

Name: _____
Date: _____ Grade: ____/73

ASL 102: Lesson 5 - A Deaf Relative
TEST

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

- 1) How do you sign HAVE? The hands are open and the fingers are together. The fingertips of both hands touch the _____.
a) forehead
b) chin
c) chest
d) shoulders
- 2) To sign NEVER, the hand moves to the side and then _____.
a) slices upward
b) moves in a semi-circle
c) slices downward
d) shakes up and down
- 3) Which handshape is used to sign DON'T?
a) A
b) S
c) D
d) N
- 4) To sign DON'T, the handshape is thrust forward from _____.
a) the forehead
b) under the chin
c) the chest
d) above the shoulders
- 5) DON'T is used to sign negation. It should not be confused for the other sign for 'do not', which means _____.
a) it's okay sometimes
b) I'm getting angry
c) an action should stop
d) slow it down
- 6) Which handshape is used to sign MISUNDERSTOOD?
a) A
b) V
c) S
d) O
- 7) To sign MISUNDERSTOOD, first the index finger touches the forehead and then the middle finger to convey the concept that the thoughts are _____.
a) interesting
b) confused
c) turned around
d) upsetting

- 8) MISUNDERSTOOD can also be used to sign _____ and MISUNDERSTAND.
- a) MISTAKEN
 - b) CONFUSED
 - c) MISCONCEPTION
 - d) UPSETTING
- 9) To sign WILL, the open hand with the fingers _____ moves forward from the side of the head and in a downward movement.
- a) spread apart
 - b) crossed
 - c) intertwined
 - d) together
- 10) Why is WILL signed with a forward movement?
- a) happening in the future
 - b) happened in the past
 - c) happening in the present
 - d) it's more comfortable
- 11) When wouldn't a signer point to either side (the left or right) when signing SHE?
- a) when he or she is tired
 - b) when he or she is being lazy
 - c) when he or she is confused
 - d) when the person is present
- 12) What kind of sign is TEACH?
- a) adverb marker
 - b) directional verb
 - c) person marker
 - d) topic-comment
- 13) When signing she-TEACH-you, the hands move from the position of SHE in the _____ to the position of YOU.
- a) adverb marker
 - b) topic-comment sentence
 - c) signing space
 - d) grammar placement
- 14) SHE-TEACH-YOU can also be used to sign _____.
- a) I-TEACH-YOU
 - b) YOU-TEACH-ME
 - c) HE-TEACH-YOU
 - d) THEY-TEACH-YOU
- 15) Which handshapes are used to sign FAR-AWAY?
- a) A
 - b) S
 - c) O
 - d) V
- 16) To sign FAR-AWAY, one handshape _____ the other handshape to show that something is not close by (that something is far away).
- a) moves towards
 - b) circles
 - c) moves away from
 - d) grasps

- 17) FAR-AWAY can also be used to sign DISTANCE, DISTANT, FAR 2, OUTLYING, and _____.
a) NEARBY
b) CLOSE TO
c) AWAY FROM
d) REMOTE
- 18) To sign SUMMER, the index finger slides across the forehead and bends to represent _____ away from the forehead.
a) wiping sweat
b) wiping tears
c) blocking the sun
d) grabbing the edge of a ball cap
- 19) Which handshape is used to sign STAY?
a) A
b) S
c) O
d) Y
- 20) To sign STAY, the handshape is moved downward and then held to indicate that something _____ from where it is placed.
a) traveled
b) does not move
c) is different
d) moved it
- 21) STAY can also be used to sign _____.
a) WAIT
b) MOVE
c) NEARBY
d) STICK-AROUND
- 22) You never told me that you have a Deaf sister. == YOU HAVE DEAF SISTER, YOU NEVER TELL-me
What kind of sentences is "You have Deaf sister, you never tell me." ?
a) directional verb
b) adverb marker
c) topic-comment
d) signing space
- 23) You never told me that you have a Deaf sister. == YOU HAVE DEAF SISTER, YOU NEVER TELL-me
Why does Fred pause after signing SISTER? Because he is going to _____.
a) put her in the signing space
b) ask a question
c) end the conversation
d) make a comment on the topic
- 24) You never told me that you have a Deaf sister. == YOU HAVE DEAF SISTER, YOU NEVER TELL-me
While signing NEVER, Fred _____ ..
a) licks his lips
b) shrugs his shoulders
c) shakes his fingers
d) shakes his head

25) I don't. == I DON'T.

"I don't" is what type of sentence?

- a) topic-comment
- b) simple
- c) adverb marker
- d) question

26) Sorry, I misunderstood. == SORRY, I MISUNDERSTOOD.

