INCLUSIVE TEACHING: EASY-TO-IMPLEMENT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR DYSLEXIC STUDENTS IN LANGUAGE CLASSES

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What is dyslexia?

Biological level

brain and neurological functioning



Cognitive level

mental processing and learning mechanisms



Behavioral level

reading and spelling problems







Environmental level

socio-economic and instructional factors







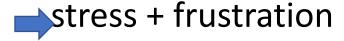
Linguistic problems experienced by dyslexics

- Problems in segmenting words into phonological units
- Problems with phoneme-grapheme correspondences
- Problems in word recognition
- Slow reading speed
- Difficulties in spelling
- Smaller range of vocabulary
- Slow word retrieval
- Slow speech
- Articulation problems



compensatory strategies











Non-linguistic problems experienced by dyslexics

- Difficulties in time management and organizing work
- Problems with arithmetic and memorizing multiplication tables
- Smaller span of working memory
- Difficulties with handwriting
- Gross motor coordination problems
- Problems with sustained attention
- Difficulties in automatizing new skills





ress + frustration



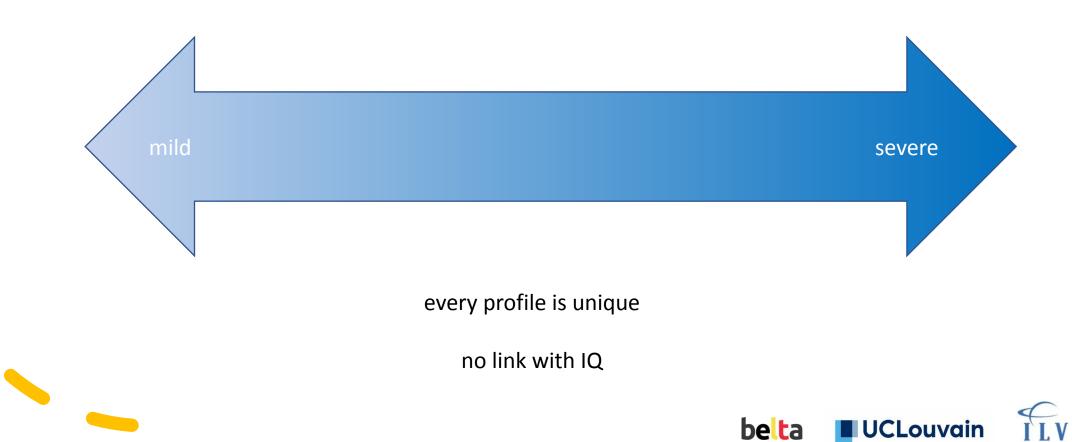
Need for accommodations







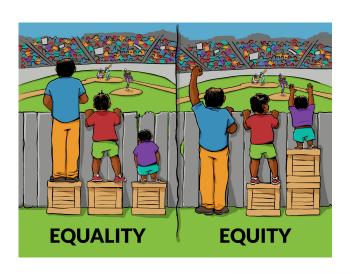
Dyslexia exists on a continuum



Dyslexia as a disability or specific learning difference?

- Recognized by the WHO as a disability
- In Belgium: Legal obligation for accommodations
 - since 2015 in Flemish education
 - since 2018 in French-speaking education









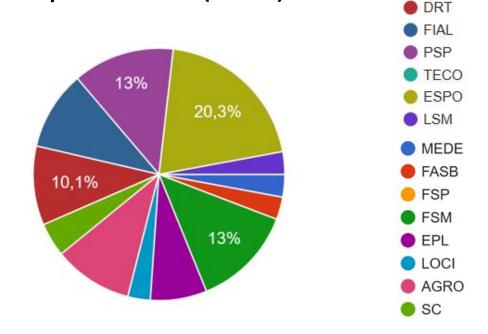


What are our students' profiles? UCLOUVain SURVEY

Survey carried out at UCLouvain in March 2023:

