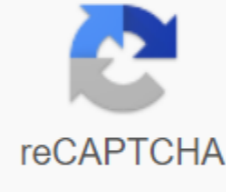




I'm not robot



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Find time to read with your children to build literacy skills. There are many ways to make reading part of every day — even when you don't have time to sit down with a book. Find reading moments car, bus/train journeys, orders and waiting at checkout lines and the doctor's office are all reading options. Keep books or magazines in your car, diaper bag or backpack to get away when you'll be in one place for a while. Even if you can't finish a book, read a few pages or discuss some of the photos. Encourage older children to bring favorite books and magazines wherever you go. While it is tempting to provide electronic games and e-books, be sure to replace electronic media with many opportunities to read printed books. Other reading moments to take advantage of during the day: in the morning, before breakfast or dressing after dinner, when children are relaxed bath time (with plastic, watertight books) Reading options beyond home reading options are everywhere you go. While driving in the car/bus/train, for example, encourage your children to notice words and letters (on billboards, storage signs, etc.), turning it into a game (Who will be the first to find a letter C?). While shopping, ask your former learnt to read pictures of boxes and tell you about them. Specify the difference between the words and the pictures of the boxes. Encourage older children to tell you what's on your shopping list. Turn daily routines into reading moments Even everyday tasks like cooking can provide reading moments. You can read recipes aloud to younger children, and older children can help you as you cook by telling you how much flour to measure. Give your child a catalog to read while sorting by mail. Even when you're trying to do things, you can encourage reading. For example, while cleaning, you might ask your child to read you a favorite book while you're working. Younger children can talk about photos in their favorite books. Read with family and friends Ask relatives and friends to send your child letters, email, or text messages, and read them together. Help your child create letters or messages to send back to relatives and family friends. Encourage older siblings to read with their younger siblings. These activities help children see the purpose of reading and printing. Provide a quiet time for Reading Make sure kids have little time to spend quietly with books, even if it means reducing other activities, such as watching TV or playing video games. The most important thing is to read yourself. Children who see their parents reading are likely to copy them and become readers Reviewed by: Kandia N. Lewis, Dr. Review Date: September 2018 Okay, I guess I'm still capable of being surprised. I didn't expect there would be much of my piece for the controversial few days The art experienced last week when Consumerist called it the worst company in America and it was revealed that it had been attacked for portraying homosexual relationships in Star Wars: The Old Republic and Mass Effect 3. Yet, so soon after he posted, it looked like at least one commenter was already trying to make sure this week turned out to be bad for me! Here's what this commentator, Hapach, said (I left this completely unsettled, by the way): Don't let your kids play with them. Take responsibility for your own decisions about what is right for your family. I hate smug people with this smug argument. Does Bioware advertise the mass effect 3 by saying Buy Mass Effect 3, where your child can have fun shooting foreigners and learning all about homosexuality? Not. They. IT'S NOT! The parent who bought this game for their child was not given the opportunity to put this dirt back on the shelf where it belongs because bioware knows they won't be able to sell a game that teaches children about homosexuality. These parents should sue Bioware for not placing a warning on a table effect 3 box that says in large capital letters CONTAINS HOMOSEXUAL CONTENT. DO NOT BUY THIS GAME IF HOMOSEXUAL CONTENT OFFENDS YOU. I have to admit a little confusion about one thing. The relevant part of my post concerned my right to the protection of individual rights and I advocate for my own decision-making, rather than thinking that I (or someone else) knows what is right for you and for the people who are close to you. How does that make me smug? I assumed that, or perhaps hoping for the better word, that showing respect for the ability of others to make the best decisions for themselves and their families would be seen as the fairest and least restrictive option. Definitely not smug, which was neither in my heart nor in my words. And for the record, I wouldn't say Mass Effect 3 teaches children about homosexuality. (I haven't played Star Wars: The Old Republic, so maybe there is, though I bet she's more concerned with learning about proper light service and nutrition.) Gay relationships, as you do, are relatively well buried; you have to look for them to find them. A male character makes a passing comment about having a husband, a female character remarks that she finds the female voice on the computer attractive. These are references and oblique at best. Perhaps Mass Effect 3 recognizes that homosexuality exists, but there it stops — it teaches no one more than that it teaches someone something about normal relationships. This is a game to combat violent aliens, not interstar sexual politics. (And if I can mediate an editorial comment about it: Thanks I guess I really owe you a mezza for something Hapna grew up with. No, neither developer BioWare nor publisher EA advertises the game with references to its sexual content (or much more than the most barest suggestion for the rest of its content). And, in this sense, mass effect 3 package shows nowhere that contains homosexual content. So if only advertising and packaging are, then Hapa is technically right. But implied in my initial argument - and it seems to me that almost the entire home video game industry - is that information about potentially unacceptable material is there if you want to find it. And in fact it can be found even on the box for mass effect 3. Look at the lower left corner of the bonnet (pictured above) and you'll see a label stating that M has been rated M by the Entertainment Software, which means that the organization has determined that it is best suited for ages 17 and up (this is printed there). Turn the box over and you can learn even more (pictured right). The listed in M are described in the following class: Blood, Partial nudity, sexual content, strong language, violence. No, there is no homosexuality there, but as I suggested last time - in for the only sentence I would say that perhaps it can almost be considered smug - one would consider the presence of any sexual content at all (not to say anything about partial nudity) would convince most parents that Mass Effect 3 is not right for their