



Predicting the Students' Brain Executive Functions Based on Their Acculturation in Multicultural High Schools

Farideh Hamidi ^{1,*} and Forough Bagheri ²

¹Educational Sciences Department, Shahid Rajaei Teacher Training University, Tehran, Iran

²Educational Sciences Department, Humanistic Faculty, Shahid Rajaei Teacher Training University, Tehran, Iran

*Corresponding author: Associate Professor, Educational Sciences Department, Shahid Rajaei Teacher Training University, P. O. Box: 16785-163, Tehran, Iran. Email: hamidi.f@gmail.com

Received 2020 April 27; Revised 2020 November 04; Accepted 2020 November 22.

Abstract

Background: Executive functions as a group of complex mental processes and cognitive abilities necessary for our goal-directed behavior to control the skills. Acculturation is a process in which an individual acquires and adjusts to a new cultural environment.

Objectives: The present study aimed to predict the ethnically diverse students' brain executive functions based on their acculturation.

Methods: In this correlational survey study, 1,019 high school students in the city of Kabodar Ahang, a multicultural city in Hamedan Province, are investigated. In total, 280 bilingual as ethnically diverse students were selected using a relative stratified random method. The Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Functions (BRIEF) and Marin acculturation scale were used to collect data. The Pearson correlation coefficient, multiple regression, and step-by-step regression were employed to collect the data.

Results: There is a positive association between acculturation and brain functions and inhibition components, task completion, working memory, and organization ($P \leq 0.001$). In other words, increased students' acculturation leads to fostered brain executive functions in subscales of inhibition, task completion, working memory, and mental organization. Also, the multiple regression indicated that acculturation can predict 30% of the students' brain function variance.

Conclusions: Teachers working in multicultural regions can use the findings of the present study to gain an appropriate understanding about students' individual differences according to their capacity of executive functions and organizing the process of learning based on their working memory and the complexity of the task.

Keywords: Brain Executive Functions, Acculturation, Ethnically Diverse Students, Multicultural Schools.

1. Background

Acculturation is a complex process of adapting to the prevailing culture (1). According to social science, it contains learning the culture of another society, which is formed as a result of basic communication between two or more groups (2). Although several studies have investigated determinants of individuals' acculturation and their effects on different characteristics of people, few studies have regularly investigated the effect of culture on cognitive tasks among different people and groups (1).

Brown believed that language is a part of a culture, and through that, we can argue that culture is a part of a language. Hence, they are so intertwined that are never separated (3). Language is extremely valuable to humans, through which we can understand, communicate, and exchange information (4). The process of education also takes place through language (both oral and written) and

attempts to continue and/or preserve the unity of society by the transmission of cultural heritage and human civilization (5). Concerning the acculturation, one of the most important issues is the individual's second language, which leads them to be bilingual (6). In fact, the mother tongue is a language that each person has been exposed since birth, also known as the first language. In societies where children are mostly bilingual, the first language is the one the child prefers to use, and the second language is the one that s/he is not the mother tongue or the first language of a country but is a means to communicate (for example, in education or administrative affairs) and is widely used in the society (7, 8). In most part of the world bilingualism is a common issue, therefore, is considering as a norm to adapt to the environment as well as an effective factor in learning. Language development stems in the structure of the mind, emotions, and development of a child's talents, and bilingualism, as an objective and psy-

chological reality, can play an important role in the structure of the mind and the development of one's talents (9, 10).

Bilingualism has many effects on the person, the most important of which is cognitive development, since the person's language and cognition are interrelated. According to the literature (11), there is a strong correlation between language and cognitive development, in that the bilinguals are better in classifying goals, creativity, concept formation, metalinguistic awareness, perceptual stability, problem-solving, role-play, scientific concepts, social sensitivity, and understanding complex rules, as well as executive functions. Currently, there is no consensus between neuropsychologists regarding the exact definition of the nature of executive functions, yet most researchers agree that it is a comprehensive system with a key role in regulating cognition and behavior (12-14). The executive functions are widely defined as a set of abilities used by people to achieve their goals and are considered as good predictors for academic achievements (15). Broadly speaking, executive functioning refers to directing behavior towards achieving goals. Overall, the executive functions components include planning, organization skills, selective attention, inhibition control, and receiving and properly keeping cognitive information (16). According to Robert & Penington (1996), executive function is an umbrella term composed of planning, inhibition, working memory, and attention control (17).

