Assignment 5: Psychology of Exceptional Children

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1: AAIDD is a professional association that is related to intellectual and developmental disabilities and the inclusion of these people in society. Based on the disabilities of the person the organization either provide basic facilities to the person or full therapies are provided to the individual.

2: Some of the common characteristics of Intellectual disabilities are learning difficulty and possessing information, issue related to abstract thought and also issues related to social interaction happen at various levels that are unique to each individual.

3. The five skills that should be focused while treating babies and adolescents with intellectual disabilities are communication, problem-solving, hygiene, routines and also everyday social skills.

4. Speech, language and communication are interrelated because speech is basically the production of sound, language is the method of communication, all the three are related in the speech which is a method of using language for communication.

5. Although there are no known causes of stuttering and language disorder some are brain difference, family history, abnormalities in speech motor control and also genetics.

6. The treatment approaches for adults are accompanied by speech therapy and also pediatric therapy. While in children the best therapy is only speech therapy other than that cognitive behavior therapy can also help.

7. Autism spectrum is highly variable and genetic processes, environmental events, gene, and environmental interaction and also developmental factors play a role in these variabilities however the severity of the characteristics are varied from person to person, some people can control the characteristics like they will behave normally in public while others will show strange behavior when in public (“Synaptic, transcriptional and chromatin genes disrupted in autism | Nature,” n.d.).

8: The primary impairments in children with autisms are speech and language impairments.

9: The biological factors that play a role in autisms are a mutation in the gene which increases the risk of autism.

10: There are various treatment approaches for Autism spectrum disorders which include behavior and communication approaches, dietary approaches, medication and also complementary and alternative medicines.

**Definitions**

1: **Biomedical Factors:** These are the factors or characteristics that increase the chances of a person to get a disease or disorder these are bodily states which are influenced by behavioral risk factors.

2: **Anoxia** is a condition in which the person’s body or the brain stops getting oxygen which creates oxygen depletion in the body.

3: **Anencephaly** is the absence of a major part of the brain, skull and also scalp which happens during the developmental stage of the embryo.

4: **Hydrocephalus** is a condition excessive cerebrospinal fluid builds up within the ventricles of the brain and they can also increase the pressure within the head.

5: **Language delay** is a type of communication disorders, children can have a language delay if they don't meet the language developmental milestones for their age.

6: **Landuage disorder** on kids results in struggle with both understanding and also speaking the language. It is different from speech sound disorder which contains problems in producing sound.

7: **Phonology** is the branch of linguistics which is related to the systematic organization of sounds in spoken languages and also signs in sign languages.

8: **Syntax** is basically the arrangement of words or phrases in order to create a well-formed sentence in a language.

9: **Morphology** is that branch of biology that deals with the forms of living things and with relationships between structures.

10: **Semantics** is a branch of language and also logic concerned with meaning. The study of meaning is also called semantics.

11: **Receptive language disorder** is a condition in which the child has difficulties with understanding what is said to them.

12: **Expressive language disorder** is a condition in which the child has problems in conveying and also expressing information in speech, gesture and also sign.

13: **Aphasia** is a disorder of language which effects the production of understanding of speech along with the ability to read or write.

14: **Cluttering** is a communication problem which affects the person's ability to convey messages in a clear manner.

15: **Delay speech** which is also called alalia is the delay in the development or use of mechanisms which produce speech.

16: **Autism** is a wide range of conditions which are accompanied by challenges related to social skills, repetitive behavior and also nonverbal communication.

17: **Savant syndrome** is a condition in which a person has various mental abnormalities which also explains certain abilities far in excess of average.

18: **Asperger’s syndrome** is characterized by difficulties in social difficulties and also nonverbal communication (Szatmari, Archer, Fisman, Streiner, & Wilson, 1995).

19: **ASD or Autism spectrum disorder** is a term that is used for a particular set of behavior and developmental problems along with the challenges.

20: The **Pervasive Developmental Disorder** is a set of developmental delays which includes autism, Asper’s syndrome, Rett syndrome, and Childhood disintegrative disorder.

**References**

Synaptic, transcriptional and chromatin genes disrupted in autism | Nature. (n.d.). Retrieved April 6, 2019, from https://www.nature.com/articles/nature13772

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