children, whether it is between humans and other species or between the same or opposite breeds. Next page: This is not the role of the government to censor games Published on October 23, 2020 Sarah is in her first year of high school. Every day sarah walks down the school hallway between her classes in the middle of the morning, there's a group of girls who will annoy her, push her or throw their books out of their hands. She wonders every day what she's done to deserve their sneakiness. She doesn't even know these girls because they came from a different elementary school than hers. Every night she finds her in bed crying, simply considering confronting these girls in the hallway the next day. Jeremy was good friends with Bill until Bill started calling Jeremy's names. At first, what appeared to be Bill trying to laugh at the other guys on his football team. He laughs at Jeremy laughing at the other boys. He continued with his behaviour for weeks, but it got worse and Bill now calls Jeremy painful names in their football training every day. Jeremy's thinking about leaving football because the situation has gotten so bad. Renee was born with a birth defect. Her arm is deformed and has only three fingers on one hand. It is in first year of primary school. There is a little boy in his class who mocks his hand and mimics the hand movements and shortened the hand effect when they are together and a teacher does not look. Renee cries at home after school, saying she doesn't want to go to school. Her parents get into a fight as she prayed to go to school for years. Now that she's old enough to be enrolled in elementary school, she doesn't want to attend school anymore after just one month of school. Her parents have no idea what makes her upset and not want to go to school. These are just three examples of harassment. Bullying can vary greatly in behavior and context. Parents need to know the difference between children simply being children and bullying. Bullying Defined harassment involves repetitive behavior that harms another child. For example, the girls who constantly pounce on Sarah in the hallway harass her by pushing her, pushing her and pushing her every day. Bullying isn't always physical. For example, in Jeremy's situation, his teammate Bill harassed him by calling him repeatedly. StopBullying.gov is a harassment website hosted by the U.S. government. This website gives a clear definition of bullying as follows: Bullying is unwanted, aggressive behavior among children at school that involves a real or perceived imbalance of power. The behavior is repeated or has the potential to repeat itself over time. Both children who are bullied and who harass others can have serious, lasting problems. To be considered harassment, behavior must be aggressive and involve [an imbalance of power and repetition]. Power imbalance: Children who harass use their power - such as physical strength, access to disturbing information, or popularity - to control or harm others. The imbalance of power can change over time and in different situations, even if they involve the same people. Repetition: Bullying behavior occurs more than once or has the potential to occur more than once. Harassment involves actions such as making threats, spreading rumors, physically or verbally assaulting someone, and excluding someone from a group on purpose. Bullying is aggressive, medium and unwanted behavior that happens repeatedly to a child. Intervention bullying, especially for children, requires immediate intervention. If your child suddenly decides that he no longer wants to go to school or that he wants to give up activity, then a discussion should be held. Sit down with your child and ask them what's going on in their lives. Have compassion, understanding, and care in your words and tone of voice so that your child can open up to you. You never know if they're victims of harassment unless they open up to you and share what's going on in their lives. Some children do not immediately share because they are harassment. Others don't tell their parents because they're afraid of bullying. They worry that if they say the anger of harassment can get worse. This should also be a concern for parents. Any intervention must be effective in eliminating the threat of harassment. If reporting the situation worsens the behavior of the bullies, the intervention has failed. Talk to students who are leaders, they should talk to the school's management, such as the teacher, counselor, or principal, when abuse happens. If bullying happens at school, then they need to be informed in order to be able to intervene. Most schools have rules and protocols to deal with bullying. Such things may include separating students so that they no longer communicate. For example, in renee's situation, the boy who mocks her hand can be moved from the school table they currently share. Then the counselor will talk to the boy about how his actions were harmed and why he should not make fun of anyone. The teacher and the principal may need to apply consequences, such as removal from the class or suspension, that are clear to the student and his or her parent if he continues his or her behavior. In many cases, eliminating the ability for students to interact is the best way for bullying to stop. If the bully is unable to interact or communicate with the victim, their harassment behavior is stopped. This is the reason why in many cases of bullying parents should include school staff members (if this happens at school). Parents can't control where students sit in the classroom. However, the school can change where students sit in the classroom. Parents should speak to the school about bullying to ensure appropriate interventions are made, including separating bullying from the victim. Parents are defenders of their children. If parents don't stand up to protect their child, then who will? When a child reveals a situation of bullying, parents should take the information seriously. Unfortunately, many parents of bullies do not want to admit that their child is being bullied. He can look and feel like parents. When a child is bullied, that parent can contact the parent of the bullies for intervention only to be postponed. The parent of the bullying can claim that the other child is guilty or can insist that his child is innocent. Therefore, intervention should happen in the school, if possible. Parents should protect their children, as bullying can leave mental and emotional scars. The sooner they stop the harassment, the better. Bullying can have serious consequences Victims of bullying can develop depression and Continued bullying can affect the child mentally and emotionally long term. The Suicide Prevention Resource Center cites a study that shows that both bullies and their victims are at increased risk of suicide. In recent years, suicide has increased among teens and pre-teens. Bullying, including cyberbullying, is one of the main reasons for the increase in suicides among our youth. The