

# Identifying and Supporting Learners with Dyslexia in the Mainstream Classroom

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#### Nottinghamshire County Council

#### What is dyslexia? The Rose Definition

Dyslexia is a learning difficulty that primarily affects the skills involved in accurate and fluent word reading and spelling.

Characteristic features of dyslexia are difficulties in phonological awareness, verbal memory and verbal processing speed.

Dyslexia occurs across the range of intellectual abilities.

It is best thought of as a continuum, not a distinct category, and there are no clear cut-off points.

Co-occurring difficulties may be seen in aspects of language, motor co-ordination, mental calculation, concentration and personal organisation, but these are not, by themselves, markers of dyslexia.

A good indication of the severity and persistence of dyslexic difficulties can be gained by examining how the individual responds or has responded to well founded intervention.

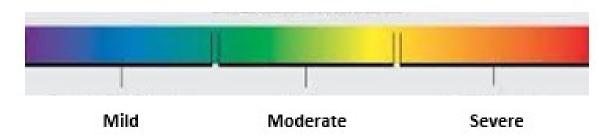
#### Learning difficulty or learning difference?

Dyslexia is a learning difference, a combination of strengths and weaknesses which affects the learning process in reading, spelling, writing and sometimes number and calculation.



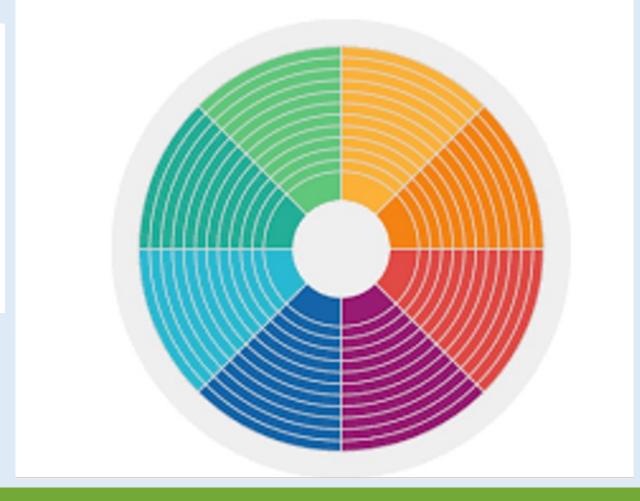
#### Dyslexia traits/assessment visualised as a linear spectrum

Not helpful in understanding and communicating pupils' strengths and difficulties



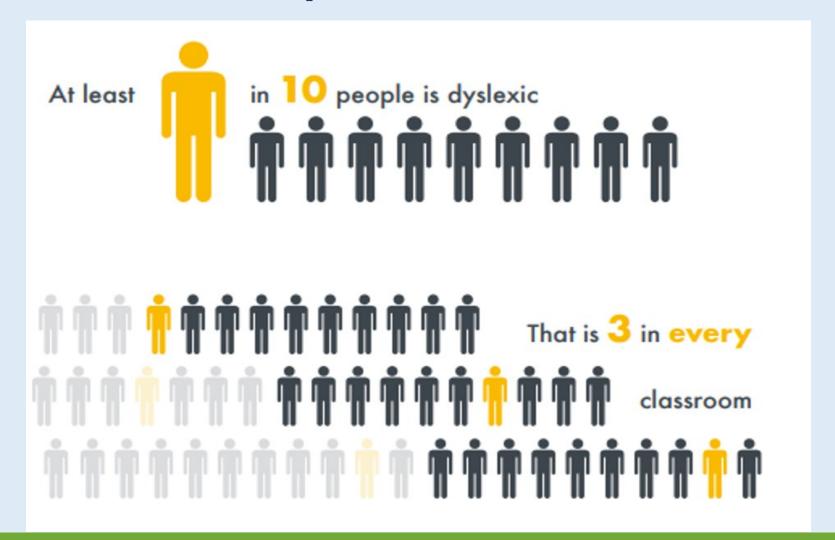
#### Dyslexia traits/assessment visualised as a wheel

Helpful in highlighting pupils' relative strengths and difficulties in different areas so that appropriate interventions can be selected

