

Continuing Chapter 11

Aptitude tests measure potential for learning. P. 334

IQ tests are designed to measure intellectual aptitude or ability to learn in school.
p.334

2/3 thirds who take IQ tests score in the Average range or from 85 to 115. p. 335

Achievement tests are a measure of mastery or proficiency in reading, math, writing, science, or some other subject (like child psy). It is what you have learned. p. 334

Flynn Effect – rise in IQ scores over the decades because of better health, smaller families, and more schooling. p. 335

IQ tests may not reflect the culture of the person taking the test.

Criticisms of Testing pp. 335-336.

Special Needs

Remember abnormality is normal.

Disability changes year by year.

Life may be better or worse in adulthood.

Diagnosis and treatment reflect the social context.

About 10% of young children have ADD (Adult Deficit Disorder). p. 338

When ADD is accompanied by an uncontrollable urge to be active, then hyperactivity is added to the diagnosis or ADHD.

Meds for ADD are stimulants.

Dyslexia is an unusual difficulty with reading though to be the result of some neurological underdevelopment.

Autism – developmental disorder marked by an inability to relate to other people normally, extreme self-absorption, and an inability to acquire normal speech – probably the most troubling due to causes and treatments are disputed.

Individual Education Plan – IEP – document that specifies educational goals and plans for a child with special needs.

CHAPTER 12

According to Piaget, during middle childhood, they gain logic. Classification is a logical principle they can do during middle childhood. It is the principle that things can be organized into groups (categories, or classes) according to some characteristic they have in common.

Remember Piaget theory's provides us with "individual" context; whereas, Vygotsky is from a social context.