

Creating a dementia friendly-generation

Dementia resources for schools
All students aged 11–14



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Introduction

Why is dementia relevant to young people?

Nearly a third of young people know someone with dementia. As the population ages and the number of people living with dementia increases, more and more young people are likely to be affected through family and friends. Alzheimer's Society wants to create a dementia-friendly generation; supporting young people to understand dementia today, and empowering them as they reach adulthood.

Educating young people about dementia can help reduce stigma and increase understanding. Changing attitudes and building knowledge can help to reduce the loneliness and social isolation that many people with dementia experience.

By educating young people about dementia, they can learn about protecting their own health and the importance of a healthy lifestyle including diet, exercise and alcohol abuse – all of which have been shown to be risk factors for dementia. Through learning, young people will become more aware of the importance of care roles, ethical issues, and issues connected with an ageing population. It will also encourage them to become active and responsible citizens.

What is dementia?

- Dementia describes a set of symptoms that may include memory loss and difficulties with thinking, problem-solving or language.
- Dementia is caused when the brain is damaged by diseases such as Alzheimer's disease or a series of strokes.
- It is progressive, which means the symptoms will get worse over time.
- Although dementia mainly affects older people, it is not a natural part of ageing.
- There are 850,000 people living with dementia in the UK, with this figure predicted to reach 2 million by 2051 if no action is taken.

Dementia Awareness week will take place in England, Wales and Northern Ireland 17-23 May 2015



Teachers' notes

These resources have been developed to help schools tackle some of the common misconceptions that surround dementia. In order to do this, the resources provide an insight into dementia, exercises aimed at reducing stigma and an opportunity for students to interact with those affected by dementia.

These lesson-ready resources predominantly focus on PSHE and Citizenship, however, there are links to other areas of the national curriculum for students aged 11-14, including design and technology, art, drama, ICT and English. For detailed information on how these resources support the national curriculum in all four nations, please see pages 27-30. Their flexible approach allows individual schools to use these resources as they see fit. This can vary from a one-off lesson or assembly, through to delivering a scheme of work or creating an enrichment day – the resources are adaptable to suit the school and its students' needs.

Each lesson plan comes with an appendix that provides teaching staff with useful information that could be used in lessons, or by the school to publicise the work that students are doing to raise further awareness to parents and guardians.

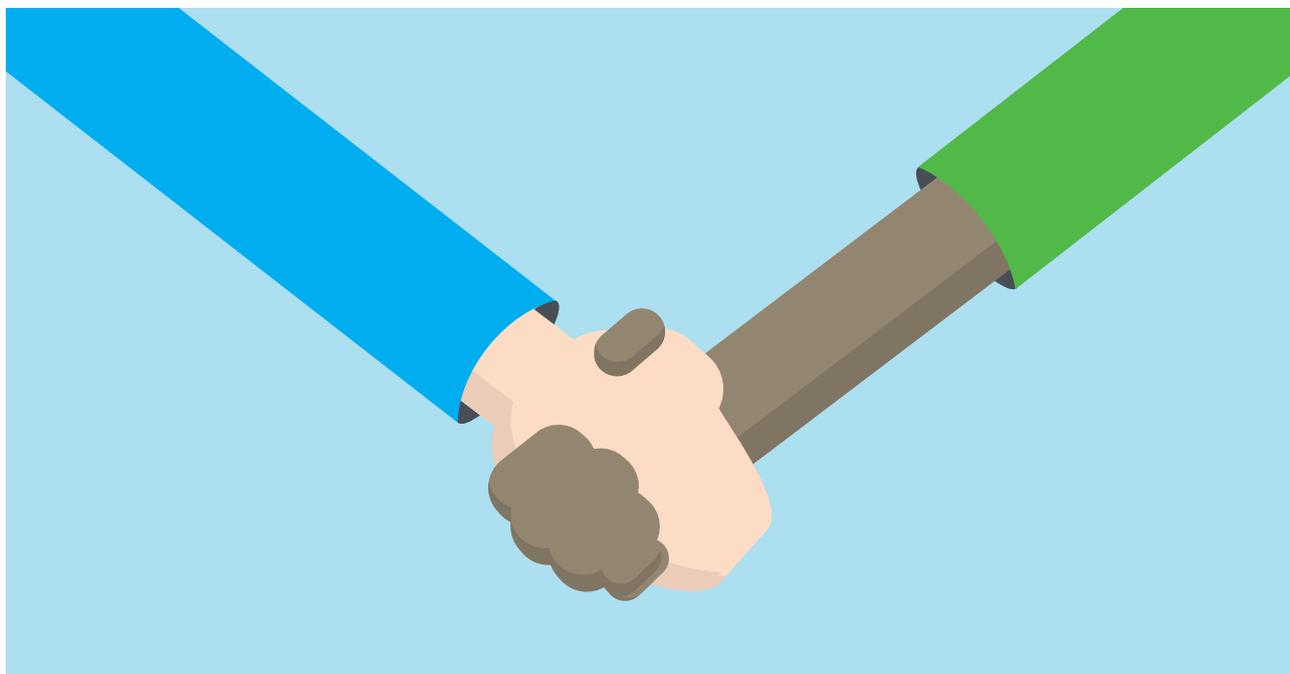
We are always keen to hear about what you are doing in your school, or offer you support where required. If you have any questions, would like to tell us about your project, or want more information please contact: youngpeople@alzheimers.org.uk

Summary of lessons and supporting materials:

The three lessons and the further activity options aim to enable students to make progress, and develop their knowledge and understanding of dementia, but the lessons do not have to be taught consecutively. Each of the lesson-ready resources is adaptable with accompanying supporting materials enabling adjustable activities to suit the class and their needs.

All of the supporting materials can be found in each lesson's appendix.

