

Name: _____
Date: _____ Grade: ____/70

ASL 101: Lesson 10 - Going Places
TEST

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Select the best answer for each statement or question below.

- 1) The starting position for the sign WHAT-DO is which handshape?
a) D
b) O
c) P
d) A
- 2) A way to remember how to make the sign WHAT-DO is the index finger taps the thumb several times quickly as if you are fingerspelling _____ over and over again.
a) WHAT
b) DO
c) O
d) HOW
- 3) To sign GO-TO, both index fingers move forward; either forward or to the side in the same direction. This sign can also be made with _____.
a) one finger
b) a closed fist
c) one hand
d) an open hand
- 4) To sign STORE, both hands are in which flattened handshape?
a) A
b) M
c) P
d) O
- 5) When signing STORE, the hands shake _____.
a) above your head
b) back and forth
c) in front of your face
d) up and down
- 6) STORE can also be used to sign which ONE of the following English words?
a) STORES
b) MONEY
c) GO-TO
d) MALL
- 7) A hint for the sign STUDY is the position of one hand represents holding _____.
a) an iPad
b) a pencil
c) a book
d) a pen

- 8) To sign STUDY, the fingers of the other hand _____ as the hand moves back and forth towards the book.
- a) clap
 - b) move up and down
 - c) wiggle
 - d) gesture wildly
- 9) Which handshape is used to sign LIBRARY?
- a) A
 - b) L
 - c) S
 - d) B
- 10) When signing LIBRARY, the handshape makes a small _____ movement.
- a) up and down
 - b) side to side
 - c) wiggling
 - d) circular
- 11) The sign COME-ON is a _____ for calling someone to come forth.
- a) unusual gesture
 - b) simple sign
 - c) a common gesture
 - d) ridiculous idea
- 12) When signing SCHOOL, the hands clap twice to represent a teacher trying to get the _____ of the class.
- a) attention
 - b) pencils
 - c) grades
 - d) books
- 13) What do you want to do? == WHAT-DO YOU?
When you sign WHAT-DO YOU? why should you squeeze your eyebrows together and tilt your head forward? Because you are _____.
- a) very tired
 - b) asking a question
 - c) hoping to look smart
 - d) having a headache
- 14) I want to go to the store. What are you doing? == I WANT GO-TO STORE. WHAT-DO YOU?
An accurate interpretation of the signed phrase "WHAT-DO YOU?" is dependent upon the _____ in which the phrase is being used.
- a) room
 - b) situation
 - c) class
 - d) signer
- 15) I want to go to the store. What are you doing? == I WANT GO-TO STORE. WHAT-DO YOU?
What do you want to do? == WHAT-DO YOU?
The underlying meaning, however, for WHAT-DO YOU is always a question about someone or some people _____.
- a) "going somewhere"
 - b) being nosy
 - c) "doing something".
 - d) taking a class

- 16) I want to go to the store. What are you doing? == I WANT GO-TO STORE. WHAT-DO YOU?
When you sign two types of sentences your facial expressions has to _____ to reflect the different meaning of each sentence.
- a) change
 - b) stay the same
 - c) get weird
 - d) be silly
- 17) I need to study. I want to go to the library. == I NEED STUDY. I WANT GO-TO LIBRARY.
_____ signing is critical for all beginning signers.
- a) easy
 - b) simple
 - c) complicated
 - d) clear
- 18) I need to study. I want to go to the library. == I NEED STUDY. I WANT GO-TO LIBRARY.
Just as Sally does in the video, concentrate on the clarity of your signing and not the _____.
- a) face
 - b) hands
 - c) speed
 - d) feet
- 19) That's fine. Let's go to school. Come on. == FINE. LET'S-GO SCHOOL. COME-ON.
"That's fine. Let's go to school. Come on," are examples of three short expressions. Some signers might feel more comfortable signing _____ instead of LET'S-GO.
- a) DON'T CARE
 - b) GO-TO
 - c) WALK
 - d) RACE
- 20) That's fine. Let's go to school. Come on. == FINE. LET'S-GO SCHOOL. COME-ON.
Even when you are practicing ASL by yourself, you should imagine that you are actually _____ to someone.
- a) working
 - b) listening
 - c) reading
 - d) speaking
- 21) That's fine. Let's go to school. Come on. == FINE. LET'S-GO SCHOOL. COME-ON.
When practicing signing, you should pretend you're signing WITH someone so that it will be easier to use the appropriate _____ with your signing
- a) context
 - b) facial expressions
 - c) purpose
 - d) handshapes
- 22) That's fine. Let's go to school. Come on. == FINE. LET'S-GO SCHOOL. COME-ON.
Why do we not sign IS in "That's fine," or "let's go?" There are no _____.
- a) reasons to care
 - b) to-be verbs in ASL
 - c) signers who know it
 - d) who cares?