292 students with specific learning differences

• 69 respondents (24%)







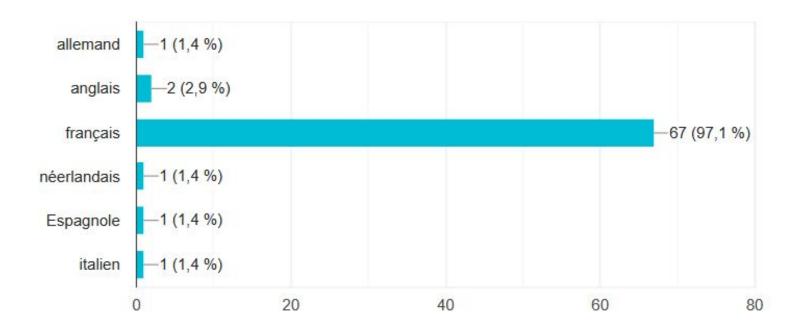


What are our students' profiles? UCLOUVAIN SURVEY

65 % in Bachelor's programs97% native French speakers

35 % in Master's programs

8.5 % bilingual students



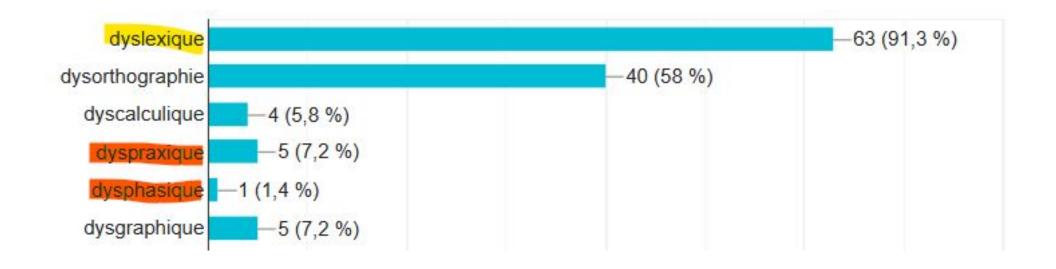






What are our students' profiles? UCLOUVAIN SURVEY

91% dyslexic 79% dyslexic + other learning difference 7% of which ADHD

