



English: First Additional Language

NQF 2



Reading for information

Module 2

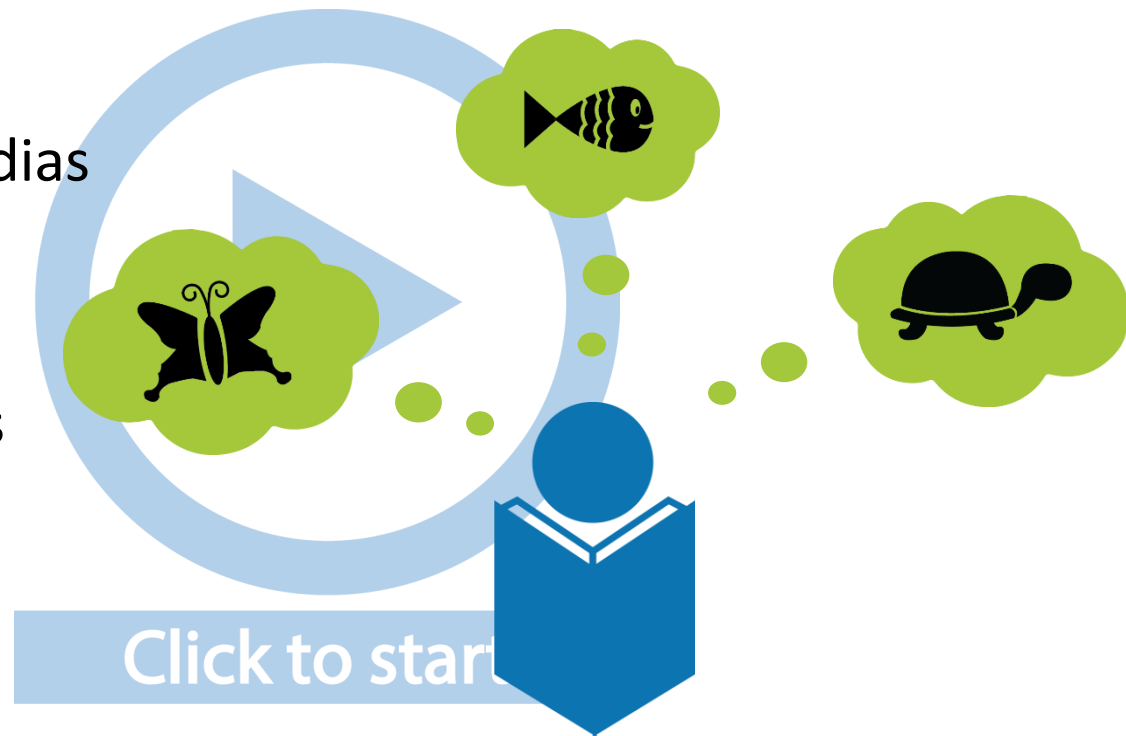
Overview

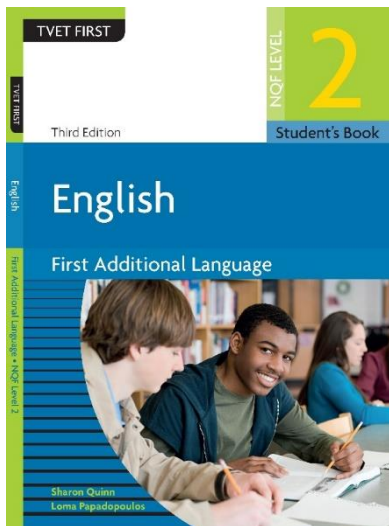
- Information and reference texts
- The reading process
- Abbreviations and acronyms
- Summarising
- Parts of speech
 - Nouns
 - Articles
 - pronouns
- Antonyms and synonyms

Information and reference texts

Use information and reference texts to find specific facts and information, from printed or electronic sources, for example:

- dictionaries
- encyclopaedias
- textbooks
- manuals
- newspapers
- magazines





Learning activity 2.1

Module 2

Test your knowledge of this section by completing Learning activity 2.1 on page 16 of your *Student's Book*.

