Fruitvale ISD

Fruitvale District Dyslexia Plan



2016-2017

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I. Definition of Dyslexia

As defined in Texas Education Code §38.003

- (1) "Dyslexia" means a disorder of constitutional origin manifested by a difficulty in learning to read, write, or spell, despite conventional instruction, adequate intelligence, and sociocultural opportunity.
- (2) "Related disorders" includes disorders similar to or related to dyslexia such as developmental auditory imperceptions, dysphasia, specific developmental dyslexia, developmental dysgraphia, and developmental spelling disability.

The current definition from the International Dyslexia Association states the following:

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 Board of Directors, November 12, 2002).

Students identified as having dyslexia typically experience primary difficulties in phonological awareness and manipulation, single-word reading, reading fluency, and spelling. Consequences may include difficulties in phonological awareness are unexpected for the student's age and educational level, and are not primarily the result of language difference factors. Additionally, there is often a **family history** of similar difficulties.

II. State and Federal Law Regarding Early Identification and Intervention Prior to Formal Assessment

Both state and federal legislation emphasize early identification and intervention for students who may be at risk for reading difficulties, such as dyslexia.

In accordance with TEC §28.006 Reading Diagnosis, Fruitvale ISD administers early reading instruments in kindergarten, first, and second grades to determine students' reading development and comprehension. Additionally, the law requires a reading instrument from the commissioner's approved list to be administered at the beginning of grade 7 to any student who did not demonstrate proficiency on the reading assessment administered under TEC§39.023(a). If, on the basis of the reading instrument results, students are determined to be at risk for dyslexia and other reading difficulties, the students' parents/guardians are notified. In addition, an accelerated (intensive) reading program that appropriately addresses students' reading difficulties and enables them to "catch up" with their typically performing peers is implemented. The information from reading instruments administered under TEC §28.006 will be one source of information in deciding whether or not to recommend a student for assessment for dyslexia.

The provisions offered to students who are reported to be at risk for dyslexia or other reading difficulties should align to the requirements of Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) legislation, Fruitvale ISD will implement reading programs using scientifically based reading research as well as evidence proven effective results.

Under the Equal Education Opportunity Act (EEOA), Fruitvale ISD ensures that all students are given equal access to educational services regardless of race, color, sex, religion, or national origin. Therefore, research-based interventions are to be provided to all students experiencing difficulties in reading, including English language learners (ELL), regardless of their proficiency in English.

III. Procedures for Assessment

At any time (from kindergarten through grade 12) a student continues to struggle with one or more components of reading, Fruitvale ISD will collect additional information about the student.

Data Gathering:

Information will be used to evaluate the student's academic progress and determine what actions are needed to ensure the student's improved academic performance. This information **should** include data that demonstrates the student was provided appropriate instruction and databased documentation of repeated assessments of achievement at reasonable intervals (progress monitoring), reflecting formal assessment of student progress during instruction. Additional information to be considered includes the results from some or all of the following:

- Vision screening
- Hearing screening
- Teacher reports of classroom concerns
- Classroom reading assessments
- Accommodations or interventions provided
- Academic progress reports (report cards)
- Gifted/Talented assessments
- Samples of schoolwork
- Parent conference notes
- Testing for limited English proficiency (all years available)
- Speech and language screening through a referral process (English and native language, if possible)
- The K-2 reading instrument as required in TEC §28.006 (English and native language, if possible)
- 7th-grade reading instrument results as required in TEC§28.006
- State student assessment program as described in TEC §39.002
- Observations of instruction provided to the student
- Full Individual Evaluation (FIE)
- Outside evaluations
- School attendance
- Curriculum-based assessment measures
- Instructional strategies provided and student's response to the instruction
- Universal screening

Data that support the student received conventional (appropriate) instruction and that the difficulties are not primarily the result of sociocultural factors which include language differences, irregular attendance, or lack of experiential background.

