

Factual texts

Factual texts inform the reader about a particular subject. They should give useful information and focus on facts. Examples of factual texts are news reports, interviews, recipes, records of history, instructions, FAQs, etc.

1 Things to do before you read

Read the text and fill in the gaps.

dictionary photos questions know headline information				
Firstly, read the <u>headline</u> of an article. It catches your attention and sun	ımarises			
the article in only a few words. Secondly, look at the <u>photos</u> . They ofte	en			
illustrate important aspects of the <u>information</u> given in the text.				
Think about what you already <u>know</u> about the topic. Also, it can be e	asier			
to understand a text if you ask yourself <u>questions</u> on the topic and look f	or the			
answers while reading. Don't worry about unknown vocabulary - if you can't guess the meaning of a				
word, just look it up in a <u>dictionary</u> .				

2 Instructions

phrases

"You / It must ..." or " Never

Read the text and fill in the gaps.

In a set of instructions there are usually				
clear steps	You must follow			
them one after the other. There are also typical				
imperative phrases	like			
"Take" or "Add". Very imp	ortant information			
is us	sually marked by			

imperative phrases never important information clear steps

Take 2 cups of fruit juice.
Add 2 cups of banana or mango.
 Make sure that you only use fresh fruit!

If needed, sweeten your smoothie with 1/4 cup of honey, maple syrup or dried fruit. Never use table sugar!
Mix everything and enjoy!

How to make a smoothie

to illustrate ['ɪləstreɪt] illustrieren; darstellen; bebildern O table sugar ['teɪbl ˌʃʊgə] Haushaltszucker

like "Make sure ...",



3 News reports

Read the text and fill in the gaps.

facts	annoying	headline	personal opin	nion	emotional	expressions
Every new	vs report ha	s a short <u>he</u>	eadline			
_	·		mation and let	s the rea	ıder	Lost
know wha	at the repor	t is about.				Nottir
The write	r of a news	report does	not state his o	r her		Yesterda called th
persona	l opinion		bec	ause a re	eport	station t
should foo	cus on <u>fact</u>	S	(Who?	Where?		lost her ! Ladbroke
When? etc	c.).					When th why she
The langu	age of a ne	ws report is	always factual	: There		by herse thirsty a
are no <u>er</u>	notional ex	<u>kpressions</u>				her gran
like "It wa	s so touchir	ng when"	or "It was reall	ly		The girl v grandmo 30 minut
annoying	g	w	/hen". In nev	ws repor	ts you	
often find	passive for	orms		of	verbs.	

Lost child found in Notting Hill café

passive form

Yesterday, a 73-year-old woman called the Notting Hill police station to tell them she had lost her 5-year-old grandchild in Ladbroke Square Garden.

When the 5-year-old was asked why she was in the café all by herself, she said she was thirsty and wanted to see if her grandmother was there. The girl was taken back to her grandmother by the police only 30 minutes later.

4 FAQs – True or false?

a) Tick ✓ the correct boxes.	true	false
1. 'FAQs' means: Find All Quotes.		V
2. FAQs are a quick way to get answers to popular questions.	✓	
3. You can find FAQs mostly in books.		V
4. FAQs don't give much information.		~

- **b)** Now correct the wrong statements.
- 1. Frequently Asked Questions
- 3. You can find FAQs mostly on the internet.
- 4. FAQs usually give lots of (useful) information.

