Drummond Central Buzz



MARCH NEWSLETTER

UCDSB Mission:

"We prepare all students for a successful life."

UCDSB Vision:

"Futures, Leading and Learning for All."

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We do have students with nut allergies at the school, so please do not send any items that contain or may contain nuts.

Kindergarten Registration

Kindergarten Registration is on-going. If you, or someone you know has a child who will be 4 by December 31, 2023 then they are eligible to register for Junior Kindergarten. Please go to https://myfamilyroom.ca or scan the QR code to register your child.



A Kindergarten Open House will be held in May. More information will be provided closer to the

Stay Up to Date

We often share quick updates via our social media accounts. To stay up to date on all that's happening at our wonderful school, be sure to follow us on Twitter, Instagram or Facebook.

Twitter: @Drummond_UCDSB

Instagram: @drummond_c_school_ucdsb

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/DrummondCentralSchool/

Please remember

each day.





Welcome Miss Kayla

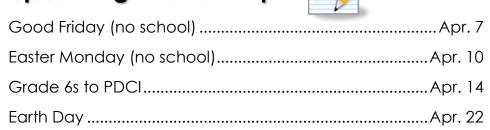
We are happy to introduce you to our new daytime custodian, Mrs. Kayla Thomas.

We would also like to thank Mr. Storey for filling in during the hiring process.

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Upcoming Events in April



What Allow at Official Allow

Kids have worries - from monsters to natural disasters. They can appear at random or may be triggered by everyday events. A child's increasing awareness of the world, who is in it, and being able to anticipate bad things happening, can all serve to increase their alarm.

Many of children's fears can be existential, meaning they are indicative of a child's growth and development as a separate being. Separation is the most impactful of all experiences and stirs up the emotional center of the brain and can create feelings of fear. As a child becomes increasingly independent, they are less dependent upon their caretakers which may foster some worry.

Common Fears and Worries

The brain is a sophisticated alarm system that is meant to be activated when separation is anticipated or real. As a child ages, the shape and form of their fears and worries can change in reflection of their increasing development. The following list contains some of the common fears and worries children may express at different ages. Many of these things are related to developmental changes and immaturity.





3 to 4 years

A young child's increasing imagination gives them the capacity to anticipate bad things happening to them or others. Their dreams may become more vivid with monsters appearing as well as other scary things. They can be afraid of animals, masks, the dark, and can seek comfort in the middle of the night when worried.

5 to 6 years

At this age a child may voice fears of being hurt physically as well as of 'bad people'. Their play may reflect these themes as they start to imagine bad things happening and they may voice concerns over ghosts and witches or other supernatural beings. Thunder and lightning may also stir them up as well.





7 to 8 years

Common fears include being left alone and can lead to wanting company, even if they are playing by themself. They may talk about death and worry about things that could harm them, for example, car accidents to plane crashes. They may still struggle with fears of the dark, as an extension of their growth as a separate being.

9 to 12 years

The 'tween' may express worries related to school performance including a fear of tests and exams. They may have concerns with their physical appearance as well as being injured, and death. Some tweens may tell you they don't want to grow up and are upset by this.



Adolescence

For the teenager, personal relationships can be a source of confusion, worry, and fears. They may voice fears over political issues given their increasing awareness of the world and movement towards adulthood. Anticipating the future and what it holds for them can become a source of worry, along with natural disasters, and other themes related to growing up.

Strategies for Dealing with Worries

For the young child, fear is often alleviated through connection with caring adults who provide safety and reassurance. As a child ages, their increasing maturity will mean they will need to find both courage and tears to face their fears. This growth can be cultivated with the help of adults they trust and can count on.



When kids are worried, the best sources of support will come from their closest attachments. Listening to a child's worries, acknowledging how they are feeling and coming alongside them can help to lessen their fears. Coming alongside means to listen with full attention and to reflect what you have heard instead c problem solving or negating what they have said. If a child's level of fears and worries are more persistent and chronic, then taking steps to tackle anxiety materials are more persistent and chronic, then taking steps to tackle anxiety materials.



Childre

Courage and Bravery

Children under the age of 5 to 7 are unable to exhibit courage because of the lack of integration in their prefrontal cortex. They are only able to feel one intense emotion at a time, so their fear can overwhelm them and when pushed, they can become frustrated, resistant, or attack.

When a child is 6 or younger, it may be better to use a relationship with someone they trust to walk them into things that might be new or scary. It is important not to let their fears take the lead in terms of deciding what they should or should not do. For kids who are older, helping them to express what bothers them is helpful. When they can find their words for what scares them, they are better able to articulate their desires that will help them be courageous in the face of what alarms the



Play with fear





Fears can also be alleviated by helping a child express their sadness about the things that worry them. This will result in a release of the fear as well as some resiliency in the face of one's worries.

One of the ways a child's alarm system develops is by interacting with the world around them. While they may be startled, or show signs of fear, being able to play at this experience can help to diffuse its intensity. As a child plays their brain can integrate the signals as fear is less likely to hijack their emotional systems. Traditional games that can help include hide and seek, peek a boo, board games, to stories that include risk and fear.

Dr Deborah MacNamara

- www.macnamara.ca

 Dr. Deborah MacNamara
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Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			frilled Cheese Day	Pizza Day MacMillan's fundraising orders due	3	4
5	6	Parent Council Mtg. 6 pm	8 Grilled Cheese Day	9 Pizza Day	10	Turn your clocks ahead before going to bed
12	13	14	15	16	Happy Sheatifelys Day	18
19	20	21	Grilled Cheese Day	23 Pizza Day	24	25 EARTH HOUR 8:30-9:30 pm
26	27	28	29 Grilled Cheese Day	30 Pizza Day	31	