- 23) To sign GROCERY-STORE, the signs _____ and STORE are made
- a) GROCERY
 - b) SHOPPING
 - c) MONEY
 - d) FOOD
- 24) To sign HOSPITAL, the handshape outlines a _____ on the upper part of the arm.
- a) letter H
 - b) cross
 - c) stethoscope
 - d) badge
- 25) Which handshape is used to sign HOSPITAL?
- a) A
 - b) C
 - c) H
 - d) B
- 26) To sign POST OFFICE, the letters _____ are fingerspelled.
- a) P and O
 - b) O and K
 - c) H and O
 - d) M and B
- 27) To sign DOCTOR, the fingers of one hand touches the _____ of the other to indicate the medical procedure for checking the pulse.
- a) chest
 - b) palm
 - c) forehead
 - d) wrist
- 28) The sign DOCTOR can also be used to sign PHYSICIAN and _____.
- a) NURSE
 - b) PHYSICAL
 - c) PULSE
 - d) MEDICAL
- 29) Which handshape is used to sign DENTIST?
- a) O
 - b) D
 - c) P
 - d) A
- 30) To sign DENTIST, the handshape taps the _____.
- a) wrist
 - b) forehead
 - c) teeth
 - d) nose
- 31) To sign BARBER, The hand mimics cutting the hair and is followed by the _____ sign.
- a) MONEY
 - b) CHAIR
 - c) PAY
 - d) PERSON-MARKER

32) Which handshapes are used to sign GAS?

- a) G and S
- b) O and A
- c) P and Q
- d) T and B

33) In the sign GAS, what does the A-handshape represent?

- a) the opening of the gas tank
- b) the nozzle at a gas pump
- c) the amount you pay
- d) money

34) In the sign GAS, what does the O-handshape represent?

- a) the nozzle of the gas pump
- b) the opening of the gas tank
- c) money
- d) empty

35) The sign GAS can also be used to sign which ONE of the following?

- a) GASOLINE
- b) BURPING
- c) FLATULENCE
- d) PETROLEUM

36) To sign GAS-STATION, the sign GAS and _____ are made.

- a) STORE
- b) PUMP
- c) HOUSE
- d) CAR

37) For the sign GAS, the motion of the A-handshape is similar to the act of pouring something into a _____.

- a) gas tank
- b) cup
- c) container
- d) sink

38) To sign BOOKSTORE, the signs _____ and STORE are made.

- a) BOOK
- b) LIBRARY
- c) HOUSE
- d) STUDY

39) When making the sign BOOK, the hands imitate the action of a book _____.

- a) closing
- b) being read
- c) opening
- d) store

40) To sign UNIVERSITY: With the open hands together, the top hand moves up in a _____ while the changing to a U-handshape.

