

Dyslexia Instruction

Students who are eligible to receive Standard Protocol Dyslexia Instruction will be provided intervention that incorporates each of the following components:

- Phonological Awareness
- Sound-symbol association
- Syllabication
- Orthography
- Morphology
- Syntax
- Reading Comprehension
- Reading Fluency
- Written Expression



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**PROGRAM GUIDE
FOR PARENTS AND
EDUCATORS**



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Characteristics

The following are the primary reading/spelling characteristics of dyslexia:

- Difficulty reading words in isolation
- Difficulty accurately decoding unfamiliar words
- Difficulty with oral reading (slow, inaccurate, or labored without prosody)
- Difficulty spelling

The reading/spelling characteristics are most often associated with the following:

- Segmenting, blending, and manipulating sounds in words (phonemic awareness)
- Learning the names of letters and their associated sounds
- Holding information about sounds and words in memory (phonological memory)
- Rapidly recalling the names of familiar objects, colors, or letters of the alphabet (rapid naming)

Consequences of dyslexia may include the following:

- Variable difficulty with aspects of reading comprehension
- Variable difficulty with aspects of written language
- Limited vocabulary growth due to reduced reading experiences



What is Dyslexia?

Dyslexia is a specific learning disability that is neurobiological in origin. It is characterized by difficulties with accurate and/or fluent word recognition and by poor spelling and decoding abilities. These difficulties typically result from a deficit in the phonological component of language that is often **unexpected** in relation to other cognitive abilities and the provision of effective classroom instruction. Secondary consequences may include problems in reading comprehension and reduced reading experience that can impede growth of vocabulary and background knowledge.

-The International Dyslexia Association



Myths



- Reading and writing letters backwards is the main sign of dyslexia.
- Dyslexia doesn't show up until elementary school.
- Dyslexia goes away once a person learns to read.
- Dyslexia is a vision problem and can be cured with covered overlays.
- English language learners cannot have dyslexia.

Resources



The Talking Book Program

<https://www.tsl.texas.gov/tbp/index.html>

International Dyslexia Association

<https://dyslexiaida.org/>

TEA Dyslexia and Related Disorders

<https://tea.texas.gov/academics/special-student-populations/dyslexia-and-related-disorders>

To visit PAISD's Dyslexia website, go to www.paisd.org, click on the "Parents" tab, and select "Section 504 & Dyslexia".