Among the actions that Fruitvale ISD has available for the student is a recommendation that the student be assessed for dyslexia. Fruitvale ISD recommends assessment for dyslexia if the student demonstrates the following:

- Poor performance in one or more areas of reading and/or the related area of spelling that is unexpected for the student's age/grade
- Characteristics and risk factors of dyslexia

Primary Reading/Spelling Characteristics of Dyslexia:

- Difficulty reading words in isolation
- Difficulty accurately decoding unfamiliar words
- Difficulty with oral reading (slow, inaccurate, or labored)
- Difficulty spelling

It is important to note that students demonstrate differences in degree of impairment.

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)
- Rapid recalling the name 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

If a student continues to struggle with reading, the identification of reading disabilities, including dyslexia, will follow one of two procedures. Fruitvale ISD will typically evaluate for dyslexia through §504. If however, a student

is suspected of having a disability within the scope of IDEA 2004, all special education procedures must be followed.

IV. Procedures for Assessment of Dyslexia

Students enrolling in Fruitvale ISD shall be assessed for dyslexia and related disorders at appropriate times (TEC §38.003(a)). The appropriate time depends upon multiple factors including the student's reading performance, reading difficulties, poor response to supplemental, scientifically based reading instruction, teachers' input, and parents' or guardians' input. Additionally, the appropriate time for assessing is early in a student's school career (19 TAC §74.28), the earlier the better. While earlier is better, students will be recommended for assessment for dyslexia even if the reading difficulties appear later in a student's school career.

When formal assessment is recommended, Fruitvale ISD completes the evaluation process as outlined in §504 unless a referral to special education is indicated.

Through §504 process, Fruitvale ISD will complete the evaluation using the following procedures:

- 1. Notify parents or guardians of proposal to assess student for dyslexia (§504).
- 2. Inform parents or guardians of their rights under §504.
- 3. Obtain parent or guardian permission to assess the student for dyslexia.
- 4. Assess student, being sure that individuals/professionals who administer assessments have training in the evaluation of students for dyslexia and related disorders (19 TAC §74.28).

In compliance with §504 and IDEA 2004, test instruments, and other evaluation materials must meet the following criteria:

- Be validated for the specific purpose for which the tests, assessments, and other evaluation materials are used
- Include material tailored to assess specific areas of educational need and not merely materials that are designed to provide a single general intelligence quotient
- Be selected and administered so as to ensure that, when a test is given to a student with impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills, the test results accurately reflect the student's aptitude or achievement level,

- or whatever other factor the test purports to measure, rather than reflecting the student's impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills
- Be selected and administered in a manner that is not racially or culturally discriminatory
- Include multiple measures of a student's reading abilities such as informal assessment information (e.g., anecdotal records, district universal screenings, progress monitoring data, criterion referenced assessments, results of informal reading inventories, classroom observations)
- Be administered by trained personnel and in conformance with the instructions provided by the producer of the evaluation materials
- Be used for the purpose for which the assessment or measures are valid or reliable
- Be provided and administered in the student's native language or other mode of communication and in the form most likely to yield accurate information regarding what the child can do academically, developmentally, and functionally, unless it is clearly not feasible to provide or administer

Domains to Assess

Fruitvale ISD administers measures that are related to the student's educational needs. Depending upon the student's age and stage of reading development, the following are the areas related to reading that should be assessed:

Academic Skills

- Letter knowledge (name and associated sound)
- Reading words in isolation
 Decoding unfamiliar words accurately
- Reading fluency (both rate and accuracy are measured)
- Reading comprehension
- Spelling

Cognitive processes that underlie the reading difficulties

• Phonological/phonemic awareness (Difficulties in phonological and phonemic awareness are typically seen in students with dyslexia and impact a student's ability to learn letters and the sounds associated with letters and letter combinations, learn the alphabetic principle, use the sounds of the letters and letter combinations to decode words and to accurately spell.)