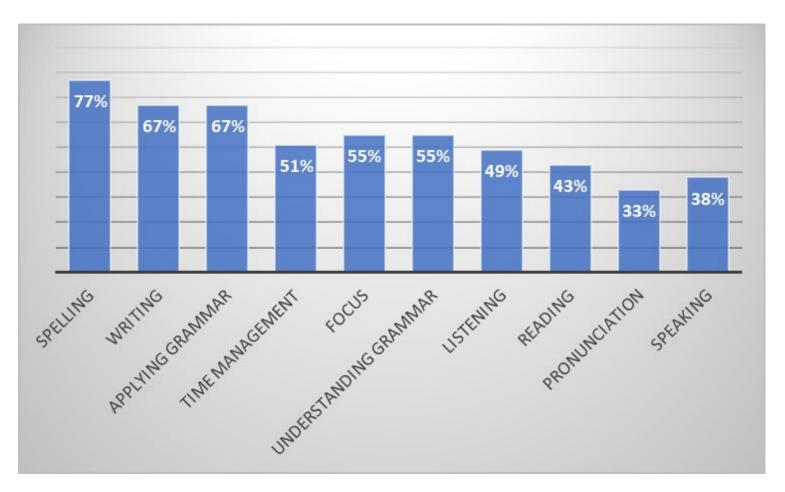








What are our students' difficulties DURING EXAMS? UCLOUVAIN SURVEY

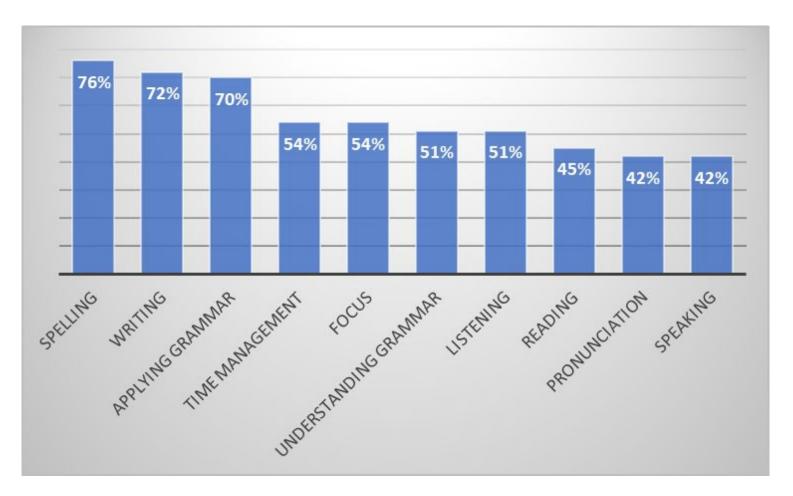








What are our students' difficulties IN CLASS? UCLOUVAIN SURVEY

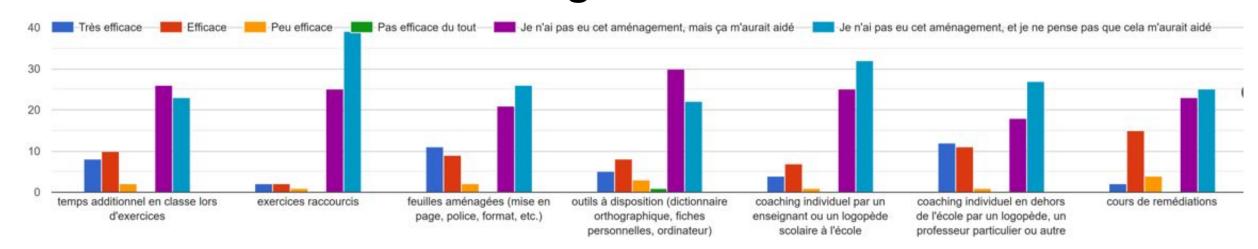




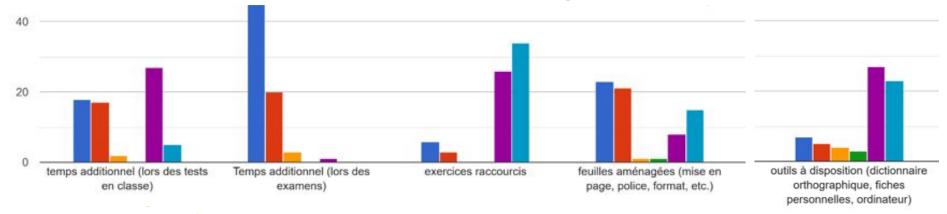




Which accommodations given IN CLASS? UCLouvain survey



Which accommodations given DURING TESTS/EXAMS?



