

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Grade: \_\_\_\_/26

# ASL 101 Lesson 9 - Changing Plans Deaf Culture

FILL IN THE BLANK READ the Deaf Culture section of Lesson 9 to complete each statement below.

{Each blank is worth 1 point.}

- 1) No \_\_\_\_\_ person invented ASL, just like no one person invented English or Spanish or French. The ASL we know today is a result of Deaf people \_\_\_\_\_ it for many years.
- 2) Wherever in its history that the US has had Deaf people communicating with one another in \_\_\_\_\_, you will find the ingredients that went into making ASL the \_\_\_\_\_ it is now.
- 3) Over the past 200-300 years, ASL has undergone many changes in its \_\_\_\_\_ and in its grammar. It still continues to undergo \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) In \_\_\_\_\_, Thomas Gallaudet established the first school for the \_\_\_\_\_ in Hartford, Connecticut. Before establishing this school, Gallaudet spent some time at a school for the Deaf in \_\_\_\_\_ learning about education and communication practices.
- 5) In Paris, Gaulladet met Laurent \_\_\_\_\_, a Deaf man who was fluent in \_\_\_\_\_ Sign Language. He convinced Clerc to come to the US to \_\_\_\_\_ in his school. In this school Clerc learned to sign \_\_\_\_\_ from his students but he also taught them some of his signs.
- 6) Students from this school moved to other places and some went on to teach in other \_\_\_\_\_ for the Deaf that began opening up all over the US. This is how the signs that Clerc taught his students were then \_\_\_\_\_ with other Deaf people in different parts of the US. In this way, French Sign Language exerted some \_\_\_\_\_ on ASL.

Multiple Choice. Select the best answer for each of the following.

- 7) ASL has its own \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a) alphabet	b) numbers
c) grammar	d) font type
- 8) Things are said in ASL in a \_\_\_\_\_ way than things are said in English
 

a) different	b) similar
c) more confusing	d) more simple
- 9) There are similarities and differences in how we \_\_\_\_\_ in ASL and English
 

a) ask questions	b) speak clearly
c) nod our head	d) build sentences

- 10) Almost all Deaf people who use sign language are also \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) mute  
 b) learning disabled  
 c) bilingual  
 d) stutterers
- 11) In the United States and most parts of the Canada, Deaf people use ASL only for face-to-face communication because ASL does not have a \_\_\_\_\_ component.  
 a) written  
 b) vocal  
 c) translating  
 d) grammatical
- 12) Deaf people use English in many of their day to day communications, including writing Email to friends, exploring the Internet, faxing letters, reading captions on TV, or talking on a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) telephone  
 b) speaker phone  
 c) TTY  
 d) cell phone
- 13) A TTY is a teletype device that allows a person to use the phone by typing out what they are saying and \_\_\_\_\_ what others are saying.  
 a) reading  
 b) listening  
 c) signing  
 d) snap-chatting
- 14) By living in a world where both English and ASL are used, it is almost impossible to avoid having \_\_\_\_\_ influence the ongoing evolution of ASL.  
 a) French  
 b) English  
 c) Spanish  
 d) Pig Latin
- 15) ASL is a visual- \_\_\_\_\_ language that is made in the space surrounding a signer.  
 a) linguistic  
 b) kinesthetic  
 c) gestural  
 d) symbolic
- 16) While ASL might share some similarities with English, it will always retain many unique features that cannot be replicated in spoken \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) French  
 b) English  
 c) Spanish  
 d) Latin