

Dyslexia

Welcome to
Homefield C of E Primary School
26th March 2024

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Myths about Dyslexia



Myth!



Individuals with dyslexia
cannot perform well in
school.

Myth!



Individuals with dyslexia cannot perform well in school.

Fact!



Many dyslexic individuals are high-achievers and perform very well in school. They can be successful not only if they are highly motivated and work exceptionally hard, but also if they are provided with the necessary classroom conditions to allow them to demonstrate their potential and knowledge.

Myth!



Dyslexic individuals
always experience serious
problems with reading.

Myth!



Dyslexic individuals always experience serious problems with reading.

Fact!



Effective instruction helps dyslexic individuals to learn to read accurately.

Some dyslexic individuals therefore develop successful reading strategies and become good readers. However, other dyslexic individuals may continue to read slowly and not automatically.

Myth!



Children with dyslexia are lazy. They should try harder.

Myth!



Children with dyslexia are lazy. They should try harder.

Fact!



Dyslexic individuals demonstrate **unusual brain function** patterns when reading, and despite being intelligent, motivated, well taught and hardworking, they often experience difficulties with print processing and consequently with extracting meaning from a text. Appropriate intervention and the provision of suitable classroom conditions can help them overcome these difficulties.

Myth!



Smart people cannot be
dyslexic.

Myth!



Smart people cannot be dyslexic.

Fact!



Dyslexia and intelligence are not related. Dyslexia occurs at all levels of intelligence. Dyslexic individuals can be extremely bright, highly gifted and creative.

Myth!



Dyslexia can be outgrown.

Myth!



Dyslexia can be outgrown.

Fact!



Children do not grow out of dyslexia. It is a lifetime condition; however, early and effective intervention can minimize its negative effects.

SO.....

What is Dyslexia?

See dyslexia differently - YouTube



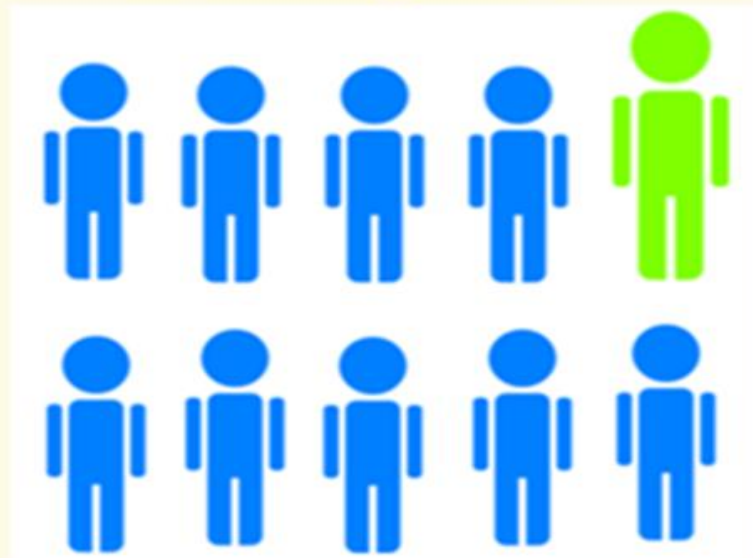
Neurodiversity

The way **we think is not always the same.**

Neurodiversity is an 'umbrella' **term** which includes the specific learning difference **Dyslexia.**



What is dyslexia?



About 1 in 10 people is thought to be dyslexic.

Some of those will have milder challenges and some much more severe.

Dyslexia is described as a learning difficulty. It affects the skills you need to learn how to read and spell.

Your brain works, learns and processes information differently. This is also described as being **neurodiverse.**

Being dyslexic means having difficulty with literacy at the word level.

What is dyslexia?

Operational Definition

Difficulties achieving
accurate and/or **fluent**
reading and/or **spelling**
at the **word level**

Being classed as 'dyslexic' doesn't tell us:

WHAT sort of learner someone is

WHERE their literacy difficulties lie or

HOW we can help them.

What helps the dyslexic learner?