- a) spiral motion
- b) clapping motion
- c) quick slap
- d) C-handshape

- 41) The sign COLLEGE is similar to the sign for SCHOOL except: the palms of the hands are _____.
 a) open
 b) touching
 c) face down
 d) clasped
- 42) When signing COLLEGE, the top hand moves up to _____ while making a circular motion. This movement represents the concept of an education level that is beyond grade school.
 a) the top of the head
 b) a higher level
 c) the forehead
 d) the shoulders
- 43) To sign HOUSE, the hands outline the roof and _____ of a house.
 a) door
 b) yard
 c) sides
 d) windows
- 44) To sign HOME, a variation of the signs EAT and _____ is made.
 a) DRINK
 b) SLEEP
 c) HOUSE
 d) STORE
- 45) To sign HOME, the O-handshape moves from the mouth to the _____.
 a) cheek
 b) forehead
 c) upper arm
 d) lips
- 46) In the sign BED, the hand represents a _____ against which the head is resting.
 a) bed
 b) pillow
 c) sheet
 d) blanket
- 47) To sign OFFICE, the sign ROOM is made with _____.
 a) R-handshapes
 b) O-handshapes
 c) WORK
 d) BOOK
- 48) Which handshapes are used to sign WORK?
 a) W
 b) O
 c) R
 d) S
- 49) The hint for signing WORK is one handshape taps the back of the other handshape to represent the hands doing something (_____)
 a) signing
 b) sweating
 c) working
 d) pounding

- 50) The sign WORK can also be used to sign: ASSIGNMENT. EMPLOYMENT. JOB, LABOR_____. and TASK.
- a) VOCATION
 - b) HOMEWORK
 - c) HAMMER
 - d) OCCUPATION
- 51) To sign OUT, one _____ is pulled out of the other hand.
- a) hand
 - b) thumb
 - c) finger
 - d) pinkie
- 52) Which two handshapes are used to sign OUTSIDE?
- a) O and S
 - b) O and U
 - c) C and O
 - d) A and S
- 53) To sign OUTSIDE: The flattened O-handshape on the right hand is removed from _____ the C-handshape on the left hand.
- a) next to
 - b) inside
 - c) over top of
 - d) bottom of
- 54) Which ONE of the following English words is also signed using OUTSIDE?
- a) INSIDE
 - b) OUTDOORS
 - c) WILDERNESS
 - d) BACKYARD
- 55) To sign IN, one hand is placed in the _____formed by the other hand.
- a) half-circle
 - b) space
 - c) moon shape
 - d) palm
- 56) To sign INSIDE, the flattened handshape of one hand is placed inside the _____ of the other hand. The movement is repeated two or more times.
- a) I-handshape
 - b) S-handshape
 - c) O-handshape
 - d) C-handshape
- 57) To sign SHOPPING or SHOP, the right hand repeatedly imitates the act of taking _____from the left hand and pushing it forward as if buying something.
- a) coupons
 - b) a receipt
 - c) money
 - d) an item
- 58) Closed caption features have to be turned on _____ the captioning appears.
- a) while
 - b) before
 - c) after
 - d) at the same time as

- 59) Which other types of materials have closed captioning?
- a) books and magazines
 - b) cd's and mp3 files
 - c) videotapes and DVDs
- 60) Before captions appear, the program has to already have been _____.
- a) captioned
 - b) recorded
 - c) translated to ASL
 - d) created
- 61) Which type of captioning usually allows for greater accuracy in matching what is printed in captions to what is spoken?
- a) captions made before the program is shown
 - b) real-time or live captioning
- 62) Which type of captioning is used for all movies and most regular TV programs?
- a) captions made before the program is shown
 - b) real-time or live captioning
- 63) Which type of captioning is used for evening news programs, presidential addresses, special news programs, and sport events?
- a) captions made before the program is shown
 - b) real-time or live captioning
- 64) Do most closed captions follow exactly what is being spoken on TV?
- a) yes
 - b) no

TRUE or FALSE. Read each statement below and mark whether it is true or false.

- 65) The technology to allow viewers to read closed captions on the screen are required to be on all TV's that are 13" or greater.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 66) Once closed captioning is turned on, whatever is spoken is displayed in print.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 67) Without closed captioning, it is very difficult for a Deaf person to understand or enjoy a conversation.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 68) Name the ONE major types of captioning. [3 points]
