

# WHAT'S ON @

## Wytaliba Public School

Printed on 100% recycled paper.

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### Student of the Week Daisy Blairs



For: Keeping on task, being organised and achieving Super Speller.

### Super Speller



Daisy, Loki,  
Oscar, Opal,  
and Harmony



Thankyou Danielle and Sue-ellen for a yummy tuckshop lunch.

**Term 1- Week 8:** No administration staff in the office Tuesday or Thursday.

**Monday 19th March:**

**Tuesday 20th March :** No administration staff in office.

**Wednesday 21st March:** Playgroup starts at 10.00am.

Return tuckshop lunch orders.

**Thursday 22nd March:** No administration staff in office.

**Friday 23rd March:** Student Banking Day. Library Day - remember to return your books so you can borrow more.

Sports Day - remember to wear your running shoes.

Happy Birthday to Oscar



26th March is Purple Day for Epilepsy.

28th March - Easter Hat Parade & Book Fair.

30th March to 2nd April- Easter Long weekend.

6th April- Cross Country at Red Range P.S.

#### Reminders to parents & caregivers-

- This newsletter can be found on our school web site at- [www.wytaliba-p.schools.nsw.edu.au](http://www.wytaliba-p.schools.nsw.edu.au)
- Students and parents please remember: We are a sun smart school, **No Hat = No Play**
- Any further information please contact the school or Debbie on mobile- 0419216006
- If you would like to have this newsletter emailed to you please provide the school with your email address.



Wytaliba Public School students say

# NO to Bullying

Today was National Day of Action against Bullying and Violence.

**SHARE A TOY, SHARE A SLIDE,**



**SHARE THE FEELINGS DEEP INSIDE,**



**BUT NEVER SHARE A HAT OR COMB,**



**OR LICE COULD MAKE YOUR HEAD  
THEIR HOME.**



Dear Parent:

A case of head lice has been detected in your child's class. Anyone can get head lice... mainly through direct head-to-head contact but also from sharing hats, brushes and other personal items. Head lice are a problem in many communities and do not reflect poor hygiene or social status. Please do your part to prevent the spread of this communicable condition by checking your child(ren) daily for the next few weeks, and on a regular basis thereafter. Lice infestation is much easier to treat if caught early.

If you should discover a case of head lice, please notify your child's school, child care center or camp. Notify the parents of your child's playmates. This is the best way to protect your family and community.

If you have any questions or need assistance, please contact Wytaliba Public School.

Thank you for your cooperation

## The role of parents and educators

Parents and educators support children's social and emotional development every day through their responses and their example of how to behave with other people.

### Providing a model of appropriate behaviour

Children are very observant. If you act in a way that you want children to behave, they learn just from watching.

**Provide a good example in the way you deal with other people, express your feelings, resolve conflicts and solve problems.**

While each child has an individual temperament, home and early education environments have a strong influence on children. Adults and other children provide a role model for children's social and emotional skill development.

Children who do not see positive examples of joining in, sharing, compromising, solving problems and dealing with conflict may have difficulty getting on with other children. They may be more vulnerable to being involved in bullying.

### Having reasonable expectations

Many challenging behaviours are a normal part of development. They also give you a chance to teach appropriate behaviour.

Read about children's typical social and emotional development on the Starting Early pages of Bullying. No Way! so you can have reasonable expectations of children's behaviour. Expect gradual progress and accept regular backward steps in new social and emotional skills.

**Children need a clear idea of how you expect them to behave. Telling a child they need 'to be good' is too vague.**

You can be clear by giving precise details, such as:

- *'I want you to share your toy truck with your brother'*
- *'You need to put all the toys away now and come to the dinner table'*
- *'If you don't like that, you need to say, "stop it", to her'.*



## Respecting children's feelings

Emotions, both 'positive' and 'negative', are a fact of life.

Children as young as three years of age have experienced happiness, interest, fear, sadness, surprise, anger, frustration, excitement, disgust, jealousy, hurt, worry, shyness, embarrassment, humiliation, distress, loneliness, guilt, pride, disappointment, irritation, friendliness, love, boredom and other feelings.

**Teach children the names for feelings and regularly talk about how you feel as well. This helps children learn to manage their feelings and it also shows that you respect their feelings.**

Feelings are not right or wrong. They just are. If a child says that they feel happy or angry or disappointed or anxious or excited, just accept this by saying, 'Oh, I see,' or 'Mmm, I sometimes feel like that too.'

**Avoid belittling children's emotions.**

When you respect and accept children's feelings you are teaching them:

- to identify and understand why they have certain feelings
- to trust their own feelings and learn ways to manage overwhelming or strong feelings
- that both good and bad feelings are a normal part of life
- that while all sorts of feelings are accepted, not all sorts of behaviours are acceptable.

Your natural impulse might be to protect young children from upsetting or challenging experiences. However, having upsetting experiences and so-called 'negative' emotions allows children to learn that they can deal with all sorts of situations.

Helping children deal with feelings like anger can be a challenge. Their feelings can sometimes provoke strong feelings in you too. **To help children develop mastery over their feelings, you need to say calm.**

## Encouraging empathy

In talking about feelings with a child, you sow the seeds of empathy.

Empathy includes knowing how others feel and having concern for other people's experience of pain or hurt.