

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.



Student Choice Board

Your reader can boost their literacy skills all year long with these fun activities. Have them go for five in a row, or try to fill the whole board!

<p>Find a newspaper article to read aloud. Practice first to make your voice sound natural as you read. Then, make a recording of yourself as a newscaster.</p>	<p>Play a game of catch. Pick a prefix (<i>in-</i> or <i>fore-</i>) or suffix (<i>-ity</i> or <i>-ic</i>). Say a word with that word part, and pass the ball, thinking of a new word each time.</p>	<p>Interview friends and family members about their favorite books. Ask them to tell you what each book is about and what they like about it.</p>	<p>Find an example of each of these text features: a table of contents, an index, a glossary, a labeled diagram, a captioned photo, a heading, and a subheading.</p>	<p><i>accurate • expand • remote • significant • superior</i></p> <p>For each word, write a synonym and an antonym. Then, think of your own set of related words.</p>
<p><i>perspective • issue • conflict • resolution • despite</i></p> <p>Look up the definition of each word, and write it down. Then, write a paragraph using all five words.</p>	<p>Read a historical fiction book. List five facts about history you learned from the book.</p>	<p>Write about a time you disagreed with someone. Then, rewrite the same story, but from the other person's perspective.</p>	<p>Read two books by the same author. Draw a Venn diagram to show what is similar and what is different.</p> 	<p>Use the letters in <i>Summer Reading Bingo Challenge</i> to make as many smaller words as you can.</p>
<p>In a book you're reading, find five words you don't know. Try to figure out the meaning by looking for clues in the words around it. Then, use a dictionary to check your guesses.</p>	<p>Create a presentation that shows how two sports are alike and how they're different. Use compare and contrast signal words and phrases like <i>in contrast</i> and <i>similarly</i>.</p>	<p>FREE</p>  <p>SPACE</p>	<p>Draw a picture of yourself standing next to a book character. Label details in the picture to show how you and the character are the same and how you are different.</p>	<p>Read a new book, and write a review. Describe what you liked and what you didn't like. Share your review with a friend or family member.</p>
<p>Read two articles on the same topic. Use a Venn diagram to show which information is in both texts and which is in only one.</p> 	<p>Find a poem you like, and practice reading it aloud. Then, create a beat to go with it. (Try tapping a pencil on a table!) Record yourself reading the poem in rhythm to the beat.</p>	<p>Read a science fiction or fantasy book. Describe a character who reminds you of someone you know or a scene from the book that reminds you of something in your life.</p>	<p>Write to your favorite author. Share what you like about their books. Ask a question or suggest an idea for a new book.</p>	<p>Start a word collection. Listen for words you don't know, look up their definitions, and write them down. Add a star next to each word every time you use it yourself!</p>
<p>Find a book you've never read, and look at its front cover. Write a short story about what you predict the book will be about.</p>	<p><i>train • staple • limit • design • practice</i></p> <p>These words can be a noun or a verb. Write two sentences for each – one using the word as a noun and one as a verb.</p>	<p>Go on a grammar scavenger hunt. In a book you're reading, find and list ten nouns, ten verbs, and ten adjectives. Use those words to write a short story.</p>	<p>Read a realistic fiction book. What lesson do the characters learn about life? Write a paragraph about this theme.</p>	<p>Write at least one word for each of these Greek word parts: <i>bio</i> (life), <i>phys</i> (body), <i>phon</i> (sound), <i>tele</i> (far), <i>micro</i> (small), and <i>biblio</i> (book). Use a dictionary to help!</p>