

LISTENING SUB-TEST – QUESTION PAPER

CANDIDATE NUMBER:

LAST NAME:

FIRST NAME:

OTHER NAMES:

Your details and photo will be printed here.

PROFESSION:

VENUE:

TEST DATE:

CANDIDATE SIGNATURE: _____

Passport Photo

TIME: APPROXIMATELY 40 MINUTES

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

DO NOT open this question paper until you are told to do so.

One mark will be granted for each correct answer.

Answer **ALL** questions. Marks are **NOT** deducted for incorrect answers.

At the end of the test, you will have two minutes to check your answers.

At the end of the test, hand in this **Question Paper**.

DO NOT remove OET material from the test room.

HOW TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

Part A: Write your answers on this **Question Paper** by filling in the blanks.

Example: Patient: Ray Sands

Part B & Part C: Mark your answers on this **Question Paper** by filling in the circle using a 2B pencil.

Example:

(A)

(B)

(C)

Occupational English Test

Listening Test

This test has three parts. In each part you'll hear a number of different extracts. At the start of each extract, you'll hear this sound: --beep--

You'll have time to read the questions before you hear each extract and you'll hear each extract **ONCE ONLY**. Complete your answers as you listen.

At the end of the test you'll have two minutes to check your answers.

Part A

In this part of the test, you'll hear two different extracts. In ~~each~~ extract, a health professional is talking to a patient.

For **questions 1-24**, complete the notes with information you hear.

Now, look at the notes for extract one.

Extract 1: Questions 1-12

You hear a physiotherapist talking to a new patient called Ray Sands. For **questions 1-12**, complete the notes with a word or short phrase.

You now have thirty seconds to look at the notes.

Patient Ray Sands

18 months ago • back injury sustained (lifting **(1)**_____)

1 year ago • sciatica developed

6 months ago • clear of symptoms

Last month • recurrence of symptoms

Patient's description of symptoms

- pain located in **(2)**_____
- pain described as **(3)**_____
- loss of mobility
- problems sleeping
- mentions inability to **(4)**_____ as most frustrating aspect
- **(5)**_____ sensation (calves)
- general numbness in affected area

Occupation • **(6)**_____ (involves travel/some manual work)

Initial treatment • prescribed NSAIDs

• application of **(7)**_____ (provided some relief)

Referrals • **(8)**_____ (briefly)

• sports injury specialist for manipulation and exercise programme

Further treatment • epidural injections

• **(9)**_____

• electrical impulses

• decided not to try **(10)**_____

• patient attributes recovery to **(11)**_____

Previous diagnosis • sciatica probably related to **(12)**_____

• reports no history of pain in buttocks

Extract 2: Questions 13-24

You hear a consultant dermatologist talking to a patient called Jake Ventor. For **questions 13-24**, complete the notes with a word or short phrase.

You now have thirty seconds to look at the notes.

Patient Jake Ventor

Reason for referral • skin lesion

Patient's description of condition

- on the **(13)** _____ of his left hand
- preceded by **(14)** _____
- then **(15)** _____ form and join up
- surrounding erythema
- GP describes appearance of lesion as **(16)** _____
- normally resolves within two weeks

History of condition

- first experienced in 1990s when living in China
- also had a lesion on his **(17)** _____ – never recurred there
- recurs regularly on different parts of his left hand
- not becoming more **(18)** _____
- no apparent link to general state of health, **(19)** _____ or stress

Medical history

- **(20)** _____ on lower back in 2006 – no sign of recurrence
- reports no history of **(21)** _____

Information given

- advised that **(22)** _____ was unlikely to be effective
- told him to take care if the skin is **(23)** _____

Outcome

- says his quality of life isn't affected
- a **(24)** _____ will be arranged

That is the end of Part A. Now look at Part B.

Part B

In this part of the test, you'll hear six different extracts. In each extract, you'll hear people talking in a different healthcare setting.

For **questions 25-30**, choose the answer (**A**, **B** or **C**) which fits best according to what you hear. You'll have time to read each question before you listen. Complete your answers as you listen.

Now look at question 25.

- 25.** You hear a nurse briefing her colleague about a patient.

What does she warn her colleague about?

- ☐ **A** The patient is allergic to some types of antibiotics.
- ☐ **B** Care must to be taken to prevent the patient from falling.
- ☐ **C** Oxygen may be needed if the patient becomes breathless.

- 26.** You hear the manager of a care home for the elderly talking to the nursing staff.

He says that errors in dispensing medication to patients usually result from

- ☐ **A** interruptions while calculating dosages.
- ☐ **B** a failure to check for patients' allergies.
- ☐ **C** administering drugs late in the day.