- **Rapid naming** (Difficulties in rapid naming may or may not be weak, but if deficient, will impact a student's ability to automatically name letters and read words and to read connected text at an appropriate rate.)
- Orthographic processing (Memory for letter patterns, letter sequences, and the letters in whole words may be selectively impaired or may coexist with phonological processing weaknesses.)
- Various language processes (Language processes such as morpheme and syntax awareness, memory and retrieval of verbal labels, and the ability to formulate ideas into grammatical sentences, may also be factors affecting reading.)

Based on the student's academic difficulties and characteristics, additional areas that may be assessed include the following:

- Vocabulary
- Listening comprehension
- Verbal expression
- Written expression
- Handwriting
- Memory for letter or symbol sequences (Orthographic processing)
- Mathematical/calculation reasoning
- Phonological memory Verbal working memory Processing speed

English Language Learners: This refers to students served in Bilingual and ESL programs as well as students designated Limited English Proficient (LEP) whose parents have denied services.

Much diversity exists among English Language Learners (ELLs). The identification and service delivery process for dyslexia must be in step with the student's linguistic environment and educational background. Involvement of the Language Proficiency Assessment Committee (LPAC) in the decision making process is required.

Additional data to be gathered when assessing English Language Learners:

- Language Proficiency Assessment Committee (LPAC) documentation which includes the following:
 - o Home language survey

- Assessment related to identification for limited English proficiency (oral language proficiency tests and normreferenced tests)
- State student assessment data results when available
- Texas English Language Proficiency system (TELPAS) information (Reading Proficiency Test in English (RPTE))
- Type of language programming provided and language of instruction
- Linguistic environment and second-language acquisition development
- Previous schooling in and outside of the United States

Additional assessment when assessing English Language Learners:

- Comprehensive oral language proficiency testing should be completed for a dyslexia evaluation due to the importance of the information for
 - o consideration in relation to academic challenges,
 - o planning the assessment, and
 - o interpreting assessment results.

Interpretation:

Test results of English Language Learners (ELL) will be interpreted in light of the student's: language development (in both English and the student's native language, educational history, linguistic background, socioeconomic issues, nature of the writing system and any other pertinent factors that affect learning.

V. Identification of Students with Dyslexia

The identification of dyslexia is made by a §504 committee or, in the case of a special education referral, the admission, review, and dismissal (ARD) committee. In order to make an informed determination, either committee **must** include members who are knowledgeable about:

- The student being assessed
- The reading process
- Dyslexia and related disorders
- Dyslexia instruction
- District or charter school, state, and federal guidelines for assessment
- The assessments used

• The meaning of the collected data

The (§504 or ARD) committee will review all accumulated data to determine whether the student demonstrates a pattern of evidence for dyslexia. This data will include the following:

- The observations of the teacher, district or charter school staff, and/or parent/guardian
- Data gathered from the classroom (including student work and the results of classroom measures) and information found in the student's cumulative folder (including the developmental and academic history of the student)
- Data-based documentation of student progress during instruction/intervention
- The results of administered assessments
- Language Assessment Proficiency Committee (LPAC) documentation, when applicable
- All other accumulated data regarding the development of the student's learning and his/her educational needs

§504 or ARD Committee Decision Points for Dyslexia Identification:

- The pattern of evidence for the primary characteristics of dyslexia with unexpectedly low performance for the student's age and educational level in some or all of the following areas:
 - o Reading words in isolation
 - o Decoding unfamiliar words accurately and automatically
 - Reading fluency for connected text (both rate and/or accuracy)
 - Spelling (an isolated difficulty in spelling would not be sufficient to identify dyslexia)
- Based on the data, if the committee determines weaknesses are
 indicated in the listed academic skills, the committee will look next at
 the underlying cognitive processes for the difficulties seen in the
 student's word reading and written spelling. These difficulties will
 typically be the result of a deficit in phonological or phonemic
 awareness. Additionally, there is often a family history of similar
 difficulties.