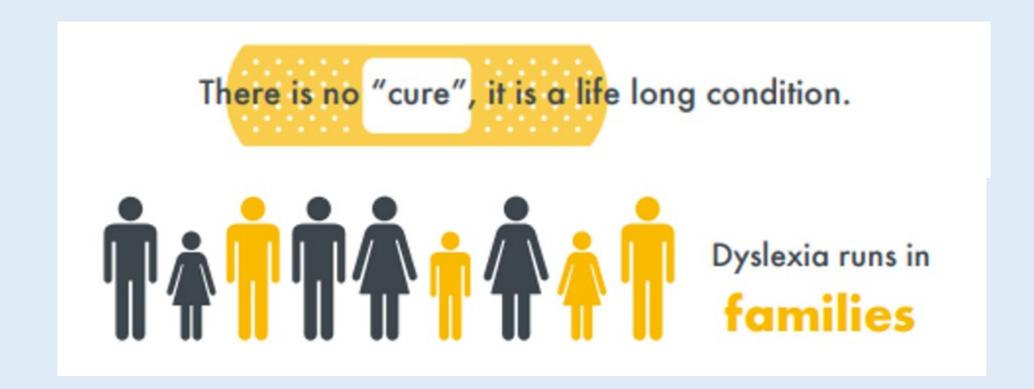




#### **Dyslexia Facts**



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#### Discussion – what difficulties do you associate with dyslexia?



Difficulty recognising syllables

Decoding and blending

Sight reading common exception words

Reduced reading experience

Key Indicators Reading

Misses out words when reading, or adds extra words

Fails to recognise familiar words

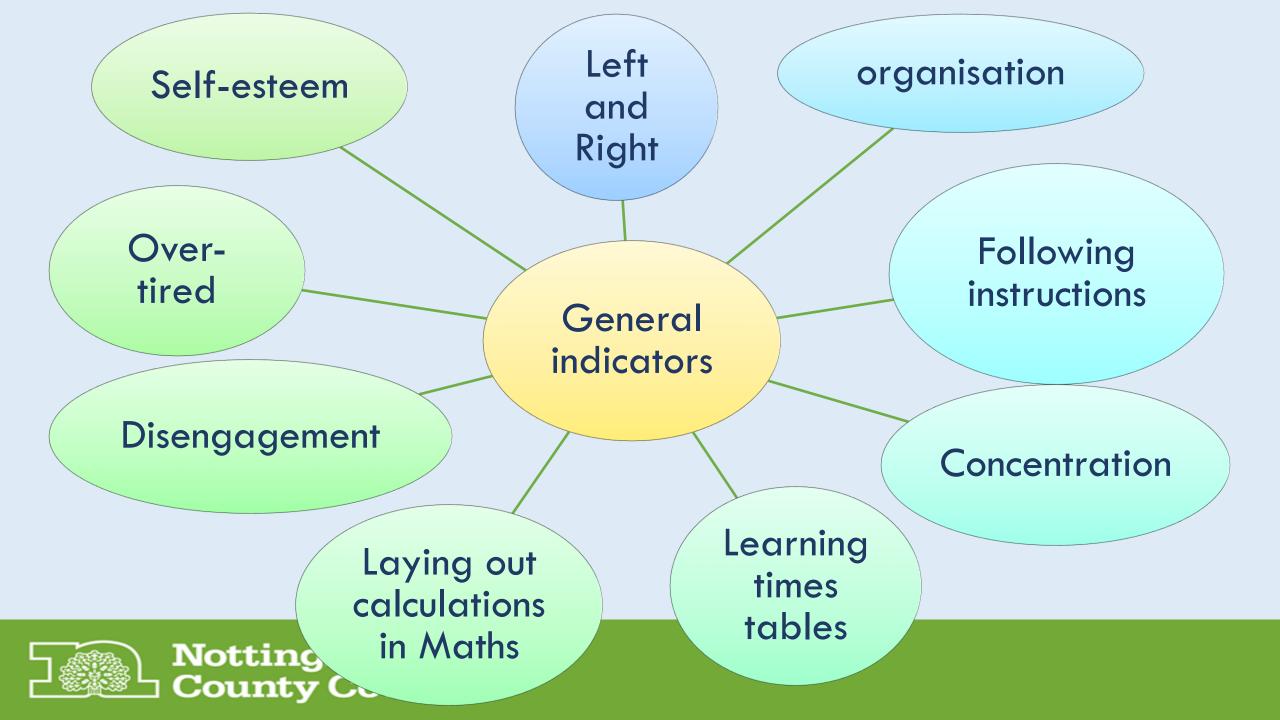
Discriminating between different letters

Reading quickly enough to understand a text.