In a research project titled "Bilingualism: the good, the bad, and the indifferent. Bilingualism: Language and Cognition", Bialystok (2015) investigated the effect of bilingualism on the development of cognition (i.e., executive functions) (18). Considering the studies on the advantages of bilingualism and its effective factors, this finding indicated that attention is a fundamental procedure that initiates a wide range of differences in bilingual children from infancy. Sorge, Toplak, and Bialystok (2016), in a research titled "Bilingualism in Children's Executive Function" on children aged 8 to 11 years old, investigated children's ability to control attention and their bilingualism (19).

As a multi-culture nation with several ethnic groups, Iran is ranked 16th in the world concerning ethnic and linguistic diversities, with 24% similarity (20). Iran consists of six main ethnic groups, including Persians (50%), Azaris (23%), Kurds (11%), Arabs (5%), Turkmen (3%), and Baluch (3%) (21). In this division, Lurs are considered as a subgroup of Persian speakers while they are classified as a separate ethnic group. It indicates that unlike the American society that has become a multicultural society, due to migration of different ethnicities and races, Iran has been originally a multi-ethnic society and this diversity must naturally be incorporated in educational curricula.

In this sense, ethnic and linguistic diversity is one of the key features of Iran society, and the country is composed of several ethnicities. In this line, the current study aimed to investigate and explain the brain functions of students in multicultural and bilingual regions, based on people's acculturation.

2. Objectives

The current study aimed to predict the ethnically diverse students' brain executive functions based on their acculturation.

3. Methods

This is an applied research in terms of purpose and a correlational survey.

3.1. Participants

The study population consisted of all female and male first and second high school students in Gol Tappeh region (the subordinate area of Kabudar Ahang city in the province of Hamedan) studying in the academic years of 2017-2018. According to the report of the Education Department of Gol Tappeh, in total 1019 students were living in this region, of which 554 were male and 465 students were female, including non-Persian speaking students as diverse ethnicity students. Based on Cochran table, the sample size was determined as 279.18. Hence, 280 subjects were recruited using the relative stratified sampling method (120 females and 160 males).

Cochrane formula:

$$n = \frac{N Z^2 pq}{N d^2 + z^2 pq} \quad (1)$$

In which n is the sample size, N is the population size, and d is the error size that is considered as 0.06. P= 0.5, and q= 0.5;

$$n = \frac{1019 \times (1.96)^2 \times (0.5) (0.5)}{1019 \times (0.056)^2 + (1.96)^2 \times (0.5) (0.5)} = \frac{279}{18} \quad (2)$$

It worth noting that to collect data, some factors were examined and controlled in the samples, such as the full authority of the participants in completing the questionnaires, absence of hearing, vision, and speech problems, lack of hospitalization in psychiatric hospitals, no history of losing a beloved one during the past 6 months, no history of dropout, and not using psychiatric drugs.

3.2. Evaluations and Analysis

In this study, the following tests were used as pre- and post-tests.

3.2.1. Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Functions

Gioia Isguith & Kenworthy executive functions questionnaire (2000) was developed to examine various aspects of the functions of the anterior part of the frontal lobe of the brain (22). There are 4 versions of the BRIEF:

1. Preschool BRIEF for preschool children (2 - 5 years old) with a report form for parents and teachers.
2. The initial version of BRIEF for children aged 6-11 years old with separate forms for parents and teachers.
3. BRIEF self-report for adolescents aged 11-18 years old.
4. BRIEF for adults aged 18-90 years old with separate self-report and recipient forms.

In this study, we used the behavioral rating inventory of executive functions for adolescents aged 11-18 years old. This inventory contains 55 items, scored on a three-point Likert scale, ranging from "never" (1) to "often" (3). Seven main executive functions assessed by the inventory include inhibit, self-monitor, shift, emotional control, task completion, working memory, and organization. The validity and reliability of this inventory are confirmed by Shhabbi using the test-retest methodology (23). The internal consistency coefficient of the inventory ranged from 0.87 to 0.94, indicating a good internal consistency for all items (23).

Since the BRIEF inventory for adolescents has not been implemented in Iran, the validity of this inventory was approved by 3 professors in Psychology and Educational Sciences and 2 professors in Linguistics and English language. Considering that this inventory has been used in other countries and regarding the validity and reliability mentioned in the previous parts, this inventory was used in the present study.

