### Dyslexia Parent Event

# What do we mean by 'Additional Support Needs?'

### Additional Support Needs

- All young people need support to help them learn
- Some young people will require support that is additional to, or different from, that received by young people of the same age to ensure they benefit from education.
- Additional support needs can be long and short-term and can be due to:
  - Disability or health
  - Learning environment
  - Family circumstances
  - Social and emotional factors

[Education (Additional Support for Learning) (Scotland) Act (2004) and (2009]



#### What is it?

- Estimated that 1 in 10 people has dyslexia.
- Dyslexia exists in all cultures and across the range of abilities
- Often runs in the family. There is no 'cure' but lots of practical things can help
- Dyslexia is a learning 'difference', which means that the brain can approach things in a different way to other people
- Not just about reading and writing
- Nothing to do with intelligence.

### Definition of Dyslexia

"Dyslexia can be described as a continuum of difficulties in learning to read, write and/or spell, which persist despite the provision of appropriate learning opportunities. These difficulties often do not reflect an individual's cognitive abilities and may not be typical of performance in other areas. The impact of dyslexia as a barrier to learning varies in degree according to the learning and teaching environment, as there are often associated difficulties".

(Scottish Government, Dyslexia Scotland and the Cross Party Group on Dyslexia in the Scottish Parliament, 2009).

What you might notice at home/completing homework?

What teachers might notice in class that could indicate a dyslexic difficulty?

ON PAPER IDEAS TY CEARMING CET LOST ENGLE DOWN ON PAPER DIFFICULTY READING MAPS SEFECULTY CEARMING TELEPHONE HUMBERS TO TELL TIME SACANISATION /PLANNING Serial ONPHABET DIFFICULTIES · MONTHS AN'T FIND THE RIGHT MAITING # SEASONS MEMORY DIFFICULTY WITH ..... HORD MOTOR CONTROL PROBLEMS. PANT CONCENTRATE WITH LOSE PLACE READING BACKGROUND NOISE DIFFICULTY COPYING REPORTS DEFICULTIES SETTER REVERSAL dyslexia COT THE DIFFICULTIES G. ORDINATION PROBLEMS ROHUNCIATION CAN'T LISTER AND TAKE SOLLING NEED TO PRINT DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING RE-REND 'DANCES' OR MANY DIFFICULTIES WHAT WORDS LOOK LIKE BLURS TIMES. Holonic Southos DIFFICULTY

#### PHONOLOGICAL PROCESSING

#### Phonological processing in dyslexia can affect:

- Spelling
- Writing
- Reading fluency
- Reading out loud
- Comprehension
- Enjoyment
- Self esteem



#### Phonological Processing

Phonological Processing

Verbal short term memory Phonological Awareness Rapid serial naming

Articulation speed

Word Awareness

Syllable Awareness (Rhyming)

