

Unit Four: Developmental Disorders

Directions: Answer each of these questions in the space provided.

What is separation anxiety disorder?

What is school phobia?

What is school refusal?

What is play therapy?

What is oppositional defiant disorder?

What is conduct disorder?

What are juvenile delinquents?

What are recidivists?

What are prevention programs?

What is child abuse?

What is psychological abuse?

What is child sexual abuse?

What is attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder?

What is hyperactivity?

What is minimal brain damage?

What is methylphenidate (ritalin)?

What is enuresis?

What is encopresis?

What are learning disorders?

What are communication disorders?

What is developmental coordination disorder?

What is autistic disorder?

What is autism?

What is pervasive developmental disorder?

What is lack of responsiveness?

What is language and communication deficit?

What is limited imaginative play?

What is very restricted behavior?

What are motor movements?

What is the cerebellum?

What is the process of being shaped?

What are integrated education programs?

What is communication training?

What is sign language?

What is simultaneous communication?

What are augmentative communication systems?

What are group homes?

What are sheltered workshops?

What is mental retardation?

What is intelligence quotient (IQ)?

What is mild retardation?

What is moderate retardation?

What is severe retardation?

What is profound retardation?

What is down syndrome?

What is amniocentesis?

What is special education?

What is depression?

What is anxiety?

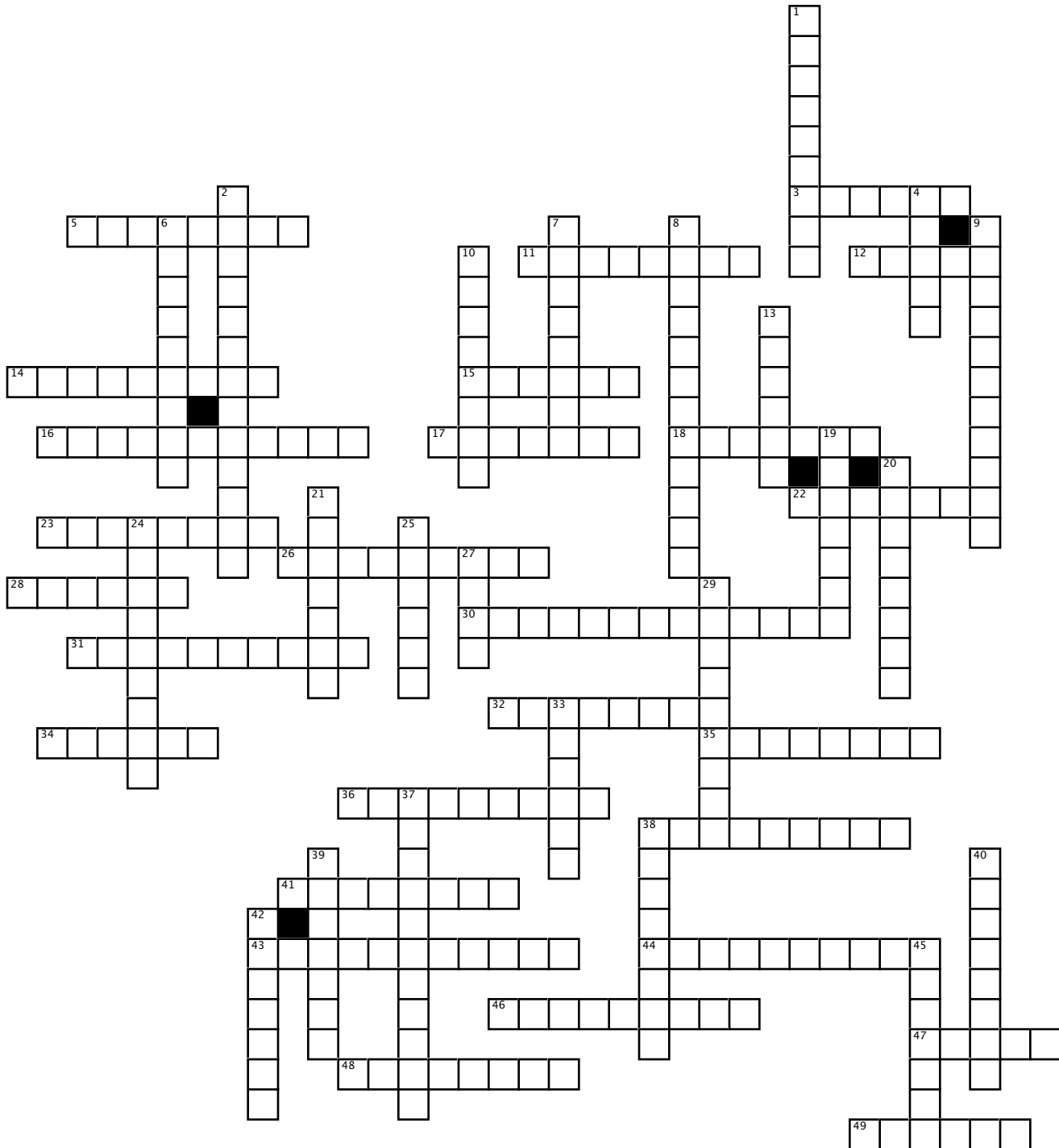
What is dementia?

