ANSWER KEY- LISTENING, READING AND WRITING (NURSING) FOR SAMPLE TEST 1

LISTENING SUB-TEST – ANSWER KEY PARTS A, B & C
### PART A: QUESTIONS 1-12

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(a) (heavy) suitcase / case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>(his/the) right leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>(really) intense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>turn over in bed / get comfortable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>tingling</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>events organiser</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>compression packs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>(an) osteopath</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>ultrasound</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>acupuncture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>combination of treatments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>slipped/herniated disc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PART A: QUESTIONS 13-24

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>itching / itchiness / pruritus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>(little) blisters</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>chaotic</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>chest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>frequent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>diet / anything in (his) daily life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>(removal of) / (malignant) melanoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>cold sores / herpes simplex / herpes labialis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>(an) anti(-)viral cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>broken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>(a) biopsy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LISTENING SUB-TEST – ANSWER KEY

PART B: QUESTIONS 25-30

25  B  Care must be taken to prevent the patient from falling.
26  A  interruptions while calculating dosages.
27  A  Her emotional state will be carefully observed.
28  C  what painkillers might be available during labour
29  A  treatment administered previously.
30  A  a fracture may be misaligned.

PART C: QUESTIONS 31-36

31  A  because of the social groups it mainly affects
32  B  a greater awareness of how many people there have the disease.
33  A  she was worried about the health of any children she might give birth to.
34  C  a delay between the initial infection and treatment
35  A  The development of his illness was typical of people with Chagas.
36  B  produce medication in a form that is suitable for children.

PART C: QUESTIONS 37-42

37  B  making sure she supports patients in reaching their goals.
38  C  mainly concerned about his state of mind.
39  A  what he could achieve most easily.
40  C  it showed him there was something to work towards.
41  A  demonstrate how slow any progress can seem to patients.
42  B  able to build on the work of the occupational therapist.
PART A: QUESTIONS 1-20

1. C
2. D
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. (a) pillow / pillows
9. 0.2 mg / (kg)
10. bony prominences
11. naloxone
12. crêpe/crepe bandage
13. fentanyl
14. compartment syndrome
15. dislocation
16. sling
17. jewellery
18. throbbing
19. (cotton / non-compression) stockinette
20. 70 / seventy (years / yrs)
## PART B: QUESTIONS 1-6

1. B may not work correctly in close proximity to some other devices.
2. C which staff should perform NG tube placement.
3. A check that their existing training is still valid
4. B evaluate the need for a chaperone on a case-by-case basis.
5. A involve the patient in their decisions.
6. B explain the background to a change in patient care.

## PART C: QUESTIONS 7-14

7. B reinforce a view about the impact of sleep deprivation.
8. C Researchers have tended to confirm earlier ideas about its purpose.
9. C the simultaneous production of adenosine and adenosine receptors
10. A Sleep deprivation has consequences beyond its impact on adenosine levels.
11. D the extent of the contrast in the men’s metabolic states between sleep debt and recovery
12. D enforced lack of sleep
13. A There was no reversal of a certain effect of sleep deprivation.
14. B it could be difficult to develop any treatment for sleep deprivation.

## PART C: QUESTIONS 15-22

15. D cases of ADHD have genuinely increased in the USA.
16. C the grouping of imprecise symptoms into a mental disorder
17. A highlights the difficulty of distinguishing ADHD from other conditions.
18. C studies.
19. C had mild undiagnosed ADHD in childhood.
20. B influenced research that led to the reworking of ADHD diagnostic criteria.
21. A a physiological reaction.
22. C Insufficient attention seems to have been paid to it.
PROCEDURE

You must write your answer for the Writing sub-test in the Writing Answer Booklet.

You must NOT remove OET material from the test room.
Ms Samantha Bruin  
Senior Nurse  
Greywalls Nursing Home  
27 Station Road  
Greywalls

7 September 2018

Re: Mr Gerald Baker, aged 79

Dear Ms Bruin

Mr Baker is being discharged from City Hospital back into your care today. He underwent a left total hip replacement.

Mr Baker was recommenced on 100mg Aspirin daily post-operatively. In addition to his usual treatment for hypertension, he requires pain relief (Panadeine Forte, max 8 tablets/day) and daily dressing changes to preserve his skin integrity. He has good mobility and can walk along the ward using a wheelie-walker without difficulty. He is to undergo a series of range-of-motion, stretching and strengthening exercises, and occupational therapy, to ensure a full recovery. We are sending a walker and wedge pillow with the patient. Our social worker has organised hire of a toilet raiser for two weeks.

During post-operative recovery, Mr Baker appeared disoriented. As there is no record of dementia, this may relate to the anaesthetic; continued observation is nevertheless recommended. His sister may be able to comment. Mr Baker’s haemoglobin dropped post-operatively. He was transfused three units of packed red blood cells, without complication, and his Hb on discharge is stable (112 g/dL). Please monitor for signs of anaemia.

Mr Baker will have his staples removed at City Hospital Clinic on 21 September. Follow-up blood tests (UEC, FBE) will also be conducted.

Please contact me with any queries.

Yours sincerely

Charge Nurse