

Read at Home Plan

Grades 2-3



Provided By: Lawton Elementary

Adopted from: www.mde.k.12.ms.us/literacy

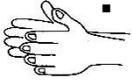
Phonemic Awareness Activities- Grades 2-3

Phonemic awareness is the ability to hear and distinguish sounds. This includes:

- Recognizing sounds alone and in words
- Adding sounds to words
- Taking words apart and breaking them into their different sounds
- Moving sounds



Activities



- Demonstrate clapping a word into its syllables. Ask your child to clap words into syllables.
- Make tally marks for the number of syllables in the names of people in your family, favorite foods, etc.
- To help your child segment (separate sounds in words):
 - Give your child three to five blocks, beads, bingo chips, or similar items. Say a word, and have your child move an object for each sound in the word.



- Play **Head, Shoulders, Knees, and Toes** with sounds. Say a word and have your child touch his/her head for the first sound, shoulders for the second sound, and knees for the third, while saying each sound.



- **Jump for Sounds:** Say a word and have your child jump for each sound in the word while saying the sound.



Phonics Activities- Grades 2-3



Phonics is the ability to understand the relationship between letters and the sounds they represent. This includes:

- Recognizing print patterns that represent sounds
- Syllable patterns
- Word parts (prefixes, suffixes, and root words)

Common Consonant Digraphs and Blends: bl, br, ch, ck, cl, cr, dr, fl, fr, sh, gl, gr, ng, ph, pl, pr, qu, sc, sh, sk, sl, sm, sn, sp, st, sw, th, tr, tw, wh, wr

Common Consonant Trigraphs: nth, sch, scr, shr, spl, spr, squ, str, thr

Common Vowel Digraphs: ai, au, aw, ay, ea, ee, ei, eu, ew, ey, ie, oi, oo, ou, ow, oy

Activities

- Make blend sounds and have your child write the letters that match the sounds.
- Play word games that connect sounds with syllables and words. For example: “If the letters ‘l-a-t-e-r’ spell later, how do you spell *hater*? How many syllables are in the word *later*?”
- Write vowel and consonant digraphs, trigraphs, and blends on a card. Hold up the cards one at a time and have your child say the sounds. For example: the long e sound in *east* and *eat* are spelled with vowel digraph *ea*.



- **Writing Words:** Some children love to send and receive notes, and writing is a great way to reinforce phonics skills. Send your child notes in his/her backpack or place notes on his/her pillow. Have a relative or friend send a letter or email to your child. Whenever your child receives a note, have him/her write back. Don't be concerned about spelling. Instead, have your child sound out words to the best of his/her ability.
- **Hunting for Words:** Choose a blend and have your child hunt for five items beginning with that sound. As each object is found, help your child write the word on a list. For example, if the target sound is *bl*, your child might find and write *blanket*, *blood*, *blue*, and *blast*.



- Play “**Memory**” or “**Go Fish**” using consonant and vowel digraphs, trigraphs, and blends.
- Hints for helping your child sound out words:
 - **First Sounds:** Have your child say the first sound in the word and make a guess based on the picture or surrounding words. Double check the printed words to see if it matches the child's guess.
 - **Sound and Blend:** Have your child say each sound separately (/s/, /a/, /t/). This is called sounding it out. Then say the sounds together (sat). This is blending.
 - **Familiar Parts:** When your child starts reading longer words, have him/her notice the parts of the word that he/she already knows. For example, in a word such as *presenting*, your child may already know the prefix *pre-*, the word *sent*, and the word ending *-ing*.

