

Dyslexia

Do we know what it is?

?.....?

Dyslexia

Do we know how dyslexics feel?

Well, let's try...

... your wife I was playing
at a local gymnasium. There
was a man named Frank Epke of
the University of Wisconsin
I was asked to "talk" about
...ing, but it was never
...ed. The ... water
... U ... arts by
... the
... plane
... with his
... that
... down
... my
...
...
...
...
... of no
...

Let's try reading aloud

When you see:

q

d

b

i

e

w

uo

z

pronounce as:

d

b

p

e

i

er

w

ys

q	=	d	i	=	e	z	=	ys
d	=	b	e	=	i	uo	=	w
b	=	p				w	=	er

Qzlixea es a languagi-dasiq liarneng qesadelety. Qzlixea riffws to a clustw of symbtoms, uohech risult en biobli haveng qeffeculteis uoeth sbicefec languagi skells, bartecularly riqeng. Stugints uoeth qzlixea may ixbwienci qeffeculteis en othw languagi skells such as sbilleng, uoreteng, anq sbiakeng. Qzlixea es a lefi-long status, houoivw, ets embact can changi at qiffwint stagis en a bwson's lefi. Et es riffwiq to as a liarneng qesadelety dicausi qzlixea can maki et vwy qeffecult for a stugint to succiiq acaqimecally en thi tybecal enstructeonal inveronmint.

Here's the translation:

Dyslexia is a language-based learning disability. Dyslexia refers to a cluster of symptoms, which result in people having difficulties with specific language skills, particularly reading. Students with dyslexia may experience difficulties in other language skills such as spelling, writing, and speaking. Dyslexia is a life-long status, however, its impact can change at different stages in a person's life. It is referred to as a learning disability because dyslexia can make it very difficult for a student to succeed academically in the typical instructional environment.

So how did you do?
Assuming you found the exercise difficult,
consider that we disguised
only eight out of the forty-four known
phonemes
in English language.
And imagine if it weren't a mere game.

Now a little quiz:

How many times can you see the number 83?

Now a little quiz:

How many times can you see the number 83?

38, 38, 38, 38, 83, 38, 38, 38, 83, 38, 83, 38

What letters are missing?

What letters are missing?

ABCDEFGHIJLMNORSTUWYZ

What is $6 \times 7 =$ 13? 24? 42?

Can you name the months of the year?

J...,,

Backwards?

..... / /

Now let's try writing.

Take a pen and hold it in a hand you don't normally use for writing.

Copy the text from the board.

Write a **+** instead of all letters **e**

Write a **?** instead of letters **a**

Write an **X** instead of letters **r**

You've got **4 minutes** for that, so do your best!

Where's your pen?

Is it in the right hand?

Which means **left**?

Only those who use their left hand normally
can hold it now in the right one.

So once more:

text **e** you **+**

text **a** you **?**

text **r** you **X**

You've got **4 minutes** for that, so do your best!

Read Regular is created without copying or mirroring shapes. Therefore the frequency of repeated shapes in a text is decreased. This results in a minimum chance of visual distortions (swirl-effect). The aim is to create interesting typography that will maintain the readers' interest and will prevent them from getting bored or frustrated. Diversity in text knows many variations. We must understand the fact that typography for a novel is different from a magazine or a publication for education. Even so a novel has the potential to be clear and interesting. This can be achieved in any level of creativity, thinking on type size, leading, the amount of words on a sentence and the character/paper combination.

Dyslexia affects listening

- distracted by background noise
- cannot concentrate on “an important source of sound”
- struggle taking notes
- problems with dictations

Dyslexia affects reading

- needs to re-read
- text moves or overlaps
- lose place in text
- cannot read loudly in front of the class

Dyslexia affects writing

- difficulty finding the right words
- struggle getting ideas onto paper
- organisational problems

Dyslexia affects spelling

- struggle 'hearing' sounds, confused by similar sounds
- unable to remember what words look like

Dyslexia causes spatial-temporal problems

- easily get lost
- confuse left and right
- struggle telling the time

Dyslexia causes memory difficulties

- issues with sequencing
 - alphabet
 - phone numbers
 - times tables
- dates

Dyslexia recognises motor control problems

- difficulty handwriting
- issues with co-ordination
- struggle copying

Can we cope with all this?

Well.

We can try at least...

It's worth.



Dyslexic
people
can see the
overall
pattern
and grasp
sophisticated
ideas more
easily than
simple ones.

If you are reading this on an iPhone, thank
Steve Jobs who was **DYSLEXIC.**

If you are reading this on a Windows
product , thank **Bill Gates** who is
DYSLEXIC.

If you are reading this with the assistance of a light,
thank the boy who came home from school with a note
pinned to his shirt that read, "this boy is too stupid to
learn." that boy was **Thomas Edison,**
a **DYSLEXIC.**



eyes S

does

goes



1 mouse

How



many

mice?



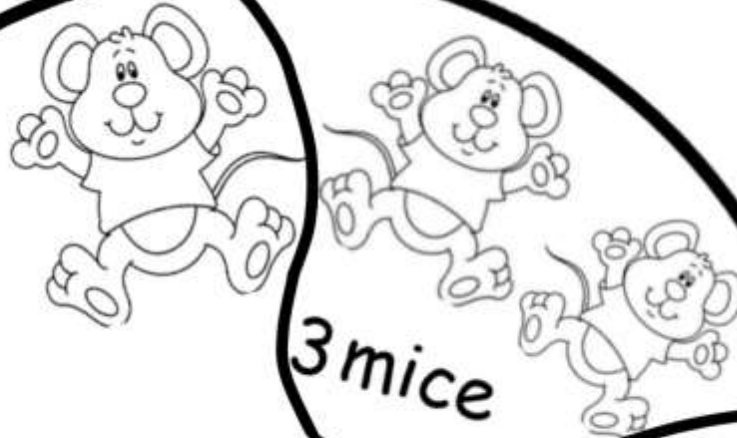
2 mice

How



many

mice?



3 mice

How

many

mice?



Where



When



Who



Sunday

Thursday

Monday

Friday

Tuesday

Saturday

Wednesday

Reflection:

- 1 thing that surprised me
- 2 things I can use
- 3 things I remember

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