



INSTRUCTIONAL TIPS FOR LEARNERS WITH DYSLEXIA



Dyslexia is a learning disorder that affects a person's ability to read, write, and spell. It is a neurological condition that is often genetic and can affect people of all ages and intelligence levels.

Some common symptoms of dyslexia include:

- **Difficulty reading, writing, and spelling:** Dyslexic individuals may struggle to recognize words, comprehend text, or express themselves in writing.
- **Problems with phonemic awareness:** Dyslexic individuals may have difficulty breaking down words into individual sounds and blending them back together.
- **Poor working memory:** Individuals with dyslexia may have difficulty retaining information for short periods of time.
- **Difficulty with sequencing:** Dyslexic individuals may have difficulty remembering the order of events or steps in a process.
- **Slow reading speed:** Dyslexic individuals may read slowly and struggle to keep up with their peers.
- **Poor spelling:** Dyslexic individuals may have difficulty spelling words correctly, even simple ones.

It is important to note that dyslexia manifests differently in different people and can have a wide range of symptoms. As such, it is important to seek out an evaluation from a qualified professional to accurately diagnose dyslexia.

Some beneficial Instructional Tips for Learners with Dyslexia include:

1. **Use Multisensory Instruction:** Dyslexic students learn best when multiple senses are engaged. Use a multisensory approach that involves seeing, hearing, and touching to help them learn. **Use Assistive Technology:** Assistive technology such as text-to-speech software, dictation software, or speech-to-text software can help students with dyslexia access and process information.



INSTRUCTIONAL TIPS FOR LEARNERS WITH DYSLEXIA

2. **Provide Extra Time for Assignments:** Students with dyslexia may need more time to complete assignments, so give them extra time to complete tasks.
3. **Use a Dyslexia-Friendly Font:** A dyslexia-friendly font such as OpenDyslexic or Dyslexie can make reading and writing easier for students with dyslexia.
4. **Break Tasks into Smaller Parts:** Break down larger tasks into smaller, manageable parts. This can help students with dyslexia feel less overwhelmed and more successful.
5. **Provide Frequent Feedback:** Give students with dyslexia frequent feedback on their work. This can help them to understand their strengths and weaknesses and adjust their learning strategies accordingly.
6. **Use Visual Aids:** Incorporate visual aids such as pictures, diagrams, and graphs to help students with dyslexia better understand concepts.
7. **Create a Structured Routine:** Create a structured routine and stick to it as much as possible. This can help students with dyslexia feel more organized and in control.
8. **Use Color Coding:** Color coding can help dyslexic students organize and categorize information. Use colored markers, highlighters, or post-it notes to visually group related ideas.
9. **Practice Phonemic Awareness:** Phonemic awareness is the ability to identify and manipulate sounds in spoken language. This skill can be difficult for students with dyslexia, so practice phonemic awareness activities to improve reading and spelling.
10. **Use Multimodal Learning:** Dyslexic students learn best when information is presented in multiple formats. Use videos, audio recordings, and interactive activities to provide multimodal learning experiences.
11. **Provide Clear Instructions:** Be clear and concise when giving instructions. Break down complex instructions into smaller steps and repeat them if necessary.
12. **Encourage Oral Presentations:** Oral presentations can help dyslexic students develop their communication skills and boost their confidence. Encourage students to practice and present their ideas aloud.
13. **Foster a Growth Mindset:** Encourage a growth mindset by celebrating effort and progress, rather than just grades or performance. Encourage students to persevere and view mistakes as opportunities to learn and grow.