WHAT IS DYSLEXIA?

Symptoms include:

- writing difficulties
- listening difficulties
- spelling difficulties
- reading difficulties
- memory difficulties

Dyslexia hinders the ability to read and understand and make notes (written or typed) including spelling.

15% or more of the population are dyslexic, often without it being recognised. It is hereditary.

How to help dyslexic readers

People who are dyslexic usually do well at college or work in thinking and reasoning, provided their reading difficulties are overcome.

Reading skills can be improved for students or workers in offices by using computer type fonts that are reader-friendly such as Tahoma (for adults) and Comic Sans (for children) and using sizes of 12 point and above. Also use 1½ line spacing. Avoid using Times font. Use unjustified (ragged) right-hand edges to the lines of text.

Readability can also be improved by printing on paper with a range of pale colours instead of white. Where coloured paper is not available, transparent coloured overlays can be used to aid reading. Colour choice is personal to each individual: try out different colours.

- Avoid using italics and also reduce the number of words in capital letters.
- Keep word count as low as possible and use easy-to-read English.
- Keep sentences short with a limited vocabulary.

All these things help reading and therefore make reading and studying more joyful.

NOTE: the top section of this document is set in 12-point Comic Sans font and the bottom section is set in 12-point Tahoma font, both using 1½ line spacing. [This sentence is set in 12-point Times Roman font.]

EASY READ Bite-size Manna Bible teaching commentaries by Fred Morris are dyslexia-friendly.