

Teaching for Everyone

Neurodiversity and Inclusive Practice

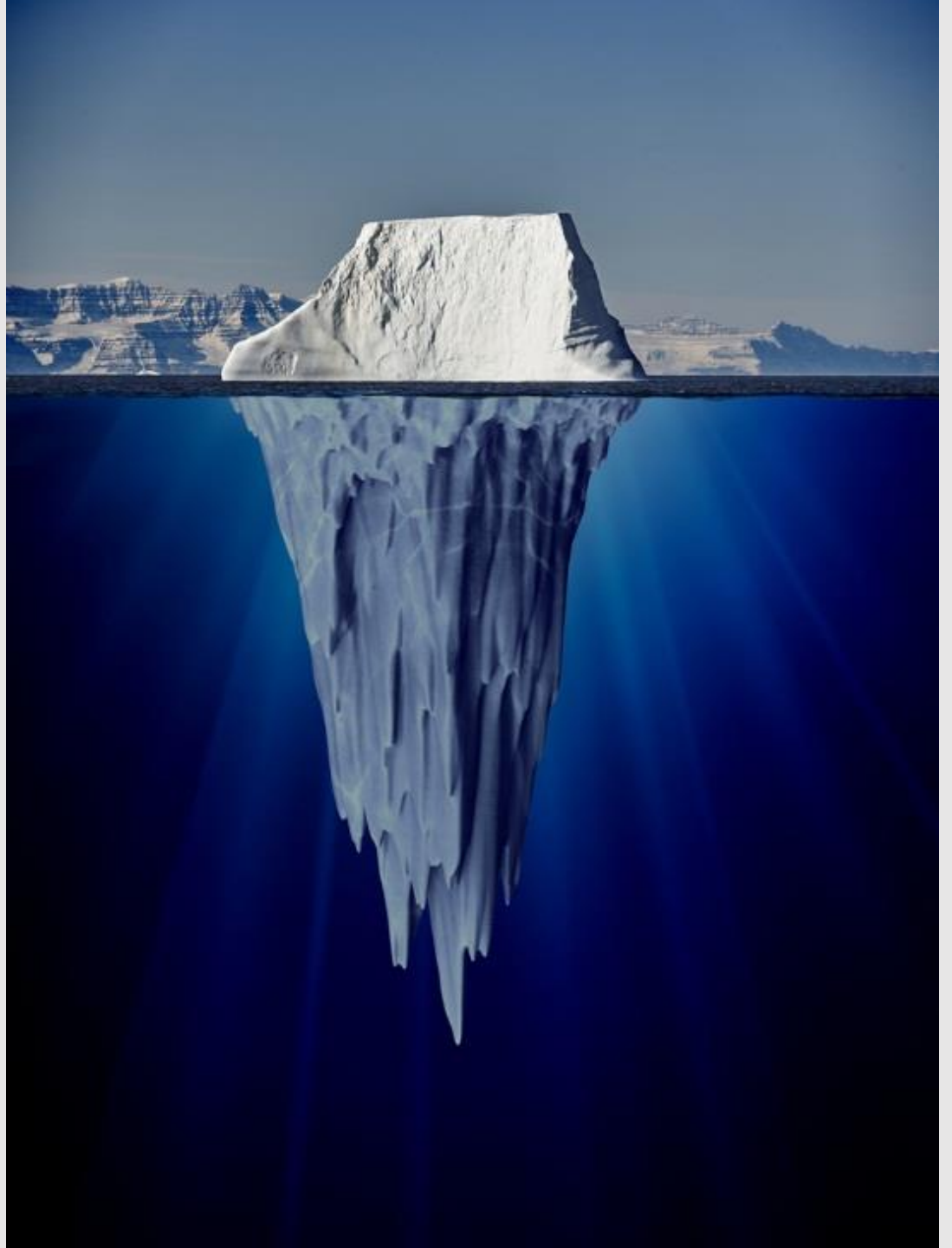
Neurodiversity
Specific Learning Differences
Inclusive Practices

Breaking the
ice!



Seeing the whole student

Yes – this is an excellent analogy for my learning experiences.



Challenges

telling the time
reading
memory orientation
organisation
word retrieval
automaticity
processing
arithmetic
motor skills
visual stress
attention
social skills
spelling
estimating



A word cloud centered around the word "Strengths". The word "Strengths" is the largest and most prominent, written in a blue, sans-serif font. Surrounding it are various other words in different sizes and orientations, including "practical skills", "creativity", "oral communication", "resourcefulness", "empathy", "visualisation", "motivation", "sensitivity", "perseverance", "long term memory", "honesty", "problem solving", "global thinking", and "visual-spatial awareness". The words are arranged in a way that they appear to be floating or scattered around the central word.

