

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ

CLOZE TEST - 2



1

Migration studies have shown that urbanization and adoption of a Western diet and habits can (1) ----- increase the rate of type 2 diabetes. For example, a high prevalence of the disorder is seen in the Pima Indians of Arizona, (2) ----- are sedentary and eat a high-fat diet, whereas prevalence is low in a closely related group of Pimas living a traditional lifestyle—physically active, with lower body weight and a diet that is lower (3) ----- fat—in a remote, mountainous region of Mexico. Type 2 diabetes is a serious health problem among Native Americans and (4) ----- ethnic minorities in the United States. Worldwide, the prevalence of type 2 diabetes (5) ----- sharply, along with the rise in obesity.

1.

- A) collectively
- B) adequately
- C) randomly
- D) respectively
- E) dramatically

2.

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

3.

- A) about
- B) in
- C) at
- D) off
- E) along

4.

- A) another
- B) the others
- C) one another
- D) eachother
- E) other

5.

- A) had increased
- B) will have increased
- C) has increased
- D) was increasing
- E) would have increased

2

The World Health Organization has recognized obesity as a worldwide epidemic (6) ----- an estimated 300 million adults and paradoxically coexisting with undernutrition in (7) ----- developing and industrialized countries. There also have been reports of a/an (8) ---- -- increase in childhood obesity worldwide. Obesity contributes to adverse health consequences (9) ----- high blood pressure, blood lipid abnormalities, coronary heart disease, congestive heart failure, ischemic stroke, type 2 diabetes, gallbladder disease, osteoarthritis, several common cancers, and reduced life expectancy. Nevertheless, environmental factors such as calorie-rich diets and a sedentary lifestyle can be instrumental in determining (10) ----- an individual's genetic heritage will unfold.

6.

- A) to affect
- B) being affected
- C) having affected
- D) affecting
- E) being affected

7.

- A) both
- B) either
- C) as well as
- D) neither
- E) not only

8.

- A) weak
- B) approximate
- C) alarming
- D) inefficient
- E) stunning

9.

- A) more than
- B) in case of
- C) far from
- D) on behalf of
- E) such as

10.

- A) when
- B) whichever
- C) whose
- D) how
- E) why

(11) ----- the carcinogenic effects of radiation have not been documented over a wide enough range of doses and dose rates to define the shape of the dose-incidence curve precisely, the risk of radiation-induced cancer at low levels of (12) ----- can be estimated only by extrapolation from observations at higher dose levels, based (13) ----- assumptions about the relation between cancer (14) ----- and dose. For most types of cancer, information about the dose-incidence relationship is (15) ----- meagre. The most extensive data available are for leukemia and cancer of the female breast.

11.

- A) Although
- B) Unless
- C) Even so
- D) Because
- E) Whether

12.

- A) maintenance
- B) exposure
- C) application
- D) advice
- E) allowance

13.

- A) from
- B) behind
- C) through
- D) on
- E) at

14.

- A) response
- B) appreciation
- C) incidence
- D) disposition
- E) achievement

15.

- A) enough
- B) rather
- C) hardly
- D) more
- E) likely

The need to protect nonsmokers (16) ----- the health risks of environmental tobacco smoke (17) ----- stricter regulation of smoking in public places, such as airports and hotels, and even to citywide and countrywide bans on smoking in enclosed workplaces, (18) ----- offices, restaurants, and taverns. Although the primary purpose of smoking restrictions is to prevent nonsmokers from being exposed to environmental tobacco smoke, a major public health benefit is (19) ----- such restrictions put pressure on smokers to quit and, in general, act as a (20) ----- to smoking.

16.

- A) about
- B) with
- C) after
- D) from
- E) along

17.

- A) would lead to
- B) had led to
- C) was led to
- D) will have led to
- E) has led to

18.

- A) to include
- B) being included
- C) having included
- D) including
- E) to be included

19.

- A) what
- B) that
- C) which
- D) when
- E) how

20.

- A) deterrent
- B) suspicion
- C) presence
- D) reaction
- E) function

ÜDS SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ

CLOZE TEST- 2

1		3		4		5	
1	E	6	D	11	D	16	D
2	A	7	A	12	B	17	E
3	B	8	C	13	D	18	D
4	E	9	E	14	C	19	B
5	C	10	D	15	B	20	A

www.remzihoca.com