



## OET Reading A: Format & Question Types



- ✓ Familiarise yourself with the format
- ✓ DON'T read the texts first
- ✓ Use the headings
- ✓ Move on if you get stuck
- ✓ Practise your scanning skills

### Exam format:

#### How long is the test?

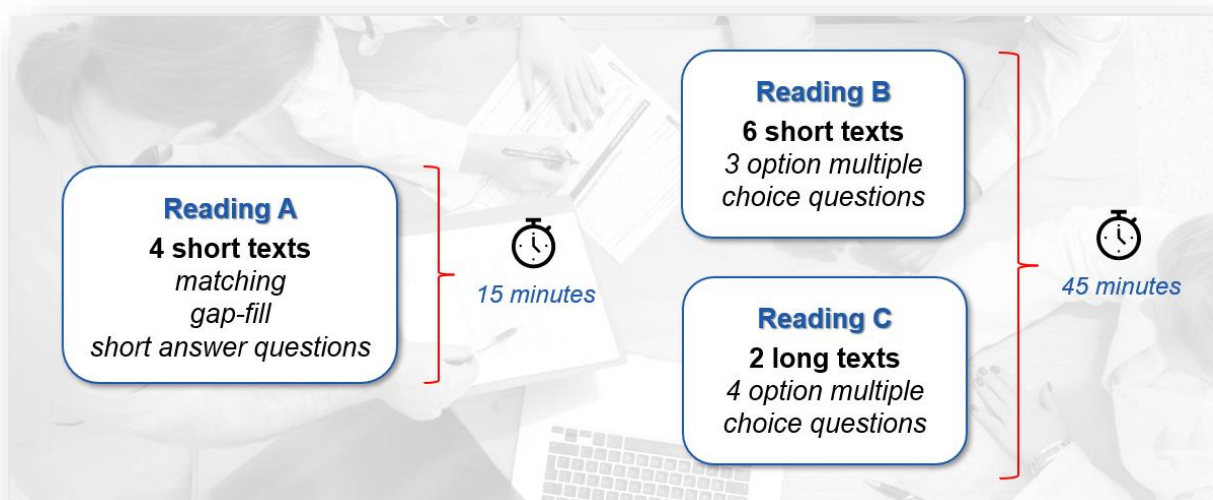
1 hour

#### How many parts are there?

3 parts

#### How will you be assessed during the test?

All questions carry the same mark





✓ 4 texts (one text will have numerical or visual information)

✓ 20 questions

✓ 3 different tasks

- matching task
- sentence completion
- short answer questions

Texts:

✓ Based on any of the 12 professions

✓ All texts related to the same topic

✓ Texts commonly found in the workplace

✓ Texts used when dealing with patients

- diagnostic tools
- management guidelines
- information on dosages

Questions:

**Vertigo: Questions**

**Questions 1-7**  
For each of the questions, 1 – 7, decide which text (A, B, C or D) the information comes from. You may use any letter more than once.

In which text can you find information about

1. move
2. how
3. the p
4. the e

**Questions 8-14**  
Answer each of the questions, 8 – 14, with a word or short phrase from one of the texts. Each answer may include words, numbers or both.

8. In which patients s
9. What is the effect
10. What can vestibul

**Questions 15-20**  
Complete each of the sentences, 15 – 20, with a word or short phrase from one of the texts. Each answer may include words, numbers or both.

15. Vertigo can cause an \_\_\_\_\_ of moving, even when a person is standing still.
16. After the performance of CRP, there is a low rate of \_\_\_\_\_ of BPPV.
17. The Epley manoeuvre aims to reduce vestibular problems by shifting \_\_\_\_\_ out of the semi-circular canals of the inner ear.

source: Reach OET B online course





- ✓ Look at the headings and format of the texts
- ✓ Do NOT read the texts
- ✓ Complete the matching task first
- ✓ Use the questions to decide which text to look in
- ✓ Scan the relevant text for the answer
- ✓ If you can't find the answer, move on

**Practise your scanning skills**

<https://patient.info/>

<https://www.nhs.uk/>

**Study Tip!**

### Treating **burns** and scalds

To treat a **burn**, follow the [first aid](#) advice below:

- **immediately** get the person away from the heat source to stop the **burning**
- **cool the burn** with cool or lukewarm running water for 20 minutes – do not use ice, iced water, or any creams or greasy substances like butter
- **remove any clothing or jewellery** that's near the **burnt** area of skin, including babies' nappies, but do not move anything that's stuck to the skin
- **make sure the person keeps warm** by using a blanket, for example, but take care not to rub it against the **burnt** area
- **cover the burn** by placing a layer of cling film over it – a clean plastic bag could also be used for **burns** on your hand
- **use painkillers** such as [paracetamol](#) or [ibuprofen](#) to treat any pain
- **if the face or eyes are burnt**, **sit up as much as possible**, rather than lying down – this helps to reduce swelling
- **if it's an acid or chemical burn**, **dial 999**, carefully try to remove the chemical and any contaminated clothing, and rinse the affected area using as much clean water as possible

source: nhs.uk