

# FINDING OUT MORE

[www.dldandme.co.uk](http://www.dldandme.co.uk)

A website for children and teenagers to learn more about DLD and connect with other young people

[radld.org](http://radld.org)

Campaign to raise awareness of DLD

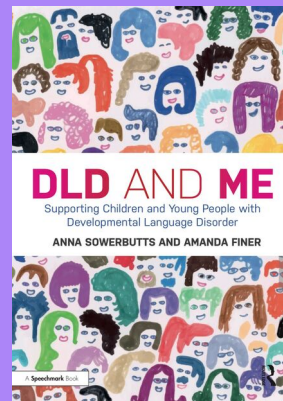
[www.naplic.org.uk](http://www.naplic.org.uk)

UK organisation of teachers, speech therapists/pathologists and other professionals working with children with language difficulties



Did you know that DLD is estimated to affect 7% of children and young people? That's 2 children in every class of 30.

Despite this, most people haven't heard of DLD. Help raise awareness and understanding of DLD by telling others about it.



[www.dldandme.co.uk](http://www.dldandme.co.uk)



# DEVELOPMENTAL LANGUAGE DISORDER

Information leaflet for teachers

[www.dldandme.co.uk](http://www.dldandme.co.uk)



## WHAT IS DLD?

DLD stands for Developmental Language Disorder. Having DLD means that you have significant, on-going difficulties understanding and/ or using spoken language, in all the languages you use.

There is no known cause of DLD which can make it hard to explain. DLD is not caused by emotional difficulties or limited exposure to language.

A person with DLD may also have other difficulties, such as, Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Dyslexia and/ or speech sound difficulties.

DLD is not caused by other medical conditions, such as hearing loss, physical impairment, autism, severe learning difficulties or brain injuries. However, these children and young people with these difficulties may also have a language disorder.

## SIGNS OF DLD

All students with DLD are different. Some students with DLD have difficulties with:

- expressing themselves verbally
- learning and retaining vocabulary
- remembering or understanding instructions and information
- paying attention in class
- reading and writing
- telling narratives e.g. what happened in the playground
- understanding jokes and sarcasm
- friendships, confidence and managing emotions

Language difficulties may also affect a child's behaviour: they may be quiet and anxious, or seem to 'act up' due to not understanding or being frustrated.



## SUPPORTING STUDENTS WITH DLD

- Get your student's attention before asking questions or giving instructions. Use simple language and repeat if necessary.
- Give them plenty of time to process what's been said and to put their own ideas into words.
- People with DLD usually learn and understand better if spoken information is given alongside visual or practical methods. Use visuals and encourage them to do the same - write key points on the board, provide a picture, or use gestures to represent new words or concepts.
- Support vocabulary learning by talking about the meaning of the word & thinking about the sounds in the words.