Disclaimer

We hope you find the information on our website and resources useful. This resource is recognised as being beneficial for learners with dyslexia. We understand that every child's needs are different and, as a result, this particular resource may not be suitable for your child.

This resource is provided for informational and educational purposes only and does not constitute professional advice. If you require further advice, you should contact a psychologist specialising in SpLD or a qualified specialist assessor. You should not rely on the material included within this resource and Twinkl does not accept any responsibility if you do.

Twinkl is an international company and therefore some resources may feature terminology that is appropriate in some countries but not others - in such cases, you are able to request an alternative version specific to the UK's inclusive approach.





Supporting Students

with Dyslexia in Reading

Although the condition affects many aspects of a student's education, one of the main difficulties associated with dyslexia is learning to read. Below are a number of strategies you may use in your classroom to support a pupil with dyslexia in their reading. Be aware that this is not an exhaustive list, but is rather a general guide.

Use Repetition

A student with dyslexia should not be expected to 'master' new vocabulary at the same speed as his or her peers. Repeating and revisiting key words enables the student to develop their confidence when reading.

Sound Words Out

Breaking a word down into syllables allows the pupil to see how the letters on the page form sounds. If a student is able to link text with sound, the word becomes more memorable.

Tracking Ruler

Some learners with dyslexia may find it hard to keep their place when reading. You could try using a tracking line or ruler to help the student keep their place in the text.

Do Not Put the Student 'On the Spot'

If you'd like the pupil to read aloud in front of the class, offer preparation time beforehand. The added pressure of an audience makes spontaneous reading even more difficult.

Provide 1:1 Support

Provide 1:1 support where necessary. If you set a task that requires the pupils to read (but reading itself isn't the main aim), students with dyslexia may benefit from having somebody read the text for them. Equally, you may have another student in the class read out the instructions on an activity sheet so that the student with dyslexia may listen to this.



