

TODAY: OET Reading

1. What is elimination?
2. Partially true
3. Practice

What is elimination?

Definition: to remove an answer

- A act as a reminder of their obligations.
- B respond to a specific query they have raised.
- C announce a change in regulations affecting them.

Why is it so useful?

- We can improve our chances
- Help with time
- You can the answer without knowing why
- You can improve your technique
- **It builds your confidence**

This gives you something positive to do when you really feel like you don't know the answer

We usually eliminate:

- Not given in text – EASY
- Opposite in text - EASY
- Doesn't answer question
- **Partially true**



Most student have problems!

How can sentences partially match?

AMOUNT	<u>A lot of</u> people were changing what they ate to improve their health	<u>Everyone</u> changed their diets to increase their level of healthiness
HYPOTHETICAL	Mr Green has had a heart attack and we need to ensure he is helped	We need to ensure help is ready <u>when</u> Mr Green has a heart attack
VOCABULARY	Scientists need to <u>inform</u> people about their research	Scientists need to <u>discover</u> things to help people with their research
TIME	<u>Initially</u> , she was angry with the doctors	Angry behaviour was directed towards doctors <u>throughout</u>
SWITCH*	Mrs Green respects the treatment	The treatment is innovative and I really like the medical staff who admister it <u>but</u> Im not sure it is a serious solution.
CHANGE PERSON / THING*	All the <u>doctors</u> want to treat the patient All doctors want to go to the new <u>facility</u>	Many <u>nurses</u> want to treat the patient All doctors want to go to the new <u>clinic</u>
STRENGTH	Mr Green is <u>not great</u> at following his medication instructions	Mr Green is <u>terrible</u> at following his medication instructions
WORDS / NOT IDEA	<u>Social scientists in Italy</u> need to inform people about their research	<u>Social scientists in Italy</u> should buy houses in Manchester

Text 2: Challenging medical thinking on placebos

Dr Damien Finniss, Associate Professor at Sydney University's Pain Management and Research Institute, was previously a physiotherapist. He regularly treated football players during training sessions using therapeutic ultrasound. 'One particular session', Finniss explains, 'I treated five or six athletes. I'd treat them for five or ten minutes and they'd say, "I feel much better" and run back onto the field. But at the end of the session, I realised the ultrasound wasn't on.' It was a light bulb moment that set Finniss on the path to becoming a leading researcher on the placebo effect.

Used to treat depression, psoriasis and Parkinson's, to name but a few, placebos have an image problem among medics. For years, the thinking has been that a placebo is useless unless the doctor convinces the patient that it's a genuine treatment – problematic for a profession that promotes informed consent. However, a new study casts doubt on this assumption and, along with a swathe of research showing some remarkable results with placebos, raises questions about whether they should now enter the mainstream as legitimate prescription items. The study examined five trials in which participants were they were getting a placebo, and the conclusion was that doing so honestly can work.

'If the evidence is there, I don't see the harm in openly administering a placebo,' says Ben Colagiuri, a researcher at the University of Sydney. Colagiuri recently published a meta-analysis of thirteen studies which concluded that placebo sleeping pills, whose genuine counterparts **notch up** nearly three million prescriptions in Australia annually, significantly improve sleep quality. The use of placebos could therefore reduce medical costs and the burden of disease in terms of adverse reactions.

15. A football training session sparked Dr Finniss' interest in the placebo effect because
- (A) he saw for himself how it could work in practice.
 - (B) he took the opportunity to try out a theory about it.
 - (C) he made a discovery about how it works with groups.
 - (D) he realised he was more interested in research than treatment.
16. The writer suggests that doctors should be more willing to prescribe placebos now because
- (A) research indicates that they are effective even without deceit.
 - (B) recent studies are more reliable than those conducted in the past.
 - (C) they have been accepted as a treatment by many in the profession.
 - (D) they have been shown to relieve symptoms in a wide range of conditions.