

GAME:

Get - verb

Informal so not in writing

Many many meanings! 20+ meanings

Walk - verb / noun

Manage - verb

Management - noun

Manager - noun

Managerial - **adj.** - related to a task or job

Manageable - **adj.** - You can manage it

VOCAB:

MONDAY:

I will describe one of the words...

Objective

deposited

Naïve

Segregated

Box of sharps

Fallen arches

Sliding scale

Turn your face to the wall

Reinforce

Labelled

Initiate

Standardized process

To determine

The extent to which

Accommodate wishes

Phased approach

In a secure manner

Derive

Immersion

Prolongation

Wobbly

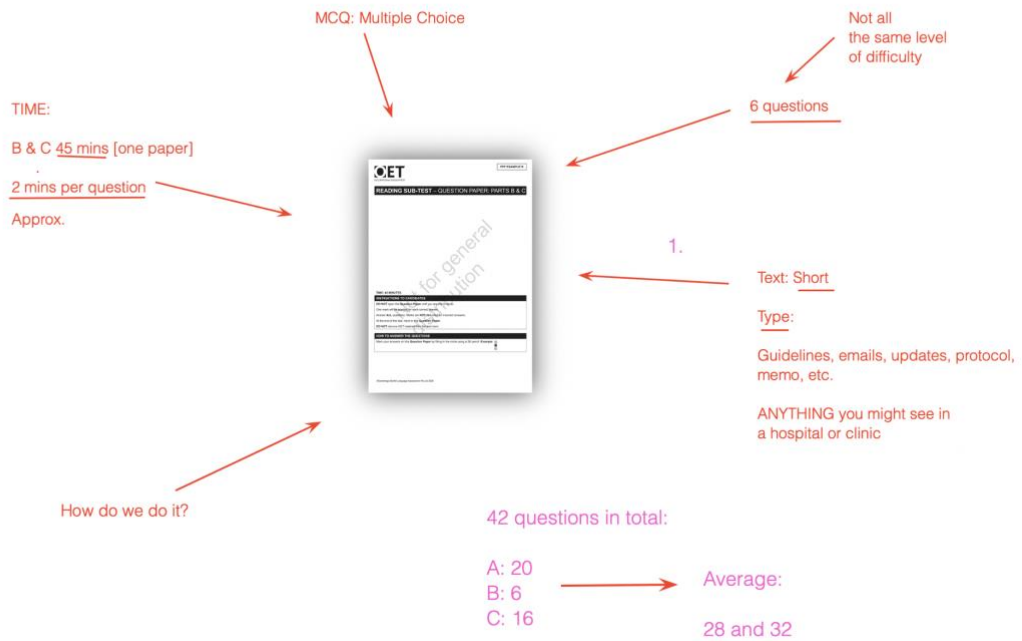
Periodic

To plaster your face

TODAY:

1. Format
2. Technique
3. Practice 3 questions

FORMAT: Reading Part B



Reading IELTS: 30/40 – not flexible

OET: 28 to 32 – *flexible*

They send all score to Australia – it is a world average

Part B tests... reading for MAIN IDEA

TECHNIQUE

2. The guidelines inform us that personalised equipment for radiotherapy text says what?
- (A) is advisable for all patients.
 - (B) improves precision during radiation.
 - (C) needs to be tested at the first consultation.

Guidelines: Radiotherapy Simulation Planning Appointment
 The initial appointment may also be referred to as the Simulation Appointment. During this appointment you will discuss your patient's medical history and treatment options, and agree on a radiotherapy treatment plan. The first step is usually to take a CT scan of the area requiring treatment. The patient will meet the radiation oncologist, their registrar and radiation therapists. A decision will be made regarding the best and most comfortable position for treatment, and this will be replicated daily for the duration of the treatment. Depending on the area of the body to be treated, personalised equipment such as a face mask may be used to stabilise the patient's position. This equipment helps keep the patient comfortable and still during the treatment and makes the treatment more accurate.

- remind about purpose of reading
1. Read the question stem
 2. Simplify question
 3. Read and think about simple question
 4. Elimination: focus on removing not choosing
 5. Choose the answer within 2 mins

How do I eliminate?

ELIMINATION TYPE: NOT GIVEN

| Question | Text |
|---|--|
| <p>What do nurses like about cake?</p> <p>A. Sugar B. Colours – not given! C. The texture – not given!</p> | <p><i>It is well known that all nurses like cake and they like cake for the simple reason that cakes are confectionary; they include a lot of sugar.</i></p> |

Does 'not given' mean not true?

We don't know.

