

OET 2.0 PRACTICE
TESTS
NURSING - SPEAKING



Practice Test 1.

OET Speaking Role-play

EXAMINER CARD NO. 1 | NURSING

SETTING	Hospital Casualty Ward
PATIENT	You are in hospital following a road accident. You are not seriously injured but have lost blood and have been told that you need a blood transfusion. You have no idea what the procedure will involve. You are anxious about the procedure and the danger of receiving infected blood. You have read that patients have contracted HIV through blood transfusions.
TASK	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seek an explanation from the nurse about the procedure and the risks involved. Express your fear of contracting HIV.• You are anxious and upset. Respond to the nurse's reassurances accordingly.• Eventually agree to have the transfusion.

OET Speaking Role-play

CANDIDATE CARD NO. 1 | NURSING

SETTING	Hospital Casualty Ward
PATIENT	The patient is in hospital following a road accident. The patient's condition is stable, but he/she has lost blood and needs a blood transfusion. The patient does not understand what will happen. The patient is anxious about the procedure and the danger of receiving infected blood, and for example, contracting HIV.
TASK	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain the procedure for a blood transfusion (e.g., sterile conditions, new syringes, nurses watch closely, etc.).• Reassure the patient that the possibility of infection is very small (as care is taken to screen donors and test donated blood for possible infection).• Stress that the patient really needs the transfusion in order to recover fully.

OET Speaking Role-play

EXAMINER CARD NO. 2 | NURSING

SETTING	Community Health Centre
PATIENT	Your six year-old son has just cut his finger on his right hand with a kitchen knife that was left on the kitchen bench. The finger won't stop bleeding, and you are panicking about it. Your child is afraid of doctors and you have to weigh this consideration against your concern about his finger. You are also worried about possible scarring.
TASK	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outline what happened. Explained that the cut looks deep to you, your child is in pain and you are very worried. Shouldn't your son have stitches?• Convey your anxiety and uncertainty to the nurse. Ask how long the finger will take to heal and if it will scar. Ask when your son, who is right-handed, will be able to use this hand properly again.• Ask the nurse what to do about your son's finger.• If the question of your responsibility for the injury comes up, be defensive. You're a busy person and can't spend every minute of your day watching him.

OET Speaking Role-play

CANDIDATE CARD NO. 2 | NURSING

SETTING	Community Health Centre
PATIENT	A parent's six-year-old son has cut his finger, which is bleeding freely. You examine the cut, which is not too serious, and you don't think he needs stitches.
TASK	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Find out how the cut happened.• Reassure the parent. Answer his/her questions about length of time for healing, scarring, whether stitches are necessary, etc.• Explain how to clean, apply antiseptic, and dress the cut suitably. Point out the need to keep the finger clean and dry.• Tactfully warn the parent about keeping sharp objects out of reach of children.

Practice Test 2.

OET Speaking Role-play

EXAMINER CARD NO. 1 | NURSING

SETTING Community Health Centre

PATIENT You are visiting your local health centre to obtain information about your mother's most recent health report. Your mother is now eighty years old and is becoming somewhat vague. She is very independent person and does not like your interfering in her personal affairs. However, she told you recently that when she had her three-monthly check-up, the doctor said her cholesterol level was fairly high. The purpose of your visit is to learn more about cholesterol and how best to reduce it.

- TASK**
- Find out what cholesterol is.
 - Ask what the doctor meant by a fairly high level of cholesterol.
 - Ask what the nurse considers your mother's cholesterol level should be.
 - Ask for advice about what your mother should do to lower her cholesterol level.

OET Speaking Role-play

CANDIDATE CARD NO. 1 | NURSING

SETTING Hospital Casualty Ward

PATIENT The son/daughter of an eighty-year-old woman has come to ask for information about cholesterol. He/she wants information about his/her mother's current cholesterol level and how best to reduce it.