Strengths

practical skills

creativity

oral communication

resourcefulness

empathy

visualisation

motivation

sensitivity

perseverance

long term memory

honesty

problem solving

global thinking

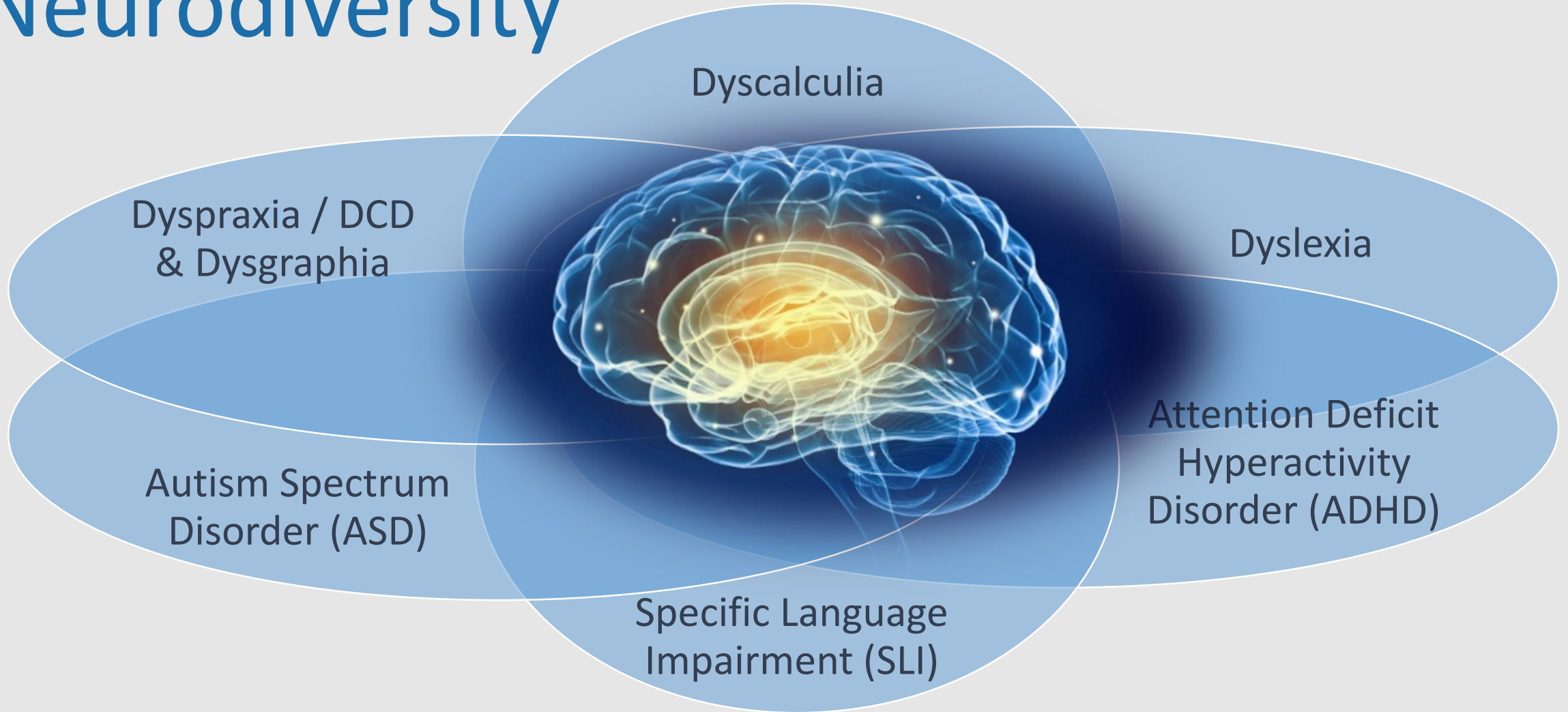
visual-spatial awareness

So what is
neurodiversity?



Neurodiversity is a concept where **neurological differences** are to be **recognized and respected** as any other human variation. These differences can include those labelled with Dyspraxia, Dyslexia, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Dyscalculia, Autistic Spectrum, Tourette Syndrome, and others.

