



Newsletter

Term 2 Week 8 Thursday 18th June 2020
Principal: Narelle Kusabs Deputy Principal: Toni Webster

Parent Group &
School Assemblies
Currently Postponed

Important Dates

Fri 3rd July
BONUT
Donut Day

Last day term 2

FUTURE KEY DATES

Mon 20th July
Term 3 begins

Mon 17th August
Photo Day



HAPPY HAVEN
Out Of School Hours Care
contact details

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From The Leadership Team

Reports

It's that time of year when our first written reports are being finalised and will be coming home at the end of term. Following is some information regarding assessment and reporting. If after reading this information you have questions please make an appointment to come and have a chat. Our reports have been reformatted and may read slightly differently to normal due to COVID 19.

Assessment & Reporting Information for Parents

The Australian Curriculum specifies the knowledge, understanding and skills to be taught and learned within a given subject area from Reception to year 10. Each content area is accompanied by an Achievement Standard. Achievement Standards refer to the quality of learning (the depth of understanding, extent of knowledge and sophistication of skill) demonstrated by students within a given subject. A national approach requires all States and Territories to report student achievement using a 5 point rating.

An information sheet for parents about the Australian Curriculum at the appropriate year level will be included with each report

To provide a universally consistent base for school/teacher judgement of student learning across R - 10 schools, the "C grade" will indicate that the student has demonstrated satisfactory achievement of what is expected against each Achievement Standard. The learning standard described by each of the Achievement Standards embodies high expectations of learning achievement. To be awarded a "C" grade using these standards represents a significant achievement.

How do teachers allocate grades using the Achievement Standards of the Australian Curriculum?

Teachers use a range of different quality assessment strategies and tools to gather evidence of student achievement with reference to the Australian Curriculum and the Achievement Standards. Based on the evidence, teachers make an on balance judgement to assess student achievement in awarding a grade. When using the Achievement Standards, there is an expectation that each Standard is considered as a whole and not broken down in to individual statements and viewed as a check list. The student learning outcomes on school based reports reflect the learning outcomes from units of work and major assessment items taught. These in turn will incorporate language from the curriculum skills and understandings in both the content and Achievement Standards.

A-E grades and the accompanying comments are one aspect of reporting to parents/carers/guardians. The report can also provide information about:

- ◆ a student's strengths and areas for development
- ◆ information about their social development
- ◆ strategies to assist their progress
- ◆ involvement in school programs and activities
- ◆ attitude and commitment to learning
- ◆ attendance

RAA Street Smart Primary Program

On Tuesday 7th June, Christina from the RAA came to talk to the students at Keller Road about Road Safety.

The younger students learnt a jingle to help remind them how to **STOP, LOOK, LISTEN and THINK** before crossing the road safely.

The older students discussed Safe and Unsafe road safety behaviours.

Wearing a properly fitted helmet and bright, visible clothing when riding a scooter or bike increases you safety.

We practiced crossing the road using the pedestrian crossing (preferred option if available). It is recommended that children hold the hand of an adult at least until 8 years old when crossing the road.

We found out that the back seat is the safest place for children to travel in a car and that you need to be at least 145cm or taller to be out of an appropriate child seat/restraint and able to use the adult seatbelt.



