



No, No Don't Tell Me
pre/post test - to assure learner outcomes

1. Current research shows that genetics plays an important role as a risk factor for developing ADHD.
T F
2. Children and adolescents with ADHD have significant problems with ALL types of executive functioning.
T F
3. Academic intervention should be tried as a last resort after medication.
T F
4. Most researchers now believe that frontal lobes/executive skills are fully developed by the time an individual reaches 18 years of age.
T F
5. Students with ADHD can control their hyperactive behavior if they really wanted to.
T F
6. An individual interaction with a student with ADHD is sufficient for determining whether an individual has executive skill weakness.
T F
7. There is no such medical condition as ADHD.
T F
8. DSM 5 criteria requires ADHD symptoms to exhibit by age 12.
T F
9. Committed adults are known to affect positive change in the lives of students with ADHD.
T F
10. Is it ADD or ADHD?