

orton gillingham dyslexia intervention

orton gillingham dyslexia intervention is a widely recognized and highly effective approach designed specifically to assist individuals with dyslexia in improving their reading and language skills. This multisensory, structured, and sequential teaching method addresses the unique learning needs of dyslexic students by focusing on phonemic awareness, decoding, and encoding skills. The Orton-Gillingham approach has been refined over decades and is used by educators, therapists, and specialists worldwide to provide targeted instruction that fosters literacy development. This article explores the history, principles, implementation strategies, benefits, and challenges associated with the Orton-Gillingham dyslexia intervention. Understanding this approach can provide educators and parents with valuable insights into how to support learners with dyslexia effectively. The following sections will cover the core elements of the Orton-Gillingham method, its application in educational settings, and the evidence supporting its efficacy.

- History and Development of Orton-Gillingham Dyslexia Intervention
- Core Principles of the Orton-Gillingham Approach
- Implementation Strategies in Dyslexia Intervention
- Benefits of Using Orton-Gillingham for Dyslexia
- Challenges and Considerations in Orton-Gillingham Intervention
- Evidence and Research Supporting Orton-Gillingham

History and Development of Orton–Gillingham Dyslexia

Intervention

The Orton-Gillingham dyslexia intervention originated in the early 20th century through the collaborative efforts of Dr. Samuel Orton, a neuropsychiatrist and pathologist, and educator Anna Gillingham. Dr. Orton's research focused on the neurological bases of reading difficulties, particularly dyslexia, while Gillingham developed instructional strategies grounded in his findings. Their combined work resulted in a systematic approach that emphasized multisensory learning to help dyslexic individuals process language more effectively.

Since its inception, the Orton-Gillingham method has evolved into a comprehensive instructional framework used in various educational contexts. The approach was initially designed for one-on-one tutoring but has since been adapted for small groups and classroom settings, maintaining its structured and individualized nature. Its longevity and adaptation underscore its significant role in dyslexia education.

Core Principles of the Orton–Gillingham Approach

The Orton-Gillingham dyslexia intervention is based on several foundational principles that guide instruction and learning. These principles ensure the approach is effective for students with dyslexia by addressing their specific challenges in reading and language acquisition.

Multisensory Instruction

This principle involves engaging multiple senses—visual, auditory, kinesthetic, and tactile—simultaneously to enhance memory and learning of language concepts. By connecting letters and sounds through these varied sensory pathways, learners with dyslexia can better internalize reading skills.

Structured and Sequential Teaching

Instruction follows a carefully planned sequence, moving from simple to complex concepts. Skills are taught cumulatively, ensuring mastery at each stage before progressing. This systematic approach helps prevent gaps in knowledge that can hinder reading development.

Explicit and Direct Instruction

Orton-Gillingham emphasizes clear and direct teaching of phonics, spelling, and language rules, rather than relying on implicit learning. This explicitness is essential for dyslexic learners who benefit from clear guidance and repetition.

Individualized and Diagnostic

Instruction is tailored to the specific needs of each student, with ongoing assessment to identify areas of difficulty. This diagnostic approach allows educators to adjust teaching methods and materials to optimize learning outcomes.

Implementation Strategies in Dyslexia Intervention

Implementing the Orton-Gillingham dyslexia intervention requires trained educators who understand its methodology and can adapt lessons to individual learners. Various strategies are employed to maximize the effectiveness of the program.

One-on-One and Small Group Instruction

Orton-Gillingham instruction is traditionally delivered in individualized or small group settings to provide focused attention and customized support. This setting allows for immediate feedback and adjustments to teaching pace.

Use of Multisensory Materials and Activities

Educational materials such as sandpaper letters, letter tiles, and writing tools are commonly used to engage tactile and kinesthetic senses. Activities may include tracing letters while saying sounds aloud or building words with manipulatives.

Frequent Review and Practice

Repetition and reinforcement are integral to the approach. Regular review of previously learned concepts helps solidify skills and promotes long-term retention.

