Visual recognition difficulties: Identifying primary school learners’ directional confusion in writing letters and numbers:

Multiple choice questions:

1. Research findings support the notion that basic visual perceptual skills:
   1. underlie reading and writing
   2. are not important in the development of the correct orientation of letters and numbers
   3. are ineffective when instituting corrective reversal teaching methods
2. Suggested solutions to letter reversal and formation difficulties in this paper are:
   1. Physical movement
   2. Changing the written font
   3. No suggestions were given
3. The most commonly reversed numbers are:
   1. 2, 5, and 7
   2. 6, 4, and 3
   3. 7, 9, and 3
4. Reversals in individual letters, words and numbers tend to decrease in a linear fashion as the learner’s grade increases:
   1. True
   2. False
5. In order to learn to write letters legibly, learners need:
   1. motor and eye-hand co-ordination,
   2. visual perception,
   3. letter perception
   4. a combination of a, b and c
6. I the context of this research, a letter reversal referred to:
   1. Confusing the order of letters in a word
   2. An incorrect orientation of the letter
   3. Both a and b
7. This study was designed as a:
   1. Cross sectional study
   2. Longitudinal study
   3. Repeated measures study
8. Learners were asked to write:
   1. The alphabet and 10 words
   2. The alphabet, numbers and 20 words
   3. Numbers and 200 words
9. The letters that learners most often did not write were:
   1. All the reversible letters
   2. Letters near the end of the alphabet
   3. Letters with a body and a tail
10. The numbers 1 and 8:
    1. Non-reversible
    2. Easiest to write
    3. Most difficult to write