

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT DYSCALCULIA:

Dyscalculia refers to a wide range of learning difficulties involving math skills.

There is no single form of dyscalculia - difficulties can vary from person to person and can change throughout a lifetime.

Two major areas of weakness that are responsible for learning disabilities in math are

<p>VISUAL-SPATIAL DIFFICULTIES which result in a person having trouble processing what the eye sees.</p>	<p>LANGUAGE PROCESSING DIFFICULTY which result in a person having trouble processing and making sense of what the ear hears.</p>
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Like all learning disabilities, dyscalculia is a life-long challenge.

Using alternate learning methods, people with dyscalculia can learn how to achieve success.

DYSCALCULIA: WARNING SIGNS BY AGE

YOUNG CHILDREN	SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN	TEENAGERS & ADULTS
<p>Difficulty learning to count</p>	<p>Trouble learning math facts (addition, subtraction, multiplication, division)</p>	<p>Difficulty estimating costs like groceries bills</p>
<p>Trouble recognizing printed numbers</p>	<p>Difficulty developing math problem-solving skills</p>	<p>Difficulty learning math concepts beyond the basic math facts</p>
<p>Difficulty tying together the idea of a number (4) and how it exists in the world (4 horses, 4 cars, 4 children)</p>	<p>Poor long term memory for math functions</p>	<p>Poor ability to budget or balance a checkbook</p>
<p>Poor memory for numbers</p>	<p>Not familiar with math vocabulary</p>	<p>Trouble with concepts of time, such as sticking to a schedule or approximating time</p>
<p>Trouble organizing things in a logical way - putting round objects in one place and square ones in another</p>	<p>Difficulty measuring things</p>	<p>Trouble with mental math</p>
	<p>Avoiding games that require strategy</p>	<p>Difficulty finding different approaches to one problem</p>

This information came from
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