



**MATERIAL**



# Quick Learn Test Material

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**LISTENING TEST 13**

**This test has two parts.**

**Time allowed: 20 minutes**

**PART A:** In this part of the test, you will hear a general practitioner talking to Audley Beckey, a man suffering from a stomach infection. You will hear the consultation once only, in sections. As you listen, you must make notes about the consultation under the headings given on the answer paper. Turn over now and look quickly through.

You must give as much relevant information as you can under each of the headings provided. You may write as you listen, and there will be pauses during the consultation for you to complete your notes under the relevant heading, and to read the following heading. There will also be two minutes at the end of the test for you to check your answers. Give your answers in note form. Don't waste time writing full sentences. Remember you will hear the consultation once only, and you should write as you listen.

Now look at Question 1. Question 1 has been done for you.

Name of the patient: **Audley Beckey**

Problem: **Stomach infection**

**2 Notes on Audley's problem**

2.1 He has been suffering from .....for the past .....

2.2 Disturbing his .....

2.3 It begins in the ....., the patient is fine .....

**3 Notes on Audley's medical condition**

**3.1 Where exactly does the patient feel pain?**

**Answer:**

**3.2 What is the patient's normal diet?**

**Answer**

**3.3 What does the patient normally eat for dinner?**

**Answer:**

**4 Notes on further questions asked by the doctor**

**4.1 Did the patient take anything to treat himself?**

**Answer:**

**4.2 Did it work for him? What was the effect of it?**

**Answer:**

**4.3 Does the patient eat any oily food?**

**Answer:**

**4.4 Does the patient have any special diet plan or does he follow any diet plan?**

**Answer:**

**5 Notes on the patient's problem**

**5.1 How does the patient rate the pain on a scale of 1-10?**

**Answer:**

**5.2 Pain is ..... for the patient / He was awake all .....**

**5.3 Does it last for minutes or hours?**

**Answer: .....**

**6 Notes on further discussion between the doctor and the patient**

6.1 The patient feels.....

6.2 The patient didn't find.....

6.3 The pain doesn't spread to any other part of his body like ....., ....., .....,  
..... but just yesterday he felt a little.....shoulders.

**7 Notes on questions asked by the doctor**

7.1 The patient doesn't feel .....

7.2 The patient experienced a problem related to his appendix. it was some .....  
back. He had his .....

7.3 There are no other .....

**8 Notes on explanation by the doctor****8.1 Possible reason as given by the doctor:**

It can be because of ..... Abdominal pain can also ....., .....,  
bladder infection, ..... etc. It can also be due to .....or irritable  
.....

**9 Notes on further explanation and examination by the doctor**

9.1 Get the prescribed tests done as early as possible

9.2 Concentrate more on what you eat

9.3 Avoid fatty or greasy foods

9.4 Drink plenty of .....

9.5 .....

9.6 Do not eat food that .....

9.7 Always make .....

9.8 Eat plenty .....

**10 Notes on suggestions and prescription by the doctor**

10.1 The doctor asked the patient to.....

10.2 The doctor told the patient to avoid .....

**End of Part A****PART B**

In this part of the test you will hear a talk on implantable cardiac defibrillators (ICDs). You will hear the talk once only, in sections. As you listen, you must answer the questions in the spaces provided on the answer paper. Turn over now and look quickly through Part B. You have one minute to do this.

You may write as you listen and there will be pauses during the talk for you to complete your answers and to read the following question. Remember, you will hear the tape once only and you should write as you listen.

**Now read Question 1. Question 1 has been done for you.**

**WRITE CLEARLY**

1 Name of the doctor: **Doctor Joseph Stepney**

Topic of discussion: Implantable Cardiac Defibrillators (ICDs).

**2 Fill in the gaps**

An implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD) is a small **2.1**..... installed inside the **2.2** ..... to prevent sudden death from cardiac arrest due to **2.3** ..... abnormally fast heart rhythms (tachycardias). The **2.4** ..... is capable of monitoring the heart rhythm. When the heart is beating normally, the device remains **2.5** ..... If the heart develops a life-threatening tachycardia, the ICD can attempt pacing to bring the **2.6** ..... back to normal, or it can deliver an **2.7** ..... to the heart to terminate the abnormal rhythm and return the heart rhythm to **2.8** .....