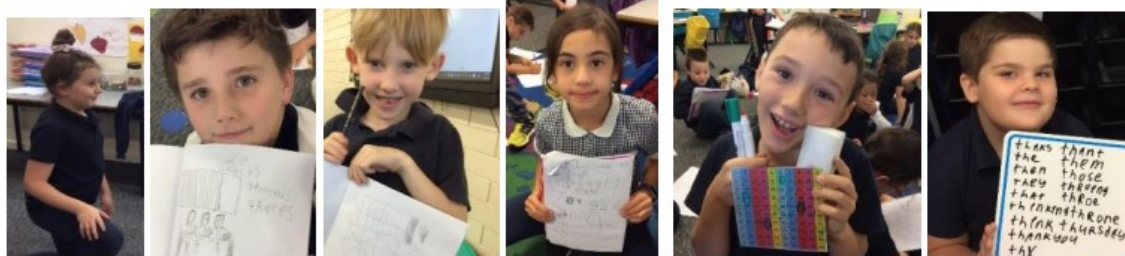
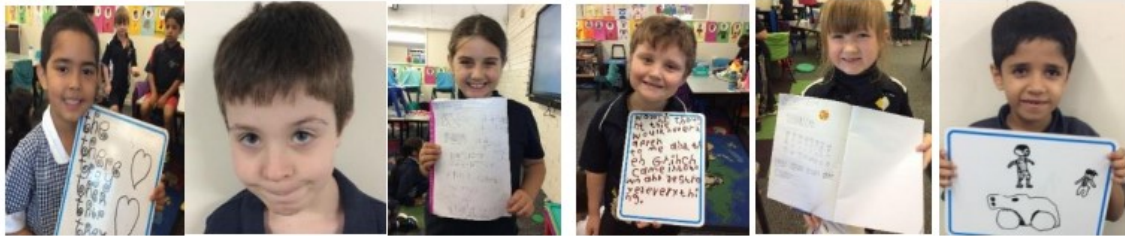
ALWAYS exit a car from the passenger side, closest to the curb. Exiting road side is extremely dangerous.



Year 2 and 3 Class

Ajay Avia Bryson Dana Dejay Dylan Emma Faith Farzana Hunter Izzac Jackson Jean Jordan Lachlan Layla Maleah Maria Nevaeh Ruth Saddam Tyler Walid

The students of Year 2 and 3 have been working hard. They feel proud of themselves and all that they have achieved so far this year.



They have been learning to confidently and appropriately communicate their ideas, opinions and feelings and to appreciate the perspectives of others. They are setting goals to improve themselves.

School News

Reminders

Late Arrivals & Absences

Please note students arriving after the 8:50am bell must be signed in as late at the front office by a Parent/Caregiver. Once signed in late your child can head to class.

If your child is absent from school please let the office know via the Skoolbag App (under eForms) or via a phone call to the front office (8258 3842). If your child is unwell for 3 or more days please obtain a sickness certificate from your doctor.



Updating Details

Please ensure you let the front office know of any changes to your information the school holds such as; contact information, address details, emergency contact people and medical information. Please also ensure we have up to date medication and health care plans. You can complete a change of details form in the front office or complete an eForm on the Skoolbag app.

Lost Property



Please ensure jumpers and jackets are clearly labelled with your child's name to help identify if lost. Lost property boxes can be found in both the Karra and Tuku units. With current restricted access to class units for parents and carers if your child needs assistance a staff member is able to assist. Smaller items found such as lost jewellery is handed up to the front office.

Quote for the week

Some kind words can change
someone's entire day.

- Author unknown



This quote inspires me to set a goal to give more compliments to people around me. I am starting today, what about you?

Surama Kalinowski,
Pastoral Care Worker

Head Lice

Head lice are tiny wingless insects about the size of a sesame seed that live in the hair of humans and animals where they feed on blood by biting the skin.

How head lice spreads

Head lice commonly affects children, however adults can also get it.

It can be passed between people by contact with personal items, for example shared combs and brushes.

Lice need warmth and blood to survive. They do not live for long on clothing, bedding or personal items.



Head lice symptoms

Lice often cause itching of the skin, but this is not always the case. Bites can cause the skin to become red and irritated, which can be made worse by scratching.

You can see the lice and nits (eggs) if you look closely at your head and scalp. Nits look like tiny white dots attached firmly to the hair. They cannot be brushed or flicked off the hair, but must be physically removed with fingers or fingernails.

Head lice treatment

Treating head lice involves the removal of head lice and nits from the hair by either using the conditioner and comb method, or chemical treatments.

The conditioner and comb method involves the use of conditioner and a special metal fine-toothed nit comb. The conditioner briefly stuns the lice making it easier for the nit comb to trap and remove the lice and nits.

If you decide to use a chemical, it is important that you follow the instructions closely that come with it. 2 to 3 chemical treatments with a week in between each should remove living lice. No single chemical treatment will work for everyone. A nit comb can be used to look for any signs of living lice.

Children can return to school once effective treatment has commenced.

For further information about head lice and treatment visit:

<https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/head-lice>

<https://www.choice.com.au/babies-and-kids/health/conditions/articles/head-lice-treatment>

Carer Information

Child Restraints and Car Seats

When travelling in a motor vehicle in South Australia, **all children under 16 years of age** must be restrained in a suitable approved restraint that is properly adjusted and fastened.