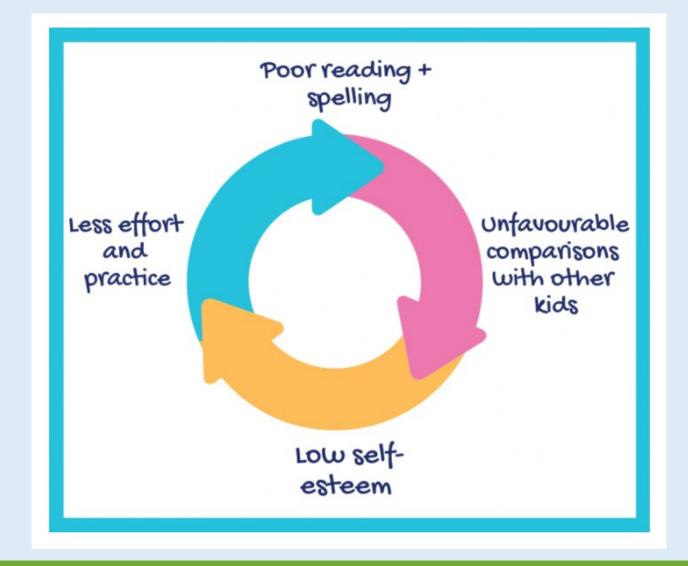
Reluctance







#### Self-esteem



#### Discussion – what strengths do you associate with dyslexia?

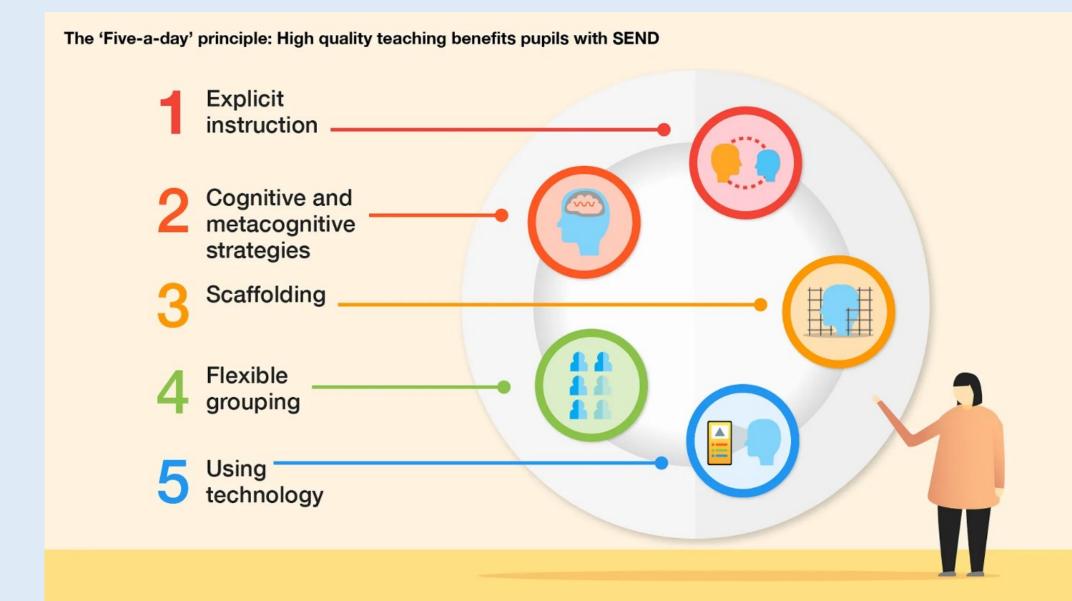




"Sometimes the numbers just go into a dark place in my mind."

"I love silent reading but we only do it for 10 minutes and I haven't read much."

