Test ADHD

1. Which are executive functions?

a.) Attention, flexibility, emotional control

b.) Planning, organization, vocabulary

c.) Compliance, metacognition, working memory

d.) Organization, administration, task monitor

2. What does ODD stand for?

a.) Oppositional determined distance

b.) Ornery dense and disillusioned

c.) Obfuscation of dedication and desire

d.) Oppositional defiant disorder

3. How do you avoid conflicts with a child exhibiting ODD symptoms?

a.) Insist on compliance

b.) Loss of priveledges

c.) Corporal punishment

d.) Allow rewards for meeting expectations

4. Research indicates the optimal ratio of positive interactions with an ADHD child is

a.) 5 out of 6

b.) 4 out of 5

c.) 50/50

d.) 95%

5. According to the video, children do poorly

a.) When they make bad choices

b.) When they have bad teachers

c.) When they lack the thinking skills they need to be successful

d.) When they have bad parents

6. ADHD is best described as

a.) Inability to pay attention

b.) A disruption in the development of executive skills

c.) Difficulty sustaining an activity that is not rewarding and inhibiting or not doing what you want to do

d.) b & c

7. Metacognition

a.) is an effective supplement for ADHD

b.) is a useful medication for ADHD

c.) is the abilty to think about what you are thinking about and is key to self-awareness and self-control

d.) is how you think about what someone else is thinking about

8. Executive Skills are

a.) Skills learned for the management of people.

b.) Skills that can be taught and strengthened

c.) skills which when weak can be supported with compensatory strategies

d.) b & c

9. The greatest risk to children with ADHD is

a.) Poor self-esteem

b.) criminal misconduct

c.) poor academic progress

d.) all of the above

10. A child living with excessive stress in their environment

a.) is at greater risk for an ADHD diagnosis

b.) may have more difficulty with learning and memory

c.) is at risk for failing to develop adequate executive skills

d.) all of the above

11. Cognitive-behavioral therapy

a.) teaches how to think about your behavior

b.) teaches how to watch your thoughts and replace unwanted or inaccurate thoughts

c.) has little empirical support

d.) Involves manipulation of rewards and consequences