

CHAPTER-5 | Learning

QUIZ
PART-08

1. Learning disabilities refer to difficulties in:
A. Motivation and interest B. Basic academic skills like reading, writing, and mathematics
C. Physical movement
D. Hearing and vision only (B)

Explanation : Learning disabilities specifically affect core academic skills such as reading, writing, spelling, or arithmetic, despite normal intelligence and learning opportunities.

2. Dyslexia is a type of learning disability associated with:
A. Writing
B. Mathematical calculations
C. Reading
D. Speaking fluently (C)

Explanation : Dyslexia refers to difficulties in reading, including problems with letter recognition, fluency, spelling, and comprehension.

3. Learning disabilities are NOT due to:
A. Intellectual disabilities B. Poor teaching
C. Neurological differences
D. Emotional disturbance (C)

Explanation : Learning disabilities arise from neurological dysfunctions, not from poor teaching, emotional issues, or low intelligence.

4. Which of the following is characterized by poor handwriting and difficulty organizing ideas on paper?
A. Dyslexia B. Dysgraphia
C. Dyscalculia
D. Dyspraxia (B)

Explanation : Dysgraphia involves writing-related difficulties such as poor handwriting, spelling errors, and trouble structuring written expression.

5. Trouble understanding numbers, performing calculations, and grasping math concepts indicates:
A. Dyslexia B. Dyscalculia
C. Dysgraphia
D. Dysphasia (B)

Explanation : Dyscalculia refers to difficulties with mathematical skills, including calculations, tables, and problem-solving.

6. Which of the following is NOT a cause of learning disabilities?
A. Genetic or hereditary factors
B. Prenatal complications
C. Environmental factors
D. Lack of intelligence (D)

Explanation : Learning disabilities occur despite normal or above-average intelligence and are linked to neurological, genetic, and environmental causes.

7. Reversing letters such as b/d or p/q is a common symptom of:
A. Dyscalculia B. Dysgraphia
C. Dyslexia D. Dyspraxia (C)

Explanation : Letter reversals are a common difficulty in dyslexia, affecting fluent reading and spelling.

8. Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) are designed to:
A. Provide standard classroom teaching
B. Punish students for low performance
C. Offer tailored strategies and support for learning disabilities
D. Replace regular schooling completely (C)

Explanation : IEPs provide customized support, teaching methods, and accommodations to help children with learning disabilities succeed academically.

9. Which strategy would BEST support a child with dyslexia?
A. Using phonics-based reading methods
B. Assigning longer homework
C. Focusing only on mathematics
D. Ignoring spelling difficulties (A)

Explanation : Phonics-based strategies help dyslexic learners connect sounds with letters, improving reading and spelling.

10. Which of the following is NOT considered a management method for learning disabilities?
A. Assistive technology like speech-to-text tools
B. Remedial teaching
C. Counseling and emotional support
D. Strict disciplinary punishment (D)

Explanation : Learning disabilities are managed with teaching strategies, technology, and emotional support—not through punishment.