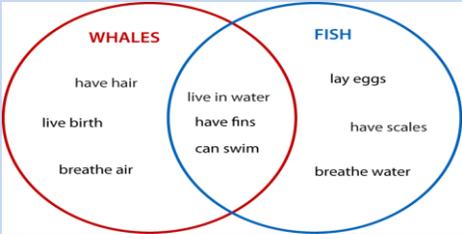
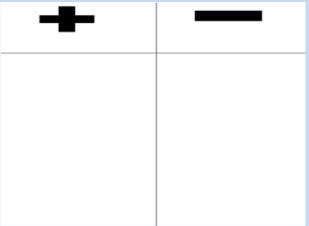




Quarter 1	
Skills	Activities
Read fluently so reading sounds like regular conversation.	Your child needs to read aloud daily at home. It should flow like conversation. Your child should use voices for different characters. If your child is having difficulty with this, there are a variety of audiobooks available at the public library.
Find details in real-life text.	Find recipes in a cook book. Follow the directions to come up with a finished product. Read a bus schedule to determine when the bus comes to your area. Have students practice giving directions while doing simple tasks such as brushing teeth, making peanut butter and jelly sandwich, etc.
Prefixes and suffixes	In a newspaper/magazine/book have your child highlight any and all words that contain a prefix and suffix. Have your child explain how adding that prefix or suffix changed the meaning of the word.
Figurative language	Have a conversation with your child trying to use only figures of speech. Share figures of speech from your childhood to see if they can apply them to their vocabulary today. Examples of figurative language: I could eat a horse. The cat's out of the bag. Break a leg. You're growing like a weed. She's light as a feather. The sun is smiling on me. The tree branches danced in the wind.
Synonyms and antonyms	Play a game of opposites with your child. You say a word and they write a synonym or antonym to that word. Whoever can come up with the most synonyms or antonyms for that word is the winner. Example: freezing (antonym is boiling)
Make predictions	While watching a TV show, have your child make a prediction about what might happen during commercial breaks. You can simply ask them, "What do you think will happen next?"
Identify main idea and details.	In a newspaper article, short story, or paragraph, have your child find the topic sentence (what the main idea of the whole article/story/paragraph is) and then find three supporting details to prove the topic sentence chosen is correct.
Determine fact and opinion.	Use a variety of cereal boxes, newspapers, or magazines to find facts and opinions. They can cut them out and place all the facts together and all opinions together.
Identify components of plot.	While watching TV/movies/reading books have your child identify the components of plot. Components of plot: main events, conflict/problem, rising action (leads up to problem), climax (high point of conflict—most exciting part of story or change in a story), falling action (problem is solved), resolution (ending or outcome) Draw a plot diagram (story mountain) to list the key information in the plot.
Use graphic organizers for sequencing.	Cut up a comic strip and see if your child can put the boxes in sequential order. Use a T-chart or Venn Diagram to compare or contrast main characters. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Venn Diagram</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>T-Chart</p> </div> </div>



Quarter 2	
Skills	Activities
Read fluently so reading sounds like regular conversation.	Your child needs to read aloud daily at home. It should flow like conversation. Your child should use voices for different characters. If your child is having difficulty with this, there are a variety of audiobooks available at the public library.
Find details in real-life text.	Find recipes in a cook book. Follow the directions to come up with a finished product. Read a bus schedule to determine when the bus comes to your area. Have students practice giving directions while doing simple tasks such as brushing teeth, making peanut butter and jelly sandwich, etc.
Prefixes and suffixes	In a newspaper/magazine/book have your child highlight any and all words that contain a prefix and suffix. Have your child explain how adding that prefix or suffix changed the meaning of the word.
Figurative language	Have a conversation with your child trying to use only figures of speech. Share figures of speech from your childhood to see if they can apply them to their vocabulary today. Examples of figurative language: I could eat a horse. The cat's out of the bag. Break a leg. You're growing like a weed. She's light as a feather. The sun is smiling on me. The tree branches danced in the wind.
Synonyms and antonyms	Play a game of opposites with your child. You say a word and they write a synonym or antonym to that word. Whoever can come up with the most synonyms or antonyms for that word is the winner. Example: freezing (antonym is boiling)
Make predictions	While watching a TV show, have your child make a prediction about what might happen during commercial breaks. You can simply ask them, "What do you think will happen next?"
Determine author's purpose for writing.	Use any written piece and ask your child the purpose for that writing. Author's Purposes: inform, persuade, entertain, explain
Identify persuasive strategies.	Create your own advertisement for a service or product with your child. Watch commercials or read magazine advertisements to determine what is said or written to convince you to purchase that product.
Making inferences	Use clues from riddles to determine the answer of the riddle. You can play games like "I Spy" "20 Questions" "Who Is It?" "What Is It?"
Determine cause and effect.	Practice real-life cause and effect using consequences for your child's actions. Example: cause- Your child didn't eat all their dinner. effect- Your child goes to bed early.
Identify genres and theme.	While watching TV/movies/reading books have your child identify the genre (type or story) and theme (moral of the story). Examples of genres: mystery, science fiction, historical fiction, adventure, fable, fantasy, myth, tall tales. Examples of theme: slow and steady wins the race, cheaters never win, good always prevails, always tell the truth.
Determine problem and solution.	When a problem arises at home, have your child discuss and consider all possible solutions before making a decision