When signing, "Sorry, I misunderstood," you can use an expression that shows that you (a) misunderstood because you were confused, (b) are sorry that you misunderstood, or (c) _____ that you misunderstood.

- a) wish
- b) are happy
- c) wonder
- d) don't care

27) That's all right. I will help you understand. == ALL-RIGHT. I WILL me-HELP-you UNDERSTAND. ME-HELP-YOU what kind of sign?

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

28) That's all right. I will help you understand. == ALL-RIGHT. I WILL me-HELP-you UNDERSTAND.

When signing ME-HELP-YOU, you move the sign from in front of your body towards the other person. This movement shows that _____ the one doing the helping

- a) you are
- b) the other person is
- c) someone is
- d) you want someone to be

29) That's all right. I will help you understand. == ALL-RIGHT. I WILL me-HELP-you UNDERSTAND.

When signing a directional verb sign, always keep in mind the _____ that you are moving your hands.

- a) signing space
- b) meaning
- c) emotions
- d) direction

30) I have a Deaf cousin. == I HAVE COUSIN, SHE DEAF.

When signing SHE, Sally could make a shorter pointing gesture. The point that she makes in this sentence makes it _____ to see how she places the pronoun SHE in the signing space.

- a) easier
- b) more difficult
- c) confusing

31) Did she teach you to sign? == she-TEACH-you SIGN?

If a signer uses SHE-TEACH-YOU sign, he or she doesn't have to sign SHE separately because the:

- a) other person doesn't care, really
- b) signing order doesn't matter
- c) sign SHE is not important
- d) pronoun is incorporated into the movem

32) Did she teach you to sign? == she-TEACH-you SIGN?

The sentence structure that a signer uses is dependent upon their:

- a) interest
- b) knowledge
- c) education
- d) signing style

33) Did she teach you to sign? == she-TEACH-you SIGN?

The sentence structure that a signer uses is ALSO dependent upon the _____ that a signer wants to place on certain signs.

- a) emotion
- b) emphasis
- c) interest
- d) clarity

34) No. She lives far away. == NO. SHE LIVES FAR-AWAY.

How a person signs FAR-AWAY gives the impression of _____ the person is.

- a) how interesting
- b) how far away
- c) how caring
- d) how accurate a signer

35) Why are you learning ASL? == YOU LEARNING ASL, WHY?

"You learning ASL? Why?" is a typical sentence structure when using a question word. It is a topic/comment sentence where the comment is a:

- a) question
- b) topic
- c) answer
- d) pronoun

36) Why are you learning ASL? == YOU LEARNING ASL, WHY?

It is important to use the correct _____ for signing WHY?

- a) grammar
- b) topic comment structure
- c) facial clues
- d) punctuation

37) This summer she will stay with me. == THIS SUMMER SHE WILL STAY WITH ME.

Time is placed where in a signed sentence?

- a) at the end
- b) in the middle
- c) at the beginning
- d) doesn't matter

38) This summer she will stay with me. == THIS SUMMER SHE WILL STAY WITH ME.

Even if an English sentence reads "She will stay with me this summer" it is still good _____ to place the signs indicating time at the beginning of the sentence

- a) manners
- b) grammar
- c) intuition
- d) practice

- 39) This summer she will stay with me. == THIS SUMMER SHE WILL STAY WITH ME.
Which word could be left out of "This summer she will stay with me?" and the sentence would still be an acceptable translation?
- a) This
 - b) she
 - c) will
 - d) with
- 40) This summer she will stay with me. == THIS SUMMER SHE WILL STAY WITH ME.
If you were going to sign "This summer she will stay with me" using different feelings, what would you have to change? Your facial expressions and your:
- a) grammar structure
 - b) body language
 - c) finger spelling
 - d) signing space technique
- 41) This summer she will stay with me. == THIS SUMMER SHE WILL STAY WITH ME.
Which facial expression could you use when signing "This summer she will stay with me," to show that you are not particularly happy that your cousin is coming?
- a) roll your eyes
 - b) smile
 - c) laugh
 - d) nod your head
- 42) The sign DO is _____.
- a) unusual
 - b) fingerspelled
 - c) the same as DON'T
 - d) difficult to understand
- 43) The sign DO is commonly used in ASL when a person wants to emphasize the concept "_____ something."
- a) needing
 - b) wanting
 - c) doing
 - d) eating
- 44) Which handshape is used to sign WON'T?
- a) A
 - b) S
 - c) O
 - d) W
- 45) To sign UNITED-STATES, the fingers are interlocked; both hands move in a _____.
- a) semi-circle
 - b) repetitive manner
 - c) sweeping motion
 - d) horizontal circle
- 46) UNITED-STATES can also be used to sign: AMERICA and _____.
- a) NORTH AMERICA
 - b) AMERICAN
 - c) CANADA
 - d) GLOBE

47) Which handshape is used to sign CANADA?

