As you are reading the text, answer the following questions as a study strategy to understand the content of the text. The class prior to the assessment, you will receive the answers to the Study Quiz.

1. Which one of the following statements about intellectual disabilities (ID) is true?
   a. Designating someone as having “intellectual disabilities” has become easier.
   b. Professionals are in agreement that the label “mental retardation” (MR) should be done away with.
   c. The prevailing opinions is that, for some children, intellectual disabilities are not a permanent condition.
   d. How well a person functions has not been shown to be related to supports available in the environment.

2. Claudia is a third grader with intellectual disabilities. She has thick epicanthal folds in the corner of her eyes, small stature, decreased muscle tone, speckling of the iris of the eye, a small oral cavity, and short, broad hands with a single palmar crease. These characteristics are typical of
   a. cultural-familial intellectual disabilities.
   b. Down syndrome.
   c. fetal alcohol syndrome.
   d. Fragile X syndrome.

3. Jose has intellectual disabilities. As an infant, he was lethargic and had difficulty eating; however, at about one year of age he became obsessed with food. This is characteristic of
   a. Down syndrome.
   b. Williams syndrome.
   c. Fragile X syndrome.
   d. Prader-Willi syndrome.

4. In functional academics, academics are taught in the context of
   a. daily living skills.
   b. vocational settings.
   c. community living.
   d. simplified curricula.

5. A method in which assistance is provided to students when they are first learning tasks, then gradually reduced until the students do the tasks independently is
   a. scaffolded instruction.
   b. self-monitoring.
   c. prompted instruction.
   d. self-regulated strategy development.
6. Sheila has difficulty paying attention in class. To improve her behavior, her teacher taped a form to Sheila’s desk and gave her a tape player with an earphone that provided a random-tone prompt. Each time she heard the tone, Sheila asked herself “Am I paying attention?”, then placed a check mark in the “yes” or “no” column on the sheet. This is an example of:
   a. self-instruction.
   b. self-monitoring.
   c. self-control.
   d. self-reinforcement.

7. Students with ADHD receive special education services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) in which category?
   a. ADHD
   b. learning disabilities
   c. emotional or behavioral disorders
   d. other health impaired

8. One neurotransmitter involved in sending messages between neurons and the brain that is found in abnormal levels in people with ADHD is
   a. histamine
   b. dopamine
   c. dexadrine
   d. caladrine

9. According to the National Institute of Mental Health, the treatment of ADHD that shows the most effective immediate results is:
   a. medication management
   b. behavioral management
   c. combined medication management and behavioral management
   d. community care

10. John, Jim, and Ann are fifth-grade students with learning disabilities. Which one of the following statements BEST illustrates the concept of inter-individual differences?
    a. John has problems with math, while Ann has problems with reading.
    b. In comparison to the non-disabled students in her class, Ann scores lower in reading and math.
    c. Jim does well in reading, but not in math.
    d. John has high intelligence, but low achievement in spelling.
SET ONE: Medical Considerations +
   a. perseveration
   b. Adderall
   c. paradoxical effect
   d. inhibitory volition
   e. psychostimulants

11. a psychostimulant used to treat ADHD
12. opposite of what you would expect
13. a tendency to repeat behaviors over and over
15. the ability to refrain from engaging impulsively in inappropriate behavior
16. medications that activate dopamine levels in the brain

SET TWO: Intellectual Disabilities Issues
   a. Adaptive behavior.
   b. Social intelligence
   c. Practical intelligence
   d. Natural supports.
   e. Service-based supports.

17. Provided by teachers, counselors, etc.
18. Not being gullible or easily tricked or manipulated.
19. Learned to function in their everyday lives.
20. Typically occurs in one’s environment.
21. Able to use internet, public transportation, etc.