

Dyslexia

Parent Meeting

dyslexia

Today you will:

- Experience dyslexia
- Find out what dyslexia is
- Learn an effective way to teach dyslexics
- Support for dyslexic learners

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e R pgenqocker! M yf a r v o i te!" "Gr eat!" Bopsho u eq, "Le t'sc o k t
udi i r wa ngs e woh ti truns
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VIA THEMETA.PICTURE.COM

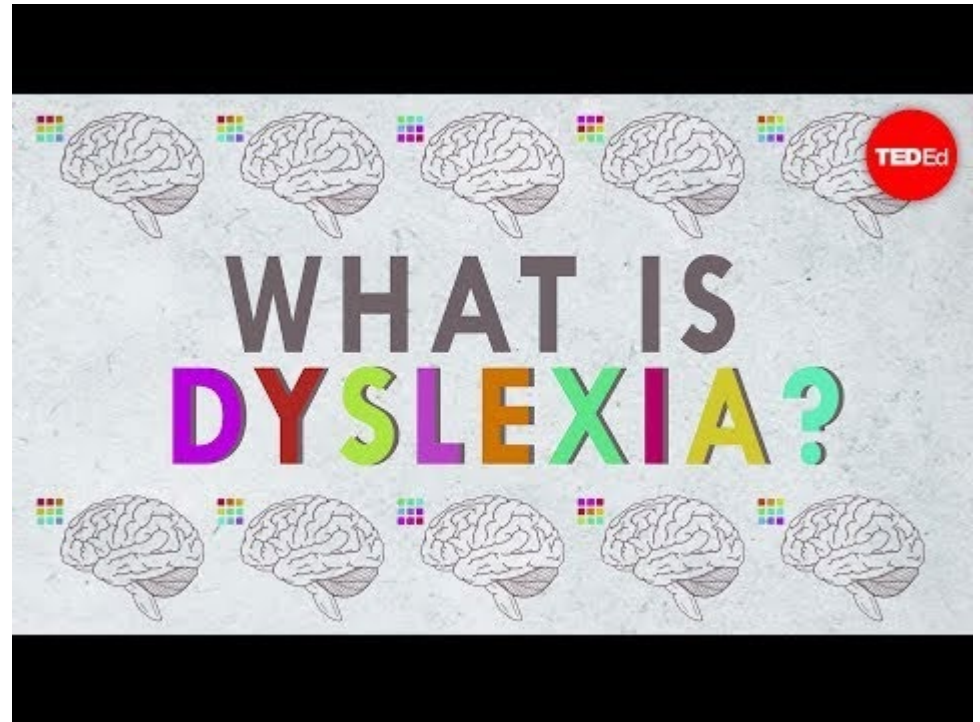
Trying to read this passage, you will experience the kind of difficulty a dyslexic reader faces when deciphering normal typeface. Not so easy is it?

One day John and Bob went for a walk. “What would you like to do today,” Bob asked John.”I don’t know,” John replied. “What would you like to do?” I think I might like watching a movie on TV, especially if we can have some popcorn. “Wow,” said John. “Popcorn! What a great idea! Let’s check the cupboard to see if my mother bought some the last time she went shopping. “Look,” he yelled, “a full box and it’s it’s Orville Redenbacher! My favorite!” “Great!” Bob shouted, “Let’s cook it in the microwave and see how it turns out.”

Takes longer to Read and answer Questions



What is dyslexia ?



Myths

- Dyslexia isn't seeing words backwards.
- Dyslexia isn't caused by poor eyesight.
- Dyslexia isn't a developmental disability.
- Dyslexia isn't the result of an injury.
- Dyslexia isn't curable.

Truths

- Research provides scientific evidence that dyslexia is neurobiological.
- Approximately 10% of the school age population has dyslexia.
- Dyslexia is present in all economic backgrounds and intellectual levels.
- Dyslexic people are often talented in areas that don't require strong language skills.

Dyslexia

“Dyslexia is 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.”

International Dyslexia Association definition

Greek derivative

dys+lex

difficulty with+to speak(having to do with words)

Dyslexia is a language-based learning disability. “Children with dyslexia have trouble processing language rather than visual information. They may enjoy drawing pictures, playing video games and doing other things that involve interpreting what the eyes see. Children with dyslexia struggle with connecting letters they see to the sounds that are associated with those letters.” Guenivere Eden is a neuroscientist who directs the Center for the Study of Learning at Georgetown University MedicalCenter.

How do you know it's dyslexia and how do I
get identified?