- a) C
- b) S
- c) A
- d) O

48) To sign SPRING, one hand moves up and _____ to end with the fingers spread open.

- a) over the head
- b) around the shoulders
- c) out of the other hand
- d) touches the shoulders

49) The movement in the sign SPRING represents flowers springing _____ in the Spring time.

- a) from the ground
- b) into existence
- c) into a flower shop
- d) up in the air

50) The sign SPRING can also be used to sign _____.

- a) FALL
- b) SPRINGING
- c) GROW
- d) SUMMER

51) Which handshape is used to sign FALL?

- a) F
- b) B
- c) A
- d) O

52) To make the sign FALL, the side of the handshape brushes against the forearm held _____ in front of the body.

- a) diagonally
- b) downward
- c) upwards

53) The sign FALL is used only to refer to the season and the month of September; it DOES NOT mean _____.

- a) pumpkin
- b) brushing
- c) to fall down
- d) harvest

54) The sign WINTER is similar to the sign _____ or FRIGID.

- a) AFRAID
- b) SCARED
- c) FALL
- d) COLD

55) To sign WINTER, the hands shake as if a person is _____ cold weather

- a) running from
- b) shivering from
- c) escaping from
- d) afraid of

- 56) How often does the topic of hearing loss come up among Deaf people?
- a) all the time
 - b) seldom
 - c) only at parties
 - d) quite a lot
- 57) To compete in the Deaflympics, what is the minimum standard for hearing loss to participate?
- a) 45 dB
 - b) 25 dB
 - c) 55 dB
 - d) 35 dB
- 58) Which of the following players could compete in the Deaflympics?
- a) a basketball player who uses ASL
 - b) a swimmer with a hearing loss of 60 dB
 - c) a gymnast who wears a hearing aid
 - d) a bicyclist who has a hearing loss of 45 dB
- 59) What do we call the piece of equipment used to test hearing?
- a) hearing aid
 - b) stethoscope
 - c) audiometer
 - d) multimeter
- 60) An audiometer is a machine that will send a signal into your ear at different pitches and different _____.
- a) types of hearing aids
 - b) levels of electricity
 - c) types of words
 - d) levels of loudness
- 61) When does the audiologist make a mark on your chart during the test? When you _____.
- a) are tired
 - b) hear the lowest level
 - c) hear the highest level
 - d) start screaming
- 62) What do we call the frequency level of a sound (and is measured in hertz)?
- a) pitch
 - b) loudness
 - c) volume
 - d) current
- 63) What do we call the intensity of a sound (and is measured in decibels)?
- a) pitch
 - b) volume
 - c) loudness
 - d) current
- 64) What does an audiologist show you, after a hearing test, which illustrates the level of sounds that you were able to hear?
- a) decibel chart
 - b) audiogram
 - c) hearing aids
 - d) volume level

- 65) To participate in the Deaflympics, a person's average hearing loss is calculated by taking the average at which a person first begins to hear sounds at 500 Hz, 1000 Hz, and 2000 Hz. What does the average have to be for a person to participate?
- a) 25 dB
 - b) 35 dB
 - c) 100 dB
 - d) 55 dB
- 66) What does 55 dB mean and why was it selected as a cut off mark for the Deaflympics?
- a) it is within the range of normal human speech
 - b) it is outside the range of normal human hearing
 - c) no one knows why
 - d) Deaflympians want to use ASL only
- 67) What can people hear at about 35 dB at a distance of four feet?
- a) person shouting
 - b) person whispering
 - c) loud radio
 - d) rock concert
- 68) What can be heard at about 75 dB at four feet?
- a) person shouting
 - b) person whispering
 - c) loud radio
 - d) rock concert
- 69) What might be heard at about 80 dB?
- a) person shouting
 - b) person whispering
 - c) loud radio
 - d) rock concert
- 70) Where can you expect to hear sound that is as loud as 120 dB or greater?
- a) person shouting
 - b) person whispering
 - c) loud radio
 - d) rock concert
- 71) Sounds over 120 dB is very loud and can damage what?
- a) your brain
 - b) your eardrum
 - c) hair cells in your ear
 - d) your eyes
- 72) Most athletes competing in the Deaflympics have a hearing loss of about how many decibels?
- a) 55 dB
 - b) 65 dB
 - c) 75 dB
 - d) 80 dB or greater
- 73) For these athletes communicating in speech is difficult and most of them use what as their primary means for communicating?
- a) lip-reading
 - b) sign language
 - c) ASL
 - d) texting