Dys-What?
A brief overview

Dyslexia

Dyslexia is a neurological language-based disability that has its roots in the brain’s language centers. Students with dyslexia have difficulty in reading, writing, speaking, and spelling. Dyslexia is a specific learning disability and not a result of laziness, lack of intelligence, or poor teaching. The degree of difficulty varies greatly from one child to another. Dyslexics need individualized support in the classroom and remedial reading instruction. Dyslexia is a brain-based learning difference that is heritable and does not improve with age. Special education, consultation, and support are needed. However, dyslexics can succeed. They just need the support and the right kind of instruction. Dyslexics can become successful readers. Dyslexics are more successful in nonverbal tasks, such as math. They excel in spatial abilities, creative thinking, technology, and visual skills.

Dyscalculia

Dyscalculia is a specific learning difficulty in maths. Students with dyscalculia have difficulty processing numbers and solving mathematical problems. Dyscalculia is a brain-based learning difference that is heritable and does not improve with age. Special education, consultation, and support are needed. Despite the fact that dyscalculia has been recognized as a separate learning disability, many children with dyscalculia are not identified. Dyscalculic students may have trouble with money management, time management, and following a recipe, as well as trouble with math.”

Dysgraphia

Dysgraphia is a specific learning difficulty in writing. Students with dysgraphia have difficulty with writing legibly, writing slowly, and writing with poor handwriting. Dysgraphia is a brain-based learning difference that is heritable and does not improve with age. Special education, consultation, and support are needed. Dysgraphia may co-occur with dyslexia and dyscalculia. Dysgraphics require more time to learn handwriting and may need to use computer technology to write. Dysgraphics often have problems with punctuation, spacing, and capitalization, resulting in incomplete sentences and paragraphs.

ADHD

ADHD is a neurodevelopmental disorder that affects a child’s ability to pay attention, control impulsive behavior, and maintain self-discipline. Children with ADHD may have difficulty focusing on tasks, organizing, and following directions. They may also have difficulty maintaining attention and may be easily distracted. Children with ADHD may have difficulty staying on task and may be more prone to frustration and anger. They may also have difficulty completing tasks and may have difficulty finishing tasks. Children with ADHD may also have difficulty controlling their behavior and may act impulsively. They may also have difficulty controlling their behavior and may act impulsively. They may also have difficulty controlling their behavior and may act impulsively.

Dyspraxia

Dyspraxia is a neurological condition that affects a child’s ability to learn and perform motor skills. Students with dyspraxia may have difficulty with handwriting, fine motor skills, and coordination. Dyspraxia is a brain-based learning difference that is heritable and does not improve with age. Special education, consultation, and support are needed. Dyspraxic students may have difficulty with fine motor skills, such as cutting, pasting, and tying their shoes. They may also have difficulty with gross motor skills, such as running, jumping, and throwing. Dyspraxic students may also have difficulty with spatial awareness, such as following a recipe, and with coordination, such as riding a bike.

Developmental Dyspraxia

Developmental dyspraxia is a neurological condition that affects a child’s ability to learn and perform motor skills. Students with developmental dyspraxia may have difficulty with handwriting, fine motor skills, and coordination. Developmental dyspraxia is a brain-based learning difference that is heritable and does not improve with age. Special education, consultation, and support are needed. Developmental dyspraxic students may have difficulty with fine motor skills, such as cutting, pasting, and tying their shoes. They may also have difficulty with gross motor skills, such as running, jumping, and throwing. Developmental dyspraxic students may also have difficulty with spatial awareness, such as following a recipe, and with coordination, such as riding a bike.

Concentration Club

• Teen Group for 13 – 17

Jinqiao Campus!

Our full time program is growing in both Puxi and Jinqiao Campus!

ILC programs now include:

- Early Intervention, for ages 2 – 4
- Teen Group for 13 – 17
- Dyslexia
- Dyspraxia
- Dyscalculia
- Dyslexia

For more information:

services@chinaelg.com
Or call us at 8 6330 1200

We are excited to have Fiona join our team as our Parent Specialist. She is trained as a Social Worker focusing on child protection, and is passionate about using a child-centered approach in her work. She has experience with early intervention and ASD preferred. Mandarin is not required but would allow for special work. Fiona is located at Pudong District.

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ADHD

Behavior Therapy usually involves behavior modification programs, using different techniques such as positive reinforcement and punishment to change children’s behavior. The goal of behavior therapy is to change children’s behavior in a way that improves their functioning in daily life. Behavior therapy can be used to treat children with ADHD, who often have problems with attention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity. Behavior therapy can also be used to treat children with other conditions, such as anxiety and depression. Behavior therapy can be used to treat children with ADHD, who often have problems with attention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity. Behavior therapy can also be used to treat children with other conditions, such as anxiety and depression.

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For more information on the above disabilities and its implications, contact us for an evaluation.

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