

80% of the population
believes that dyslexia
is associated with
low intelligence

THIS IS NOT TRUE.

DYSLEXIA
occurs in people of **ALL**
INTELLECTUAL LEVELS

**KEY FACTS
ABOUT DYSLEXIA**

DYSLEXIA
is the **MOST COMMON**
LEARNING DISABILITY



and affects
15-20%
of the US population

dyslexia
RUNS IN
FAMILIES

parents with dyslexia

ARE MORE LIKELY
TO HAVE CHILDREN
with dyslexia

research has proven that
students with dyslexia

CAN LEARN
TO READ
when instruction is:

Explicit and systematic

Phonics based

Multisensory

Individualized

Consistent and frequent

Emotionally reinforcing

Some indications:

- Letter reversals: confusing "b" and "d"; "rat" for "tar, etc.
- Elisions: reading/writing "cat" for "cart."
- Reading very slowly and hesitantly.
- Letter order problems: "left" for "felt".
- Spelling words as they sound, for example "rite" for "right."
- Reading with poor comprehension.
- Poor and/or slow handwriting.



Many dyslexics have trouble with sequencing, i.e. perceiving something in sequence and also remembering the sequence.

Dyslexia cannot be effectively treated using traditional reading or tutoring programs.

MODERN TECHNOLOGY HAS REVEALED ...

- Differences between brains of dyslexic persons & good readers;
- BUT the cause-effect relationship should perhaps be reversed, i.e. that these differences might not be the cause, but the effect of the reading difficulty.



Cognitive training is the most — if not only — effective treatment for dyslexia.

One of the schools of thought: dyslexia is not a DISability but an INability.

5 Myths and Facts About Dyslexia

Myth:

"Dyslexia is something children will outgrow."



Fact:

Children with dyslexia continue to face challenges as they grow

Myth:

"Dyslexia is just a problem of visual perception."



Fact:

Studies show that dyslexics have difficulty at the phoneme level.

Myth:

"Dyslexia affects more boys than girls."



Fact:

It affects girls and boys equally. Boys are more likely to be referred by schools for diagnosis.

Myth:

"Dyslexia only affects people who speak english."



Fact:

Dyslexia occurs in every language, even the ones that don't use an alphabet script

Myth:

"A person with Dyslexia can't be a good reader."



Fact:

With intense systematic instruction, a person with dyslexia can become a good strong reader.

“Dyslexia **is** real.
Don't expect a
dyslexic to look
it up in the dictionary.
Dyslexics don't
see **backwards**.
Time is the best
gift you can give
a dyslexic. **Dyslexics**
have average or
above average
IQ. All dyslexics
have a **strength**,
take the time to
find out what it
is.”

Love my dyslexics!
Thursday - Sep 27, 2012 (7:58 pm)

A 	B 	C 
D 	E 	F 
G 	H 	I 
J 	K 	L 
M 	N 	O 
P 	Q 	R 
S 	T 	U 
V 	W 	X 
Y 	Z 	

Symptoms of Dysgraphia Checklist



A child with dysgraphia has handwriting that is worse than you would normally see in a child of his age, intelligence, and education level. He may also appear to be unmotivated or lazy, or what we sometimes refer to as a “reluctant writer.” Because he has trouble expressing his thoughts and ideas in writing, he may avoid writing altogether.

A child with dysgraphia may have trouble with:

- ☐ Forming letters, numbers, and words
- ☐ Spelling words correctly
- ☐ Organizing thoughts and ideas into written expression

Here are some additional signs:

- ☐ A tight or awkward pencil grip
- ☐ Tires quickly while writing
- ☐ Writing is illegible, inconsistent, and has poorly formed letters and numbers
- ☐ Writing is slow and labored
- ☐ Complete avoidance of writing
- ☐ Difficulty following spelling and grammar rules
- ☐ Incorrect spacing and positioning of letters, words, and lines of written text
- ☐ Trouble aligning columns of numbers in math problems
- ☐ Difficulty organizing thoughts on paper
- ☐ Trouble with tasks that require concurrent thinking and writing

Do you recognize any of these symptoms in your child?

If you suspect dysgraphia and have questions about how it affects reading and spelling instruction, please visit us at: blog.allaboutlearningpress.com/dysgraphia.



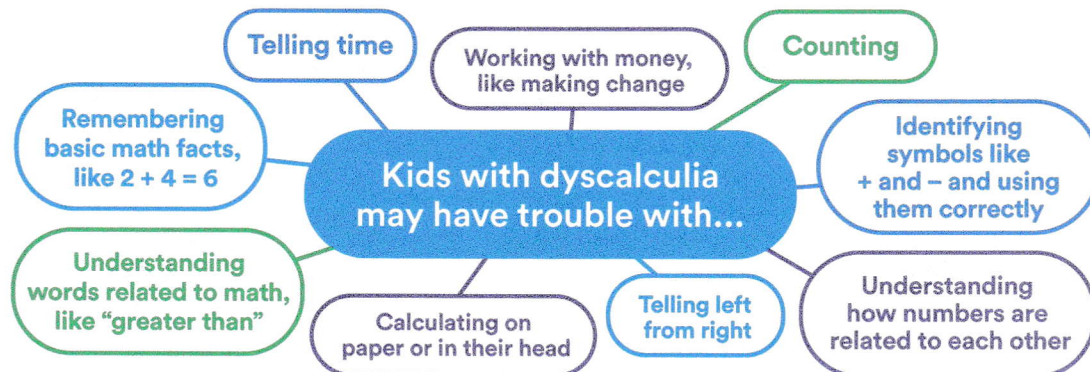
Dyscalculia Fact Sheet

Dyscalculia is...