The reading process

1

Pre-reading

Skim, scan, predict

2

During reading

Intensive reading in order to understand

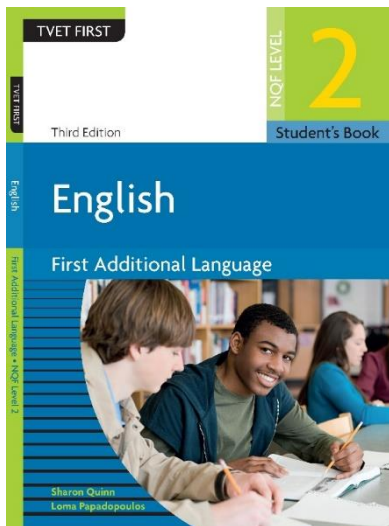
3

Post-reading

Respond to questions and instructions

- Comprehension
- Summary
- Language in practice

Click to start



Learning activities 2.2 and 2.3

Module 2

After viewing the video, test your knowledge of this section by completing Learning activities 2.2 and 2.3 on pages 17 and 19 of your *Student's Book*.

Shortening words: abbreviations and acronyms

An

abbreviation

is a short form of a word
or phrase.

abbr.

(abbreviation)

e.g.

(example)

no.

(number)

An

acronym

is also an abbreviation in which
the first letters of a group of
words form a word.

POTUS

(President of the United States)

SAPS

(South African Police Services)

UFO

(unidentified flying object)

Click to start

Shortening texts: How to summarise information

Step 1

PRE-READ



Skim, scan, predict

Click to start

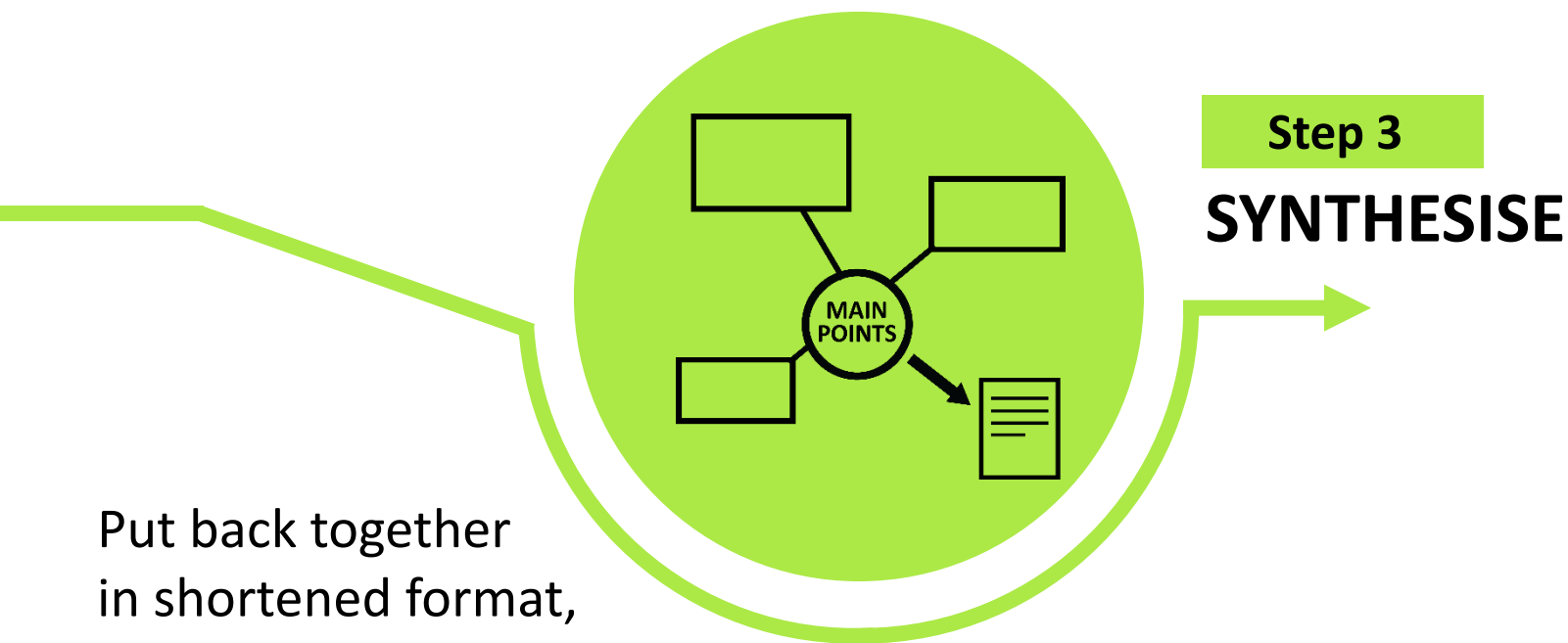
Shortening texts: How to summarise information

