

English for Academic Purposes
Intermediate level final test – Summer 2011

Education of Students with Behavior Disorders

I INTRODUCTION

Education of Students with Behavior Disorders, area in the field of special education that focuses on emotional or behavioral problems experienced by some children and adolescents. These problems disrupt relations with peers and adults and interfere with schooling. In the United States, school officials commonly identify students with these problems as having “serious emotional disturbance,” or behavior disorders. Estimates of the number of behavior disorders in the United States vary from 0.5 percent to over 20 percent of the population. Studies indicate that about 7 to 12 percent of U.S. students experience behavior disorders at some time during their school years. However, only about 1 percent of all students receive special education services for their problems. Others may receive services from community mental health agencies or they may receive private psychotherapy.

II BEHAVIOR DISORDERS AND OTHER DIFFICULTIES

Many problems that students experience are normal responses to stressful events in their lives. These problems are generally temporary. However, the difficulties of students with behavior disorders make it impossible for them to complete fundamental tasks, such as acquiring skills and interacting with teachers or peers. These difficulties may vary considerably in degree. Some problems may be so subtle that experts will disagree about whether they constitute behavior disorders at all, but others may be so substantial that experts identify them as childhood schizophrenia, psychosis, or autism.

Children and adolescents who have behavior disorders typically experience problems that are markedly different from the behavior of students of similar age and cultural background. Their problems persist or recur frequently, even when schools provide nurturing environments. These problems occur both in school and at home or in the community.

III HISTORY AND LEGISLATION

Although there has been an awareness of behavior disorders among children throughout history, concern for them increased substantially during the 20th century. Governments passed laws mandating the education of these children. In the United States, notable federal legislation included the Education of All Handicapped Children Act of 1975, which was renamed the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act

(IDEA) in 1990, and was amended in 1997. Because of provisions in IDEA, students in the United States who are identified as having serious emotional disturbance qualify to receive special education services.

IV TYPES

Students with behavior disorders may exhibit any of a wide variety of problems. Experts often categorize these problems as one of two general types: externalizing disorders or internalizing disorders. Externalizing disorders, also called under controlled disorders, include such problems as aggressive or disruptive behavior, negative attitude, stealing, and truancy. Internalizing disorders, also known as over controlled disorders, include such problems as anxiety, immaturity, shyness, sluggishness, and social withdrawal. Students with either externalizing or internalizing disorders sometimes have problems with attention, although these problems do not necessarily indicate attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder.

V CAUSES

Behavior disorders result from many causes, including biological, familial, and environmental factors. Genetic disorders, brain damage, and biochemical imbalances are examples of biological contributors to behavior disorders. Familial factors include child abuse, neglect, and poor disciplinary practices at home. Environmental factors include peer pressure, cultural influences, and schooling practices that are unresponsive to individual needs. In most children with problems it seems likely that two or more factors combine to cause a disorder, although experts have difficulty isolating the causes of any particular problem. Preventing a child's behavior problems by eliminating the fundamental cause is therefore highly unlikely.

A popular misconception about children with behavior disorders is that they are unusually smart. Research about intelligence, achievement, and behavior disorders all contradict this notion. Although the most obvious characteristics of behavior disorders are problem behaviors, most students who have behavior disorders also have other problems. For example, these students usually have slightly below average intelligence quotients (IQs) and substantial deficiencies in their ability to learn.

VI TREATMENT

Treatment of emotional or behavioral disorders has provoked controversy. Because the problems experienced by these individuals are diverse and difficult to understand, the field has sometimes attracted treatments of questionable value. People who work with students with emotional disturbances use many different strategies to improve behavior. Methods that emphasize helping students to understand the influence of their own motivations and thoughts on their behavior have gained popularity, but their effectiveness has not been studied extensively. Methods to enhance social skills, although also popular, have shown consistent but not dramatic benefits. The methods with the most substantial and consistent effects are those that systematically teach students how to behave appropriately and provide environments where appropriate behavior is valued and rewarded.

<http://www.englisharticles.info/2010/12/20/education-of-students-with-behavior-disorders/> Post

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Found in section: [Education](#)

meaning	word	meaning	word	meaning	word
صغار السن	adolescents	تعود	recur	عائلي	familial
اضطرابات سلوكية	Behavior Disorders	متطور	nurturing	عدم توازن	imbalances
يعيق	disrupt			يتخلص من / يتخطى	eliminate
يتدخل	interfere	قوانين	LEGISLATION	إدراك خاطئ	misconception
يصنف	identify	بشكل كبير	substantially	نقص أساسي	substantial deficiencies
يقدر	Estimates	يسن قوانين	passed laws		
وكالة	agencies	متطلبات	provisions	جدلي	controversy
		تعديل	amended	يتنوع	diverse
موقت	temporary	يصنف	categorize	فوائد كبيرة	dramatic benefits
أساسي	fundamental			يحسن	enhance
بسيط/ بسيط/	subtle	يظهر	exhibit	بشكل منظم	systematically
مهم/ مهم/	substantial	مغادرة/ مغا	Withdrawal.		

Education of Students with Behavior disorders

Paragraph I Introduction

1. What is "Behavior disorders"? (5 points)

.....

2. In this paragraph there is **contrast**, what is the **marker** and what are the **two** ideas contrasted? (6 points)

Marker.....

