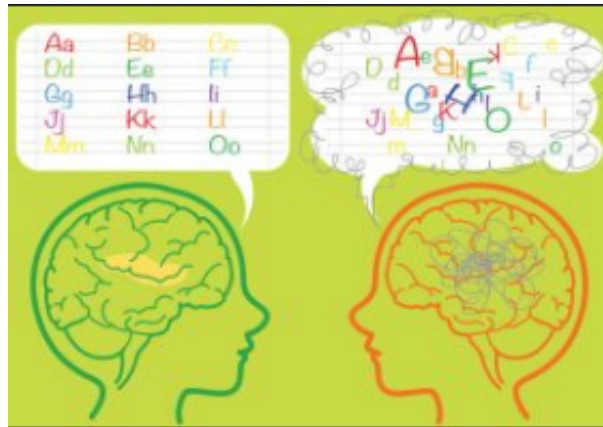


## How does Dyslexia impact on maths?



Dyslexia is a common learning difficulty that can cause problems with reading, writing and spelling. It's a specific learning difficulty, which means it causes problems with certain abilities used for learning, such as reading and writing.

Dyslexic learners can draw on their ability to see patterns and the big picture to compensate. Poor decoding and comprehension skills may make it difficult for a dyslexic learner to understand written verbal problems in maths and to master the technical language of the subject. Difficulties in sequencing mean that many dyslexic learners may understand the concepts involved in a maths question and know what has to be achieved, but are unable to correctly sequence the procedures to achieve the right answer. They may also find it difficult to explain how they arrived at the answer, even when they are successful. Slow information processing will mean that work in the classroom and at home often goes too fast to allow for sufficient practice and consolidation.

Dyslexic learners may ***need more time for understanding the question and for overlearning.***

### How to support your child at home with dyslexia in maths:

- Use multisensory methods – visual, movement, speaking
- Allow time for overlearning of key number facts.
- Shown number patterns that are extensions of earlier knowledge, for example  $3 + 2 = 5$ ,  $43 + 2 = 45$ .
- Dyslexic learners may find the transfer of a learned sequence, say, 90, 80, 70... to a modified sequence 92, 82, 72..., challenging. Base ten blocks or coins may help illustrate which digit changes and which remains constant

- Encourage your child to use jottings to prevent them losing track mid-process
- Talk through what they are doing as they work, always using the same mathematical language
- Take time and regular breaks

**Above all else be positive and encourage all attempts.**

## Useful books

