

Types of learning disability – dyslexia



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What is Dyslexia? Dyslexia is the name for specific learning disabilities in reading.

Dyslexia is often characterized by difficulties with accurate word recognition, decoding and spelling.

Dyslexia may cause problems with reading comprehension and slow down vocabulary growth.

Dyslexia may result in poor reading fluency and reading out loud.

Dyslexia is neurological and often genetic.

Dyslexia is not the result of poor instruction.

With the proper support, almost all people with dyslexia can become good readers and writers. What Are the Effects of Dyslexia?- Some with dyslexia can have trouble with reading and spelling, while others struggle to write, or to tell left from right. Some children show few signs of difficulty with early reading and writing. But later on, they may have trouble with complex language skills, such as grammar, reading comprehension and more in-depth writing.

- Dyslexia can also make it difficult for people to express themselves clearly.

It can be hard for them to use vocabulary and to structure their thoughts during conversation. Others struggle to understand when people speak to them. This isn't due to hearing problems. Instead, it's from trouble processing verbal information. It becomes even harder with abstract thoughts and non-literal language, such as jokes and proverbs. ONTYPES OF LEARNING DISABILITY - DYSLEXIA SPECIFICALLY FOR YOU FOR ONLY \$13.

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Recognizing letters, matching letters to sounds and blending sounds into speech

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- Pronouncing words, for example saying " mawn lower" instead of " lawn mower"
- Learning and correctly using new vocabulary words
- Learning the alphabet, numbers, and days of the week or similar common word sequences
- RhymingWarning Signs of Dyslexia for school aged children? School-Age Children

Trouble With:

Mastering the rules of spelling

Remembering facts and numbers

Handwriting or with gripping a pencil

Learning and understanding new skills; instead, relying heavily on memorization

Reading and spelling, such as reversing letters (d, b) or moving letters around (left, felt)

Following a sequence of directions

Trouble with word problems in math

Warning Signs of Dyslexia for Teenagers and Adults? Reading at the expected level

Understanding non-literal language, such as idioms, jokes, or proverbs

Reading aloud

Organizing and managing time

Trouble summarizing a story

Learning a foreign language

MemorizingHow Is Dyslexia Identified? Trained professionals can identify

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dyslexia using a formal evaluation. This looks at a person's ability to understand and use spoken and written language. It looks at areas of strength and weakness in the skills that are needed for reading. It also takes into account many other factors. These include family history, intellect, educational background, and social environment. How Is Dyslexia Treated?- Expose your child to early oral reading, writing, drawing, and practice to encourage development of print knowledge, basic letter formation, recognition skills and linguistic awareness (the relationship between sound and meaning).

- Have your child practice reading different kinds of texts. This includes books, magazines, ads and comics.
- Include multi-sensory, structured language instruction. Practice using sight, sound and touch when introducing new ideas.
- Seek modifications in the classroom. This might include extra time to complete assignments, help with note taking, oral testing and other means of assessment.
- Use books on tape and assistive technology. Examples are screen readers and voice recognition computer software.
- Get help with the emotional issues that arise from struggling to overcome academic difficulties.