Summary

Introduction:

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder is considered a social problem in the first place due to the serious social effects and consequences. On the level of social relations between the Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder for children and their peers, teachers, and surroundings, besides, Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder leads to some socially undesired behaviors, at the top of which is hyperactivity, Impulsivity, as the attention deficit hyperactivity disorder child tends to introvention, depression, when he fails to adapt to the requirements of his social and school environment due to the defects he suffers from.

In order to help these children a achieve a suitable deal of social adaptation, some social skills, such as social interaction with their peers, must be improved in addition to improving their abilities to form friendships and giving them the opportunity to emotionally express their own feelings in anappropriate way something that helps improving their abilities to face the slight social problems that might confront them and, consequentally, achieve a good deal of success and social adaptaion and, thereby, minimize their socially undesirable behavior.

The problem of the study:

Problem of the study is concerned with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder has increased during the recent years as aset of definite symptoms that the study such as attention deficit ,hyperactivity, Impulsivity.

The effects and conseaquences of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder have proved to be so serious and immense since socially undesired behaviors, at the top of which hyperactivity, present a problem that hinders the interaction and communication of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder for children with others and hompers their integration into society and their surrounding environment, the researches rialized the importance of presenting a means to help these

attention deficit hyperactivity disorder for children to reduce their behavior something that can utterly be acheived through letting them participate in social tasks and activities. Therefore, believing that using role – ploying can help those children improve their social skills acquire some desirable social behaviors, and reduce the intersity of their behavior the researcher relies on them.

Yet, in light of the previous, one can still state the problem of the study in the following questions:

- 1- Are there differences between the mean of scores of the experimental and control groups in the post measurement of children's attention and adjustment in favor of the experimental group.
- 2- Are there differences between the mean of scores of the experimental group in the pre and post measurement of children's attention and adjustment in favor of the post measurement.
- 3- Are there differences between the mean scores of the control group in the pre and post measurement of children's attention and adjustment.
- 4- Are there differences between the mean scores of the experimental group in the post and follow up measurement of children's attention and adjustment (one month after the end of the application).

The Aim of the study:

the study aims at investigating the effectiveness of counseling program for devolping the Attention of High I.Q children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity disorder (ADHA) aging from 6 to 9 years old.

The sample of study:

The sample of the current study consists of (20) attention deficit hyperactivity disorder for children aged from (6 to 9) years old from the Happy and Modern school private in Ain Shams. **They are divided into two equal groups as follows**:

- * The expecimental group: consisting of (10) attention deficit hyperactivity disorder for children from males (on whom the counseling program are applied)
- * The controlling group: consisting of (10) attention deficit hyperactivity disorder for children from males (on whom no application takes place)
- * Both of the groups are matched in the variables of age, IQ, social, economic, and cultural status, and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity disorder.

The tools of the study:

The researcher uses the following tools.

- 1– Child Key data a collecting from (Prepared by the researcher).
- 2- Stanford beinneh scale for IQ (fourth edition (prepared by Louis kamel mleikkah (1998) to match the study groups in the IQ variable.
- 3– Family social, economic, and cultaral status scale (prepared by hemdan feddah, 1997) to match the study groups in this rariable.
- 4- test of children's attention and adjustment (prepared by Abed El-Rakib behery and Affaf Aglan, 2005) to determine the level of Attention deficit Hyperactivity disorder in the two groups before and after application and during the follow up period
- 5- the counseling program for devolping the Attention of High I.Q children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) (Prepared by the researcher).

Statistical Methods:

- 1 -The Arithmetic Mean
- 2 Mann- Whitney Test for nonparametric Significant Statistics (for unrelated data or independent or different groups).
- 3 Wilcoxon Test For nonparametric Significant Statistics (for related data or related groups).

The Results Of The Study:

- 1- There are statistically significant differences at the level 0.05 between the mean scores of the experimental and control groups in the post measurement of children's attention and adjustment in favor of the experimental group.
- 2- There are statistically significant differences at the level 0.05 between the mean scores of the experimental group in the pre and post measurement of children's attention and adjustment in favor of the post measurement.
- 3- No statistically significant differences exist in the mean scores of the control group in the pre and post measurement of children's attention and adjustment .
- 4- No statistically significant differences exist in the mean scores of the experimental group in the post and follow up measurement of children's attention and adjustment (one month after the end of the application).