Dear Parents, Students and Friends of the Lalor Gardens Primary School Community

BLOOMING GREAT KIDS TERM 2 WEEK 8: SHARING

Why Learn This Skill?

Sometimes it is difficult to share new and special things, but people who share with others are said to be generous and unselfish. They also make their friends seem special. Other people like to play with people who share. If you want people to share with you then you should share with them.

What You Can Try:

If you have something really special that you do not want to share, use it privately and don’t show it off.

Share things if you think other people will enjoy them

If you let someone share something, show them how to look after it and use it properly.

What You Should Avoid:

Don’t show things off if you don’t want to share them

Don’t “hog” things which don’t belong to you when others want a turn too

PARENT TEACHER INTERVIEWS

Parent Teacher Interviews are being held on Wednesday June 25. Notices will go home this week. Please return your completed notice as soon as possible to ensure you get a time you would prefer. In addition, please indicate if you need an interpreter as the interpreter service will need to be organised. Interviews will be from 12.00—8.00 pm. This is a Student Free Day. Children do not attend school except to attend the interview with their parents. This time frame allows for parents to have evening interviews as many of you are working during the day. Interviews are for 15 minutes. We ask parents to respect this time frame so that parents coming after you do not have to wait around. This is important as many parents have a number of interviews to attend and we schedule them close together. Parents who do not return their Interview Time notice will be allocated a time by the teacher. This is an extremely important meeting. It is where you will be informed of your child’s progress both academically and socially.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT REPORTS

Your child’s Student Achievement Report will be sent home on Tuesday June 24. This will enable you to read the report and be able to ask specific questions about your child’s progress at the interview.

STUDENT LED CONFERENCES

Student Led Conferences will be held in term 3 with the date still to be set. This is another way the and students themselves will be sharing their learning with you and the teacher.

PLEASE NOTE: QUEEN’S BIRTHDAY HOLIDAY ON MONDAY 9TH JUNE—NO SCHOOL

Anne T Hulett

Principal : Anne Hulett School Phone No.: 9465 1351 www.lalorgardensps.vic.edu.au
Calendar of Events

June 9
Queens Birthday Holiday

June 17
• School Council Meeting—6.30 pm

June 24
• Student Reports sent home

June 25
• Parent/Teacher Interviews

June 27
Last Day Term 2—finish 2.30 pm

EDUCATION MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE

EMA applications close on 1st August 2014 for the second payment. Any families who have a health care card and haven’t applied for the EMA this year, please come to the school office to fill out a form.
Student Attendance Report:

A big congratulations to 1/2C and 3/4C for 98% Attendance. An excellent effort by both grades. Keep it up!
Cybersmart

Following on from past few articles related to cyber safety, this week we will look at Cyberbullying. ‘Cyberbullying’ is an extended form of traditional bullying, the key difference being that the ‘weapon’ in cyber bullying cases involves new technology such as mobile phones and the internet. Like traditional bullying, cyber bullying is done to purposely embarrass, exclude, demean and/or harass others. The anonymity of cyber technologies means that cyber bullies are often empowered and the fear factor for victims can increase.

Cyberbullying

Cyberbullying is the use of technology to bully a person or group. Bullying is repeated behaviour with the intent to harm others. Behaviour may include:

- Abusive texts and emails
- Posting unkind or threatening messages, videos or images on social media websites
- Imitating or excluding others online
- Inappropriate image tagging

WHAT CAN I DO? As a parent, you can help your child and encourage them to take control of the issue.