- 27.** You hear part of a morning briefing on a hospital ward.

What is the plan for the patient today?

- ☐ **A** Her emotional state will be carefully observed.
- ☐ **B** She will be transferred to a more specialised unit.
- ☐ **C** A social worker will come to see what help she needs.

28. You hear part of an ante-natal consultation at a GP practice.

What does the patient want to know about?

- (A) the advisability of a home birth
- (B) ways of avoiding post-natal depression
- (C) what painkillers might be available during labour

29. You hear a trainee doctor telling his supervisor about a problem he had carrying out a procedure.

The trainee feels the cause of the problem was

- (A) treatment administered previously.
- (B) the patient's negative reaction.
- (C) inappropriate equipment.

30. You hear a doctor talking to a teenage boy who has a painful wrist.

The doctor wants to establish whether

- (A) a fracture may be misaligned.
- (B) the swelling may be due to a sprain.
- (C) there may be more than one bone affected.

That is the end of Part B. Now look at Part C.

Part C

In this part of the test, you'll hear two different extracts. In each extract, you'll hear health professionals talking about aspects of their work.

For **questions 31-42**, choose the answer (**A**, **B** or **C**) which fits best according to what you hear. Complete your answers as you listen.

Now look at extract one.

Extract 1: Questions 31-36

You hear an interview with a cardiologist called Dr Jack Robson, who's an expert on Chagas disease.

You now have 90 seconds to read **questions 31-36**.

31. Why does Dr Robson regard Chagas as a neglected disease?
- (A) because of the social groups it mainly affects
 - (B) because patients often don't realise they're infected
 - (C) because its impact is severe in a relatively small number of cases
32. Dr Robson says that concerns over Chagas in the USA are the result of
- (A) a rise in the number of people at risk of being infected with the disease.
 - (B) a greater awareness of how many people there have the disease.
 - (C) an increased prevalence of the insect which carries the disease.
33. A patient called Marisol recently asked Dr Robson to test her for Chagas because
- (A) she was worried about the health of any children she might give birth to.
 - (B) she wanted to know whether it was safe for her to donate blood.
 - (C) she thought she had symptoms associated with the disease.

34. What problem does Dr Robson identify in the case of a patient called Jennifer?

- ☐ (A) an unwillingness to accept that she was ill
- ☐ (B) an inability to tolerate the prescribed medicine
- ☐ (C) a delay between the initial infection and treatment

35. What does Dr Robson say about his patient called Juan?

- ☐ (A) The development of his illness was typical of people with Chagas.
- ☐ (B) An incorrect initial diagnosis resulted in his condition worsening.
- ☐ (C) The medication he took was largely ineffective.

36. Dr Robson thinks the short-term priority in the fight against Chagas is to

- ☐ (A) increase efforts to eliminate the insects which carry the parasite.
- ☐ (B) produce medication in a form that is suitable for children.
- ☐ (C) design and manufacture a viable vaccine.

Now look at extract two.

Extract 2: Questions 37-42

You hear an occupational therapist called Anna Matthews giving a presentation to a group of trainee doctors.

You now have 90 seconds to read **questions 37-42**.

- 37.** Anna says that the main focus of her work as an occupational therapist is
- ☐ (A) designing activities to meet the changing needs of each patient.
 - ☐ (B) making sure she supports patients in reaching their goals.
 - ☐ (C) being flexible enough to deal with patients of all ages.
- 38.** When Anna first met the patient called Ted, she was
- ☐ (A) unable to identify completely with his attitude.
 - ☐ (B) optimistic that he would regain full mobility.
 - ☐ (C) mainly concerned about his state of mind.
- 39.** Because Ted seemed uninterested in treatment, Anna initially decided to focus on
- ☐ (A) what he could achieve most easily.
 - ☐ (B) allowing him to try and help himself.
 - ☐ (C) making him come to terms with his injuries.
- 40.** Anna feels that, in the long term, her therapy helped Ted because
- ☐ (A) it led him to become less emotional.
 - ☐ (B) it made him appreciate the need for patience.
 - ☐ (C) it showed him there was something to work towards.

41. Anna describes the day Ted had his plaster casts removed in order to

- (A)** demonstrate how slow any progress can seem to patients.
- (B)** illustrate the problems caused by raising a patient's hopes.
- (C)** give advice on what to do when patients experience setbacks.

42. Anna suggests that when patients like Ted recover enough to go home, they are often

- (A)** too ambitious in what they try to achieve initially.
- (B)** able to build on the work of the occupational therapist.
- (C)** held back by the over-protective attitude of family members.

That is the end of Part C.

You now have two minutes to check your answers.

THAT IS THE END OF THE LISTENING TEST