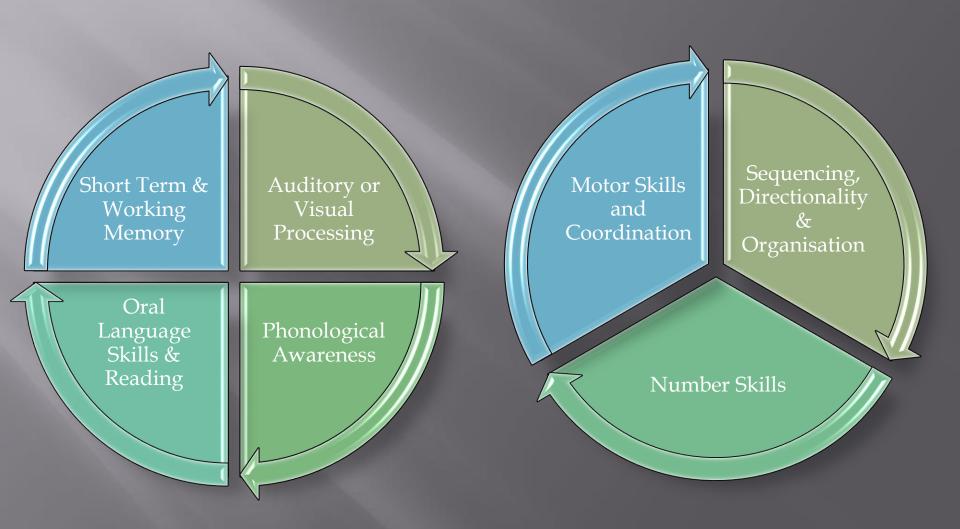
Onset/ Rime Phonemic Awareness

Phoneme Isolation and Identity

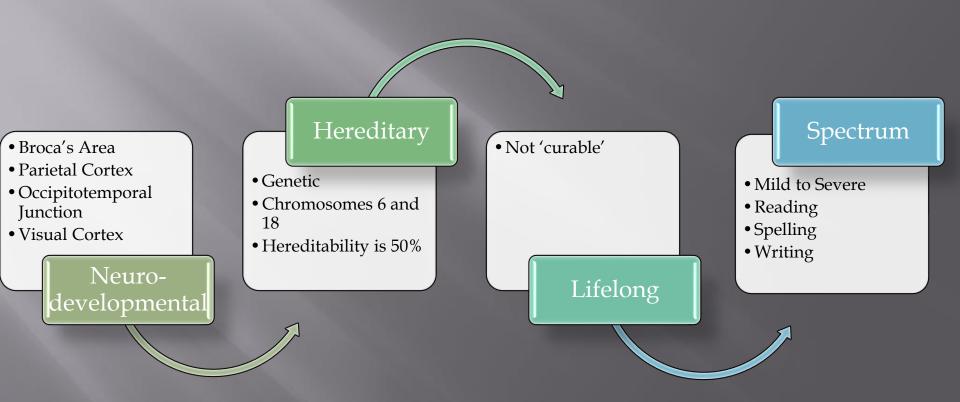
Phoneme Categorization Phoneme Segmentation

Phoneme Blending Phoneme Manipulation

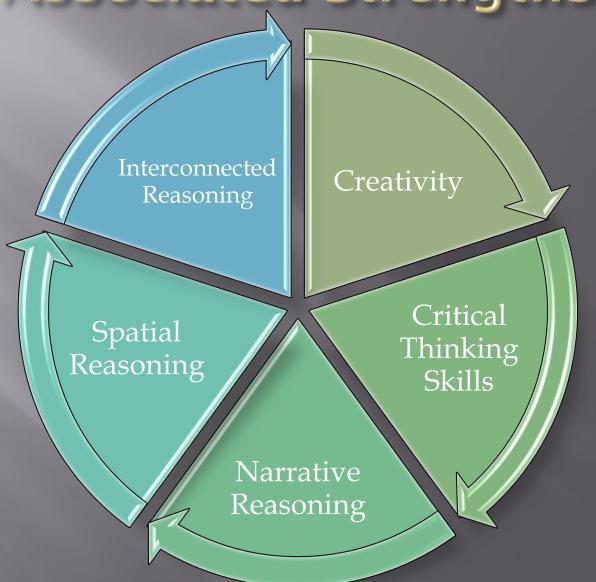
## Associated Difficulties



# Features of Dyslexia



### Associated Strengths



#### Assessment Guidance

#### Collaborative

- Pupil
- Parents
- Professionals

#### Contextual

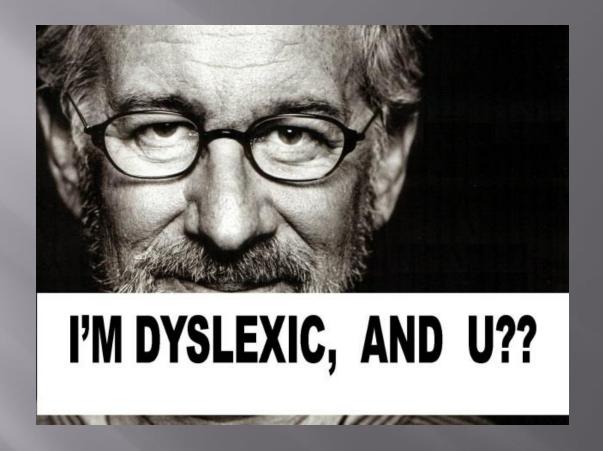
- Learning Environment
- Developmental Factors
- Home Environment

#### Holistic

- Physical
- Social
- Emotional
- Cognitive
- Strengths
- Weaknesses

#### Interactive

 Continuous, reciprocal process of assessment, intervention and review



http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4N6RKHOHMJQ

### Addressing Dyslexia



http://www.addressingdyslexia.org/