



SJIE4003
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Multi-sensory
resources supporting
pupils with specific
learning difficulties.

Dyspraxia

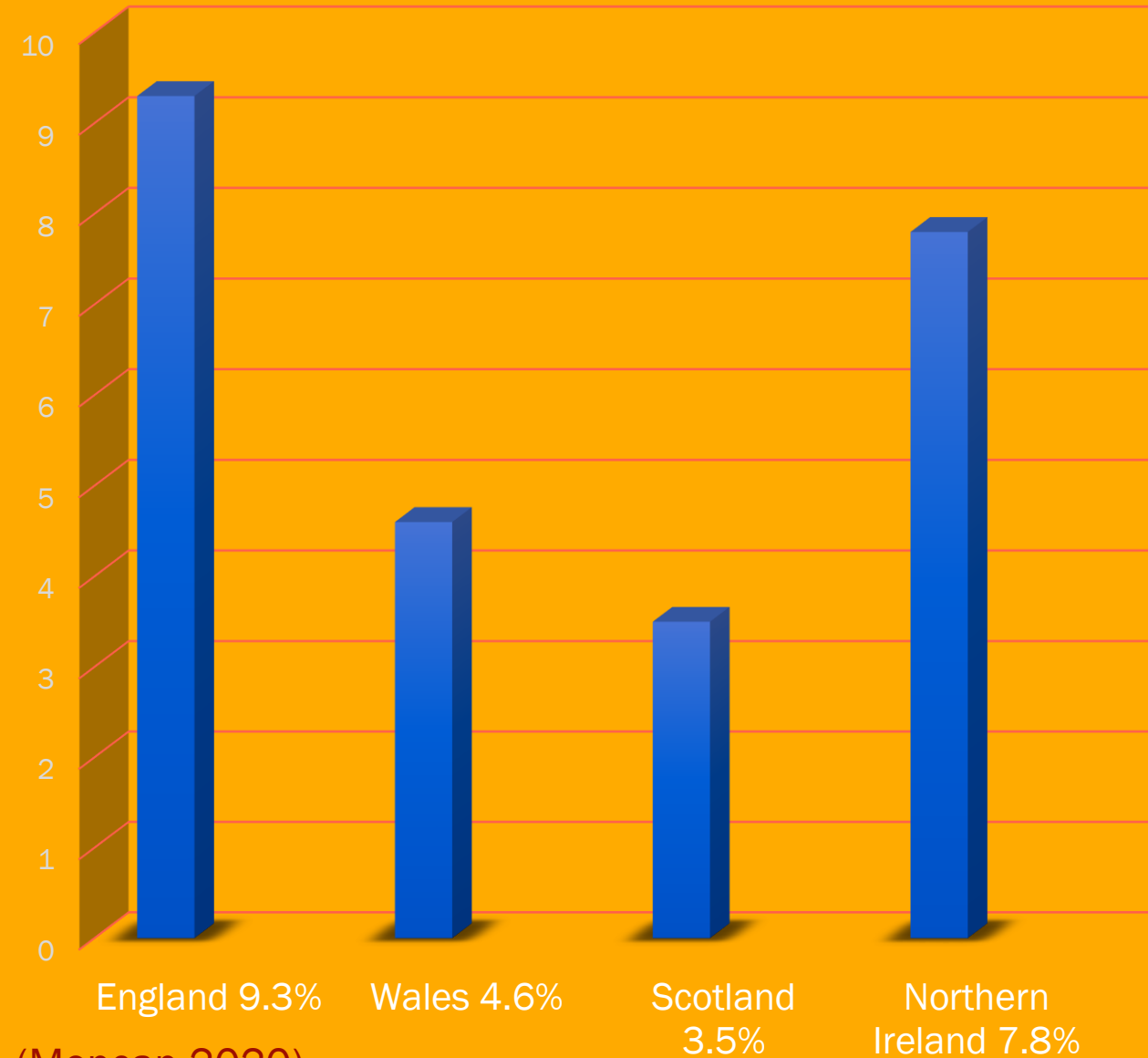


Specific learning difficulties:

- **Dyspraxia** – Lack of focus, inability to follow a sequence of orders. Lack of coordination, appear to be clumsy. (NHS,2021).
- **Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)** – Inattentiveness, impulsiveness, short attention span, constantly fidgeting. (NHS,2021).
- **Attention deficit disorder (ADD)** – Distractibility, disorganisation, speaking out of turn, restlessness. (Medicine net,2021).
- **Dyscalculia** – difficulty remembering basic facts, weak mental arithmetics, high levels of mathematical anxiety. (Askenazi,S.2021).