Fluency Activities- Grades 2-3

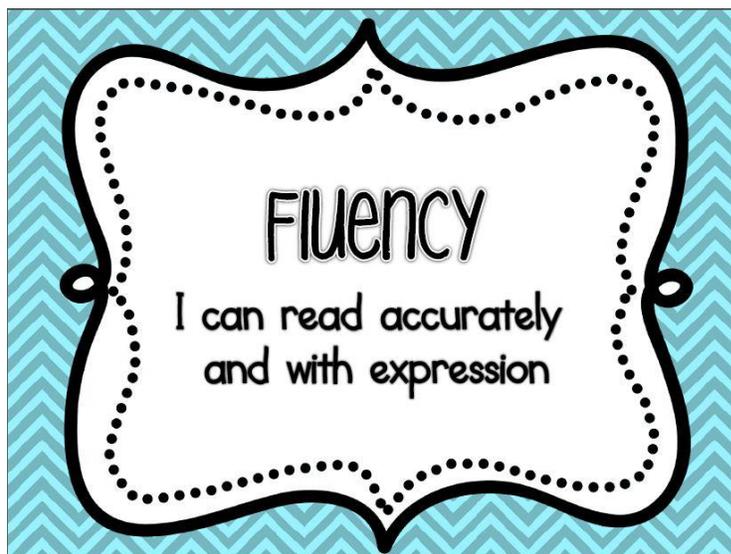
Fluency is the ability to read at a sufficient rate to support understanding. This includes:

- Automatic word recognition
- Accurate word recognition
- Use of expression

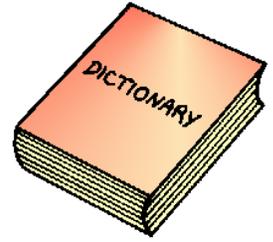


Activities

- **Repeated Reading:** Choose a passage that will not be very difficult for your child. Read the passage aloud to your child, and then read it together to help your child figure out any tricky words. Next, have your child read the passage to you with a focus on accuracy. Finally, have your child read the passage aloud again, paying attention to fluency and expression. The goal is to sound smooth and natural.
- **Using Different Voices:** When reading a familiar story or passage, try having your child use different voices. Read the story in a mouse voice, cowboy voice, or a princess voice. This is another way to add variety to repeated readings.
- **Read to Different Audiences:** Reading aloud is a way to communicate to an audience. When a reader keeps the audience in mind, he/she knows that his reading must be fluent and expressive. Provide a variety of opportunities for your child to read to an audience. Your child can read to a stuffed animal, pet, sibling, neighbor, grandparent, or anyone who is willing to listen. This is a good way to show off what was practiced with repeated reading.
- **Record the Reading:** After your child has practiced a passage, have him/her record his/her reading. Once recorded, your child can listen to his/her reading and follow along in the book. Often, he/she will want to record it again and make it even better.
- When you read a story, model appropriate expression during dialogue. Encourage your child to mimic your expression. Talk with him/her about what expression means. For example, if the character is excited about going to the park, he/she should sound like that in his/her voice. Encourage your child to repeat key phrases or dialogue.
- Alternate repeating the favorite lines of a poem or nursery rhyme with your child. He/she will mimic your phrasing and expression.



Vocabulary Activities- Grades 2-3



Vocabulary is a student's knowledge of and memory for word meanings. This includes:

- Receptive Vocabulary (words we understand when read or spoken to us).
- Expressive Vocabulary (Words we know well enough to use in speaking and writing).

Activities

- **Read Aloud:** Continue to read aloud to your child even after he/she is able to read independently. Choose books above your child's level, because they are likely to contain broader vocabulary. This way, you are actually teaching him/her new words and how they are used in context.
- **Preview Words:** Before reading with your child, scan through the book. Choose two words that you think might be interesting or unfamiliar to your child. Tell your child what the words are and what they mean. As you read the book, have your child listen for those words.
- **Hot Potato (Version 1):** Play Hot Potato with synonyms. Choose a word, and then your child has to think of another word that means the same thing. Take turns until neither player can think of another word. For example, you may say, *cold*, and your child might say, *freezing*. Then you could say, *chilly*, and so on. Try the game again with antonyms (opposites).
- **Hot Potato (Version 2):** Play Hot Potato with prefixes or suffixes. The prefixes *dis-*, *ex-*, *mis-*, *non-*, *pre-*, *re-*, and *un-* are common. Common suffixes include *-able/-ible*, *-ed*, *-er*, *-est*, *-ful*, *-ish*, *-less*, *-ly*, *-ment*, and *-ness*.
- **Hot Potato (Version 3):** Play hot potato with categories. For younger children, the categories can be simple (pets, clothes, family members). For older children, the categories can be more complex (Revolutionary War, astronomy, math terms).
- **Word Collecting:** Have each family member be on the lookout for interesting words that they heard that day. At dinner or bedtime, have everyone share the word they collected and tell what they think it means. If the child shares an incorrect meaning, guide him/her to the correct meaning. Try to use some of the words in conversation.
- Play "categories" with your child. Name a topic such as "ecosystems," and ask your child to think of all the words he/she can relate to that topic. This is a great way to build word knowledge!
- When you read a book about a topic, ask him/her to tell you all the words related to it. For example, if you read a book about dinosaurs, he/she might say Tyrannosaurus Rex, paleontologist, herbivore, carnivore, or fossil. Add other words to help expand upon what he/she says.