Lesson	Lesson summary	Resources and supporting materials
One: Explaining dementia	Developing students' knowledge and understanding of dementia, and exploring common misconceptions relating to dementia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appendix page 12 / Activity one: 'What is dementia?' Appendix page 8 / Activity two: Doing an everyday task in a different way Appendix page 8 / Activity three: The alphabet shopping list game
Two: Dementia in the community	Helping students understand how people affected by dementia might have difficulties with everyday tasks and identifying ways in which communities can support those living with dementia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appendix page 15 / Activity one: Feelings in a foreign country Appendix page 15 / Activity two: Meeting someone with dementia
Three: Supporting those affected by dementia	Building students' understanding of how dementia affects family members and exploring the role of carers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appendix page 20-21 / Activity one: Independent internet research project: 'What is a carer?' Appendix page 19 / Activity two: Appreciating the support available for carers
Dementia in school: Further activities and building awareness	Activities and projects aimed at broadening understanding and building awareness of dementia through cross-curricular, practical activities	<p>Activity options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistive and digital technology The work of charities How charities communicate Fundraising A whole school approach Hosting a Dementia Friends session at your school



This activity can be applied to any of the three lessons.

(10 minutes)

Due to the sensitive nature of this topic, it is important to set ground rules. Ask the class to create their own classroom rules and record these on the board.

Split the class into small groups and ask them to write down anything they associate with the term dementia.

Encourage students and groups to include facts, feelings and examples from the media (some students may even wish to share personal stories). Deliver this through a feedback and class discussion with key points raised noted on the board. These can be referenced at the end of the lesson.

Lesson one

Explaining dementia

Aim

This lesson will help students to:

- Understand what dementia is
- Explore common misconceptions about dementia

Lesson materials

- Eight objects – these can be any objects from the school / classroom
- Diagram (Appendix page 9)
- Scissors – a few pairs should suffice between small groups
- True or false worksheet (Appendix page 10)
- Video: 'What are the symptoms of dementia?'
[youtube.com/watch?v=cgEOCDEYn0Q](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cgEOCDEYn0Q)
- White board / flip chart (and pens)

Getting you thinking!

(5 minutes)

Show the students eight objects. Give them a minute to look at these and then ask them to close their eyes. Remove one of the objects and move the others around. Ask students which of the objects is missing.

Discussion topics:

- Q How did the activity make you feel?
- Q How do you think people who have difficulty remembering things would cope with this activity?
- Q What does our memory do?
- Q How does it help us in our lives?
- Q How might this activity help you to explain the symptoms of someone with dementia?

Video

'What are the symptoms of dementia?'
[youtube.com/watch?v=cgEOCDEYn0Q](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cgEOCDEYn0Q)

Split students into groups and give them the diagram on Appendix page 9. Ask groups to write down a list of things that the brain controls. Examples might include: memory, skills, thinking, sight, balance, communication, recognising, hearing, movement.

Explain that dementia affects how the brain functions. Looking at the list they have come up with, ask students to write down things that someone with dementia might struggle to do. As a class, go through all the suggestions and compare answers.

Point out the differences in what groups have come up with. Not everyone with dementia will show the same symptoms as a different part of their brain might be affected.

How you feel

(5 minutes)

In pairs, ask students to talk about the last holiday they went on, or last day out they had. Tell them to focus on how they felt – excited, happy etc.

Discussion topics:

- Q What did you do on the second afternoon of your holiday?
- Q If you couldn't remember the details of the holiday, do you think you would still remember it as being fun?

Point out that people with dementia might not be able to remember what they did, but feelings and emotions can stay with them. If you know someone with dementia, it doesn't matter that they can't remember your visit – they may still feel happy when you are there and this may help their overall feelings.



Main activity

(25 minutes)

Hand out the true or false statements (Appendix page 10). In groups, students can cut these up, read through them and decide whether the statements are true or false. Give students 10 minutes and then go through the statements. Build class discussion into this activity where the students/groups must be able to justify their decisions on the statements.

Use statement D to hold a class discussion and get students to explore the following ideas:

- It's best not to talk about dementia
 - It's depressing and makes people uncomfortable
- Q What does the class think?
- Q What are the advantages of talking about sensitive topics such as dementia?

Plenary: What do you now know about dementia?

(10 minutes)

Go back to the list of students' ideas about dementia from the start of the lesson. Ask students to correct any misconceptions. Can students answer any of the questions that were put forward at the start of the lesson?

Remind students that they can visit the Alzheimer's Society website for more information or that they can talk to members of staff if they are concerned about any of the issues raised during the lesson.

Want to know more about dementia?

(Homework suggestion)

Visit the Alzheimer's Society website for more information. Students could produce a poster or leaflet explaining what dementia is and where to go for help.

Lesson one

Extension activities

Activity one

Independent research

Ask students to conduct their own internet / library research on dementia and complete the worksheet on Appendix page 12 or produce a PowerPoint presentation (using the criteria on the worksheet).

Students could complete this on their own or in small groups.

A useful resource for students to explore is the Alzheimer's Society 'Infographic', which provides facts and statistics about dementia: alzheimers.org.uk/infographic or visit: alzheimers.org.uk/aboutdementia

Activity two

Doing an everyday task in a different way

Task students to complete one of the activities below and then answer the questions:

- Ask students to tie their shoe laces with a blindfold on
- Draw a house on a piece of paper from its reflection in a mirror

Discussion topics:

- Q What did you find difficult about this task?
- Q Why was this activity more difficult than doing it normally?
- Q Why is the brain getting confused?
- Q How can you use these activities to explain how someone with dementia might feel?

