

<p>PROFEX SZAKNYELVI VIZSGA</p> <p>Felsőfok – angol nyelv Írásbeli Nyelvi közvetítő készség</p>		<p>vizsgázó sorszáma:</p> <p>◀ ◀ ◀ ◻</p> <p>dátum: 2007. április 14.</p>
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Fordítsa le az alábbi szöveget! Egynyelvű és kétnyelvű nyomtatott szótár segítségével igénybe veheti.

Elérhető pontszám: 15 pont.

Figyelem! A vizsga akkor lehet sikeres, ha a vizsgázó részegységként legalább 40%-ot teljesít.

Végső megoldásként csak a tintával írt változatot fogadjuk el.

MEGOLDÓKULCS
MINTAFORDÍTÁS

Germ Cell Tumour of the Testis

The commonest testicular malignancy in men is germ cell tumour. Considerable therapeutic improvements have been achieved in management based on the cancer's responsiveness to chemotherapy that contains platinum, thus over 95% of the treated patients can (now) expect to be cured.

Germ cell tumours have a unique epidemiological profile for a solid tumour. Their incidence is the highest among men aged 25-35, however, there can be distinctive geographical and racial variations. The highest incidence was observed among white men in northern Europe. These factors suggest that both genetic and environmental factors are important in the development of testicular germ cell tumours. The age distribution at onset suggests that an initiating event occurs prenatally and that the tumour itself develops from adolescence. The incidence of testicular germ cell tumours has been steadily rising throughout the 20th century, with an increase of 15-20% seen in successive five-year periods. This increase might be the result of endogenous or environmental estrogenic compounds that affect the embryonic testis and increase the risk of testicular cancer. These compounds might also be the cause of the decline in sperm counts and increased incidence of testicular maldescent seen over the same period. This hypothesis, however, remains to be proven as other, e.g. lifestyle changes could also have a role.

Although the incidence of a positive family history in testicular cancer is low (2%); siblings of men with testicular cancer are 6-10 times more likely to develop the disease. A mutation in chromosome Xq27 has recently been associated with this familial risk, especially when one or more of the affected men have bilateral testicular cancer.

A number of other risk factors have also been identified: the most important of these is testicular maldescent, but infantile hernia and low birth weight have also been linked to testicular cancer.

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1.	így a kezelt betegek több mint 95%-ánál gyógyulás várható	thus over 95% of the treated patients can (now) expect to be cured / so more than 95% of the treated patients are to be cured / thus 95% of patients under treatment can expect (full) recovery / thus recovery can be expected in more than 95% of the treated patients / thus a recovery rate of more than 95% can be expected in treated patients
2.	maga a daganat a serdülőkortól fejlődik	the tumour itself develops from adolescence / the development of the tumour itself begins in adolescence / the tumour starts to grow in adolescence
3.	ötévenként 15-20%-os növekedést mutatott	an increase of 15-20% seen in successive five-year periods / a 15-20% increase has been observed every 5 years / every five years 15-20% of increase was detected
4.	ez a feltételezés azonban még bizonyításra vár	this hypothesis, however, remains to be proven / proved/this hypothesis has yet to be proved / this hypothesis, however, needs to be reinforced / however, this assumption is still to be confirmed
5.	a hererákos férfiak testvéreinél 6–10-szeres a betegség előfordulási valószínűsége	siblings of men with testicular cancer are 6-10 times more likely to develop the disease / the chance/risk for brothers of patients with testicular cancer to develop the disease is 6 to 10 fold / the probability of developing the disease is 6-10 times higher among the siblings of patients suffering from testicular cancer