

APRIL 2022



Dr. A.T. LEATHERBARROW PRIMARY

Dream **A**chieve **T**each **L**earn

Be Kind

Be Safe

Be Responsible

Be Respectful



Important Dates to Remember

Saturday, April 2- Ramadan begins

Monday, April 11 — Report cards go home

Tuesday, April 12— ASD-S Program information night 7pm (Virtual teams meeting)

Wednesday, April 13—IN PERSON Parent Teacher Conferences in the evening (4pm—7pm)

Thursday, April 14— VIRTUAL Parent Teacher Conferences in the morning (8:30am— 11:00am) and Professional Learning Day in the afternoon -No school for Students

Friday, April 15—Good Friday, Passover begins— No School

Monday, April 18—Easter Monday, No School

Monday April 19 to April 22rd—Heart Healthy Challenge Week

Tuesday, April 19—Hot Lunch— Pizza forms will go home

Friday, April 22— Hot lunch— Pizza forms due back to the school & International Earth Day

Saturday, April 23— Passover ends

Wednesday, April 28—Pay it forward Kindness Day



SPRING

Spring weather is here and students soon will be wearing spring jackets and shoes to school.

Please remember that the mornings are still chilly and our playground will be wet with lots of mud. We ask that our children wear splash pants to protect their clothing and to be dry and comfortable. Boots are also essential.

It is a great time to ensure your child has an extra set of clothing here at school so that, if he or she becomes wet or muddy, a change of clothing is available.



We're ALLERGY AWARE!

Welcome to our
Peanut/Nut-Free &
Scent-Free
Facility



Parent Teacher Conferences will be offered both in person and online this term.
Please remember to register online for your preferred day and time.

Wednesday, April 13 4pm-7pm In person
Thursday, April 14 8:30am-10:30am Virtual

[Click Here](#)



Heart Healthy Schools



We've done a great job with our first two Heart Healthy Challenges! Thank you for your support! Our 3rd challenge week for the Heart Healthy Schools Program will take place April 19 to 22. The challenge this week is for students and staff to drink as much water as possible. We have water bottle refilling stations at school. If you haven't been doing so already, please send a filled water bottle with your child each day to encourage them to drink and stay hydrated.

Being well hydrated allows our body systems to do their job correctly. Water consumption helps balance blood sugar, improves brain function, aids digestion, as well as other important health factors.

Recipe alert! Has your family ever tried infused water? Simply add slices of lemon and cucumber to a jug of cold water and let it sit for at least 4 hours. Very refreshing!



ASD-S
VIRTUAL PROGRAM INFORMATION
MEETING FOR FRENCH SECOND
LANGUAGE PROGRAMS
Tuesday, April 12, 2022 @ 7pm



An information session regarding program selection for September 2022, will be held virtually via TEAMS for the Hampton Education Centre.

Information will be provided on options for Grades 1 & 6 students for the 2022/2023 school year. These options are: the English Prim Program, the Early French Immersion Program (Gr. 1 entry) and the Late French Immersion Program (Gr. 6 entry).

Please use the link below:

[Click Here](#)

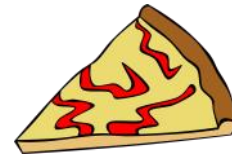


Safe Arrival & Attendance

With Safe Arrival you are asked to report your child's absence in advance using any of these 3 convenient methods:
SchoolMessenger app

Safe Arrival website,:
<https://go.schoolmessenger.ca>.

Toll-free number 1-833-219-9065



Pizza orders for May will go home the week of April 19. They are due back to the school office by Friday, April 22)

Please ensure your child's order is submitted on time.

You can order online using school cash online:

<https://www.schoolcashionline.com/>

Or

You can order with cash using school order forms.

(Please send correct change and ensure your child's full name is printed on the envelope)



SPEAKING OF SPEECH AND LANGUAGE... (FROM THE ASD-S SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY DEPARTMENT)

What is stuttering?

Stuttering is a communication disorder in which the flow of speech is broken by repetitions (li-li-like this), prolongations (lllllike this), or abnormal stoppages (no sound) of sounds and syllables. There may also be unusual facial and body movements associated with the effort to speak. We often refer to "stuttering" as "dysfluency".

What causes stuttering?

The onset of stuttering is typically during the period of intense speech and language development as the child is progressing from 2-word utterances to the use of complex sentences, generally between the ages of 2-5 but sometimes as early as 18 months.

About 5% of all children go through a period of stuttering that lasts six months or more. Three-quarters of those who begin to stutter will recover by late childhood, leaving about 1% of the population with a long-term problem, where the child may begin to exhibit longer and more physically tense speech behavior as they respond to their speaking difficulties with embarrassment, fear, or frustration. If referral to a speech-language pathologist for parent counseling and treatment is made before the child has developed a serious social and emotional response to stuttering, prognosis for recovery is good.

In the preschool years and kindergarten, young children who repeat s-s-sounds or syl-syl-syllables or words like-like-like this, may be exhibiting what we refer to as "normal nonfluency". In their haste to express their thoughts and needs, the speech of young children sometimes contains repetitions and prolongations which may sound like stuttering. Although some of the characteristics of stuttering may be present, this is not true stuttering. These normal nonfluencies reflect attempts to cope with the increasing linguistic demands in the classroom. As the child's language skills improve, these nonfluencies often disappear.

Suggestions for handling nonfluent speech:

- 1. Speak slowly:** Slowing your own speech down will slow down your child's speech much more effectively than telling them to slow down.
- 2. Give your child lots of time to finish what they are saying:** Try not to interrupt or finish sentences for them.
- 3. Do not call extra attention to your child's speech:** You don't want your child to start trying to not stutter. This can make their speech worse, because they will be thinking too hard about how they are talking instead of what they want to say.
- 4. Reduce the number of questions you ask your child.** Instead of asking question, simply comment on what your child has said.
- 5. Use your facial expressions and other body language to convey to your child that you are listening to the content of his message, not how he's talking.**

Some Facts about stuttering: More boys stutter than girls. Stuttering is not caused by psychological differences. Children do not begin stuttering because they are more anxious, or more shy than other children. The amount of stuttering heard in a child's speech will vary across speaking situations and partners.