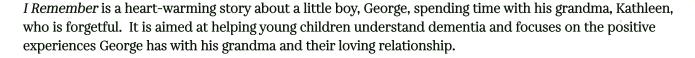
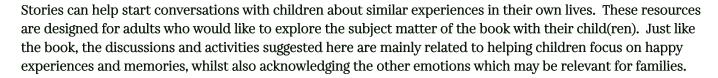




### **Introduction**





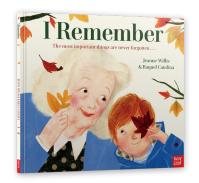
These notes have used the term 'relative' to refer to the older person who has dementia, although of course many important relationships may be outside of a child's immediate family.

## General tips for talking to children about I Remember

- Setting the right context for talking about the book:
  - o A calmer moment when there aren't lots of other distractions is likely to work best.
  - o It might help to remind children of the class rules and expectations for behaviour such as listening, raising their hand, one person talking at a time, being kind to others etc.
  - o You could also remind pupils that they could talk to you or a family member if they feel worried or unhappy.
- It will be important to hold in mind the different family situations and experiences of the children in the class, which may well include: family separation, adverse experiences, being fostered or adopted and/or bereavement.
- Aim to focus on George, his grandmother and family relationships in general, rather than discussing individual children's experiences.
- · You can help by keeping the conversation casual and being curious about what your pupils have to say.
- Listen out for your pupils' emotions and try to notice and help them to label these; they might be feeling sad or worried. Validating a child's feelings by recognising and acknowledging them helps them to learn about the emotions they are experiencing and how to manage them.
- Bear in mind that young children will find some of the concepts like time, ageing and memory difficult to
  understand; it might be helpful to focus on the concrete examples in the book and more practical things like
  what activities they enjoy with their relatives.
- It is likely to be helpful to conclude the lesson on a positive note discussing an aspect of the story which is safe and happy.

### A note on safety

If any child mentions information which concerns you, it is vital to follow your school's safeguarding policy and discuss with the Designated Safeguarding Lead.



## I Remember

written by Jeanne Willis illustrated by Raquel Catalina



# **I** Remember



## Before Reading the Book

You could introduce the book as being about families, and one particular kind of family relationship. Questions:

- How do you think these two people might know each other?
- How might they be related?
- What season do you think it might be?

### After Reading the Book

Comprehension discussion:

- Who does George go to visit?
- What things does George do with his grandma?
- Sometimes George's grandma forgets things or needs some help; what did you notice?
- How did George help his grandma when she forgot things or got worried?

You could explain that lots of people might need help in the life. Sometimes older people need help with things, or might get confused or forgetful.



George and his grandma enjoy a number of different moments together throughout the book.

- What did George enjoy doing with his grandma?
- How did we know they were happy?
- What do you like doing with your relatives?

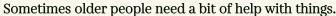


George and his grandma connect through sensory experiences like enjoying a biscuit, singing and dancing.

- What are our five senses?
- What senses did we see George and his grandma using and enjoying? (refer to page [6, 14, 17] for taste, sound, touch)

Food and music are important in lots of families and different families will have different favourites and different traditions.

- What food do you usually have at your relative's house?
- What songs do they sing? What music do they listen to?



- How did George help his grandma?
- Why is it important to help people?
- What things do you need help with? Who helps you?
- What kind things could we do to help other people in our family?
- What could we do if we saw that an older person needed help?







In the book, it appears that George goes to visit his grandma alone, although from an adult perspective it is likely that there was someone else around when he visited. You may want to ask your pupils where the other adults might have been. This could help to reassure them that George was not on his own and as a reminder that for young children, someone will be there to help them when they need it.

George's grandma got a bit worried when they were playing outside.

- Why do you think Grandma got worried?
- How did George help her feel better?
- Who helps when you feel worried?
- How do you think George and Grandma felt in the end?



## I Remember

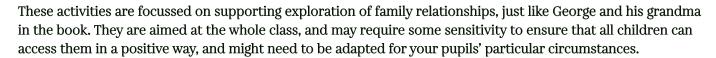
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## Discussion Notes and Activities for Schools

## **Activity ideas**



#### Draw a family 'photo' book:

Provide children with a template of a blank photo album or photo-frames for them to fill in with drawing of the key people in their family as if they were photographs. They could label the people's names and their relationship to each person.

#### Make a family tree:

Drawing a family tree is a great way to learn about family relationships.

- Children could complete a family with support from their family as a homework task.
- Children could make up a family tree of people, animals or other characters.
- You could look at a family tree together and discuss the different relationships; this could be one that is made up, or a family tree of familiar cartoon characters, for example.
- More information is available here:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zc9s6g8/articles/znnj96f





#### Draw a happy memories:

Pupils could draw a picture of a time that they have enjoyed visiting a relative or friend. They include some writing about what they remember and what they enjoyed. Pupils could decorate a cardboard frame for their picture.

This could be an opportunity to record the memory in different formats, such as a news article, or making the picture into a 'memory postcard' with a message on the back.

#### Enjoying sensory experiences:

Pupils could draw their favourite things from the five senses: what they most like to taste, touch, see, hear and smell.

Pupils could draw their favourite food to eat at home or with relatives. They could write about where the food is from, who cooks it, who they eat it with.

#### Helping people:

Pupils could write or draw about one kind thing they are going to do to help someone at home or in their family.

Pupils could role play and act out short scenarios together about helpful things that they could do at home.

You could discuss and draw/write about all the different people who help in communities (e.g. doctors, nurses, police, delivery drivers etc).

You could find out about local charitable organisations and ask someone to visit and share the things they do to help older people.





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## Links to supporting resources:

Explaining dementia to children and young people:

https://www.alzheimers.org.uk/get-support/daily-living/explain-dementia-children-young-people#content-start Frequently asked questions:

https://www.dementiauk.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Questions-that-children-often-ask-about-dementia.pdf Dementia explained for children of different ages:

https://www.alzheimersresearchuk.org/kids/dementia-explained/

https://dementiainmyfamily.org.au/

For older children:

https://proceduresonline.com/trixcms/media/4629/booklet-about-dementia-for-cyps.pdf

Talking to children about emotions:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbeebies/joinin/talking-to-your-child-about-emotions

**Bereavement Support:** 

For children and young people: Child Bereavement UK

For adults and children: Home - Cruse Bereavement Support

Information for adults who are supporting or caring for someone with dementia:

https://www.ageuk.org.uk/globalassets/age-uk/documents/information-guides/ageukig13\_advice\_for\_carers\_inf.pdf https://www.ageuk.org.uk/globalassets/age-uk/documents/information-guides/ageukig47 caring for someone with

dementia\_inf.pdf

https://www.carersuk.org/

Mental health support for adults:

Home - Mind

https://www.samaritans.org/

#### Notes written by Dr Sarah Carman

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