



## THE PECK PLACE SCHOOL: DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL SERVICES

### FIRE SAFETY

**Make an escape plan.** Work with your family to plan how to get out of your home if there is a fire.

**Choose a meeting place.** Pick a safe and easy-to-remember spot outside your home where you will meet your family after you get out.

**Practice!** Every escape path needs to be planned and practiced with grown-ups.

**Feel a door before you open it.** If it is hot, there may be fire on the other side. Try to get out another way.

**Stay low to the floor.** Since smoke rises, the safest air for breathing is down low.

**Call 9-1-1 or the fire department.** Be sure to do this after you get out of the house.

Remember: Only call 9-1-1 if there is a real emergency.

**Stay out!** Once you're out, stay out. Don't go back for anything!

Carbon Monoxide (CO) is a clear odorless gas that starves the body of oxygen. At low levels, it can make people sick with flu like symptoms. At high levels, it can kill. It is a leading cause of accidental poisoning deaths in the US, killing nearly 500 people a year, the Center of Disease Control.

### **Test smoke alarms and CO detectors**

Remember to test smoke alarms and CO detectors monthly and to put in new batteries twice a year when the clocks change.

### **Building Your Child's Vocabulary**

Expose your child to a language rich environment. This could include reading to your child or involving them in a conversation.

Spend time teaching functional and high frequency vocabulary to your child. Select words that your child will likely encounter in his/her daily life.

Draw your child's attention to unfamiliar words. Use your everyday environment to introduce words your child might not know (e.g. when discussing the weather highlighting the difference between 'sleet' and 'snow').

Build interest by providing: an association (e.g. you can guess what an 'appetizer' is because it's related to 'appetite'), the origin of the word (e.g. 'invisible' has the root 'vis' which means 'to see') or a funny anecdote using the word.

If applicable, draw attention to a word's synonyms (e.g. 'parched' and 'thirsty' are similar) or antonyms (e.g. 'shallow' and 'deep' are opposites).

Provide multimodal opportunities to learn word meaning through the senses. Draw attention to the word 'rustle' when stepping on leaves. Draw attention to the word 'fragrant' when smelling a flower. Draw attention to the word 'bland' when eating plain oatmeal. Draw attention to the word 'coarse' when petting a dog.

Provide opportunity to practice. Use the words in sentences, act them out and provide multiple exposures of the same words.

### **Connection/School Store Happenings**



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