- 1. Use a minimum of 14pt font size where possible in all documents, and justify the text to the left margin only.
- 2. Colour the document backgrounds with off-white/cream (for PowerPoints and other documents), and for handouts print out on cream paper if possible.
- 3. Try to break sentences into short readable units.
- 4. Explain new terms when you first use them (consider creating a glossary).
- 5. Use bullet points, or better yet numbers, rather than long passages of prose.
- 6. Include Pictures and Graphics to support text (e.g. flowcharts) and get students as an activity to create their own graphics/visuals for a topic.
- 7. Make sure all handouts and notes are available well in advance of when needed.
- 8. Try to break large documents (PowerPoints, Word docs, etc.) into multiple smaller documents, or at least create clear section breaks, and make the documents available to the students in a format that allows them to alter font size, type and colour (e.g. avoid providing PDF files).
- 9. Avoid Idioms, colloquialisms, and figurative language; also avoid examples that are too culturally specific, or gender biased.
- 10. Consider using a font kind to people with dyslexia, so stick with sans serif fonts such as Arial, Verdana, Tahoma, Comic Sans, or Sassoon. Also check if fonts like OpenDyslexic and Dyslexie helps.