The student may also demonstrate difficulties in other areas of cognitive processing, including one or more of the following:

- o Rapid naming
- o Orthographic processing
- Phonological memory
- Verbal working memory
- Processing speed
- If the student exhibits reading and written spelling difficulties and currently has appropriate phonological/phonemic processing, it is important to examine the student's history to determine if there is evidence of previous difficulty with phonological/phoneme awareness. **NOTE:** Because previous effective instruction in phonological/phonemic awareness may remediate phonological awareness skills in isolation, average phonological awareness scores alone do not rule out dyslexia. Ongoing phonological processing deficits can be exhibited in word reading and/or written spelling.
- If the committee (§504 or ARD) determines the student exhibits weaknesses in reading and written spelling, the committee will then examine the student's data to determine whether these difficulties are **unexpected** for the student in relation to the student's other cognitive abilities (the ability to learn in the absence of print) and **unexpected** in relation to the provision of effective classroom instruction.

Many students with dyslexia will have difficulty with the secondary characteristics of dyslexia, including reading comprehension and written composition.

The §504 or ARD Committee will also incorporate the following guidelines from TEC §38.003 and 19 TAC §74.28:

- The student has received conventional (appropriate) instruction
- The student has an unexpected lack of appropriate academic progress (in the areas of reading and spelling)
- The student has adequate intelligence (an average ability to learn in the absence of print or in other academic areas)
- The student exhibits characteristics associated with dyslexia
- The student's lack of progress is not due to socio-cultural factors such as language differences, irregular attendance, or lack of experiential background

Assessment under Section 504

Based on the above information and guidelines, the committee first determines whether the student has dyslexia. If the student has dyslexia, the committee also determines whether the student has a disability under §504. Whether a student is eligible for §504 accommodations is a separate determination from the determination that the student has dyslexia. A student is disabled under §504 if the physical or mental impairment substantially limits one or more major life activities, such as the specific activity of reading. Additionally, the §504 committee, in determining whether a student has a disability that substantially limits the student in a major life activity, must **not** consider the ameliorating effects of any mitigating measures that student is using. If the committee does not identify dyslexia, but the student has another condition or disability that substantially limits the student's learning, eligibility for §504 services related to the student's other condition or disability should be considered.

Students with additional factors that complicate their dyslexia may require additional support or referral to special education. If a student is already qualified as a student with a disability under special education, the Admission, Review, and Dismissal (ARD) committee should determine the least restrictive environment for delivering the student's dyslexia intervention.

Assessment under Special Education

At any time during the assessment for dyslexia, identification process, or instruction related to dyslexia, students may be referred for evaluation for special education. At times, students will display additional factors/areas complicating their dyslexia that requires more support than what is available through dyslexia instruction. At other times, students with severe dyslexia or related disorders will be unable to make adequate academic progress within any of the programs for dyslexia or related disorders. In such cases, a referral to special education for evaluation and possible identification as a child with a disability within the Individuals with Disabilities Improvement Act of 2004 (IDEA) will be made as needed.

Students with additional factors that complicate their dyslexia may require additional support or referral to special education.

Assessment of Special Education Students

If a student is already in special education, but exhibits the characteristics of dyslexia or related disorders and is referred for assessment, assessment procedures for students under the Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA 2004) will be followed. Assessment data from prior special education assessments may be utilized, and/or additional assessment may be conducted by personnel trained in assessment to evaluate students for dyslexia and related disorders. In this case, the ARD committee will make determinations for those students.

If the student with dyslexia is found eligible for special education in the area of reading, and the ARD committee determines the student's instructional needs for reading are most appropriately met in a special education placement, the student's Individualized Education Program (IEP) must include appropriate reading instruction. Appropriate reading instruction includes the components and delivery of dyslexia instruction listed in The Dyslexia Handbook ~ Revised 2014, Chapter III, "Instruction for Students with Dyslexia."

Assessment of Students Identified Outside the District

Students identified as having dyslexia or related disorders from an outside source will be evaluated for eligibility in the district's program. Fruitvale ISD may choose to accept the outside assessment, or may re-assess the student. In either situation, the committee (§504 or ARD) will determine the identification status of a student enrolled in Fruitvale ISD, and the placement of the student in the dyslexia program(s).

