

What Is Dyslexia?

St Joseph's Catholic Primary School



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Dyslexia is a common learning difficulty that mainly affects the way people read and spell words.

What are the signs and symptoms?

Dyslexia is a spectrum disorder, with symptoms ranging from mild to severe. People with dyslexia have particular difficulty with:

- phonological awareness
- verbal memory
- rapid serial naming
- verbal processing speed

These terms are explained in more detail below.

Phonological awareness - Phonological awareness is thought to be a key skill in early reading and spelling development. It is the ability to identify how words are made up of smaller units of sound, known as phonemes. Changes in the sounds that make up words can lead to changes in their meaning. For example, a child with a good level of phonological awareness would understand that if you change the letter "p" in the word "pat" to "s", the word becomes "sat".

Verbal memory - Verbal memory is the ability to remember a sequence of verbal information for a short period of time. For example, the ability to remember a short list such as "red, blue, green", or a set of simple instructions, such as "Put on your gloves and your hat, find the lead for the dog and then go to the park."

Rapid serial naming - This is the ability to name a series of colours, objects or numbers as fast as possible.

Verbal processing speed - Verbal processing speed is the time it takes to process and recognise familiar verbal information, such as letters and digits. For example, someone with a good verbal processing speed has the ability to quickly write down unfamiliar words when they are spelled out, or write down telephone numbers they are told.

Is Dyslexia linked to intelligence?

Dyslexia only affects some skills and abilities, and is not linked to a person's general level of intelligence. Children of all intellectual abilities, from low to

high intelligence, can be affected by dyslexia. Similarly, the difficulty a child with dyslexia has with reading and spelling is not determined by their intelligence, but by how severe their dyslexia is. Children with average intelligence and mild dyslexia are likely to be more skilled at reading and writing than children with high intelligence and more severe dyslexia.

How common is dyslexia?

Dyslexia is thought to be one of the most common learning difficulties. It's estimated that up to 1 in every 10 people in the UK has a certain degree of dyslexia.

It can be difficult to diagnose dyslexia in young children as the signs are not always obvious. If you think your child has dyslexia, the first step is to speak to their teacher or the school's special needs coordinator. Identifying your child's strengths (such as picture puzzles or maths) as well as their difficulties can be helpful. Many schools identify children who are having difficulty learning in particular areas and offer additional support.

Although dyslexia is a lifelong problem, a range of educational programmes and interventions are often effective in improving reading and writing skills in many children with the condition. Research has shown that the earlier appropriate interventions are adopted, the better. Most children respond well to educational interventions and go on to make progress with reading and writing, although some children continue to find reading and writing difficult and will require more intensive support and long-term assistance to help them learn strategies for managing their difficulties.

Information adapted from:

<http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/dyslexia/pages/introduction.aspx>