Specific Learning Differences & Neurodiversity

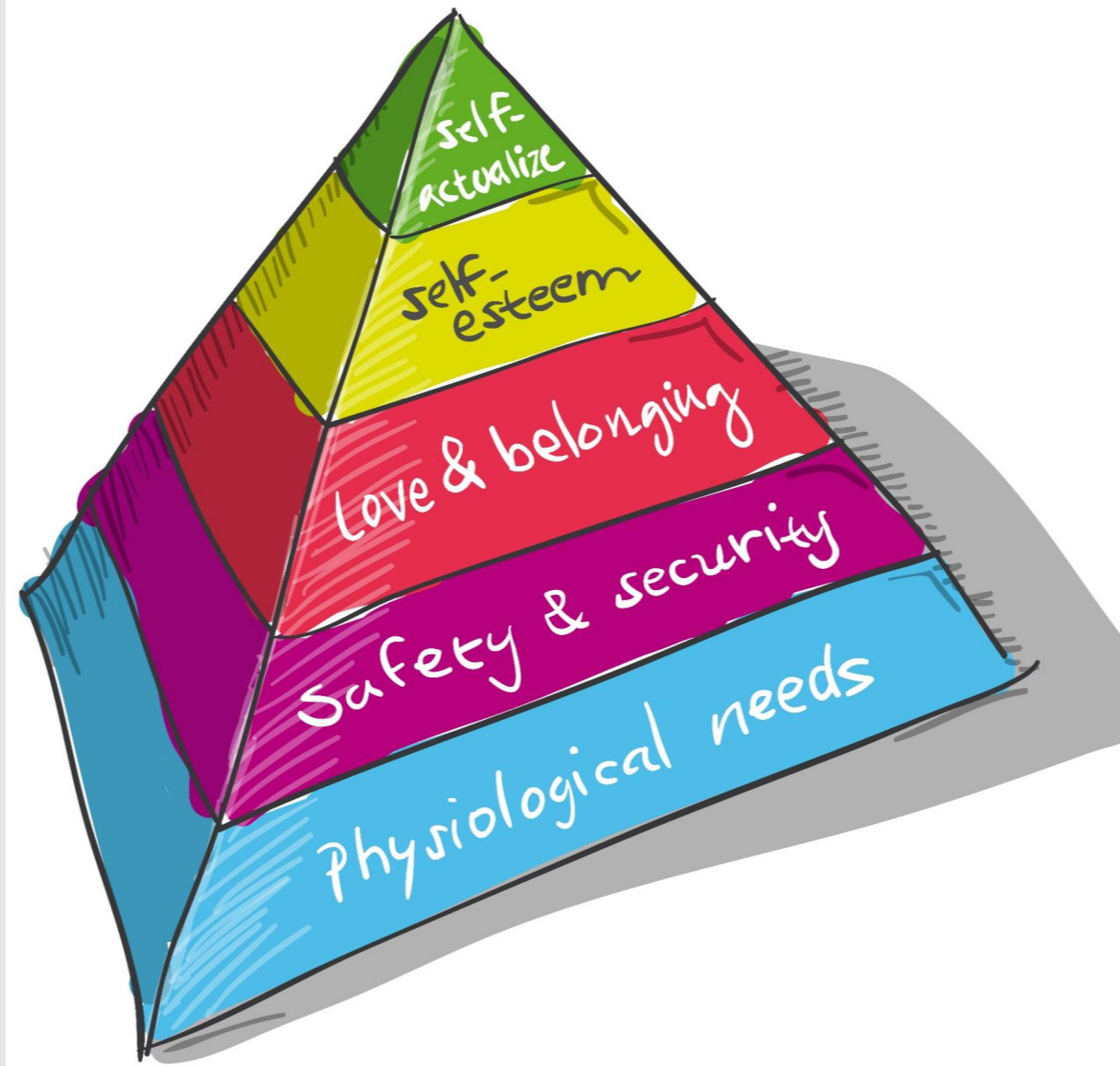


Challenges faced by the neurodiverse

1. Self-esteem
2. Motivation
3. Metacognition
4. Time to think
5. Memory load
6. Reading

Self-esteem

When a lecturer tells you their A level grades were CDD you realise that university success is possible.



Motivation

It helps to know how the learning fits into the “big picture”.



Metacognition

By teaching others
I know that I have
improved my own
understanding.

I problem solve by
applying strategies
from my tool box.