VI. Instruction for Students with Dyslexia

Once it has been determined that a student has dyslexia, Fruitvale ISD shall provide an appropriate instructional program for the student as required in TEC §38.003:

The board of trustees of each school district shall provide for the treatment of any student determined to have dyslexia or a related disorder. http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/ED/htm/ED.38.htm#38.003

The following procedures must be followed:

- Instructional decisions for a student with dyslexia are made by a team that is knowledgeable about the student, the meaning of the evaluation information, and instructional components and delivery of instruction for students with dyslexia.
- Fruitvale ISD shall purchase or develop a reading program for students with dyslexia and related disorders that is aligned with the descriptors found in this handbook. The descriptors include the components of phonemic awareness, sound-symbol association, syllabication, orthography, morphology, syntax, reading comprehension, and reading fluency. Instructional approaches include simultaneous, multisensory, systematic and cumulative, explicit, diagnostic teaching to automaticity, synthetic and analytic instruction (19 TAC §74.28). The components of instruction and instructional approaches are described in the next section of the Fruitvale ISD plan.
- Fruitvale ISD must provide each identified student access at his/her campus to an instructional program that meets the requirements in 19 TAC §74.28(c) and to the services of a teacher trained in dyslexia and related disorders. The school district may, with the approval of each student's parents or guardians, offer additional services at a centralized location. Such centralized services shall not preclude each student from receiving services at his or her campus (19 TAC §74.28).
- Parents/guardians of students eligible under §504 must be informed of all services and options available to the student under that federal statute.
- Teachers who provide the appropriate instruction for students with dyslexia must be trained in instructional strategies that utilize individualized, intensive, multisensory, phonetic methods and a variety of writing and spelling components specified in the next section of this plan. (19 TAC §74.28).
- Teachers who provide the appropriate instruction for students with dyslexia must be trained in the professional development activities specified by Fruitvale ISD, and/or campus planning and decision making committee which shall include the instructional strategies indicated above (19 TAC §74.28).

Fruitvale ISD shall provide a parent education program for the parents/guardians of students with dyslexia and related disorders. The program should include the following:

- Characteristics of dyslexia and related disorders
- Information on assessment and diagnosis of dyslexia
- Information on effective strategies for teaching students with dyslexia

 Awareness of information on classroom modifications and especially of modifications allowed on standardized testing (19 TAC §74.28)

Instructional decisions for a student with dyslexia must be made by a committee (§504 or ARD) that is knowledgeable about the instructional components and approaches for students with dyslexia. In accordance with 19 TAC §74.28(c), districts shall purchase or develop a reading program for students with dyslexia and related disorders that incorporates **all** of the following components of instruction and instructional approaches.

Critical, Evidence-Based Components of Dyslexia Instruction

- Phonological Awareness
- Sound-symbol Association
- Syllabication
- Orthography
- Morphology
- Syntax
- Reading Comprehension

Delivery of Dyslexia Instruction

- Simultaneous, multisensory (VAKT Instruction)
- Systematic and Cumulative Instruction
- Explicit instruction
- Diagnostic teaching to automaticity
- Synthetic instruction
- Analytic instruction

.

Both the teacher of dyslexia and the regular classroom teacher should provide multiple opportunities to support intervention and to strengthen these skills; therefore, responsibility for teaching reading and writing must be shared by classroom teachers, reading specialists, interventionists, and teachers of dyslexia programs.