3.2.2. Marin Acculturation Scale

This scale was originally developed for Spanish-speaking societies (24). This scale consists of 12 items which are based on a five-scale response scale. Participants are asked for their certain behavioral preferences (such as language usually spoken at home, the people they prefer to contact, etc.). These items are scored on a five-point Likert scale. This scale has 3 components:

1. Language use: contains 5 items to evaluate skill and preferences of participants in speaking in different conditions and issues;
2. Media use: contains 3 items to evaluate respondents' preferences in using the media;
3. Social group interaction: contains 4 items dealing with people's social interaction preferences.

The Asian version of this scale was used in this study, which has been translated into Persian. Validity and formal validity of the translated version were confirmed by university professors in Educational Psychology, English Language, and Linguistics.

Examples of Marin acculturation scale items:

The Likert scale for this scale:

- 1 = only Kurdish/Turkish.
- 2 = Kurdish/Turkish more than Persian.
- 3 = Kurdish/Turkish and Persian equally.
- 4 = Persian more than Kurdish/Turkish.
- 5 = only Persian.

The sum and means of each sub-scale were calculated to obtain the acculturation scale. A higher score indicates higher levels of acculturation and, vice versa. An average score indicates that the person is bilingual. Different versions of this scale are developed for various ethnic groups.

The Asian version of this scale was used in this study. Before using, the scale was modified and translated for Persian-speakers, and speakers of Kurdish and Turkish, according to the geographical location of Hamedan. The reliability of this scale, based on Asian respondents and Cronbach's alpha coefficient, was 0.92.

4. Results

As mentioned before, data were analyzed using the Pearson correlation coefficient, multiple regression, and step-by-step regression. As shown in Table 1, there was a significant association between acculturation and components of inhibit, task completion, working memory, and organization. In other words, the higher the level of acculturation, the better is the executive functions of inhibit, task completion, working memory, and organization. To investigate the model of regression of the brain executive functions, multiple regression was used (Tables 2 - 4).

The variance of the multiple regression model was significant ($P < 0.001$) (Table 4). The results showed that, based on R^2 , the acculturation score could predict about 30% of brain function variance. Also, the results of the step-by-step regressions analysis presented, in the above table showed that the regression model was significant for four subscales ($P < 0.001$). As this table shows, based on the R^2 , the acculturation score could predict about 7%, 4%, 4%, and 3% of the variances of inhibit, task completion, working memory, and organize, respectively.

5. Discussion

The present study aimed to predict the brain executive functions in students of multicultural regions of Hamedan

Table 1. The Correlation Between Acculturation and Brain Executive Functions (and Components)

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Culture	1							
2	Functions	0.3 ^a	1						
3	Inhibit	0.278 ^a	0.407 ^a	-					
4	Self-control	0.082	0.246 ^a	0.092	-				
5	Shift	-0.007	0.393 ^a	0.073	0.094	-			
6	Control	-0.137	0.328 ^a	0.064	0.89	-0.013	-		
7	Completion	0.198 ^b	0.624 ^a	0.01	-0.136	0.147	0.094	-	
8	Working memory	0.21 ^b	0.359 ^a	-0.001	-0.049	0.091	-0.129	-0.336 ^a	-
9	Organize	0.193 ^b	0.342 ^a	0.143	-0.128	-0.102	-0.08	0.218 ^b	-0.282 ^a

^aP < 0.01.^bP < 0.05.**Table 2.** The Coefficients of Multiple Regression of the Association Between Acculturation and the Brain Executive Functions^a

Variable (Factor)	B	Standard Deviation	Beta	T	Significance Level
Fixed value	17.615	1.062		16.59	
Acculturation	0.094	0.027	0.3	3.49	0.001

^aThe criterion variable: brain executive function.**Table 3.** The Analysis of Multiple Regression of Association Between Acculturation and the Brain Executive Function^a

Change Source	Square Sum	Degree of Freedom	Square Mean	Statistic F	Significance Level	R	R ²
Regression	237.936	1	237.936				
Remaining	2400.672	123	19.518	12.191	0.001	0.3	0.09
Total	2638.608	124					

^aPredictor variable: acculturation, Criterion variable: brain function.**Table 4.** Step-by-Step Regression of the Association Between Acculturation and the Components of Brain Executive Functions