.....

.....

3. How does the country deal with students who have behavior disorders? Mention TWO ways. (6 points)

.....

.....

Paragraph II BEHAVIOR DISORDERS AND OTHER DIFFICULTIES

4. "others" line 6 refers to (3 points)

5. What is the difference between the problems most students have and the problems that the students with behavior disorders have? (5 points)

.....

.....

6. Give three examples of substantial problems. (9 points)

a.....

b.....

c.

7. Schools may provide nurturing environment. However,

..... (5 points)

Paragraph III History and Legislation

8. How do we know that the concerns for children with behavior disorders increased during 20th century? (5 points)

.....

Paragraph IV **Types**

9. Fill in the following table. (18 points)

Externalizing Disorders (.....) controlled disorders
Aggressive	
	Shyness
Students with both disorders.....	

Paragraph V **Causes** (6 points)

10. Give the three causes of the behavior disorders with an example on each one (6 points)

- a. Example
- b. Example
- c. Example

11. What is the problem that experts face? (4 points)

It doesn't seem possible to prevent.....
.....

12. Put True or False and then justify you answer. (5 points)

Children with behavior disorders are usually smart. True. / False

.....

13. What do these children suffer from? (6 points)

- a.
- b.

14. Give synonyms for the following words from the paragraph

- A. Say that something is not true
- B. Not having enough
- C. The person who give or help to bring about

Paragraph VI. **Treatment**

15. It is not easy to treat students with behavioral disorder because (4 points)

- a. Experts are using different strategies.
- b. There are different problems that are not easy to understand.
- c. The methods used did not show any benefits.
- d. The people who work with students don't use effective methods.

16. Complete the following sentence. (5 points)

The methods used to improve social skills are so popular. However,

.....

17. What are the best methods used to treat students with behavior disorders? (5 points)

.....

.....

I wish you the best of luck
Ibtihal Assaly

Education of Students with Behavior disorders

1. What is Behavior disorders? (5 points)

.....**It is serious emotional disturbances (which disrupt relations with peers and adults and interfere with schooling.)**

2. In this paragraph there is **contrast**, what is the **marker** and what are the **two** ideas contrasted? (6 points)

Marker**however**....

.....**studies indicate that 7 to 12percent of U.S. Students experience behavior disorders at some time during their school years....**

.....**only about 1percent of all students receive special education services for their problems.....**

3. How does the country deal with students who have behavior disorders? Mention TWO ways. (6 points)

- A.**some students receive services from the community mental health agencies.**
- B. Others may receive special education services for their problems. / ... They may receive private psychotherapy

Paragraph II

- 4. "others" line 6 refers to **problems** (3 points)
- 5. What is the difference between the problems most students have and the problems that the students with behavior disorders have? (5 points)

.....the problems most students have are general temporary while the problems that students with behavior disorders have make it impossible for them to complete fundamental tasks

- 6. Give three examples of substantial problems. (9 points)

A. ..**schizophrenia**...

B. ..**psychosis** .

C. ..**autism**....

- 7. Schools may provide nurturing environment. However,**the students'. Problems persist or recur frequently.** (5 points)

Paragraph III History and Legislation

- 8. How do we know that the concerns for children with behavior disorders increased during 20th century? (5 points)

....governments passed laws mandating the education of these children.

Paragraph IV **Types**

9. Fill in the following table. (18 points)

Externalizing disorders (..... under controlled disorders ...)	.. Internalizing disorders. ... (over controlled disorders)
Stealing/ truancy	Anxiety
Aggressive	Social withdrawal
Disruptive behavior	Sluggishness / immaturity
Negative attitude	Shyness
Students with both disorders ..have problems with attention ..	

Paragraph V **Causes. (6 points)**

10. Give the three causes of the behavior disorders with an example on each one (6 points)

- .Biological** Example **brain damage / biochemical damage/ genetic disorder.**
- Environmental** Example **schooling practices / peer pressure / cultural influences .**
- Familial factors.** Example **child abuse/ neglect/ poor disciplinary practices at home.**

11. What is the problem that experts face? (4 points)

It doesn't seem possible to preventa **child behavior problems by eliminating the fundamental causes**

12. Put True or False and then justify you answer. (5 points)

Children with behavior disorders are unusually smart. True. / **False**

....a popular **misconception** about children with behavior disorders is that they are unusually smart

13. What do these children suffer from? (6 points))

a. ...they have slightly below average intelligence quotients.

b.they have substantial deficiencies in their abilities

14. Give synonyms for the following words from the paragraph (3 points)

- A. Say that something is not true ...contradict
- B. Not having enough deficiency
- C. The person who give or help to bring about contributor

Paragraph VI. **Treatment**

15. It is not easy to treat students with behavioral disorder because (4 points)

- a. The individuals are diverse and difficult to understand.
- b. There are different problems that are not easy to understand.**
- c. The methods used did not show any benefits.
- d. The people who work with students don't use effective methods.

16. Complete the following sentence. (5 points)

The methods used to improve social skills are so popular. However,**they have shown consistent but not dramatic benefits.**

17. What are the best methods used to treat students with behavior disorders? (5 points)

.....**They are those that systematically teach students how to behave appropriately and provide environments where appropriate behavior is valued and rewarded**

I wish you all the best of luck
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