



DYSLEXIA

Dyslexia falls under the definition of a Special Educational Need (Children's and Families Act 2014) where the child has as a learning difficulty which calls for special educational provision to be made. Dyslexia is a Specific Learning Difficulty (SPLD) which often goes hand in hand with other sometimes neurological conditions.

Strategy 1:



Have structured, systematic approaches with materials presented in logical order from basic to more difficult. Arrange problems/questions from easiest to hardest. Use step by step instructions and chronological sequencing. Pre-teach new vocabulary, provide word lists, repeat instructions frequently and try post-Its for reminders!

Strategy 2:



Encourage assistive technologies such as text-speak and audiobooks. Be aware some pupils find computer work difficult, it can be much easier to have written work. Pupils often remember more with the physical act of writing which doesn't happen with typing. Use dyslexia friendly fonts: Arial, Comic Sans, Verdana, Tahoma, Century Gothic, Calibri, Open-Dyslexic.

Strategy 3:

Dyslexic pupils must have time to process information at their own pace. Most pupils with a diagnosis of dyslexia have average or above cognitive ability but take longer to decode information (written, verbal, social) but have good comprehension. Remember to provide Access Arrangements.



Strategy 4:



Don't ask dyslexics to read aloud unless you know they are happy to. Check as this might change with different texts. Pupils can be very self-conscious about their own ability to read aloud successfully which can cause high levels of unnecessary stress. Provide reading overlays and coloured books to aid visual distortion, it can improve reading significantly and helps focus attention. Give multiple opportunities to read the same text. Many dyslexics remember stories rather than facts - this could be a useful recall strategy. Pupils also tend to have strong problem/puzzle solving skills.

Strategy 5:

When creating a seating plan - seat dyslexic pupils near to the teacher for easy questions and check-ins and to boost self-esteem and confidence.



Strategy 6:

Dyslexia affects social skills, it can hinder interactions with peers and ability to respond appropriately in social situations due to language recall delay and associated anxiety issues. Anxiety related mental health issues are significantly high in adults and young people with dyslexia.

