



ACADEMIC|appointments
WSDS Competition
Lesson Plan



World Down Syndrome Day (WSDS) is observed on March 21. On this day, people with Down syndrome and those who live and work with them throughout the world organise and participate in activities and events to raise public awareness and create a single global voice for advocating for the rights, inclusion and well being of people with Down syndrome. World Down Syndrome Day is on March 21st, chosen to represent the 3 copies of the 21st chromosome expressed in individuals with Down syndrome.

Learning Objectives:

- Ask questions about Down syndrome
- Understand what causes Down syndrome
- Understand common misconceptions about Down syndrome
- Create a stop motion animation to celebrate World Down Syndrome Day

Resources:

iPAD or other recording device.
 Materials for creating stop motion animation, e.g. modelling clay
 Attached sheets – Competition Flyer, common questions, pictures of famous people with Down syndrome, exploring myths.

Timing	Activity
5 mins	<p>Starter Show video - Chromosomes R Us https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o0VV3C_ydak Made by Shabang Inclusive Learning in collaboration with Mediapreview. Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, UK. www.shabang.org.uk</p>
10 - 15 mins	<p>Thinking activity Show pictures of famous people with down syndrome (attached). Children write down three questions they have about Down syndrome or people with Down syndrome. Teacher listens and encourages discussion – allowing other children to answer or using the ‘Common questions’ sheet attached to explain to the class.</p>
20 – 40 mins	<p>Competition Carry out stop motion animation activity. See competition flyer (attached) for places to get help if the technique is unfamiliar.</p>
10 mins	<p>Exploring myths Use the attached sheet ‘exploring myths’ to lead discussion and generate thinking about common misconceptions about Down syndrome.</p>



Send competition entries to rik@academicappointments.co.uk
Closing date 16th March 2016

World Down Syndrome Day 2016

Introduction

People with Down syndrome can learn and do anything that you can learn and do. Sometimes they learn in a different way.

Their bodies sometimes work differently too. They may need to move in different ways to make themselves feel comfortable.

They have lots of things to share, but they may communicate differently. They are good at some things and have to work really hard at others, just like you.

People with Down syndrome are different from you in some ways, but are like you in many ways too.

First person Language

Using person first language shifts our focus from the disability to the person who has dignity, feelings and rights. This subtle but powerful language shift helps us view people with Down syndrome as individuals.



When describing an individual with Down syndrome, it is preferred that you say, he/she is a person with Down syndrome. A person with Down syndrome is not “a Down Syndrome”. Placing the person before the disability emphasises the person first and the disability second e.g. saying ‘John has Down syndrome’ is preferable to saying ‘John is a Down syndrome’.



It's Competition time!

Join us in celebrating the achievements of young people with Down Syndrome by entering our competition!

It's easy – just create a short stop motion animation to celebrate World Down Syndrome Day. The theme is 'Lots of Socks'

Stop frame animation is a technique to make a physically manipulated object appear to move on its own. The object is moved in small increments between individually photographed frames, creating the illusion of movement when the series of frames is played as a continuous sequence.

Why not take the opportunity develop the use of technology during lesson time and have your class have a go at this. It's fun, engaging and full of opportunities and ways for children to learn.

Entry details:

No age limit. Entries should be less than 30 seconds in length in any digital format.



Prizes:

£25 High Street Shopping Voucher for the winning individual & a Stationery pack worth £30 for their class/group

How to:

<http://www.wikihow.com/Create-a-Stop-Motion-Animation>

Closing date 16th
March 2016

Useful Free Apps:

Animate it
Stop motion studio
iMotion
I Can Animate

Email all entries to: rik@academicappointments.co.uk

Call **0113 3901004** for more information

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'Passionate about the education of young people with SEND'

Common Questions

What is Down syndrome?

Down syndrome occurs when there is one extra copy of chromosome 21 in cells in the body. Down syndrome is one of the most common congenital chromosomal conditions named after the person who first described it. Dr. John Langdon Down was a doctor in London and in 1866 he was the first person to accurately describe the syndrome which today bears his name. In 1959, professor Jerome Lejeune a doctor of genetics in Paris first identified the extra chromosome as being the cause of Down syndrome.

Down syndrome is a genetic condition caused by the presence of an extra chromosome 21 in the body's cells, it is not a disease. In the majority of cases, Down syndrome is not an inherited condition. Down syndrome usually occurs because of a chance happening at the time of conception.

Down syndrome is caused by the presence of an extra chromosome in a baby's cells. In the majority of cases, Down syndrome is not an inherited condition. Down syndrome usually occurs because of a chance happening at the time of conception. A person with Down syndrome is born with one extra chromosome in each of their cells. Instead of a pair of the 21st chromosome, they have three. That is a total of 47 chromosomes.

What causes Down syndrome?

As yet we do not know what causes the presence of an extra chromosome 21. It can come from either the mother or the father. There is no way of predicting whether a person is more or less likely to make an egg or sperm with 24 chromosomes.

There is a definite link with advanced maternal age for reasons yet unknown. However most babies with Down syndrome are born to women under the age of 35, as younger women have higher fertility rates.

