

Specific Learning Disorders in students

Knowledge Organization and Management of learning through maps

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ABSTRACT: This paper aims at showing new criteria for the treatment of Specific Learning Disorders (SLDs) at school. SLDs are disabilities that affect reading, listening, writing that SLD-students carry with them their whole lives. In order to facilitate their learning process, teachers and families must adopt specific compensatory tools and dispensation measures which allow students to compensate specific tasks and spare them carrying out specific actions. Above all, this work studies concept maps and mind maps, compensatory tools that help SLD-students learn during lessons at school and do homework. To correctly manage such disorders, the entire environment must recognize and know them, by accompanying SLD-students in their school-life. For these reasons, knowledge organization and management of Specific Learning Disorders is necessary to allow students to live and learn school matters and activities as their friends.

Keywords: Content Maps, Mind Maps, Knowledge Organization and Management, SLDs, Tools.

1. Introduction

Specific Learning Disorders or Disabilities (SLDs)¹ affect some specific skills of school learning, such as reading, writing and calculating. On the basis of the skill affected by the disorder, SLDs take on a specific name, such as dyslexia² (if the disorder affects reading), dysgraphia³ and dysorthography⁴

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1. This paper represents an elaboration of my thesis for the Master's degree in *Teaching Methods for the Integration of Students with Specific Learning Disorders* ("Giustino Fortunato" University, a.y. 2017/2018 ; <http://www.unifortunato.eu/> , last consulted: 24/09/2018).

2. Dyslexia, known as a disturbance in reading, is a condition characterized by problems with reading and misunderstanding of the labial, although those who suffer from such disorder have a normal intelligence; problems can include difficulties in pronouncing words, in quick reading, in pronouncing words when reading aloud and in understanding what is read.

3. Dysgraphia is a specific writing disorder in the reproduction of alphabetic and numerical signs.

4. Dysorthography is a specific disorder of writing that does not respect the rules of transformation of spoken language in written language, not due to lack of experience or to motor or