

Medicine Q&A

1) What does articulate mean?

verb: to express something clearly

adjective: be capable of expressing things clearly

noun: articulation

2) Capital Letters

Capital	No capital
<p>conditions</p> <p>Huntingdon's chorea Alzheimer's disease Asperger's syndrome Down's syndrome Crohn's disease Parkinson's disease Lyme disease</p> <p>Medications</p> <p>brands</p> <p>Lemsip Calpol Augmentin Panadeine Forte</p> <p>Layout - Names</p> <p>Dr Samuel Masterson Consultant Urologist Greenfield St Michael's Hospital Greenfield</p> <p>Use the title given in the task: Write to Dr John Smith, the emergency registrar If no name: Dear Sir/Madam,</p>	<p>diabetes meningitis cardiac issues angina hyperthyroidism hyperlipidemia hypertension hypotension</p> <p>generic</p> <p>paracetamol ibuprofen metformin</p>

3) Using Imperatives/Asking politely

The below lines all say the same thing, becoming less polite:

Too polite	It would be greatly appreciated if you could kindly look into the management of Mr Johnson. (sounds almost like we're begging – asking for a favour)
Appropriate	Please could you look into the management of Mr Johnson. (more polite peer to peer)
Appropriate	Please can you look into the management of Mr Johnson. (Sounds like peer to peer)
	Please look into the management of Mr Johnson. (sounds like polite boss)
Too rude	Look into the management of Mr Johnson. (Sounds like giving an order)

4) Reading Part C Question stem vocabulary

- The writer regards - language of examples/ explanation / emphasis
- The writer suggests - language of examples/ explanation / emphasis
- The writer points out – language of examples/ explanation / emphasis
- The writer highlights - language of examples/ explanation / emphasis
- The writer claims – saying something is true
- The writer has doubts about – language of doubt
- The writer has reservations – language of doubt
- What does the writer object to – language of complaint/protest/disagreement

The most important aspect of writing is planning. However, language also plays a huge role in how we perceive tasks and how we respond to them. A good foundation of grammar and vocabulary, which is built upon daily through repetition and novel experience is essential in order to achieve the high levels of language comprehension that OET requires.

What is the writer really focusing on?

5) Listening Part C – Advice – Understand the flow of the answers

Each question = Box, containing 2 or 3 of the answer options

1) Signpost

Interview: So, Dr Johnson, can you tell me about a specific patient?

Monologue: Now, I'd like to be a bit more specific and discuss a patient of mine called Sarah.

Question Stem: Dr Johnson mentions Sarah Gardener because:

- a) she is a **great example** of how **positive thinking can help** manage the **psychological side of illnesses**
- b) she was the first patient who **responded negatively to a placebo**
- c) she is the patient who **responded most strongly to the placebo** during the study

How do the questions match/not match?

- 1) they completely match
- 2) completely contradicts
- 3) partially matches and partially not given
- 4) partially matches and partially contradicts
- 5) completely not given
- 6) it matches the audio but not the question stem

2) The answer options will start coming

- 1) Sarah showed us all that thinking ahead and being positive can help to resolve illness more quickly. – option A – second half doesn't match
- 2) There were a number of patients in the study but it was clear who the placebo affected the most. Sarah had quite a violent reaction but she wasn't the most affected. That was her sister, Joanne. – C
- 3) Even though she wasn't that strongly affected, what was strange was that she had almost immediate reaction, long before any of the other patients presented side effects. - B

3) Choose an answer and move on – don't lose the story!