Integration of Reading, Spelling, and Writing

The Orton-Gillingham method integrates these related language skills within lessons, ensuring comprehensive literacy development. This holistic approach supports the transfer of skills across different modalities.

Benefits of Using Orton-Gillingham for Dyslexia

The Orton-Gillingham dyslexia intervention provides numerous benefits that make it a preferred method for addressing reading difficulties associated with dyslexia.

- **Personalized Learning:** Tailored instruction meets individual needs, improving engagement and effectiveness.
- **Improved Reading and Spelling:** Focus on phonemic awareness and decoding enhances literacy skills.
- **Multisensory Engagement:** Involving multiple senses supports diverse learning styles and

strengthens memory.

- **Structured Progression:** Sequential teaching reduces confusion and builds confidence.
- **Adaptability:** Suitable for learners of various ages and abilities, making it versatile across educational settings.

Challenges and Considerations in Orton-Gillingham Intervention

While effective, the Orton-Gillingham dyslexia intervention presents certain challenges that educators and institutions must consider to ensure successful implementation.

Training and Certification Requirements

High-quality delivery of Orton-Gillingham instruction requires specialized training and certification. Educators need to invest time and resources to acquire proficiency in the method, which may limit availability in some areas.

Time-Intensive Nature

The individualized and detailed nature of the intervention demands significant instructional time, often requiring frequent, consistent sessions to achieve optimal results.

Resource Availability

Access to appropriate multisensory materials and trained personnel can be a limitation, particularly in underfunded schools or regions lacking specialized support services.

Monitoring Progress

Ongoing assessment is critical to tailor instruction effectively, necessitating tools and expertise to track student progress and adapt interventions accordingly.

Evidence and Research Supporting Orton-Gillingham

Numerous studies support the effectiveness of the Orton-Gillingham dyslexia intervention in improving reading outcomes for individuals with dyslexia. Research highlights its positive impact on phonemic awareness, decoding skills, and overall literacy.

Meta-analyses and controlled trials indicate that structured, multisensory instruction, as embodied by Orton-Gillingham, leads to significant gains compared to traditional reading methods. The approach's emphasis on explicit and systematic teaching aligns well with evidence-based practices recommended for dyslexia intervention.

Additionally, qualitative reports from educators and parents underscore improvements in student confidence, motivation, and academic performance when Orton-Gillingham methods are applied consistently. While further research continues to refine best practices, the existing body of evidence confirms the intervention's value in dyslexia education.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the Orton-Gillingham approach for dyslexia intervention?

The Orton-Gillingham approach is a structured, multisensory, phonics-based method designed to help individuals with dyslexia improve their reading, spelling, and writing skills.

How does Orton-Gillingham help students with dyslexia?

Orton-Gillingham helps students by using multisensory techniques that engage visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learning pathways, making it easier for dyslexic learners to connect language sounds with

letters and words.

Is Orton-Gillingham effective for all ages with dyslexia?

Yes, Orton-Gillingham can be effective for children, adolescents, and adults with dyslexia, as it is tailored to the individual's needs and progresses at their pace.

Who can provide Orton-Gillingham dyslexia intervention?

Trained and certified Orton-Gillingham instructors, often special education teachers or reading specialists, typically provide this intervention.

How long does Orton-Gillingham intervention usually take?

The duration varies depending on the individual's needs, but consistent sessions over several months to years are common to achieve significant improvements.

Can Orton-Gillingham be used alongside other dyslexia interventions?

Yes, Orton-Gillingham can be combined with other evidence-based interventions to provide comprehensive support tailored to the learner's unique difficulties.

What makes Orton-Gillingham different from traditional reading instruction?

Unlike traditional methods, Orton-Gillingham is explicit, systematic, and multisensory, focusing on the structure of language and individualized pacing to address dyslexia-specific challenges.

Are there online Orton-Gillingham programs available?

