

Learning together

Recall

ACTIVITY #16

SEQUENCE: STRATEGIES AFTER READING—
DEMONSTRATING UNDERSTANDING 2ND CYCLE
— PRIMARY

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Purpose of the activity

There are many strategies to support reading comprehension: Some are used before reading and others are used while reading. But what happens once we're done? How do you check overall understanding? The goal of this activity is to check your child's understanding of a text by using **recall**.



Relevance of the activity

Recall is a good way to check your child's understanding after reading a text. To know whether a recall is satisfactory or not, it is important to rely on some concrete clues that we will go over in this activity.



Supplies

To do this activity, you can use:

- the school texts that your child must read
- a book at their reading level
- the text in the appendix



LET'S GO!

Explain the activity:



Today, we will check your understanding of a text using recall.

Explain why:



Reading and understanding a text is not an easy task. Recall is telling a story that we have just read in our words. It is also remembering important information from the text. By recalling the text, we can check whether we have understood correctly.

Explain when:



You recall a text when you're talking with your teacher about something you have read. Or when your parents ask you to explain in your words what you have just read.

Try it together:



First of all, you need to learn to stop while reading and take the time to question yourself about what's most important to remember in different parts of the text.

For example, after each paragraph or every 2-3 sentences, ask yourself the following question:

- What is important to remember?

When it comes time to recall what you have read, you need to tell the story you have read or recall the information in the text.

Here are some clues to help you recall the text in detail:

- Tell all the important events of the story (beginning-middle-end)
- OR**
- Recall all important ideas (one per paragraph)
 - Tell events or information in order
 - List the relevant details

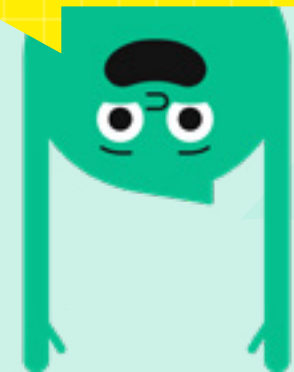
Let's take the example of our text "*A Journey Through Forests*." Let's read it together so we can recall it afterward. Don't forget, it's important to pause a few times throughout the text to question yourself about the key elements.

Here's an example of a recall considered complete for this text:

In this text, we talk about different types of forests, including tropical, boreal and temperate forests. We learn that tropical forests are located near the equator and that the trees are very large with lots of shiny foliage. We also learn that boreal forests are located in northern Canada and Russia and are mainly made up of conifers, such as spruce trees. Finally, we learn that temperate forests are located in North America and Europe and consist of conifers and hardwoods and that their leaves change colour during the fall.

Quick Tips!

It becomes easier to recall when your child has a clear mental representation of the text and takes the time to pause during reading to identify what is important to remember.



A Voyage Through Forests

Dear Adventurers, come and discover our beautiful forests!
Forests are like large families of trees, each with its own mystery.
Slip on your boots and get ready for an incredible adventure!

Rainforests

Welcome to the rainforest! Imagine you are walking through a **jungle** where the trees are so high that they block the sun's rays. Here, there is a lot of shiny foliage. Did you know that rainforests are located **near the equator**, where it is always hot and humid? They are home to exotic animals such as monkeys and colourful parrots. Unfortunately, tropical forests and the animals that live in them are not immune to deforestation.



Boreal forests

Now imagine a forest where the trees are covered with sparkling snow. Also called taiga, the boreal forest is found in countries where it is very cold, such as **northern Canada and Russia**. In these forests, we find conifers such as firs, spruce and tamaracks. Because of climate change, snow is melting earlier, affecting the growth of trees and shrubs, as well as the way of life of the animals that live there, such as black bears.



Temperate forests

We end our voyage in the temperate forests. Here we find **conifers, but also hardwoods** such as maple and birch. This type of forest is found in **Europe and North America**. The colour of the trees' leaves changes with the seasons, putting on a spectacular show, especially in autumn. Throughout the year, you see different species of bird, squirrel and deer. Temperate forests are increasingly affected by forest fires because the weather is warmer and there is less precipitation.



Lastly, forests give us fresh air and are home to a wide variety of animals, both big and small! They're the lungs of the Earth. By taking care of our planet and planting trees, we can help protect these beautiful places for generations to come.



See you soon for another adventure,
Jean Bouleau