- TASK**
- Be prepared to inform the visitor about what cholesterol is (fat-like material present in the blood and most tissues) and about the types of cholesterol (high density lipoproteins (HDL) – good, low density lipoproteins (LDL) – bad).
 - Explain that if the fatty deposits are lodged in the arteries, this can lead to heart disease or stroke.
 - Explain what the doctor meant by a fairly high level of cholesterol (i.e., elevated about 5.5 mmols/litre in the blood).
 - Advise your visitor how his/her mother can best deal with her cholesterol (e.g., avoid saturated fats and eat more fibre, etc.).

OET Speaking Role-play

EXAMINER CARD NO. 2 | NURSING

SETTING	Emergency Department, Local Hospital
PATIENT	You are 35. You were involved in a car accident earlier today and are suffering from whiplash and a headache. You are feeling sorry for yourself and are impatient to be better.
TASK	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask why you have been kept in hospital for so long, given there are no signs of broken bones, cuts or bruises.• Ask why you are being given medication.• Ask if physiotherapy would help and ask about the length of treatment. How long before you are better?• Ask if there is anything else you need to know. Stress that you want to get completely better in as short a time as possible.• Ask if there could be 'after effects' or on-going or on-going problems as a result of your accident.

OET Speaking Role-play

CANDIDATE CARD NO. 2 | NURSING

SETTING	Emergency Department, Local Hospital
PATIENT	This 35-year-old patient was involved in a car accident earlier today and is now suffering from a headache and whiplash (an injury to the cervical spine). He/she is being kept in the hospital for observation but is expected to be discharged later in the day.
TASK	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain to the patient why he/she is being kept in the hospital.• Advise the patient on the reason for taking and continuing to take medication, and ways of managing the pain once he/she returns home (e.g., with head/ice, analgesics, a collar etc.).• Discuss the benefits of consulting a physiotherapist about exercise and relaxation exercises to loosen up the joints.• Explain that you cannot be sure how long the patient will take to recover fully.• Stress the importance of the treatment and exercise program.• Stress the importance of seeking medical advice if there is any increased pain or discomfort, nausea, vomiting, or vision problems.

Practice Test 3.

OET Speaking Role-play

EXAMINER CARD NO. 1 | NURSING

SETTING Hospital Ward

PATIENT Last night, following an acute attack of asthma, your family brought you into the emergency department of your local hospital for treatment. You have never had an asthma attack prior to this one. Currently you are being held in the hospital for observation purposes. You anticipate that you will be discharged within 2-3 hours and you suddenly realise not only that you have had a fright, but that you know little about asthma, e.g., what causes it, how it is treated, and possible long-term effects.

- TASK**
- Express concern about your condition.
 - Find out about asthma, its causes and how it can be treated. You have heard stories about people dying from asthma attacks.
 - Be anxious about the proposal to use a Ventolin inhaler – people have told you about its misuse.
 - Ask about your long-term prospects now that you have had an asthma attack and been held in hospital overnight for observation.

OET Speaking Role-play

CANDIDATE CARD NO. 1 | NURSING

SETTING Hospital Ward

PATIENT This patient was brought into the emergency department of your hospital late last night suffering from an acute asthma attack. He/she is currently being held for observation. The patient has had a fright and is very concerned about his/her condition.

- TASK**
- Explain what asthma is (e.g., a chronic disease of the airways, etc.)
 - Discuss the causes, such as environmental factors and an inherited predisposition.
 - Explain the treatment, for example, a Ventolin (salbutamol) inhaler, and how to use such an inhaler.
 - Discuss the prognosis for asthma patients.
 - Deal with the patient's anxiety about the problem, emphasising that asthma can be controlled.

OET Speaking Role-play

EXAMINER CARD NO. 2 | NURSING

SETTING Reception Centre at a Public Hospital

PATIENT You are visiting a nearby public hospital with your 81-year old father. Your father has recently been diagnosed as suffering from kidney failure. Consequently, he is to undergo a tri-weekly dialysis program. Today is 'day one' of your father's dialysis treatment, and while you are waiting for him to have his personal details taken by the charge nurse, you decide to ask another nurse, who is on the reception deck, for information about your father's medical condition and the proposed treatment.