- Talk to them about cyberbullying before it happens. Work out strategies to address any potential issues and reassure your child that you will be there to support them.
- Advise your child not to reply to any messages from a bully. Often if bullies don’t receive a response they will give up.
- Learn how to block a bully so they are no longer able to make contact.
- Keep a record of harassing messages in case authorities become involved. Put them somewhere your child won’t continue to see them.
- Contact the website administrator or use the reporting function to ask for content to be removed or to report harassment.
- Talk to your child’s school if cyberbullying involves another student. The school should have a policy in place to help manage the issue.
- Remember that if your child has been involved in cyberbullying and seems distressed or shows changes in behaviour or mood it may be advisable to seek professional support, including through the Cybersmart Online Helpline at cybersmart.gov.au/report.aspx

Resource: Parents Guide to Online Safety, ACMA
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Student Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prep A</td>
<td>Jhiovanni Tusani-Mafua</td>
<td>For being a good friend and treating all his classmates with respect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prep B</td>
<td>Michelle Trinh</td>
<td>For being a confident student and a great friend to others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2A</td>
<td>Aalvyn Sardar</td>
<td>For always being a kind and caring person who treats his friends with respect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2B</td>
<td>Tyrese Taula</td>
<td>For being nice to others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2C</td>
<td>Stefani Stefanoski</td>
<td>For being an amazing friend and always including others. Well done Stefani.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2D</td>
<td>Klajdi Qyteza</td>
<td>For always showing respect to himself, his teachers and peers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angelica Gamble</td>
<td></td>
<td>For being a kind and caring student.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2E</td>
<td>Fatima Al Ghorabi</td>
<td>For understanding what a bully is and for knowing what strategies to use. Well done Fatima!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2F</td>
<td>Riley Currie</td>
<td>For always being friendly and caring towards others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/4A</td>
<td>Adam El Mahmoud</td>
<td>For being a very kind and caring member of our grade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/4B</td>
<td>Fatima Fakhrualdin</td>
<td>For having excellent ideas about what bullying is and how to stop bullying and for writing an amazing information report about swans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/4C</td>
<td>Natalie Stefanoski</td>
<td>For treating others kindly and with respect and how she would like to be treated! Well done Natalie !!!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/4D</td>
<td>Sarah Keo</td>
<td>Sarah is a friendly student who is respectful of all her peers. She treats others with kindness as she would like to be treated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/6A</td>
<td>The Whole Class</td>
<td>For not bullying each other in the classroom. Well done 5/6A!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/6B</td>
<td>Andre Vouyoukas</td>
<td>For speaking out against bullying at school and through ICT sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/6C</td>
<td>JJ Kelly-Smith</td>
<td>For always standing up for people and always being against bullying. Keep it up JJ 😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/6D</td>
<td>Hala Habib</td>
<td>For always showing others respect. Hala, you are very positive and assertive when solving problems. Well done !</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CROCODILES by Siraj 3/4C

A crocodile is big. It is part of the reptile family.
A crocodile has a big mouth with lots of sharp teeth.
It has a body like a snake and spikes like a dinosaur.
A crocodile has small legs and a long tail.
A crocodile lives all over the world.
It lives in rivers in Africa, America and Australia.
A crocodile can swim in the water and can walk on land. Crocodiles sometimes eat people.

SNAKES by Paris 3/4D

A snake is cold blooded and part of the reptile family. It is cousins of a lizard.

A snake has small eyes that are any colour. It has a Y shaped tongue that is pink or red. It has scaly skin on top and smooth skin underneath its body. A snake can be small some snakes can be long.

Snakes can be found all over the world even in backyards but mostly in jungles and forests. When snakes are in a group they are called nests. A snake catches scorpions for breakfast, ladybugs for lunch and stick insects for dinner. The female snake lies down while the male snake goes and gets food. All the snakes in the world sliver and slide. I think snakes are dangerous. Snake bites bring out venom.

