/of
E) At/in

40. Exhaust fumes ----- motor vehicles contain substances that can cause asthma and other breathing problem.

A) via B) through
C) from D) with
E) by

Bağlaçlar

1. Bağlaç	2. Bağlaç	3. Bağlaç	4. Bağlaç	5. Bağlaç
1.D	1.C	1.B	1.D	1.D
2.C	2.B	2.D	2.B	2.A
3.D	3.E	3.C	3.E	3.B
4.A	4.A	4.E	4.C	4.E
5.C	5.A	5.C	5.A	5.A
6.C	6.D	6.A	6.B	6.C
7.D	7.A	7.B	7.E	7.C
8.C	8.D	8.A	8.D	8.B
9.C	9.C	9.C	9.A	9.D
10.C	10.A	10.E	10.C	10.E
11.B	11.A	11.A	11.C	11.B
12.A	12.B	12.E	12.C	12.D
13.C	13.E	13.A	13.E	13.E
14.B	14.B	14.C	14.E	14.C
15.D	15.D	15.B	15.A	15.D
16.C	16.A	16.B	16.C	16.E
17.E	17.B	17.E	17.D	17.A
18.C	18.C	18.C	18.B	18.B
19.E	19.E	19.D	19.B	19.C
20.E	20.C	20.D	20.E	20.D
21.D	21.C	21.D	21.A	21.C
22.A	22.A	22.E	22.C	22.A
23.C	23.E	23.C	23.D	23.E
24.D	24.A	24.D	24.D	24.B
25.D	25.C	25.A	25.B	25.D
26.C	26.D	26.B	26.E	26.A
27.A	27.A	27.E	27.C	27.C
28.A	28.C	28.B	28.D	28.B
29.B	29.A	29.C	29.A	29.D
30.A	30.E	30.D	30.B	30.E
31.C	31.E	31.C	31.E	31.C
32.E	32.D	32.B	32.C	32.A
33.B	33.B	33.C	33.E	33.B
34.C	34.C	34.D	34.C	34.E
35.C	35.D	35.C	35.A	35.D
36.D	36.E	36.A	36.E	36.B
37.C	37.A	37.D	37.D	37.C
38.A	38.B	38.E	38.A	38.C
39.B	39.C	39.A	39.B	39.E
40.B	40.B	40.D	40.C	40.A

RC

1. RC	2. RC	3. RC	4. RC	5. RC
1.C	1.D	1.C	1.B	1.D
2.E	2.A	2.D	2.D	2.A
3.D	3.C	3.E	3.E	3.C
4.A	4.E	4.B	4.A	4.B
5.B	5.D	5.B	5.B	5.A
6.C	6.C	6.C	6.A	6.E
7.B	7.A	7.A	7.E	7.D
8.A	8.C	8.C	8.A	8.C
9.D	9.A	9.A	9.B	9.B
10.E	10.C	10.D	10.C	10.E
11.B	11.E	11.B	11.E	11.A
12.C	12.D	12.A	12.A	12.E
13.A	13.A	13.E	13.A	13.B
14.E	14.E	14.A	14.D	14.B
15.D	15.D	15.E	15.C	15.E
16.A	16.A	16.B	16.B	16.C
17.B	17.B	17.D	17.A	17.B
18.E	18.C	18.D	18.C	18.A
19.C	19.A	19.A	19.E	19.B
20.B	20.C	20.D	20.B	20.D
21.D	21.C	21.C	21.D	21.B
22.C	22.B	22.E	22.A	22.A
23.D	23.E	23.D	23.B	23.A
24.B	24.B	24.C	24.A	24.A
25.E	25.C	25.B	25.E	25.B
26.C	26.B	26.C	26.C	26.B
27.A	27.C	27.C	27.E	27.E
28.E	28.C	28.C	28.A	28.D
29.C	29.D	29.A	29.D	29.B
30.D	30.E	30.E	30.D	30.D
31.A	31.A	31.E	31.A	31.E
32.C	32.E	32.C	32.A	32.C
33.E	33.D	33.C	33.E	33.C
34.C	34.B	34.C	34.C	34.D
35.D	35.A	35.A	35.B	35.D
36.B	36.C	36.A	36.E	36.A
37.A	37.A	37.D	37.A	37.C
38.E	38.B	38.C	38.B	38.A
39.C	39.C	39.C	39.C	39.E
40.B	40.E	40.B	40.E	40.D

Tense

1. Tense	2. Tense	3. Tense	4. Tense	5. Tense
1.D	1.B	1.D	1.E	1.C
2.A	2.C	2.C	2.D	2.B
3.E	3.A	3.D	3.B	3.C
4.E	4.E	4.C	4.C	4.E
5.C	5.A	5.B	5.E	5.A
6.D	6.C	6.C	6.B	6.A
7.A	7.D	7.A	7.A	7.B
8.B	8.C	8.E	8.C	8.D
9.A	9.B	9.D	9.D	9.C
10.D	10.E	10.D	10.E	10.A
11.E	11.B	11.A	11.D	11.B
12.D	12.B	12.A	12.A	12.D
13.D	13.C	13.E	13.E	13.E
14.C	14.D	14.B	14.A	14.C
15.D	15.A	15.D	15.B	15.B
16.C	16.C	16.B	16.A	16.C
17.E	17.E	17.C	17.E	17.A
18.B	18.E	18.E	18.C	18.B
19.B	19.A	19.C	19.C	19.D
20.C	20.B	20.B	20.A	20.D
21.	21.	21.	21.	21.
22.	22.	22.	22.	22.
23.	23.	23.	23.	23.
24.	24.	24.	24.	24.
25.	25.	25.	25.	25.
26.	26.	26.	26.	26.
27.	27.	27.	27.	27.
28.	28.	28.	28.	28.
29.	29.	29.	29.	29.
30.	30.	30.	30.	30.
31.	31.	31.	31.	31.
32.	32.	32.	32.	32.
33.	33.	33.	33.	33.
34.	34.	34.	34.	34.
35.	35.	35.	35.	35.
36.	36.	36.	36.	36.
37.	37.	37.	37.	37.
38.	38.	38.	38.	38.
39.	39.	39.	39.	39.
40.	40.	40.	40.	40.

Passive

1. Passive	2. Passive	3. Passive	4. Passive	5. Passive
1. B	1. C	1. C	1. D	1. B
2. D	2. C	2. B	2. B	2. D
3. B	3. E	3. C	3. B	3. E
4. B	4. A	4. B	4. E	4. C
5. C	5. C	5. E	5. C	5. D
6. C	6. A	6. E	6. C	6. B
7. A	7. D	7. D	7. B	7. C
8. C	8. B	8. A	8. A	8. A
9. B	9. C	9. C	9. B	9. C
10. E	10. B	10. A	10. C	10. D
11. C	11. A	11. D	11. E	11. E
12. E	12. D	12. B	12. A	12. C
13. C	13. D	13. D	13. D	13. D
14. A	14. E	14. E	14. B	14. B
15. E	15. B	15. D	15. D	15. A
16. B	16. D	16. B	16. C	16. C
17. D	17. E	17. C	17. E	17. C
18. C	18. B	18. E	18. B	18. D
19. A	19. E	19. D	19. D	19. E
20. C	20. D	20. C	20. C	20. C
21.	21.	21.	21.	21.
22.	22.	22.	22.	22.
23.	23.	23.	23.	23.
24.	24.	24.	24.	24.
25.	25.	25.	25.	25.
26.	26.	26.	26.	26.
27.	27.	27.	27.	27.
28.	28.	28.	28.	28.
29.	29.	29.	29.	29.
30.	30.	30.	30.	30.
31.	31.	31.	31.	31.
32.	32.	32.	32.	32.
33.	33.	33.	33.	33.
34.	34.	34.	34.	34.
35.	35.	35.	35.	35.
36.	36.	36.	36.	36.
37.	37.	37.	37.	37.
38.	38.	38.	38.	38.
39.	39.	39.	39.	39.
40.	40.	40.	40.	40.