The important thing is to:

- *explore where the strengths of the learner lie**
- *find out specifically which areas the difficulties are in**
- *find out how the learner learns best**



How to help at home

Emotionally

Get creative

Football magazines

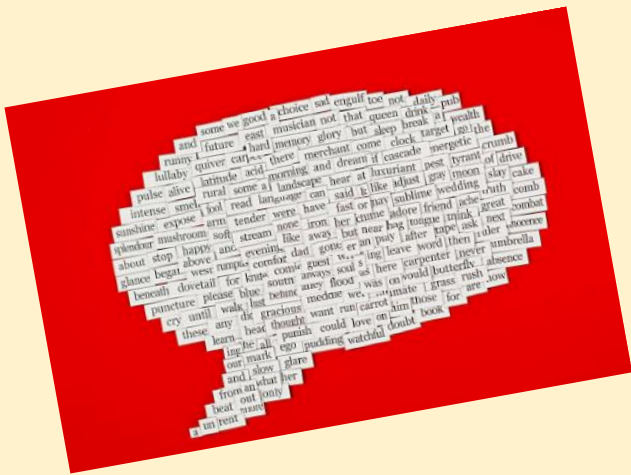
Comics

Graphic novels

Cooking and baking following the recipe

Putting subtitles on the TV





Boost vocabulary

Read often to your son/daughter



Exposure to rhymes and songs is so important

Help your child to access stories e.g. audio

Help your child to watch informationally rich TV e.g. documentaries, CBeebies

CamBugs. [Link](#)

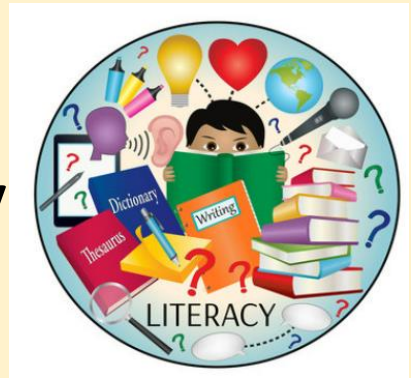
Oxford Owl website. [Link](#)

Reading Eggs. [Link](#)

Audible (audio books). [Link](#)

Help develop comprehension

**Talk about a text read together/ listened to together/
something watched on TV together.**



Ask your child to predict what might happen next.....

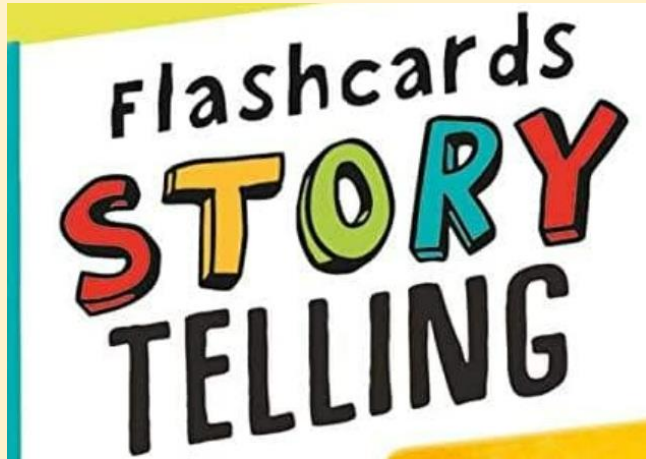
Ask them questions to clarify, to summarise or to activate
knowledge they already have.



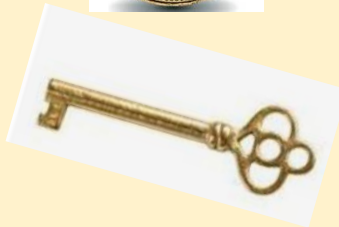
Support development of **IMAGINATION** and **COMPOSITION**

Things don't have to be written down to develop compositional elements.

You can make up interesting sentences or descriptions e.g use story dice, story building games or word association games.....



Use everyday objects



Story Dice

Take aways

Information

Want to find out more?
See Dyslexia Differently

www.youtube.com/watch?v=1r7CFIk2sc



'Made by Dyslexia' by Jamie Oliver



So you have dyslexia

Perhaps you've been struggling at school and now that you've been told you have dyslexia you may be feeling all sorts of things — relieved, worried, full of questions.

You are not alone

Hopefully this leaflet will help.

Which of these well known people with dyslexia can you name?



Dyslexia Friendly Reads



Parent Champions
Empowering Parents and Carers

Understanding Dyslexia

A Guide for Families



For parents and carers to share with their children