Activity three

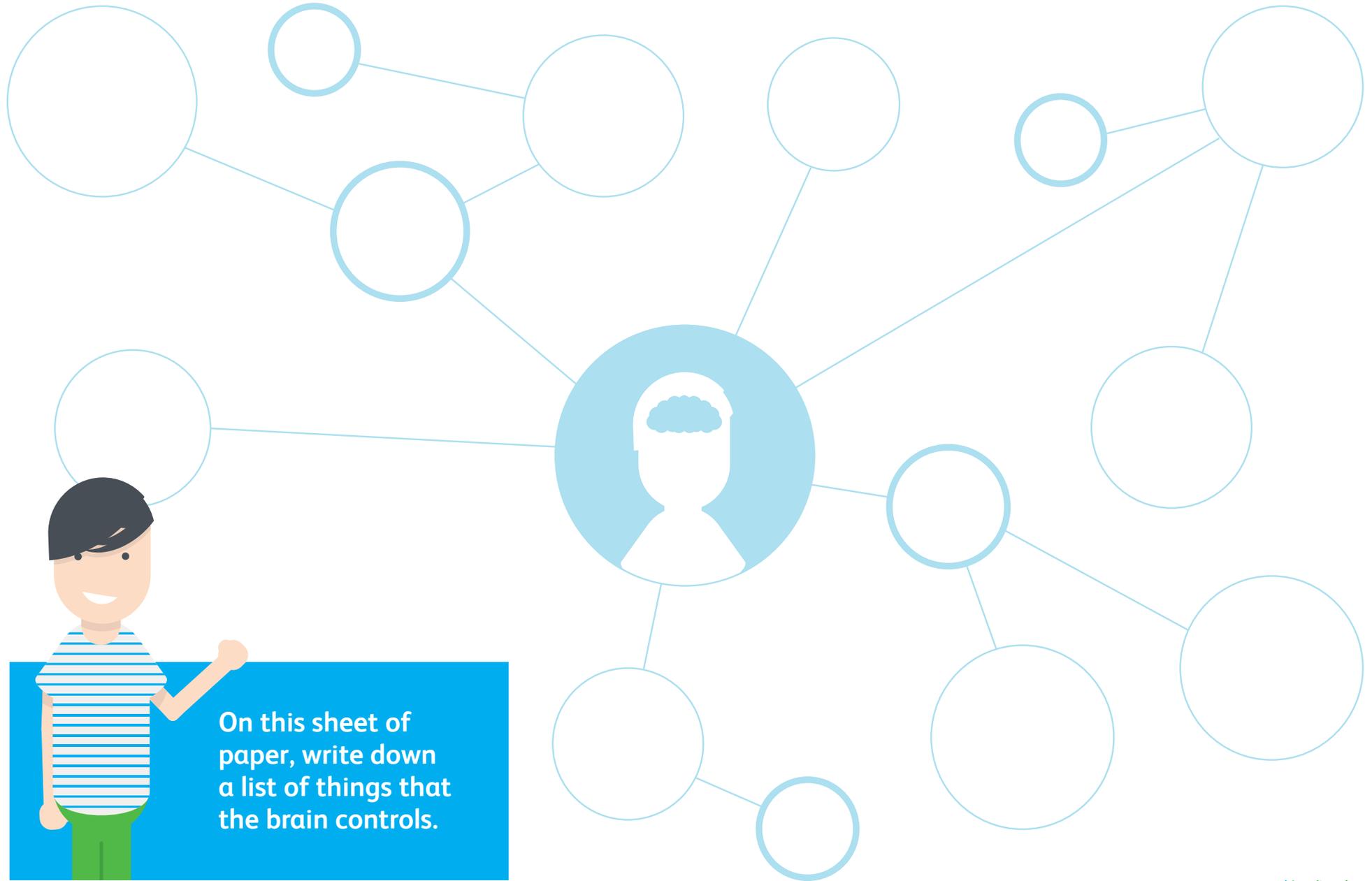
The alphabet shopping list game

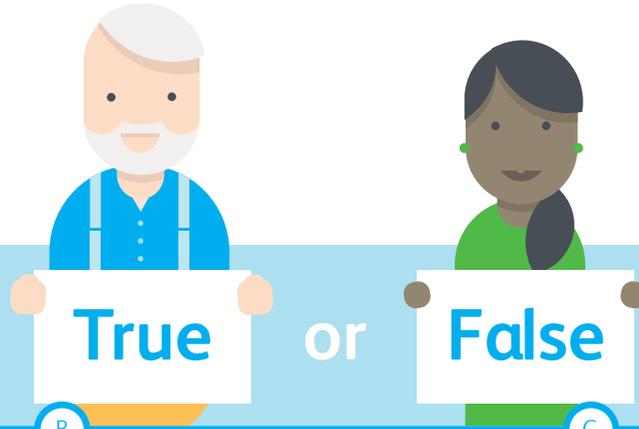
Ask the class to sit in a circle. Start with the first student and ask them to say 'I am going shopping and I am going to buy...'. Each student should give an item beginning with the letter of the alphabet.

As you go around the circle, each student must repeat the phrase as well as each item (in alphabetical order); they must then add their item to the end of the list.

Discussion topics:

- Q Why is it difficult to remember everything?
- Q Are some items more difficult to remember than others? Why?
- Q How might someone with dementia struggle with simple tasks such as food shopping?

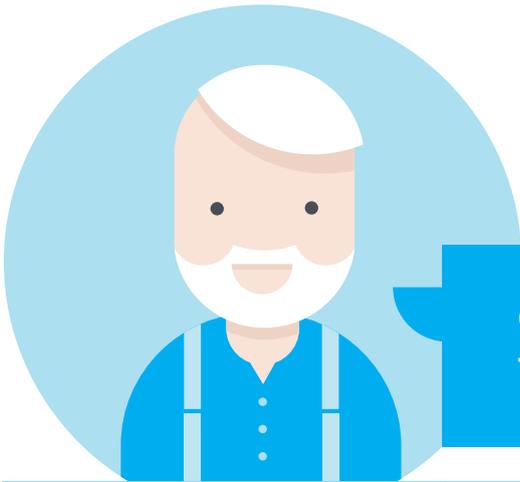




A	Approximately 850,000 people in the UK have dementia	B	Dementia is much more common among old people	C	Dementia affects the brain
D	We shouldn't talk about dementia because it is depressing	E	Someone with dementia may have problems with their memory and language	F	You can catch dementia from someone
G	Dementia gets worse over time	H	There is a cure for dementia	I	Alzheimer's disease is the most common form of dementia
J	People under 60 can't get dementia	K	Drinking and smoking don't affect your risk of getting dementia	L	It's possible to live well with dementia