Prepositions

1. Prep	2. Prep	3. Prep	4. Prep	5. Prep
1.C	1.E	1.B	1.E	1.B
2.E	2.B	2.E	2.D	2.B
3.D	3.A	3.A	3.A	3.D
4.D	4.D	4.B	4.C	4.C
5.A	5.C	5.C	5.B	5.E
6.B	6.B	6.B	6.D	6.A
7.C	7.E	7.D	7.D	7.C
8.A	8.C	8.E	8.E	8.B
9.E	9.D	9.C	9.A	9.A
10.B	10.E	10.C	10.E	10.D
11.D	11.B	11.A	11.C	11.E
12.B	12.A	12.B	12.D	12.D
13.E	13.A	13.D	13.A	13.C
14.C	14.B	14.C	14.E	14.A
15.A	15.A	15.E	15.C	15.D
16.D	16.D	16.D	16.B	16.B
17.B	17.E	17.D	17.C	17.E
18.B	18.D	18.E	18.B	18.B
19.C	19.C	19.C	19.D	19.C
20.E	20.E	20.B	20.E	20.A
21.D	21.B	21.B	21.A	21.E
22.B	22.C	22.A	22.A	22.D
23.C	23.A	23.D	23.D	23.C
24.A	24.E	24.A	24.E	24.A
25.D	25.C	25.C	25.B	25.E
26.E	26.B	26.B	26.E	26.B
27.C	27.C	27.AB	27.B	27.AB
28.D	28.B	28.B	28.D	28.B
29.E	29.C	29.E	29.E	29.D
30.B	30.A	30.A	30.A	30.A
31.C	31.E	31.C	31.A	31.E
32.E	32.B	32.D	32.D	32.C
33.A	33.A	33.D	33.E	33.E
34.E	34.D	34.E	34.C	34.B
35.A	35.B	35.B	35.C	35.B
36.A	36.A	36.A	36.B	36.D
37.C	37.B	37.C	37.D	37.C
38.A	38.E	38.D	38.D	38.D
39.B	39.A	39.B	39.A	39.A
40.A	40.E	40.E	40.E	40.C

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Sağlık Zero Kelime Listesi

1.	**feed**	beslemek, yemek vermek
2.	**warm**	sıcak, ılık
3.	**reasonably**	makul bir şekilde, kararınca
4.	**avoid**	sakınmak, çekinmek, kaçınmak, önlemek
5.	**injury**	yara, yaralanma
6.	**concerned about**	endişe duymak, kaygılı olmak
7.	**appearance**	görünüş
8.	**miraculous**	mucizevi
9.	**capable of**	yetenekli, muktedir, yetkin
10.	**growth**	büyüme, gelişme
11.	**self-repair**	kendi kendine onarım
12.	**reproduction**	üreme, çoğalma, aynını yapma
13.	**sophisticated**	çok yönlü, içerikli, komplike, sofistike
14.	**develop**	gelişmek, geliştirmek
15.	**construct**	inşa etmek, yapmak, kurmak
16.	**tiny**	küçük, küçücük, minnacık
17.	**behaving**	davranmak
18.	**separate**	ayrı, farklı, ayırmak, ayrılmak
19.	**contain**	içermek, kapsamak
20.	**blueprint**	kılavuz, ayrıntılı plan
21.	**entire**	tüm, bütün
22.	**similar**	benzer
23.	**tissue**	kağıt mendil, doku
24.	**combine**	birleşmek, birleştirmek
25.	**specific**	belirli, özel
26.	**function**	işlev, fonksiyon, işlevi yerine getirmek, çalışmak
27.	**gland**	et bezi, beze, salgı bezleri
28.	**circulatory system**	açık dolaşım sistemi
29.	**consist of**	den oluşmak, den meydana gelmek
30.	**blood vessel**	kan damarı
31.	**excretory system**	boşaltım sistemi
32.	**kidney**	böbrek
33.	**bladder**	mesane, idrar torbası
34.	**various**	çeşitli
35.	**massive**	iri, devasa
36.	**kept running**	çalışmaya devam etmek, işlemeye devam etmek
37.	**connect**	bağlamak, bağlanmak
38.	**monitor**	izlemek, gözlemlemek, ekran, monitor
39.	**sub-systems**	alt sistemler
40.	**giant**	muazzam büyüklükte, dev, dev gibi, büyük, kocaman
41.	**factory**	fabrika
42.	**smoothly**	pürüzsüz bir şekilde, kolayca, rahat , pürüzsüzce, sorunsuz
43.	**the rest of**	geriye kalanı (birşeyin)
44.	**huge**	muazzam, kocaman, büyük
45.	**complicated**	karmaşık, komplike
46.	**together with**	ile beraber, ile birlikte
47.	**assemble**	toplamak, toplanmak, birleştirmek
48.	**called**	adlandırılan, isimlendirilen
49.	**cell**	hücre
50.	**self-contained**	kendi kendine yeten, kendi kendini tamamlayan
51.	**particular**	özel, belirli
52.	**consist mostly of**	çoğunlukla -dan oluşmak
53.	**flexible**	esnek, elastiki, değişken
54.	**inside**	içeriye, içeride, içeri, iç taraf
55.	**special**	özel
56.	**for example**	örneğin
57.	**production**	üretim
58.	**essential**	gerekli, temel, önemli
59.	**substance**	madde
60.	**grain**	tahil, hububat
61.	**break down**	kırılmak, bozulmak
62.	**release**	yaymak, gösterime girmek, piyasaya sürmek, salıvermek, salınım, bırakma
63.	**power**	güç, kuvvet, yetki, enerji
64.	**thread-like**	ip gibi, ip şeklinde
65.	**intestine**	bağırsak, ince bağırsak
66.	**survive**	yaşamak, hayatta kalmak
67.	**throughout**	tamamen, baştan başa, her tarafında
68.	**shape**	şekillenmek, şekil, şekillendirmek

69.	depend on	bağlı olmak, bağımlı olmak, dayanmak
70.	along	boyunca
71.	flattened	düzleştirilmiş, basık
72.	shapeless	şekilsiz
73.	squeeze	sıkmak
74.	attack	saldırmak, saldırı
75.	invader	istilacı
76.	grouped together into	birlikte gruplandırılmış
77.	muscle	kas, adele
78.	environment	çevre
79.	supplied	tedarik edilen, temin edilen
80.	fluid	sıvı, sıvı şeyler
81.	carry away	sürüklemek, alıp götürmek, kendinden geçirmek
82.	waste	harcamak, atık, artık, israf etmek
83.	are made up of	-dan oluşmak
84.	carry out	yapmak, yürütmek
85.	heart	kalp
86.	collection	koleksiyon
87.	connective	bağlayıcı, konektif, birleştirici
88.	nervous tissue	sinir dokusu
89.	work together	birlikte çalışmak
90.	pump	pompalamak
91.	around	çevresinde, etrafta
92.	in turn	sırayla
93.	form	şekil, form, oluşturmak, oluşmak
94.	include	dahil olmak, içermek
95.	digestive system	sindirim sistemi
96.	gullet	gırtlak, boğaz
97.	stomach	karın, mide
98.	spinal cord	omurilik, spinal kord
99.	nerve	sinir, cesaretlendirmek
100.	extend	uzatmak, uzanmak, genişlemek
101.	naked eye	çıplak göz
102.	approximately	yaklaşık olarak, aşağı yukarı
103.	in length	boyuna, uzunluk olarak
104.	term	terim, dönem
105.	take place	olmak, gerçekleşmek, meydana gelmek
106.	obtain	almak, elde etmek, kazanmak
107.	change into	-e dönüşmek
108.	apart from	den başka, e ek olarak
109.	fats	yağlar
110.	fiber	lif, elyaf, tel, doku
111.	stay healthy	sağlıklı kalmak
112.	process	süreç, işlemek
113.	digestion	sindirim
114.	useful	faydalı
115.	maintain	bakım yapmak, sürdürmek, devam ettirmek, iddia etmek
116.	salivary gland	tükürük bezi
117.	produce	üretmek, ürün
118.	saliva	salya, tükürük
119.	wet	ıslak, nemli, yağışlı
120.	swallow	kırlangıç, yutmak, yutkunmak
121.	condition	şart, koşul, rahatsızlık
122.	simple	basit, sade, yalın
123.	single-celled	tekhücreli
124.	absorb	emmek, içine çekmek
125.	get rid of	atıp kurtulmak, bir şeyden kurtulmak
126.	crawl	sürünmek, emeklemek
127.	through	aracılığıyla, tamamen, içinden
128.	operate	işletmek, çalıştırmak, ameliyat ettirmek
129.	in a similar way	benzer şekilde
130.	basic	temel, esas, ana, basit
131.	individual	bireysel, birey
132.	reproduce	üremek, üretmek, çoğaltmak
133.	respiration	solunum, respirasyon
134.	with the help of	yardımıyla
135.	stay alive	hayatta kalmak
136.	lung	akciğer
137.	bone	kemik
138.	provide	sağlamak, temin etmek
139.	framework	çerçeve, anahat, esas yapı, çatı
140.	hold	tutmak , yapmak, organize etmek
141.	flop about	cup diye düşmek, çöküvermek
142.	give protection	koruma sağlamak
143.	delicate	hassas, narin, nazik, kırılgan
144.	act	rol yapmak, hareket etmek, eylem, hareket, yasa
145.	support	destek, desteklemek, savunmak
146.	lever	kaldıraç, levye

