

Game: Quick spelling test

OET say spelling cannot confuse or change the meaning

- 1 mandible
- 2 jaw
- 3 bony
- 4 swollen
- 5 periods
- 6 cognitive
- 7 blood pressure
- 8 swelling
- 9 saliva
- 10 asthma
- 11 bruise
- 12 acne
- 13 varicose veins
- 14 stents
- 15 clopidogrel
- 16 palpitations
- 17 central incisors

TODAY: Reading & Listening Skills Workout

1. Scanning
2. Gap prediction
3. 'Streamlining'

SCANNING

What is scanning?

To quickly for a word or phrase or synonym or a **CATEGORY**

Where do we need to be good at scanning?

Part A Reading

Text A

Tetanus is a severe disease that can result in serious illness and death. Tetanus vaccination protects against the disease.

Tetanus (sometimes called lock-jaw) is a disease caused by the bacteria *Clostridium tetani*. Toxins made by the bacteria attack a person's nervous system. Although the disease is fairly uncommon, it can be fatal.

Early symptoms of tetanus include:

- Painful muscle contractions that begin in the jaw (lock jaw)
- Rigidity in neck, shoulder and back muscles
- Difficulty swallowing
- Violent generalized muscle spasms
- Convulsions
- Breathing difficulties

A person may have a fever and sometimes develop abnormal heart rhythms. Complications include pneumonia, broken bones (from the muscle spasms), respiratory failure and cardiac arrest.

There is no specific diagnostic laboratory test; diagnosis is made clinically. The spatula test is useful: touching the back of the pharynx with a spatula elicits a bite reflex in tetanus, instead of a gag reflex.

Text B

Tetanus Risk

Tetanus is an acute disease induced by the toxin tetanus bacilli, the spores of which are present in soil.

A TETANUS-PRONE WOUND IS:

- any wound or burn that requires surgical intervention that is delayed for > 6 hours
- any wound or burn at any interval after injury that shows one or more of the following characteristics:
 - a significant degree of tissue damage
 - puncture-type wound particularly where there has been contact with soil or organic matter which is likely to harbour tetanus organisms
- any wound from compound fractures
- any wound containing foreign bodies
- any wound or burn in patients who have systemic sepsis
- any bite wound
- any wound from tooth re-implantation

Intravenous drug users are at greater risk of tetanus. Every opportunity should be taken to ensure that they are fully protected against tetanus. Booster doses should be given if there is any doubt about their immunisation status.

Immunosuppressed patients may not be adequately protected against tetanus, despite having been fully immunised. They should be managed as if they were incompletely immunised.

CATEGORY PREDICTION

What is 'category prediction'?

Definition: we look at a gap and predict the type of word.

In OET we are listening for:

- Symptoms
- Conditions
- Test
- Treatments
- Jobs
- Body Parts
- Action
- Injury
- Medication
- Diet
- Equipment
- **Description of**

He has a ____ headache

"throbbing headache"

"a headache that was throbbing"

Note you can use this technique in Part A Reading.

STREAMLINING:

Introduction:

To take away what you don't need...

Alain was going to the red house

Streamlining: Alain going house

38. **B** how controversial its contents were
C his colleague's reasons for sending it to him

1
Dr Gibbens has noticed that people who read his books

A gain insights into their mental health problems.
B see an improvement in personal relationships.
C benefit from a subtle change in behaviour.

Listening Part C:
2 Listening for 3 seconds...
GET THE GIST

Streamline answer / listen at same time

39. What disadvantage of doctors using patients' stories does Dr Gibbens identify?
- (A) evidence-based research being disregarded
 - (B) patients being encouraged to self-diagnose
 - (C) a tendency to jump to conclusions
40. In Dr Gibbens' opinion, why should patients' stories inform medical practice?
- (A) They provide an insight not gained from numbers alone.
 - (B) They prove useful when testing new theories.
 - (C) They are more accessible than statistics.
41. How does Dr Gibbens feel about randomised medical trials?
- (A) He questions the reliability of the method.
 - (B) He is suspicious of the way data are selected for them.
 - (C) He is doubtful of their value when used independently.
42. When talking about the use of narratives in medicine in the future, Dr Gibbens reveals
- (A) his determination that they should be used to inform research.
 - (B) his commitment to making them more widely accepted.
 - (C) his optimism that they will be published more widely.

