

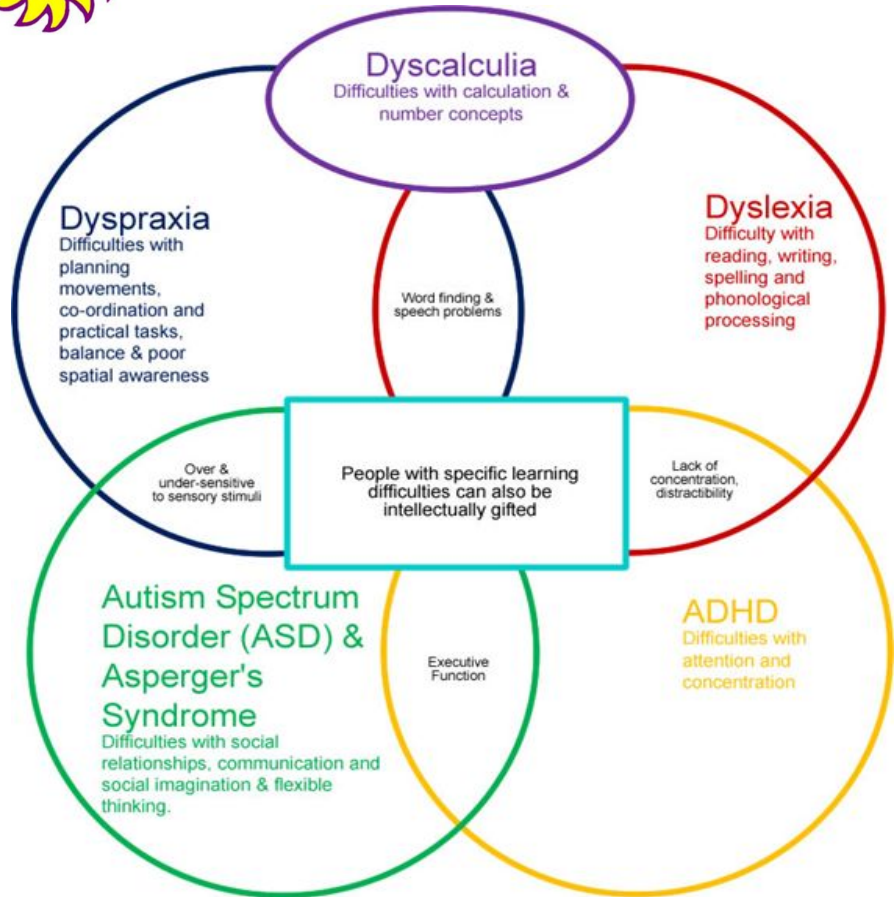


Parent information



Specific Learning Difficulties

Children with dyslexia may also have other difficulties such as dyspraxia.





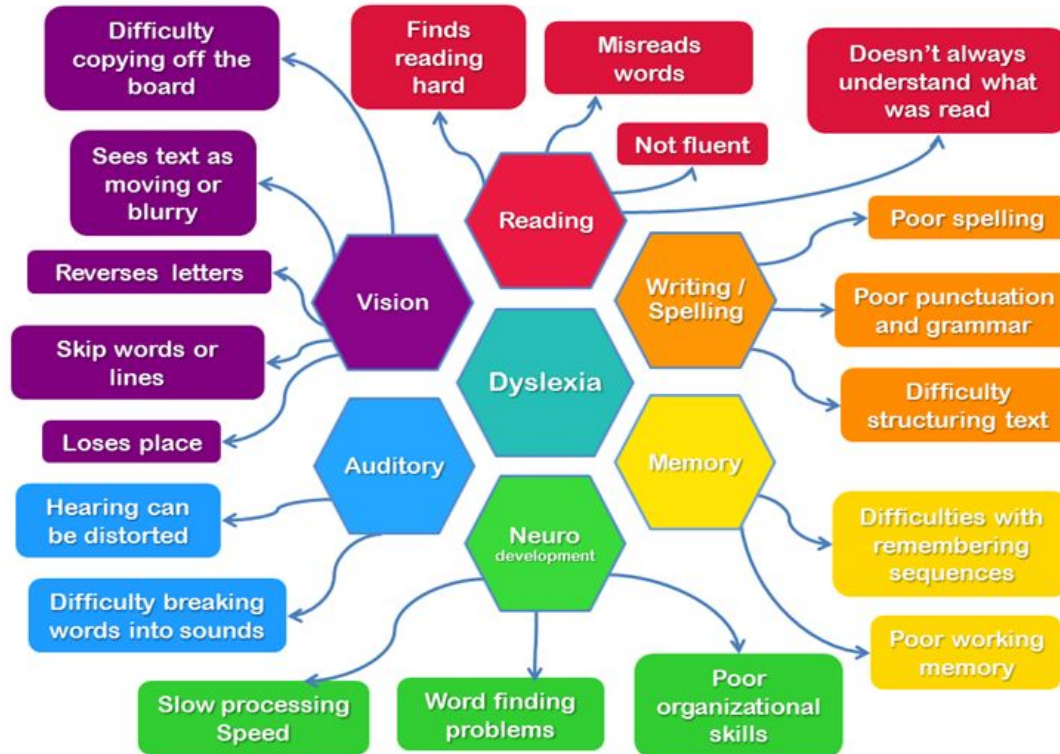
What is dyslexia?

