



# Learning disabilities is a disorder that:

- 1. Affects the student's ability to interpret what he/she sees or hears
- 2. Interferes with the ability to integrate information from the various parts of his/her brain
- 3. Results in difficulties in speech & language, attention, self-control, and coordination

(Pierson, p 13).

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## If I had a learning disability, ... ➤I am trying to sit still >I can't keep my mind on one subject very >A noise outside will distract me ➤I don't always pick up on cues about how you are feeling ➤I can be impulsive. Often I do something & then think about it. ➤I try to listen, but my mind wanders. (cont) If I had a learning disability, ... ➤I don't always remember. ➤I lose my belongings. ➤ In my mind, one and one do not always equal two. ➤Often I feel stupid. > I am really a nice person trying to learn and stay focused. ➤I get frustrated. **3 Broad Categories** 1 – developmental speech and language disorders 2 – academic skills disorders 3 - attention deficit disorders

# Developmental speech and language disorders

- Developmental articulation disorder
- Developmental expressive language disorder
- Developmental receptive language disorder

http://www.fsu.edu/~goals/ld\_types.pdf

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## Academic skills disorders

- Developmental reading disorder
- Developmental writing disorder
- Developmental arithmetic disorder

http://www.fsu.edu/~goals/ld\_types.pdf

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## **Attention deficit disorders**

- ADD means attention deficit disorder
- ADHD means attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

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## ADD/ADHD Samples from bibliography \*Attention Deficit Disorder. A Different Perception. Thorn Hartmann, Underwood Books, Grass Valley, CA, 1993. \*The Attention Deficit Child (2001), Dr. Grant Martin, ChariotVictor Publishing (Division of Cook Communications), Colorado Springs, CO \*ADD the Facts, the Fables. Hope for Your Family (1997), Theresa Lamson, Vital Issues Press, Lafayette, LA, 1996. \*You and Your ADD Child (1995), Paul Warren, MD, Thomas Nelson, Inc, Nashville, Tennessee \*Why A.D.H.D. Doesn't Mean Disaster, (2003) Dennis Swanberg & Diane Passno, Focus on the Family, Tyndale House Publishers, Wheaton, IL \*A Christian perspective (See handout Special Needs bibliography)

#### What is ADD?

Attention Deficit Disorder (A.D.D.)

Simple definition: A.D.D. is a chemical disorder that is genetically based. Not caused by any of the following: faulty diet, preservatives in food, visual disorders, schizophrenia, childhood head injuries, inadequately trained teachers, air pollution, or poor parenting.

(see handout - Attention Deficit Disorder)

#### What is ADHD?

- ADHD is a disorder that affects 5% to 10% of all children. That ADHD is a disorder that affects 5% to 10% of all children. That means that in school you may find 1 or 2 children in each class who have a problem with attention. As many as 2,000,000 kids in the United States may have ADHD. It affects boys and girls and can be found in children and adults.

  People with attention deficit may have difficulty with focusing, listening, and remembering. They can be

  — distractible: trouble focusing on just one thing
  — byperactive: trouble keeping still
- - hyperactive: trouble keeping still impulsive: often act without thinking
  - inattentive: trouble paying attention
- materities rouble paying attention.
  Some have trouble with learning, keeping track of things, finishing what they start, or making and keeping friends.
  Not all kids with ADHD have problems in all of these areas. The checklist on the next page will help you take a look at these symptoms and decide which ones describe you.

(see handout - What is ADHD?)

#### What are Kids like who have **ADD/ADHD?**

- It is hard for me to pay attention to my teacher when he/she is talking.
- When I should be working, I am often thinking of other things.
- I have trouble starting my work.
- I have trouble finishing my work.
- I do things without thinking first.
- I am disorganized.
  I have trouble sitting still.
- I have trouble making or keeping friends. I have trouble following rules.
- I forget what I am supposed to do.
- It is hard for me to get ready for school on time in the morning.
- Noises or other children in the classroom distract me.
- I frequently lose things.

