

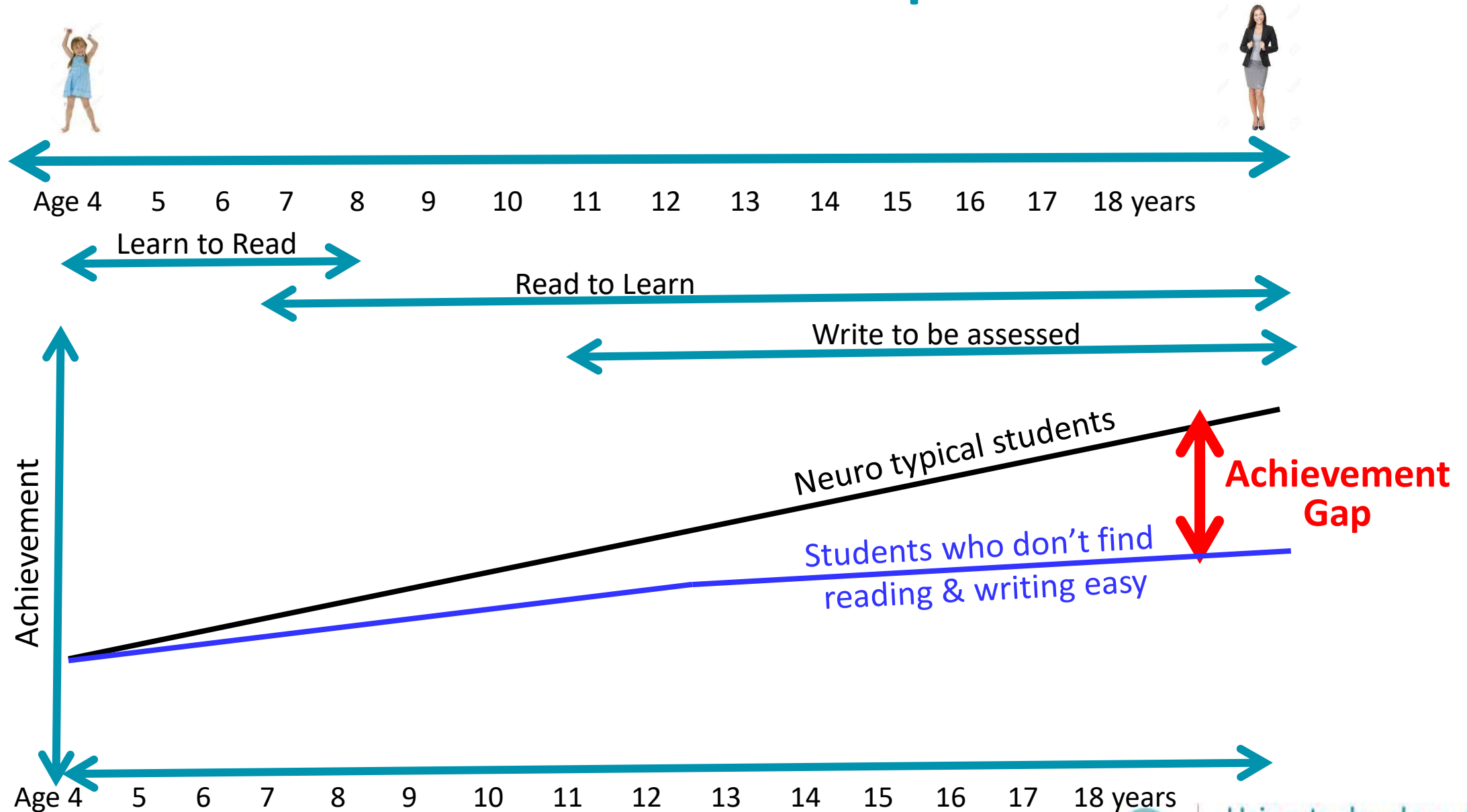
Technologies to help

Reading to Learn

Distance Learning

Introducing learning
technologies

Attainment Gap



Age 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 years

Learn to Read

Read to Learn

Write to be assessed

Achievement

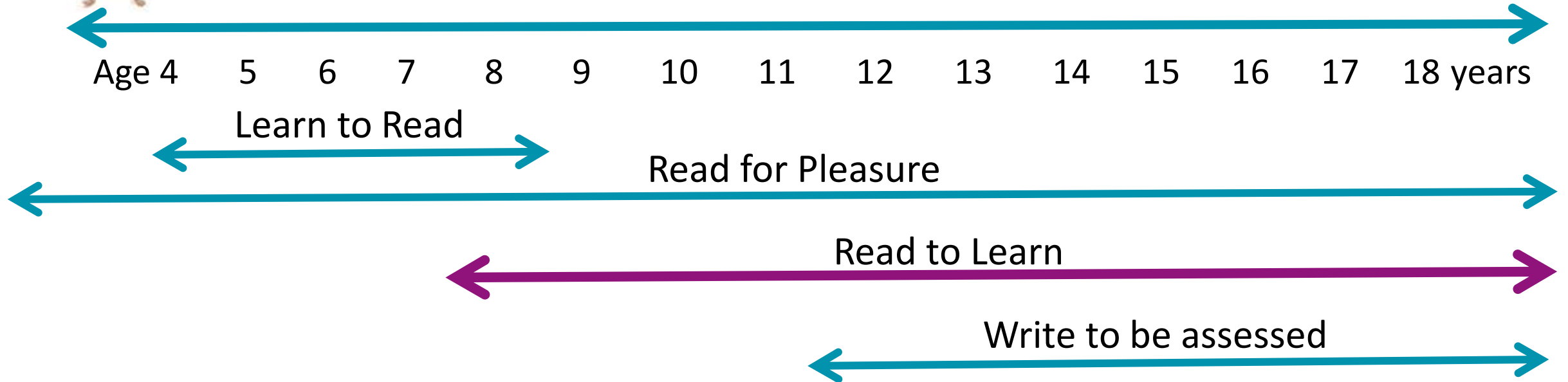
Neuro typical students

Students who don't find reading & writing easy

Achievement Gap

Age 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 years

Emphasis on Reading & Writing



Required reading for GCSE

AN Science



AN History



AN Geography



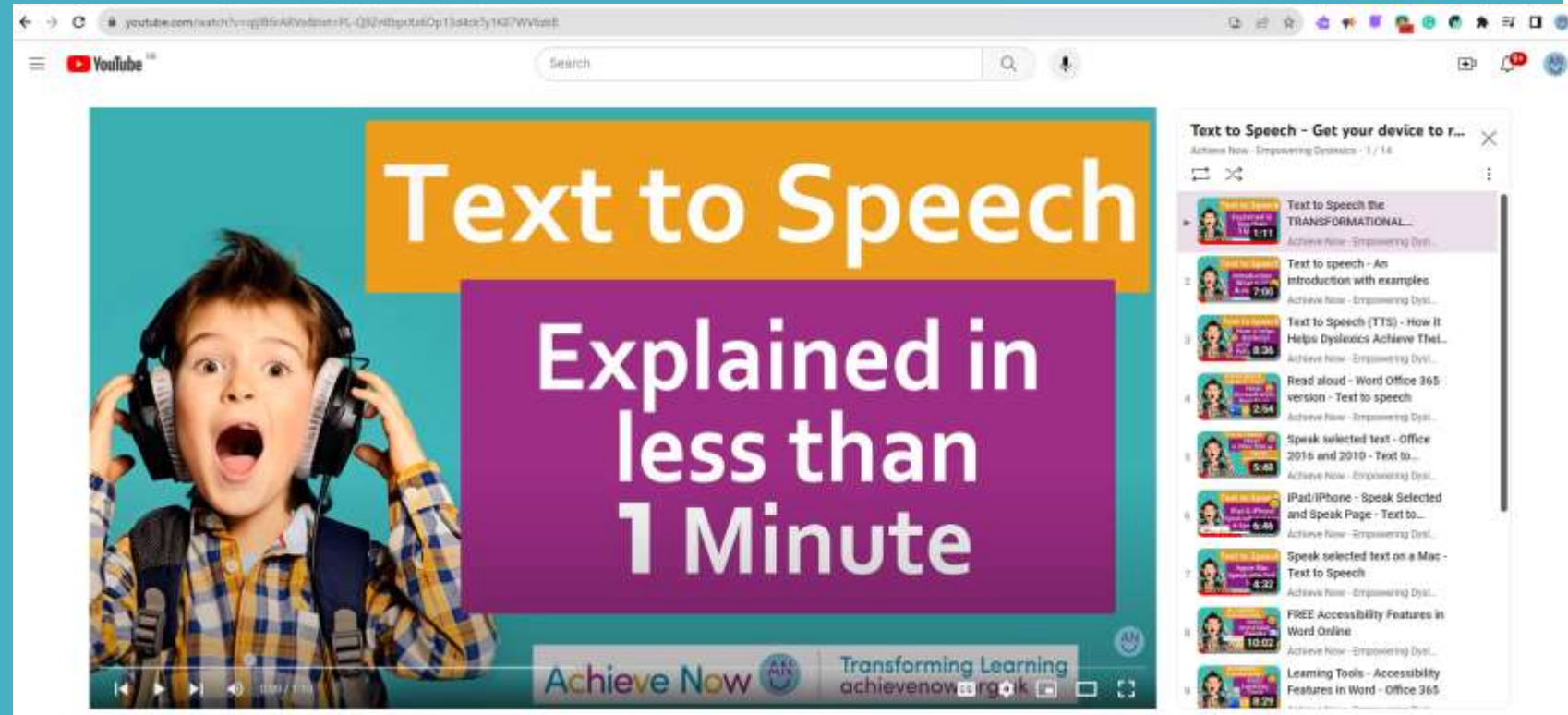
AN PLUS +++++

- AN R.S.
- AN Modern Languages
- AN Art



Text to speech

- AN Any text can be read aloud
- AN How Depends on:
 - AN Device
 - AN What is being read



The image shows a screenshot of a YouTube video player. The video title is "Text to Speech Explained in less than 1 Minute". The video thumbnail features a young boy wearing large headphones, looking surprised. The video player interface includes a search bar, a play button, and a progress bar. The video is from the channel "Achieve Now" and is part of a playlist. The playlist title is "Text to Speech - Get your device to r...". The playlist contains 10 videos, with the first video being "Text to Speech the TRANSFORMATIONAL..." and the last video being "Learning Tools - Accessibility Features in Word - Office 365".