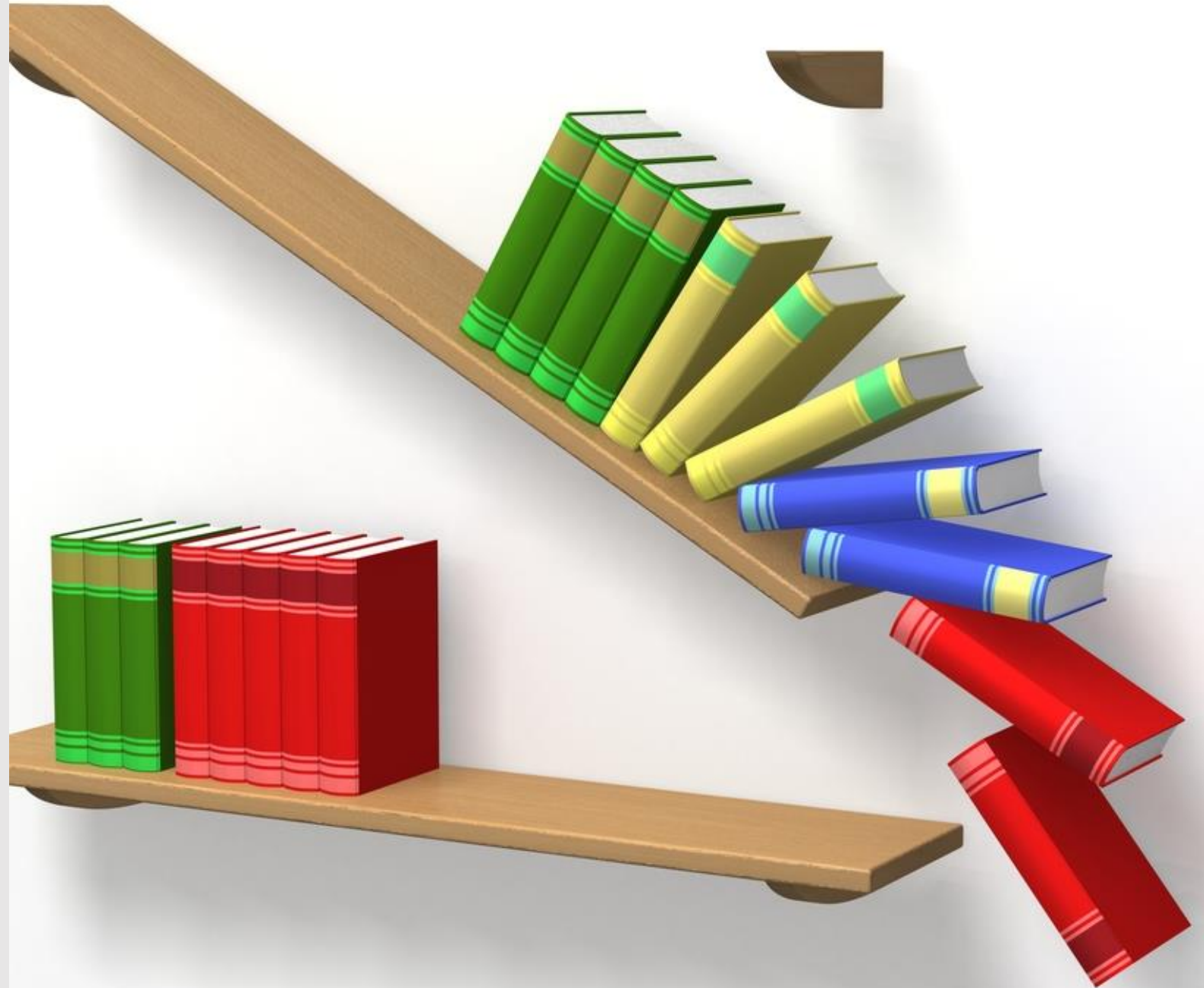
'Think time'



When I have time
to think, I have
more time to know
the answer.



Memory load



Reading



Inclusive practice

1. Teaching materials
2. Teaching methods
3. Assessment and Feedback
4. Learning environment
5. Planning

How are neurodiverse students helped when we ...

1. provide electronic copies of hand-outs 24 hours in advance?
2. limit the amount of text on a PowerPoint slide ?
3. include diagrams, tables and charts?
4. ensure lecture recordings are clear?

other checkpoints for teaching materials are....

How are neurodiverse students helped when we ...

1. vary the lesson type?
2. provide an overview/ summary of the session content?
3. break the lesson into chunks?
4. provide a glossary of new terms?

other checkpoints for teaching methods are....

How do we help neurodiverse students get the most from assessment and feedback?



How do we organize the learning environment to support neurodiverse students?



Further information

University of Plymouth:

Inclusive teaching, learning and assessment

<https://www.plymouth.ac.uk/about-us/teaching-and-learning/inclusivity>

BRAIN.HE Best Resources for Achievement and Intervention re Neurodiversity in Higher Education

<https://brainhe.com>

Neurodiversity in Higher Education:

Positive Responses to Specific Learning Differences

Paperback – 24 Feb 2009 by David Pollack

Neurodiversity in Higher Education

**Positive Responses to Specific
Learning Differences**

Edited by
David Pollak

 WILEY-BLACKWELL

Material adapted
from *Teaching for
Neurodiversity* (2016)
put together by
various partners
including Patoss and
Dyslexia.org

