

## TRUE OR FALSE?

### *People with Learning Disabilities . . .*

1. T/F Have average intelligence.
2. T/F Just learn differently. With more teaching, the learning disabilities will disappear.
3. T/F Show slow but consistent performance.
4. T/F Are often associated with minimal brain dysfunction.
5. T/F Often have sensory processing problems.
6. T/F Can have a family history of LD.
7. T/F Are more often male than female.
8. T/F Will generally resolve their LD and, in fact, the LD will usually disappear in adolescence.
9. T/F Comprise 30% of the general population.
10. T/F Comprise 50% or more of the adult education and literacy program population.
11. T/F Have more emotional disturbances than non-LD students.
12. T/F Grow up to be hyperactive adults.
13. T/F Can be identified using a screening tool.
14. T/F Have cognitive disorders of the central nervous system.
15. T/F Can also have Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder.
16. T/F Should not be told they have a learning disability.
17. T/F Are entitled to protection under federal law.

1. TRUE: Most people with LD have average or above average intelligence, but the impact of the disability may impair their ability to function well at school, home or in the workplace.
2. FALSE: Learning disabilities are part of a person's neurological make-up and cannot be eliminated by changes in the environment, including increased exposure to literacy events. However, a person can learn to deal effectively with his/her learning disabilities.
3. FALSE: Many times performance is sporadic. A person with LD may make progress for a period of time and then show little or no progress.
4. TRUE: Although most adults with LD will not have a medical diagnosis of neurological disorder, the assumption is that there is some sort of difference or difficulty in how the brain works. Recent research is shedding light on this area.
5. TRUE
6. TRUE
7. TRUE: Although girls are as likely as boys to be affected by LD, girls are less likely to be diagnosed during their school years. Therefore, in the general population, more boys are identified as having LD than girls.
8. FALSE: Learning disabilities occur across the life span, but the symptoms change over time.
9. FALSE: It is estimated that 15-20% of the general population has a learning disability.
10. TRUE: An estimated 50 – 80% of adults enrolled in adult education and literacy programs are thought to have learning disabilities.
11. TRUE
12. FALSE: No data supports this statement.
13. FALSE: An LD screening tool helps to answer the question, "Should this person be referred for diagnosis of a learning disability?"
14. TRUE
15. TRUE
16. FALSE: Research shows that being informed of their disability and accepting their disability are among the most important factors that increase success for persons with LD.
17. TRUE: Learning disabilities are named under the category of "any mental and psychological disorder" in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990. In order for adults with LD to qualify for protection under the law, there must be a formal diagnosis of the disability.