- TASK**
- Briefly explain the reason for your visit to the hospital.
 - Ask the nurse for some detailed information about your father's condition. What does kidney failure really mean?
 - You would like to know more about dialysis. What is it exactly? Why does your father have to come three times a week?
 - Ask if the dialysis will improve your father's condition.
 - Ask if the dialysis treatment is painful and if there are any side effects.
 - Explain that your father is 81 years old and then ask what could happen were he to decide not to continue his treatment.

OET Speaking Role-play

CANDIDATE CARD NO. 2 | NURSING

SETTING Reception Centre at a Public Hospital

PATIENT You are working at the reception deck of a public hospital. The son/daughter of an 81-year-old man, who has recently been diagnosed as suffering from kidney failure and who is to undergo a tri-weekly dialysis program, has approached you to ask questions about his/her father's medical condition and proposed treatment.

- TASK**
- Explain what kidney failure is. Explain that the kidneys are no longer working, and what this means.
 - Describe what dialysis is (e.g., machine which cleans the blood, etc.)
 - Explain why his/her father's treatment is to happen three times a week.
 - Explain that his/her father's medical is unlikely to improve (i.e., it is very unlikely his kidneys will start working again).
 - Give details about whether the treatment is painful or has any side effects (fatigue, low blood pressure, muscle cramps, etc.)
 - Warn what could happen if dialysis treatment does not continue.

Practice Test 4.

OET Speaking Role-play

EXAMINER CARD NO. 1 | NURSING

SETTING Home Visit

PATIENT You have been diabetic for a number of years and have managed your diabetes with diet and tablets. However, your doctor wants you to start having insulin injections and has asked the district nurse to visit you at home to teach you how to give yourself these injections. You don't really understand why you have to have insulin injections. Also, you are very nervous about the procedure of injecting yourself.

- TASK**
- When asked by the nurse, stress that you feel you have been managing your diabetes well and don't want to commence insulin injections. Ask if there is another way to manage your diabetes.
 - When the nurse is explaining the procedure for giving the insulin injections, show that you are anxious about it.

OET Speaking Role-play

CANDIDATE CARD NO. 1 | NURSING

SETTING Home Visit

PATIENT 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.

- TASK**
- Find out how the patient feels about insulin injections.
 - Explain slowly and clearly the whole process of giving the injection (including using clean needles, administering the injection, sits 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 Speaking Role-play

EXAMINER CARD NO. 2 | NURSING

SETTING Children's Hospital

PATIENT Your three-year-old has been brought to hospital suffering from chest tightness, wheezing and difficulty breathing. You are extremely anxious as you fear your child has asthma. You have been waiting to see a doctor. A nurse is asking you questions about your child and you become agitated as all you want is a doctor to see your child immediately.

- TASK**
- Complain to the nurse that you have been waiting for the past hour and not seen a doctor.
 - Briefly explain your child's condition and that you are concerned your child has asthma.
 - Demand the nurse to tell you if your child is suffering from asthma.
 - Agitatedly tell the nurse you want the doctor to see your child immediately.
 - Reluctantly agree to allow the nurse to take observations of your child.

OET Speaking Role-play

CANDIDATE CARD NO. 2 | NURSING

SETTING Children's Hospital

PATIENT A three-year-old child has been brought to hospital suffering from chest tightness, wheezing and dyspnoea. You suspect the child has asthma. The parent is anxious and becomes agitated whilst the child is waiting to see a doctor. You are the nurse taking the child's vital signs.

- TASK**
- Explain to the parent that the emergency department has been busy and as soon as a doctor becomes available he/she will be over to see the child.
 - Ask the parent to briefly explain his/her condition.
 - Explain what the doctor will do (e.g. provide a diagnosis after a thorough medical assessment, etc.).
 - Reassure the parent that you are doing everything possible to take care of the child who is stable. A doctor will attend shortly.
 - Encourage the parent to relax and to allow you to attend to the child.
 - Explain that you need to continue taking the child's vital signs.