

## GAME: SPEAKING

*Find the error*

Aurelia – Patient

Alain – Doctor

GP surgery

Headache

Is the patient known? Yes

Errors:

- COMPOUND QUESTION: When? Is it painful?
- Repetitive empathy: I'm sorry to hear that / I understand / I see / That must be painful...
- I jumped to closed questions – great comment!
- Could be better Intro:  
Please sit down... / Context statement

Example:

Im aware that...

I can see from my notes that...

**TODAY:** Listening Part C

1. FORMAT
2. TECHNIQUE
3. PRACTICE 2 TIMES

FORMAT

Each question is about 45 seconds to 1:10

2 audio clips about 5 minutes long

Questions: 12

6 per audio

90 seconds

Multiple choice questions

In the 90 seconds...

Focus on questions

**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 a geriatrician called Dr Claire Cox giving a presentation on the subject of end-of-life care concerning dementia.

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

31. What problem does Dr Cox identify concerning dementia patients?

(A) to educate young sportspeople in how to avoid getting it.

(B) Their condition can develop in a number of different ways.

(C) to provide a range of specialist advice about it.

32. Why did Dementia Australia decide to examine the issue of end-of-life dementia care?

(A) There was a lack of reliable information on it.

(B) The number of stories about poor care made it urgent.

(C) There were enough data on which to base an effective care plan.

33. For Dr Cox, the initial results of the dementia survey reveal that palliative care

Situation:

1. Presentation

2. Interview

research new treatment tech.

Academic-medical

**LISTENING PART C**

**Problem:** We can get *lost*

1

33. What does Mark see as a key advantage of the nanopatch?

3

- (A) It requires a lower dose.
- (B) It triggers a faster reaction.
- (C) It offers complete protection.

2 AUDIO



**Basic Idea:**

Focus on the question & audio at the start (for approx. 10 seconds)

After about 10 seconds then start to look at options...

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### Extract 1: Questions 31–36

You hear an interview with a bio-engineer called Mark Kendall, who's developed a new method of administering vaccinations called a 'nanopatch'.

You now have 90 seconds to read questions 31–36.

31. Mark says that the needle and syringe vaccination method needs to be updated because

Phobias  
Less infection

32. Mark says the nanopatch is particularly successful at delivering vaccines due to

needles target muscles but this targets immune cells      Good cover

33. What does Mark see as a key advantage of the nanopatch?

Need less area and drug

34. Mark thinks that the low cost of the nanopatch means that

financial 'obstacle' [something stopping you]  
You can cover more - more scale

35. What challenges with transporting needles and syringes does Mark identify?

maintain the cold chain




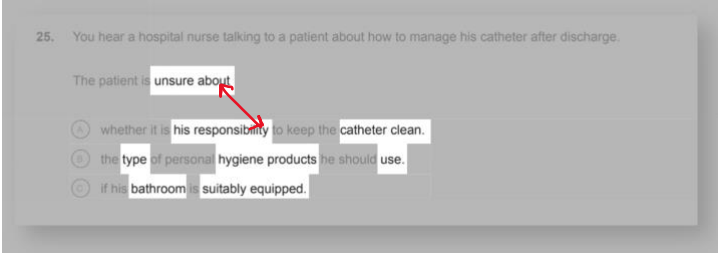
transport (storage)

36. Papua New Guinea was chosen for the nanopatch trials mainly because

HPV  
logistics: refrigeration

Now look at extract two.

## BASIC TECHNIQUE

	Step 1	<p><u>Focusing on the question</u></p> <p>25. You hear a hospital nurse talking to a patient about how to manage his catheter after discharge. The patient is unsure about</p> 
	Step 2	<p>Just listen for 10 seconds</p>  <p>GENERAL POINT</p>
	Step 3	 <p><u>CONNECT...</u></p> <p>Unsure about – his responsibility catheter clear</p> <p>Unsure about – type hygiene products</p> <p>Unsure about – bathroom equipment</p>

### Extract 1: Questions 31–36

You hear an interview with a bio-engineer called Mark Kendall, who's developed a new method of administering vaccinations called a 'nanopatch'.

You now have 90 seconds to read questions 31–36.

31. Mark says that the needle and syringe vaccination method needs to be updated because
- (A) patients are complaining that it's too painful.
  - (B) it's becoming less effective in protecting against new diseases.
  - (C) people are not being immunised because they are frightened of needles.
32. Mark says the nanopatch is particularly successful at delivering vaccines due to
- (A) the size of the equipment that's needed.
  - (B) the way the substance is delivered.
  - (C) the material from which it's made.
33. What does Mark see as a key advantage of the nanopatch?
- (A) It requires a lower dose.
  - (B) It triggers a faster reaction.
  - (C) It offers complete protection.
34. Mark thinks that the low cost of the nanopatch means that
- (A) the range of diseases targeted could be expanded.
  - (B) more funding will be made available for research.
  - (C) lethal viruses will become a thing of the past.
35. What challenges with transporting needles and syringes does Mark identify?
- (A) liquid evaporating in high temperatures
  - (B) maintaining constant temperatures
  - (C) the need for specialised vehicles
36. Papua New Guinea was chosen for the nanopatch trials mainly because
- (A) its healthcare system required support.
  - (B) it has unreliable power supplies.
  - (C) it has a high rate of HPV.

Now look at extract two.