

GAME

WORD	TYPE	MEANING
To program	Verb	
paradigm shift	Noun phrase	Very very strong revolution / very very big change
pale in comparison.	Adj. phrase	
sector	Noun	A section of something in society: health, agriculture, education, retail
perennial	Adj.	
harnessing / to harness	Gerund	
ascertaining	Gerund	Find out
propagate	Verb	
tendency	Noun	
She bears no resemblance	Verb phrase	Very different
humble	Adj.	
debug	Verb	
compute	Verb	To calculate
naïve / naivety	Noun/adj.	
ignited	Verb	

1. Vocab review (already done)
2. **Groups: Reading Part C:** answer 6 questions together*
3. **Answers & analysis**

* I will come into each group and I will answer any vocabulary questions you have. You should write down some words want from me.

Part C

“Ran out of time”
 “it was so hard!”

Simplify question (so you can understand)

Eliminate:

- Opposite
- Not given
- Partially
- **Does not answer the question**

Part C	
<p>In this part of the test, there are two texts about different aspects of healthcare. For questions 7-22, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.</p> <p>Text 1: Vision Loss and its Impact on People</p> <p>Vision loss has a significant impact on the lives of those who experience it as well as on their families, their friends, and society. The complete loss or the deterioration of existing eyesight can feel frightening and overwhelming, leaving those affected to wonder about their ability to maintain their independence, retain employment, and provide for themselves and their families. The immediate health consequences associated with vision loss extend well beyond the eye and visual system. Vision loss can affect one's quality of life (QOL), independence, and mobility and has been linked to falls, injury, and worsened status in domains spanning cognition, social function, employment, and educational attainment. Although confounding factors likely contribute to some of the harms that have been associated with vision impairment, testimony from visually impaired persons speaks to the significant role that vision plays in health, vocation, and social life.</p>	<p>7. The <u>direct health effects</u> of vision loss go beyond the physical systems and include</p> <p>A. the quality of life when it comes to hearing – partially</p> <p>B. the day-to-day autonomy (freedom/independence) people usually enjoy ✓</p> <p>C. a person's job and the income they receive</p> <p>D. anxiety for family and friends</p>

The economic impact of vision loss is also substantial. One national study commissioned by Prevent Blindness found that direct medical expenses, other direct expenses, loss of productivity, and other indirect costs for visual disorders across all age groups were notably high in 2013 accounting for a significant amount of GDP, with direct costs for the under-40 population reaching as high as \$14.5 billion dollars. These costs affect not only national health care expenditures, but also related expenses and the resources of individuals and their families. Moreover, Kleinhoffer and colleagues (2013) found that attempts to raise these issues through social media campaigns have often led to accusations of **sententiousness**. According to the report, participants indicated that they are **not** enthusiastic about these issues being dealt with in a way that is too direct. Past awareness campaigns have been seen as overly prescriptive and **'holier than thou'** (When you think that you are **morally better** than someone else).



Being so moral that its annoying

Boasting / arrogant

Moral = not being evil / being honest, being truthful / giving money to poor people

A study by Professor Rein and colleagues (2007) found that quality of life begins to slowly decline with the onset of vision loss, and then decreases more precipitously as measures of visual field defects increase. A systematic literature review of studies that reported quality of life in patients with central vision loss or peripheral vision loss, and found that both types of vision loss were associated with similar degrees of detriment to the enjoyment of one's day to day life, although "different domains were affected" which "might be a function of the pathology of diseases" (Evans et al., 2009, p. 433). **A recent Korean study**, using the EQ-5D instrument examined quality of life scores based on whether participants were visually impaired and whether they had 1 of 14 chronic conditions. The authors found that quality of life scores in persons with each of the 14 chronic conditions, excepting coronary artery disease, were lower among individuals with that condition alone than individuals who also had any co-existing vision impairment

When it comes to quality of life, two studies indicated that the 'quality of life' impact of vision loss may be perceived differently by health care providers than by the patients themselves. One study administered time-trade-off utilities to Canadian **medical students and patients for different levels of vision loss** (anchors were death = 0 and perfect vision = 1.0); **the study found that medical students tended to underestimate the impact of vision loss. In a similar study in China, utility values for mild glaucoma and severe glaucoma were obtained from glaucoma patients and ophthalmologists; the ophthalmologists' utility ratings for mild glaucoma were significantly higher than the patients', suggesting that physicians may underestimate the impact of mild glaucoma on QOL.**

8. The word 'sententiousness' in paragraph 2, suggests that the campaigns

- A. had been too **emotional** and **sentimental**
- B. gave too much information about the issues
- C. had treated the member of the public unfairly
- D. were viewed as excessively moralizing by the public. ✓

9. The study by Professor Rein suggests that

- A. the ability to live a full life is related to changes in vision ✓
- B. *both vision loss types were equally harmful* to eyesight
- C. quality of life scores were lower among individuals with the condition
- D. a person's activities of daily living could be **adapted**

10. In the *two studies* in paragraph four, suggest that

- ~~A. nurses often perceive are unaware of specialist therapies available~~
- ~~B. medical professionals rarely perceive vision loss impact partially true~~
- ~~C. doctors are susceptible to underestimating the effects of vision loss~~
- ~~D. ophthalmologists under-estimated the effects of vision loss~~

None of them!

Loss of vision affects also patients' ability to work or care for themselves (or others), and it affects numerous casual activities such as reading, socializing, and pursuing hobbies. Vision impairment makes it more difficult to perform the basic self-care activities of daily living such as eating and dressing as well as instrumental activities of daily living such as shopping, financial management, medication management, and driving. Most studies have found that vision loss has a greater impact on dependency in **instrumental activities** of daily living than in **basic activities** of daily living. **Such activities** are critical to one's ability to *function* in modern society. In particular, the loss of near vision affects one's ability to perform a variety of tasks that involve reading (e.g., getting information from medication labels, balancing bank statements, or following recipes), **recognizing faces and images** (e.g., socializing, playing cards, using a smartphone), or manipulating small objects (e.g., sewing, replacing batteries).

EXTRA QUESTION:

One cross-sectional study found that individuals with visual impairment, defined as a best-corrected binocular presenting visual acuity of 20/30 or worse, had greater disability across functional measures, such as task performance, walking speeds, and driving when compared to people with normal vision and even uncorrected refractive error. Visual field deficits affect one's ability to perform tasks that require ambulation in challenging settings (e.g., moving along crowded city streets, negotiating stairwells) or the use of peripheral vision (e.g., driving). Source: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK402367/>

11. vision can significantly affect...what?

- A. ~~bathing and washing in areas where there are no facilities~~
- B. a person's ability to **ambulate** in everyday situations
- C. ~~simple activities more than important operational ones~~ - opposite
- D. **a person's ability to know who they are with** ✓

There might an inference (indirect):

In order to shop, I need to be able to walk. If I can't shop, I can't walk.

12. In paragraph five, what do the words 'such activities' refer to

- A basic and instrumental activities
- B basic activities of daily living
- C dealing with finance and medication
- D instrumental daily activities of living** ✓

13. In paragraph six, those with visual impairment

- A can have care accidents when behind the wheel
- B cannot easily in the street without falling over
- C have to make deals with stairwells in order to climb them
- D have issues with seeing things

OET SPEAKING	
OET LISTENING	
OET READING	
OET WRITING	C