

Strategies and Accommodations

Classroom:

1. Read aloud what is written on board
2. When showing videos, turn on captions
3. Provide study guides/review sheets
4. Provide printed material
5. Announce assignments/tests in advance
6. Suggest campus resources
7. Use more than one way to demonstrate

Communication with Parents

- Initiation, consistency, clarity
- Weekly/monthly folders of student's work for parents review, comments, or concerns
- Parent conferences
- Follow ups

Resources:

Academic Accommodations for Students with Learning Disabilities. (n.d). Retrieved January 26, 2016, from <http://www.washington.edu/doit/academic-accommodations-students-learning-disabilities>

Cortiella, C., & Horowitz, S. (2014). The State of Learning Disabilities. National Center for Learning Disabilities, (3), 3-12. Retrieved from <http://www.nclld.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/2014-State-of-LD.pdf>

Csillag, J. (December 19, 2014). Strengths of People with Learning Disabilities. N/A, 1-4. Retrieved from <https://www.noodle.com/articles/strengths-of-people-with-learning-disabilities>

Successful Strategies for Teaching Students with Learning Disabilities. (n.d.). Retrieved January 26, 2016, from <http://ldaamerica.org/successful-strategies-for-teaching-students-with-learning-disabilities/>

Tests:

1. Extend test time
2. Allow scratch paper
3. Take test in separate room free of distractions
4. Provide assistance of a reader or word processor

Characteristics:

- Academic
 - connecting letters and sounds
 - consistently misspells and pronounces words
 - difficulty with reading comprehension, writing, or math skills
- Social
 - may have a hard time maintaining friendships
 - lack of impulse control
 - ignores social cues and norms
 - avoids reading aloud
- Behavioral
 - not wanting to go to school
 - making derogatory comments
 - trouble following classroom rules
- Functional
 - poor organization skills
 - anxiety or depression

LEARNING DISABILITIES

by: Nicole Day



Types of Learning Disabilities:

1. Aphasia/Dysphasia- problems with word pronunciation
2. Auditory Processing Disorder (APD)- cannot differentiate the difference between words and sounds
3. Dyscalculia- struggle with math based learning such as counting and organizing numbers
4. Dysgraphia- difficulty expressing and organizing thoughts on paper
5. Dyslexia- difficulty understanding the relationship between sounds, letters and words
6. Visual Processing Disorder (VPD)- trouble interpreting and understanding visual information

❖ What is a Learning Disability?

According to IDEA, a learning disability means “a disorder in 1 or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using language, spoken or written, which disorder may manifest itself in the imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or do mathematical calculations.”

- 5% of our nation’s students have a learning disability.
- There are 2.4 million students in American public schools with a learning disability.

Strengths:

- ~ Connect seemingly-disconnected ideas
- ~ Great memory
- ~ Solve problems with navigation or visualizing spaces and objects
- ~ Ability to reason in novel situations