### 3 Answer the following questions

#### 3.1 What change can abnormal heart rhythms bring?

Answer:

#### 3.2 What is Bradycardia?

Answer:

#### 3.3 What can be the cause of Bradycardia?

Answer:

#### 3.4 True or False

The slow-beating heart delivers an insufficient amount of blood to the body - True or False

Tachycardia is a condition in which the heart rate is fast - True or False

One of the effects of decreased blood delivery to the body is low BP - True or False

### 4 Complete the following table

Notes on Tachycardias
<p><b>4.1</b> ..... rates are called tachycardias</p> <p>Reason: caused by rapidly <b>4.2</b>..... from the walls of the <b>4.3</b> ..... which even overrides the signals generated by <b>4.4</b> .....</p> <p><b>What are atrial and ventricular tachycardias?</b></p>

Answer: Tachycardias caused by 4.5 ..... are called atrial tachycardias. Tachycardias caused by electrical signals from the **4.6** ..... are called ventricular tachycardias.

## 5 Fill in the gaps

**Symptoms of tachycardias include:**

**5.1** .....

**5.2 Lightheadedness** .....

**5.3 Fainting spells or..... (due to low blood pressure)**

**5.4** .....

**5.5** .....

## 6 Answer the following questions

**6.1 What are the two common life-threatening tachycardias mentioned by the speaker in the talk?**

Answer:

**6.2 What is Ventricular Tachycardia?**

Answer:

**6.3 Complete the notes on Ventricular Tachycardia**

Ventricular tachycardia can decrease..... the heart

It can cause.....

It can also progress to a ..... called ventricular fibrillation.

**6.4 Complete the notes on Ventricular Fibrillation**

Ventricular fibrillation is an .....

It is a result of multiple rapid and chaotic ..... from many different areas in the ventricles.

A heart undergoing ventricular fibrillation is in a state of ..... called .....

If not terminated quickly then ..... may occur within ..... of the onset of ventricular fibrillation, leading to .....

**7 Complete the following table**

<b>Causes of ventricular tachycardia and ventricular fibrillation</b>
Commonly caused by heart attacks (acute myocardial infarctions) or 7.1..... from previous heart attacks.
<b>Less common causes:</b>
Weakening of the ..... (cardiomyopathy);
Medication ..... (such as digoxin toxicity);
Medication side effects, and ..... (such as a low potassium level).

**8 Answer the following questions****8.1 Medications mentioned include the following:**

**Cordarone and beta-blockers such as tenormin and inderal.**

**8.2 The most effective treatment mentioned in the talk**

Administering mild electric shock(s) to the ..... and reset the heart rhythm to normal.

8.3 Restoring normal heart rhythm can prevent irreversible brain damage - True or False

8.4 It is, to a certain extent, not possible to save the patients by delivering shocks to convert the fibrillation to normal rhythm before irreversible brain damages occur -True or False

## 9 Notes on who should receive an ICD

Patients at risk of developing 9.1 ..... due to ventricular tachycardias and **9.2** .....

ICDs can quickly terminate 9.3 ..... when they occur.

## Several groups of patients who should receive ICDs are

**9.4** .....

Patients with ventricular tachycardias that significantly **9.5** ..... delivered by the heart, resulting in 9.6 .....

Patients with significant heart muscle damage from a prior 9.7 ..... , and have ventricular tachycardia episodes that are not **9.8** .....

## 10 Notes on implantations of ICD

Implantation of an ICD is similar to that of a **10.1**.....

The procedure can be a **10.2** .....

**10.3** ..... hours.

No involvement of **10.4** .....

Patients are **10.5** ..... during the procedure.

**10.6** If there is more than one lead then the process is reversed - True or False

**10.7** The patient may not feel the presence of the lead - True or False.

**END OF PART B**