The law is specific about what type of restraint is to be used at different ages and where children must be seated in a vehicle. The aim of these laws is to **reduce the risk of injury** caused by restraints that are unsuitable for a child's size.

The driver is responsible for ensuring all passengers are correctly restrained. Penalties include expiation fees and demerit points.

Children up to the age of 6 months

- Must use an approved rear-ward facing infant restraint.
- Must not travel in the front seat of a vehicle that has two or more rows of seats.

Children 6 months up to 4 years

- Must use either an approved rear-ward facing infant restraint or a forward-facing child safety seat with an inbuilt harness.
- Must not travel in the front seat of a vehicle that has two or more rows of seats.

Children 4 years up to 7 years

- Must use either an approved forward-facing child safety seat with an inbuilt harness, or a booster seat with a properly fastened and adjusted lap-sash seatbelt or child safety harness.
- Must not travel in the front seat of a vehicle that has two or more rows of seats, unless all the other seats are occupied by children who are also under 7 years.

Children 7 years up to 16 years

- Must use either an approved child restraint (a child safety seat or booster seat depending on their size), or a seatbelt that is properly adjusted and fastened.

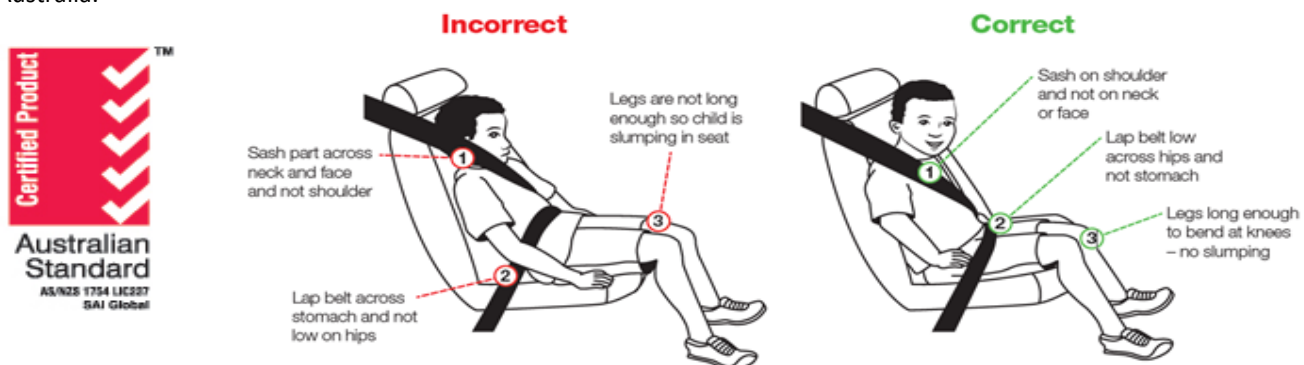
An adult seatbelt won't generally fit a child properly until they are at **least 145cm tall**. Children should remain in a booster seat until they can wear a seatbelt safely.

Child restraint laws are based on age (rather than by height or weight) because research indicates that this is easier for parents to follow and will result in the smallest number of children being inappropriately restrained. However, a child's height and weight are still important to consider when making a choice about the right restraint or booster seat for your child. For example, the law specifies that –

- If a child is too tall or heavy for the restraint specified for their age, they may use the restraint specified for the next age group.
- If a child is too small to advance into the restraint for their age, they should remain in the restraint specified for the previous age group until they have outgrown that restraint.

Children are safer when travelling in the **back seat**. So no matter what your child's friends are allowed to do or how much pressure your child is putting on you to sit in the front, keep their safety a priority and buckle them up in the back seat.

Approved Child Restraints must comply with the Australian/New Zealand Standard 1754 and must be marked accordingly. This Standard is one of the toughest in the world, so child restraints manufactured to this Standard offer good protection in a crash. Restraints bought in other countries will not meet the Australian Standard and it is illegal to use them in Australia.



In 2010, weight guidelines were replaced with shoulder height markers on restraints. These shoulder height markers determine when a child can start using a restraint, or when a restraint needs to be converted to a different mode and when a child may stop using the restraint and move to the next type.