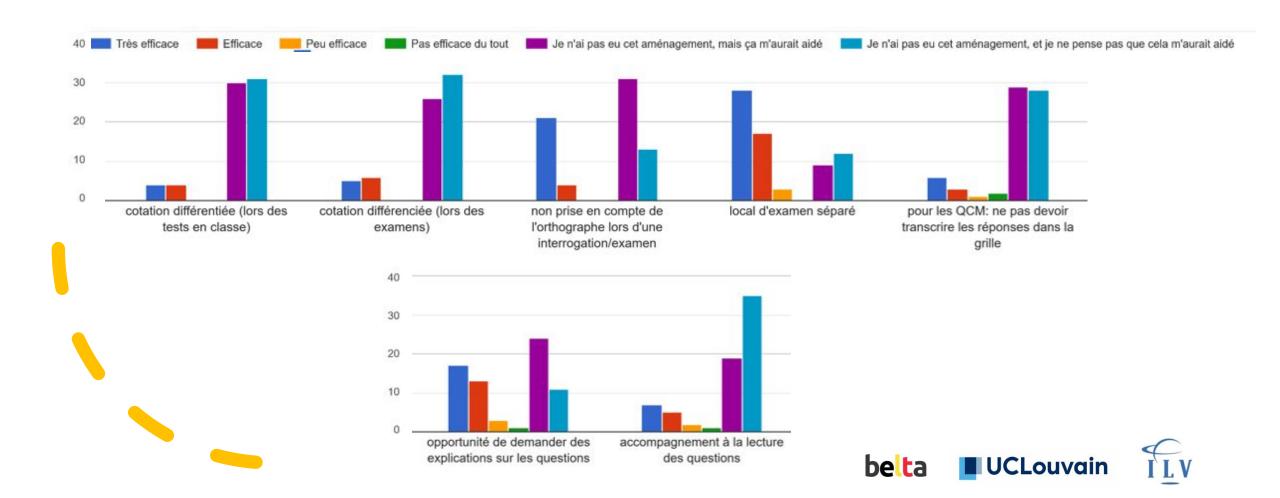






Which accommodations given DURING TESTS/EXAMS?

UCLouvain survey



Which other accommodations could help IN CLASS?

UCLouvain survey

- Dyslexia-specific / slower paced coaching
- Writing on the blackboard
- Multisensory teaching, esp. **visual** (timelines, color codes, etc.)
- Never make dyslexic students read out loud
- Airy page layout for worksheets / course notes
- More grammar exercises
- Exercise keys
- Vocabulary lists



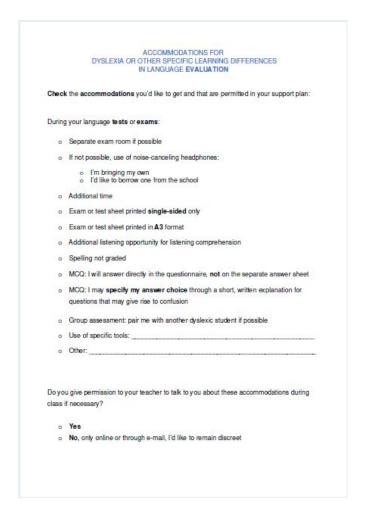




Which accommodations should we grant / prioritize?

Accommodations that students request if possible

→ Checklist









Check the **accommodations** you'd like to get and that are permitted in your support plan:

- Separate exam room if possible
- If not possible, use of noise-canceling headphones:
 - ☐ I'm bringing my own
 - ☐ I'd like to borrow one from the school
- Additional time
- Exam or test sheet printed single-sided only
- Exam or test sheet printed in A3 format
- Additional listening opportunity for listening comprehension







- Spelling not graded
- MCQ: I will answer directly in the questionnaire, not on the separate answer sheet
- MCQ: I may specify my answer choice through a short, written explanation for questions that may give rise to confusion
- Group assessment: pair me with another dyslexic student if possible
- Use of specific tools:
- o Other: _____







Do you give permission to your teacher to talk to you about these accommodations during class if necessary?

- o Yes
- o No, only online or through e-mail, I'd like to remain discreet







- During your language classes:
- Additional time OR shortened exercise for written exercises and reading
- Additional listening opportunity OR shortened exercise for listening comprehension
- For pair work be paired with another dyslexic student if possible
- Individual feedback or coaching if time permits
- Other:







- Identify their needs as of the beginning of the year / term:
 - Check any lists or make an announcement
 - Ask for students' accommodation requests
 - Avoid communicating their difference
- Give them some individual support
- Diversify your teaching methods + use repetition







Course notes:

- Clearly organized with a table of contents and page numbers
- Use sans serif fonts: Arial, Verdana, Helvetica, Courier (minimum size 10/11)
- Use at least 1.15 line spacing
- Key words in bold
- No italics
- Text not justified







