



COMMON CHARACTERISTICS DYSLEXIA & DYSCALCULIA



Difficulty Reading: Students with dyslexia often struggle with accurate and fluent reading that affects their reading comprehension and overall academic performance.

Challenges with Spelling: Dyslexic students can have difficulty spelling words correctly due to difficulties in recognizing and manipulating the sounds in words.

Slow and Effortful Reading: Dyslexia can lead to slow and laborious reading which affects a student's ability to keep up with peers.

Reversal and Letter Confusion: Dyslexic students may frequently reverse or confuse letters such as "d" and "b" or "p" and "q"

Poor Word Sound Awareness: Dyslexia is often associated with difficulties in identifying and manipulating the individual sounds (phonemes) in spoken words. This is also referred to as phonological awareness.

Difficulty with Sequencing: Dyslexic students may have trouble with sequencing tasks, such as remembering the order of letters in a word or the steps in a process.

Challenges with Working Memory: Working memory deficits can make it challenging for dyslexic students to hold and process information simultaneously.

Poor Handwriting: Dyslexia may also impact handwriting skills, making it difficult to produce neat and legible writing.

Reading Comprehension Difficulties: Dyslexic students may struggle to understand and retain information while reading, leading to challenges in grasping the meaning of texts.

Avoidance of Reading: Due to the challenges and frustrations associated with dyslexia, students may avoid reading activities or show resistance to engaging in reading-related tasks.

Difficulty with Basic Math: Students with dyscalculia may struggle with performing basic arithmetic operations, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division



Challenges with Counting: Students with dyscalculia may have difficulty with counting objects or understanding the concept of counting in sequence.



Poor Number Sense: Dyscalculia can lead to a lack of intuitive understanding of numbers and their magnitude, making it challenging to compare, estimate, or work with numerical quantities.



Number Recognition and Sequencing: Difficulty in recognizing numbers and their proper sequencing is a common characteristic of dyscalculia.



Difficulty with Number Manipulation: Students with dyscalculia may have trouble manipulating numbers mentally, leading to errors in calculations and problem-solving.



Inability to Grasp Math Concepts: Dyscalculia can make it difficult for students to understand fundamental math concepts, such as place value, fractions, and decimals.

Memory Challenges : Dyscalculic students also have difficulty memorizing math facts, retaining mathematical information, and holding and processing information simultaneously.



Time and Money Management Challenges: Students with dyscalculia may struggle with telling time, managing time-related tasks, and understanding money concepts.

Spatial and Measurement Difficulties: Dyscalculia can affect a person's ability to comprehend spatial relationships and understand measurement concepts.

Math Anxiety: Due to the challenges faced in math-related tasks, dyscalculic students may develop math anxiety, which can further impact their performance and confidence in math.