(see handout - ADD Checklist)

## **Emotional Instability:**

- Angry outbursts
- Social loner
- Blames others for problems
- Fights with others quickly
- Very sensitive to criticism

## **10 Key Facts About ADD**

- There are 3 major types of Attention Deficit Disorder
- ADD is a biochemical disorder in which neurotransmitters, the chemical messengers of the brain, do not work
- Medications such as Ritalin and Dexedrine help the neurotransmitters work more effectively
- ADD rarely occurs alone
- All children with ADD are not alike

Chris. A Ziegler, 1996; Chris Ziegler Dendy, revised 2000. http://www.chrisdendy.com/keyfacts.htm

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#### 10 Key Facts About ADD (cont)

- Children with ADD don't learn from punishment and reward as easily as other children.
- "Ready. Fire!! Aim...Oops" is often a description of their impulsivity.
- Children with ADD have an impaired sense of time.
- A 2-4 year "development lag" may be present.
- For 50%, the symptoms of ADD do not carry over into adulthood. 40% of children with ADD have at least one parent with ADD

(Ziegler, 1996

## Ways we can succeed in teaching children with A.D.D.

#### Behavioral Assumptions

- You have clearly defined rules and logical consequences that are age appropriate.
- You have logical routines that are followed and rationales that are explained.
- You are only expecting what you are willing to teach.
- You know and understand the power of praise and how to avoid the criticism trap.

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## Ways we can succeed in teaching children with A.D.D. (cont)

Behavioral Assumptions (cont.)

- You are committed to teaching all children who are made in God's image, regardless of their apparent worth or abilities.
- You are willing to love all children and will try to understand their individual needs.
- You believe that all authority comes from God (Romans 13), that rules and policies must be enforced; and that the teacher must be in control of the learning environment at all times.

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## Ways we can succeed in teaching children with A.D.D. (cont)

Behavioral Assumptions (cont.)

- You are committed to creative, engaging, multi-sensory, and interactive teaching strategies that keep students involved with fellow students.
- Your goal in managing behavior is to enhance the learning environment.
- You will never intentionally humiliate or embarrass a student.
- You view parents are partners.

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#### **Golden Rules**

- Children with ADHD need consequences that are immediate
- Feedback must be given more frequently
- Children with ADHD require powerful consequences
- Interventions must occur at the point of performance
- Positives before negatives

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## **Golden Rules (cont)**

- 6. Expect variability of performance
- 7. Plan ahead and anticipate situations
- 8. Clarity of rules
- 9. Stop talking to much talking is a distraction
- 10. Attention = consistency verbiage
- 11. Inattention = inconsistency + verbiage
- 12. Parents and teachers need to be ancillary organizers

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## **Golden Rules (cont)**

- 13. Maintain a disability perspective
- 14. Tolerance
- 15. Choose your battles wisely
- 16. Maintain a sense of humor
- 17. Do not take the child's behaviors personally
- 18. Patience and understanding
- 19. Forgiveness

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## Strategy for Dealing with Problem Behaviors

- It's usually better to teach positive behavior rather than to eliminate negative behavior.
- · State the problem behaviorally.
- Identify why and for whom this is a problem behavior.
- Ask yourself how are we/am I contributing to this problem?

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## **Management Techniques Resources**

- \* See handout on Management Techniques
- \* <u>Special Kids Problem Solver</u> (1999). Kenneth Shore, PsyD, Prentice Hall, Paramus, NJ 07652
- \* Good Kids, Difficult Behavior, (2000). Joyce Divinyi, MS, LPC, The Wellness Connection, Peachtree, GA; ISBN# 0-9656353-4-1

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# Strategy for Dealing with Problem Behaviors (cont.)

- Determine under what conditions the problem occurs most.
- Determine under what conditions the problem behavior occurs least.
- Teach a competing or replacement behavior.

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# Look beyond the disability