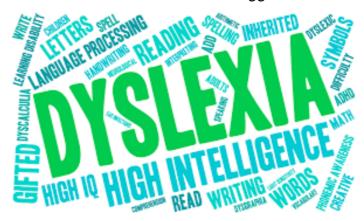
# **Dyslexia**

Dyslexia is a language-based learning difference. It affects the organisation in the brain that controls the ability to process the way language is heard, spoken, read, or spelled. Dyslexia can also manifest in difficulties with working memory, attention, and organisation.

Dyslexia can be genetic, and ranges on a continuum of mild to severe. It is important to keep in mind that people with dyslexia are not lacking in motivation or intelligence. In fact, they are typically average to above average in intelligence.

Diagnosis needs to be made by competent psychologists who understand the processing deficits that are linked with the struggles associated with dyslexia.



## Symptoms and Signs of Dyslexia:

Characteristics of dyslexia in various areas related to reading instruction

## **DIFFICULTY WITH ORAL LANGUAGE**

- late learning to talk
- difficulty pronouncing words
- trouble acquiring vocabulary and grammar
- trouble following directions
- confusion with concepts
- difficulty learning the alphabet and rhyming

#### **READING CHALLENGES**

- trouble learning letters and sounds poor phonological awareness
- trouble with reversals and order of letters
- omits or misreads little words
- trouble decoding longer words
- difficulty with oral or silent reading
- slow reading rate



## **DIFFICULTY WITH WRITTEN LANGUAGE**

- trouble putting ideas on paper
- uncertainty with concepts of right or left
- handwriting struggles
- difficulty with organizing written language
- trouble copying
- spelling errors
- trouble applying rules in daily work
- poor proofreading ability

# OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF DYSLEXIA

- poor sense of time
- downward trend in test scores
- inconsistent school work
- "lazy" syndrome
- appears inattentive only during academic tasks
- difficulty putting thoughts into words or finding the right word
- difficulty with foreign language