Change Source	Square Sum	Degree of Freedom	Square Mean	Statistic F	Significance Level	R	R ²
Inhibit							
Regression	29.09	1	29.098				
Remaining	348.53	123	2.83	10.26	0.002	0.278	0.077
Total	377.63	124					
Task Completion							
Regression	16.276	1	16.276				
Remaining	397.196	123	3.229	5.04	0.027	0.198	0.039
Total	413.472	124					
Working Memory							
Regression	11.96	1	11.96				
Remaining	258.84	123	2.104	5.68	0.019	0.21	0.044
Total	27.08	124					
Organize							
Regression	12.22	1	12.22				
Remaining	315.78	123	2.56	4.76	0.031	0.193	0.037
Total	328	124					

Province, based on the students' acculturation. As Turkish and Kurdish languages, apart from Persian, are common in this area, most students are bilingual. Based on the findings, there was a significant positive association between acculturation and brain executive functions, especially concerning four components of inhibit, task completion, working memory, and organize. It means that higher acculturation in a multicultural society can lead to better performance in the components of inhibit, task completion, working memory, and organization. Other components of executive functions (i.e., self-regulation, shift, and emotion control) were not significantly associated with acculturation. In other words, their increase does not translate into better performance in the fields of self-regulation, shift, and emotion control.

Our literature review revealed that few studies have investigated the association between acculturation and different cognitive levels in different societies. Hence, it was difficult to find studies for comparing the findings. The findings of the present study were somehow consistent with studies by Agranovich & Puente (2007) as well as Victor, Wen, Razani et al (2007) (25, 26). Victor, Wen, Razani et al (2007) argued that the bilinguals with higher acculturation had positive functions only in task activities such as numerical distance tests and language tests, demonstrating that acculturation causes significant differences in some cognitive levels. This finding is consistent with the findings of the present study; in that it was indicated that four components of executive functions were parts of cognitive levels. Also, in a study on young Americans and Europeans, Agranovich & Puente (2007) reported that the level of acculturation caused no significant difference in executive tests (25). These findings are somewhat different from the results of the present study; they mentioned no difference in the functioning and the executive functions, while the present study discussed and revealed levels of change in four components of the executive functions. In addition, the results of the present study are in line with the results found by Khaled and Bigdeli (2015), which reported the very important role of acculturation on all cognitive and neuropsychological levels; while the present study investigated the effect of acculturation only on four components of executive functions and other three components showed no significant association with acculturation (27).

There were significant differences among participants regarding executive functions, resulting, in part, from developmental and growth differences and from different interactions (28). In addition, executive functions are a set of cognitive skills with a key role in regulating learning and behavior. Several studies mentioned the executive functions capacity in early childhood in predicting academic achievements in students of mathematics and literacy for

reading and writing (29). Executive functions can be considered as a set of interrelated components in adults and children, including planning, regulating, inhibit (ability to refuse to respond), working memory (ability to keep information in mind and manipulating them properly), and attention, which facilitate purposeful behavior (30, 31).

There is no consensus among researchers on the components of executive functions, but most of them believed that three components of inhibit, working memory, and planning are the main ones (32, 33). Vigotsky described the effects of social-cultural factors on the development of cognition and executive functions in two macro and micro levels. At the macro level, the organization of the society, its history, and cultural background provide the person with organized strategies, through which the person's cognitive activities are directed. At the micro-level, people's interactions and mental interactions are realized, and the effectiveness of culture occurs through social interactions. The experienced adults direct and organize individuals' cognitive activities through communicating knowledge about tools, objects, application, and practice (34).

5.1. Limitations

The present study, like other studies, had limitations. Considering the ethnic, racial, and linguistic diversity in Iran, there was no specialized native questionnaires, and all studies on evaluating the students' brain executive functions were conducted on children at ages before adolescence, and there was no tool to calculate validity and reliability for the adolescent age group in Iran. In addition, the samples were limited to the first and second high school students. The population consisted only the students of Gol Tappeh region in Kabudar Ahang city of Hamedan province. Therefore, it is suggested to conduct similar studies in other cities and provinces with cultural diversity, and the teachers dealing with monolingual, bilingual or multilingual students in all parts of the country have to be aware of different cognitive levels of each person, including executive functions to recognize each student's strengths along with observing individual differences and hence, they can help students to foster their self-confidence, talents, and creativity. In fact, teachers act like a gardener who are seeking to grow students' talents in a healthy environment.