Comprehension Activities- Grades 2-3

Comprehension is the ability to understand and draw meaning from text. This includes:

- Paying attention to important information
- Interpreting specific meanings in text
- Identifying the main idea
- Verbal responses to questions
- Application of new information gained through reading



Activities

- **Sequencing Comics:** Choose a comic strip from the Sunday paper. Cut out each square and mix up the squares. Have your child put them in order and describe what is happening. Encourage your child to use words like first, second, next, finally, etc.
- **Everyday Comprehension:** Ask your child who, what, when, where, why, and how questions about an event in his/her day. Once your child is comfortable answering these questions about his/her experiences, try asking these questions about a book you've read together.

Reading Fiction

- **Before Reading:** Point out the title and author. Look at the picture on the cover and ask, "What do you think is going to happen in this story? Why?" This will help your child set a purpose for reading.
- **During Reading:** Stop every now and then to ask your child to tell you what has happened so far or what he/she predicts will happen. You might also ask for your child's opinion: "Do you think the character did the right thing? How do you feel about that choice?"
- **After Reading:** Ask your child to retell the story from the beginning, and ask for opinions too. Ask, "What was your favorite part? Would you recommend it to a friend?"

Reading Nonfiction

- **Before Reading:** Point out the title and author. Look at the pictures on the cover and ask, "What do you think you will learn about in this book? Why?" This will help your child consider what he already knows about the topic. Look at the table of contents.
- **During Reading:** Don't forget the captions, headings, sidebars, or any other information on the page. Young readers tend to overlook these, so it's a good idea to show that the author includes a lot of information in these "extras."
- **After Reading:** Ask your child, "What was the story mostly about? What do you still want to know? Where could you find it out?"

Other Ideas

- Discuss words related to stories such as characters, problem, and solution. For example, "How did the Wright Brothers find a solution to help their plane fly longer?" If your child doesn't know, show the picture or reread the page.
- Ask questions about character traits. For example, "Which character do you think was kind? Which character was bossy? How do you know?" If your child doesn't know, share your answer. You may need to do this several times before your child can do it.
- Encourage deeper thinking by asking, "If the story kept going, what do you think would happen next?"
- Help your child make connections to his/her life experience while reading. You could say, "Is there anything you read in the story that reminds you of something?"

Online Resources for Parents

Sight Word lists and Games

- <http://www.sightwords.com/>

Information on Phonics

- <http://www.scholastic.com/parents/resources/article/developing-reading-skills/teach>
- <http://www.readingrockets.org/audience/parents>
- <https://www.icanteachmychild.com/10-audio-books-perfect-for-road-trips/>
- <http://www.pbs.org/parents/education/reading-language/reading-tips/phonics-basics/>
- <http://www.reallygoodstuff.com/community/11>