Quarter 3	
Skills	Activities
Read fluently so reading sounds like regular conversation.	Your child needs to read aloud daily at home. It should flow like conversation. Your child should use voices for different characters. If your child is having difficulty with this, there are a variety of audiobooks available at the public library.
Find details in real-life text.	Find recipes in a cook book. Follow the directions to come up with a finished product. Read a bus schedule to determine when the bus comes to your area. Have students practice giving directions while doing simple tasks such as brushing teeth, making peanut butter and jelly sandwich, etc.
Prefixes and suffixes	In a newspaper/magazine/book have your child highlight any and all words that contain a prefix and suffix. Have your child explain how adding that prefix or suffix changed the meaning of the word.
Figurative language	Have a conversation with your child trying to use only figures of speech. Share figures of speech from your childhood to see if they can apply them to their vocabulary today. Examples of figurative language: I could eat a horse. The cat's out of the bag. Break a leg. You're growing like a weed. She's light as a feather. The sun is smiling on me. The tree branches danced in the wind.
Synonyms and antonyms	Play a game of opposites with your child. You say a word and they write a synonym or antonym to that word. Whoever can come up with the most synonyms or antonyms for that word is the winner. Example: freezing (antonym is boiling)
Make predictions	While watching a TV show, have your child make a prediction about what might happen during commercial breaks. You can simply ask them, "What do you think will happen next?"
Determine author's purpose for writing.	Use any written piece and ask your child the purpose for that writing. Author's Purposes: inform, persuade, entertain, explain
Identify persuasive strategies.	Create your own advertisement for a service or product with your child. Watch commercials or read magazine advertisements to determine what is said or written to convince you to purchase that product.
Making inferences	Use clues from riddles to determine the answer of the riddle. You can play games like "I Spy" "20 Questions" "Who Is It?" "What Is It?"
Determine cause and effect.	Practice real-life cause and effect using consequences for your child's actions. Example: cause- Your child didn't eat all their dinner. effect- Your child goes to bed early.
Identify genres and theme.	While watching TV/movies/reading books have your child identify the genre (type or story) and theme (moral of the story). Examples of genres: mystery, science fiction, historical fiction, adventure, fable, fantasy, myth, tall tales. Examples of theme: slow and steady wins the race, cheaters never win, good always prevails, always tell the truth.
Determine problem and solution.	When a problem arises at home, have your child discuss and consider all possible solutions before making a decision.



Quarter 4	
Skills	Activities
Read fluently so reading sounds like regular conversation.	Your child needs to read aloud daily at home. It should flow like conversation. Your child should use voices for different characters. If your child is having difficulty with this, there are a variety of audiobooks available at the public library.
Find details in real-life text.	Find recipes in a cook book. Follow the directions to come up with a finished product. Read a bus schedule to determine when the bus comes to your area. Have students practice giving directions while doing simple tasks such as brushing teeth, making peanut butter and jelly sandwich, etc.
Prefixes and suffixes	In a newspaper/magazine/book have your child highlight any and all words that contain a prefix and suffix. Have your child explain how adding that prefix or suffix changed the meaning of the word.
Figurative language	Have a conversation with your child trying to use only figures of speech. Share figures of speech from your childhood to see if they can apply them to their vocabulary today. Examples of figurative language: I could eat a horse. The cat's out of the bag. Break a leg. You're growing like a weed. She's light as a feather. The sun is smiling on me. The tree branches danced in the wind.
Synonyms and antonyms	Play a game of opposites with your child. You say a word and they write a synonym or antonym to that word. Whoever can come up with the most synonyms or antonyms for that word is the winner. Example: freezing (antonym is boiling)
Make predictions	While watching a TV show, have your child make a prediction about what might happen during commercial breaks. You can simply ask them, "What do you think will happen next?"
Determine author's purpose for writing.	Use any written piece and ask your child the purpose for that writing. Author's Purposes: inform, persuade, entertain, explain
Identify persuasive strategies.	Create your own advertisement for a service or product with your child. Watch commercials or read magazine advertisements to determine what is said or written to convince you to purchase that product.
Making inferences	Use clues from riddles to determine the answer of the riddle. You can play games like "I Spy" "20 Questions" "Who Is It?" "What Is It?"
Determine cause and effect.	Practice real-life cause and effect using consequences for your child's actions. Example: cause- Your child didn't eat all their dinner. effect- Your child goes to bed early.
Identify genres and theme.	While watching TV/movies/reading books have your child identify the genre (type or story) and theme (moral of the story). Examples of genres: mystery, science fiction, historical fiction, adventure, fable, fantasy, myth, tall tales. Examples of theme: slow and steady wins the race, cheaters never win, good always prevails, always tell the truth.
Determine problem and solution.	When a problem arises at home, have your child discuss and consider all possible solutions before making a decision.