

Occupational English Test (OET) Reading Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What is the term for the visual examination of a joint?**
 - A. Arthroscopy**
 - B. Rhinoscopy**
 - C. Endoscopy**
 - D. Colonoscopy**
- 2. What does it mean to 'hinder' a process?**
 - A. To facilitate progress**
 - B. To make it difficult**
 - C. To enhance efficiency**
 - D. To encourage participation**
- 3. Which term is often used to express deep disappointment?**
 - A. Disheartened**
 - B. Gutted**
 - C. Upset**
 - D. Displeased**
- 4. Which receptors are involved in the regulation of sensory and affective dimensions of pain?**
 - A. k-opioid**
 - B. Gamma-opioid**
 - C. Mi-opioid**
 - D. Delta-opioid**
- 5. Which term is used to describe the ordinary or common practice?**
 - A. Normative**
 - B. Habitual**
 - C. Exceptional**
 - D. Unique**

- 6. What term refers to the result or consequence of a specific action or event?**
- A. Impact**
 - B. Outcome**
 - C. Effect**
 - D. Resultant**
- 7. What are small temporary tubes placed in the ear during surgery to help drain fluid?**
- A. Grommets**
 - B. Stents**
 - C. Tympanostomy tubes**
 - D. Catheters**
- 8. Which term is defined as abnormal separation in a joint where two or more bones meet?**
- A. Dislocation**
 - B. Subluxation**
 - C. Fracture**
 - D. Sprain**
- 9. Which chemical is described as increasing arousal and may be involved in mania?**
- A. Dopamine**
 - B. Serotonin**
 - C. Norepinephrine**
 - D. GABA**
- 10. Which of the following characteristics is associated with schizophrenia?**
- A. HEIGHTENED SENSE OF REALITY**
 - B. Increased social interaction**
 - C. Disorganized speech**
 - D. Improved emotional expression**

Answers

SAMPLE

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. A
9. C
10. C

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Explanations

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1. What is the term for the visual examination of a joint?

A. Arthroscopy

B. Rhinoscopy

C. Endoscopy

D. Colonoscopy

The term that refers to the visual examination of a joint is arthroscopy. This procedure involves the use of an arthroscope, which is a small camera-like instrument that allows a physician to see inside a joint and diagnose potential issues. It is commonly used for conditions affecting various joints, including knees, shoulders, and hips. Other options do not pertain to the examination of joints. Rhinoscopy is an examination of the nasal passages and sinuses, endoscopy generally refers to the examination of the interior of the digestive tract using an endoscope, and colonoscopy specifically pertains to viewing the colon. Each of these procedures is focused on different areas of the body, which distinguishes arthroscopy as the correct term for joint examination.

2. What does it mean to 'hinder' a process?

A. To facilitate progress

B. To make it difficult

C. To enhance efficiency

D. To encourage participation

To 'hinder' a process means to make it difficult for that process to occur or progress. This term conveys the idea of creating obstacles or barriers that slow down or obstruct the actions needed to achieve a specific outcome. For instance, in a medical context, factors such as poor communication or inadequate resources might hinder patient care, impacting the effectiveness of treatment. In contrast, facilitating progress, enhancing efficiency, or encouraging participation would involve actively supporting or improving a process, rather than creating challenges that impede its success. These actions work to promote smoother operations rather than hindering them. Thus, the accurate interpretation of the term is best captured by the understanding of making something more challenging.

3. Which term is often used to express deep disappointment?

- A. Disheartened
- B. Gutted**
- C. Upset
- D. Displeased

The term "gutted" is often used to express a deep sense of disappointment or emotional pain. It conveys a stronger, more visceral reaction than other options, indicating that someone feels as if something vital has been taken away or deeply hurt. This term evokes imagery of being emotionally emptied or devastated, making it particularly effective in situations where an individual experiences a significant letdown or loss. In contrast, while the other terms may indicate disappointment, they do not carry the same intensity. "Disheartened" suggests a loss of confidence or enthusiasm, which could indicate discouragement but may not encompass the depth of feeling associated with being "gutted." "Upset" denotes a general state of distress, but it can refer to a wide range of feelings from mild irritation to intense sadness, making it less specific to deep disappointment. "Displeased" indicates dissatisfaction but lacks the emotional weight that "gutted" carries, as it often relates more to being annoyed or offended rather than feeling profound disappointment.

4. Which receptors are involved in the regulation of sensory and affective dimensions of pain?

- A. k-opioid
- B. Gamma-opioid
- C. Mi-opioid**
- D. Delta-opioid

The regulation of sensory and affective dimensions of pain is primarily associated with the mu-opioid receptors. These receptors are critical in modulating both the perception of pain (sensory dimension) and the emotional response to that pain (affective dimension). When mu-opioid receptors are activated, they can lead to analgesic effects, reducing the sensation of pain, while also affecting the emotional aspects, such as anxiety, fear, or distress associated with pain experiences. The mu-opioid system plays a significant role in many pain management therapies and is the primary target for many opioid medications, reinforcing its importance in understanding pain regulation. The activation of other opioid receptors, like kappa and delta, has different roles, which may not encompass both sensory and affective aspects as effectively as mu-opioid receptors do.

