



# Dyslexia Information Session

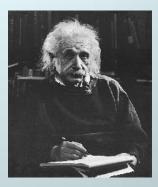
#### What is Dyslexia

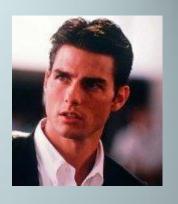
Dyslexia is "A specific leaning difference, which is constitutional in origin which, for a given level of ability, may cause unexpected difficulties in the acquisition of certain literacy and numeracy skills".



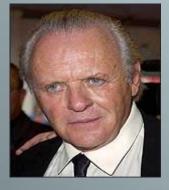


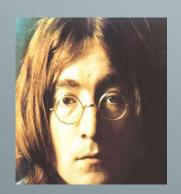


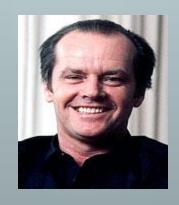




### Famous Dyslexics











- Dyslexia is the most common special educational need found in schools
- Numerous statistics indicate that about 5% of the population are severely dyslexic. It is severe enough for them to need special help during their school careers.
- 10% of people show some dyslexic tendencies.

### Dyslexia is a learning difference which can occur at any level of intellectual ability.

It can cause difficulties in one or more of the following areas:

- spoken language
- reading
- writing
- · maths (dyscalculia)

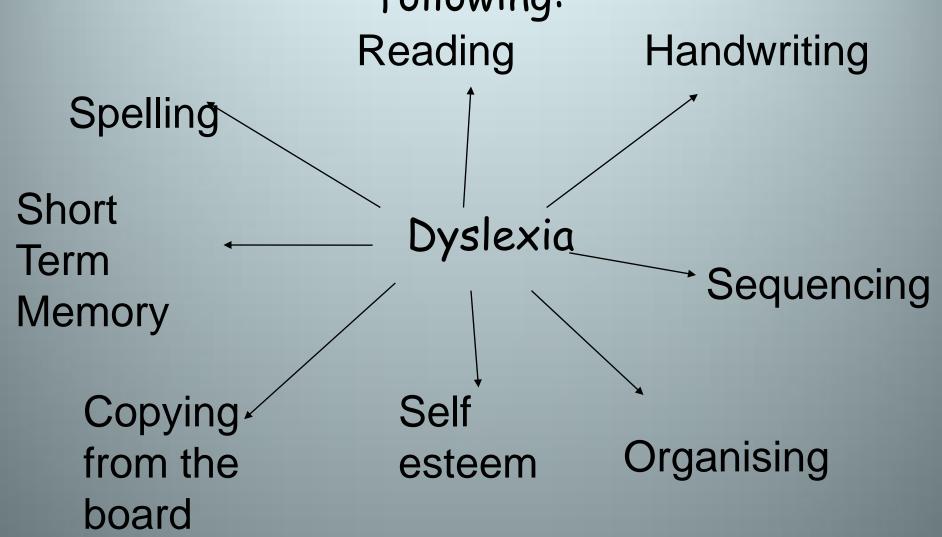








Children with Dyslexia can have difficulties with some or all of the following:



## What do people say being dyslexic is like?

'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'