ELIMINATION TYPE:

| Question | Text |
|---|--|
| <p>What do nurses like about cake?</p> <p>A. Sugar - opposite B. Colours C. The texture - opposite</p> | <p>It is well known that all nurses like cake and they like cake for the simple reason that cakes are very colourful. It is also known that nurses do not like sugar and they are not very impressed by the texture of cakes.</p> |

ELIMINATION TYPE: Partially True

| Question | Text |
|--|---|
| <p>What do <u>all</u> nurses like about cake?</p> <p>A. Sugar B. Colours – partially true C. The texture – partially true</p> | <p><i>It is well known that all nurses like cake for a lot of reasons. Some because of the texture, some because of the colours but almost every human being loves sugar and so this is also true for nurses as well.</i></p> |

You see this a lot in the exam!

QUANTITY
STRENGTH
PERSON
VOCAB
ETC.

ELIMINATION TYPE:

The most difficult questions in OET are often like this...

| Question | Text |
|--|--|
| <p>What is that <u>main point</u> about cake in this passage?</p> <p>A. Cake is <u>rich and tasty</u> – does not answer the question</p> <p>B. Cake is eaten when celebrating</p> <p>C. The texture</p> | <p>Cake is something that you usually have you see your friends for your birthday or for other religious festivals, and it is common in many cultures to consume cake at times of celebration. It is a luxurious food and hence we eat it in such moments and we enjoy it together as way of marking a special moment. It is also <u>rich and tasty</u>.</p> |

All of these are asking about MAIN IDEA:

- The text stresses...
- The main idea of the email..
- The text highlights...
- The text emphasises...
- The text outlines...
- The main point of the text is...
- The purpose of the conferences ...
- The primary use of the equipment it...

What is the writer's reservation about...?

ELIMINATION TYPE: Should be true

| Question | Text |
|---|--|
| <p>Before surgery, nurses should?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Be ready for what is come B. Wash your hands – not given C. Call mother | <p><i>Before surgery nurses need to make sure that they are mentally focused for the long procedure ahead and that they are ready for what is to come.</i></p> |

Why do we eliminate:

- Not given
- Opposite
- Partially
- Does not answer question
- Should be true

Medical theme:

| Question | Text |
|---|--|
| <p>What does the new research suggest about alcohol?</p> <p>A. It is healthy to drink daily B. Red wine is tasty C. Families should encourage children D. Moderate consumption may be okay.</p> | <p>New research suggests that alcohol consumption can be healthy if consumed in appropriate quantities every day. A small glass of red wine consumed at mealtime, scientists have concluded, is not necessarily detrimental.</p> |

1. What does the email tell staff about the update to asthma guidelines?
- (A) Objective testing is now given greater emphasis.
 - (B) Comparison of medication types is now possible.
 - (C) The stages of treatment are now easier to understand.

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| To: | All local GPs |
| From: | General Hospital |
| Subject: | Update to asthma guidelines |

The updated national asthma guideline has now been published. The update focuses on the chapters on diagnosis and pharmacological therapy.

The updated Diagnosis chapter continues to reinforce the importance of proceeding towards a diagnosis based on the probability of asthma, and that asthma is a variable condition for which there is no definitive diagnostic test. It suggests that objective testing can be useful, but should take place in the context of a 'structured clinical assessment'.

In the Pharmacology chapter, there are some significant changes to the presentation of the familiar steps of asthma management, and to comparing inhaled corticosteroid (ICS) strengths. A phased approach to treatment is still recommended, but the numbering of the steps has been replaced by more helpful descriptions. The new banding of ICS by strength should be more accurate and straightforward in practice.

2. According to the policy document, valuables belonging to a hospital in-patient who dies should

- (A) be labelled and stored in a secure manner.
- (B) be documented and deposited for safekeeping.
- (C) be kept with the body until the family is contacted.

Patients' property

When a patient is admitted, relatives should be asked to take valuables/property home if possible. If this is not possible any valuables will be recorded in the Property Book and placed in a sealed envelope.

Where a patient dies in the care of the hospital and no relatives are present, valuables should be recorded using the Property Book and sent to the cashier's office. All clothing should be placed in a sealed bag marked with the patient's name and hospital and transferred with the body to the mortuary.

If a patient is certified dead on arrival then his/her property, clothing and valuables should not be removed, but should be transferred with the body to the mortuary.

3. What does the guideline extract tell medical staff about PPCA?

- A the limitations which are being introduced regarding its use
- B why it is now considered appropriate for certain patients
- C by which delivery methods it will be permitted

Proxy patient-controlled analgesia (PPCA) for paediatric patients

The utilisation of PPCA, where analgesia is controlled by a patient's parent, has historically been restricted due to concerns over patient safety. Parental participation has been limited to assessment and reporting of their child's pain to healthcare professionals, rather than their being trained to take on responsibility for the administration of bolus doses of analgesia. Although this is entirely appropriate in a patient population which is opiate naïve and with limited pain experience, the palliative care population has different characteristics. There, patients and parents are experienced in the assessment and management of pain, and in utilising oral, buccal and transdermal analgesic preparations including opioids. The children who may derive enhanced pain management from this method of analgesic delivery are recognised to have experience of opiates during their illness trajectory, and be more likely to require assistance in initiating bolus analgesia as a result of their illness.