- ✓ **A learning issue** that makes it hard to understand concepts related to numbers and do tasks like add and subtract.
- ✓ **A common condition.** Some experts say dyscalculia is just as common as dyslexia.
- ✓ **A common co-occurrence.** Dyscalculia can exist on its own but is often found in kids with issues like dyslexia and ADHD.

Dyscalculia is not...

- ✗ **A sign of low intelligence.** You can be very smart and have dyscalculia.
- ✗ **The same thing as math anxiety.** But it often co-occurs with this emotional issue, which involves self-doubt and fear of failure.
- ✗ **A lack of effort.** Kids with dyscalculia need different kinds of interventions to make progress—not more of the same instruction.



Ways to help kids with dyscalculia



Multisensory structured math instruction engages kids through sight, hearing, movement and touch.



Accommodations, like taking untimed tests or using blocks or other objects to help solve a math problem, can help kids show what they know.



Assistive technology tools, like calculators and digital graph paper, can help level the playing field for kids who struggle with math.

Success stories



Mary Tyler Moore
Award-winning actress



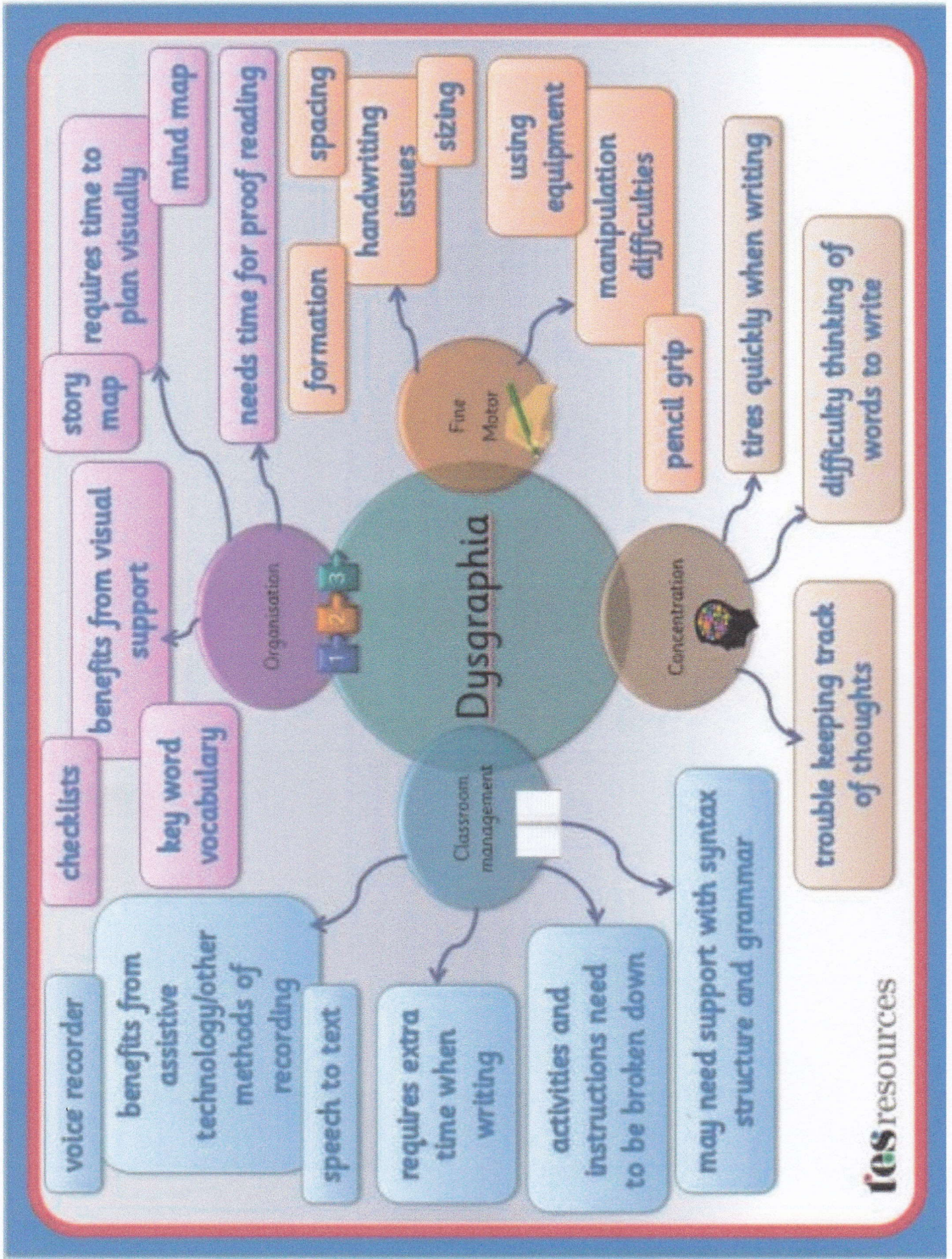
Kit Hughes
Tech entrepreneur and CEO of Look Listen