147.	**enabling**	imkan sağlayan, fırsat veren
148.	**movement**	hareket, düşünce akımı
149.	**thigh**	oyluk, but, kalça
150.	**single**	tek, bekar
151.	**weight**	ağırlık
152.	**stirrup**	üzengi
153.	**middle ear**	ortakulak
154.	**signal**	sinyal, işaret
155.	**connected to**	ile bağlantılı
156.	**hammer**	çekiç
157.	**anvil**	örs
158.	**join**	katılmak, buluşmak, katılmak
159.	**collect**	toplamak
160.	**in the form of**	şeklinde, formunda
161.	**tough**	zor, zorlu, çetin
162.	**stony**	taşlık, soğuk
163.	**hard**	katı, sıkı, cok, zor, sert
164.	**brittle**	kolayca kırılan, hassas
165.	**reinforce**	güçlendirmek, desteklemek, takviye etmek
166.	**prevent**	önlemek
167.	**solid**	sağlam, katı, somut
168.	**laid down**	döşenmiş, serilmiş
169.	**layer**	katman, tabaka, kat
170.	**constantly**	sürekli bir şekilde, daima
171.	**reabsorb**	yeniden emilmek, yeniden soğurmak
172.	**replace**	değiştirmek, yerine koymak
173.	**surface**	yüzey
174.	**covered by**	örtülü, kaplı
175.	**bruise**	bere, morluk, ezik
176.	**marrow**	kemik iliği
177.	**spongy**	sünger gibi, delikli
178.	**prone to**	yatkın, eğilimli
179.	**womb**	rahim, dölyatağı
180.	**rubbery**	lastik gibi, lastiksi
181.	**cartilage**	kıkırdak
182.	**explain**	açıklamak
183.	**teenager**	delikanlı, genç
184.	**suddenly**	aniden, birdenbire
185.	**increase**	artmak, artırmak, artış
186.	**growth spurt**	büyüme evresi, gelişim parlaması
187.	**damaged**	hasar görmüş, zarara uğramış
188.	**secrete**	salgılamak
189.	**eventually**	sonunda, nihayetinde
190.	**build up**	birikmek, güçlenmek, gelişmek
191.	**thickened**	kalın derili, kalınlaşmış
192.	**repair**	tamir, tamir etmek
193.	**original**	orijinal, ilk, başlangıç gibi
194.	**joint**	eklem, eklem yeri, ortaklaşa, müşterek
195.	**fixed**	kısırlaştırılmış, sabit
196.	**skull**	kafatası
197.	**knee**	diz
198.	**elbow**	dirsek, kol dirseği
199.	**strap**	şerit, bağcık, kayış
200.	**covered with**	ile kaplı, ile örtülü
201.	**cushion**	yastık, minder
202.	**impact**	etki, darbe,vuruş, etkilemek
203.	**lubricate**	yağlamak, kayganlaştırmak
204.	**bend**	eğilmek, bükülmek, kıvırma, eğilme, kavis
205.	**friction**	sürtünme
206.	**become diseased**	hasta olmak, hastalanmak
207.	**wear out**	yıpranmak, aşınmak, eskimek
208.	**disappear**	gözden kaybolmak
209.	**painful**	ağrılı, sancılı, eziyetli
210.	**hinge**	menteşe
211.	**thumb**	baş parmak
212.	**spine**	omurga
213.	**vertebrae**	omurga, omurlar
214.	**protect**	korumak
215.	**locked**	kilitli, kenetlenmiş
216.	**firmly**	sıkıca, sıkı sıkıya
217.	**constant**	sürekli, sabit, devamlı
218.	**lack of**	yoksunluk, yokluk, mahrumiyet
219.	**reason**	sebep, neden, akıl, mantık, akıl yürütmek, mantık yürütmek
220.	**orbit**	yörünge, yörüngeye oturmak
221.	**healthy**	sağlıklı
222.	**weightless**	hafif
223.	**adult**	yetişkin
224.	**vary**	çeşitlenmek, değişmek, değiştirmek
225.	**rib bone**	kaburga kemiği

226.	**newborn**	yeni doğmuş
227.	**fuse**	eritmek, kaynaştırmak, birleştirmek, fünye
228.	**actually**	aslında, gerçekte
229.	**soft**	yumuşak
230.	**allow**	izin vermek, olanak sağlamak
231.	**voluntary muscles**	istemli kas
232.	**involuntary muscles**	istemsiz kas
233.	**for instance**	örneğin, mesela
234.	**beat**	atmak, vurmak, dövmek, yenmek, vuruş
235.	**aware**	bilincinde olmak, bilinç
236.	**attached to**	bağlı, ilişik
237.	**ropy**	tel tel, ipsi
238.	**strand**	sahil, karaya oturtmak, zor durumda bırakmak, bükmek
239.	**wrist**	bilek
240.	**flex**	esnetmek, bükmek, kasmak
241.	**gather**	buluşmak, toplamak, toplanmak
242.	**bunch**	demet, salkım
243.	**instruct**	öğretmek, yönerge vermek, emir vermek
244.	**shorten**	kısaltmak
245.	**contract**	sözleşme, kontrat, anlaşma, çekmek, büzülmek, daralmak
246.	**jaw**	çene
247.	**powerful**	güçlü, kuvvetli, yetkili, enerjili
248.	**buttock**	kalça, kaba et
249.	**hip bone**	kalça kemiği
250.	**slightly**	hafifçe, biraz hafifçe
251.	**tension**	tansiyon, gerginlik, gerilim
252.	**rod-like**	çubuk gibi
253.	**structure**	yapı
254.	**overlap**	örtüşmek, üst üste binmek, aşırmak
255.	**receive**	teslim almak, almak, kabul etmek,
256.	**slide**	kaydırmak, kaymak, kaydırak
257.	**at the same time**	aynı zamanda, aynı anda
258.	**different**	farklı
259.	**type**	tür, çeşit, kind, sort
260.	**smooth muscle**	düz kas
261.	**mostly**	çoğunlukla
262.	**wrapped**	sarılı, dolanmış
263.	**internal organs**	iç organlar
264.	**store**	mağaza, depo, depolamak
265.	**sufficient**	yeterli
266.	**discharge**	deşarj, boşaltma, tahliye, boşaltmak
267.	**cover**	kapak, örtmek, örtü, kaplamak, kapsamak
268.	**present**	şimdi, şimdiki, hediye, sunmak, var olmak
269.	**react**	tepki göstermek
270.	**frequent**	sık, sık sık olan
271.	**bulky**	iri yarı, cüsseli, gövdeli
272.	**alone**	yalnız
273.	**opposite**	zıt, ters, karşıt, karşısında
274.	**forearm**	kolun ön kısmı, dirsekle bilek arası
275.	**lift**	kaldırmak, asansör
276.	**straighten**	düzeltmek, yoluna koymak
277.	**cause**	neden olmak, neden
278.	**build-up**	artırma, yığılma, toplanma, birikim
279.	**waste substance**	atık madde, atık nesne
280.	**usual**	olağan
281.	**stored**	saklanmış, depolanmış
282.	**waste product**	atık madde, yan ürün
283.	**interfere with**	karışmak, müdahale etmek, araya girmek
284.	**flush away**	temizlemek, süpürüp atmak
285.	**sharply**	keskin bir şekilde, aniden
286.	**painfully**	acı acı, acı vererek
287.	**adapt**	adapte olmak, uyum sağlamak
288.	**gradually**	derece derece, aşama aşama, tedricen
289.	**regular**	düzenli
290.	**strengthen**	güçlendirmek
291.	**improve**	iyileştirmek, gelişmek, geliştirmek
292.	**body shape**	vücut biçimi/şekli
293.	**posture**	duruş, vücudun pozisyonu, poz
294.	**soundly**	mışıl mışıl, deliksiz
295.	**breathe**	nefes almak, solumak
296.	**draw**	çizmek, çizmek, çekmek
297.	**air**	hava
298.	**rare**	ender, nadir, seyrek
299.	**trachea**	nefes borusu
300.	**fork into**	-e doğru çatallanan
301.	**pass**	geçmek