Unit Four: Developmental Disorders
The World of Abnormal Behavior - Behavior Disorders of Childhood

Directions: Answer each of these questions in the space provided.

1. Identify three types of psychological disorders that afflict children and give one example of each.
2. What criteria would you use to determine if a child had a psychological disorder or just was developmentally different from other children of the same age? Apply these criteria to some specific behaviors.
3. In what ways did James exhibit the symptoms of ADHD?
4. How does Dr. Barkley explain ADHD?
5. Describe how you would use a token economy program to help a child with ADHD.
6. Differentiate between ADHD and conduct disorder with regard to cause.
7. What have you learned about the typical behavior exhibited by youngsters with conduct disorder that explains why such a high percentage of juvenile crime is attributed to them?
8. Why do you think Dr. Patterson recommends that children with conduct disorders be placed in foster homes for a period of time?
9. What were some of the ways Amanda exhibited her separation anxiety?
10. Give three explanations for separation anxiety and name the approach taken in each.
11. The video identifies three primary symptoms of autism. Identify each and describe how each might manifest itself in terms of a child's behavior.

Unit Review Number Four
Developmental Disorders



Across

3. Child _____ Abuse is the use of a child for gratification of adult sexual desires.

Across

5. Dementia is a _____ marked by severe memory impairment and significant deficiencies in at least one other cognitive function, such as abstract thinking, judgment, or language.
11. Recidivists are persons who have records of _____ arrests.
12. Child _____ is the intentional use of physical or psychological force by an adult on a child, often aimed at hurting or destroying the child.
14. Profound Retardation is a _____ given to 1% of all mentally retarded patients because with training they may acquire and improve basic skills such as walking, some talking, and feeding themselves.
15. Minimal Brain _____ is the old reference o ADHD which includes many biological causes, high levels of stress, and family disfunctioning.
16. Simultaneous Communication is the _____ of sign language and speech in communicating between clients and patients.
17. School _____ is a form of separation anxiety disorder that is a common problem in which children experience extreme anxiety about attending school and often stay home for an extended period of time.
18. Separation _____ Disorder is a form of anxiety in children when they experience excessive anxiety, often panic when they are separated from a home or a parent.
22. Oppositional _____ Disorder is a disorder where children argue repeatedly with adults, lose their temper, and feel great anger and resentment.
23. Very Restricted _____ is a form of autism marked by people who become very upset at minor changes in objects, persons, their routine, or ritualistic or repetitive behaviors they may perform.
26. Methylphenidate (Ritalin) is a _____ drug that is the most common approach to treating ADHD having many positive effects on children such as solving complex problems, performing academically, and controlling aggressive behavior.
28. Depression is the most _____ mental health problem of older adults, caused from experienced trauma such as the loss of a spouse or a serious physical illness, and those with dementia.
30. Attention-Deficit _____ Disorder is the condition of a child that attends very poorly to tasks or behaves overactivity and impulsively, or both.
31. Encopresis is repeated _____ in inappropriate places which is less common then enuresis.
32. Pervasive Developmental _____ is the combination of Retts, Child Disintegrative, Autism, and Asperger's disorders but commonly referred to as Autism.