"Dyslexia is bad in some ways but good in others because it makes you better at somethings, and for me it's Maths." "I listen as hard as I can but sometimes my brain shuts off and I day dream and I think if I can move something of mine and I can get out of my daydream and listen again."



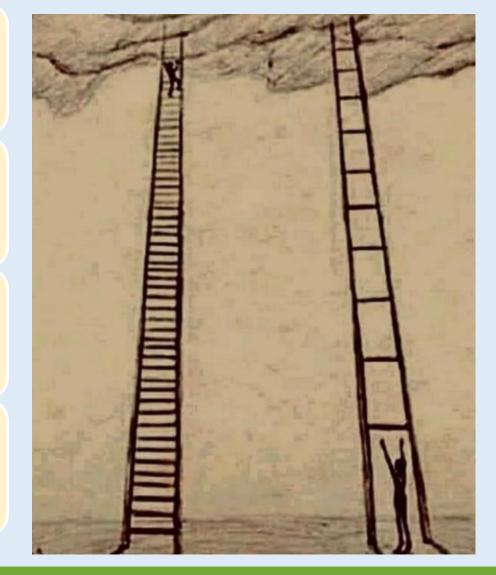
#### **Explicit Instruction**

High expectations for all learners.

I do, we do, you do

Small steps, carefully sequenced

Multisensory teaching – models, manipulatives, dual coding



#### Metacognitive and cognitive techniques

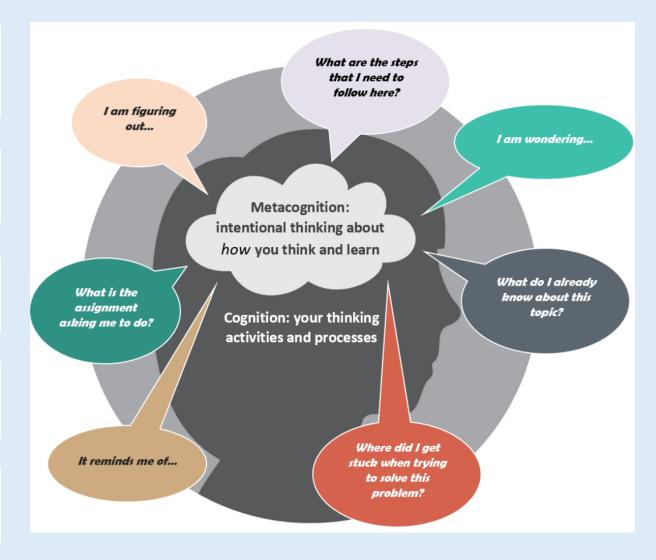
Activate prior learning – what do I already know about this?

Retrieval and spaced learning, opportunities for overlearning

Reduce cognitive load

Model thinking and problem solving

Teach transferable skills



#### Reducing cognitive load



Working memory -7 items, time limited



Long term memory — no fixed capacity

#### Flexible grouping

Peer support – good role models, support with reading and spelling.

Improved behaviour in the classroom.

Higher ability learners are challenged to articulate and explain their ideas.

Learners with literacy difficulties can use their strengths.

Scaffolding and support rather than differentiation by task.

#### Scaffolding Reading



Lots of sound talk – hearing and paying attention to sounds

Teach how to chunk syllables — what is a syllable?

Morphological approaches for suffixes and prefixes – jumped/hunted/shared

Using a following finger

Reading rulers

Readability of resources – see style guide

Pre-read of texts – before school or sent home.

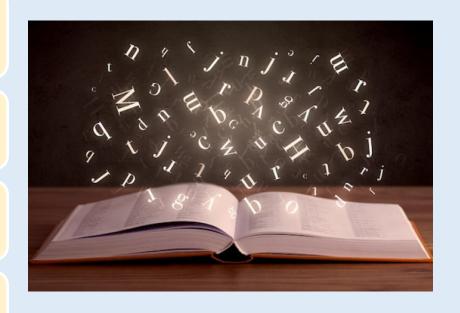
Reading books – hi lo e.g Barrington Stoke

