



The teacher should also make sure that the child's schoolmates understand his problems. Based on existing laws, the teacher has the ability to favorably assess dyslexic / dyscalculic children who have been diagnosed with Dyslexia/ Dyscalculia by a specialist.

However, this assumes that he or she is sufficiently knowledgeable about the problems from which his or her understanding results. It is absolutely vital that all participants are prepared to aspire to achieve improvement in the child's abilities.

#### What you can do as a parent

- Give your child unreserved support and understand the difficulties with which your child has to fight.
- Make it clear, however, that every person needs writing, reading, and arithmetic in life.
- Be patient if progress does not happen quickly.
- Praise your child for his efforts and not for the results.
- Give your child time and above all a lot of security and love!

#### Professional Help

Turn to a Certified Dyslexia Trainer, who is trained especially to work with dyslexic, RWD, dyscalculic or arithmetic-deficient children at the educational-didactic level. After a detailed conversation and educational testing, he or she will provide a coordinated training plan for your child, concentrating especially on specific problems.



You will also receive instructions for working with your child at home and using the designed support materials. It is not enough to practice only the symptoms (mistakes); your child also needs training in the areas of „attention“ and „sensory perceptions“.

Should additional physical or psychological conditions exist, appropriate specialists will be consulted. Every Dyslexia/ RWD/ Dyscalculia or Arithmetic-Deficiency is individual. Therefore, your child also needs individual support. Language tutoring, or spelling, reading or arithmetic exercises alone, is unrewarding!



## Dyslexia & Dyscalculia

Your bright, intelligent child has absolutely unexpected difficulties at school while learning writing, reading or arithmetic?

Although you practice at home with him diligently, does he or she make constant, excessive mistakes when spelling words, reading or with arithmetic?

#### Information & Service

**American Dyslexia Association Inc.**  
A non-profit organization



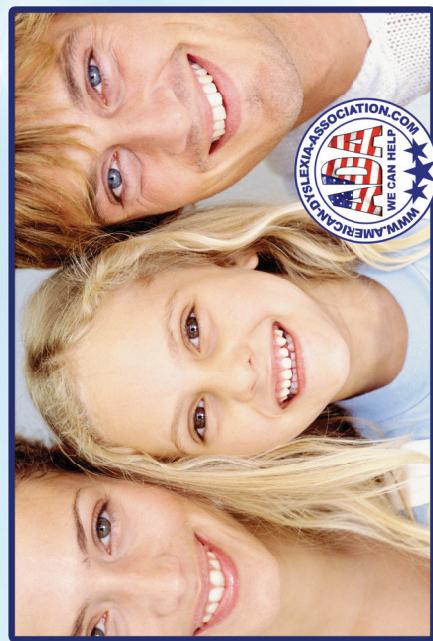
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If you feel these words are addressing you, you should read the following information about:

- Dyslexia
- Reading-Writing-Deficiency
- Dyscalculia
- Arithmetic-Deficiency

[www.American-Dyslexia-Association.com](http://www.American-Dyslexia-Association.com)



## Dyslexia/ Reading-Writing-Deficiency Dyscalculia/ Arithmetic-Deficiency

"A dyslexic person of good or average intelligence perceives his environment in a different way. His attention diminishes when confronted with letters or numbers due to different sensory perceptions which cause him to perceive these symbols differently than non-dyslexic people. This results in difficulties when learning to read, write and do arithmetic."  
*Educational definition by Dr. Astrid Kopp-Düller, 1995*



**Dyslexia** (Primary dyslexia) is a specific problem which normally intelligent children have while reading and/ or writing, for which no external cause is recognizable (e.g., physical visual or hearing problems, psychological burdens, failures in school, etc.). Dyslexia is not so rare at all. Statistically, at least three dyslexic children are in every school classroom.

No parent or teacher should feel responsible for a child's dyslexia! Dyslexia is the result of **different sensory perceptions** of biogenetic etiology. As a result, it appears with writing and/ or reading as occasional inattention, which causes repeated mistakes due to different sensory perceptions.

## Things to notice in the course of the school day



- Easily distracted during work with symbols (letters, numbers)
- Unreadable written characters, halting reading
- Slow at writing, reading and/ or calculation
- Difficulties in learning to tell time
- Apparent visual and hearing problems
- Problems with foreign languages, etc.



## Possible - often hidden - strengths



- Quick comprehension
- High creativity
- Sympathetic character
- Good imagination
- Excellent technical understanding

## My child is affected...

Your first contact should be your child's teacher. You should inform him or her in a detailed conversation of your assumption and establish the future course of action together.



## Things to notice during the pre-school years, which can be signs for Dyslexia/ Dyscalculia



- Failure to crawl or shortened crawling stage
- Bad body coordination, frequent tripping
- Problems with learning to speak and learning rhymes
- Clumsiness with cutlery, tying shoelaces in a bow, etc.



An understanding teacher is in a decisive position to make the everyday school routine of the dyslexic or dyscalculic child easier. He or she can ensure that the child's motivation, and above all self-esteem, remain intact, for example, if he or she allows him to achieve his results verbally aloud.