5. Which term is used to describe the ordinary or common practice?

- A. Normative**
- B. Habitual**
- C. Exceptional**
- D. Unique**

The term "habitual" is used to describe behaviors or practices that are ordinary or common, as it refers to actions that are performed regularly and often in a consistent manner. In various contexts, whether in healthcare, legal practices, or everyday routines, habitual actions reflect what is standard or typical among a group or within a certain framework. When one thinks of common practices, "habitual" effectively encapsulates the idea of routine behavior that is widely accepted and followed by individuals. This term indicates frequency and consistency, highlighting that such actions are commonplace rather than out of the ordinary. Other terms in the choices present different meanings. "Normative" relates to what is considered standard or expected but does not necessarily imply the regularity of actions. "Exceptional" indicates something that deviates from the norm, suggesting rarity rather than commonality. "Unique" specifically denotes something that is one of a kind, which again points away from the idea of common practices. Thus, "habitual" stands out as the most fitting term to describe ordinary or common practice.

6. What term refers to the result or consequence of a specific action or event?

- A. Impact**
- B. Outcome**
- C. Effect**
- D. Resultant**

The term "outcome" specifically refers to the result or consequence of a particular action or event, making it the most suitable choice in this context. It emphasizes the final state or condition that arises after a set of circumstances or actions have taken place. While "impact," "effect," and "resultant" share a similar focus on consequences, they do not encompass the full range of implications in the same way that "outcome" does. "Impact" typically refers to the influence or change that something has, often with a focus on the extent of that influence rather than just the final result. "Effect" can also be used similarly, but it is more frequently linked to the immediate changes produced by a cause rather than signifying a broader conclusion. "Resultant," on the other hand, often implies something that comes about as a consequence of the direct outcome of physical processes or interactions, which may limit its application in more general discussions of results. By selecting "outcome," it is clear that you are considering the comprehensive conclusion drawn from a series of actions, which aligns with usual usage in both casual and professional contexts.

7. What are small temporary tubes placed in the ear during surgery to help drain fluid?

- A. Grommets**
- B. Stents**
- C. Tympanostomy tubes**
- D. Catheters**

The answer is correct because grommets are indeed small tubes that are inserted into the eardrum to facilitate the drainage of fluid from the middle ear. This procedure is commonly performed in cases of frequent ear infections or fluid accumulation, helping to equalize pressure and prevent further complications. Grommets allow air to enter the middle ear while allowing fluids to escape, promoting better ear health and function. As for the other options, while stents and catheters have distinct medical uses, they do not pertain specifically to ear surgery or drainage of middle ear fluid. Tympanostomy tubes, although similar in function to grommets, refer to a broad category of tubes inserted into the tympanic membrane. Grommets are a specific type or brand of tympanostomy tubes, often used interchangeably but typically known by the name grommets in common vernacular.

8. Which term is defined as abnormal separation in a joint where two or more bones meet?

- A. Dislocation**
- B. Subluxation**
- C. Fracture**
- D. Sprain**

The term defined as abnormal separation in a joint where two or more bones meet is dislocation. A dislocation occurs when the bones in a joint are displaced from their normal alignment, which can lead to pain, immobility, and sometimes damage to surrounding tissues, such as ligaments and nerves. This condition generally requires medical intervention to reposition the bones and restore normal function. In contrast, a subluxation refers to a partial dislocation or incomplete separation of the joint, which is less severe than a full dislocation. A fracture involves a break in the bone itself rather than a displacement at a joint. A sprain is an injury to a ligament caused by overstretching or tearing, but it does not involve the separation of bones at a joint like a dislocation does. Understanding these specific definitions can help differentiate between these common musculoskeletal injuries.

9. Which chemical is described as increasing arousal and may be involved in mania?

- A. Dopamine**
- B. Serotonin**
- C. Norepinephrine**
- D. GABA**

The correct choice is norepinephrine, which is a neurotransmitter associated with the body's arousal and alertness responses. Norepinephrine plays a crucial role in regulating mood and emotional responses, and its levels can significantly influence energy, arousal, and enthusiasm. In the context of mania, elevated levels of norepinephrine can contribute to heightened energy and increased emotional reactivity, characteristic of manic episodes in bipolar disorder. This neurotransmitter's impact on alertness and arousal makes it a significant factor in mood regulation and psychiatric conditions where these symptoms are pronounced. Understanding the role of norepinephrine highlights its importance in the physiological processing of emotional states and how it can affect behavior in states of mania, thus providing a clear connection between this chemical and the experience of increased arousal.

10. Which of the following characteristics is associated with schizophrenia?

- A. HEIGHTENED SENSE OF REALITY**
- B. Increased social interaction**
- C. Disorganized speech**
- D. Improved emotional expression**

The characteristic associated with schizophrenia that is identified in the correct answer is disorganized speech. In individuals with schizophrenia, symptoms can include significant disruptions in the way they think, often leading to fragmented or nonsensical language. This can manifest as garbled speech, providing difficulty in following a train of thought or making it hard for others to understand what they are trying to communicate. Disorganized speech is a hallmark symptom of schizophrenia and reflects the cognitive impairment commonly observed in this condition. Other characteristics mentioned do not align with the recognized symptoms of schizophrenia. A heightened sense of reality is not typically associated with this disorder; rather, individuals may have a distorted perception of reality. Increased social interaction is also contrary to symptoms seen in schizophrenia, as individuals often experience social withdrawal and isolation. Finally, improved emotional expression does not correlate with the condition; instead, many individuals with schizophrenia may exhibit flattened affect or diminished emotional expression.