True or False Answers

<p>A) Approximately 850,000 people in the UK have dementia</p> <p>TRUE</p>	<p>B) Dementia is much more common among old people</p> <p>TRUE</p>	<p>C) Dementia affects the brain</p> <p>TRUE Dementia is the name for a number of diseases that affect the way our brains function</p>
<p>D) We shouldn't talk about dementia because it is depressing</p> <p>FALSE Talking about dementia can make people feel better and help family members feel more supported</p>	<p>E) Someone with dementia may have problems with their memory and language</p> <p>TRUE The term 'dementia' describes a set of symptoms that may include loss of memory, mood changes, and problems with communications and reasoning</p>	<p>F) You can catch dementia from someone</p> <p>FALSE Dementia is not contagious</p>
<p>G) Dementia gets worse over time</p> <p>TRUE Dementia is progressive, which means it gets worse over time</p>	<p>H) There is a cure for dementia</p> <p>FALSE Whilst dementia cannot be cured, there are some drugs that can help relieve the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease for a short time. Research is continuing into drugs, vaccines and other treatments.</p>	<p>I) Alzheimer's disease is the most common form of dementia.</p> <p>TRUE The main types of dementia are Alzheimer's disease, vascular dementia, dementia with Lewy bodies; and fronto-temporal dementia. Other forms of dementia account for around 3% of cases</p>
<p>J) People under 65 can't get dementia</p> <p>FALSE Although dementia mostly affects older people, there are around 40,000 people under 65 living with dementia in the UK. That means about one in 20 people with dementia are under 65</p>	<p>K) Drinking and smoking don't affect your risk of getting dementia</p> <p>FALSE There are a number of factors that increase the risk of dementia – although the greatest risk factor is ageing. Eating a healthy diet and exercising regularly can reduce the risk of dementia. Drinking too much alcohol, smoking, and unhealthy diet and lack of exercise all increase the risk of dementia alzheimers.org.uk/riskfactors</p>	<p>L) It is possible to live well with dementia</p> <p>TRUE Whilst living with dementia is difficult, many people continue to play an active part in their communities if they are given the right support – particularly during the early stages of the disease. They can enjoy time with loved ones and social interaction, as well as many of the activities they did before the developed dementia</p>



Can you find the answers to the following questions?

<p>1. What is dementia?</p>	
<p>2. What causes dementia?</p>	
<p>3. How many people in the UK have dementia?</p>	
<p>4. Is dementia a natural part of ageing?</p>	
<p>5. What help and support is available for people living with dementia?</p>	
<p>6. How can people learn more about dementia?</p>	

Lesson two

Dementia in the community



Aim

This lesson will help students to:

- Understand the types of difficulties people with dementia may experience
- Identify ways in which communities can support people living with dementia

Lesson materials

- Flip chart and pens
- Video: 'Small changes help make a dementia friendly community': [youtube.com/watch?v=Fz8ACEu7Lho](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fz8ACEu7Lho)
- Role play scenarios (Appendix page 16)

Getting you thinking!

(5 minutes)

Ask the class to suggest ways in which someone with dementia might struggle to do the following:

- get dressed
- have a shower
- get the bus
- food shopping
- talk to other people
- get money out of the bank
- make a phone call.

Ask the class to feed back their ideas.

- Q Why might someone with dementia struggle to complete everyday tasks?
- Q How would you feel if you struggled to do these tasks?

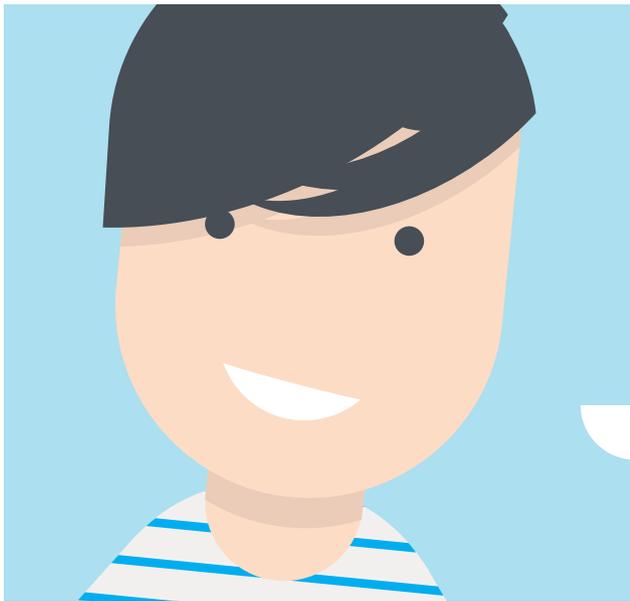
Video

(10 minutes)

'Small changes help make a dementia-friendly community'
[youtube.com/watch?v=Fz8ACEu7Lho](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fz8ACEu7Lho)

Discussion topics:

- Q If you had dementia, how would you feel? (Empathy skills)
- Q What else might someone with dementia struggle to do?
- Q How might members of the public treat / act towards someone with dementia (for example: staring / acting impatiently, avoiding them)
- Q Do you think members of the general public are willing to help others? (Explain)
- Q Do people know enough about dementia in order to help others in the community?



Main activity

(25 minutes)

Divide the class into small groups. Using supporting materials on Appendix page 16, give each group a scenario and ask them to prepare a role play.

The students will have to act out the scenario to the class. Once they have finished their role play, the other members of the class should suggest what members of the public could do to help the person with dementia.

Plenary: What do you now know about dementia?

(10 minutes)

Remind the class: living with dementia can be frightening and lonely. However, with the right support and understanding, people with dementia can live well.

Q What could be done to ensure more people understand what dementia is and the challenges of living with this disease?

Ask students what they could do to raise awareness of dementia and to feed back their ideas.

Want to know more about dementia?

(Homework suggestion)

Encourage students to talk to people at home about what they have learnt about dementia, the difficulties of living with dementia, and what can be done to support people. The more people that understand about it, the more people are likely to be understanding and help others within their community.