Dyslexia is a learning difficulty that affects the skills involved in reading and spelling caused by phonological processing problems.

- Dyslexia occurs across the range of intellectual abilities.
- It is a continuum and there are no clear cut-off points.
- It is thought that 10% of the population show some aspects of dyslexia.
- Difficulties with manipulating words and sounds.



Characteristics seen can be:





Strengths:

Empathetic

Seeing the bigger picture

Strong reasoning skills

Intuitive

Logical thinkers

Multi-dimensional thinkers

Highly creative

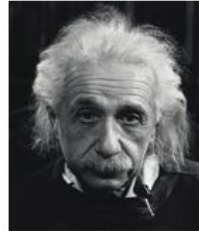
Thinking outside the box to problem solve

Excellent oral comprehension





Famous dyslexics:





The brain:

Left side of the brain

- Analytic thought
- Language
- Science
- Logic
- maths

Right side of the brain

- Holistic thought
- Creativity
- Intuition
- Music
- Art

The dyslexic brain relies on the right side.

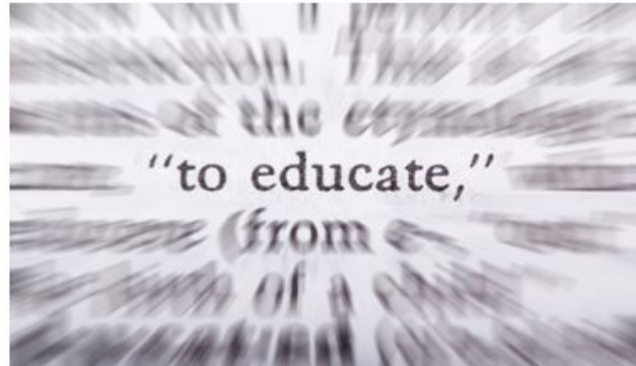


Visual stress:

‘Sometimes my eyes go funny and I can’t see them – it looks like they are going wavy and they get mixed up and small words look like black things with white in between’.

‘The words are like bumper cars’.

Some people with dyslexia have visual stress.





Memory:

Short term memory – repeating directions to yourself that have just been given (holding information)

Working memory – repeating those directions and following them whilst driving (memory in action) OR attempting to multiply 43 and 27 together, spoken to you by another person, without being able to use a pen and paper or calculator

Long term memory - anything that happened more than a few minutes ago



How can a dyslexia child be supported in their learning at home?

Multi sensory learning:



We can remember:

20% of what we read



30% of what we hear



40% of what we see



50% of what we say



60% of what we do



But **90%** of what we see, hear, say and do if we do them simultaneously.



Benefits of multi sensory learning:

- The more senses a learner uses as they learn, the deeper the learning experience will be
- It involves the whole brain in the learning process
- It aids transfer of information to the long term memory – supporting the working memory
- It fosters automaticity of skills
- Areas of strengths can be used to support areas of weakness



Reading at home:

- Phonic games (multi sensory)
- Link to interests – comics, fact books, game instructions, recipes, TV guide
- Read text around the home – cooking instructions for the microwave
- Listen to books on CDs or download from the library (at their comprehension stage rather than reading ability)
- Barrington Stoke dyslexic friendly books (higher interest / lower reading age)
- Specific praise – sounding, effort
- Talk about the story before they read to prepare them and increase the range of vocabulary they might need
- Teach skimming and scanning of text for older children



Their
There

Spelling:

biscuit

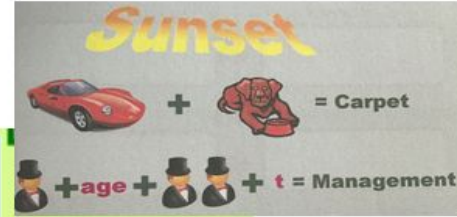
Deserts and Desserts
The sweet one has two
sugars.