What we do know is that no one is to blame. Nothing done before or during pregnancy can cause Down syndrome. It occurs in all races, social classes and in all countries throughout the world. It can happen to anyone.

What are chromosomes?

Chromosomes contain information that determines things like what colour your eyes will be or how tall you will be. There are billions of tiny cells in our bodies and most people have 23 pairs of chromosomes in each of their cells. That is a total of 46 chromosomes in every cell.

Common Questions

What causes Down syndrome?

Down syndrome is never anyone's fault. It just happens.

Is Down syndrome hereditary?

A very small percentage of all Translocation trisomies are inherited. About 1/100 cases of Down syndrome may be inherited. Parents whose child has this type of chromosomal abnormality should seek genetic counselling.

Can Down syndrome be cured?

Down syndrome is a lifelong condition and cannot be cured.

Do all babies with Down syndrome have medical problems?

Having Down syndrome does not guarantee any medical condition. Most children with Down syndrome are healthy and active and will benefit from a variety of opportunities just like the other children in the family.

How many children are born with Down syndrome?

Around one in every 1000 babies born in the UK will have Down's syndrome.

How many people have Down syndrome?

There are over 40,000 people in the UK with the condition.

Can you catch Down syndrome?

Down's syndrome is not a disease. People with Down's syndrome are not ill and do not "suffer" from the condition. Today the average life expectancy for a person with Down's syndrome is between 50 and 60 with a small number of people living into their 70s and beyond.

This information and more can be found at: <http://www.downs-syndrome.org.uk>

Exploring Myths

MYTH: People with Down syndrome are always happy.

TRUTH: People with Down syndrome have feelings just like anyone else. They experience the full range of emotions. They respond to positive expressions of friendship and are hurt and upset by inconsiderate behaviour.

MYTH: Men and women with Down's syndrome can't have children.

TRUTH: Women with Down's syndrome can and have had children. It has been recorded that two men with Down's syndrome have been fathers. The information about fertility in people with Down's syndrome is very outdated and based on research in institutions where men and women with learning disabilities were kept apart.

MYTH: Down syndrome is a rare disorder.

TRUTH: Down syndrome is the most commonly occurring chromosomal condition.

MYTH: Down syndrome is hereditary and runs in families.

TRUTH: Translocation, a type of Down syndrome that accounts for 3 to 4% of all cases, is the only type of Down syndrome known to have a hereditary component. Of those, one third (or 1% of all cases of Down syndrome) are hereditary.

MYTH: Most children with Down syndrome are born to older parents.

TRUTH: Most children with Down syndrome are born to women younger than 35 years old simply because younger women have more children. However, the likelihood of having a child with Down syndrome increases with the age of the mother, especially after age 35.

MYTH: All people with Down syndrome have a severe learning disability.

TRUTH: Most people with Down syndrome have a mild to moderate learning disability, or intellectual disability. This is not indicative of the many strengths and talents that each individual possesses. Be considerate of the extra time it might take a person who has a disability to get things done or said.

MYTH: People with Down syndrome are always sick.

TRUTH: Though people with Down syndrome are at an increased risk for certain medical conditions such as congenital heart defects, respiratory and hearing problems, and thyroid conditions, advances in health care and treatment of these conditions have allowed for most individuals with Down syndrome to lead healthy lives.

Exploring Myths

MYTH: Students with Down syndrome can only be taught in special schools.

TRUTH: Students with Down syndrome are included in typical academic classrooms in schools across the country. The current trend in education is for full inclusion in social and educational settings. Sometimes students with Down syndrome are included in specific courses, while in other situations students are fully included in the typical classroom for all subjects.

MYTH: People with Down syndrome cannot be active members of their community.

TRUTH: People with Down syndrome are active participants in educational, social and recreational activities. They are included in the typical education system and take part in sports, music, art programs and any other activities in the community. People with Down syndrome are valued members of their families and communities, and make meaningful contributions to society.

MYTH: Adults with Down syndrome are the same as children with Down syndrome.

TRUTH: Adults with Down syndrome are not children, and should not be considered children. They enjoy activities and companionship with other adults, and have similar needs and feelings as their typical peers.

MYTH: Adults with Down syndrome are unable to form relationships or get married.

TRUTH: People with Down syndrome socialize and have meaningful friendships. Some choose to date, maintain ongoing relationships and marry.

MYTH: Adults with Down syndrome are unemployable.

TRUTH: Businesses employ adults with Down syndrome for a variety of positions – in banks, corporations, hotels, hospitals, nursing homes, offices and restaurants. They work in the music and entertainment industry, in clerical positions, childcare, the sports field and the computer industry, to name a few. Like anybody else, people with Down syndrome want to have a job where their work will be valued.

This information and more can be found at: <http://www.ndss.org/Down-Syndrome/Myths-Truths/>

Famous people with Down syndrome



Ruben Reuter
Actor



Joanne Kempley
Swimmer



Sarah Gordy
Actress



Lauren Potter
Actress



Sujeet Desai
Musician



Oliver Hellowell
Photographer