Permission for Dyslexia Assessment

Date:
Child's Name:
Campus:
Dear Parent or Guardian:
Fruitvale ISD provides a number of excellent programs to identify and assist students who are experiencing difficulties with academic subjects. After careful monitoring of your child's progress, it was recommended that your child be administered an individual assessment of reading, writing, and aptitude in order to consider your child for additional instruction through the district's Dyslexia Services. These services are designed to identify and assist students experiencing academic difficulties due to specific reading problems. No medical diagnosis will be made, but the educational needs of your child will be determined.
You also will be invited to attend and participate in a 504 committee meeting to review the results of the assessment, along with other information gathered to determine 504 eligibility. We look forward to our continued cooperative effort to ensure your child's academic progress. If you agree to the assessment process for your child, please sign this form and return it to the campus counselor by
Sincerely,
Date
Yes, I want my child assessed for dyslexic tendencies.
No, I do not want my child assessed for dyslexic tendencies.
Parent Signature

Fruitvale ISD Dyslexia Instructional Program Permission for Placement

Student Name:
Teacher Name:
Campus:
The above named student is eligible for participation in the
Dyslexia Instructional Program.
Please check the appropriate space, sign the form, and return to the
Campus Counselor as soon as possible.
I (We) wish to have my/our child participate in the
Dyslexia Instructional Program.
I (We) do not wish to have my/our child participate in the
Dyslexia Instructional Program.
Signature of Parent/Guardian:
Date:

Fruitvale ISD

Dyslexia Program

Placement Form

Student Name	DOB
The dyslexia assessment has been completed. The dyslexia assessor, counselor, administrato	ne Section 504 Committee is comprised r, and any other appropriate personnel.
Date of Meeting	
Decision of the Section 504 Committee:	
Placement not recommended at t	his time
Placement in dyslexia program	
Referral to Special Education	
Other	
Parent letter sent for program placement or non(date)	-placement
Parent permission for placement received	(date)
Student is placed in dyslexia class and instruction	begins

DYSLEXIA PARENT INTERVIEW FORM FOR THE ENGLISH SPEAKING STUDENT

Student:	DOB:	ID#:	Grade:
C a m p u	s :		
Date:			
DIRECTIONS: To aid in assessing a detect the possibility of			
Parent Name:	Address:	·	
Home Phone #:	Work P	hone #:	
What is the primary language spoken:	at home	by child	l <u> </u>
If the child speaks <i>both</i> Spanish and Endage 1. Do both parents speak Spanish and Endage 1. Do both parents speak Spanish 2. Which language did the characteristic Spanish 3. Did the child learn to speak	nnish and English? Father Inlied begin speaking f	No, only Mother irst?	ish 🗖
How many siblings does the child have	e? Brother	s Sist	ers
How many siblings are living in the h	nome?		
Have any family members had learning If "Yes", please explain:	~ .		□ No
Have there been any important change changes, deaths, births, illnesses, separ No If "Yes", please explain:	rations, divorce)?	-	☐ Yes ☐
Compared to other children in the familiary slower about ab	ily, are this child's ir out the same		
Compared to other children in the fami	ily, did this child rea out the same rate	ch developmental i	
Do you feel that your child is experience If "Yes", please describe the problem(supplemental Learning/Academic:	s):		□ No
Behavior:			

	Speec	h:											
	– Medic	cal/Phy	_ ysical:	•									
	_ Other	:	_				_		_		_		_
	_		_	-		_		_		-	_		_
MEDICAL I Were there □ If "Yes", µ	e any pro	oblems					•	N		ncy?		□ Y	Yes o
Does your of I f explain:		"	Y	e	S	,,		ar tubes?			Yes a	s	No e
Does your		ppear t	to have	e any o	other p	physica		n problems	N	1			Yes o e
explain:							, 						
Is your chil No I f explain:		"	Y	e	S	"	taking p	_		ications' e			Yes e
Are there a I f explain:	•	"	Y	e	S	,,	,	ng? p		☐ Yes e		□ N s	No e
	dhood ar egan say egan to s	ying the	eir firs	st word	•			1 year +/- 2 – 2-1/2 y				2 yea 2 year	
Has studengrade(s)?:_					☐ Ye	es			Э		If "Y	Yes", v	what
Please com	iplete th	ne follo	owing	questi	ons by	check	cing (✔)	either the	e "Yes"	' or " <i>N</i> e	o".		
<u>Yes</u> <u>N</u> Early Yea	<u>lo</u>												
		sed "bab ad diffic awn mo d not en nable to nable to	by talk' culty pr ower" njoy lis o recite	ronounc stening to popular	continue cing wo to book ar nurse	ed past to ords, i.e ks with ery rhym	the norm e., "busgo rhyme mes	nal stage setti" for "s "talk arou					