Yes, there are online platforms and tutoring services that offer Orton-Gillingham-based dyslexia intervention, allowing remote and flexible learning options.

Additional Resources

1. *“The Orton-Gillingham Approach: A Guide for Educators”*

This book provides a comprehensive overview of the Orton-Gillingham approach, detailing its multisensory, structured, and sequential methods for teaching students with dyslexia. It is designed for educators seeking to implement effective reading interventions. The text includes practical strategies, lesson plans, and examples to support differentiated instruction.

2. *“Overcoming Dyslexia: A New and Complete Science-Based Program for Reading Problems at Any Level” by Sally Shaywitz*

While not exclusively about Orton-Gillingham, this seminal work covers evidence-based interventions for dyslexia, including multisensory approaches. Dr. Shaywitz explains how dyslexia affects reading and offers insights into intervention methods that align with Orton-Gillingham principles. The book is accessible for both parents and educators.

3. *“Orton-Gillingham for All: Teaching All Students to Read” by Kathy Ganske*

This book expands the Orton-Gillingham approach beyond dyslexia to support all students in developing reading skills. It emphasizes the importance of explicit, systematic instruction and provides tools for integrating Orton-Gillingham methods into general education classrooms. The author includes case studies and practical examples.

4. *“The Writing Road to Reading” by Romalda Spalding*

A foundational text related to Orton-Gillingham, this book focuses on teaching phonics and spelling through a multisensory approach. Spalding’s method is often used in tandem with Orton-Gillingham techniques to enhance reading and writing proficiency in students with dyslexia. It offers detailed lesson plans and instructional guidance.

5. *“Multisensory Teaching of Basic Language Skills” by Judith R. Birsh*

This essential resource delves into multisensory language instruction, a core component of Orton-Gillingham. Birsh’s book covers phonemic awareness, phonics, spelling, and comprehension strategies suited for learners with dyslexia. It serves as both a training manual and practical teaching guide.

6. *“The Dyslexia Empowerment Plan” by Ben Foss*

Ben Foss, a dyslexia advocate, shares personal experiences and strategies that align with Orton-Gillingham’s principles to empower learners. The book provides guidance for parents and educators to support dyslexic students in developing confidence alongside literacy skills. It highlights intervention techniques and accommodations.

7. *“Essentials of Assessing, Preventing, and Overcoming Reading Difficulties” by David A. Kilpatrick*

This book includes discussion of structured literacy approaches like Orton-Gillingham for assessing and remediating reading difficulties. Kilpatrick focuses on phonological awareness and decoding skills vital for dyslexic learners. It is a valuable resource for specialists and classroom teachers.

8. *“Teaching Reading to Struggling Learners” by Katherine G. McKnight*

This practical guide incorporates Orton-Gillingham strategies within a broader framework for helping struggling readers. McKnight emphasizes assessment-driven instruction and the use of multisensory techniques to build decoding and fluency. The book offers lesson ideas and intervention tips for educators.

9. *“A Fresh Look at Phonics, Grades K-4” by Wiley Blevins*

Although a general phonics resource, this book supports the principles of explicit and systematic instruction central to Orton-Gillingham. Blevins provides methods to teach phonics effectively to young learners, including those with dyslexia. The text includes activities and assessment tools aligned with multisensory teaching.

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children experiences problems with reading. Dyslexia, the most common learning disability leads to well-documented negative effects on school and, ultimately, adult success. Therefore, it is critical that school professionals provide early and effective assessment and intervention. Identifying, Assessing, and Treating Dyslexia at School equips practitioners with in-depth understanding of the disorder and a wealth of practical information for meeting student needs. This volume: Reviews up-to-date findings on dyslexia – causes, prevalence, and related conditions. Provides research-based tools for identifying and addressing dyslexia. Offers a detailed framework for case finding and screening, diagnostic and psychoeducational assessment as well as age- and grade-appropriate intervention. Explains the roles and responsibilities of school psychologists when it comes to identifying students with dyslexia. Focuses solely on dyslexia, unlike most other books on learning disabilities. As the duties of school psychologists and related education professionals become more complex, recognizing and providing services for students with learning disorders has become progressively more demanding. Identifying, Assessing, and Treating Dyslexia at School offers practitioners an accessible and easy-to-read reference that they will use for years to come.

