

OET Speaking

1. Where do I start in OET Speaking?
2. Introductions diagram (learn this)
3. Practice with Alain

Where do I start in OET Speaking?

1. Known / Unknown?

Usually, you can choose. It is not clear in the card, so OET will let you choose.

In the 3 mins you should ask: “Do we know each other in the cue card?”

If it is already clear: just do what it says in the card.

Example:

“Your patient is seeing you again after seeing you last week...”

“You seeing Mr Jones for the first time...”

2. Settings: 3

Hospital, Clinic, Home visit

GP Surgery

Outpatient's surgery

Its good idea to start by learning 6 Introductions

6 Introductions...

Setting	UNKNOWN	KNOWN
Home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce yourself: Hi there, my name is.... • Confirm name: Can I just confirm you name, please? May I call you? • Thanks Thank you for inviting me into your house • Context I'm aware that... I am here today to... • IPP: So, how are you feeling/<u>coping</u> at the moment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use name: Hi Rebecca, <u>nice to see you again</u> • Thanks • Context • IPP
Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce yourself • Confirm the name • Context: I'm aware that... • IPP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Name • Context I have been told that... I can see from your notes that... • IPP
Clinic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce yourself • Thanks: Thank you for coming in today • Confirm name • Context • IPP 	

NOTE: These are not the ONLY possible introductions

Tomorrow: exceptions

SETTING Private Clinic

NURSE You are attending to a 52-year-old who works long hours in customer service. The patient complains of being tired and has been experiencing aching feet. Sometimes he/she has numbness and tingling, which is worse at night. The patient admits to being 'paranoid' as the uncle has Multiple Sclerosis and the aunt has Parkinson's disease.

TASK

- Explain that working long hours and stress may produce symptoms such as tiredness and poor memory.

- **Introduce yourself:**
- **Thanks:**
- **Confirm name:**
- **Context:**
- **IPP:**

More IPP? Empathy?

Setting: Suburban General Practice

Doctor: This 40-year-old patient broke their left leg (a complete closed tibia and fibula fracture) while playing football 10 weeks ago. They experience pain if they put their full weight on their left foot. They are currently doing mobility exercises with a physiotherapist, who has referred the patient to you to complete a return to work plan. They currently work as a retail staff member in a hardware store. The patient's X-rays show that the bones are healing well (a callus has formed between the bones).

Task:

- Ask about the patient's level of comfort with the broken leg.

- **Use name:**
Hi John – nice to see you again.
- **Thanks:** Thank you for coming in today
- **Context:** I can see from your notes...
IPP: How are you at the moment?

HOME VISIT

NURSE

A general practitioner has asked you to visit a patient who has diabetes. Until recently the diabetes has been moderately well controlled by diet and oral medication. However, recently the patient's blood sugars have been high and the doctor has decided to commence insulin injections. The doctor wants you to show the patient how to give himself/herself the insulin injections. On arriving at the patient's home you find that he/she is very unsure why he/she needs insulin injections and very nervous about the procedure of administering the insulin.

TASK

- Explain to the patient, when requested, why he/she needs insulin injections.

UNKNOWN

- **Introduce yourself:**
- **Thanks:**
- **Confirm name:**
(Is it okay if I take your full name please?)
- **Context:**
I'm aware that you are having problems with...?
- **IPP:** So, how are you coping at the moment?

SETTING

Hospital

NURSE

A patient's suffered anaphylactic shock following a bee-sting. The doctor's asked you to talk to the patient about self-help, including administration of drugs if another episode should occur.

TASK

- Greet the patient and ask how s/he feels.

Setting: Emergency Department

Nurse: A three-year-old boy's been brought to hospital because he's swallowed a button. You've checked his vital signs which are within normal range. The parent's worried about the child choking.

Task:

- Greet the parent, ask what happened and find out the size of the button.

Setting: Secondary School

Nurse: Your patient is an 18-year-old high school student who is about to commence final year exams. They are finding the exam period very stressful, and their main coping mechanism is to eat sweet foods to feel better.

Task:

- Find out how the patient currently feels about their diet and what changes they would like to make.

Setting: Children's Hospital Ward

Doctor: You are talking to the parent of 1-month-old boy who was admitted to the hospital yesterday because the parent was concerned with his jaundiced appearance. Blood test results (liver enzymes, bilirubin, clotting studies, blood culture, etc.) all indicate that he is suffering from biliary atresia (a rare and serious liver problem where the bile ducts to the liver are blocked, damaging the liver and making it impossible to digest fat).