Down

1. Anxiety is a _____ common among elderly persons which is caused from anxiousness and stress related factors causing physical symptoms of anxiety, such as heart palpitations and sweating, to a medical condition.
2. Sign Language is a non-vocal mode of _____ in which hand signals and signs are used and understood by the two individuals.
4. Psychological _____ is a form of child abuse that may include severe rejection; coercive, punitive, and erratic discipline; scapegoating and ridicule; unrealistic expectations; exploitation and corruption; isolation; and refusal to provide help for a _____
6. Mild Retardation is a _____ given to 85% of all mentally retarded patients because they are educably retarded and can benefit from an academic education and can support themselves as adults.
7. Prevention _____ are programs that try to change unfavorable social conditions before they can lead to a case of conduct disorder.
8. Developmental _____ disorder is the condition of children performing motor-coordinated activities at a level well below that of others their age.
9. Juvenile _____ are children who, between the ages of 8-18, break the law, and is the label for them under the legal system.
10. Autism is a disorder in which _____ are extremely unresponsive to others, show poor communication skills, and behave in a highly restricted and repetitive manner.
13. School _____ is a form of separation anxiety disorder that is a common problem in which children experience extreme anxiety about attending school and often stay home for an extended period of time.
19. Play _____ is a technique used as treatment by psychodynamic therapists in which they have children express conflicts and feelings indirectly by playing with toys, drawing and making up stories.
20. Conduct _____ is a disorder when children go further than oppositional defiant disorder and repeatedly violate the basic rights of others.
21. Enuresis is repeated involuntary bed _____ or wetting of one's clothes.
24. Lack of Responsiveness is the _____ and lack of interest in other people.
25. Limited Imaginative Play is a form of _____ marked by individuals that often have extreme difficulty playing in a varied, spontaneous way or including others in their play.
27. Hyperactivity is the term for the diagnosis for _____ by many clinicians.

Across

34. Motor Movements are the normal movements a _____ uses and experiences throughout life in which people with the disorder are affected.

35. Autistic Disorder is a _____ in which children are extremely unresponsive to others, show poor communication skills, and behave in a highly restricted and repetitive manner.

36. Sheltered _____ are workshops that help integrate autistic patients into their community and address the communities concerns.

38. Communication _____ are developmental problems where children have trouble communicating with their parents and one another.

41. Severe Retardation is a diagnosis given to 4% of all _____ retarded patients because they usually require careful supervision, profit somewhat from vocational training, and can perform only basic vocational tasks in structured and sheltered settings.

43. Moderate _____ is a diagnosis given to 10% of all mentally retarded patients because they can learn to care for themselves and can profit from vocational training, and many can work in unskilled or semiskilled jobs, usually under supervision.

44. The _____ is a portion of the brain that researchers have identified specific abnormalities that may underlie autism.

46. Integrated _____ Programs are programs where the persons with autism are integrated for at least part of the school day into normal classes with non-autistic peers and are useful in teaching children with autism how to socialize.

47. Group _____ are programs that help integrate the autistic persons into their community and address the concerns faced by aging parents whose children will always need supervision.

48. Intelligence _____ (IQ) is a score derived from the individual's test performance that theoretical indicates overall intellectual capacity.

49. Augmentative Communication _____ is system that uses communication boards or computers that use pictures, symbols, or written words to represent objects or needs.

Down

29. Learning _____ are developmental problems where children's arithmetic, written expression skills, or reading performance are well below their intellectual capacity and cause academic and personal disfunctioning.

33. The Process of Being _____ is a process in which desired behaviors are broken down and learned step by step and the reinforcements must be explicit and consistent.

37. Mental _____ is diagnosed to patients with intelligence that is significantly below average and the adaptive ability.

38. Language and Communication Deficits are _____ that take various forms in autism in which half of all persons with the disorder fail to speak or develop language skills.

39. Amniocentesis is the _____ of amniotic fluid that surrounds the fetus which is now recommended to many older expectant mothers to test the possibility of a down syndrome child.

40. Down _____ is the most common of the chromosomal disorders leading to mental retardation which is derived from an extra chromosome on the 23rd pair.

42. Special Education is an educational _____ where children with mental retardation are grouped together and given a separate, specially designed curriculum.

45. Communication Training are _____ of communication therapists use such as sign language, simultaneous communication, and augmentative communication systems.