Wed nes day
b e a u t i f u l

Say it in a
funny way

Slow it down
and break up
into syllables

tem per a ture
con tin ent



Visual to represent the word
Say /draw a mnemonic
Finger writing (air, foam)
Close eyes and imagine the word
Spelling shield
Magnetic letters
Post it notes stuck around the home
Be creative!

they
had
eggs
yesterday



There is a rat in
sep a rat e
Go by bus to your
business



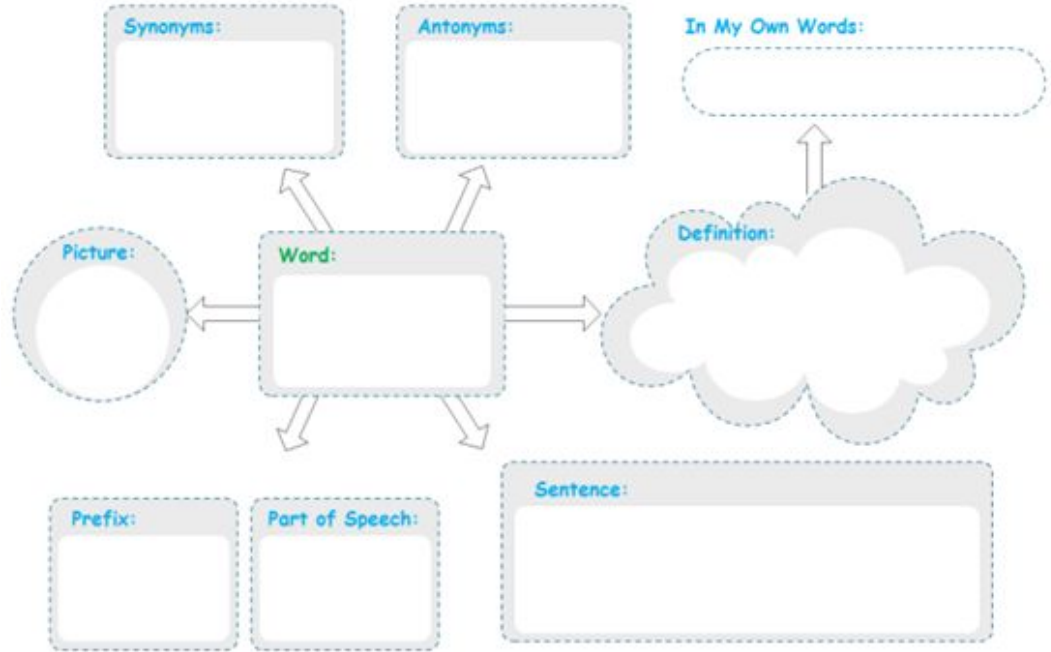
Maths:

- Avoid overloading the short term memory and support the working memory
- Use mathematically correct language
- Over learn new vocabulary
- Encourage children to explain their methods
- Encourage concrete materials – use diagrams or objects
- Allow extra processing time
- Encourage jottings in mental maths
- Decimal point in colour pencil
- Highlighter pen for key parts of the question
- Praise effort



Word maps:

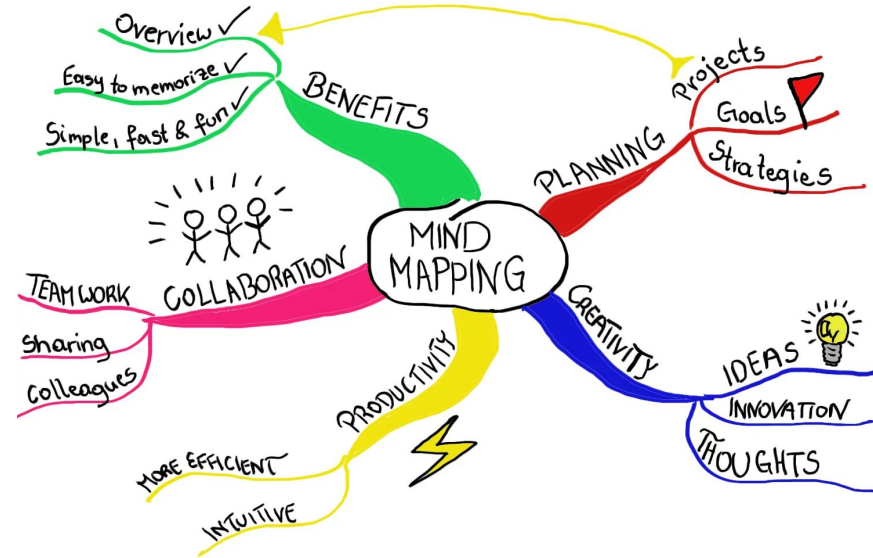
To learn new vocabulary and concrete the understanding of the word.





Mind Maps:

- Planning
- Organising information
- Note taking
- Studying



The images, colour, shape and size make it easier to take on new information.



Organisation and Independence:

- A calendar on the wall for key dates and learning sequence of the days, months
- Timetable up with PE and homework days
- Central place at home for school equipment
- List of daily equipment needed for their bag
- Key word list
- Mnemonic cards
- Spell checkers
- Chunk information, break down instructions and allow processing time