Students could be encouraged to research local charities that support people in their community who are living with dementia.

Lesson two

Extension activities

Activity one

Feelings in a foreign country

Ask the students to imagine that they have been asked to go to a foreign country. They have never been to this country, do not speak the local language, have no idea where they are going or what people are saying. (To set context: possibly play a foreign language clip).

Discussion topics:

- Q Why is this difficult?
 - Q How do you feel?
 - Q What would help you?
 - Q How might someone with dementia feel if they cannot communicate effectively with people around them?
-

Activity two

Meeting someone with dementia

This lesson focuses on students experiencing meeting someone with dementia from the school's local community/area. The aim of the lesson is for students to understand that it is possible to live well with dementia. The visitor would be invited into the school to talk to students about their life in the community and the local area when they were young and how it has changed.

Discussion topics:

- Q What are their needs to ensure they can continue living well with dementia?
- Q What are their main challenges within the community?
- Q How was life different before they had dementia?
- Q How can young members of the community help?



Prepare a role play using one of these scenarios

Scenario one:

Anne is wandering down the street and doesn't know where she lives. The street is very busy and Anne is getting upset.

Scenario two:

John is at a very busy train station. He goes to the ticket office but can't remember the name of his home station and a long queue is forming behind him.

Scenario three:

Miguel has gone to the chemist to collect his prescription, but he cannot find his receipt.

Cut

Scenario four:

Rita goes to her local supermarket regularly, but it has been recently refurbished. She can't remember what she came in for, even though she has a list.

Scenario five:

Ahmed is at the bank and cannot remember his pin number. He has entered an incorrect code three times and his bank card has now been taken by the machine.

Scenario six:

Mary is standing outside her front door and is searching for her house keys. She cannot remember where she put them and cannot get into her house.

Lesson three: Supporting those affected by dementia



Aim

This lesson will help students to:

- Understand how dementia affects members of the family
- Explore the role of carers

Lesson materials

- Flip chart and pens
- Video: 'Living with dementia, the Wilsons' story'
[youtube.com/watch?v=4YZDJlcyq-4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4YZDJlcyq-4)

Getting you thinking!

(5 minutes)

Ask students to write down how they think a family might be affected if someone in their family was diagnosed with dementia.

- Q How would they feel?
- Q What impact might it have on the family?

Students to feed back ideas and discuss as a class.

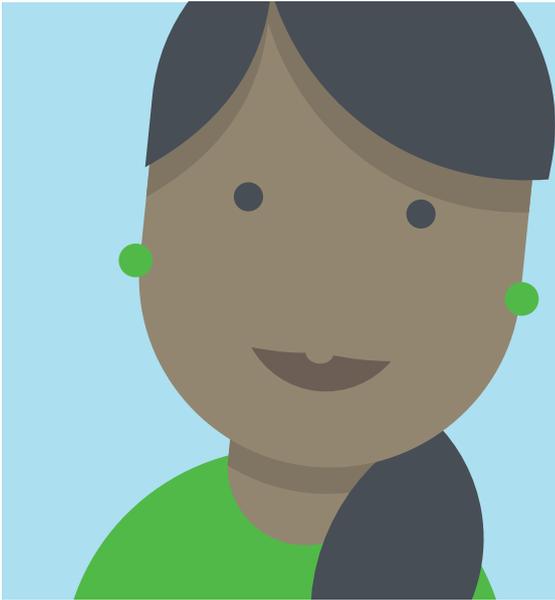
Video

(10 minutes)

'Living with dementia, the Wilsons' story'
[youtube.com/watch?v=4YZDJlcyq-4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4YZDJlcyq-4)

Discussion topics:

- Q How has dementia affected the Wilson family?
- Q What difficulties might a family face when someone is diagnosed with dementia?
- Q What support did the family provide?
- Q What other support is available for someone living with dementia?



Main activity

(25 minutes)

Remind students that dementia can affect the whole family, not just the person that has been diagnosed.

“A carer is anyone who cares, unpaid, for a friend or family member who due to illness, disability, a mental health problem or an addiction cannot cope without their support. Anyone can become a carer; carers come from all walks of life, all cultures and can be of any age”

– www.carers.org/what-carer

Ask students to write a story or diary entry imagining that they are member of the Wilson family. Their entry could include the following:

- Which member of the Wilson family has dementia?
- How do they feel? (Do they understand what dementia is and how it affects the individual?)
- What things do they struggle to do?
- What can they do to help and support this person?
- What impact does dementia have on their family?
- Who in the family looks after the person with dementia?

Plenary: What do you now know about dementia?

(10 minutes)

Discussion topics:

- Q Can anyone be a carer?
- Q What tasks might you have to do if you are a carer?
- Q How does your life change when someone in your family is diagnosed with dementia?

Want to know more about dementia?

(Homework suggestion)

Ask students to carry out their own research into looking after a person living with dementia. This can be shared with the class in the next lesson.

Lesson three

Extension activities

Activity one

Independent research project – computer room

Students to use computers to conduct their own research into carers and how to look after someone with dementia.

They could use the worksheet on pages 20-21 to record their findings.

Alternatively, students could use the questions on the worksheet to conduct research that they can present to the class.

Activity two

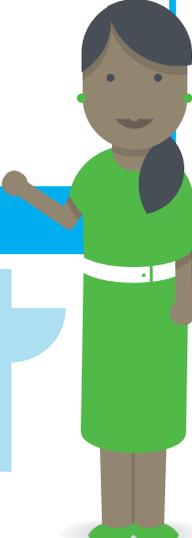
Appreciating the support available for carers

Extend students' knowledge and understanding of carers by asking them to consider the help and support available for carers. Students will need to identify themes such as additional care, financial support, advice, equipment, etc.