Percentage of pupils with special educational needs that attend special schools within the UK.



(Mencap, 2020)

How schools can be inclusive to children with learning difficulties.

- Allow children extra time to complete activities.
- Give strategic instructions
- Think of classroom accommodation and layout.
- Allow a child to use computers where available, or use a voice recorder.
- Use a range of materials, different fonts and different coloured paper.
- Provide extra support when required.
- Provide breaks to break up the workload and reduce time spent at a desk.

(Cicerchia, M. 2021)

Dyspraxia

Signs of Dyspraxia:

- Problems tying shoelaces – might try to push foot inside fastened shoes.
- Poor handwriting – could be unrecognizable or simply untidy.
- Poor use of scissor control- even with special scissors.
- Difficulties throwing or catching a ball – struggling with some sports.
- Problems identifying left or right – confusing one for the other or just can not define the correct concept.
- Tends to be clumsy - knocking pots over or bumping into chairs within the classroom. (Foundation for people with learning difficulties, 2021)



An impairment or immaturity of the organization of movement. Associated with this there may be problems of language, perception and thought.

(The Dyspraxia foundation,2021)

Multiple Intelligence Theory

- Dr. Howard Gardner
- Born 11th July 1943
- Attended Harvard and completed undergraduate degree in 1965.
- Achieved Ph.D. in 1971.
- Gardner worked with average and above average children, also brain damaged adults whilst developing his theory.
- In 1983 Gardner published his book Frames of mind, outlining his multiple intelligence theory.
- Gardner outlines 8 different types of intelligence people may possess.

(Kendra, C.2020)



(Edcentral, 2018)

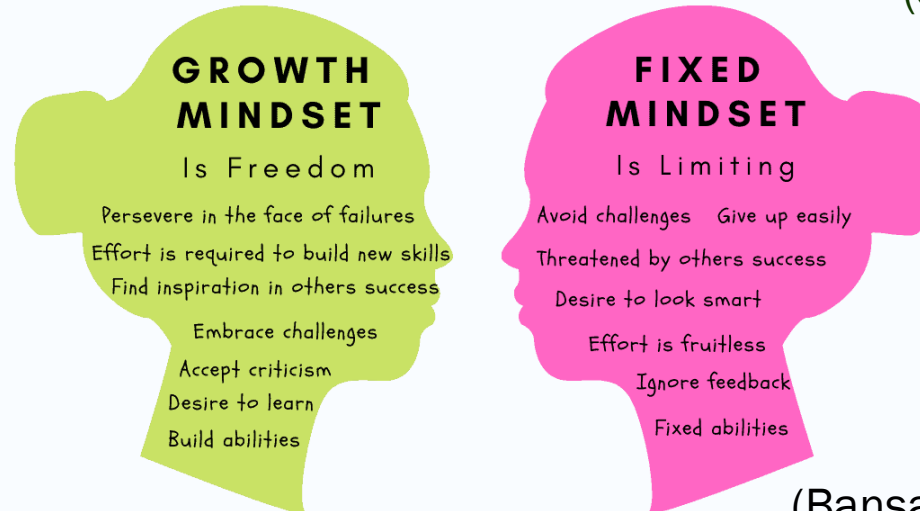
Fixed Mindset theory

- Carol Dweck.
- American Psychologist.
- Born 17th October 1946.
- Graduated from Barnard College in 1967.
- Achieved Ph.D. in psychology at Yale University in 1972.
- Best known for her work on motivation, achievement, and mindset.
- Discovered fixed mindset theory and growth mindset theory.