Task:

- Advise the parent of the likely diagnosis (biliary atresia) and provide a brief explanation (i.e. a liver problem making it impossible to digest fat).

SETTING	Suburban Clinic
DOCTOR	A parent presents with his/her five-year-old son, Matthew, as follow-up after an emergency consultation two days ago when Matthew was newly diagnosed with asthma. Then, Matthew experienced a severe bout of coughing, breathing difficulty and wheezing on the background of a cold with low-grade fever. The parent felt frightened so took Matthew to the hospital Emergency Department where he was treated with nebulised salbutamol.
TASK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find out what the patient has learnt about asthma since the hospitalisation.

OET Sample role-play

CANDIDATE CARD NO. 2		NURSING
SETTING	Home Visit	
NURSE	You are visiting a 90-year-old client, who has lived alone, fairly independently for many years in a separate unit on a family property. The family are going overseas for two weeks and your client is going to a retirement home to avoid being isolated on a large property. You are conducting an aged care assessment.	
TASK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliment the elderly client on the positive and unselfish attitude. Reassure the client of privacy/flexible house rules. Explain the home's philosophy - making clients feel at home, respecting wishes, unrestricted visiting hours to meet quality of life desires, etc. Ask him/her daily routine (e.g., sleep habits, meals, etc.). Highlight the fact that you are noting his/her usual daily routine in your care plan. Ask him/her about medication regime. Summarise your discussion and assure the client that you will pass on his/her contentment with the arrangements to his/her daughter. 	

ROLEPLAYER CARD NO. 2		NURSING
SETTING	Home Visit	
PATIENT	You are a 90-year-old client, who has lived alone fairly independently for many years in a unit on your daughter's property. Your daughter's family are going overseas for two weeks and you are going to a lovely retirement home. You are having an assessment by a community nurse.	
TASK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State that you are happy to go into care so your family can have a pleasant and worry-free trip. Emphasise your independence but you are worried about lack of privacy/rigid time tables. Agree to give an overview of your daily routine - sleep in, late breakfast, shower whilst daughter in your unit (minimal assistance). Relatives take you out often and you attend senior citizen's club. State that you only take occasional anti-inflammatory or analgesic medication for 'old age' aches/pains. Ask the nurse to tell your daughter you are content with the arrangements so she has the best of both worlds. 	

OET SAMPLE TEST

ROLEPLAYER CARD NO. 1		MEDICINE
SETTING	Suburban Clinic	
CARER	You're the parent of 5-year-old Matthew. You present to your doctor as follow-up from an emergency consultation two days ago when he was newly diagnosed with asthma. For the past month, he has been waking frequently at night with coughing and has trouble breathing when running around. Last week, Matthew developed a cold with low-grade fever and two nights ago he had a severe bout of coughing, breathing difficulty and wheezing. You took him to the Emergency Department where he was treated with nebulised salbutamol and then discharged.	
TASK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You have little understanding of asthma and ask your doctor: "What is asthma? Will Matthew always have this condition?" You are frightened that Matthew might have a severe attack and you seek advice on how to manage Matthew's asthma. Can the doctor help in any other way? 	

OET SAMPLE TEST

CANDIDATE CARD NO. 1		MEDICINE
SETTING	Suburban Clinic	
DOCTOR	A parent presents with his/her five-year-old son, Matthew, as follow-up after an emergency consultation two days ago when Matthew was newly diagnosed with asthma. Then, Matthew experienced a severe bout of coughing, breathing difficulty and wheezing on the background of a cold with low-grade fever. The parent felt frightened so took Matthew to the hospital Emergency Department where he was treated with nebulised salbutamol.	
TASK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find out what the patient has learnt about asthma since the hospitalisation. Explain asthma to the parent (narrowing of airways in lungs). Describe some of the symptoms (e.g., shortness of breath, wheezing). Find out what the patient wants to know in this consultation. Explain 2-3 management points (e.g., how to identify and control trigger factors; assess severity of symptoms; respond in an urgent situation; ensure school is informed and salbutamol available there). Reassure the parent by explaining that prognosis is good if the parent understands the triggers and knows exactly what to do in an acute situation (you will support by developing an Asthma Action Plan and arranging early review). 	