serious - and sometimes even deadly - consequences of bullying must be addressed by all parents. If a child comes up with a proposal to reveal a situation of harassment affecting either them or someone else, then parents and adults should intervene. Schools are designed to deal with these situations, with policies and protocols in place. The consequences of bullying can be quite serious, which is why most schools have taken steps to introduce bullying policies. Signs of bullying not all children will appear to tell their parents that they have been bullied. Parents should be aware of changes in their child's behavior, such as depression, anxiety, sadness, loss of interest in activities or school, sleep problems, no eating, irritability, and mood. If your child exhibits any of these behaviors for a period of two weeks or more, then it is time to talk to the child about what is happening in his life. A parent who suspects that bullying can happen can talk to their child about bullying in general. A parent can explain what bullying might look like or set an example that has happened in their own life. They can explain that this is not the victim's fault. Let the child understand that if they see other children who are being bullied or if they are being bullied, then they should tell an adult (preferably you as a parent). When the child believes that telling can help the situation, the child will probably discuss it. How to help your children if your child is bullied, you can and should help them. You can do this not only through intervention within the school, but also by helping them cope with the situation. The first step is to talk – for the child to open up and talk about what is happening, so that you can help them with strategies to stop bullying. You can't help them if you don't know what's going on. Here are a few more ways you can help your bullying child: 1. Advise them to avoid bullying If they are not exposed to bullying, then bullying often stops. Often this is the reason for the need for school intervention so that children can be separated and have no more relationships. If this is cyberbullying happening (for example, your child is being bullied on social media), then they may need to block the person harassing them or keep their own 2. Advise them to give up and do not engage many bullies thrive on reaction. The reaction of the person who has been harassed is what fuels his behavior. They can do it to laugh at others or to feel the power over another person. If the reaction from the one who is harassed disappears, then harassment may become less interested. You should advise your children not to engage with a bully. Leaving without reacting is a good way to deal with harassment. 3. Let them know that it is good to get help The child should feel empowered to receive help when they need it. For example, if Jeremy stays in football and the coach is informed of what is happening and the bullying happens again, Jeremy has to tell the coach. He can do it confidentially after training, or talk to the coach sideways during training if possible. If Jeremy needs intervention to stop Bill, he should ask for help when that happens. 4. Building their confidence Often, a bully chooses to harass someone because they see the person as a weak or easy target. Other times, a child dialed in because there's something about them that's different. Building a child's confidence and self-esteem is important to help them prepare to deal with bullying in the future. For example, if another child mocks Renee's shoulder next year in her new class, she will be ready to close it, defending herself confidently with words that sing to the child to mock her again. Every situation is different. But if your child has something that distinguishes them or distinguishes them from others, then they may be prepared to deal better with the situation if they know in advance what they would say to someone who chooses them for that difference. 5. Encourage them to have positive friendships Children and young people need relationships with equality That helps them live a balanced and healthy life. A child without relationships and friendships is more likely to be a target of bullies. Encourage your child to make friends with others who are positive and kind. Help your child develop these skills. You can't make friends if you can't be a friend. To be there for your child One of the worst things a parent can do when their child is bullied is to say hard to say or children will be children. Not taking the situation seriously and not helping them fails them. Parents should be ready not only to listen to their child and allow them to express things openly, but also to be ready to help their child. If your child comes to you because they are being harassed, then take the situation seriously. The lasting effects of bullying are not something you will want to deal with in the future. Deal with the situation so the harassment can stop today. Be prepared to take serious action. If your director doesn't take the situation seriously, then take it to the next level. Inform the school board or school administrators about what is happening. Keep the facts and tell them you want the harassment to stop the school does not take any action and the bully continues to be a threat to your child, then be prepared to remove your child from the situation or school, so you can protect your child from harm. First of all, our job as parents is to protect our children. Bullying is not a one-off copy of someone saying something evil about your child. Bullying is a repetitive act, whether physically or verbally, it harms your child. Do not allow your child to be repeatedly harmed. Once you know that harassment is happening, it should be stopped immediately through appropriate interventions. Get extra help if necessary, if your child has been bullied and suffers from depression, anxiety, or other emotional turmoil due to bullying, then they should get professional help. You can go to Psychology Today and enter your location to find a qualified therapist near you. This site allows you to search for a problem and treatment age as well. This can help you find a therapist near you who can help your child with their specific questions. Stomp Out Harassment is another site with additional support and harassment information. They offer a free chat line for teens who experience bullying. If your teen is being bullied and needs extra support check your site today. Recent thought bullying, especially for children, is a serious issue that needs to be addressed as soon as possible. It can lead to long-term psychological and physical damage to your children if you do not act immediately. Your main role as a parent is to protect your child from harm. This guide can help you help your children cope with bullying to get them out of harm's way. More articles about child abuseSki little photo credit: Annie Spratt via unsplash.com unsplash.com

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