

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ADHD, see *Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder*.

Anxiety Disorder, a group of mental disorders that create so much distress that they can keep people from carrying on their lives normally.

Asperger Syndrome, considered to be on the “high functioning” end of the autism spectrum, it results in having difficulty with social interactions and exhibiting a restricted range of interests and/or repetitive behaviours.

Attention Deficit Disorder, an outdated term, replaced by *Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder*.

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, a broad term that can be understood to describe students who have trouble focusing.

Autism, a range of conditions characterized by challenges with social skills, repetitive behaviours, speech and nonverbal communication.

CAPD, see *Central Auditory Processing Disorder*.

Central Auditory Processing Disorder, a disorder that causes students to have difficulty understanding what they are hearing in the classroom.

Combined ADHD, when a person has symptoms of inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity.

DARTs, see *Directed Activities for Reading Texts*.

Directed Activities for Reading Texts, activities involving highlighting, cutting-and-pasting and moving around enlarged text.

Dyscalculia, a specific learning disability affecting numbers and maths (it’s really about an inability to conceptualise numbers).

Dysgraphia, a disorder of handwriting that causes a student’s writing to be almost illegible, and makes it very difficult to learn to spell.

Dyspraxia, a developmental co-ordination disorder, affecting fine and/or gross motor coordination in children and adults.

Dyslexia, a specific learning difficulty which makes it harder for some people to learn, to read, write and spell.

Fine Motor Control, the coordination of muscles, bones, and nerves to produce small, exact movements.

Generalized Anxiety Disorder, an excessive worry and tension with little or no obvious reason.

Gerstmann's Syndrome, see *Dyscalculia*.

Gross Motor Control, the coordination of muscles, bones, and nerves to complete large or whole-body movements.

Hyperactive ADHD, when a person has symptoms of hyperactivity and impulsivity but not inattention.

Impulsive ADHD, see *Hyperactive ADHD*.

Inattentive ADHD, when a person shows symptoms of inattention, or distractibility, but isn't hyperactive or impulsive.

Number Line, a graduated straight line with integers marked off at regular intervals.

Panic Disorder, panic attacks that strike at random, and can include sweat, chest pains, and heart palpitations.

Sans serif, a font that does not have extending features called "serifs" at the end of strokes.

Serif, a font with a small line or stroke regularly attached to the end of a larger stroke in each letter.

Social Anxiety Disorder, this is worry and self-consciousness about everyday social situations.

Specific Developmental Disorder, see *Specific Learning Difficulties*.

Specific Learning Difficulties, a range of conditions that affect a person's ability to learn.

Specific Phobias, an intense fear of a specific object or situation.

Universal Design for Learning, a set of principles for curriculum development that give all individuals equal opportunities to learn.