

Dyslexia

What is Dyslexia? Symptoms and Signs

According to Understood (2018) dyslexia has been described as a learning disability. As stated by Understood (2018) children with dyslexia can have difficulties with reading, maths, writing and simple comprehension. Signs and symptoms will differ in each person or children as stated by NHS (2015). According to Richardson et al. (2009) there are general signs of dyslexia such as children process information more slowly and are hesitant when reading out loud and there are more complex signs of dyslexia.

Barriers in Learning

How their learning is affected?

According to Richardson et al. (2009) states that children face barriers in their learning in different areas of their education.

- For example, reading can be affected by the child from them mis pronouncing words or missing words as suggested by NHS (2015).
- Writing- according to Richardson et al. (2009) their fine motor skills effected.

A child's phonological awareness can be affected with having dyslexia which can affect their speech as stated by NHS (2015).

Theories

According to Dror et al. (2010) theories around what dyslexia is caused is from genes and heritage as dyslexia has been linked to run in families.

Strategy 1. Multi-sensory learning.

According to Kamala (2014) multisensory learning is known as learning through the different senses such as touch and auditory and visual senses and in some circumstances movement. According to Dyslexic.com (2016) multisensory learning can help children process information more effectively.

Examples of different materials used in this type of learning includes glue, glitter, sand, beads to use for a range of activities according to Dyslexic.com (2016).

According to Jamieson (2005) the Montessori approach is an effective method to teach multisensory learning to children with dyslexia .

Strategy 2. Technology.

According to Imrie (2013) technology can be a effective method to help support children with dyslexia. According to Draffan et al. (2007) technology builds on independence for children to do activities by themselves without needing assistance.

Examples of technology used to support children with dyslexia text to speech software, Microsoft software and different formats as stated by Imrie (2013).

Reference List

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