break down into
main ideas, exclude
supporting details



Step 2
READ and ANALYSE

Shortening texts: How to summarise information



Put back together
in shortened format,
rewrite main points,
own words

Shortening texts: How to summarise information

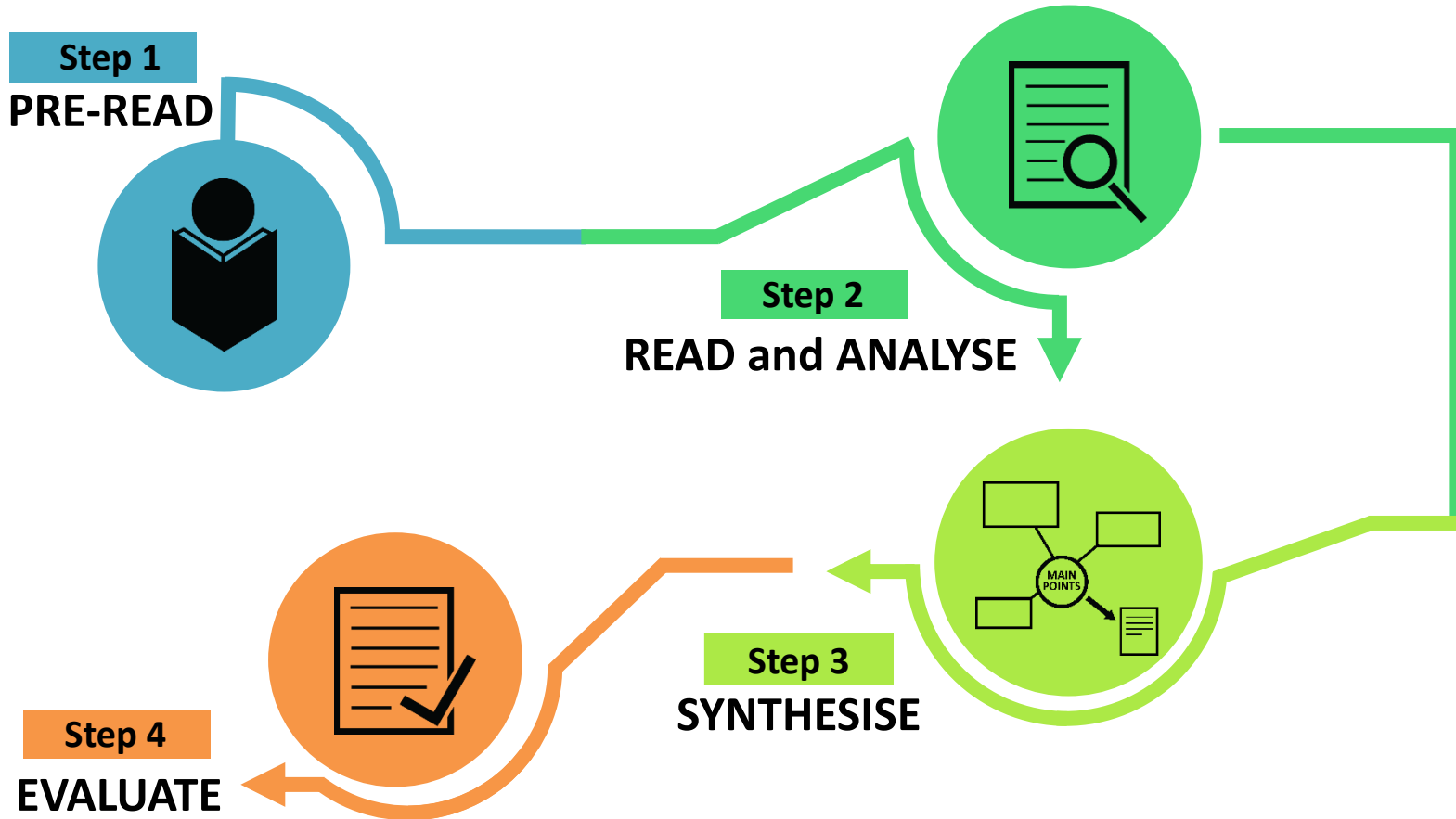
Check work and
submit final draft

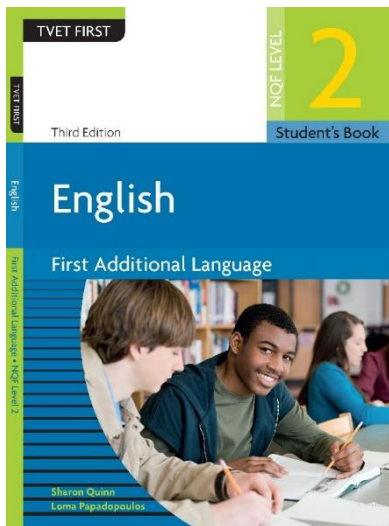


Step 4

EVALUATE

Shortening texts: How to summarise information





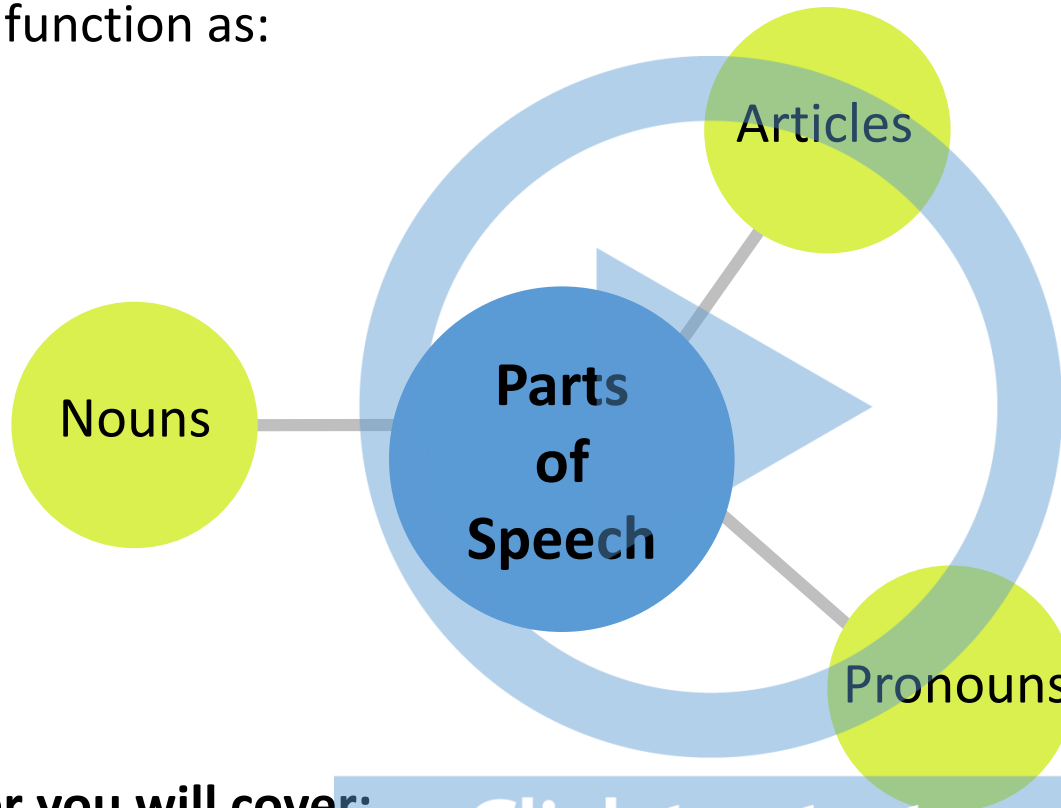
Summary activity

Module 2

Test your knowledge of this section by completing the Summary activity on page 20 of your *Student's Book*.

Parts of speech

Each word in a sentence has a specific function. Words can function as:



Later you will cover:

Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, Prepositions and Conjunctions

[Click to start](#)

Nouns

Proper nouns

Wednesday, March



Common nouns

Pen



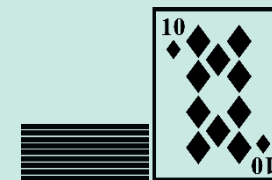
Abstract nouns

Determination



Collective nouns

A pack of cards



Click to start

Nouns in a picture

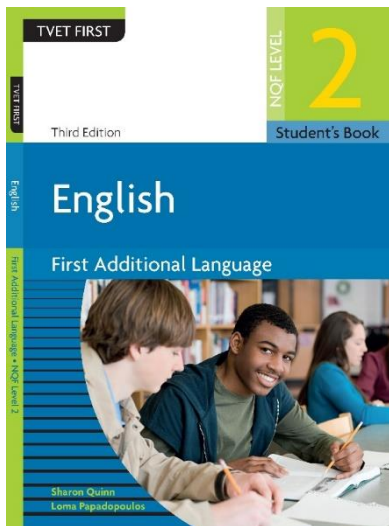


Proper noun: Mount Kilimanjaro, Mount Everest

Common noun: mountain, mountaineer, snow

Abstract noun: courage, strength, perseverance

Collective noun: a range of mountains, a team of climbers



Learning activity 2.4

Module 2

Test your knowledge of this section by completing Learning activity 2.4 on page 22 of your *Student's Book*.