- Course notes:
- o Airy layout, with ample space for answers in exercises
- Include written instructions for all exercises; instructions should be short and clear
- All information necessary to complete an exercise should be on the same page
- o Include timelines / tables / mind maps / color codes to make information visual
- Include vocabulary lists
- Should be available in electronic version as from Day 1 of class







- Exercises:
- Short texts and videos
- o Regular practice: short grammar and vocabulary exercises and tests throughout the course
- Provide exercise keys that students can use at their own pace
- Speaking exercises in pairs or groups before students have to speak in front of the class
- Careful pairing / grouping with partners they feel comfortable with, possibly regular partners
 - Never make them read out loud in front of the class







- Exercises:
- Write on the blackboard a much as possible
- Or project from a computer instead
- Give instructions for exercises BEFORE starting the exercise or distributing worksheets
- o Listening comprehension practice:
- Wait until they have finished reading questions/gap text before playing the recording
- Possibly drop every 3rd question for them if their reading cannot keep up with the audio







- Check students' accommodation requests (inclusion coordinator / lists / your checklist)
- Give 1/3 of total exam time in addition at the end, under good conditions in a quiet classroom
- **Separate exam room** if possible
- If not possible, ensure a quiet exam room:
 - ☐ Allow students to use noise-canceling headphones
 - ☐ For listening comprehension: Additional listening opportunity at the end, on demand







- Exam sheets:
 - Use sans serif fonts: Arial, Verdana, Helvetica, Courier (min. size 10/11)
 - Use at least 1.15 line spacing
 - Use **bold** text to highlight
 - o Airy layout, with ample space for answers
 - No italics
 - Text not justified
 - o Pages single-sided
 - All information necessary to complete an exercise should be on one page







- Clear instructions and questions:
 - Clearly numbered questions
 - o Short instructions
 - Avoid negatively formulated questions and double negations
 - o If question formats vary, make this **clear visually** and point this out orally as well







- Listening comprehension questions:
 - o Short extracts
 - Leave sufficient text between questions
 - ☐ e.g. one blank every other sentence (never 2 blanks in the same sentence)
 - ☐ e.g. one question per idea rather than several questions about the same short extract
 - Wait until students have finished reading questions / gap text before playing the recording
 - Give them an additional listening opportunity, ideally on laptop / MP3/4 player with headphones







- Multiple choice questions:
 - Allow them to answer in the questionnaire directly
 - Allow them to specify their answer choice through a short, written explanation
 - o Do not mark spelling, grammar, or syntax in questions in which they're not targeted
 - When spelling is targeted, allow access to tools such as spelling dictionaries or spelling corrector software to which students are accustomed







- Oral exams:
 - Give dyslexic students 1/3 more preparation time
 - Give them the choice to take the exam with another dyslexic student if possible
- Ensure accommodations during in-class tests as well
 - If additional time cannot be granted, shorten the test (1/3)

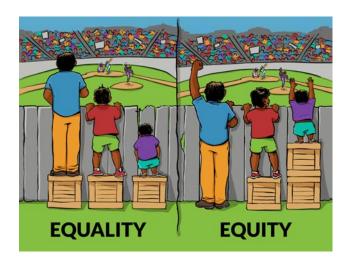






The most effective accommodations

- Additional time
- Adapted exam / test / exercise sheets
- Separate or quiet exam / test room
- Adapted grading









Watch out for undiagnosed dyslexics!

- Poor spelling
- Missing words
- Poor text structure
- Poor penmanship, erasures, untidy or crumpled pages
- Difficulty using precise vocabulary
- Slow reader
- Difficulty reading out loud (to be avoided)
- A surprisingly big gap between written and spoken skills







Checklists + recommendations

- ☐ BELTA website
- \square EN + FR

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Exchange with your neighbor:

- Which accommodations have you used so far?
- Have you found them work-intensive to implement?
- Which other accommodations / practices would you like to implement in the future?





