



MATERIAL



Quick Learn Test Material

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LISTENING TEST 4

This test has two parts

Time allowed: 20 minutes

PART A: In this part of the test, you will hear a talk on a problem faced by the patient related to joint pain. 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 A. 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 patient: **Amanda Dora**

Reason for her visit: **Joint pain**

2. Notes on explanation by the patient

What is Amanda's problem?

Answer: (1)

(2)

(3) Feels a lot of pain running from the shoulder to

3. Notes on personal information about the patient

Age: 39

Owns a boutique

Has to be at the shop fromto.....

Number of children:

Their ages:

4. Notes on work by Amanda

Amanda still goes to gym (1) True (2) False

She often feels weak, particularly after the gym (1) True (2) False

She was hurt badly once (1) True (2) False

5. Notes on further explanation by the patient

.....

Skin is red around

.....also occurs

Doctor was sure of

6. Notes on explanation by the patient

.....

Suffered from extreme pain in her shoulder for.....

.....

7. Notes on explanation by the doctor

Chronic condition related

.....

..... are common

Restless sleeps is common too

..... is also common

8. Notes on suggestions by the doctor

Diagnosis was necessary

.....was not enough

.....

.....

9. Notes on suggestions by the doctor

1

2

10 Notes on pain killers

1 Amanda used to take

.....

.....

2 Suggestions by the doctor

.....

.....

.....

11 Notes on suggestions by the doctor at the end

Medicine prescribed for sleeping disorder

.....

.....

.....

Part B

In this part of the test you will hear a talk on cardiac investigations. 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.

1 Lecture is on: Cerebral Palsy

What is Cerebral Palsy?

Answer: It is the most common chronic childhood disability today.

2 Complete the following table

<p>Cerebral palsy</p>	<p>It is a disorder ofand that appears during or early childhood.</p>
<p>Possible causes include</p>	<p>.....to the brain before, during, or shortly after</p>
<p>Extent of damage to the brain</p>	<p>The damage to the brain is and can't be cured but</p>

3 Answer the following questions

A When can lesions develop in the brain?

Answer:

B What can be considered to be CP?

Answer:

C Who first described CP? What was it known as for a long time?

Answer: CP was first described by the English physician Sir Francis in the year and was known as for a long time.

D What was Little's idea of CP?

Answer:

E What have other scientists proposed?

Answer: Sigmund Freud and other scientists challenged
..... pregnancy could damage the developing brain.

4 Circle the correct answer

1 Risks associated with CP are grouped into

- A Two Factors
- B Three Factors
- C Four Factors

2 Two major factors that are described in the talk are

- A Prematurity and postnatal factors
- B Postnatal and low birth-weight
- C Prematurity and low birth-weight

3 According to the speaker, Eclampsia can cause

- A Reduction in the amount of nutrients and vitamins
- B An increase in oxygen levels
- C A decrease in oxygen levels

4 What can be associated with CP?

- A Hypothermia and hypoglycemia
- B Excess of bilirubin resulting from the haemolytic disease of the newborn
- C Multiple pregnancies

5 Complete the following table

Risk factors related to prenatal, perinatal and postnatal		
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<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Placental insufficiency</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Hyperbilirubinemia</p> <p>.....</p>
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6 Complete the summary

Specific brain lesions related to CP can be identified in most of the cases. These occur in that are particularly sensitive to disturbances in and are grouped under the term ischemic encephalopathy.

The five types of hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy exist. They are:

Parasagittal

Periventricular

Focal and ischemic brain necrosis,

Status and selective neuronal necrosis.

7 Complete the following table

Three types of motor problem		
Primary	Secondary	Tertiary

<p>The primary impairments ofbalance, and selectivity are directly related to the damage in the</p>	<p>Secondary impairments of and deformities develop over time in response to the and.....</p>	<p>Tertiary impairments are and coping responses that the child develops to adapt to theandproblems.</p>
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8 Answer the following questions

A According to the speaker, what causes bone deformity?

Answer:

B Give one reason for the growth of the muscles in small children, according to the explanation by the speaker here

Answer:

C From the explanation, give reasons as to why a child with CP can't play

Answer:

9 Notes on evolution of CP during infancy and early childhood

The movement problem associated with CP is not

It is established during the period of

Children who are going to have CP show delay in infancy.

Clinical pictures will be established towards the age ofyear.

A normal newborn demonstrates movements.

Primitive reflex movements are:

Complex, Stereotypicalthat occur in response to a variety of sensory stimuli which later get replaced by a more mature set of andreflexes called advanced postural reactions that position the body segments against each other and

10 Circle the correct answer

A Only primitive reflexes persist in children with CP

A No

B Yes

C Not Given

B Abnormal movement patterns may emerge

A when the child becomes mature

B when the child is in developmental stages

C when the child is fully matured

C Delay in achieving the ability to support their head, sit, crawl etc. can be related to

A motor deficit

B hypo tonicity

C severity of the problem

D Fluctuations in tone from hypo to hyper tonicity is characteristic of

A Athetosis

B Ataxia

C Dyskinetic

END OF PART B