

Dyslexia and Your Child

Presented by (Dyslexia
Teacher)



If my child has difficulty reading, does that mean he/she has dyslexia?

- Dyslexia is but one of several “internal” reasons for why a student might not be learning how to read
- Not all students with reading difficulties or those identified with a specific learning disability will be considered to have dyslexia

Example: Student has reading comprehension problems. The mechanical side of reading is fine, but difficulty persists in deriving meaning from print.

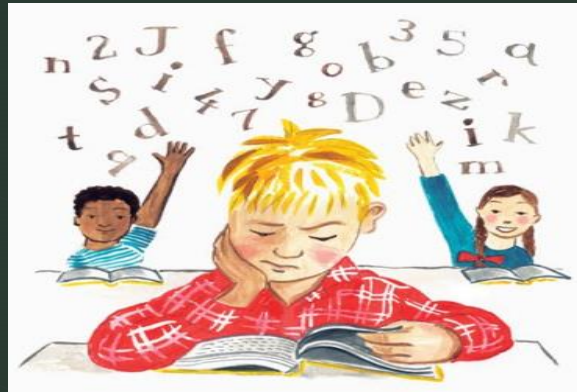
If my child has dyslexia, does that mean that he/she needs special education?

- Special Education is NOT the ONLY answer to the challenge of dyslexia.
- It is AN answer for a select group of students with more severe manifestations.
- It is important to understand the student's specific problem area and design an intervention around that area.
- There is no "one size fits all" treatment for dyslexia.
- There are many intervention programs available that address specific areas of dyslexia.

Dyslexia is a specific learning disability that is neurobiological in origin. It is characterized by difficulties with accurate and/or fluent word recognition and by poor spelling and decoding abilities. These difficulties typically result from a deficit in the phonological component of language that is often unexpected in relation to other cognitive abilities and the provision of effective classroom instruction. Secondary consequences may include problems in reading comprehension and reduced reading experience that can impede growth of vocabulary and background knowledge.

Adopted by the International Dyslexia Association Board of Directors, November 12, 2002

Information on Dyslexia



<http://ed.ted.com/lessons/what-is-dyslexia-kelli-sandman-hurley>

(Video about dyslexia)

Strengths and Weaknesses

Experienced by many students with dyslexia

Strengths

Creative thinkers

“think outside the box”

Artistically Talented

Intuitive (knows an answer but unable to explain how)

Weaknesses

Phonemic Awareness

Word retrieval or rapid naming

Difficulties with sequencing

Visual perception confusions

▀ Dyslexia does NOT mean low intelligence

People with dyslexia include:

* Thomas Edison

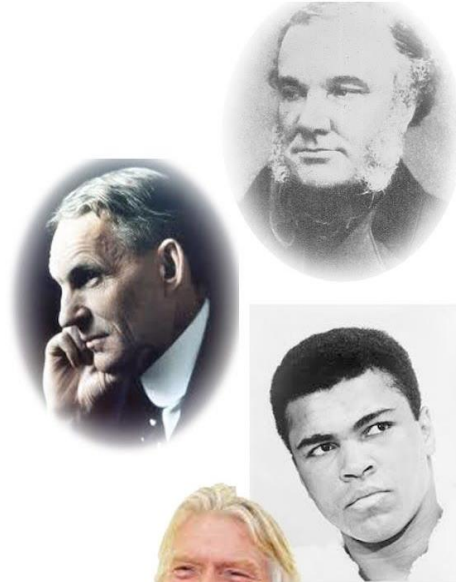
* Henry Ford

* Muhammad Ali

* Richard Branson

* Patrick Dempsey

* Jamie Oliver



* Jennifer Aniston

* Whoopi Goldberg

Facts About Dyslexia

- Dyslexia can be inherited.
- Children have a 50% chance of having dyslexia if one parent has it.
- People with dyslexia are usually more creative and have a higher level of intelligence
- Affects 1 in 5 individuals across all socioeconomic groups
- Exists on a spectrum from mild to severe
- Dyslexics do not “see” words backwards

Myths About Dyslexia

- Reading and writing letters backwards is the main sign of dyslexia.
- Dyslexia goes away once kids learn to read.
- Dyslexia only affects boys.
- Dyslexics are not smart.
- It can be cured.
- Dyslexia is a vision problem.
- Students with dyslexia are lazier than most students.

Proficient readers use different parts of the brain than dyslexic readers.

Readers with dyslexia overuse the left frontal and right frontal regions of their brains
BUT this brain profile can normalize to some extent after intervention – meaning that appropriate intervention actually helps a dyslexic reader's brain to function more like a proficient reader's brain.



Characteristics of Dyslexia

The following are the primary reading/spelling characteristics of dyslexia:

- Difficulty reading words in isolation
- Difficulty accurately decoding unfamiliar words
- Difficulty with oral reading (slow, inaccurate, or labored without prosody)
- Difficulty spelling

It is important to note that individuals demonstrate differences in degree of impairment and may not exhibit all the characteristics listed above.

Dyslexia Intervention

~Because of the kinesthetic and verbal nature of the lessons, intervention is conducted in a pull out group that includes:

Targeted Intervention

Reading By Design lessons

Consistent, systematic multisensory instruction

120 minutes per week

Examples of Dyslexia 504

Academic and Testing Accommodations

- Extended time for testing
- Text to Speech
- Language and content support
- Spelling Assistance
- Preferential seating
- Peer assistance
- Clarifying of assignment instructions
- Chunking of assignments
- Reteach difficult content

Take Away Points...

- Dyslexia is a specific learning disability...that affects accurate and/or fluent **word recognition** and **decoding**... that is the result of a problem with **phonological** and/or **orthographic** processing.
- Reading involves the coordinated use of multiple skills, including **decoding**, **fluency**, and **comprehension**.
- Not all students with reading difficulties or those identified with a specific learning disability will be considered to have dyslexia, and not all those with dyslexia will require special education services.
- There is no “one size fits all” treatment for dyslexia, although there are many effective instructional interventions and strategies to help struggling readers become more proficient readers.

Digital Resources

TEA Dyslexia Handbook

<https://bit.ly/3hPKhkG>



Audio Book Resources

<https://bit.ly/3bbx709>



Questions?



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