5.2. Conclusions

This study demonstrated that acculturation has a positive significant association with brain executive functions, especially with the four components of inhibit, task completion, working memory, and organization. It means that higher acculturation in a multicultural society can translate into better performance in the components of inhibit,

task completion, working memory, and organization. In the present study, we investigated seven components of executive functions and only four showed a significant association. The findings of the present study can be used by teachers working in multicultural regions to gain a right understanding of students' individual differences according to their capacity of executive functions as well as organizing the process of learning based on their working memory and the complexity of the task.

Acknowledgments

During the research, many principals, school counselors, and, especially, students from diverse ethnicities in multicultural schools cooperated with researchers. So, we appreciate all of them for their kind support of the research.

Footnotes

Authors' Contribution: Study concept and design: Farideh Hamidi and Forough Bagheri. Acquisition of data: Forough Bagheri. Analysis and interpretation of data: Farideh Hamidi and Forough Bagheri. Drafting of the manuscript: Farideh Hamidi. Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: Farideh Hamidi.

Conflict of Interests: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Funding/Support: There was no financial support for the present research.

Informed Consent: Informed consent was obtained from all participants.

References

- Razani J, Burciaga J, Madore M, Wong J. Effects of acculturation on tests of attention and information processing in an ethnically diverse group. *Arch Clin Neuropsychol*. 2007;**22**(3):333–41. doi: [10.1016/j.acn.2007.01.008](#). [PubMed: [17298874](#)].
- Schachner MK, He J, Heizmann B, Van de Vijver FJR. Acculturation and School Adjustment of Immigrant Youth in Six European Countries: Findings from the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). *Front Psychol*. 2017;**8**:649. doi: [10.3389/fpsyg.2017.00649](#). [PubMed: [28522980](#)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC5415604](#)].
- Brown TE. Executive Functions and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder: Implications of two conflicting views. *Intl J Disabil Dev Educ*. 2007;**53**(1):35–46. doi: [10.1080/10349120500510024](#).
- Ferguson GM, Birman D, Sam DL, Berry JW. *Acculturation in the United States of America*. Cambridge University Press; 2016. doi: [10.1017/cbo9781316219218.023](#).
- Shiralipour A, Asadi M, Nazari AM, Shakuri Z. A study of meta analysis of role of pre-school education and bilingualism in education achievement. *J Educ Sci*. 2013;**20**(1):131–54.
- Aljaroudi R, Horton S, Hanning RM. Acculturation and Dietary Acculturation among Arab Muslim Immigrants in Canada. *Can J Diet Pract Res*. 2019;**80**(4):172–8. doi: [10.3148/cjdp-2019-008](#). [PubMed: [30907122](#)].
- Cleveland M, Xu C. Multifaceted acculturation in multiethnic settings. *J Bus Res*. 2019;**103**:250–60. doi: [10.1016/j.jbusres.2019.01.051](#).
- Francis WS. Cognitive integration of language and memory in bilinguals: semantic representation. *Psychol Bull*. 1999;**125**(2):193–222. doi: [10.1037/0033-2909.125.2.193](#). [PubMed: [10087936](#)].
- Nilipour R. [Persian language test of the revised version]. *Iran J Age*. 2010.
- Ahmadi H, Mahmoudi O, Saleh J, Karimian Pour G. Comparison of reading disorders in monolingual and bilingual students. *Q J Child Mental Health*. 2015;**1**(1):27–35.
- Ardakani Davari N. Language learning planning and multilingualism. *Pers Lang J Chall Strategies*. 2004;**35**(1):11–38.
- Anderson PJ. Towards a developmental model of executive function. *Executive functions and the frontal lobes: A lifespan perspective*. 3. Philadelphia, PA, US: Taylor & Francis; 2008. 21 p.
- Hall PA, Fong GT, Epp LJ, Elias LJ. Executive function moderates the intention-behavior link for physical activity and dietary behavior. *Psychol Health*. 2008;**23**(3):309–26. doi: [10.1080/14768320701212099](#). [PubMed: [25160480](#)].
- Hunter SJ, Sparrow EP. *Executive function and Dysfunction*. Cambridge University press; 2012. doi: [10.1017/cbo9780511977954](#).
- Diamond A. Executive Functions. *Annu Rev Psychol*. 2013;**64**:135–68. doi: [10.1146/annurev-psych-113011-143750](#).
- Morgan AB, Lilienfeld SO. A meta-analytic review of the relation between antisocial behavior and neuropsychological measures of executive function. *Clin Psychol Rev*. 2000;**20**(1):113–36. doi: [10.1016/S0272-7358\(98\)00096-8](#).
- Roberts RJ, Pennington BF. An interactive framework for examining prefrontal cognitive processes. *Dev Neuropsychol*. 2009;**12**(1):105–26. doi: [10.1080/87565649609540642](#).
- Bialystok E. Bilingualism: The good, the bad, and the indifferent. *Biling (Camb Engl)*. 2009;**12**(1):3–11. doi: [10.1017/S1366728908003477](#).
- Sorge GB, Toplak ME, Bialystok E. Interactions between levels of attention ability and levels of bilingualism in children's executive functioning. *Dev Sci*. 2017;**20**(1). doi: [10.1111/desc.12408](#). [PubMed: [26875024](#)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC4983538](#)].
- Khodadad Hosseini SH, Shah Tahmasbi I, Shams Elahi S. [Explaining the position of ethnic diversity management, the forgotten factor of productivity in the country's macro-cultural management]. *J Cult Eng*. 2011;**53**:59–44. Persian.
- Rashidvash V. Iranian people: Iranian ethnic groups. *Int J Humanit Soc Sci*. 2013;**3**(15):216–26.
- Baron IS. Behavior rating inventory of executive function. *Child Neuropsychol*. 2000;**6**(3):235–8. doi: [10.1076/chin.6.3.235.3152](#). [PubMed: [11419452](#)].
- Shahabi Z. *Comparison of the executive functions of the brain of elementary school students and determining the relationship between executive functions and areas of psychological trauma in both sexes*. Tehran: Al-Zahra University; 2012.
- Marin G, Sabogal F, Marin BV, Otero-Sabogal R, Perez-Stable EJ. Development of a Short Acculturation Scale for Hispanics. *Hisp J Behav Sci*. 2016;**9**(2):183–205. doi: [10.1177/07399863870092005](#).
- Agranovich AV, Puente AE. Do Russian and American normal adults perform similarly on neuropsychological tests? Preliminary findings on the relationship between culture and test performance. *Arch Clin Neuropsychol*. 2007;**22**(3):273–82. doi: [10.1016/j.acn.2007.01.003](#). [PubMed: [17331697](#)].
- Boone KB, Victor TL, Wen J, Razani J, Ponton M. The association between neuropsychological scores and ethnicity, language, and acculturation variables in a large patient population. *Arch Clin Neuropsychol*. 2007;**22**(3):355–65. doi: [10.1016/j.acn.2007.01.010](#). [PubMed: [17320344](#)].