orton gillingham dyslexia intervention: Dyslexia: School-Based Screening, Assessment, and Intervention Sandra Rief, 2020-08-31 Although as many as 10-20% of students are affected by dyslexia, most teachers still receive very little (if any) training about this disorder. Much misinformation about dyslexia exists as well; and until very recently, even the term “dyslexia” was not being used in schools. Fortunately, this is changing. Today, there are a variety of evidence-based tools and programs that schools can use to catch dyslexia early, develop effective interventions, and help students with dyslexia thrive in school and beyond. In addition to listing over 100 specific screening, diagnostic, and assessment tools, this guide: summarizes what we know about dyslexia; discusses state-wide legislation and guidelines; identifies three steps for identifying dyslexia; presents an multi-tiered (RTI) framework for dyslexia intervention; recommends structured language programs and other interventions for students with dyslexia; lists additional online dyslexia resources.

orton gillingham dyslexia intervention: Blast Off to Reading! Cheryl Orlassino, 2012-10-23 Blast Off to Reading is a complete reading program for those students who have dyslexia or for those who simply struggle to read. This Orton-Gillingham based program will systematically take your student from the most basic units of sounds to multi-syllable, complex words in 50 lessons. Each lesson is created to include a new sound or rule and a reading task followed by several exercises, which review concepts taught in that lesson as well as those taught previously. This provides the perfect blend of reading and writing, with review, while the student learns to become aware of sounds and how they are put together to form words. After every ten lessons is a review section to further go over concepts just learned. This full colored program, with its large text and layout is created to be visually appealing to children. This Program Includes: 1. A section on how to combat letter and number reversals. 2. Supplemental lists in the back of the book for older students who have larger vocabularies. 3. On-line spelling drills, for the dictation portion of the lessons. 4. Flash Cards (available at the author's website).

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orton gillingham dyslexia intervention: *Visual Diagnosis and Care of the Patient with Special*

Needs Taub, Mary Bartuccio, Dominick M. Maino, 2012 Visual Diagnosis and Care of the Patient with Special Needs provides a thorough review of the eye and vision care needs of patients with special needs. This book gives you a better understanding of the most frequently encountered developmental and acquired disabilities seen in the eye care practitioner's office. These disabilities include patients with autism, brain injury, Fragile X syndrome and Down syndrome, as well as those with psychiatric illness, dual diagnosis, and more. The text discusses, in great detail, the visual issues inherent in these populations and their possible treatment. A group of authors with approximately 500 years of experience in the field of eye care and special populations have been brought together to develop this comprehensive reference. It may appear that this book is written primarily for eye care practitioners such as optometrists and ophthalmologists, while vision is the overriding topic, this book serves as an excellent resource for a multitude of professions including those engaged in occupational therapy, physical therapy, speech and language therapy, physiatry, social work, pediatric medicine, and special education.

orton gillingham dyslexia intervention: Understanding Dyslexia and the Reading

Process Marion Sanders, 2001 This book provides an understanding not only of dyslexia but also of the broader population of weaker readers and presents information on how to help them.

Understanding Dyslexia and the Reading Process presents dyslexia against a background of normal reading development, and in the context of child development, taking into account multiple factors that affect how well a child overcomes or compensates for dyslexia. Case examples are presented throughout to illustrate specific skill weaknesses. Dyslexia research provides considerable knowledge about how to help all children who do not learn to read on schedule. The final two chapters of the book deal with the history and nature of reading instruction, and how we can improve the teaching of reading in our schools. For anyone interested in reading development.