		Able to easily express himself with correct articulation
BEFOR	E THE C	HILD STARTED SCHOOL:
	—— —— ——	Had trouble learning the alphabet, numbers, days of the week, colors and shapes Had trouble learning to spell and write his name Had difficulty reciting the alphabet without singing the song Had difficulty identify the letters when presented at random Had difficulty learning the sounds that letters make
ONCE	ENROLLI	ED IN SCHOOL:
 		Child spends more time than is appropriate/normal on homework Child needs an extraordinary amount of help with homework Child prefers to be read to rather than reading to you
FAMIL	Y HISTO	RY OF DYSLEXIA:
		Other family members have been diagnosed with dyslexia and/or learning problems If "Yes": Father Mother Brother dyslexia?
		e all additional information which might help us to help your child. Pleas rm with parent permission for evaluation, D-1.

Source - Dyslexia Handbook Revised 2014

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TEACHER INTERVIEW FOR THE ENGLISH SPEAKING STUDENT

AT-RISK FOR DYSLEXIA

(DYSLEXIA SCREENING CHECKLIST)

			Stude	nt:			ID#:
Date:			Age:_ - Years		s	Month	Date of Birth:
			Grade	:	Cam	_	
Teach	ier:			Subjec			
Check		npleted by:		Positio			
Return		eted form t	o:				(
DIREC	CTIONS:	best desc 504 <u>or</u> S	cribes the student.	This form mag	ay be ther i	used by th	necking (X) the blank that he RtI Core Team, Section from teachers on whether
		1.	HAS STUDENT BEET	N RETAINED?	If "Y	VES, " what g	grade?
		2.	STUDENT IS UNABL INTELLIGENCE AND				SPITE OF ADEQUATE
			ORAL READING Cannot blend sounds Guesses words from init Reads orally without exp Limited amount of time activities Avoids oral reading Reading errors that show to the sounds of the lette "big" is read as "goat")	pression spent in reading v no connection		Unable to ans Unable to und Unable to rec information Unable to dra Unable to rea problems	MPREHENSION swer questions after reading derstand main idea of a passage call sequences of written aw conclusions from a passage ad and complete math story context to discern the meaning of

sounding out the full word Reading accuracy has improved over time but continues to lack fluency and is laborious	
Yes No	
□ □ 3. STUDENT LACKS PHONOLOGICAL PROCESSING SKIL	LS.
Has difficulty recognizing words that rhyme Has trouble blending sounds together to Has difficulty words Has trouble blending sounds together to	counting the syllables in a word with onset-rime blending of linking letters to sounds recognizing and/or producing
Has difficulty blending sounds to form rhyming words	3
Has difficulty identifying specific sounds and songs	singing or reciting short rhymes
Has difficulty blending onset-rimes to combining sou	
Is unable to make a new word by Has difficulty Has difficulty	with verbal short-term memory with rapid serial naming with articulation speed
4. STUDENT HAS UNUSUAL DIFFICULTY WITH SPELLING test).	
	d values of consonant letters (p f for v, d for t, f for th, t for ed)
	with multi-syllable words etain memory stock of basic
spellings spelling words Has trouble connecting sounds to letters Has trouble bro	eaking sounds apart in words
Over-reliance on auditory features (becuz when spelling for because)	(segmenting) incomplete letter patterns (both
Demonstrates consistent letter reversals for bought) (dady for baby) (Note: Orthographic processing issue)	
□ □ 5. STUDENT HAS UNUSUAL DIFFICULTY WITH HANDWR	ITING.
letters letters or numb Has difficulty staying on the line Work deteriora Has poor organization on the page exercise Has cramped fingers on writing tools Has excessive erasures, especially due to Writing is virtue	ates toward the end of writing bles "bird scratching" hally illegible distinguishing between
□ □ 6. STUDENT HAS DIFFICULTY COMPLETING WRITTEN A	
	ASSIGNMENTS.