302.	**passage**	pasaj, metin, geçiş
303.	**breathe out**	nefes vermek
304.	**probably**	muhtemelen, belki de
305.	**normally**	normalde, genelde
306.	**pant**	hızlı hızlı solumak, nefes nefese kalmak
307.	**up to**	en fazla, -e kadar
308.	**at least**	en azından
309.	**permanently**	sürekli olarak
310.	**trap**	tuzak, tuzak kurmak, önünü kesmek, kıstırmak
311.	**airflow**	hava yolu
312.	**contraction**	kasılma, büzülme, kontraksiyon
313.	**curve**	eğri, kıvrım, eğim, viraj, bükülmek, eğilmek
314.	**content**	içerik, memnun, memnuniyet, memnun etmek
315.	**chest**	göğüs
316.	**abdomen**	karın
317.	**flatten**	düzleştirmek, dümdüz etmek
318.	**volume**	ses
319.	**pressure**	baskı, baskılamak, sıkıştırmak
320.	**drop**	damla, düşmek
321.	**vigorously**	çok hareketli, kuvvetlice, hareketli, çaba gerektiren
322.	**rib**	kaburga kemiği
323.	**uncomfortable**	rahatsız, huzursuz
324.	**detect**	tespit etmek, fark etmek, bulmak, keşfetmek
325.	**speed up**	hızlandırmak, hızlanma
326.	**override**	geçersiz kılmak
327.	**for a while**	bir süre boyunca
328.	**dislodge**	yerinden çıkarmak, yerinden oynatmak
329.	**block**	blok, bloke etmek, engellemek
330.	**minor**	önemsiz, az önemi olan, küçük
331.	**blockage**	tıkanma, tıkanıklık
332.	**cough**	öksürmek, öksürük
333.	**press**	baskı uygulamak, basınç uygulamak, basın
334.	**seal off**	kapatmak, yol kesmek
335.	**tense**	gergin
336.	**raising**	yükseltme, artırma
337.	**obstruction**	engel, tıkanıklık
338.	**damage**	zarar vermek, hasar bırakmak, zarar, ziyan, hasar
339.	**poison**	zehir, zehirlemek
340.	**paralyze**	felçe uğratmak, durdurmak
341.	**hairs**	tüyler
342.	**clean out**	temizlemek, boşaltmak
343.	**inhale**	nefesi içine çekmek
344.	**tar**	katran
345.	**accumulate**	biriktirmek, yığmak, toplamak
346.	**soot**	is, duman, kurum
347.	**circulation**	dolaşım, devirdaim, tiraj
348.	**suffer from**	acı çekmek, sorun yaşamak
349.	**irritation**	tahriş, kaşındırma, sinir bozma, kızdırma
350.	**filter**	filtre, filtrelemek, süzmek
351.	**behind**	arkasında, gerisinde
352.	**sticky**	yapış yapış, sıcak, nemli
353.	**dirt**	kir, toz, toprak
354.	**particle**	tanecik, zerre, cisimcik, parçacık
355.	**deposit**	depozito, teminat
356.	**remove**	kaldırıp atmak, kurtulmak
357.	**coal miner**	kömür madeni işçisi
358.	**dust**	tozunu almak, toz, toprak, kir
359.	**altitude**	rakım, irtifa
360.	**heavily**	yoğun bir şekilde, ağır şekilde
361.	**exert**	sarf etmek, çaba harcamak, güç kullanmak
362.	**mountaineer**	dağcı, dağa tırmanmak
363.	**aircraft**	uçak, hava aracı
364.	**possible**	mümkün, olası
365.	**expand**	genişlemek, yayılmak, büyütmek
366.	**diver**	dalgıç
367.	**compressed**	sıkıştırılmış, basınçlı
368.	**valve**	kapakçık, vana, klape
369.	**exactly**	net olarak, tam olarak
370.	**deeply**	derinden
371.	**depth**	derinlik
372.	**poisonous**	zehirli
373.	**adjust**	adapte olmak, uyum sağlamak, alışmak
374.	**sneezing**	hapşırma, aksırma
375.	**membrane**	zar, çeper. membran
376.	**blow the irritating material away**	rahatsız edici/kaşındıran malzemeyi uzaklaştırma
377.	**tongue**	dil
378.	**flow**	akmak, akıntı

379.	**throat**	boğaz
380.	**blast**	patlamak, patlama, infilak
381.	**cloud**	bulut
382.	**droplet**	damlacık
383.	**float**	suyun üstünde kalmak, yüzmek, batmamak
384.	**liquid**	sıvı
385.	**waste products**	atık ürünler
386.	**communication system**	iletişim sistemi
387.	**messenger**	mesaj gönderen kimse
388.	**switch organs on and off**	organları açıp kapama/devreye sokmak
389.	**require**	gerektirmek
390.	**invading bacteria and viruses**	istilacı bakteri ve virüsler
391.	**temperature**	sıcaklık, sıcak
392.	**releasing**	salıverme, serbest bırakma
393.	**disease-fighting**	hastalıkla mücadele
394.	**match**	eşleştirmek, eş, kibrit
395.	**transfusion**	kan nakli, nakil, sıvı aktarma, transfüzyon
396.	**differ from**	farklılık göstermek, değişmek, ayrılmak
397.	**person to person**	kişiden kişiye, insandan insana
398.	**main**	ana, asıl
399.	**refer to**	refere etmek, anlamına gelmek
400.	**recognize**	farkına varmak, tanımak, bilmek, kabul etmek
401.	**defense**	savunma, davalı
402.	**carefully**	dikkatlice
403.	**make sure**	emin olmak
404.	**compatible**	uyumlu, uygun
405.	**fist-sized**	yumruk büyüklüğünde
406.	**muscular**	kaslı, adaleli
407.	**at the top of**	üzerinde, üstünde
408.	**chamber**	oda
409.	**veins**	damarlar
410.	**leak**	sızdırmak, sızıntı
411.	**around the body**	vücudun etrafında
412.	**straight**	düz, dümdüz, doğrudan
413.	**one-tenth**	onda biri
414.	**thickness**	kalınlık, gürlük
415.	**capillaries**	kılcal damarlar
416.	**narrow**	dar
417.	**squash**	sıkıştırmak, ezmek
418.	**continuously**	sürekli bir şekilde, mütemadiyen
419.	**fatty**	şişko, yağlı
420.	**dairy products**	süt ürünleri
421.	**reduce**	azaltmak, azalmak
422.	**lead to**	neden olmak, sebep olmak
423.	**formation**	oluşum, oluşma, kuruluş
424.	**clot**	pıhtı, pıhtılaşmak
425.	**completely**	tamamen
426.	**rigid**	sert, katı
427.	**common**	ortak, yaygın
428.	**result**	sonuç
429.	**beating**	kötek, pataklama,dövme
430.	**timing**	zamanlama
431.	**device**	araç, aygıt, cihaz
432.	**transplant**	nakletmek, nakil
433.	**continue**	devam etmek
434.	**pulse**	nabız, çarpmak
435.	**throbbing**	çarpıntı, çarpma
436.	**expansion**	genişleme, yayılma, büyüme
437.	**spurt**	püskürme, sızma, fışkırma
438.	**heart rate**	kalp atış hızı
439.	**the number of**	sayısı
440.	**measure**	ölçmek, ölçü, önlem
441.	**per minute**	dakika başına, her dakika
442.	**change**	değişim, değişmek, değiştirmek, bozuk para
443.	**affect**	etkilemek
444.	**attach**	bağlamak, iliştirmek
445.	**wire**	kablo, tel
446.	**printed**	yazdırılmış, basılmış
447.	**information**	bilgi
448.	**broken down**	parçalanmak, yıkılmak, çökmek
449.	**starchy**	nişastalı
450.	**fat**	kilolu, şişman, yağ
451.	**source**	kaynak
452.	**reassemble**	yeniden bir araya gelmek, yeniden toplanmak
453.	**converted into**	dönüştürülmek, çevrilmek
454.	**muscle tissue**	kas dokusu
455.	**digest**	sindirmek, hazmetmek, kavramak, özümsemek
456.	**bulk**	yığın, hacim, cüsse, ekseriyet

