



THE GOOMALLING GAZETTE

Goomalling Primary School
Every Child – Every Chance to Shine

18th December, 2025

IMPORTANT DATE

STUDENTS RETURN
TO SCHOOL TERM 1

MONDAY 2ND
FEBRUARY 2026

WHERE HAS THE YEAR GONE? WE CAN HARDLY BELIEVE WE ARE ALREADY AT THE END OF TERM 4!

THANKYOU TO EVERYONE WHO ATTENDED OUR PRESENTATION ASSEMBLY AND CELEBRATED THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUR STUDENTS. WE WANT TO EXTEND BEST WISHES TO OUR LEAVING YEAR 6 STUDENTS AS THEY EMBARK ON THEIR HIGH SCHOOL ADVENTURES NEXT YEAR. WE ARE PROUD OF YOU AND EXCITED TO SEE ALL THAT YOU WILL ACCOMPLISH!

SADLY, WE FAREWELL MISS JONES & MR CARR, WE WISH THEM EVERY SUCCESS IN THEIR FUTURE TEACHING JOURNEY, WE KNOW YOU WILL BOTH EXCEL! THANK YOU FOR BEING AMAZING AT OUR SCHOOL.

WISHING EVERYONE A SAFE AND HAPPY HOLIDAY SEASON!

WE LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING ALL STUDENTS BACK AT SCHOOL IN 2026, FOR WHAT PROMISES TO BE ANOTHER EXCITING YEAR OF LEARNING AND GROWTH.



P&C FAREWELL

JESS WILKES (P&C PRESIDENT)
HEARTFELT THANKS TO THESE FAMILY LEAVING OUR P&C
DEBS CHESTER, PETA CLARKE, JARNA FRENCH

OUR SCHOOL LEADERS

2025 OUTGOING - TAYLA CLARKE & HUNTER WILKES
2026 INCOMING - LARA SHAW & ABBEY WATSON



Congratulations

2025 GRADUATING CLASS



ART NEWS



K/PP/1 CLASS

They have created sunflowers with a combination of paint, collage, and textured materials.

2/3/4 CLASS

Students looked at Moira Hazel's artwork and used her style to inspire their own landscapes, focusing on Australian colours, painted textures, and fine details added with paint pens.



5/6 CLASS

Students explored Linda Kruger's artwork and created their own painted vessels and flowers. They also studied Joan Blond's abstract expressionist style – including discovering the high value of her artworks – before experimenting with creating their own versions.

Finishing out the 2025 YEAR

BOOK AWARD	WINNERS	SPONSORS
The McGill Respect & Resilience Award	Hunter Wilkes	McGill Family
Endeavour Award P - Yr1	Dustin Crawford	GPS P&C
Endeavour Award Yr 2-4	Scarlett Cridland	GPS P&C
Endeavour Award Yr 5/6	Hope Lantzke	GPS P&C
Academic Award PP	Ellie Watson	Go Service & Recycling
Academic Award 1	Rooni Bird	Go Service & Recycling
Academic Award 2	Rylee Wilkes	Go Service & Recycling
Academic Award 3	Tristan Smith	Go Service & Recycling
Academic Award 4	Taylor Read	Go Service & Recycling
Academic Award 5	Lara Shaw	Go Service & Recycling
Dux	Tayla Clarke	Shire of Goomalling
Citizenship Award P-1	Makenzie Coleman	Bendigo Bank
Citizenship Award 2-4	Klayton Grant	Bendigo Bank
Citizenship Award 5-6	Lincoln Chester	Bendigo Bank



Finishing out the 2025 YEAR





School Nurse News



Scoliosis

Scoliosis is an abnormal sideways curvature of the spine. It can be detected by a simple examination of the back.

The normal spine has three curves – one in the neck, one in the upper back and one in the lower back. These curves can be seen from the side, but when you look from behind the spine should appear straight. If the spine has a sideways curve, this is scoliosis.

Please read through the [scoliosis](#) information provided by Raising Children Network and check your child for scoliosis as described.

[Scoliosis in children and teenagers | Raising Children Network](#)

If you have any concerns, please contact your General Practitioner or Community Health Nurse: Georgia Falconer on 9690 1320.



School Nurse News

What you can do

- Test all the boys in your family if there is a history of colour blindness. This testing is easier to do once your child starts to know numbers (around the time that he starts school).
- If people on both sides of the family have colour vision problems, also test all the girls.
- Ophthalmologists (eye specialists) and optometrists (opticians) can test for colour vision. Some school health services and some doctors can also test children's colour vision.
- After a colour vision problem is found, your child may need more tests to tell exactly what the problem is.
- There are online sites where you can check for colour blindness, but it is best to get your child checked by a health professional.



