



DYSLEXIA



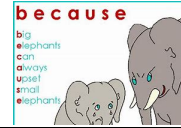
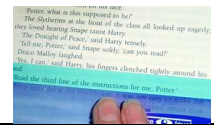


What is it?

Dyslexia alters the way the brain processes written information. This can be characterised by difficulties in recognising, spelling and decoding words. Therefore, students may also struggle with reading comprehension. Dyslexia is not linked to intelligence, and often students will be able to verbally explain their reasoning behind a task.

Signs and symptoms

Delayed reading development	Frequent mispronunciation of words	Delayed developmental milestones	Poor hand - eye coordination
Short concentration span	Poor sense of direction	Finds it difficult to sequence and order things (eg- days of the week)	Struggles with left and right

Strategies

Use highlighters to show key information 	Use a visual handwriting strip that shows correct letter formation 	Use a coloured overlay (See AP)	Use mnemonics to help remember tricky words 
Have a key words vocabulary mat on desk	Use a ruler to keep in place when reading 	Use storyboards/ story map to plan writing	Whiteboard/ notebook for notes to be made by student during input 
Orally record an idea before writing it down 	Use mind maps to organize ideas	Teacher to read texts aloud	Use bookmarks or post its to locate specific information
All tasks should be broken down into shorter chunks (step by step)	Use speech to text app (microsoft dictate, speech notes) speechnotes.co/dictate/		Extra time for everything!