457.	**serious**	ciddi
458.	**disease**	hastalık
459.	**variety**	çeşit
460.	**plenty of**	bol bol, çok, yeterince, a lot of, lots of
461.	**balanced**	dengeli
462.	**amount**	miktar
463.	**vigorous**	hareketli, kuvvetli, coşkulu, gayretli
464.	**rapidly**	hızlı bir şekilde
465.	**teeth**	dişler
466.	**incisor teeth**	kesici dişler
467.	**flat**	apartman dairesi, yassı, düz
468.	**pointed**	sivri
469.	**tear**	gözyaşı, yırtmak, koparmak
470.	**grind**	öğütmek, bilemek, gıcırdamak
471.	**similar to**	benzer
472.	**shiny**	parlak
473.	**hollow**	oyuk, delik
474.	**root**	kök, köken, köklenmek
475.	**appear**	görünmek, ortaya çıkmak
476.	**gum**	sakız, diş eti
477.	**churn**	çalkalanma, köpürtme
478.	**batch**	grup, bir defada alınan miktar, yığın
479.	**bubble**	köpük, baloncuk, kabarcık, fokurdamak, köpürmek
480.	**food pipe**	yemek borusu, yutak, özefagus
481.	**burp**	geğirmek, geğirti
482.	**roof**	çatı
483.	**upside down**	altüst, tepe aşağı
484.	**gravity**	yerçekimi
485.	**churned up**	çalkalanarak oluşturulan
486.	**appendix**	apandis, ekbağırsak
487.	**leftover**	yemek artığı, kalıntı, artan
488.	**ancient**	eski, antik
489.	**ancestor**	ata, ced
490.	**gut**	bağırsak, misina
491.	**inflamed**	iltihaplanmış, yangılı
492.	**surgically**	cerrahi olarak
493.	**liver**	karaciğer
494.	**bile**	safra
495.	**chemical reaction**	kimyasal reaksiyon, kimyasal tepki
496.	**influence**	etki, etkilemek
497.	**one another**	birbirine, birbirlerini, each other
498.	**kept in balance**	dengede tutmak
499.	**ensure**	garanti etmek, temin etmek
500.	**overcome**	üstesinden gelmek
501.	**by means of**	yardımıyla, yoluyla, aracılığıyla
502.	**properly**	düzgün bir şekilde, adam gibi, uygun olarak,
503.	**maintenance**	bakım, muhafaza
504.	**excretion**	boşaltım, atılım, ekskresyon
505.	**removal**	sökme, kaldırma, çıkarma, atma
506.	**excrete**	salgılamak, boşaltmak, kakalamak
507.	**sweat**	ter, terlemek
508.	**harmless**	zararsız
509.	**urine**	idrar
510.	**effective**	etkili
511.	**harmful**	zararlı
512.	**important**	önemli
513.	**remain healthy**	sağlıklı kalma
514.	**necessary**	gerekli
515.	**involve**	içermek, kapsamak, gerektirmek
516.	**sterile**	steril, mikropsuz, arındırılmış, aseptik
517.	**carry out**	yerine getirmek, yapmak
518.	**right**	doğru, haklı, sağ, hak
519.	**breakdown**	arıza, çöküntü, sinir bozukluğu
520.	**blood flow**	kan akışı, kan dolaşımı
521.	**mean**	anlamına gelmek, kastetmek, somurtkan, cimri, ortalama
522.	**cool**	serin, soğuk, havalı, harika
523.	**sweating**	terleme
524.	**excess**	aşırı, fazla, aşırılık, fazlalık
525.	**evaporate**	buharlaşmak, buharlaştırmak
526.	**sweaty**	ıslak, terli
527.	**draft**	taslak, tasarı, planlamak
528.	**notice**	fark etmek, ilan
529.	**supple**	yumuşak ve esnek, yumuşatmak
530.	**one-third**	üçte bir
531.	**asleep**	uykuda
532.	**deep**	derin
533.	**speed**	hız
534.	**healing**	iyileşme, tedavi

535.	**go through**	yaşamak, başından geçmek, göz atmak
536.	**limp**	bitkin, güçsüz, yorgun, topallama, aksaklık
537.	**beneath**	alt kısmında, altında
538.	**dreaming**	rüya görme, hayal görme
539.	**rapid**	hızlıca, çabucak
540.	**become very disturbed**	çok rahatsız/huzursuz/endişeli olmak
541.	**dreamless**	durgun, rüyasız, gayesiz
542.	**divide**	bölmek
543.	**connection**	bağlantı
544.	**blood stream**	kan dolaşımı, kan akımı
545.	**lifespan**	ömür
546.	**consume**	tüketmek
547.	**lining**	kaplama, astarlama
548.	**eyelashes**	kirpikler
549.	**scalp**	kafa derisi, saç derisi
550.	**waterproof**	su geçirmez
551.	**covering**	kaplama
552.	**germ**	mikrop
553.	**enter**	girmek
554.	**sensitive**	hassas, duyarlı
555.	**regulate**	düzenlemek, ayarlamak, yasa çıkarmak
556.	**graze**	sıyırma, sıyrık, bere
557.	**bleeding**	kanama, kanayan
558.	**mass**	kitle, kütle, yığmak
559.	**fine**	iyi, para cezası, ince, ceza kesmek
560.	**exposed to**	maruz kalmış
561.	**wound**	yara, yaralamak
562.	**blood loss**	kan kaybı
563.	**damaged tissue**	hasarlı doku
564.	**scab**	yara kabuğu, kabuk bağlamak (yara)
565.	**reveal**	açığa vurmak, açıklamak, göstermek
566.	**underneath**	altında
567.	**pigment**	renk maddesi, pigment
568.	**originate from**	-den gelmek, çıkmak
569.	**dark**	karanlık, koyu
570.	**dead**	ölü, ölmüş
571.	**upwards**	yukarıya doğru
572.	**become flattened**	düzleşmek, basıklaşmak
573.	**protective**	koruyucu
574.	**flake**	pul, tane, tanecik
575.	**spread**	yayılmak, yaymak
576.	**sunburn**	güneş yanığı
577.	**limit**	sınır, sınırlandırmak
578.	**originally**	başlangıçta, ilk başta
579.	**heat loss**	ısı kaybı
580.	**no longer**	artık
581.	**pit**	meyve çekirdeği, çukur
582.	**grow**	büyümek, yetişmek
583.	**hair shaft**	saç kılı yuvası, kıl gövdesi
584.	**curly**	kıvırcık
585.	**wavy**	dalgalı, dalga şeklinde
586.	**responsible for**	den mesul, sorumlu
587.	**facial**	yüz, yüze ait
588.	**beard**	sakal
589.	**nail**	çivi, tırnak, çivilemek
590.	**firm**	firma, sıkı, sabit
591.	**fingertip**	parmak ucu
592.	**pick up**	yerden almak, kaldırmak, seçmek
593.	**transparent**	şeffaf
594.	**freckle**	çil, benek
595.	**concentrate**	odaklanmak, konsantre olmak, yoğunlaşmak
596.	**evenly**	eşit miktarda, aynı oranda, dengeli şekilde
597.	**fair skin**	açık ten
598.	**particularly**	özellikle de, özellikle
599.	**likely**	muhtemel, olası
600.	**acne**	akne, sivilce
601.	**pimple**	sivilce, kabarcık
602.	**blackhead**	siyah nokta
603.	**adolescence**	gençlik, ergenlik
604.	**oily**	yağlı, yağ ile dolu
605.	**pore**	gözenek, delikçik
606.	**become blocked**	tıkalı olmak, bloke edilmek
607.	**trapped**	tutulmuş, hapsedilmiş, tuzağa düşmüş
608.	**spot**	nokta, leke, benek, konumunu belirlemek
609.	**bump**	çarpmak, toslamak, çarpışmak
610.	**look purplish**	morumsu görünmek
611.	**become absorbed**	absorbe olmak, emilmek

612.	**bloodstream**	kan dolaşımı
613.	**disappearing**	gözden kaybolma, yok olma
614.	**nervous system**	sinir sistemi
615.	**central nervous system**	merkezi sinir sistemi
616.	**peripheral nervous system**	çevresel (periferik) sinir sistemi
617.	**make up**	makyaj yapmak, uydurmak, oluşturmak, invent
618.	**star-shaped**	yıldız şeklinde, yıldız biçimli
619.	**nucleus**	çekirdek, öz, cevher
620.	**tip**	uç, bahşiş, püf nokta,
621.	**branched**	dallanmış, kollara ayrılmış
622.	**touch**	dokunmak
623.	**deliver**	dağıtmak, teslim etmek
624.	**impulse**	dürtü, uyarıcı, tahrik
625.	**sensory**	duyusal, duyulara ait
626.	**sense organ**	duyu organı, dokunma duyusu
627.	**jump**	atlamak, zıplamak, atlayış, zıplama
628.	**travel**	yolculuk etmek, yolculuk
629.	**reach**	ulaşmak, yetişmek, erişmek, uzanmak, kavuşmak
630.	**across**	karşısında, karşısına doğru, her tarafında
631.	**transmitter**	verici, aktarıcı
632.	**point**	nokta, puan, uç, anlam
633.	**bulb**	soğan köklü, ampul, lale kökü
634.	**synapse**	sinaps, sinir kavşağı
635.	**switch off**	kapamak, bağlantıyı koparmak, akımı kesmek
636.	**insulated**	yalıtımlı, izole edilmiş
637.	**insulation**	yalıtım, izolasyon
638.	**reaction**	tepki
639.	**prick**	diken, diken batması
640.	**instantly**	anında, hemen, dakikasında
641.	**instruction**	öğretim, yönerge, talimat
642.	**pain**	ağrı, sızı, sancı
643.	**fluff**	tüy, toz topağı
644.	**blink**	göz kırpmak, göz kırpma, ışıltı
645.	**demonstrate**	göstermek, gösteri yapmak
646.	**loosely**	gevşek bir biçimde, aşağı yukarı, genel hatlarıyla
647.	**kneecap**	dizkapağı, dizkapağı kemiği
648.	**gently**	nazikçe, hafifçe
649.	**stretch**	uzanmak, yayılmak, uzatmak, gerinmek
650.	**receptor**	reseptör, alıcı, algılayıcı
651.	**interpret**	çevirmek, yorumlamak
652.	**immediately**	hemen, derhal, acilen
653.	**set in motion**	harekete geçirmek
654.	**image**	görüntü, görüntüleme
655.	**transmit**	iletmek, ulaştırmak, göndermek
656.	**sight**	görme, görüş, görme ile ilgili
657.	**ring**	zil çalmak, zil, aramak, yüzük
658.	**surrounding**	çevre, çevresinde, çevreleyen
659.	**pupil**	öğrenci
660.	**light**	yakmak, ışık, hafif
661.	**light ray**	ışık ışını
662.	**bent**	eğim, eğik, temayül, eğilim, bükülmüş, büküк
663.	**focus**	odak, odaklanmak
664.	**turn it into**	-e dönüştürmek, -e değiştirmek
665.	**depending on**	bağlı olarak, dayanarak
666.	**inherit**	miras olarak almak, kalıtımla kazanmak
667.	**suggest**	önermek, ortaya koymak
668.	**identify**	tanımlamak
669.	**fingerprint**	parmak izi
670.	**blinking**	göz kırpma, yanıp sönme
671.	**clean**	temizlemek, temiz
672.	**dry**	kurutmak, kuru
673.	**wipe away**	silmek, temizlemek, yok etmek
674.	**decide**	karar vermek
675.	**irritated**	öfkeli, sinirli, rahatsız olmuş, tahriş olmuş
676.	**drain away**	akmak, boşalmak
677.	**duct**	bezlerin salgısını akıtan kanal, tüp
678.	**alter**	değiştirmek
679.	**become flat**	düzleşmek
680.	**distant**	uzak, mesafeli
681.	**packed with**	ile dolu olmak
682.	**trigger**	tetiklemek
683.	**black and white**	siyah beyaz
684.	**vision**	görüş
685.	**dim light**	loş ışık
686.	**light-sensitive**	ışığa karşı duyarlı
687.	**respond to**	tepki göstermek, cevaplamak, karşılık vermek
688.	**color blindness**	renk körlüğü