27. Khaled AR, Salmani Bigdeli M. [Cultivated and adapted among the youth]. *Iran Cult Res Q*. 2015;**9**(4):165–81. Persian.
28. Meltzer LYNN, Krishnan KALYANI. *Executive function difficulties and learning disabilities*. New York: The Guilford Press; 2007.
29. Nayfeld I, Fuccillo J, Greenfield DB. Executive functions in early learning: Extending the relationship between executive functions and school readiness to science. *Learn Individ Differ*. 2013;**26**:81–8. doi: [10.1016/j.lindif.2013.04.011](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lindif.2013.04.011).
30. Banich MT. Executive Function. *Curr Dir Psychol Sci*. 2009;**18**(2):89–94. doi: [10.1111/j.1467-8721.2009.01615.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8721.2009.01615.x).
31. Best JR, Miller PH. A developmental perspective on executive function. *Child Dev*. 2010;**81**(6):1641–60. doi: [10.1111/j.1467-8624.2010.01499.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8624.2010.01499.x).
32. Denckla MB. Executive Function: Binding Together the Definitions of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and Learning Disabilities,. In: Meltzer L, editor. *Executive function in education: From theory to practice*. Guilford Publications; 2018. [PubMed: [21077853](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21077853/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC3058827](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC3058827/)].
33. Weyandt LL. Book Review: Barkley, R. A. (2006). Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder: A Handbook for Diagnosis and Treatment (3rd ed.). New York: Guilford. *J Atten Disord*. 2007;**11**(2):179–80. doi: [10.1177/1087054707305334](https://doi.org/10.1177/1087054707305334).
34. Saif AA. [*Modern Educational Psychology: Learning and Teaching Psychology*]. Tehran: Doran; 2007. Persian.