ADHD, Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, is a disorder defined by difficulty in attention and increased hyperactivity and impulsivity. ADHD can influence high-risk behaviors, which include poor academic achievement, substance abuse, unplanned pregnancy, and criminal behavior. Although all children partake in risk-taking behavior as they transition into adolescence, these behaviors are more extreme for children with ADHD, despite the current ADHD treatments. Therefore, it is crucial to search for indicators of high-risk behaviors before and during adolescent transition. The three major questions that are being explored are how neural pathways of executive functions and motivation change during adolescent transition, how these changes affect performance in inhibition and risk-taking, and what the pre-adolescent characteristics and early detection markers of high-risk behavior are. Exploring behaviors in inhibition and risk-taking among children with ADHD will help researchers understand how changes in the neural pathways have an influence on outward behavior and learn to prevent them. Data is collected through questionnaires and two on-site study visits that contain a set of behavioral and fMRI tasks to perform to assess response control, learning, executive function, reward-related processes, and risk-taking. Future studies could use findings to conduct research on treatment / prevention of high-risk behaviors. Despite any limitations, findings from the current study spreads information about some of the precursors of high-risk behaviors for future studies and to encourage early treatment to prevent high-risk behaviors.