



Division of Developmental Disabilities Services
The Learning Curve
“Enhancing the Knowledge of DDDS Professionals”

Supplemental Review Questions
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Dysgraphia: “ A disability resulting from difficulty expressing thoughts.”

Circle Either True or False

- 1) Dysgraphia is a difficulty writing coherently, if at all, regardless of ability to read. (True or False)
- 2) Although teachers and employers are required by law to make reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities, they usually know how to help children with Dysgraphia. (True or False)
- 3) Spatial Dysgraphia is characterized by a defect in the understanding of space, has illegible spontaneously written work, illegible copied work, normal spelling, but normal tapping speed. (True or False)
- 4) Children with the Dysgraphia always have other disabilities that are usually social and academic. (True or False)
- 5) In determining the most effective strategy for addressing Dysgraphia caregivers should consider any or all of the approaches. (True or False)

Fill in the Blanks

- 6) Motor Dysgraphia is due to deficient fine motor skills, poor _____, poor muscle tone, and/or unspecified motor clumsiness.
- 7) The DSM IV identifies Dysgraphia as a “Disorder of Written Expression” as “writing skills that are substantially below those expected given the person’s age, _____intelligence, and age-appropriate education.”
- 8) The cause of Dysgraphia is unknown but whenever it occurs in an _____, it is usually caused by head trauma, some types of diseases or brain damage.
- 9) In children, Dysgraphia generally emerges when they are first introduced to writing. They make _____sized and spaced letters, or write wrong or misspelled words.
- 10) Spatial Dysgraphia is characterized by a defect in the understanding of space, has illegible spontaneously written work, _____copied work, normal spelling, but normal tapping speed.