689.	commonly	genellikle, yaygın olarak, sıklıkla
690.	accurately	doğru bir şekilde, hatasız bir şekilde
691.	distinguish between	arasından ayırt etmek/farkı görmek
692.	dot	nokta
693.	defect	kusur, arıza, hata
694.	totally	tamamen, toplam
695.	perfect	mükemmel
696.	in this case	bu durumda, bu takdirde
697.	correct	doğru, düzeltmek
698.	short-sighted	uzağı göremeyen, miyop
699.	blurred	bulanık, flu
700.	nearby	yakın
701.	clearly	açıkça, net bir şekilde
702.	long-sighted	uzağı gören
703.	curved	eğri, kavisli, yay gibi
704.	distorted	çarpık, bozuk, tahrif olmuş, deforme
705.	rest on	(bir şeyin) üzerinde durmak/dayanmak, dinlenmek
706.	ordinary	sıradan, bayağı, adi
707.	discomfort	rahatsızlık
708.	get used to	alışmak
709.	scratch	kaşımak, kazımak, çizik, sıyrık
710.	prefer	tercih etmek
711.	suitable for	için uygun/elverişli
712.	hearing	işitme
713.	close to	a yakın olmak, yakın
714.	sound	gibi gelmek, ses
715.	eardrum	kulakzarı
716.	at the end of	sonunda, bitiminde
717.	wave	el sallamak, dalgalanmak, dalga
718.	vibrate	titremek
719.	vibration	titreşim
720.	a series of	seri, sıra
721.	coiled	sarmal, sarılı
722.	snail	sümüklü böcek, salyangoz
723.	shell	kabuk
724.	liquid-filled	sıvı ile doldurulmuş
725.	amplify	büyütmek, derinleştirmek, gücü artırmak
726.	sensory cell	algılayıcı hücre
727.	attention	dikkat
728.	human beings	insanoğlu
729.	ability	yetenek
730.	ranging from	-den tutun da, -den -e kadar değişen
731.	rumble	gümbürtü, gürültü
732.	high-pitched	çok tiz, yüksek perdeden
733.	whistle	ıslık çalmak, üflemek, düdük çalmak, düdük
734.	at all	hiç
735.	compared to	karşılaştırıldığında, kıyaslandığında
736.	respond	cevap vermek
737.	impairment	bozulma, kötüye gitme
738.	deaf	sağır
739.	profoundly	derinden
740.	communicate	iletişime geçmek, iletişim kurmak
741.	sign language	işaret dili
742.	trained	eğitimli
743.	perfectly	mükemmel olarak, eksiksiz
744.	exceptional	istisnai, olağanüstü
745.	elevator	asansör
746.	pop	gazoz
747.	burst	patlama, patlamak
748.	lined with	ile kaplı
749.	temporary	geçici
750.	deafness	sağırlık, ağır işitme
751.	balance	denge, dengelemek
752.	semicircular	yarı dairesel, semisirküler
753.	swirl	girdap yaparak dönmek, dönme
754.	exact	tam, kesin
755.	position	durum, konum, mevki, pozisyon
756.	permanent	sürekli, sabit, geçici olmayan
757.	loss of hearing	işitme kaybı
758.	especially	özellikle de
759.	amplifier	amplifikatör, hoparlör, yükselteç
760.	twirling	fırıl fırıl dönme
761.	dizzy	başı dönen, sersemlemiş
762.	remain still	sabit kalmak, hareketsiz kalmak
763.	cope with	başa çıkmak, üstesinden gelmek, uğraşmak
764.	flow of information	bilgi akışı
765.	accidentally	kazara, tesadüfen
766.	sensation	his, algılama, algı

767.	**grouped together**	birlikte gruplandırılmış
768.	**according to**	e göre
769.	**importance**	önem
770.	**lip**	dudak
771.	**pain-killing drug**	ağrı kesici ilaç
772.	**limb**	uzuv, vücuda eklemle bağlı organ
773.	**trick**	hile, hile yapmak, oyuna getirmek
774.	**sense**	duyu, his, duygu, mantık, akıl
775.	**react to**	tepki göstermek, tepkimek
776.	**on the tip of**	ucunda
777.	**sweet**	tatlı, şirin
778.	**bitter**	acı
779.	**sour**	ekşi
780.	**combination**	birleşim, birleşme, kombinasyon
781.	**sense of smell**	koku hissi, koku duyusu
782.	**breathe in**	nefes almak, nefesi içine çekmek
783.	**cavity**	boşluk, oyuk, diş çukuru, çürük (diş)
784.	**odor**	koku, parfüm, nüfuz eden hava
785.	**dissolve**	eritmek, çözmek, sona erdirmek
786.	**stimulating**	uyarıcı, uyarmak
787.	**based on**	e dayanmak
788.	**distinguish**	ayırt etmek, ayrım yapmak, birbirinden ayırmak
789.	**drift up**	düz tırmanma, yukarı sürüklenme
790.	**nasal passage**	geniz yolu
791.	**contribute to**	katkıda bulunmak
792.	**odd**	acayip, tuhaf, tek sayılar
793.	**temporarily**	geçici olarak
794.	**smothered**	bastırılmak, boğulmak
795.	**spicy**	baharatlı
796.	poor	fakir, yoksul, zavallı
797.	**follow**	takip etmek, izlemek, uymak
798.	**perspiration**	terleme, ter
799.	**buried**	gömülü, gömülmüş
800.	**avalanche**	çığ
801.	**destroy**	yok etmek, tahrip etmek
802.	**decay**	çürümek, bozulmak
803.	**away**	uzak, uzakta
804.	**scientific**	bilimsel
805.	**show**	göstermek, gösteri
806.	**unlike**	farklı, benzemeyen, nın aksine
807.	**scattered**	dağınık, tarumar, saçılmış, perişan
808.	**network**	ağ, şebeke, iletişim ağı
809.	**watery**	sulu
810.	**drain from**	-den akmak, -den süzülmek
811.	**interval**	aralık, mesafe, zaman, müddet
812.	**length**	uzunluk
813.	**vessel**	gemi, damar, kap
814.	**injure**	yaralamak, sakatlamak
815.	**swarm**	doluşmak, akın etmek, küme, sürü
816.	**damaged area**	hasarlı/zarar görmüş bölge
817.	**invading organisms**	istilacı organizma
818.	**attract**	çekmek, cezbetmek
819.	**lock**	kilit, kilitlemek, kapanmak
820.	**fierce**	ateşli, sert, şiddetli
821.	**fight infection**	enfeksiyonla savaşmak
822.	**hay fever**	saman nezlesi, bahar nezlesi
823.	**fortunately**	neyse ki, çok şükür ki
824.	**transplanted**	nakledilmiş (organ), transplantasyon
825.	**donated organs**	bağışlanmış organlar
826.	**treat**	tedavi etmek, davranmak, işlemek, ikram, kurabiye
827.	**rejection**	reddetme, geri çevirme
828.	**harness**	belirli amaç için kullanmak, istifade etmek
829.	**encounter**	karşılaşmak, rastlama, karşılaşma
830.	**inoculate**	aşılamak
831.	**mild**	hafif, orta, ılıman, ılımlı
832.	**vaccine**	aşı
833.	**dead germ**	ölü virüs/bakteri/mikrop
834.	**unique**	tek, kendine has, benzersiz
835.	**intend**	niyet etmek
836.	**defend**	savunmak, direnmek
837.	**fight off**	defetmek, mücadele etmek
838.	**defenseless**	savunmasız, korumasız
839.	**delay**	ertelemek, sonraya bırakmak, ötelemek, erteleme, gecikme
840.	**destructive**	yıkıcı
841.	**plant-like**	bitki benzeri
842.	**alive**	canlı, hayatta
843.	**take over**	devralmak, yüklenmek

