

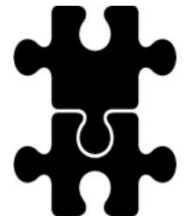
Strategy: give extra time to process

Use physical aids like fingers or a calculator. Also, allow more time for processing.

This strategy can be implemented in many ways. You can:

- Give someone more time to accomplish tasks (such as extra time in exams)
- Pause more frequently and for longer when giving instructions
- Give step by step instructions
- Don't rush people to answer questions
- Don't jump in to explain something you just said simply because a person is not responding

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Strategy: use graphical aids to help people understand sequences

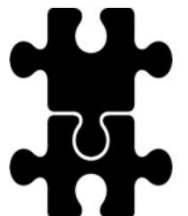
For example, draw diagrams, flowcharts or time lines. You can also use Mindmaps.

Mindmaps are a good way to break down difficult concepts. Instead of writing a long text, simply draw the key points on a piece of paper and make connections between them.

You can do this by hand or use one of the many online tools available.

Many dyslexic readers find Mindmaps useful as a way of taking notes. They are also very useful when planning complex texts.

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Strategy: there is nothing in particular you need to do

Just stay patient and give the person extra time to process.

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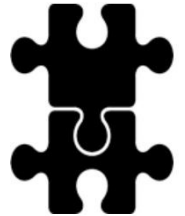


Strategy: be patient and understanding

The key strategy here is patience and understanding. A person struggling with social interactions is not trying to be difficult.

They may be confused by the situation and stressed out by the unfamiliar.

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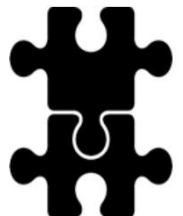


Strategy: use chunking

In daily interactions, this behaviour does not require correction. You should be aware of it and not get impatient with the dyslexic person when they mispronounce common things.

In teaching or in contexts where accuracy is very important (such as legal proceedings), you can help a dyslexic person by helping them break down the difficult words into chunks. They can also use mnemonic devices such as rhymes to help. You should also give them extra time to process.

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Strategy: use friendly text formatting

Many people who struggle with reading will improve greatly after specialist literacy teaching, while for others literacy will be a lifelong struggle because of their dyslexia or other difficulty.

Accessibly formatted texts and more time for reading will help. You should also give them alternatives to reading such verbal explanations, audio recordings, using pictures, using colours, etc.

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Strategy: use audio instead of written text

There are two things you should do to help a dyslexic person with reading: firstly, give them more time and be patient; and secondly provide text that is formatted in an accessible way with lots of space and headings. You can also:

- Record someone reading a document
- Read a document out loud to someone
- Set up a system of people reading or recording documents for each other
- Use text-to-speech on the computer (if available) to have the computer read out the text

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Strategy: limit the need for handwriting

Avoid giving this person tasks that require very fine motor control. Don't ask them to write by hand and create very clear and concise forms for them to fill out.

Try to provide an uncluttered work environment.

Try to replace tasks that require writing by hand. You can do this in many ways:

- Offer the opportunity to fill in forms using the computer
- Create forms with multiple choice options that are easy to tick
- Ask for verbal reports or answers to questions and complete the form with them

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Strategy: schedule to include travel time

There are many strategies you can use. Not all of them will work with all people.

You should focus on helping your client identify the right strategies that will help them compensate for their learning difficulty.

You could help them schedule to include travel time, and to use a colour coded calendar.

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