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(Unbranded). What Works Clearinghouse Intervention Report What Works Clearinghouse (ED), 2010 Orton-Gillingham is a broad, multisensory approach to teaching reading and spelling that can be modified for individual or group instruction at all reading levels. Teaching sessions are action oriented with auditory, visual, and kinesthetic elements reinforcing one another. The approach targets persons with the kinds of language processing problems (reading, spelling, and writing) associated with dyslexia. This report focuses on unbranded interventions that are based on general Orton-Gillingham principles and interventions that combine multiple branded products based on Orton-Gillingham principles. However, no studies of unbranded Orton-Gillingham-based strategies that fall within the scope of the Students with Learning Disabilities review protocol meet What Works Clearinghouse (WWC) evidence standards. The lack of studies meeting WWC evidence standards means that, at this time, the WWC is unable to draw any conclusions based on research about the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of unbranded Orton-Gillingham-based strategies for students with learning disabilities. (Contains 3 footnotes.).

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policymakers to implement effective interventions and foster academic success. The text provides insights into the ethical considerations surrounding early intervention, advocating for equitable access to diagnostic and intervention services, particularly for underserved populations. It emphasizes the importance of evidence-based decision-making and practical application across various educational settings. Ultimately, the book offers a roadmap for integrating early intervention strategies effectively, supporting children's academic journeys from the start.

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orton gillingham dyslexia intervention: All About Dyslexia: A Practical Guide for Secondary Teachers Louise Selby, 2024-12-24 All About Dyslexia is an accessible and informative guide for secondary school teachers, designed to increase their understanding of dyslexia and enhance their toolkit with practical, adaptable strategies to support learners with dyslexia and specific literacy difficulties in their setting. The book debunks myths and misconceptions and clearly defines dyslexia, shining a light on a different way of thinking and learning. It then explores metacognition, working memory and dyslexia across the curriculum, with a focus on core subjects and cross-curricular literacy as students transition to secondary school and work towards exams. Drawing on the experience of dyslexic learners themselves, the book equips teachers with strategies for high-quality teaching that will benefit all. All About Dyslexia includes: Chapters that are easy to dip in and out of, with top tips and signposting to further resources and research A wealth of up-to-date, evidence-based strategies for everyday practice at the coalface, including ‘quick wins’ which provide prep-free ideas for planning that can be implemented straight away The voices of learners with dyslexia, parents and practitioners woven throughout, offering an important insight into ‘how I do things differently’ An overview of different interventions and assistive technology with printable resources for use in the classroom Ways to improve study skills and support dyslexic learners with exam preparation, including information on available access arrangements for dyslexia This easy-to-read book focuses on difference rather than deficit and is a valuable resource to empower secondary educators, demystifying dyslexia and providing the strategies needed to feel confident meeting learners’ needs. It will be essential reading for all secondary school educators, SENCOs and parents who are supporting children and young people with specific learning difficulties. This title has been printed on dyslexia-friendly paper.

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Disorders: Research-Based Interventions for Classroom Practice is to provide educators with effective, research-based interventions to improve the literacy skills of students with emotional and behavioral disorders (EBD) in K-12 classrooms. This book identifies, defines, and describes a number of research-based literacy interventions, and discusses their effectiveness as supports for students with EBD. Also included are examples of and guidance for how educators can implement the interventions in the classroom. Topics on integrating the use of technology-based instruction, culturally and linguistically diverse learners, and considerations for working with students with EBD in alternative educational settings are discussed as well.

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List of Java keywords - Wikipedia A snippet of Java code with keywords highlighted in blue and bold font In the Java programming language, a keyword is any one of 68 reserved words [1] that have a predefined meaning in the

Interface (Java) - Wikipedia An interface in the Java programming language is an abstract type that is used to declare a behavior that classes must implement. They are similar to protocols. Interfaces are declared

Static variable - Wikipedia Static variable In computer programming, a static variable is a variable that has been allocated "statically", meaning that its lifetime (or "extent") is the entire run

of the program

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