Use videos, captions, graphs, diagrams

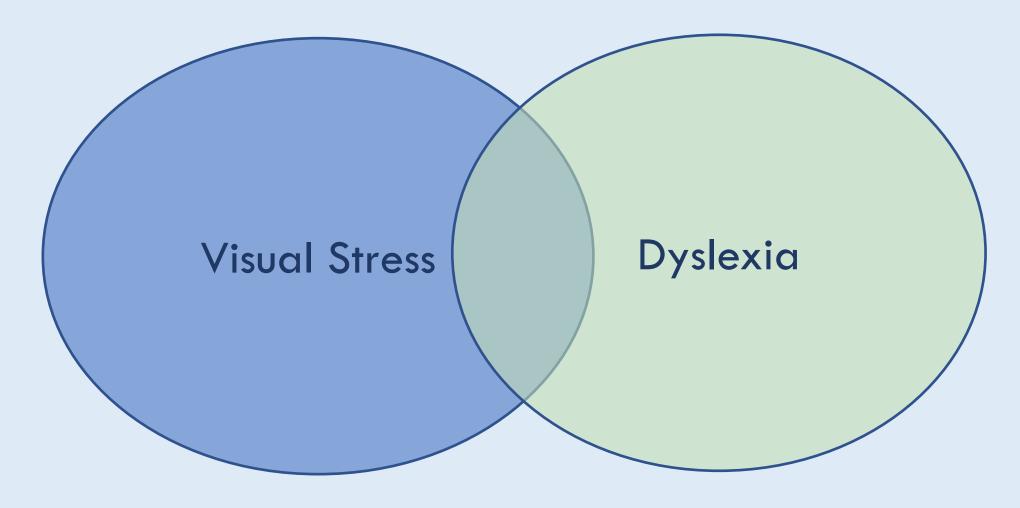
Give own version of presentation

Vocab – explicit teaching of meaning.

#### Scaffolding Reading



## Visual Stress and Dyslexia

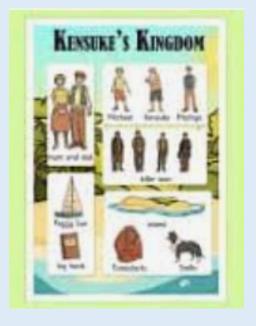


# Calibre audio

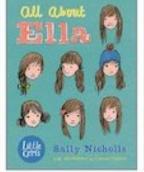




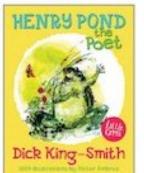


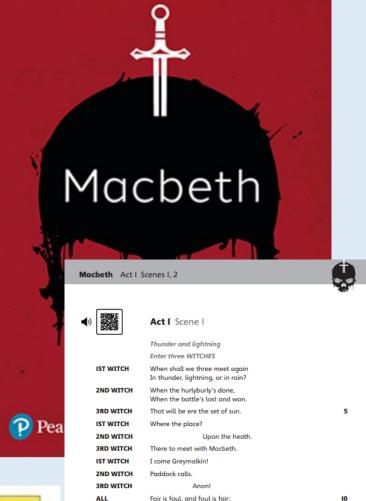












Exeunt

Hover through the fog and filthy air.

Act I Scene 2

Enter DUNCAN, MALCOLM, DONALBAIN, LENNOX, with attendants, meeting a bleeding CAPTAIN

What bloody man is that? He can report, As seemeth by his plight, of the revolt

DUNCAN



Nottir Count

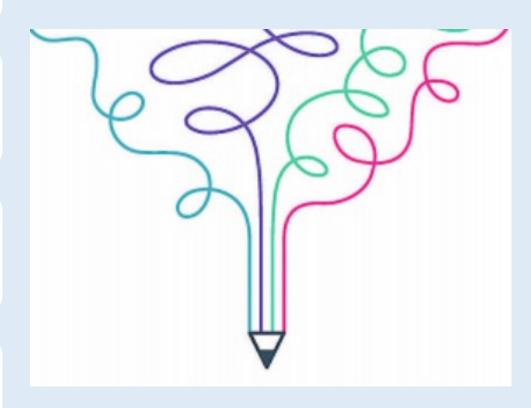
#### Talk for Writing

Reduce cognitive load wherever possible – do you need to write the date first?

Writing frames, sentence starters, cloze activities, paragraph planners

Draw first, not afterwards.

## Scaffolding Writing



Mind mapping – plan the whole thing but just write up one paragraph.