KING COBRA by Aiden 3/4C

A king Cobra is a member of the snake family. It is a reptile, the reason why it’s a reptile is because it only gives birth on eggs, and is cold blooded. A king Cobra has a narrow head, and it also has flaps, their flaps are on the side of their head. They shake their flaps when they get angry or if a predator tries to eat them. They shake their flaps to tell the enemy to stay away from them. King Cobras also have venomous spit and they also have extremely sharp teeth to kill their pray too. King Cobras are one of the biggest snakes in the WORLD!!! They also have very smooth scales. The King Cobra also sheds their skin when their skin gets to dry, and when they shed their skin, they get new shiny and smooth skin. King Cobras are mostly found in Africa and Australia.
In Africa they are mostly found in the desert. A King Cobra’s preys are mostly mongoose, rats and other small snakes. King Cobras don’t have a lot of predators because of its sharp venomous teeth. Did you know, when snakes eat large animals, it makes a huge lump in their body because they digest their prey as a whole, they don’t bite their prey up into pieces?

LIONS by Hussein 3/4D

A lion is from the cat family.
A lion is big.
A lion has a long tail and strong legs to run. His body is strong and he can run fast.
He has a hairy neck.
A lion has whiskers like the tiger and fur on his body.
The lion lives in the jungle and is found in South Africa.
A lion eats bulls, zebras and deer.
Lions live in a pride.
TASMANIAN DEVILS by Khaled El-leissy 3/4C

The Tasmanian devil is a marsupial. A marsupial is a warm-blooded animal that has pouch for its young like a kangaroo. Tasmanian devils are black with a white mark on its chest. They are coated with soft fur which keeps them warm and helps them to camouflage. They look similar to a medium sized dog. They have large claws and sharp teeth to attack their prey.

Tasmanian devils where once found all over Australia now only in Tasmania. They are only found in the eastern, northern and central parts of Tasmania. Their habitat is the wooded countryside, in forests and in many suburbs of many towns. Tasmanian devils are now endangered animals and are under protection of the law. A Tasmanian devil group are called packs.

A Tasmanian devil is a nocturnal animal. They hunt with their powerful jaws that can crush through bones. The Tasmanian devil has a top speed of 13 km per hour. Tasmanian devils eat just about anything that they can find. When Tasmanian devils are born they go into their mothers pouch. Inside the pouch there are four teats which feed the young milk. The devils are in the pouch for about 16 weeks. By the age of 40 weeks they are on their own.

I think Tasmanian devils are interesting animal and I think they shouldn’t be harmed because they are endangered and could become extinct.

BABOONS by Clarissa 3/4C

A baboon is a mammal that comes from the monkey family. It is a mammal because it is warm blooded and it feeds it’s young.

A baboon has different unique features. They have fur on the back of their head and some on their cheeks. Their face is just skin. They have eyes that help them to see properly. Their big nose helps them to smell their food or prey. They have a muscular body that is very strong and big. They use their bodies to battle each other. Baboons have colourful bottoms that are like a rainbow. Baboons have 4 long skinny legs that help them crawl on the group and swing on tress. They have a tail that is very small and fluffy.

Baboons are mainly located in Africa and Asia. They like to live in humid and tropical locations. Baboons live in groups called troops. Baboons can be kept as pets but it is very rare for someone to keep them as pets.

Baboons are herbivores their diet is plants. They usually like to eat fruits. Their predators usually are other monkeys that are small and very cheeky. They get their food by climbing high top tress and using their human-like hands to pull the fruits off the tree. To get their predators away they either chase them or fight and battle them until one of them loses.

Baboons’ sleep in trees. I think they are funny because of their colourful bottoms.
Remember when you believed in anything and everything?

Researchers from the University of Western Australia are investigating children’s ability to detect and avoid potentially harmful social interactions, such as being easily fooled or tricked into doing something. We are looking to see how this develops in children, and when children outgrow this vulnerability.

We are looking for parents of Kindergarten – Year 6 children across Australia to complete an online survey (15 – 20 minutes). Participants will go into a draw to win one of 10 $50 gift certificates to Coles/Myers. To participate go to:

http://tinyurl.com/childsvq

Or for more information please contact Rebecca Seward at (08) 6488 4652

Please note: This is an ongoing study so if you have previously completed the questionnaires we kindly ask that you do not complete them again.

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