

READING SUB-TEST – QUESTION PAPER: PART A

CANDIDATE NUMBER:							
LAST NAME:							
FIRST NAME:							
MIDDLE NAMES:		Passport Photo					
PROFESSION:	Candidate details and photo will be printed here.						
VENUE:							
TEST DATE:							
CANDIDATE DECLARATION By signing this, you agree not to disclose or use in any way (other than to take the test) or assist any other person to disclose or use any OET test or sub-test content. If you cheat or assist in any cheating, use any unfair practice, break any of the rules or regulations, or ignore any advice or information, you may be disqualified and your results may not be issued at the sole discretion of CBLA. CBLA also reserves its right to take further disciplinary action against you and to pursue any other remedies permitted by law. If a candidate is suspected of and investigated for malpractice, their personal details and details of the investigation may be passed to a third party where required.							
CANDIDATE SIGNATURE:							

TIME: 15 MINUTES

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

DO NOT open this Question Paper or the Text Booklet until you are told to do so.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this **Question Paper**.

You must answer the questions within the 15-minute time limit.

One mark will be granted for each correct answer.

Answer **ALL** questions. Marks are **NOT** deducted for incorrect answers.

At the end of the 15 minutes, hand in this Question Paper and the Text Booklet.

DO NOT remove OET material from the test room.



Part A

TIME: 15 minutes

- Look at the four texts, A-D, in the separate Text Booklet.
- For each question, **1-20**, look through the texts, **A-D**, to find the relevant information.
- Write your answers in the spaces provided in this **Question Paper**.
- Answer all the questions within the 15-minute time limit.
- Your answers should **only** be taken from texts **A-D** and must be correctly spelt.

Fractures, dislocations and sprains: Questions

Questions 1-7

For each question, 1-7, decide which text (A, B, C or D) the information comes from. Write the letter A, B, C or D in the space provided. You may use any letter more than once.

In which text can you find information about

1	procedures for delivering pain relief?	
2	the procedure to follow when splinting a fractured limb?	
3	what to record when assessing a patient?	
4	the terms used to describe different types of fractures?	
5	the practitioners who administer analgesia?	
6	what to look for when checking an injury?	
7	how fractures can be caused?	

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. You should **not** write full sentences.

What should be used to elevate a patient's fractured leg?		
What is the maximum dose of morphine per kilo of a patient's weight that can be the intra-muscular (IM) route?	e given ι	u
Which parts of a limb may need extra padding?		



11	What should be used to treat a patient who suffers respiratory depression?	
12	What should be used to cover a freshly applied plaster backslab?	
13	What analgesic should be given to a patient who is allergic to morphine?	
14	What condition might a patient have if severe pain persists after splinting, eleverepeated analgesia?	vation and
Complete	each of the sentences, 15-20 , with a word or short phrase from one of the texts ords, numbers or both.	. Each answer may
15	Falling on an outstretched hand is a typical cause of a the elbow.	of
16	Upper limb fractures should be elevated by means of a	·
17	Make sure the patient isn't wearing anybody where the plaster backslab is going to be placed.	$_{-}$ on the part of the
18	Check to see whether swollen limbs arein size.	_ or increasing
19	In a plaster backslab, there is a layer of	_ closest to the skin
20	Patients aged and over shouldn't be g dosages of pain relief.	iven the higher

END OF PART A
THIS QUESTION PAPER WILL BE COLLECTED



Any answers recorded here will not be marked.



