



Learning together

Identifying the Structure of a Text

ACTIVITY #3

SEQUENCE: STRATEGIES BEFORE READING —
PREPARING TO READ 2ND CYCLE — PRIMARY

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Purpose of the activity

After getting an overview of a text, activating their knowledge and identifying their reading intention (#1 and #2 activities), your child can plan their reading according to the way the text is organized and structured.



Relevance of the activity

Identifying the structure of the text allows your child to determine the type of information that it presents and how it is organized to facilitate understanding.



Supplies



 you can use the text in the appendix

LET'S GO!

Explain the activity:



Today, we are going to focus on the structure of a text.

Explain why:



- How do you remember where the information is in a text?
- What kind of information is presented in this text?

You will be able to answer these questions once you identify the structure of the text.

Explain when:



This strategy can be done before reading, while reading, and after reading. Before reading, in preparation for reading. While reading, to understand the ideas better. After reading, to locate and remember the information better

Try it together:



First, you have to determine the type of text you are about to read: Is it a narrative text (which tells a story) or an informational text?

If it is a narrative text, you will notice that the text is divided into paragraphs to illustrate the main stages of the narrative: the beginning, the middle (trigger and events) and the end.

- At the beginning, we find the following information: who, when, what, where.
- The trigger or disruptive element is found immediately after the beginning. This is the problem to solve.
- In the middle, we find the actions taken by the main character to solve their problem.
- At the end, we find the solution that the character chooses to solve the problem.

BEGINNING

TRIGGER ELEMENT

MIDDLE

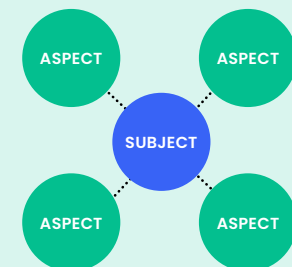
END

- 1 If it is an informational text, you will notice that the text is divided into paragraphs and that most of the time they are named by a subheading. The subheading therefore gives us good clues about the content of the paragraph.**

Informational texts can also be organized in different ways according to the author's intention:

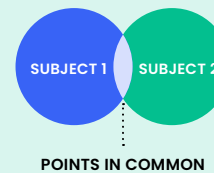
Describe different aspects of the same topic.

- The title names a single topic: Forests
- The subheadings name an aspect directly related to the subject: tropical forests, boreal forests, temperate forests
- You can observe relationship markers such as: in addition, also, for example, etc. (see activity #13)



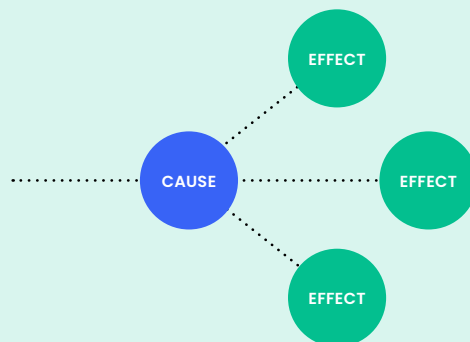
2 Compare two topics to show us their commonalities and differences: Boreal or temperate forest?

- The title highlights two topics: Boreal or temperate forest?
- The subheadings highlight an element for comparison: Vegetation, Wildlife, Region, Climate
- You can observe relationship markers such as: such as, on the other hand, that is why, etc. (see activity #13)



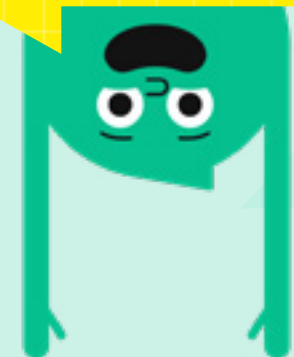
3 Explain the causes and effects of a phenomenon

- The title can be explicit: The Effects of Climate Change on Forests.
- They can be found in small parts of a text that describes or compares.
- You can observe relationship markers such as: because, that is why, and so, etc. (see activity #13)



Quick tips!

As you can see, by having a clear representation of how ideas are organized, you can better understand the relationships between information, find information and memorize it more easily.



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

