

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.