Cher
Singer and actress (who also has dyslexia)

Understood

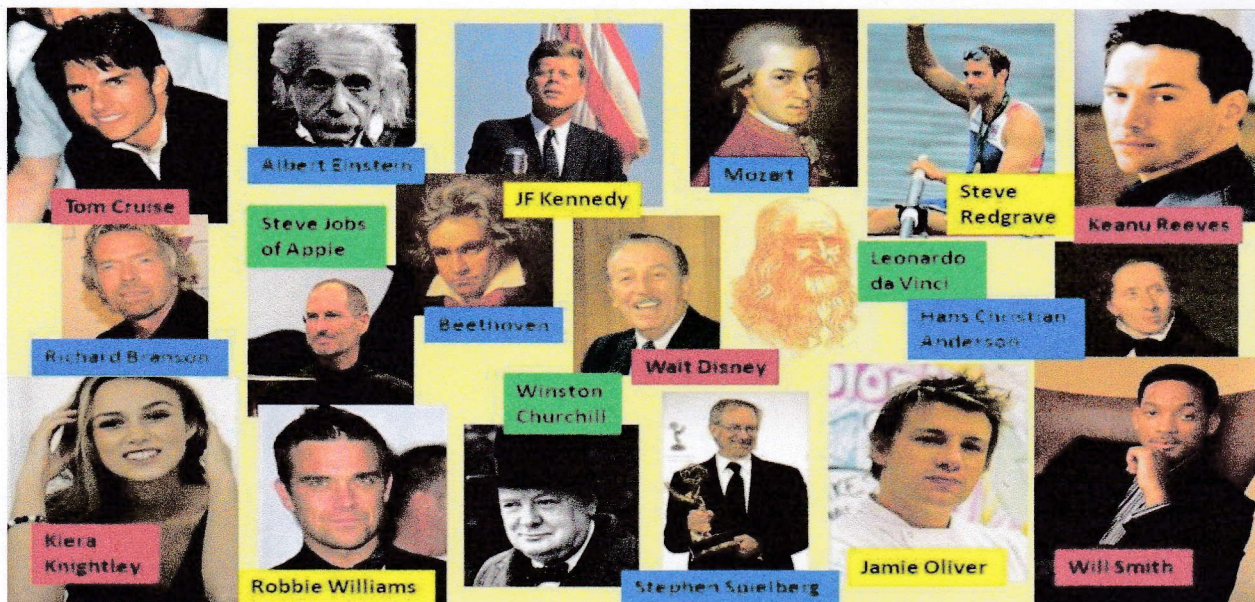
For more information on dyscalculia and how to help, visit u.org/dyscalculia



Possible Accommodations for Dyslexia/Dysgraphia/Dyscalculia

- *Providing students with more time to complete tasks
- *Changing the location of testing to reduce potential distractions
- *Providing additional support
- *Note-taking assistance or scribing for a student
- *Allowing access to a computer and assistive technology
- *Use of a laptop at school and or for homework (keyboard instead of writing)
- *Oral answers instead of written
- *Do not penalize handwriting or spelling errors
- *Pencil Grips
- *Use of a slant board
- *speech to text software, then allow the student to edit work
- *prefilled study guides
- *Worksheets on the computer, not paper
- *Extra time for all work
- *Oral or video presentations instead of paper projects
- *Allow the student to record verbal lessons/directions/lectures
- *Access to a calculator

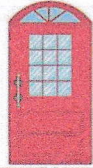
Famous People with Dyslexia



Missing Letters



c o m



o o r



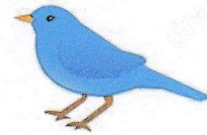
o o k



o g



u s



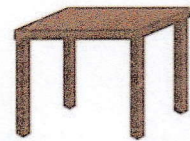
i r d



b e



a l l



t a l e



b r e a



e a r



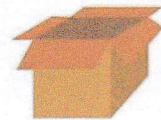
a g



a p l e



o n u t



o x

Add either c or k to these words, following the rule

__upid

__ettle

__uticle

__omb

__aterpillar

__een

__atapult

s__ittles

__onversation

__ardamom

in__oherent

s__ooter

s__alpel

s__orpio

s__eleton

s__one

s__irmish

bas__et

ba__ing

ba__on

s__irt

as__ing

s__andal

s__ornful

s__inny

s__y

__omical

e__onomic

__ulpable

s__ipper

__andy

s__ill

s__atter

lo__al

__iller

s__ource

s__ullery

es__ape

s__oop