Kindergarten Online Games

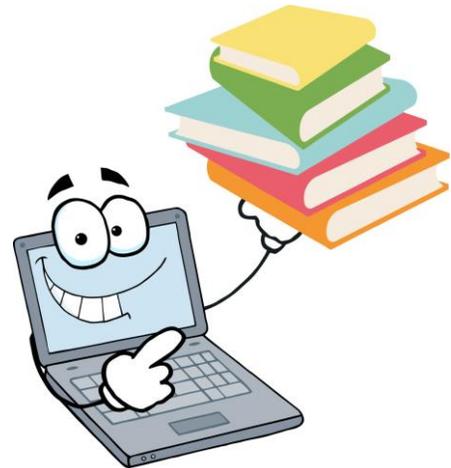
- http://www.abcya.com/first_grade_computers.htm
- <http://pbskids.org/daniel/stories>
- <http://www.greensburgsalem.org/Page/137>
- http://www.abcya.com/kindergarten_computers.htm
- <http://www.readingresource.net/websitesforkids.html>

First Grade Online Games

- http://www.abcya.com/first_grade_computers.htm
- <http://www.readingresource.net/websitesforkids.html>
- <http://www.reallygoodstuff.com/community/11>

Second Grade Online Games

- http://www.abcya.com/second_grade_computers.htm
- <http://www.smartygames.com/reading.php>
- <http://www.readingresource.net/websitesforkids.html>
- <http://www.reallygoodstuff.com/community/11>
- <https://wehavekids.com/education/elementary>



MeL (Michigan eLibrary)

<http://kids.mel.org>

All of the resources listed below can be accessed through the Kids portal on MeL by clicking on the Homework Helpers button.

- **BookFlix**
Grades Pre K- Third Grade: An interactive experience that allows beginning readers to explore fiction and nonfiction designed to increase understanding and fluency. Increases comprehension while having fun at the same time.
- **Britannica Learning Zone**
Grades Pre K- Second Grade: Activity-centered learning to explore, play, read, and build technology skills. Letters, numbers, geography, shapes and much more are included.
- **World Book Kids**
Grades Pre K- Fifth Grade: Contains nine content categories: Pictures and Videos, World of Animals, Activities, Maps, Games, Important People, Compare Places, Science Projects, and Dictionary.
- **Kids Infobits**
Grades Pre K- Fifth Grade: Full text. Especially for beginning researchers in kindergarten through grade five. Covers geography, current events, the arts, science, health, people, government, history, sports and more. Curriculum related and age appropriate content is from the best elementary reference sources and magazines.
- **World Book Early World of Learning**
Grades Pre K- Third Grade: Follow Trek and Taffy the cat around the world learning about colors, numbers and other fun things. Strengthen reading foundations with stories, activities, and videos. Explore the Know It encyclopedia designed especially for early readers.
- PTA Parent Guides for Student Success
<http://www.pta.org/parentsguides>

Additional K-3 Literacy Resources

- **Story Online**
<http://www.storylineonline.net/>
Well known actors read children's books online to get kids excited about reading!
- **Smithsonian Tween Tribute Junior**
<http://tweentribune.com/category/junior>
Get kids excited about reading non-fiction with these current and high interest articles.
- **Giggle Poetry**
<http://www.gigglepoetry.com/poemcategories.aspx>
Read hundreds of silly poems and rate them on the Giggle Meter. Poems are categorized by topic.

- **KidsReads**
<http://www.kidsreads.com/>
Great resource for finding information about new books, your favorite authors, series, and so much more!
- **Robert Munsch**
<http://robertmunsch.com/>
This popular author reads all 50 of his stories with enthusiasm and excitement. The audio can be listened to online or downloaded.
- **Starfall**
<http://www.starfall.com/>
Help children learn to read using this audiovisual interactive site.
- **Seussville**
<http://www.seussville.com/>
The official website of all things Dr. Seuss. Includes books, games, and lots of activities to get kids excited about reading.
- **Storybird**
<http://storybird.com/>
Get kids excited about reading by having them write their own stories.
- **Story Jumper**
<https://www.storyjumper.com/>
Have kids create, share and read books online.
- **Book Adventure**
<http://www.bookadventure.com/>
A reading motivation program for children in grades K-8. It offers recommended reading lists by grade level along with rewards for reading accomplishments.
- **ReadWriteThink**
<http://www.readwritethink.org/parent-afterschool-resources>
Includes lots of resources for parents to help encourage their children to read.
- **Epic**
<https://www.getepic.com/>
Digital library of books to read online.