

# LITERACY IN LIMESTONE

## MARCH



## Vocabulary & Morphology

### Vocabulary:

Vocabulary refers to all the words a child understands and uses. A strong vocabulary helps children express themselves clearly, understand what they read, and communicate effectively. The more words children know, the easier it is for them to make sense of new ideas and information.

### Morphology:

Morphology is the study of how words are built. It helps children understand the meaning of words by looking at their parts—like prefixes (e.g., *re-* means “again”), suffixes (e.g., *-ful* means “full of”), and root words (e.g., *help* in *helpful*). Learning about these word parts helps kids figure out new words and grow their vocabulary.

### How can you support Vocabulary development at home?

#### Read Together Daily

Reading aloud exposes children to new words in context. Talk about interesting or unfamiliar words as you read and ask your child what they think the words mean.

#### Talk About Your Day

Use rich and varied language during everyday conversations. Describe what you’re doing, ask open-ended questions, and encourage your child to do the same.

#### Play Word Games

Games like *I Spy*, *20 Questions*, *Scrabble Junior*, or *Boggle* are great for introducing new words in a fun way.

#### Use New Words in Context

When your child learns a new word, try to use it in different sentences throughout the week to help it stick.

### How can you support Morphological Awareness at home?

#### Talk About Word Parts

When reading or talking, point out prefixes, suffixes, and base words. For example, explain that “*unhappy*” means “*not happy*”, because “*un-*” means *not*.

#### Play “Build-a-Word” Games

Give your child a base word like “*help*” and see how many new words you can make together by adding prefixes or suffixes: *helpful*, *helpless*, *unhelpful*.

#### Explore Word Families

Talk about how words are related. For example, *act*, *action*, *active*, *actor*, and *react* all have the same base element “*act*”. This helps kids see patterns in language.

#### Use Everyday Words

Point out word parts in daily life – on signs, in conversations, or in print.