*SID Lingua Inglese 1 Listening: Maternal health (first 4 minutes only). Student worksheet*

**1)**The number of women who die during pregnancy and childbirth each year is

1. 500,000 **b)** 500,000,000

**2)** What causes of death are NOT mentioned?

1. haemorrhage **b)** obstructed labour **c)** infection **d)** caesarean sections

**3)** During pregnancy, diseases like malaria and HIV

1. can worsen **b)** can be more easily caught

**4)** ‘All the risks to mothers and babies are well known’ **TRUE** or **FALSE**

**5)** Women who die in childbirth ‘tend to be forgotten’ because

1. nobody cares **b)** they tend to die quickly

**6)** Healthy motherhood and children has always featured in the yearly World Health report

**TRUE**  or **FALSE**

**7)** Compared to other human development indicators, maternal health in rich and poor countries

1. does not vary significantly **b)** varies greatly

**8)** In sub-Saharan African the maternal mortality rate is

1. 1,500 per 100,000 **b)** 10 per 100,000

**9)** The risk of death from childbirth is higher in sub-Saharan Africa than in rich countries also because women there

1. tend to have more pregnancies b) are malnourished

**10)** The five main causes of death in childbirth

1. differ from place to place **b)** are the same the world over

**11)** Which cause of death from childbirth is NOT mentioned (2’40”)?

1. Haemorrhage **b)** hypertension **c)** obstructed labour **d)** infection **e)** unsafe, induced abortion **f)** spontaneous abortion

**12)** Levels of maternal mortality in developing countries today are comparable to those in the UK

1. in the 1930s **b)** in the 1830s

**13)** A woman’s chances of survival can be improved by

1. more research on giving birth **b)** access to a skilled delivery attendant

**14)** Research has shown that

1. relatives and traditional delivery attendants are unable to deal with birth complications that kill women
2. traditional birth attendants in Malaysia and other countries reduce the risks for women in childbirth