844.	**proper**	uygun
845.	**resistance**	rezistans, direnç, direnme
846.	**recover**	iyileşmek
847.	**transfer**	transfer etmek, iletmek, transfer, gönderme
848.	**nourish**	beslemek, büyütmek, desteklemek
849.	**breast feed**	emzirmek
850.	**immunity**	bağışıklık
851.	**have an effect on**	üzerinde etkisi olmak, etkilemek
852.	**use**	kullanmak, kullanım
853.	**majority**	çoğunluk
854.	**major**	ana, asıl
855.	**directly**	doğrudan, direkt olarak
856.	**secretion**	salgı, sekresyon, sır tutma
857.	**torso**	gövde (insana ait)
858.	**feedback**	geri bildirim, dönüt
859.	**required**	gerekli
860.	**switched off**	kapatılmak, bağlantıyı koparmak
861.	**pituitary gland**	hipofiz bezesi, hipofiz bezi
862.	**base**	üs, temel
863.	**connected**	bağlılık
864.	**region**	bölge
865.	**secreting**	salgılayan
866.	**underactive**	yetersiz faaliyet gösteren, pasif
867.	**sluggish**	miskin, ağırcanlı, halsiz, uyuşuk
868.	**occasionally**	ara sıra, rastgele
869.	**malfunction**	arıza, aksaklık
870.	**obvious**	besbelli, açık, ortada
871.	**result in**	ile sonuçlanmak, yol açmak, sebep olmak
872.	**urinate**	idrar yapmak
873.	**frequently**	sık sık, sıkça, sıklıkla
874.	**thirsty**	susuz, susamış
875.	**lose weight**	kilo vermek
876.	**shortage**	kıtlık, sıkıntı, eksiklik
877.	**in the case of**	durumunda, halinde
878.	**severe**	ciddi, şiddetli, güç, zor
879.	**prepare**	hazırlamak
880.	**fight**	savaşmak, mücadele etmek, dövüşmek, savaş, dövüş
881.	**run away**	kaçmak, firar etmek, sıvışmak
882.	**primitive**	ilkel, ilk çağa ait
883.	**behavior**	davranış
884.	**instant**	ani, birden bire olan, an, anlık, acil, hazır
885.	**pupils of the eye**	gözbebekleri
886.	**digestive**	sindirime ait, hazmettirici, sindirimi kolaylaştıran
887.	**become pale**	solmak, soluk olmak
888.	**growth hormone**	büyüme hormonu
889.	**childhood**	çocukluk
890.	**stimulate**	uyarmak, dürtmek
891.	**activate**	aktif hale getirmek, etkinleştirmek
892.	**differing amounts**	farklı miktarlar
893.	**mainly**	başlıca, temel olarak
894.	**fertilized egg**	döllenmiş yumurta
895.	**divided into**	-e bölünmek, -e ayrılmak
896.	**settle**	yerleşmek, sakinleşmek, alışmak
897.	**sink**	batırmak, lavabo, batmak
898.	**pregnant**	hamile
899.	**pregnancy**	hamilelik
900.	**developing**	gelişen, gelişmekte olan, gelişim, gelişme
901.	**tail**	kuyruk
902.	**life-support**	yaşam desteği
903.	**extract**	özet, özet çıkarmak, öz çıkarmak, sonuç çıkarmak
904.	**waste material**	atık madde
905.	**disposal**	elden çıkarma, atma, kurtulma, imha etme, bertaraf
906.	**thick**	kalın
907.	**umbilical cord**	göbek kordonu, göbek bağı
908.	**at a very fast rate**	çok hızlı bir oranda
909.	**eyebrows**	kaş
910.	**fingernails**	parmak tırnakları
911.	**weigh**	ağırlığında olmak, tartmak
912.	**big enough**	yeterince büyük
913.	**prematurely**	erken, zamanından önce
914.	**from now on**	bundan böyle, bundan sonra
915.	**in weight**	ağırlık olarak, kilo olarak
916.	**tightening pains**	kasılma ağrıları, sıkma ağrıları
917.	**contractions**	kasılma, kontraksiyon, büzülme
918.	**last**	geçen, son, sürmek, devam etmek
919.	**emerge**	ortaya çıkmak, meydana çıkmak
920.	**operation**	ameliyat, operasyon

921.	carried out	yerine getirilmiş, gerçekleştirilmiş, yapılmış
922.	reason for	bir şeyin nedeni/sebebi
923.	become wrapped	sarılı olmak, dolanmak
924.	absolutely	kesinlikle, mutlaka
925.	identical	birebir aynı, tıpkı, tek yumurta ikizi
926.	typical	tipik
927.	split	bölmek
928.	early stages of its development	gelişiminin erken aşamaları
929.	alike	benzer
930.	knitted together	birleştirmek, bağlamak, kaynaşmak (kemik)
931.	rubbery cartilage	elastik/lastiksi kıkırdak
932.	fused together	kaynaşmak, kaynaşmış
933.	faulty	hatalı, arızalı
934.	ripe	olgun (meyve)
935.	in artificial conditions	yapay koşullarda
936.	implant	implant, nakletmek, yerleştirmek
937.	complete	tamamlamak
938.	chances of becoming pregnant	hamile kalma ihtimali
939.	thread	iplik, ipe dizmek, kaplamak
940.	pair	çift, çiftleştirmek, eşleştirmek
941.	plus	artı, fazla, fazlalık
942.	determine	belirlemek, karar vermek
943.	visible	görülebilir, gözle görülür
944.	except	den başka, haricinde
945.	section	kısım, bölüm
946.	characteristic	özellik, özellikleri taşıyan, vasıfları taşıyan
947.	difficult	zor
948.	effect	etki
949.	scientist	bilim adamı
950.	currently	şimdiki, hali hazırda
951.	human being	insanoğlu
952.	difference	fark
953.	mental	ruhsal, akli, zihinsel
954.	fertilization	fertilizasyon, döllenme
955.	random order	rasgele sıra, rastgele düzen
956.	in this way	böylelikle, bu şekilde
957.	handed down	kalma, devredilme
958.	pass the disease on to	(birine) hastalığı geçirmek
959.	join together	birleşmek, bir araya gelmek
960.	in fertilization	fertilizasyonda, döllenmede
961.	combine with	ile birleşmek
962.	contribute	katkıda bulunmak
963.	arise	ortaya çıkmak, meydana gelmek
964.	error	hata, yanlış
965.	re-form	yeni bir biçime sokmak, yeniden sıraya dizmek/kurmak
966.	passed on to	geçmek, aktarılmak
967.	dominant	baskın, hakim, başat, egemen
968.	recessive gene	çekinik gen
969.	coordinate	koordinat, eksen, koordine etmek, ayarlamak, düzenlemek
970.	resemble	benzemek, andırmak
971.	generate	üretmek, yaratmak, doğurmak
972.	calculate	hesaplamak
973.	complexity	karmaşıklık
974.	make decision	karar vermek
975.	necessarily	illa ki, illa, muhakkak, şart
976.	imagination	hayal gücü, hayal
977.	reasoning	mantık, mantıklı düşünme, akıl yürütme, muhakeme
978.	acquiring	edinme, elde etme
979.	area	yer, bölge, arazi, alan
980.	at the back of	arkasında
981.	accurate	doğru, hatasız
982.	brain stem	beyin sapı
983.	lengthways	uzunlamasına, boylu boyunca
984.	hemisphere	yarımküre
985.	cross	karşıya geçmek, karşıdan karşıya geçmek, haç
986.	logical thought	mantıksal düşünce
987.	artistic	sanatsal
988.	creative thinking	yaratıcı düşünce
989.	this is why	bu nedenle
990.	as far as	olduğu kadar, kadarıyla
991.	right-handed	sağ elli
992.	left-handed	solak, sol elli
993.	mapping	haritalama, harita çıkarma
994.	brain surgery	beyin ameliyatı
995.	sense organs	duyu organları, dokunma duyuları
996.	fully	tam olarak, tamamen

997.	conscious	bilinçli, farkında, ayık
998.	current	şu anki, güncel, geçerli, mevcut, akım, akıntı
999.	applied	uygulamalı, uygulanmakta olan
1000	describe	tanımlamak, tasvir etmek, açıklamak, betimlemek
1001	resurface	yeniden kaplamak, yüzeyini değiştirmek
1002	brain injury	beyin hasarı, beyin yaralanması
1003	intelligence	zeka, bilgi, istihbarat
1004	emotion	duygu, his
1005	total	toplam
1006	in proportion to	-e nispeten, -e nazaran
1007	by far	açık ara, büyük bir farkla
1008	creature	yaratık
1009	is made up of	-den oluşma, -den yapılma
1010	wrinkled	buruşuk, kırışık
1011	cabbage	lahana
1012	fine movements	hassas hareketler, ince hareketler
1013	trace	izlemek, iz, yol
1014	electrical circuit	elektrik devresi
1015	strip	şerit, soymak, üstünü çıkarmak
1016	concerned with	ilgili olmak, alakadar olmak
1017	relative	akraba, nisbi
1018	highly	oldukça, büyük ölçüde
1019	surround	etrafını sarmak, çevirmek, çevrelemek
1020	blow	esmek, üflemek, patlamak, vurmak, darbe
1021	shaken	sarsılmış, sallanmış
1022	accident	kaza
1023	cushioned	tampon yapmak, korunmak, (yumuşak dolgu ile) desteklenmek
1024	experience	tecrübe etmek, yaşamak, tecrübe, deneyim
1025	remember	hatırlamak
1026	easily	kolaylıkla
1027	dramatic	geniş kapsamlı, oldukça etkili, dramatik, köklü, tiyatro ile ilgili
1028	event	olay, vaka
1029	rehearse	prova etmek, tekrarlamak, sayıp dökmek
1030	mind	beyin, akıl, zihin, umursamak
1031	revision	gözden geçirme, revizyon
1032	examination	muayene, sınav, inceleme
1033	sensory memory	duyusal hafıza/bellek
1034	brief	kısa, öz
1035	bumping into	çarpmak, toslamak
1036	short-term memory	kısa süreli hafıza/bellek
1037	vanish	ortadan kaybolmak
1038	long-term memory	uzun süreli hafıza/bellek
1039	conditioned action	koşullu eylem
1040	become conditioned	koşullanmak
1041	repetitive	tekrarlanan, tekrarlayıp duran
1042	task	görev
1043	retrieve	geri almak, telafi etmek, bulup getirmek, bilgisayarda bul getir komutu
1044	skill	beceri, yetenek
1045	brain circuit	beyin devresi
1046	sufficiently	yeterli şekilde
1047	distinct	farklı, ayrı, belli
1048	stage	sahne, aşama, derece
1049	extensive	kapsamlı, geniş, yaygın
1050	vocabulary	kelime hazinesi, söz dağarcığı
1051	rule	kural, kanun, yönetmek
1052	for this reason	bundan dolayı, bu sebepten
1053	pre-wired	önceden kablolanmış
1054	retrieving memories	anıları geri getimek
1055	seem	gibi görünmek, görünmek
1056	in the same way	aynı şekilde
1057	sign	işaret, belirti
1058	scientific research	bilimsel araştırma
1059	in fact	aslında
1060	size	beden , boyut
1061	intelligent	zeki, akıllı
1062	genius	dahi, deha, üstün yetenekli, peri
1063	rather than	den ziyade
1064	scene	manzara, sahne
1065	as though	sanki, mış gibi
1066	detail	ayrıntı, detay
1067	deal with	uğraşmak, ele almak, üstesinden gelmek
1068	and so on	ve benzeri şeyler, vesaire
1069	circuit	devre, ring seferi, yarış pisti
1070	remain hidden	saklı kalmak
1071	seldom	nadiren, rarely

1072	remind	hatırlatmak
1073	rainbow	gökkuşağı
1074	associate	ilişkilendirmek, birleştirmek, çağrışım yapmak, ortaklık
1075	unrelated	ilgisiz, alakasız
1076	struggle	çalışmak, çabalamak çalışma, çaba, uğraş, mücadele
1077	recall	hatırlamak
1078	relax	rahatlamak
1079	tend	eğilimi olmak, bakmak
1080	explore	araştırmak, keşfetmek
1081	come to mind	akla gelmek, hatırlamak
1082	consciously	bilinçli bir şekilde, farkında olarak
1083	looking for	aramak, bakmak
1084	seek	aramak, çabalamak, uğraşmak
1085	simply	sadece, only
1086	health	sağlık
1087	well being	sağlık, iyi oluş, mutluluk
1088	lifestyle	hayat tarzı
1089	physical fitness	fiziksel uygunluk
1090	strength	güç, kuvvet
1091	stamina	dayanma gücü, canlılık, kuvvet
1092	suppleness	esneklik
1093	sensible	mantıklı, makul, akla uygun
1094	keep healthy	sağlıklı kalmak
1095	air pollution	hava kirliliği
1096	exhaust fumes	egzoz dumanı
1097	vehicle	araç
1098	pollutant	kirletici
1099	failure	başarısızlık, arıza, yetmezlik
1100	fail	başarısız olmak
1101	efficiently	verimli bir şekilde, etkili bir şekilde
1102	stomach upset	mide rahatsızlığı
1103	habit	alışkanlık, adet
1104	contributory	sorumlu ortak, katkıda bulunan kimse
1105	main cause	ana neden
1106	clog	tıkamak, doldurmak, engel olmak
1107	addictive	bağımlılık yapan
1108	give up	pes etmek, bırakmak, vazgeçmek
1109	cancel	iptal, iptal etmek
1110	scientific study	bilimsel çalışma
1111	provable	kanıtlanabilir, ispat edilebilir
1112	scientifically	bilimsel olarak
1113	give relief to	rahatlık vermek, yüreğine su serpmek
1114	needle	iğne
1115	insert	sokmak, yerleştirmek, eklemek
1116	following	takip eden, aşağıdak, sonraki
1117	suggestion	öneri
1118	herbal	bitkisel
1119	remedies	tedaviler, ilaçlar
1120	conventional medicine	geleneksel tıp
1121	experiment	deney yapmak, sınamak, deney
1122	so-called	sözde, sözümona
1123	sleepy	uykulu
1124	crave	canı çekmek, istek duymak, arzu etmek
1125	restore	restorasyon yapmak, yenileştirmek
1126	cure	tedavi etmek, iyileştirmek, tedavi
1127	inflammation	iltihap, alevlenme, yangı, enflamasyon
1128	interrupt	araya girmek, kesmek, sözünü kesmek
1129	reverse	ters çevirmek, arka yüz yapmak, ters, arka taraf
1130	unwanted	istenmeyen
1131	relieve	rahatlatmak, dindirmek
1132	further	dahası, buna ek olarak, üstelik
1133	fatal	ölümcül, öldürücü, vahim
1134	outright	kesin olarak, birden, anında, tamamen
1135	discover	keşfetmek, bulmak
1136	search for	aramak
1137	mold growing	küf oluşumu
1138	experimental	deneysel, tecrübi, deneyde kullanılan, deney aşamasında
1139	artificially	yapay olarak, suni olarak
1140	aging	yaşlanma
1141	gradual	kademeli, aşama aşama, tedrici
1142	rate	oran
1143	slow down	yavaşlamak
1144	effectively	etkili bir şekilde
1145	become unsteady	dengesizleşme, sallanma
1146	grow thinner	incelmek
1147	plentiful	bol bol, çok, bereketli

1148	**loose**	gevşek, bol
1149	**sag**	çökme, sarkma
1150	**wrinkle**	kırışıklık, kırışmak, alın çizgileri
1151	**crease**	kırışıklık, buruşukluk, çizgi, kırışmak
1152	**provide support**	destek sağlamak
1153	**over-exposure**	aşırı maruz kalma
1154	**forgetful**	unutkan
1155	**retain**	alıkoymak, sürdürmek
1156	**forgetfulness**	unutkanlık
1157	**blood supply**	kan akışı, kan sağlama
1158	**become starved**	yoksun kalmak, çok aç kalmak
1159	**leading to**	-e yol açmak, -e sebep olmak
1160	**dizzy spells**	ani baş dönmesi
1161	**dementia**	aşırı bunama, akıl hastalığı, demans
1162	**pleasure**	zevk, haz, keyif
1163	**strangely**	tuhaf biçimde
1164	**survivor**	hayatta kalan
1165	**claim**	iddia etmek, ileri sürmek, hak talep etmek, iddia
1166	**birth records**	doğum kayıtları
1167	**obviously**	açık bir şekilde, apaçık
1168	**population**	nüfus
1169	**certainly**	kesinlikle
1170	**unlikely**	muhtemel olmayan, olası değil
1171	**die**	ölmek
1172	**beyond**	ötesinde
1173	**loneliness**	yalnızlık
1174	**isolated**	ıssız, yalnız, tenha, yalıtılmış
1175	**physically**	fiziksel olarak
1176	**senior**	kıdemli, üst düzey, son sınıf öğrencisi, baba, yaşça büyük
1177	**above all**	her şeyden önce
1178	**company**	şirket
1179	**tonic**	tonik, kuvvet ilacı, canlandırıcı
1180	**expect**	ummak, beklemek
1181	**basis**	temel
1182	**standard of living**	hayat standardı
1183	**ancestors**	atalar
1184	**occupy**	işgal etmek, meşgul etmek, zaman almak
1185	**income**	gelir