

Chapter 2- exceptional child learning disabilities



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Learning Disabilities Students have a big gap between intelligence and achievement in one or more areas. Weakness of the federal definition of learning disabilities exclusion of adults

reference to basic psychological process

inclusion of spelling as a learning disability

inclusion of obsolete terms

wording of the exclusion clause

IDEA wants students already identified before they are adults. The fastest growing area of identified students with learning disabilities is college age.

Some professionals believe spelling can be a learning disability. IDEA definition includes spelling.

ON CHAPTER 2- EXCEPTIONAL CHILD LEARNING DISABILITIES SPECIFICALLY FOR YOU FOR ONLY \$13.90/PAGE Order Now Tompkins definition of learning disabilities one or more significant defects (difference) in essential learning processes, requiring special education remedial interventions.

children with learning disabilities demonstrate a discrepancy between expected and actual achievement in one or more areas.

Identifying students with learning disabilities IQ/Achievement Discrepancy A severe discrepancy between intellectual ability and academic achievement. (GAP)

An exclusion criterion (not because of environment, etc..)

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A need for special education

VMI visual motor integration(what modifications and accommodations might they need)

IQ achievement test (hour to administer)

goes hand in hand. One validates the other.

RTI- Response to intervention use a process that determines if the child responds to scientific, research based intervention

If the response is significantly lower than expected, student could be identified - LD

Shifts the identification from a " wait to fail" to early identification and prevention

Other way of identifying LDs 3 levels of intervention Characteristics problem in one or more of the following areas:

reading

written language

math

social skills

attention and hyperactivity

perceptual motor ability and behavioral problems

speech and language

memory and general coordination

ADHD can sometimes go with ACD but not always

Sometimes they have really strong oral language skills

Do have problems socially sometimes

Prevalence of LDs Learning Disabilities form the largest category in special education

Represents 5% of the total school population in the US and half of all students receiving special education

Difficulty with reading is by far the most common characteristics for LD students

Almost half of the students you serve will have learning disabilities

Causes of LDs Seldom known; four types of suspected causes

1. brain Damage
2. Heredity- Dyslexia
3. Biochemical imbalance
4. Environmental factors such as poverty, child rearing practices and poor instruction