

# [Add adhd, mental retardation, learning disabilities](https://assignbuster.com/addadhd-mental-retardation-learning-disabilities/)

True or false.

All children with ADHD are hyperactive.

false - many others are inattentive but not overly activeADHD: signs/symptoms- forgetfulness
- trouble paying attention
- overly impulsive
- over focursed ontask and has trouble switching and completing task
- impatience
- constantly fidgets and squirms
- inattentive, hyperactive, impulsive ONADD/ADHD, MENTAL RETARDATION, LEARNING DISABILITIES SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY$13. 90/PAGEOrder NowADHD inattentive- fails to five close attention to details or makes careless mistakes in schoolwork
- has difficulty keeping attention during tasks or play
- does not follow through on instructions and fails to finish schoolwork, chores, duties
- has difficulty organizing tasks and activities
- often loses toys, assignments, pencils, books, or tools needed for tasks or activities
- is easily distracted
- is often forgetful in daily activitiesADHD hyperactive- fidgets with hands or feet or squirms in seat
- leaves seat when remaining seated is expected
- runs about or climbs in inappropriate situations
- has difficulty playing quietly
- is often 'on the go', acts as if 'driven by motor', talks excessivelyADHD impulsive- blurts out answers before questions have been completed
- has difficulty awaiting turn
- interrupts or intrudes on othersADHD: management- behavioral therapy
- parent and teacher training
- medicationsWhat are the 3 main criterion for diagnosing mental retardation?- significantly sub average intellectual functioning
- concurrent deficits or impairments in present adaptive functioning in at least 2 of the following: communication, self-care, home living, social/interpersonal skills, etc
- the onset is before age 18 yearsMental retardation: identifying factors- deficits in memory skills
- difficulty learning social rules
- difficult with problem solving skills
- self care skills are also inhibiited
- lack of social development skillsMental retardation: signs/symptoms- infants reach developmental mile stones later than their peers
- learn more slowly than a typical child
- 4 types: mild, moderate, severe, and profoundMild mental retardation- acquire academic skills up to about the 6th grade level
- fairly self-sufficient and in some cases live independently with community and social supportModerate mental retardation- carry out work and self-care tasks with moderate supervisor
- acquire communication skills in childhood and are able to live and function successfully within community in supervised environmentsSevere mental retardation- may master very basic self-care skills and some communication skills
- able to live in a group homeProfound mental retardation- may be able to develop basic self-care and communication skills with appropriate support and training
- need a high level of structure and supervisionWhat are learning disorders? academic function that is substantially below what is expected given teh person's chronological age, measured intelligence, and age-appropriate educationDyslexia: reading disorder2 types
- understanding teh relationship between sounds, letters, and words
- inability to grasp the meaning of words, phrases, and paragraphsDyslexia: signs/symptoms- letter and word recognition
- understanding words and ideas
- reading speed and fluency
- general vocabulary skillsDyscalculia: mathematics disorder2 major areas of weakness
- visual spatial difficultation = trouble processing what they see
- language processing difficulties = trouble processing and making sense of what the ear hearsDyscalculia: signs/symptoms- shows difficulty understanding concepts of place value, and quantity, number lines, positive and negative value, carrying and borrowing
- difficulty understanding and doing word problems
- exhibits difficulty using steps involved in math operations
- shows difficulty understanding fractions
- challenged making change and handling money
- displays difficulty recognizing patterns when adding, subtracting, multiplying, or dividing
- difficulty understanding concepts related to time
- exhibits difficulty organizing problems on the page, keeping numbers line up, following through on long division problemsDysgraphia: writing disorder2 types
- basic = physical difficulty forming words and letters
- expressive = struggle to organize thoughts on paperDysgraphia: signs/symptoms- neatness and consistency of writing
- accurately copying letters and words
- spelling consistency
- writing organization and coherenceLD not otherwise specifieddisorders in learning that do not meet criteria for any specific learning disorder
- difficulty in all 3 areasLD: management- accomodations and modifications
- special education
- IDEA, ADA