## NONVERBAL LEARNING DISABILITIES: CLINICAL SUBTYPES Dr. Maggie Mamen, Psychologist

TYPE	Usual Presenting Problems	Academic Concerns	Strengths	Psychological Process Deficits
Perceptual	Organizational skills (time management; research projects; forest/trees issues)	Mathematics (especially geometry, graphs, measurement); geography, maps; visual aspects of language arts (letter reversals, spelling, organization on page)	Verbal abilities (vocabulary, verbal reasoning, general knowledge); oral presentation; listening skills	Pattern recognition; visual attention; visual analysis and synthesis; visualization; nonverbal problem- solving; part/whole integration
Social	Social skills issues; communication skills; behaviour; personal space; difficulty making and/or keeping friends; unaware of needs of others	Lack of participation in class; weak listening and reading comprehension; difficulty following instructions; problems working with others	Verbal abilities (vocabulary, general knowledge, grammar); oral language; auditory learning	Attention to socially- relevant cues: visual (body language, facial expression); auditory (tone, pitch, amplitude, timing, pacing); humour, innuendo, metaphor, analogy; Social knowledge — absence/access
Written Expressive	Behaviour; anger management; low frustration tolerance; low self-esteem; "mouthy"	Quality and quantity of written work; task completion; homework issues; penmanship; spelling	Verbal abilities (vocabulary, verbal reasoning, general knowledge); oral presentation; listening skills	Visual-motor integration; fine motor control; speed versus accuracy; visual memory; other psychomotor factors (laterality, self in space, directionality)
Attentional	Poor attention span; distractibility (internal and/or external); off- task behaviour; tunes out, daydreams	Problems with accuracy in math, written work; difficulty with written instructions; "careless" errors; incomplete work	Verbal abilities (vocabulary, verbal reasoning, general knowledge); oral presentation; listening skills; auditory memory	Visual attention and distractibility; tactile attention and distractibility; part- whole integration; speed/accuracy; self- regulation

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## GENERAL SUGGESTIONS FOR HELPING CHILDREN WITH DIFFERENT SUBTYPES OF NONVERBAL LEARNING DISABILITIES

TYPE	KEY STRATEGIES
Perceptual	find alternative input channel for pattern recognition
	<ul> <li>translate nonverbal into verbal and BRIDGE</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>connect verbal with nonverbal in context</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>importance of not over-verbalizing: "knows" but does not do</li> </ul>
	context for everything – teach and apply
	integration of music, art, movement, physical education
stalling nonverbal probatt-	organizational skills/order
Social	verbal labeling of feelings/emotions/behaviours
	"scripting"
	teaching
	social language
	"feelings" vocabulary
	social norms
	basic games/activities
	in situ practice
	body memories
	<ul> <li>reduce dependency – "what are you supposed to do"</li> </ul>
metaphor, analogy:	importance of good modeling
Written Expressive	compensation/remediation balance
	importance of attitude/mindset
	avoidance of humiliation
	<ul> <li>practice, practice =&gt; behavioural concerns</li> </ul>
	time accommodations – start earlier
	<ul> <li>extra time or speeding up?</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>keyboarding – beware of similar problems</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>potential problems with alternative means of expression (e.g.,</li> </ul>
Naturally collins	model building, projects, etc.)
space, dreditionally	dictation/editing – advantages and disadvantages
Attentional	medication issues
Visual alignment and	self-talk
	read aloud
	<ul> <li>stop-look/listen-think-plan-go</li> </ul>
	nonverbal behaviour management
· Juonas Beru avous	succinct verbalization
	one word commands
	to-the-point instructions
	positive job descriptions
	• lists
	watch the picture!