



**ENTRI**

# **OET**

## STUDY MATERIAL

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**LISTENING**

## Listening Test

### Part A

#### Extract 1: Questions 1 – 12

You hear a GP talking to a patient named Alex Summers about a skin problem. For questions 1 to 12, complete the notes with a word or short phrase. You now have 30 seconds to look at the notes.

**Patient:** Alex Summers

#### Reason for appointment:

Hand (1) \_\_\_\_\_

#### History of Condition:

Recurring condition

Current outbreak began (2) \_\_\_\_\_ ago

Current outbreak possibly related to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ ingested less than 24 hours

Prior first outbreak was also related to the same medication (taken three days before)

First outbreak left residual (4) \_\_\_\_\_ after healing

Patient describes pain as a slight (5) \_\_\_\_\_

#### Possible Diagnosis:

Fixed drug (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (immune-mediated mucocutaneous (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to medication)

Complicates diagnosis when patient do not report taking OTC drugs

Essential to keep record of all drugs taken

Possible to confirm diagnosis with a (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (invasive)

Another option to confirm diagnosis is a (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (less invasive)

#### Recommendations:

(10) \_\_\_\_\_ therapy can be used on non-mucosal areas

(11) \_\_\_\_\_ to reduce pain

Change fever medication

Monitor reaction to any medication

(12) \_\_\_\_\_ the condition to any other medical professional prescribing medication

## Extract 2: Questions 13 to 24

You hear a physician in the A&E talking to a patient experiencing abdominal pain. For questions 13 to 24, complete the following notes with a word or short phrase. You now have 30 seconds to look at the notes.

**Patient:** Mrs Haverson

### Medical History:

Abdominal pain lasting for (13) \_\_\_\_\_

Prescribed ranitidine – not effective

Pain has been constant

Accompanied by nausea and has started vomiting

Also reports feeling (14) \_\_\_\_\_

Pain not associated with food

Underlying condition: (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (on medication: glyburide)

### Current Condition:

Past GP observation: Mild (16) \_\_\_\_\_ in the mid epigastrium and

right upper/lower (17) \_\_\_\_\_

Blood test: Glucose level the only remarkable result of test

Radiography: (18) \_\_\_\_\_ ileus (type of mechanical

(19) \_\_\_\_\_ obstruction)

Chronic cholecystitis could have caused an (20) \_\_\_\_\_ fistula

Gallstone could have been (21) \_\_\_\_\_ in a narrow area of the intestine (size of patient's gallstone – about 3 mm in diameter)

Quite rare condition, likely related to patient's (22) \_\_\_\_\_

**Treatment:** Recommendation; surgery

Control fluid and (23) \_\_\_\_\_ imbalances prior to surgery

Removal of gallbladder to prevent organ (24) \_\_\_\_\_

## Part B

In this part of the test, you'll hear six different extracts. In each extract, you'll hear people talking in a different healthcare setting.

For **questions 25-30**, choose the answer (**A**, **B** or **C**) which fits best according to what you hear. You'll have time to read each question before you listen. Complete your answers as you listen.

Now look at question 25.

25. You hear a conversation between a physician and patient about pain management.

What does the physician want to confirm with the patient?

- A. The management of the underlying condition.
- B. The continued management of the patient's pain.
- C. The communication with the patient's family.

26. You hear a trainee doctor asking a senior doctor about radiography.

The senior doctor explains to the trainee that

- A. there is wide variety of systems to classify ankle fractures.
- B. there is classification system related to how the fracture occurs.
- C. there is classification system related to how to treat the fracture.

27. You hear a nurse talking to another nurse about a patient's treatment.

What does the female nurse want the male nurse to correct?

- A. How accurate he is in updating the patient's file.
- B. How often he checks on the patient's condition.
- C. How compliant he is in following instructions.

28. You hear part of a training on infection prevention and control.

Why is the training being given at this time?

- A. Because of the volume of patients presenting with symptoms.
- B. Because most of the staff have not gone through the training.
- C. Because there are new guidelines that everyone needs to know.

29. You hear a trainee nursing asking a senior nurse for advice.

What does the senior nurse say should be prioritized?

- A. The staffing needs of the ward and hospital.
- B. The needs of the patients you are caring for.
- C. The needs and safety of each individual nurse.

30. You hear a conversation between a patient and a dietician.

The patient made the appointment with the dietician because

- A. of the recommendation of her GP
- B. of her lack of success in losing weight
- C. of her lack of success eating better

### Part C

In this part of the test, you'll hear two different extracts. In each extract, you'll hear health professionals talking about aspects of their work.

For **questions 31-42**, choose the answer (**A, B or C**) which fits best according to what you hear. Complete your answers as you listen.

Now look at extract one.

#### Extract 1: Question 31 to 36

You hear part of a training about the use of radiology in patients with headaches.

You have 90 seconds to read question 31 to 36

31. Who is the target audience of this training session?
- A. Trainees hoping to specialise in diagnostic radiology.
  - B. Trainees currently training in emergency medicine.
  - C. A&E physicians looking to specialise in radiology.
32. According to the speaker, the first step that should be taken is
- A. to compare the different sides of the brain for a shift.
  - B. to determine if emergency surgery needs to take place.
  - C. to decide on the course of treatment for the patient.
33. Which of the following is a symptom of the type of stroke mentioned?
- A. A bleeding into the space around the brain.
  - B. A sudden onset of a severe heach.
  - C. A ruptured aneurysm.
34. According to the speaker, how might a patient with ventricular enlargement feel?
- A. The patient may have a headache and see double.
  - B. The patient may have blockage of fluid in the brain.
  - C. The patient may have a condition like meningitis.

35. According to the speaker, why is it generally not necessary to order a CT?
- A. Because most headaches cannot be diagnosed with imaging.
  - B. Because most headaches are not severe enough to require a CT.
  - C. Because most headaches can be diagnosed without a CT.
36. According to the speaker, it is necessary to order a CT when
- A. it is requested by a patient.
  - B. a GP is not able to make a diagnosis.
  - C. a patient reports a change in symptoms.

**Extract 2: Questions 37 to 42**

You hear an interview with a dietician about malnutrition in the elderly.

You have 90 seconds to read question 37 to 42

37. According to the interviewee, what is the approach taken by the project?
- A. To involve the family members of the patient.
  - B. To involve other healthcare professionals in care.
  - C. To involve the general physician of the patient.
38. How did the project come to know about the case that the interviewee mentions?
- A. Through the social worker assigned to the patient.
  - B. Through the care agency of the patient.
  - C. Through the speech language therapist of the patient
39. What social barrier prevented the patient's from getting enough nutrition?
- A. She eats very slowly.
  - B. She doesn't like to eat alone.
  - C. She doesn't like to prepare food.
40. What changes were made to the patient's diet?
- A. To add full fat milk to food and drink.
  - B. To replace meals with milky puddings.
  - C. To add butter to the soft texture meals.
41. Which new service did the plan get started for the patient?
- A. Speech therapy.
  - B. Social service.
  - C. Befriending.
42. Which part of the plan has been the most successful?
- A. Having the patient eat with someone else.
  - B. Changing the texture of the meals.
  - C. Making the food cheaper for the patient.