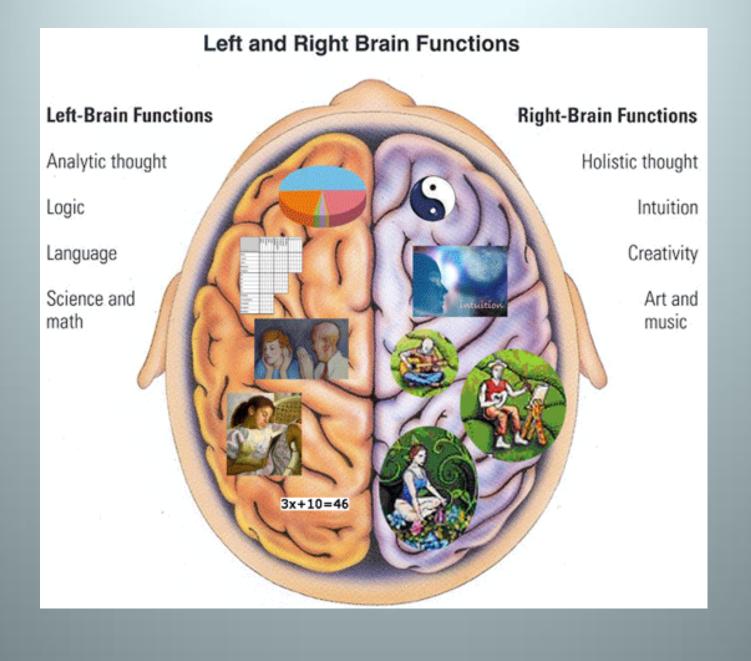
People who are dyslexia can be

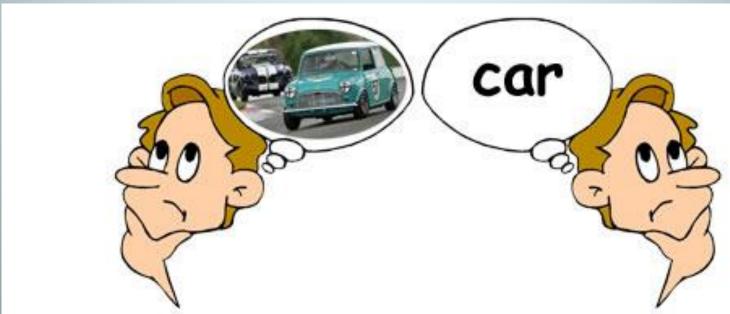


#### They say

'My mind is like spaghetti junction'.

'I wish people were like robots and you could plug a printer in your head so you can print out what's in your head.'





Right-brain and left-brain people thinking about the word "car"

Look at the chart and say the **COLOUR** not the word

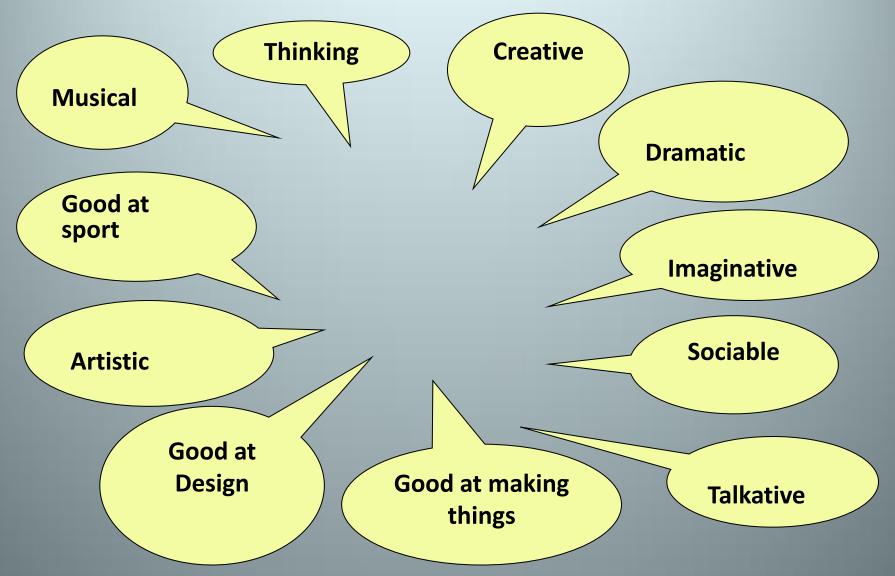
YELLOW BLUE ORANGE BLACK RED GREEN PURPLE YELLOW RED ORANGE GREEN BLACK **BLUE RED PURPLE** GREEN BLUE ORANGE

Left – Right Conflict Your right brain tries to say the colour but your left brain insists on reading the word.

### Subjects that dyslexics may excel at.

- · Art
- Drama
- · Music
- Sport
- Design Technology
- · Maths
- Science

#### Strengths of dyslexic people



### How do we help our dyslexic child at home?

- · Give instructions slowly, quietly and deliberately
- · Give praise for asking if they do not understand
- Give guidance on how to tackle tasks systemically
- Make use of their strengths
- · Use computers to assist with recording work
- Take it in turns to read your childs reading book so that that they can hear the story flowing and record this in their reading record.

 Play listening games and memory games for example I spy, I went to the market and brought...

 Rhyming and sequencing songs, involving memory eg old MacDonald, Ten Green

Bottles

 Looking and visual sequencing activities such as Kim's game

 Play throwing, catching and Kicking ball games

 Use mind maps to record work and to remember key information.

Be patient

#### How do we support your child at school?

- All children are screened in Spring when they are in Year 3
- All children are taught in a multi-sensory way which helps to meet the needs of all learners.
- Both schools have achieved the dyslexia friendly award or kite mark. This ensures that the provision at both schools are kept at a certain level.
- Your child will have access to a range of interventions to improve their learning if it is needed.

- Your child will have access to dyslexia friendly resources like yellow paper/books, reading rulers, coloured overlays and pencil grips if needed.
- We also consult with Rosemary if we have any concerns with your child's progress, who offers support and advice to us.

- This Power Point can be found on both of the school websites
- More information can also be found on the British Dyslexia Association website

www.bdadyslexia.org.uk