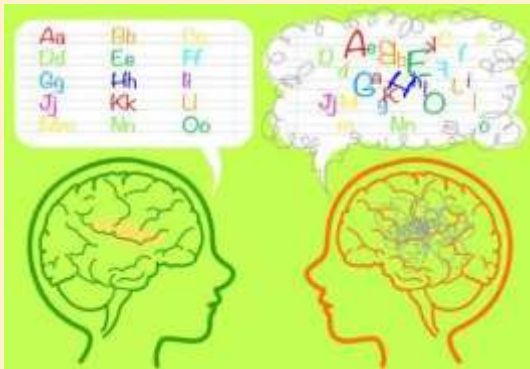


Special Educational Needs and Disability Leaflet



Dyslexia

Dyslexia

Dyslexia is a common learning difficulty that can cause problems with reading, writing and spelling.

It is a 'specific learning difficulty' SPLD, which means it causes problems with certain abilities used for learning, such as reading and writing. Unlike a learning disability, intelligence is not affected.

It is estimated that up to 1 in every 10-20 people in the UK has some degree of dyslexia.

Dyslexia is a lifelong problem that can present challenges daily, but support is available to improve reading and writing skills and help those with the problem and be successful at school and work.

Key facts about Dyslexia:

A person with dyslexia may:

- Read and write very slowly.
- Confuse the order of letters in words.
- Put letters the wrong way round- such as writing 'b' instead of 'd'.
- Have poor or inconsistent spelling.
- Understand information when told verbally but have difficulty with information that is written down.
- Find it hard to carry out a sequence of directions.
- Struggle with planning and organisation.
- Find the school day stressful and be at risk of becoming disengaged.

However, people with dyslexia often have good skills in other areas, such a creative thinking and problem solving.

People with dyslexia may face difficulties including:

- Phonological awareness, verbal memory, and verbal processing speed.
- Some aspects of language, motor coordination, mental calculation, concentration and personal organisation.
- Listening, reading, writing. They typically prefer 'seeing', 'feeling', 'discussing' and 'doing'.
- Developing good handwriting and spelling skills.
- Retaining information, remembering one day and not the next.
- Learning strings of facts automatically, e.g. multiplication tables, a timeline of dates (including days of the week, months of the year), spelling lists etc...

For further support and information visit the websites listed below:

British Dyslexia Association

www.bdadyslexia.org.uk

Nessy- dyslexia literacy support

www.nessy.com



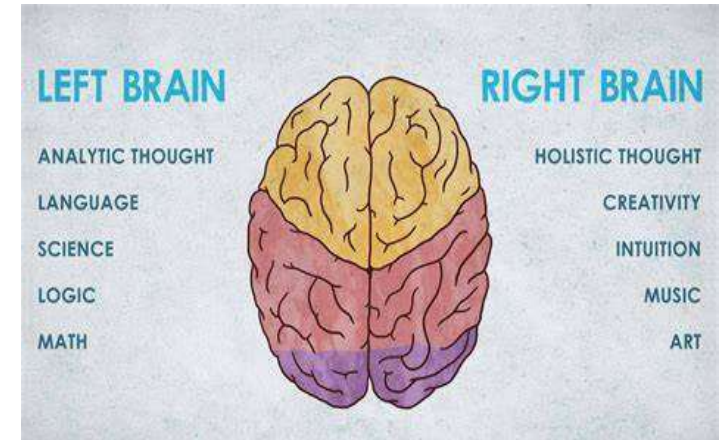
Ways to support a child with dyslexia

- Using coloured paper to write on and a coloured reading ruler for reading, (The appropriate colour can be determined by an optometrist, or the child's preference).
- Using different coloured pens to highlight key words, sections of text and letter strings when learning spellings.
- Using dyslexic friendly fonts e.g. CCW, cursive, comic sans and century gothic. Also, use size 14 fonts and 1.5 line spacing.
- Using learning partners and reading buddies.
- Teaching strategies for learning strings of facts automatically, e.g. Alphabetical order, multiplication tables and spellings using different colours, rhymes and songs.

Grow together
Excel together
Learn together

Classroom strategies used to support a child with dyslexia

- Have a broad curriculum where children can succeed.
- Seat these pupils at the front of the class.
- Use visual prompts, checklists, and diaries to support learning.
- Avoid copying from the board, reciting timetables and reading aloud.
- Teach notetaking and planning skills e.g. spider diagrams.
- Display key words and subject specific vocabulary on word mats.
- Use alternative ways of recording e.g. voice recorders, writing frames and scribes.
- Label classroom resources clearly.
- Use a 'help' card so pupil can indicate if help is needed.
- Allow extra time for tasks if necessary and provide regular breaks from a long task.



What to do if you have any concerns:

- **Speak to the class teacher**
- **Speak to the SENCo/ SENCo assistant**

Contact the school office to make an appointment: 01432 273 784