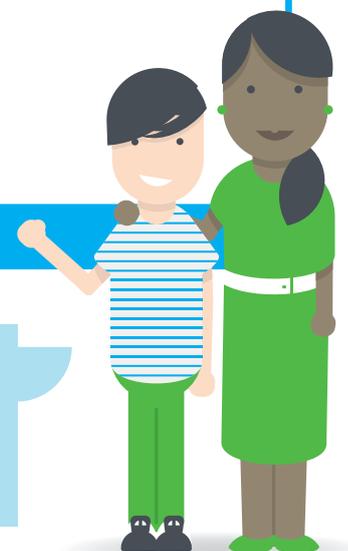
This could be set as a homework task or in a computer room.

Research questions:	Answers:
1. What is a carer?	
2. What age are carers of people with dementia?	
3. What tasks might a carer do?	
4. What might make a carer's life more difficult?	
5. How might a carer feel looking after someone who has dementia?	
6. How does your life change when you become a carer?	

Can you find the answers to these questions?



Research questions:	Notes:
1. How can carers gain support?	
2. Can you name a charity that helps people with dementia and their families?	
3. How might carers benefit from additional support?	
4. What else might carers need to support themselves in supporting their relative or friend?	



Can you find the answers to these questions?

Further activities and building awareness

The activities and projects outlined in this section of the resources are designed to make learning about dementia more practical; they support cross-curriculum subjects and bring dementia into other areas of the school environment.



Assistive technology refers to any device or system that allows an individual to perform a task that they would otherwise be unable to do, or increase the ease and safety with which the task can be performed.

This might be something very simple, or a more complex electronic device.

Advanced technology means that the internet and telecommunications can provide peace of mind for relatives, and enable people to continue living in their own home for longer.

Assistive technology can:

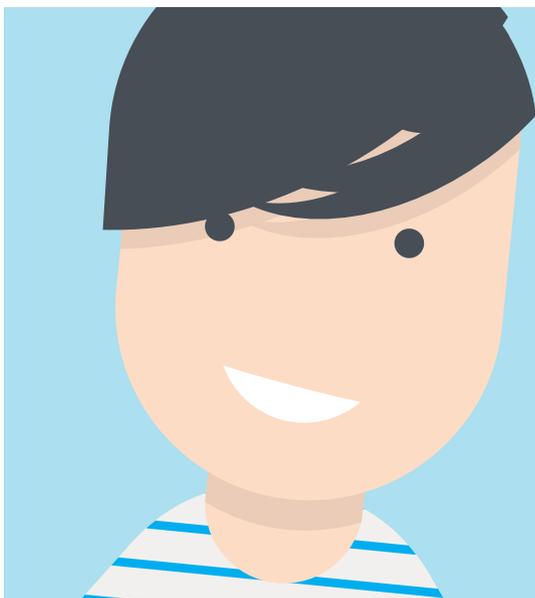
- help people stay independent for longer
- reduce or manage potential risks at home
- help reduce the need for people to go into care homes or hospitals
- help people remember how or when to do things
- help to reduce the stress on carers
- improve quality of life for people with dementia and their carers.

Examples of assistive technology:

- Reminder messages: to remind people to pick up their keys or lock the front door.
- Clocks and calendars: automatic calendar clocks can be helpful for people who forget which day it is and what they should be doing.
- Automatic pill dispensers: when medication needs to be taken, the dispenser beeps and the pill is released at the correct time in the correct dosage.
- Locator devices for inside the home: these can be attached to a key ring. If someone wants to find a particular item, they press a button and the item will beep until it has been located.
- Reminiscence and leisure aids: multimedia software is available to evoke memories and stimulate conversation, by showing photographs and films. They can also play music or videos that are familiar to the person.
- Devices to enable safer walking: some people with dementia may wear or use devices that can be used to track their location if they are likely to walk about and get lost.

Discussion topics:

- Q How do the examples help people with dementia to be more independent?
- Q What other types of technological aids might help someone living with dementia?
- Q How would these devices help the carer / members of the family?



Main activity

Once the students have an understanding of assistive and digital technology, task them with creating their own device. This could become a cross-curricular project with design and technology or science.

Alternatively, students could draw their design and label it, followed by a presentation of their ideas and a class vote on the design they think is the best.

How charities communicate

Task students with carrying out research into how charities communicate with supporters and the general public.

Students can begin their research by looking at Alzheimer's Society campaigns such as, Dementia Awareness Week (DAW) and Worried about your memory (WAYM).

Research materials:

- DAW poster downloads
www.alzheimers.org.uk/site/scripts/downloads.php?categoryID=200450
- DAW 2014 highlights
www.alzheimers.org.uk/site/scripts/documents_info.php?documentID=2686
- WAYM booklet
www.alzheimers.org.uk/site/scripts/documents_info.php?documentID=1138
- WAYM webpage
www.alzheimers.org.uk/site/scripts/documents.php?categoryID=200344

Discussion topics:

- Q What they like and dislike about the posters and videos.
- Q How the posters and videos made them feel.
- Q Who the audience is.
- Q What they are being asked to do.



Q What kind of language is used.

Main activity

Either individually or in small groups task students with creating their own awareness campaign idea. Ask students to think about an issue linked with dementia that they would like to improve. This could be a national campaign, or targeted at the local community or school.

How charities communicate

The following could be used as ideas for dementia-related campaigns:

- reducing stigma by explaining what dementia is
- recognising symptoms of dementia
- raising awareness of risk factors such as healthy diet and exercise
- raising awareness of a charity, such as Alzheimer's Society
- improving support for people with dementia or their carers.

Consideration	Example answer
Who is your audience?	General public
What do they need to know?	Talking about dementia can help people to feel less scared
What do you want them to do?	Talk about dementia
Why should they do what you ask?	Staying quiet won't make the problem go away
How are you going to reach them?	Posters and videos
What are you going to say to them?	Don't bottle it up

Want to know more about dementia?

(Homework suggestion)

Ask students to design or create materials for their own campaign based on their idea, for example: posters, short videos, etc. The materials could be presented to the rest of the class in the next lesson or displayed around the school or in assemblies during Dementia Awareness Week, for example.

Fundraising

Fundraising is crucial for charities so that they can continue supporting people with dementia.