Graphic organisers to make connections and organise ideas

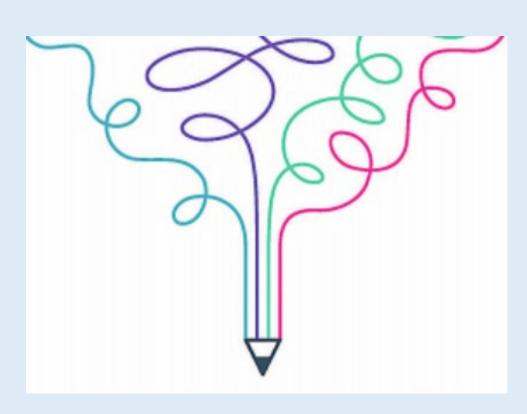
Scribing – but make them do some of the work

Alternative methods of recording: bullet points, diagrams, oral presentations, posters

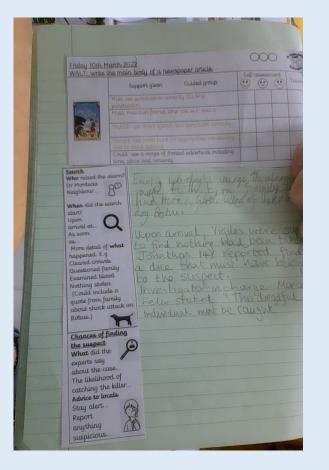
Avoid copying from the board.

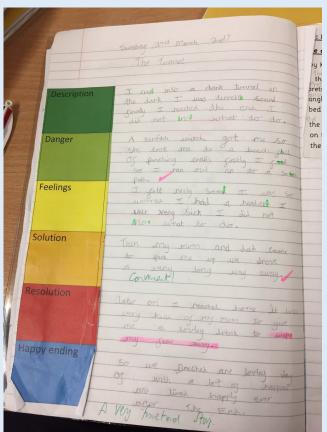
**EXTRA TIME!** 

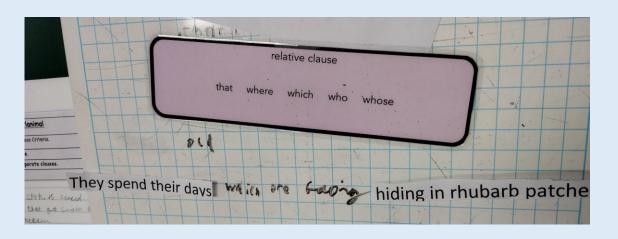
#### Scaffolding Writing

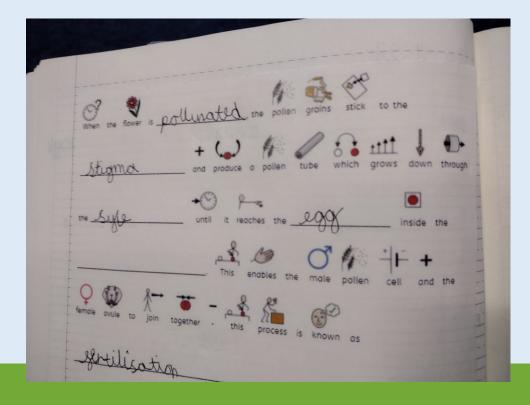


#### Scaffolding Writing









#### Spelling

Common exception words need overlearning – make it fun

Multisensory spelling – magnetic letters, wooden letters.

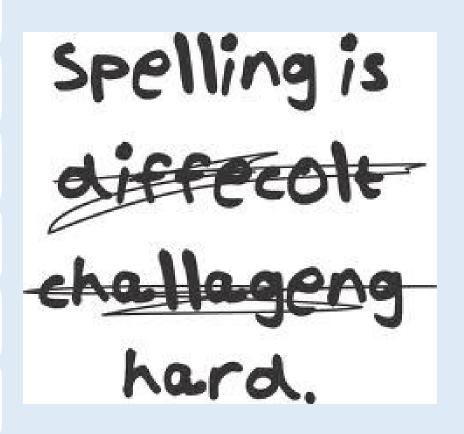
LCWC doesn't work for everyone

Morphology for those over-reliant on phonics-health/heal

Mnemonics – multisensory, actions, funny voices, children to make up their own (use with caution)

Marking – mark target words?

