

Family support boosts learning, and Lexia is here to help. Try these fun games and activities to reinforce and build your reader's literacy skills from home.



### Act It Out

A summary is a short version of a text or story that helps readers understand and remember the main points. Give your reader a fun way to summarize what they've been reading in the form of an evening newscast.

When they read an informational article, have them write a few sentences to sum up the main idea and three key details. For stories, have them write a short summary of the setting, characters, and major events. Then, create a video of your reader in the role of a news anchor reporting on the "news" of the day.



### Beat the Clock

Help build your reader's vocabulary with these Greek word parts:

**anthro** (people): anthropology, philanthropy

**auto** (self): automatic, autocrat, automobile

**bio** (life): biology, biography, biodiversity

**chron** (time): chronic, chronology, chronicle

**geo** (earth): geology, geography, geode

**pod** (foot): tripod, podium, podiatrist

**tele** (far): telephone, television, telescope

Make word cards together – write a Greek word part and its meaning on each card. Then, display one card at a time and see who can make the longest list of words that include the Greek word part in one minute. Using a dictionary is recommended!



### Super Sort

Words can be related to the same topic but have different shades of meaning. Think of the words *cool*, *warm*, *hot*, and *boiling*. They can all describe water but cover a range of temperatures. Create sets of word cards using words like these, and have your reader sort them across each spectrum. Talk about the subtle differences in meaning.

**easy** → **tricky** → **challenging** → **grueling**

**silent** → **quiet** → **noisy** → **thunderous**

**exhausted** → **drowsy** → **alert** → **energized**

**filthy** → **dirty** → **clean** → **spotless**

**drip** → **trickle** → **flow** → **gush**

**dry** → **damp** → **soggy** → **drenched**



## Word Play

Your reader can boost their understanding of academic vocabulary by creating personal definitions. Academic vocabulary includes words that are often used in school discussions and texts, like *accurate*, *perspective*, *progress*, and *consequence*. Choose some challenging academic words from informational books or articles, and have your reader follow these steps to ramp up their vocabulary learning:

1. Brainstorm what you know about the word.
2. Read the dictionary definition.
3. Write a personal definition. This can include examples, pictures, and using the word in a sentence.

Encourage your reader to keep their personal definitions in a journal, and try to use the words together in family conversations.



## Speak Up

Poems are more than just written words, and reading a poem aloud reveals the power of rhythm and rhyme. Help your reader develop fluent reading skills – in all types of texts – with this poetry activity.

Have kids create a beat to go with a fun poem. (Just tapping a pencil on the table will work!) Then, have them record themselves reading the poem in rhythm with the beat. Challenge other family members to try this, too, and host a poetry slam.



## Art Studio

Stories let readers travel to incredible places even when they can't leave home. Make the most of this by having your reader create a map of a fictional setting from a favorite book. Encourage them to include details from the story, and have fun talking about different parts of the map.

If this project is a hit, challenge your reader to create a map for a setting from their imagination. Then, urge them to write a story to go with it!



## Scavenger Hunt

Verbs. Interjections. Adjectives. Nouns. Adverbs. It's grammar time! Knowing parts of speech not only supports comprehension, but can also help your reader become a better writer.

Make grammar fun by organizing a scavenger hunt. Review the different parts of speech, and have your reader look for 10 examples of each in a news article.

Then, play a fill-in-the-blank word game. Ask your reader (or have them ask you) to name new words to replace some of the ones they found, using the part of speech as a clue. Have fun reading aloud the new version of the article!

**Verbs** show action or state of being.

**Interjections** show emotion (Wow! Awww. Um).

**Adjectives** describe nouns.

**Nouns** are people, places, or things.

**Adverbs** describe verbs, adjectives, or adverbs.