

Name: _____
Date: _____ Grade: ____ / 65

ASL 102: Lesson 6 - Communicating in Signs & Other Ways
TEST

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

- 1) The sign COUSIN can also be used to sign _____.
a) RELATIVES
b) NEIGHBORS
c) COUSINS
d) SISTERS
- 2) Which handshapes are used to sign COMMUNICATE?
a) A
b) S
c) R
d) C
- 3) The sign HER is similar to the sign for SHE, HE, and IT but it is made with an open-handshape rather than _____.
a) pointing
b) signing
c) circling your hand
d) making a semi-circle
- 4) All pronouns that use an open-handshape are _____ pronouns.
a) personal
b) female
c) male
d) possessive
- 5) The sign HER can also be used to sign HE-POSSESSIVE, HIM, HIS, HIS-POSSESSIVE, IT-POSSESSIVE, and _____.
a) THEM
b) SHE-POSSESSIVE
c) THEIR
d) THOSE
- 6) Which handshapes are used to sign HOW?
a) Y
b) A
c) S
d) O
- 7) To sign HOW, one Y-handshape twists _____ against the other Y-handshape.
a) above
b) back and forth
c) inside
d) around
- 8) Which handshape is used to sign USE?
a) A
b) S
c) U
d) R

- 9) To sign USE, the U-handshape is circled by the _____.
 a) shoulder b) elbow
 c) chest d) wrist
- 10) The sign USE can also be used to sign USES and _____.
 a) INCLUDES b) MAKES
 c) WANTS d) UTILIZES
- 11) TTY stands for _____.
 a) Talk To You b) teletypewriter
 c) The Typing Youth d) The Texting Youth
- 12) TTY stands for a teletype machine that is used by deaf people for _____ over a phone line.
 a) using FaceTime b) Snap Chatting
 c) communicating d) signing
- 13) Which handshape is used to sign SIMILAR?
 a) A b) Y
 c) S d) O
- 14) The sign SIMILAR can also be used to sign ALSO, LIKE 2, SAME-AS, and _____.
 a) TOO b) TWO-OF-US
 c) LIKE US d) KIND OF
- 15) Which handshape is used to sign PHONE?
 a) S b) Y
 c) A d) O
- 16) The handshape for PHONE represents a _____ being held to the head.
 a) banana b) hat
 c) telephone d) scarf
- 17) To sign BUT, the forefingers move in opposite directions which conveys the concept of two different _____.
 a) ideas b) opinions
 c) topics d) signers

27) Which handshape is used to sign LOOKS-LIKE?

- a) A
- b) S
- c) Y
- d) R

28) How do you communicate with your Deaf cousin? == YOUR DEAF COUSIN, YOU COMMUNICATE WITH HER HOW?

YOUR DEAF COUSIN YOU COMMUNICATE WITH HER HOW? is a

_____ sentence structure with the comment in the form of a question.

- a) adverb marker
- b) topic comment
- c) person marker
- d) directional verb

29) How do you communicate with your Deaf cousin? == YOUR DEAF COUSIN, YOU COMMUNICATE WITH HER HOW?

Why is HOW placed at the end of the question in ASL?

- a) ASL has dumb grammar
- b) no one knows
- c) it is common ASL practice
- d) it just sounds better

30) How do you communicate with your Deaf cousin? == YOUR DEAF COUSIN, YOU COMMUNICATE WITH HER HOW?

Why is Fred able to place the pronoun HER in the signing space?

- a) the signing space always refers to HER
- b) Fred knows everything and everybody
- c) Fred just likes using a signing space when he signs
- d) early on in the sentence he already identified who the pronoun refers to

31) USE WHAT YOU ALREADY KNOW: We use a TTY. == WE USE TTY.

Why is the ASL translation of "We use a TTY?" missing the word "a?"

- a) "a" is not necessary in ASL
- b) there is no sign for "a"
- c) ASL grammar is dumb
- d) it's included in TTY

32) What's that? == WHAT THAT?

For many short sentences the word order in ASL and English can be _____.

- a) confusing
- b) the same
- c) awkward
- d) difficult

33) What's that? == WHAT THAT?

When signing WHAT'S THAT? it is important to remember to use the appropriate _____ for questions.

- a) signing space
- b) English grammar
- c) facial clues
- d) adverb marker

- 34) USE WHAT YOU'VE ALREADY LEARNED: What's that? == WHAT THAT?
Why is "WHAT'S THAT?," in English, translated WHAT THAT in ASL?
- a) no one knows for certain
 - b) ASL grammar is dumb
 - c) English is just too wordy
 - d) there are no "to be" verbs in ASL
- 35) A TTY is like a phone but you type what you want to say. == TTY SIMILAR PHONE BUT WHAT YOU WANT SAY YOU TYPE
The ASL translation of "A TTY is like a phone" = TTY SIMILAR PHONE. This is because "is like a" has the same _____ as "similar."
- a) meaning
 - b) number of syllables
 - c) grammar
 - d) signing space
- 36) A TTY is like a phone but you type what you want to say. == TTY SIMILAR PHONE BUT WHAT YOU WANT SAY YOU TYPE
Which part of "WHAT YOU WANT SAY YOU TYPE" is the topic of the sentence?
- a) WHAT YOU WANT
 - b) YOU TYPE
 - c) WHAT YOU WANT YOU SAY
 - d) SAY YOU TYPE
- 37) A TTY is like a phone but you type what you want to say. == TTY SIMILAR PHONE BUT WHAT YOU WANT SAY YOU TYPE
You should practice signing long sentences over and over again until you are able to move from one sign to another in a _____.
- a) clumsy way
 - b) indifferent manner
 - c) signing space
 - d) smooth manner
- 38) A TTY is like a phone but you type what you want to say. == TTY SIMILAR PHONE BUT WHAT YOU WANT SAY YOU TYPE
When does WHAT not come at the end of a sentence? When a _____ is not being asked!
- a) translator
 - b) question
 - c) topic
 - d) signing space
- 39) Are you kidding me? == you-KIDDING-me?
YOU-KIDDING-ME is what kind of sign?
- a) directional verb
 - b) adverb marker
 - c) topic-comment
 - d) person marker
- 40) Are you kidding me? == you-KIDDING-me?
How can even a single sign can be made into a sentence? When _____.
- a) the correct signing space is used
 - b) an adverb marker is included
 - c) appropriate facial clues are used.
 - d) the signer is blind