The inability to read common one-

words or the failure to come close to

syllable words or to sound out words (i.e., "mat", "cat", "hop", "nap"
Stumbling on reading multi-syllable

 $\hfill \square$ Possesses a better ability to understand words in

context than to read isolated single words Possesses a high level of understanding of what is read to student

			Has many misspellings Has poor organization, spacing Leaves out words in writing Misuse of homophones		Composes meaningful content in spite of poor handwriting or spelling Paper shows many erasures Spells the same word several different ways
			Makes punctuation errors		Spend are same note service anterest major
		7.	STUDENT HAS DIFFICULTY WITH A	LPHA	ABET.
		0	Unable to identify letters presented at random Unable to write the alphabet correctly in sequence		Unable to recite the alphabet in sequence (without singing or chanting)
YES	No				
		8.	STUDENT HAS DIFFICULTY WITH	VERB	AL SHORT-TERM MEMORY.
			TEMPORARY MAINTENANCE AND MANIPULATE	ON OF	VERBAL INFORMATION.
			Has speech that is not fluent, uses lots of "um's" while speaking		Uses "immature" speech Has difficulty expressing him/herself clearly
			Is not fluent at telling stories or giving oral reports		and fluently Has difficulty with rapid, automatic naming of
			Seems to process spoken language more		familiar objects, numbers or letters
			slowly than his/her peers Uses imprecise language such as vague		Has trouble pronouncing long, unfamiliar or complicated words
			references to "stuff" or "things" Unable to find the exact word such as		Leaves out parts of words or confuses the order of the parts of words
			confusing words that sound alike (lotion for ocean)		Has trouble remembering dates, names, random lists
			,		Unable to come up with a verbal response quickly when questioned
		9.	STUDENT DEMONSTRATES THE FO	OLLO	WING ABILITIES THEREFORE
		,,	RESULTING IN AN "UNEXPECTEDNABILITIES.	ESS"	AS IT RELATES TO READING
			Participates in class discussions		Demonstrates ability to correctly answer
			Shows talent in other areas such as art, drama, music, or sports Has the ability to learn orally in class –		questions after <i>listening</i> to a story Demonstrates an understanding of math word problems
			science, social studies, etc. Has the ability to learn and express		Demonstrates average or above average reading comprehension
			meanings of words (vocabulary) Is fluent at telling stories or giving oral		Comprehends information read to him/her Discusses information from non-reading
			reports	ā	sources Has unusually large verbal or listening vocabulary
			a .	_	
		10.	STUDENT HAS DIFFICULTY WITH	ORTE	
			Forgets how letters look Confuses letters with similar appearance (n for h)		Has trouble remembering basic sight words Has trouble copying from a book or chalkboard to paper
			Misreads little words in text (were for		Spells the same word in different ways
			where) Reverses letters when spelling (b for d) –		Spells words how they sound rather than how they look
			past the age of 7 Reverses letters when reading (on for no)		Has a tendency to miss middle letters when reading
			Teaching (on 101 Ho)		

Spells phonetically and violates rules of English spelling
Reads at a slow rate – 2nd grade on**
(**In a longitudinal study conducted in 1986, orthographic skills accounted for only 3% of the variance in word reading for 1st graders but accounted for 20% of the variance for 2nd graders.)

Has difficulty learning how to form letters Demonstrates minimal problem with words that make phonemic sense (i.e., grand), but has significant problems with words that don't (i.e., right)

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^{*}Other factors can affect reading development such as rapid automatized naming, processing speed, orthography, word retrieval and attention.