Helping children who are colour blind

- It usually helps children to know why they are having problems when others are able to do something easily. They may believe that they are 'stupid', when their eyes just work differently to others. Talk to your child about being colour blind, how to explain it to others, and keep supporting him at school and at home.
- Tell the school – if teachers know your child is colour blind, they can choose ways of teaching and learning that do not need him to pick colour differences.
- When your child is old enough to read, label coloured pencils and other objects so that he can choose the 'right' one. Ask his teacher to do this in the classroom too. This can help your child avoid being embarrassed or teased.
- Check out support groups and websites for colour-blind children and their families – see below.

For more information contact

- Local school health nurse
- Local family doctor or optometrist
- Colour Blind Awareness and Support Group
members.optusnet.com.au/~doverton
- Raising Children Network
www.raisingchildren.net.au
- HealthyWA
www.healthywa.wa.gov.au



Government of Western Australia
Child and Adolescent Health Service
WA Country Health Service

colour blindness



better health - better care - better value

Children who are colour blind can see as clearly as other people, but can't tell the difference between some colours or see colours differently from other people.

Very few people who are colour blind are 'blind' to all colours – most often they see red and green as very similar.

It's good to know if a child is colour blind because he may have difficulty at school with activities that use colours, such as drawing and sorting blocks, and with computers.

When do children know colours?

- Very young children can see the difference between colours if they are not colour blind. They do not see colours very well at first but soon begin to like colours, especially bright colours.
- However, children under about 4 years may not understand that a green ball is the same colour as green grass. They can be confused when we use the same describing word for 2 very different things.
- Children need more understanding of things like colours, shapes and sizes to 'see' that different things can be the same colour.
- Many children are able to recognise and name colours by the time they are 4 years old.

What is colour blindness?

In the retina at the back of the eye – the part of the eye that picks up light coming in – there are 2 types of cell, 'rod cells' and 'cone cells'.

- Rod cells work in low light but they do not 'see' colours. At night, our rod cells allow us to see things around us, but only in shades of grey and white.
- Cone cells react to daylight and they help us to see the detail in objects. They also pick up colours.

There are 3 types of cone cells: ones that pick up red light, others green and others blue.

- By combining the messages from each set of cone cells, we get the wide range of colours that we can normally see.
- If one or more of these types of cone cells is faulty, a person can be colour blind.

Some foods, particularly green vegetables, can look repulsive to colour blind children.



photo: Peter Lettenmaier

How do I know if my child is colour blind?

It can be hard to tell if children are colour blind as they won't know that they have problems with their colour vision. Some children will seem to know their colours because they've been taught that a strawberry is red and that grass is green. If your child seems to have trouble identifying colours after the age of four, such as sorting objects by colour or colouring in, talk to your doctor or community health nurse.

Who is colour blind?

Colour blindness is usually inherited. If you have inherited colour blindness, it won't get any better or worse. Most people inherit colour blindness from their mother, who is a carrier but is probably not colour blind.

Around 8 in every 100 boys, but only 4 in every 1,000 girls, have some level of colour blindness.

Why is it a problem?

- Many daily activities, such as choosing food or reading involve colour. People who can't see the difference in colour have to rely on other differences, which may be harder to pick.
- In the classroom, teachers use colour for contrast, sorting, marking, and even to provide an attractive environment. A young child with colour vision problems might have to sort coloured coded blocks by size differences alone.
- Colours are often used in print and on computer screens to highlight important words. The only way some children may know that the words are important is if the shade is slightly lighter or darker.
- It can be hard to tell if fruit is ripe, meat is properly cooked, or if the sauce is tomato or chocolate. Some foods, particularly green vegetables, can look repulsive to colour blind children.
- Pedestrians and drivers may only be able to tell red and green traffic lights apart by their position (red above green). In normal daylight this may be easy, but can be very difficult on a dark, wet night.
- There are some jobs that are hard or unsafe for people with colour blindness, such as where wiring or warning lights are colour coded.





Do you have a health care card? You could be eligible for Saver Plus.

For every dollar you save, you'll get a dollar from ANZ
to spend on educational costs, up to \$500.

To join, you need to meet all of these requirements:

- ✓ Be 18 years or older
- ✓ Have a current Health Care or Pensioner Concession Card
- ✓ Be in receipt of an eligible Commonwealth social security benefit, allowance or payment
- ✓ Have a child in school, starting school next year, or be studying yourself
- ✓ Get a regular income (can be you or your partner)
- ✓ Agree to join in free online financial education workshops



saverplus.org.au
1300 610 355

