

**TODAY: OET Reading Part A**

1. What is Step 2?
2. Keywords & Categories
3. Scanning

Step 1: analyse the text ✓✓

SCAN

Step 2: Answer Questions

**Questions 7-13**  
Complete each of the sentences, 7-13, with a word or short phrase from one of the texts. Each answer may include words, numbers or both.

**Patients at increased risk of tetanus:**

7 If a patient has been touching \_\_\_\_\_ or earth, they are more susceptible to tetanus.

8 Any \_\_\_\_\_ lodged in the site of an injury will increase the likelihood of tetanus.

9 Patients with \_\_\_\_\_ fractures are prone to tetanus.

10 Delaying surgery on an injury or burn by more than \_\_\_\_\_ increases the probability of tetanus.

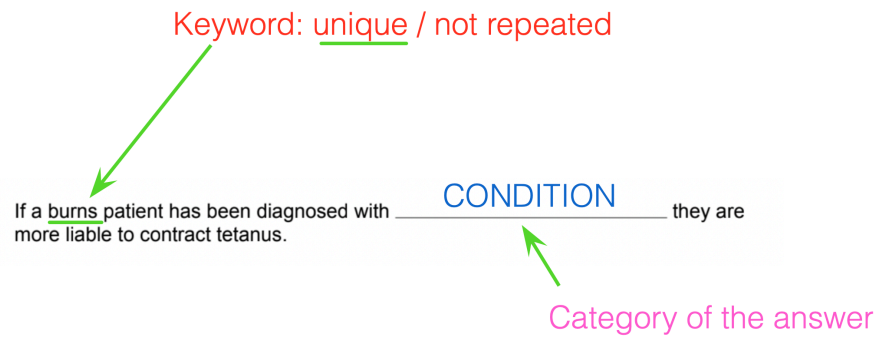
11 If a burn patient has been diagnosed with \_\_\_\_\_ they are more liable to contract tetanus.

12 A patient who is \_\_\_\_\_ or a regular recreational drug user will be at greater risk of tetanus.

**How can we improve at this?**

- Better **scanning** (vocabulary can help here = synonyms)
- **Question analysis:** Keywords & Categories

## Question Analysis



- How do I know the correct text to search in? **Step 1**
- How do I know where INSIDE the text the answer will be? **Keywords**
- How do I find the answers? **Categories**

**Categories to scan for:**

- Drug
- Condition
- Treatment
- Symptom
- Body Part
- Equipment
- Diet
- Time
- Profession
- Test
- Etc.
  
- Description of

Here I searching for an adjective or a type of something.

1 minute ANALYSE the QUESTIONS...

TEST: Find key words and category

10 What may be prescribed as an alternative to coal tar preparation?

MEDICATION

11 How much non-steroid cream should be prescribed for application to a child's trunk?

NUMBER

15 A patient with a fever in addition to pustules, plaques and red skin, may be suffering from \_\_\_\_\_

CONDITION / SYMPTOM

19 Around half of all patients with PsA will have pain in the \_\_\_\_\_ joints.

DESC OF

## Scanning

**Text B**

Inserting the nasogastric tube

All tubes must be radio opaque throughout their length and have externally visible markings.

- Wide bore:
  - for short term use only.
  - should be changed every seven days.
  - range of sizes for paediatric use is 6 Fr to 10 Fr.
- Fine bore:
  - for long-term use.
  - should be changed every 30 days.


In general, tube sizes of 6 Fr are used for standard feeds, and 7-10 Fr for higher density and fibre feeds. Tubes come in a range of lengths, usually 55cm, 75cm or 85cm.

Wash and dry hands thoroughly. Place all the equipment needed on a clean tray.

- Find the most appropriate position for the child, depending on age and/or ability to cooperate. Older children may be able to sit upright with head support. Younger children may sit on a parent's lap. Infants may be wrapped in a sheet or blanket.
- Check the tube is intact then stretch it to remove any shape retained from being packaged.
- Measure from the tip of the nose to the bottom of the ear lobe, then from the ear lobe to xiphisternum. The length of tube can be marked with indelible pen or a note taken of the measurement marks on the tube (for neonates: measure from the nose to ear and then to the halfway point between xiphisternum and umbilicus).
- Lubricate the end of the tube using a water-based lubricant.
- Gently pass the tube into the child's nostril, advancing it along the floor of the nasopharynx to the oropharynx. Ask the child to swallow a little water, or offer a younger child their soother, to assist passage of the tube down the oesophagus. Never advance the tube against resistance.
- If the child shows signs of breathlessness or severe coughing, remove the tube immediately.
- Lightly secure the tube with tape until the position has been checked.

- Scan in an S shape down the page
- Try to imagine three letters from the word while you scan

### How to practice yourself?

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
Find a text:  Write down 15 words / synonyms							After you forget... Scan for words you wrote down 