Dyslexia

With Appropriate Support
These Children Can Shine

- Slow or unable to learn to read
- Difficulty decoding alphabet symbols
- Skips words and lines in text
- Misreads words
- Lacks expression when reading aloud
- Ignores punctuation marks
- Reads without comprehension
- Avoids reading aloud in public

Reading



Spelling



Writing



- Difficulty controlling a pen or pencil
- Slower than others to complete written tasks
- Spelling difficulties cause limited written work
- Can't organise their thoughts to write

- Slow to talk
- Mixes up sounds and mispronounces words
- Can't find the right word
- Difficulty with rhyming words

Speaking



Listening



- Difficulty with multiple instructions
- Constantly asking to check their understanding
- Loses focus if people talk too long
- Finds background noise distracting

- May lack self confidence
- Can act out, misbehave or withdraw
- Refuses to go to school and do homework

Behaviour



Memory



- Facts and figures
- Letter combinations and words
- Times tables
- Math and Science processes
- Peoples names
- How people look

- Gets lost easily
- Confuses left and right
- Doesn't like analogue clocks

Direction



Intelligence



- Of average or above average intelligence
- May be highly intelligent or gifted in certain areas

- Slower to complete reading and writing tasks
- Slower to learn systems and processes
- Requires more time to complete tests and exams

Speed



Planning



- Loses track of time
- Is too messy or really neat
- Difficulty organising work

Visual Processing



- Words misbehave on the page
- Finds black text on white paper hard to read
- Experiences eye strain and headaches
- Slow to copy notes and read accurately

Symptoms

1. Poor spelling
2. Delayed speech
3. Difficulty learning the names of the letters or sounds of the alphabet.
4. Difficulty writing the alphabet in order.
5. Trouble articulating R's (wed for red) and L's, M's and N's in 2nd and 3rd grade.
6. Mixing up multisyllabic words.
7. Trouble retrieving words when talking. (not a senior moment)
8. Doesn't remember words from previous page.
9. Slow or choppy reading.
10. A close relative with dyslexia

Is there a best method for teaching a dyslexic student?

Instruction should be:

- structured
- sequential-sounds, syllables, words, sentences
- cumulative-new skill builds on learned skills
- multisensory-visual, auditory, and kinesthetic modalities are happening simultaneously.
- cognitive-history of language is taught

The Language Triangle

Visual, Auditory, Kinesthetic



Support Your Child

- Share reading experiences as a family by listening to books and stories while in the car or reading aloud to your child
- Provide audio books when your child needs to understand the text, but the reading level is too difficult. (Talking Book Program)
- Explore a variety of learning experiences such as museums, historical sites, community events and other learning experiences.
- Provide opportunities for your child to explore, develop, and share areas of interest, ability or talent.
- Assist your child with organization of time, study area and materials.
- Praise your child frequently and specifically for good effort as well as for success in a variety of areas, not just schoolwork.
- Assist your child in developing study strategies:
 - Homework completion
 - Planning for assignments
 - Breaking larger assignments into smaller chunks
 - Incorporate technology

Talking Book Program



Talking Book Program

BARD Mobile App

The Braille and Audio Reading Download (BARD) is a free web-based service that provides access to thousands of digital audiobooks, magazines and music scores.

The BARD Mobile app for Android, iOS and Kindle may be downloaded through the App Store, Google Play Store and Amazon Appstore.

TBP patrons can ask questions about BARD Mobile by calling TBP toll-free at 1-800-252-9605 in Texas or 512-463-5458 in Austin. You can also visit TBP's homepage for more information at www.texastalkingbooks.org.



Talking Book Program

Student Resources for Reading Disabilities

The Talking Book Program (TBP) offers students with reading disabilities – such as dyslexia – a variety of reading materials, from Pre-K to young adult. Digital audiobooks allow students to read the latest bestseller or a classic book needed for a classroom assignment.

Qualified students can apply to the free program.

For more information or for questions, visit www.texastalkingbooks.org or call 1-800-252-9605 or 512-463-5458 in Austin.



Resources

Gainesville ISD Resources Page

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Txhu1heAMdp41Uf8QZdEwPC4q-HVb8rqhfZnaCf_9Yk/edit

Academic Language Therapy Association (ALTA)

<http://www.altaread.org>

International Dyslexia Association(IDA)

<http://www.interdys.org>

The brain's neural networks respond in a pattern that is established by past experience. The more often a specific pattern is fired in response to a stimulus, the more firm a nerve assembly becomes.



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