

Dyslexia

Comprehension Questions

- 1)
 - a) a symptom
 - b) a learning disability
 - c) a memory disability
 - d) a brain disease

- 2)
 - a) only children
 - b) mainly teens
 - c) adults, for the most part
 - d) people of all ages

- 3)
 - a) heredity
 - b) gestation
 - c) anatomical changes in the brain
 - d) environmental factors

- 4)
 - a) neural plasticity is not a factor
 - b) the environment affects learning ability
 - c) neuronal circuits and networks cause language problems
 - d) all of the above

- 5)
 - a) genetic factors may play a key role
 - b) environmental conditions are important
 - c) neural plasticity is a factor
 - d) immune function is a trigger

- 6)
 - a) 15 – 20% of the general population is dyslexic
 - b) 85% of the general population may have dyslexia
 - c) 15 – 20% of reading disability cases has dyslexia
 - d) 85% of those with reading disabilities may have dyslexia

- 7)
 - a) dyslexia tends to run in families
 - b) dyslexia can be diagnosed at different ages
 - c) intelligent people may suffer from dyslexia
 - d) artists, actors, and musicians are likely to be dyslexi

- 8)
 - a) reading and writing
 - b) spelling and writing
 - c) grammar and pronunciation
 - d) both a and b

- 9)
 - a) understanding textbooks
 - b) expressing themselves in speech
 - c) understanding others
 - d) all of the above

10)

- a) Students who have trouble writing essays are generally dyslexic.
- b) Dyslexics sometimes have trouble with certain math skills.
- c) People who read and write letters in the wrong order are certainly dyslexic.
- d) both b and c

11)

- a) Remediation efforts should involve the sense of touch.
- b) The earlier dyslexia is discovered, the better off the dyslexic will fare.
- c) Although outside help, particularly one-on-one tutoring, is recommended, most dyslexics do not need it.
- d) both a and c

12)

- a) spelling
- b) writing
- c) pronunciation
- d) all of the above

KEY: 1) b, 2) d, 3) c, 4) b, 5) a, 6) d, 7) d, 8) d, 9) d, 10) b, 11) c, 12) d