

LEVEL C (C1 & C2)

2023 A

MODULE 3 Listening comprehension

## PART A - CHOICE ITEMS

### ACTIVITY 1

Read items 1a-2a. Listen and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for each item.

1a. The speaker is describing

- A. her career as an environmentalist.      B. her early experience with the natural world.      C. a family holiday at their home by the seaside.

2a. The purpose of this recording is to encourage people to

- A. be aware of threats to the environment.      B. spend more time enjoying nature.      C. ensure the survival of the natural world.

Listen again and check your answers.

Read items 3a - 4a. Listen and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for each item.

3a. The speaker tells us about the

- A. diseases caused by smoking.      B. ingredients in cigarettes.      C. numbers of smokers.

4a. The recording's main aim is to

- A. inform.      B. frighten.      C. instruct.

Listen again and check your answers.

### ACTIVITY 2

Read items 5a-7a. Listen and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for each item.

5a. The Lancaster University scientists are using dogs

- A. to detect diseases.      B. in medical experiments.      C. to test new drugs.

6a. The children in Ghana

- A. worked with the dogs.      B. took part in the study.      C. were trained with the dogs.

7a. The scientists are finding evidence that malaria patients can be identified through their

- A. appearance.      B. taste.      C. smell.

Listen again and check your answers.

Read items 8a-10a. Listen and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for each item.

8a. Using dogs in the fight against malaria would help to

- A. find a cure.      B. limit its increase.      C. screen more patients.

9a. Professor Lindsay is hopeful that

- A. more dog handlers can be trained.      B. more programmes can be developed.      C. other diseases can be identified.

10a. The medical team is finding that the technology

- A. is not as good as the dogs.      B. is taking a long time to develop.      C. can be modelled on the dogs.

Listen again and check your answers.

### ATTENTION

- Try to answer all the questions.
- Mark your answers on Answer Sheet 3 [ΑΠΑΝΤΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ 3].
- Provide ONE answer for each item.
- You have **30 minutes** to complete this exam.

**ACTIVITY 3*****A different kind of education***

Read items 11a-14a. Listen **ONCE** and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for each item.

11a. The speaker's childhood experiences meant that she

- A. was able to function well in her job as a teacher.      B. disliked the environment where she was teaching.      C. was able to find a job easily in a city school.

12a. The speaker realised that she needed to

- A. study early years education at university.      B. study the effects of children not having access to nature.      C. make changes in the school she was working in.

13a. One of the things she researched was

- A. outdoor schools in Scandinavia.      B. Scandinavian teacher training methods.      C. gardens in Scandinavian schools.

14a. She started

- A. taking groups of children to Scandinavia.      B. comparing her children to those in Scandinavia.      C. exposing her children to more time in nature.

**ACTIVITY 4*****The contribution of Dr Ignasz Semmelweiss***

Read items 15a-17a. Listen **ONCE** and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for each item.

15a. The medical importance of hand washing

- A. was recognized by ancient religions.      B. is a relatively modern discovery.      C. has been practiced for a long time.

16a. In Ignasz Semmelweiss's hospital, the two maternity wards were divided according to

- A. wealthy and underprivileged patients.      B. the different people working there.      C. the methods that were actually used.

17a. Semmelweiss noticed that new mothers were dying due to

- A. the spread of disease.      B. poorly trained midwives.      C. a lack of doctors.

Read items 18a-20a. Listen **ONCE** and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for each item.

18a. Dr Semmelweiss' breakthrough came when he realized that

- A. the students were not well trained.      B. there were problems with the medical equipment.      C. the doctors could be passing on the disease.

19a. Dr Semmelweiss' theory

- A. was verified very quickly.      B. needed more experiments.      C. was not easy to prove.

20a. From what we are told about Ignasz Semmelweiss we could call him:

- A. the father of midwifery.      B. the father of Austrian medicine.      C. the saviour of mothers.

## PART B – SHORT ANSWERS

**ACTIVITY 1*****From famous speeches...***

Read items 1b-5b. Listen and fill in the gaps.

1b.	The speaker is making a(n) _____.
2b.	The speaker is giving _____.
3b.	The speaker is making a(n) _____.
4b.	The speaker is _____ someone.
5b.	The speaker is _____ someone.

Listen again and check your answers.

**ACTIVITY 2*****Sharing poetry***

Read items 6b-10b. Listen ONCE and fill in the gaps.

6b.	The poet tells his son that his life has been _____.
7b.	This poet wants to _____.
8b.	This poem gives some _____.
9b.	This poem is about _____.
10b.	This poet describes how difficult it is to _____ for someone.

ΜΕΤΑ ΤΗ ΛΗΞΗ ΤΟΥ ΗΧΗΤΙΚΟΥ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ ΔΙΝΟΝΤΑΙ ΠΕΝΤΕ (5) ΛΕΠΤΑ ΤΗΣ ΩΡΑΣ ΓΙΑ ΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΤΩΝ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΩΝ ΣΤΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ 3.

**ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ**