

Introducing Yourself in OET Speaking

1. Before you start
2. Common situations
3. Practice

Before you start...

3 minutes:

- Study the cue card

OET SAMPLE	
CANDIDATE CARD NO. 1	NURSING
SETTING	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain to the patient, when requested, why he/she needs insulin injections. • Explain slowly and clearly the whole process of giving the injection (including using clean needles, administering the injection, sites for injection etc.). • Try to reassure the patient that he/she will be able to manage the injections. • Emphasise the importance of safe needle disposal (suitable containers, proper care and handling).
© OET CENTRE	SAMPLE

You can ask the person with you:

- Pronunciation help
- Meanings of words
- **Also, an important question:**

"Excuse me, do I know the patient here?"

"You can choose..."

You must be **CLEAR** on whether you know the patient or not...

Why?



This

OET Speaking Criteria:

In the roleplay, there is evidence of the test taker ...

A. Indicators of relationship building	
A1	initiating the interaction appropriately (greeting, introductions, nature of interview)
A2	demonstrating an attentive and respectful attitude
A3	adopting a non-judgemental approach
A4	showing empathy for feelings/predicament/emotional state

- **KNOWN / UNKNOWN (DECIDE)**
- **SETTINGS**



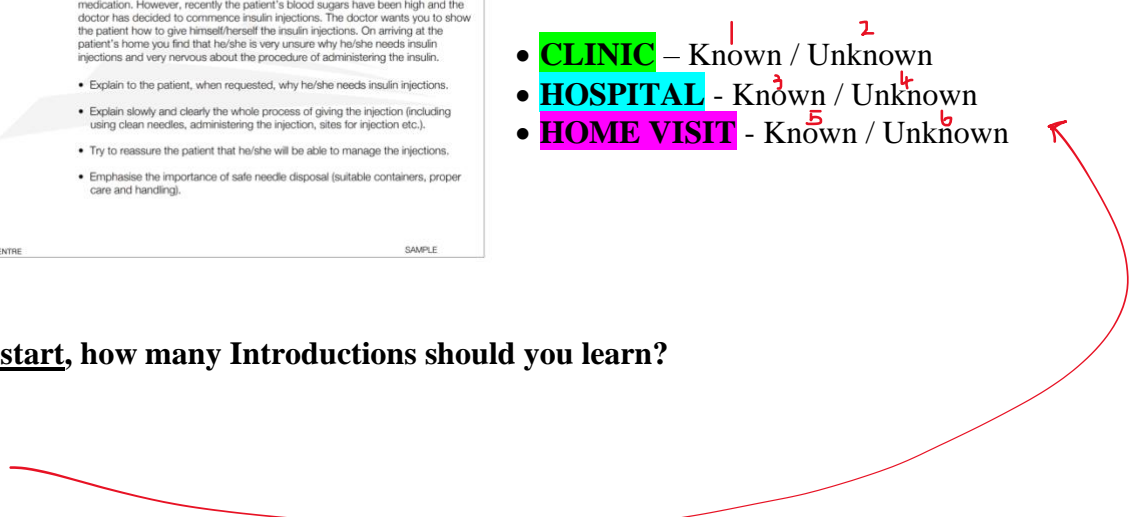
SETTINGS...

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- **CLINIC** – Known¹ / Unknown²
- **HOSPITAL** - Known³ / Unknown⁴
- **HOME VISIT** - Known⁵ / Unknown⁶

To start, how many Introductions should you learn?

6



RECOMMENDED INTRODUCTION INGREDIENTS:

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

Exceptions and problems:

- Start in the middle of the action
- Child and parent
- Unusual scenario
- Very upset patient

Tomorrow!

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

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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). 	