- 41) Come on, I'll show you what a TTY looks like. == COME-ON, I-SHOW-you WHAT TTY LOOKS-LIKE.
Sally uses a directional verb sign like "I-SHOW-you" when the _____ is included into the sign.
- a) adverb
 - b) noun
 - c) adjective
 - d) pronoun
- 42) The sign LOOKS-LIKE is made followed by the handshape shaking _____.
- a) up and down
 - b) back and forth
 - c) in a semi-circle
 - d) sideways
- 43) Why is the sign COUSIN-FEMALE made by the chin? The location by the chin is _____.
- a) an easy place to sign
 - b) typically where female signs are made
 - c) used for COUSIN
 - d) typically where male signs are made
- 44) Why is the sign COUSIN-MALE made by the temple (forehead)? They location by the temple is _____.
- a) typically used for male signs
 - b) an easier place to sign
 - c) typically used for female signs
 - d) the location of the sign COUSIN
- 45) To sign EXCEPT, the fingers of one hand pulls up the _____ of the other hand.
- a) thumb
 - b) index finger
 - c) ring finger
 - d) wrist
- 46) The sign EXCEPT can also be used to sign: ESPECIALLY , EXCEPTIONAL, and _____.
- a) DIFFERENT
 - b) REALLY
 - c) SPECIAL
 - d) MAYBE
- 47) To sign CLEVER, the hand is held with the palm facing _____.
- a) the forehead
 - b) the chin
 - c) to the side of the body
 - d) the chest
- 48) When signing CLEVER, the index finger touches the _____.
- a) forehead
 - b) chin
 - c) shoulder
 - d) chest
- 49) The sign CLEVER represents that a person is _____.
- a) confused
 - b) mysterious
 - c) mixed up
 - d) thinking straight

- 50) The sign CLEVER can also be used to sign ADROIT, BRILLIANT, INGENIOUS, INTELLIGENT, POIGNANT, RESOURCEFUL and _____.
- a) SMART
 - b) STUPID
 - c) UNDERSTAND
 - d) KNOW
- 51) A TTY is a teletype device that allows Deaf people to communicate using a(n) _____.
- a) interpreter
 - b) iPad
 - c) phone line
 - d) Face Time account
- 52) A TTY looks like a _____ and has a place for a phone headset.
- a) cellphone
 - b) iPad
 - c) telephone
 - d) keyboard
- 53) When a person types, each key sends a different signal across the phone line that is changed to _____.
- a) a readable character
 - b) a text message
 - c) an ASL sign
 - d) sound
- 54) Instead of talking and hearing on a phone, TTY users do what?
- a) speak and sign
 - b) type and read
 - c) send coded messages
 - d) use Face Time
- 55) The popular versions of TTYs have an _____ and some of them also have a paper print out.
- a) imbedded interpreter
 - b) LCD display
 - c) alarm clock
 - d) speaker
- 56) Some software programs allow Deaf people to use their _____ as a TTY.
- a) cellphone
 - b) iPad
 - c) computer
 - d) television
- 57) One rule of etiquette for use on a TTY is: You never start typing until the other person has stopped and has let you know _____.
- a) they need an interpreter
 - b) they are tired
 - c) it is your turn to type
 - d) you are being rude
- 58) How does one Deaf person let the other person know that they are finished typing and it's their turn to type? They type GA which means _____.
- a) get away
 - b) girl angry
 - c) gets ASL
 - d) go ahead

- 59) You let a person know you are ending the conversation by typing SK, which means _____.
 a) stop keying
 b) standard keys
 c) single key
 d) stranded kart
- 60) How do people on a TTY let the other person know they've made a mistake? When you make a mistake you can type _____ after the mistake then type what you wanted to say.
 a) MMMM
 b) Oh no
 c) GA
 d) XXXX
- 61) You let a person know that you would like to stop the conversation by typing _____.
 a) GA XXXX
 b) MSG
 c) GA SK
 d) SK SK
- 62) Typing SK SK lets a person know that you are _____.
 a) sick
 b) making mistakes
 c) too tired to talk
 d) hanging up
- 63) Which THREE abbreviations used in the example conversation have been incorporated into text messaging?
 a) U, MGS, ILY
 b) YOLO, U, MSG
 c) U, MSG, OIC
 d) APPT, OIC, U

Short Answer. The TTY was invented in 1964 by Robert Weitbreicht, a Deaf scientist! Use this fact about the TTY, your prior knowledge, and life experience to answer the following questions.

- 64) Why would users of the TTY and cellphone texting use similar abbreviations? [2 points]