Articles

A word (a, an, the) used before a noun to show whether you are referring to something in particular, or a general example of something:



A **car** click to start

Articles

A word (a, an, the) used before a noun to show whether you are referring to something in particular, or a general example of something:



An **old-fashioned** car.



Articles

A word (a, an, the) used before a noun to show whether you are referring to something in particular, or a general example of something:



The car that Kylie bought.



Antonyms and synonyms

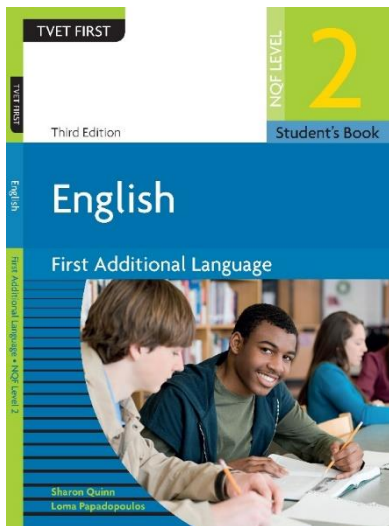
Word	Antonym (opposite)	Synonym (same)
big	small	huge
rich	poor	wealthy
happy	sad	joyful
adult	child	grownup
quick	slow	fast
depart (on holiday)	arrive	leave
hot (temperature)	cold	scorching
low (levels of water)	high	depleted
fix (a broken object)	break	repair
sound (that you hear)	silence	noise

Pronouns

- Personal pronouns (**me**)
- Possessive pronouns (**mine**)
- Reflexive pronouns (**myself**)
- Interrogative pronouns (**Who?**)
- Demonstrative pronouns (**those**)
- Relative pronouns (**that**)
- Indefinite pronouns (**anyone**)



Click to start



Learning activity 2.5

Module 2

Test your knowledge of this section by completing Learning activity 2.5 on page 25 of your *Student's Book*.

Summary of Module 2

You can improve your ability to read and respond to information texts with real understanding, by following a reading process. This ability does not only apply to English First Additional Language, but across the curriculum. You actively engage your brain in these activities which then improves your chances of academic success.

Pre-reading skills: Skim, scan and predict.

During reading skills: Understand words. Use a dictionary, the context, your knowledge of prefixes and suffixes, and the origins of words to help you.

Post-reading skills: Apply your knowledge of language structures and grammar conventions to help you respond to instructions.

Use the feedback you receive to improve future performance.

Summary continued...

You learnt about abbreviations and acronyms. Here are more examples:

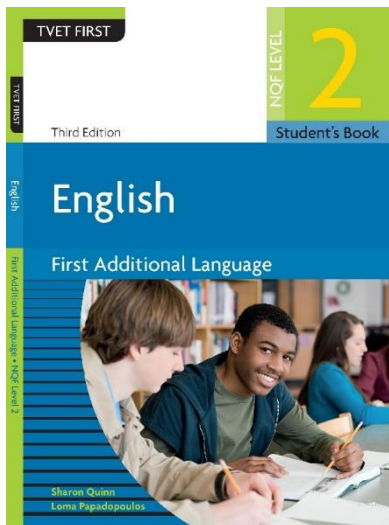
Abbreviations	Acronyms
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mr (Mister)• CEO (Chief Executive Officer)• UN (United Nations)• abbr. (abbreviation)• IOU (I owe you)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UNICEF (United Nations)• SAPS (South African Police Service)• SARS (South African Revenue Service)• SANRAL (South African National Roads Agency Limited)• CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species)

Table 2: Abbreviations and acronyms

You learnt about synonyms and antonyms.

Word	Synonym	Antonym
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• good• buy• common• essential• mobile	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• excellent• purchase• ordinary• necessary• movable, portable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• bad• sell• unusual, extraordinary• non-essential, unnecessary• immobile, unmovable

Table 3: Synonyms and antonyms



Formative assessment

Module 2

Test your knowledge of Module 2 by completing the Formative assessment on page 27 of your *Student's Book*.



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