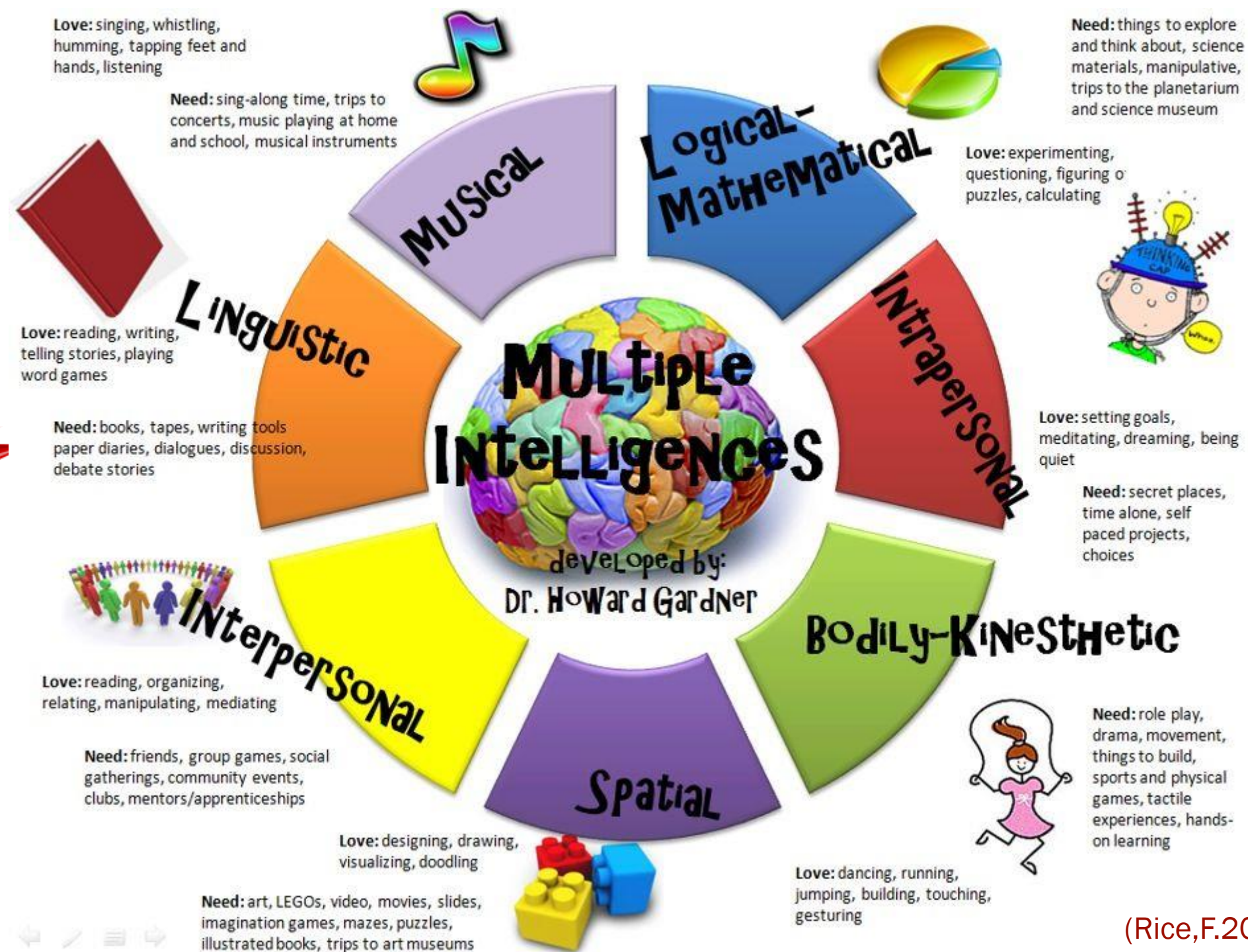
(McFadden,C. 2019)



(Stanford University, 2021)



(Bansal, V. 2021)



Multi sensory Resorces

Interpersonal multi intelligence



Logical multi intelligence



Spatial multi intelligence



Kinesthetic multi intelligence



(Deatherag, J. 2014)

Objects	Float 	Sink 
 coin		
 pencil		
 cotton ball		
 crayon		
 rubber band		
 wooden stick		

ink saving Eco

(Twinkl, 2021)

Multi sensory Resources

- Children with dyspraxia dislike reading instructions, or listening to a long story.
- Children with dyspraxia express frustration or fatigue if their minds are not stimulated, resulting in the child giving up.
- Teachers are encouraged to use a hands on approach. Let the children explore for themselves.
- Teachers must change the style in which they teach. Use different materials and a different lesson structure to simulate children.
- Frequently using exercises or therapies a child can improve their motor skills. (Caro,K.2017)



(Early years Emily, 2021)



Thank You

For listening

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