Running a fundraising event at your school can also have cross-curriculum benefits:

- maths – calculating budgets, pricing products, etc.
- English/art/ICT – developing and creating promotional materials for the event

Task students with organising their own dementia awareness day within your school to help raise funds to support our work.

Ideas

Think blue for Alzheimer's Society.

There are hundreds of ways to help raise money for Alzheimer's Society. How about hosting your own Blue Day which could include:

- A blue dress down – think blue clothes, blue wigs and blue face paint
- A blue bake sale
- A blue flower growing competition
- A blue snow day. Who needs snow to have a snow day? Wear your pyjamas or onesie to school and spend the afternoon 'snowed in' the classroom with a film and hot chocolates. Why not be creative and have a build a snowman competition?

Inspiration

For lots more fundraising ideas, information and to order your free fundraising guide, visit: alzheimers.org.uk/fundraise

Support

If you would like to chat about your fundraising or find out more about the Society's work, please call: 0845 306 0898, or email: communityevents@alzheimers.org.uk.

They will also be able to advise you on how to send in your fundraising donations.

These resources have been designed to support the delivery of curriculum subjects across the four nations.

England: DFE National Curriculum

Subject	Approach
<p>Citizenship</p>	<p>All Students to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an interest in, and commitment to, participation in volunteering as well as other forms of responsible activity, that they will take with them into adulthood. <p>Students should be taught about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The roles played by public institutions and voluntary groups in society, and the ways in which citizens work together to improve their communities, including opportunities to participate in school-based activities.
<p>English</p>	<p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choosing and reading books independently for challenge, interest and enjoyment. • Students should be taught to read increasingly challenging texts: • Knowing the purpose, audience for and context of the writing and drawing on this knowledge to support comprehension. <p>Writing</p> <p>Students should be taught:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-structured formal expository and narrative essays. • Stories, scripts, poetry and other imaginative writing. • Notes and polished scripts for talks and presentations. • A range of other narrative and non-narrative texts, including arguments, and personal and formal letters. • Summarising and organising material, and supporting ideas and arguments with any necessary factual detail. <p>Spoken English</p> <p>Students should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speak confidently and effectively, including through: • Using Standard English confidently in a range of formal and informal contexts, including classroom discussion. • Giving short speeches and presentations, expressing their own ideas and keeping to the point. • Participating in formal debates and structured discussions, summarising and/or building on what has been said.

Subject	Approach
PHSE (PHSE Association guidance)	<p>Core Theme 2: Relationships</p> <p>Interpersonal skills required for positive relationships in a wide variety of settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active listening • Empathy • Communication • Team working how to develop and maintain a variety of healthy relationships within a range of social/cultural contexts • How to recognise and manage emotions within a range of relationships. <p>Students should have the opportunity to learn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The qualities and behaviours they should expect and exhibit in a wide variety of positive relationships. • To further develop and rehearse the skills of team working. • To further develop the communication skills of active listening. • To explore the range of positive qualities people bring to relationships. • To respect equality and be a productive member of a diverse community. • How to identify and access appropriate advice and support. <p>Core Theme 3: Living In The Wider World</p> <p>Students should have the right to learn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About rights and responsibilities as members of diverse communities, as active citizens and participants.

Northern Ireland: Northern Ireland Curriculum

Subject	Approach
English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore issues related to Personal Health: Create a campaign to promote a health and safety issue. Key Element: Personal Health. • Explore issues related to Moral Character: Demonstrate a willingness to challenge stereotypical, biased or distorted viewpoints with appropriately sensitive, informed and balanced responses. Key Element: Moral Character. • Explore the use of language and imagery in conveying and evoking a variety of powerful feelings. Key Element: Spiritual Awareness. • Use literature, drama, poetry or the moving image to explore others' needs and rights. Key Element: Citizenship. • Explore the power of a range of communication techniques to inform, entertain, influence and persuade. Key Element: Media Awareness. • Explore issues related to Ethical Awareness: • Investigate and evaluate communication techniques used to explore a relevant ethical issue.
Learning for Life and Work: Personal Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the concept of health as the development of a whole person. • Investigate the influences on physical and emotional /mental personal health. • Develop understanding about, and strategies to manage, the effects of change on body, mind and behaviour. • Develop coping strategies to deal with challenging relationship scenarios.

Scotland: Curriculum for Excellence

Subject	Approach
Health and Wellbeing Across Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I understand that people can feel alone and can be misunderstood and left out by others. I am learning how to give appropriate support. HWB 3-08a As I explore the rights to which I and others are entitled, I am able to exercise these rights appropriately and accept the responsibilities that go with them. I show respect for the rights of others. HWB 3-09a I understand and can demonstrate the qualities and skills required to sustain different types of relationships. HWB 3-44b I am aware of the need to respect personal space and boundaries and can recognise and respond appropriately to verbal and non-verbal communication. HWB 3-45b
Literacy and English	<p>Listening and Talking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help me develop an informed view, I am learning about the techniques used to influence opinion and how to assess the value of my sources, and I can recognise persuasion. LIT 3-08a I am developing confidence when engaging with others within and beyond my place of learning. I can communicate in a clear, expressive way and I am learning to select and organise resources independently. LIT 2-10a / LIT 3-10a <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help me develop an informed view, I am exploring the techniques used to influence my opinion. I can recognise persuasion and assess the reliability of information and credibility and value of my sources. LIT 3-18a I can use notes and other types of writing to generate and develop ideas, retain and recall information, explore problems, make decisions, generate and develop ideas or create original text. LIT 3-25a I can engage and/or influence readers through my use of language, style and tone as appropriate to genre. ENG 3-27a I can convey information, describe events, explain processes or concepts, and combine ideas in different ways. LIT 3-28a I can persuade, argue, evaluate, explore issues or express an opinion using a clear line of thought, relevant supporting detail and/or evidence. LIT 3-29a I can recreate a convincing impression of a personal experience for my reader, sharing my feelings and reactions to the changing circumstances with some attempt at reflection. ENG 3-30a