Subject specific, dual coded word lists

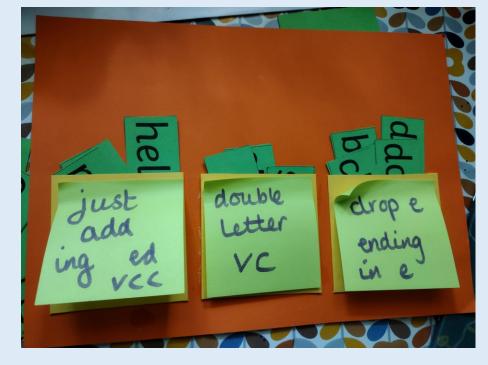






## **Spelling**











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#### **Using Technology**

#### Speech to text tech

- Dragon
- Speechy
- Siri
- Google voice typing
- Texthelp –read&write toolbars

#### Text to speech

- Texthelp
- Immersive reader
- Scanning pens
- Google accessibility features

#### Spelling

- Electronic spell checkers
- Word processing tools
- Dictionary.com

#### Writing

- Clicker 8
- Touch typing tutorials

#### Phase 2 to 5 Tricky Words

Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5
I	he	said	oh
no	she	have	Mrs
the	we	like	people
to	me	SO	their
go	be	do	called
into	you	some	Mr
	are	come	looked
	her	little	asked
	was	one	could
	all	were	
	they	there	

achieve — adjust

achieve achievement [achieving achieved] acid acid rain



acident accident acksel axel \*[jump]

axil \*[leaf]
axle \*[wheel]

acne acorn

account
acre acreage
acrobat acrobatic

across acselerate

accelerate

actor actress actresses actual actually

acurate accurate
acuse acutely

ad \*[advert] add \*[sum]
Adam's apple

adapt [adapting adapted] adaptable

add \*[sum] ad \*[advert]

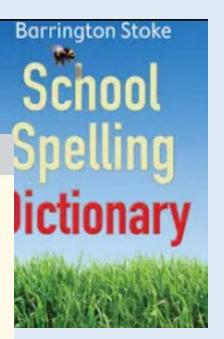
[adding added]
addapt adapt

addenoyds adenoids adder

addict [addicted] addiction addition \*[sum] edition \*[copy]

additional

#### **Essential Kit**





abcdefghljk lmnopgrstu vwxyzaelou abcdefghljk lmnopgrstu vwxyzaelou chphshthwh quckffllngss

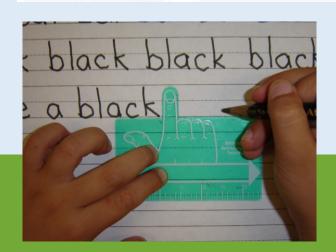
















# Promoting Self esteem



Use the things they are good at to help with the things they find difficult.

Help them to understand their learning difference



Encourage them
to focus on
something they
are good at (such
as a sport or
another hobby).

Praise them for effort and don't always point out mistakes.

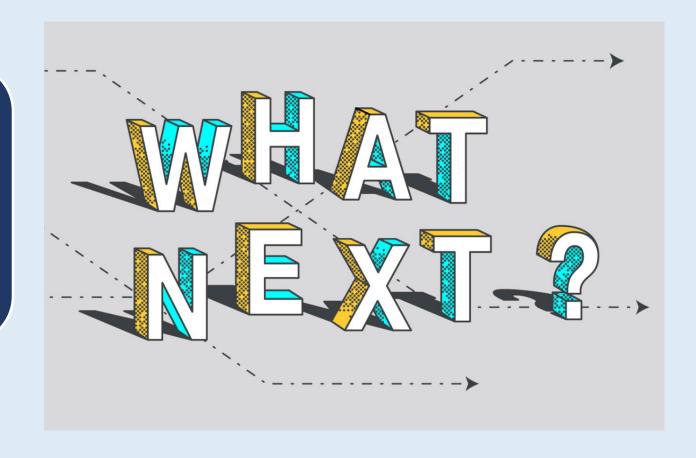






#### Reflection

Can you think of 2 things you could change about your practice to make it more dyslexia friendly?



#### **Evaluation Time!**



