



SISD CONTACT INFORMATION

Central Elementary School
780 W. Washington
965-3716

Chamberlin Elementary School
1601 W. Frey
968-2311

Hook Elementary School
1067 W. Jones
968-3213

Gilbert Elementary School
950 N. Dale
968-4664

Henderson Junior High School
2798 W. Frey
968-6967

Stephenville High School
2650 W. Overhill Drive
968-4141

PARENT RESOURCES

International Dyslexia Association
<http://www.interdys.org>

Academic Language Therapy Association
<http://www.altaread.org>

LD on Line <http://www.ldonline.com>

Texas Center for Learning Disabilities
<http://www.texasldcenter.org>

**Recordings for the Blind and Dyslexic/
Texas**
[http://www.rfbd.org/units/
Texas_unit.htm](http://www.rfbd.org/units/Texas_unit.htm)

The Florida Center for Reading Research
<http://www.fcrr.org>



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Dyslexia Program Awareness For Educators and Parents

Your organization tag
line here.



TEL: 254 968 7990

WHAT IS DYSLEXIA?

The current definition from the International Dyslexia Association states:

Dyslexia is a specific learning disability that is neurological 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.

Adopted by the International Dyslexia Association Board of Directors,

November 12, 2002



PERSISTENT MYTHS

ABOUT DYSLEXIA

- ☞ Dyslexia does not exist
- ☞ Intelligence and ability to read are related. Therefore if someone doesn't read well, they can't be very smart. Also, gifted children cannot be dyslexic or have other learning disabilities
- ☞ Dyslexia is rare (5% or less).
- ☞ There is no way to truly diagnose dyslexia.
- ☞ Dyslexia cannot be diagnosed until a child is 8 to 11 years old.
- ☞ Many children who experience reading and writing problems in kindergarten through third grade will outgrow those problems. These children are just developmentally delayed.
- ☞ Repeating a grade will often help children gain skills because it allows them to mature.
- ☞ Children outgrow dyslexia.
- ☞ Dyslexia is a visual problem. Therefore, vision therapy, eye tracking exercises, and/or colored lenses will solve the problem.

National Institutes of Health, 1994



COMMON SIGNS OF DYSLEXIA

Kindergarten-Third Grade

- △ Failure to understand that words are made up of parts or individual sounds
- △ Difficulty learning the letter names and their corresponding sounds



- △ Difficulty reading single words in isolation
- △ Choppy and labored reading
- △ Difficulty spelling phonetically

Fourth grade-High School:

- △ History of reading and spelling difficulties
- △ Avoids reading aloud
- △ Reads most materials slowly, oral reading is labored, not fluent
- △ Avoids reading for pleasure
- △ Difficulty with spelling

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