

OET READING PART B

1. Format
2. Technique
3. Practice 4 or 5 questions

FORMAT: OET READING PART B

structure / content / shape / organised

Question style:

Multiple Choice Options (A, B, C)

Texts:
short

6 questions

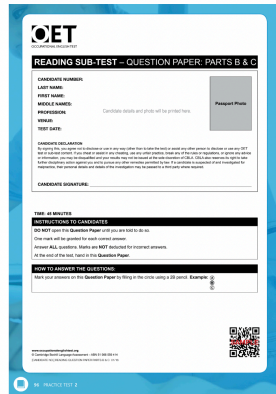
Text about?

workplace documents:

notice, email, memo, guidelines, update, etc.

45 minutes for B & C

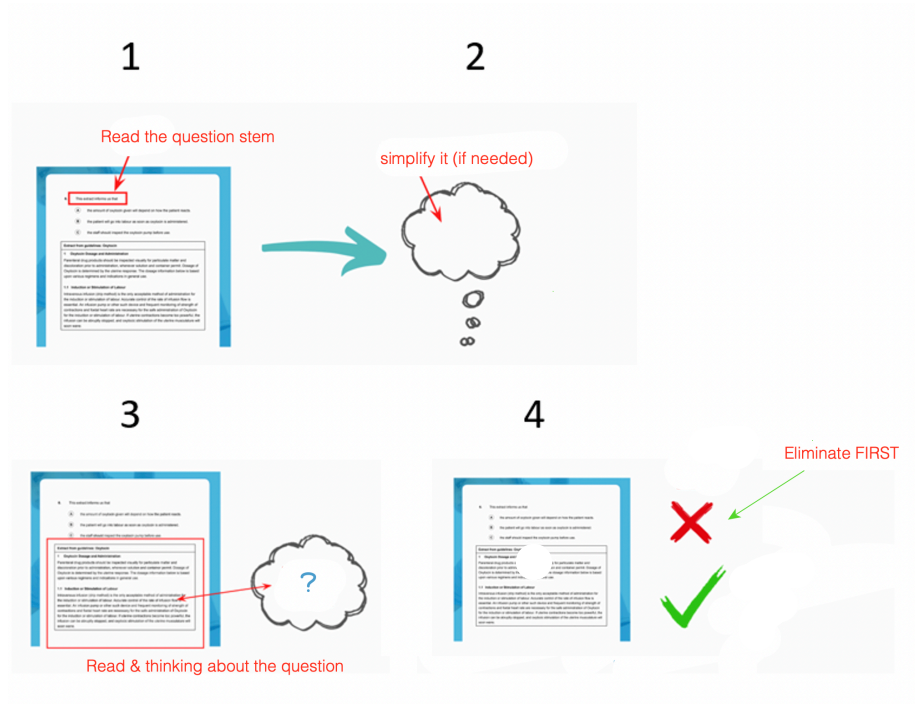
Approx. 2 mins per question



THEY ARE TESTING:

Usually maybe 3 or 4 main ideas you have to match one main to the OPTION

HOW TO DO IT...



Example:

1

5. In cases of snakebite, the flying doctor should be aware of

NO or maybe?

- where to access specific antivenoms. Partially true
- the appropriate method for wound cleaning. mentioned but not given
- the patients most likely to suffer complications.

4

2

for snakebite, doctors should know... what?

3

Memo to Flying Doctor staff: Antivenoms for snakebite

Before starting treatment:

- Do not wash the snakebite site.
- If possible, determine the type of snake by using a 'snake-venom detection kit' to test a bite site swab or, in systemic envenoming, the person's urine. If venom detection is not available or has proved negative, seek advice from a poisons information centre.
- Testing blood for venom is not reliable.
- Assess the degree of envenoming; not all confirmed snakebites will result in systemic envenoming; risk varies with the species of snake.
- People with pre-existing renal, hepatic, cardiac or respiratory impairment and those taking anticoagulant or antiplatelet drugs may have an increased risk of serious outcome from snakebite. Children are also especially at increased risk of severe envenoming because of smaller body mass and the likelihood of physical activity immediately after a bite.

We cannot share the material from today's class as it is official PPP material.