

Each student learns differently, and for children with learning disabilities, those learning types may vary even more.

Sometimes it's hard for teachers to teach children with LDs because they don't understand or haven't been trained properly, but a new resource has been put out to help teachers effectively teach students with learning disabilities, including dyslexia.

[Tutor House](#), a United Kingdom-based tutor agency that specializes in learning disabilities, came out with the list, and you can read the eight tips below.

1. Be as visual as you can with your teaching. Dyslexics are visual thinkers, so try to include diagrams, flow charts and pictures wherever possible.
2. Think about the level of distraction around the classroom and how you can reduce such disruptions. Working in a quiet, comfortable room with as little to distract the brain as possible will allow students to focus.
3. Play to the strengths of dyslexia whilst teaching. Really think about the positives - creativity, imagination and a hands-on approach; and integrate them into your teaching techniques.
4. Use mind maps when teaching new and intimidating subjects. Mind maps work the way the brain works, which isn't in nice neat lines. Mind maps are a very visual way of teaching, and because the brain best memorizes keywords and images, they are ideal for teaching students with dyslexia.
5. Help to develop organizational skills that will benefit them for the rest of their lives. Use color-coded folders to separate different subjects or subject topics and encourage them to implement and stick to a daily routine. Schedules are very useful for individuals with dyslexia as they help them know what to expect and what is coming up next.
6. Use approved specialist software to diversify teaching techniques and encourage willingness to learn. Software such as word and grammar based games; word processors as well as digital voice recording are useful for teaching dyslexic students. Get creative and make it fun, they will respond to new and exciting teaching techniques.
7. Students with dyslexia may struggle with short-term memory and concentrating for long periods of time. Be aware that you may have to repeat yourself often and try to break up the lesson with short breaks such as learning games, chats and active learning techniques.
8. Focus on verbal reasoning. Don't just hand out sheets of paper for the student to read, as they may struggle to absorb and understand the information. Discuss the topics with them and engage them in conversation; it's a much more effective way of teaching.