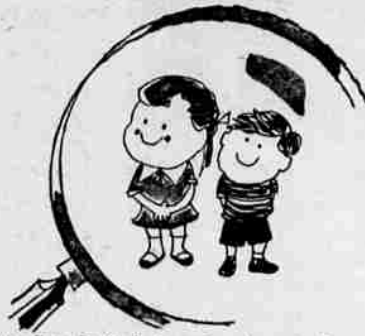


Klamath County Schools In Activities Observing National Education Week

What School Teachers Know About Your Child

Practical Pointers For Puzzled Parents



FOR PARENTS OF 2 TO 5 YEAR-OLDS

Fact: Pre-schoolers who play with other children adjust more quickly to school life.

Tip: If your child has few chances to play with others, try to make such opportunities. Invite other children to your home, take him to parks and playgrounds.

Fact: Pre-schoolers who are read to at home are more likely to be ready for learning to read.

Tip: Surround your child with

books and read to him often. Introduce him to your local library at an early age.

Fact: Pre-schoolers who are accustomed to being away from home and mother find it easier to adjust to school life.

Tip: Leave him with friends or relatives occasionally—for several hours, a whole day or overnight. Leaving home to go to school will come as a pleasant experience rather than a psychological shock.

Fact: Pre-schoolers who do things for themselves at home

find it easier to get along at school.

Tip: Encourage your child to wash and dress himself . . . turn lights on and off . . . put away his toys. The more independent he is, the more readily he will adjust to being on his own in school.

Fact: Pre-schoolers should have experience in respecting the property and rights of others.

Tip: Encourage your child to take turns and to get permission when using the belongings of oth-

ers. He will adjust more easily to the group life of school, if you help him become more considerate of others.

FOR PARENTS OF 6 TO 10 YEAR-OLDS

Fact: Children from 6-10 are full of curiosity and eagerness to learn.

Tip: You can take advantage of this by helping your child to develop hobbies, to read widely, and to make simple science experiments.

Fact: One of a child's biggest fears may reflect the attitudes of the adults in his family.

Tip: You can help your child take tests successfully by being calm and relaxed about them yourself. Don't tell yarns about how tests always scared you.

Fact: It is possible to raise your child's mental alertness during the early elementary school years.

Tip: Expose your child to a rich variety of family activities . . . take him on trips, to children's plays. Expose him to good art and music . . . surround him with many books and magazines.

Fact: Children develop at different rates of speed; each has his own rate of growth and maturity.

Tip: Do not compare your child's behavior or school work with that of his classmates or his brothers and sisters. He may be a slow developer. Try to discover how to help and encourage him.

Fact: At these ages, children are still interested in the world of fantasy.

Tip: Encourage creative activities of all kinds—art, dancing, music and play-acting. They'll throw themselves wholeheartedly into such projects, and may develop long-lasting interests.

FOR PARENTS OF 11 TO 14 YEAR-OLDS

FACT: Children differ greatly in size and maturity during their early teens. Some are taller, some shorter than the average.

TIP: Do not expect your child to be the same as all the others, or exactly the height you were at his age. He'll be more successful in all his activities if you accept him as he is.

FACT: In junior high school, children look strongly to their own age-group for approval.

TIP: Don't worry if your youngster takes up odd clothing fads because he wants to "look like everybody else." He'll outgrow this urge for conformity.

FACT: Students in junior high school want to know the WHY of what they are learning.

TIP: Encourage family discussions on a variety of topics, and make a point of tracking down the facts behind general statements. Your youngster will enjoy airing his opinions, and he will be learning to think, and to check the facts.

FACT: Girls often are one or two years more advanced physically and socially than boys during childhood and early youth.

TIP: Do not be too concerned if your daughter says she likes "older boys"; perhaps the boys in her class are shorter than she is and "act so juvenile."

FACT: Young adolescents want to argue, talk, make themselves heard.

TIP: Don't worry if your youngster can't restrain his urge to speak up loud and clear. Remember — he has just discovered that he has ideas and opinions. Help him to practice courtesy and to listen to others.

FOR PARENTS OF 15 TO 17 YEAR-OLDS

FACT: Teen-agers often worry about their life plans and occupations, and discuss these more easily with teachers and friends than with parents.

TIP: Visit your teen-ager's teachers and counselors, and find out how you can help him make important decisions. Don't feel left out and resentful because he has turned to outsiders for advice and counsel. Be thankful for their help.

FACT: When teen-agers own cars, their grades are likely to suffer.

TIP: Let your teen-ager drive the family car, when qualified by age and training, but discourage him from having a car of his own until he completes high school. Straight-A students rarely own cars; many failing students do.

FACT: Teen-agers like to help make their own rules of conduct.

TIP: Let your teen-ager help make the family regulations about household chores, dating, etc., for he is more likely to observe the rules he helped to make.

FACT: It is an age of reading . . . two out of three teen-agers are currently reading a book not related to school work.

TIP: Keep your teen-ager well provided with a variety of interesting books, magazines and newspapers. Good reading habits he establishes may last throughout his lifetime.

FACT: They're half adult, half child, and veer from one to the other.

TIP: Try not to point out this fact to your teen-ager. Being told to "act your age" sometimes, and "you're too young for that" at other times, may compound his confusion.

TEACHER TALK . . .

(TRANSLATED FOR PARENTS)

Phonic method: a procedure for teaching reading and speaking by emphasis on the analysis of words into their speech sounds. Extensive drill is given on word recognition and pronouncing by prolonged study of letter combinations which represent sounds. Modern instruction uses phonic elements as a part of other methods designed to help children not only to pronounce, but to understand the meaning of words in phrases and sentences.

Audiovisual instruction: teaching which makes use of materials and equipment that facilitate learning through both hearing and seeing, and thereby give added meaning to words. Examples: motion pictures, TV, radio, tape recordings, charts, and slides.

Enrichment: the efforts and programs used to extend the interests and experiences of students beyond the prescribed program. Usually enrichment involves more independent reading, more research and creative pursuits, and more difficult individual projects. Enrichment is sometimes used in place of acceleration as a means of challenging the abilities of gifted students.

Gifted child: one of exceptional intellectual ability (sometimes called academically talented). Characteristics usually found in the gifted child are: ability to think logically, originality, initiative, power to generalize, deep and varied interests, curiosity, and intelligence. (Persons with exceptional ability in drawing, music, etc. are referred to as "talented.")

The United States has more than 565 independent scientific laboratories working on research and development of industry.



DEMOCRATIC government is portrayed in this picture of Fremont students participating in the student body election. Casting her ballot is Susan Whytel.



KURT LEMAY, JON HANSON, Stanley Rawson, Gilbert Nelson and Pete Starkey are discussing construction procedures in their planning of a utility shelf. The boys in industrial arts at Fremont will plan this project on the drawing board then actually build it using their own plans. Junior High industrial arts is designed to explore several areas of work. Their school year begins in the drawing area with constructive drawings, illustrative drawings, and some architectural drawing as each boy puts his own ideas into the designing of a floor plan. Half of the school year is spent in woodworking with experiences in furniture building and lathe work. Here is where their learnings in drawing and planning are put to practical use. The final quarter of the school year is devoted to crafts with emphasis on leather carving.