Demos - Read to learn

- AN Revision Booklets – Word 365 or Online
- AN Research on the internet
 - AN Microsoft Edge Read Aloud
 - AN Google Chrome
 - Read & Write
 - Open dyslexic
- AN Electronic Textbooks
 - RNIB Bookshare
- AN Handouts / Worksheet
 - Microsoft Lens

Demo:

Must explain where to find

Read Aloud in Microsoft Word
Read Aloud in Microsoft Edge
Open Dyslexic Chrome extension
RNIB Bookshare

Microsoft Edge – Read Aloud

The image shows a screenshot of the Microsoft Edge browser window. The address bar displays the URL www.internationalschooltoulouse.net/y7/term2/1066/gaby.htm. The page title is "Why did the Normans win the Battle of Hastings?". The main content of the page is a text-based article. The "More tools" menu is open, and the "Read aloud" option is highlighted with a red rectangular box. The "Read aloud" option is accompanied by a speaker icon and the keyboard shortcut "Ctrl+Shift+U". Other options in the menu include "New tab", "New window", "Zoom", "Favourites", "History", "Downloads", "Apps", "Extensions", "Print", "Web capture", "Find on page", "Settings", and "Help and feedback". The Windows taskbar is visible at the bottom of the screen, showing the search bar and various application icons.

Why did the Normans win the Battle of Hastings?

There are three main reasons why the Normans won the Battle of Hastings. The first reason was that King Harold was not ready when the Normans attacked. The secondly, Duke William... battle. The final reason was that William was exceptionally lucky.

King Harold lost the battle because his army was not prepared. Some of his best fighters died at the Battle of Stamford Bridge and the rest of his army were tired out from the battle and army. Then when they finally arrived in the South, Duke William attacked before they were properly ready. The English held out for a while, but then the Normans tricked them by pretending they were retreating, leaving their strong position on a hill. In the middle of the battle, Harold died, and his army were weak without him. There is evidence in the Bayeux Tapestry, which was written after the battle. It shows the details of the Battle, including William's trick and the English on top of a hill.

Duke William of Normandy won the battle because he was well prepared and had a good army. They prepared carefully for the battle. The Normans had knights on horseback who were skilled and ambitious, and he was determined to be King of England. In the Bayeux Tapestry, it shows William's army getting ready, embarking on a long journey, and then attacking the English army of the knights in full battle armour riding out to war.

The battle was a success for Duke William of Normandy because he had a considerable amount of good luck. The wind changed, and he arrived, they made a fortified camp. The Bayeux Tapestry has pictures of William making a speech to his soldiers. William arranged for his army to be well equipped, and he decided to make a trick on the English. He made his troops act like they were retreating. King Harold and his army followed them, and he is written in history books everywhere, since it was the main point of the battle really – that William won. Again in the Bayeux Tapes with William taking his helmet off, and of the Normans' victory.

In conclusion, William defeated Harold because of his luck, and that Harold was unprepared. The most important point in the Battle plan that resulted in the defeat of the English. And yet what if Harold had fallen for the trick? Or no Norman knight had doubted the English? But what history doesn't really explain, is that what happened after the famous battle? Where did William go? Where was Harold buried?

Open dyslexic Chrome Extension

<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/open-dyslexic-for-chrome/cdnapgfjopgaggbmfgbiinmmbdcglnam>

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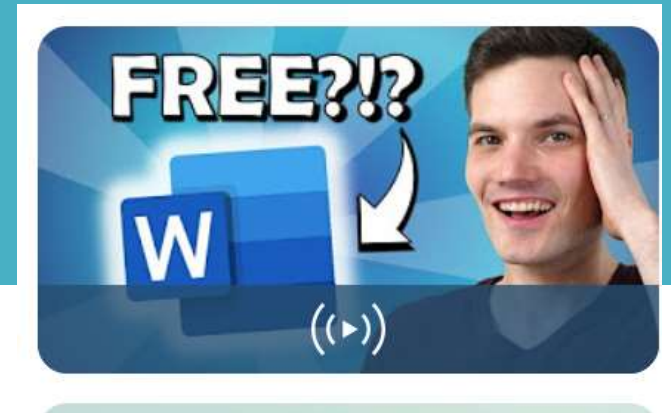
Open Dyslexic Tutorial

Watch on YouTube

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Free Word Online

<https://youtu.be/5fDrI79FyGM>



Example document to play with [Document 7](#)

RNIB Bookshare

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