Wales: The National Curriculum for Wales*

Subject	Approach
<p>English</p>	<p>Students should be given the opportunity to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience and respond to a variety of stimuli and ideas, audio, visual and written. • Communicate for a range of purposes, for example: formal presentations, exploring and considering ideas in literature and the media. <p>Range:</p> <p>View extracts as complete texts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That extend Students' intellectual, moral and emotional understanding • That reflect the diversity of society in the twenty-first century <p>Students should be given opportunities to develop their oral skills through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeing and hearing different people talking. • Experiencing and responding to a variety of stimuli and ideas: audio, visual and written. • Communicating for a range of purposes, for example: argument, debate, analysis, formal presentation, exploration and consideration of ideas in literature and the media • Speaking and listening individually, in pairs, in groups and as members of a class.
<p>Personal and Social Education (PSE/Citizenship)</p>	<p>Moral and Spiritual Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show sensitivity to the values of others. <p>Learners should be given opportunities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empathise with others' experiences, feelings and actions. • Adapt to new situations. • Experience and respond to a variety of stimuli and ideas, audio, visual and written. • Communicate for a range of purposes, for example: formal presentations, exploring and considering ideas in literature and the media.

*A detailed review of the National Curriculum for Wales and of assessment arrangements will have concluded at the end of January 2015. When the Welsh Government has considered the consultation's outcomes it is possible that the National Curriculum for Wales will undergo some changes.

A whole school approach

A whole school approach contains some ideas for including dementia as a learning theme across the curriculum and how to make dementia more relevant throughout the school environment.

Subject	Approach
English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run a creative writing competition based on life story books. • Explore poem composition using dementia as a theme. • Explore literature that features people living with dementia. • Use the book, Elizabeth is missing by Emma Healey to explore the concept of an unreliable narrator and this technique in storytelling.
Maths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design a memory card game, • Use numbers about dementia to learn aspects of the maths curriculum, for example: statistics using prevalence data, • Think about demographics, ageing and increases in the numbers of people living with dementia,
Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the biological side of dementia, and the effects of diet and food plans. • Understand how diet and exercise affect our behaviour and development. • Explore how the brain works and what happens when it deteriorates. • Explore issues around research, drugs, and ethical issues in science.
ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create leaflets to raise awareness about dementia. • Work with people in care homes to find out about reminiscence, then create 'memory sticks'.
PE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn how exercise can help to reduce risk of illnesses such as dementia. • Undertake activities with older people, such as bowling.
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use knowledge from local people about how the local community and environment has changed. • Explore issues of an ageing population and population demographics. • Explore cultural variation looking responses to dementia in different countries.
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use key figures, who had dementia, to learn about the past. • Use knowledge from local people about how the local community and environment has changed.
Music and drama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold a performance around mental health and wellbeing. • Learn about how music can help with memory recollection. • Form an intergenerational choir. • Create and perform a play about the effects of dementia, or in which one of the key characters has dementia.

Subject	Approach
Art and design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design an artwork indicating what the local community looked like 50–100 years ago. • Design an artwork that conveys the theme of dementia. • Design posters to advertise a dementia-friendly community. • Explore art as a therapeutic activity for people with dementia. • Create memory books or collages with people with dementia.
Design and technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a short film about dementia. • Design an app for carers of people living with dementia. • Create an assistive technology device.
Humanities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider how people living with dementia may have been treated through the ages and design a modern dementia-friendly community. • Look at the history of the development of services helping people living with dementia.
Modern foreign languages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design a memory card game in different languages. • Weave the theme of dementia into conversational practice, vocabulary learning and composition writing.
Citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold a debate about dementia and the balance of choice, social freedom and government responsibility. • Explore the government's responsibility in providing services verses the role of carers.
Religious education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and discuss how people living with dementia might be viewed by different faiths or in different cultures. • How different cultures view and support people with disability and illness generally as well as people with dementia.
Sex and relationships education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use dementia as an example of a long-term condition, and explore how this might affect a relationship when one person gets dementia in their 40s, 50s or 60s.
Work-related learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore volunteering in health and social care, or working in memory cafes. • Understand the health and social care system, the pressures it faces and how it supports people living with dementia and carers. • Develop fundraising activities to support people living with dementia and carers.

A whole school approach

Dementia Friends

Consider hosting a Dementia Friends session at your school. This could be for students or to involve parents and other members of the school. A Dementia Friends session will ensure everyone involved has the same understanding and will help to tackle common misconceptions.

What is Dementia Friends?

A Dementia Friends session is run by a trained volunteer focused on turning understanding of dementia into action. The sessions are accessible for all and offer resources targeted for young people as well as adults. To request a Dementia Friends session, please email: youngpeople@alzheimers.org.uk

Thank you

Thank you for your interest in delivering dementia awareness lessons in schools and helping to create a dementia-friendly generation. The ideas in this resource suite are just a starting point, and we know that there are many other fantastic activities happening across the country. If you would like more information, or to share your ideas with us please email: youngpeople@alzheimers.org.uk

Appendix

Useful information

Raising staff awareness:

Dementia Friends
Delivering a student-friendly Dementia Friends session

dementiafriends.org.uk
Email: youngpeople@alzheimers.org.uk

Further support and information:

Alzheimer's Society
Alzheimer's Society National Dementia Helpline
Dementia Action Alliance
YCNet (part of carers trust)

alzheimers.org.uk
Call: 0300 222 1122
dementiaaction.org.uk
carers.org

Fundraising ideas and local support:

Alzheimer's Society

alzheimers.org.uk/fundraise

Information and statistics:

Alzheimer's Society

alzheimers.org.uk/infographic
alzheimers.org.uk/aboutdementia

Volunteering:

Want to have fun and do some good? Why not think about volunteering? There are loads of great things you could get out of volunteering for the Alzheimer's Society, including learning new skills and meeting new people. There may also be opportunities to volunteer together with your family or as a group.

alzheimers.org.uk/volunteer

Publicising your work:

We can provide support in publicising work to local and regional press. We have a number of templates available, as well as guidance and advice on contacting press.

Email: youngpeople@alzheimers.org.uk