

Name: _____
Date: _____ Grade: ____/80

ASL 102: Lesson 3 - What the Family Does
TEST

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

- 1) To sign YOUR, the sign YOU is made with an open hand with the fingers together. What is this open handshape showing?
 - a) number 5
 - b) possession
 - c) discrimination
 - d) excitement
- 2) When signing HE, if the person being spoken of is present, then the signer points _____ to that person
 - a) neat
 - b) above
 - c) around
 - d) directly
- 3) When signing WORK, one S-handshape taps the back of the other S-handshape to represent the hands _____.
 - a) doing something (working)
 - b) hammering
 - c) being tired
 - d) getting ready
- 4) The sign WHAT-SHRUG is another way to sign _____.
 - a) WHEN
 - b) WHAT
 - c) WHATEVER
 - d) I DON'T KNOW
- 5) When signing WHAT-SHRUG, the hands move up and _____ as the head moves forward.
 - a) clasp
 - b) shake
 - c) clap
 - d) pump
- 6) The sign made after TEACH is known as a _____ or an agent sign.
 - a) inventive
 - b) person marker
 - c) directional-verb
 - d) topic-comment
- 7) When a person-marker sign is added to a verb it changes the verb to a _____.
 - a) adverb
 - b) idea
 - c) noun
 - d) clarifier

- 8) Which ONE of the following English words is also signed using the sign TEACHER?
- a) master
 - b) student
 - c) instructor
 - d) learner
- 9) Which handshape is used to sign TEACH?
- a) flattened A-handshape
 - b) T-handshape
 - c) flattened S-handshape
 - d) flattened O-handshape
- 10) When signing TEACH, the handshapes move in and out by the head to show that a person is taking what he or she _____ and is passing it on to others.
- a) knows
 - b) wants
 - c) cares about
 - d) has
- 11) TEACH is what type of sign?
- a) adverb marker
 - b) person marker
 - c) directional-verb sign
 - d) topic-comment
- 12) All but ONE of the following English words can be signed using TEACH. Which ONE is NOT signed using TEACH?
- a) educate
 - b) indoctrinate
 - c) instruct
 - d) persuade
- 13) To sign DEAF, the side of the index finger is placed across the mouth and then the ear to show that a person cannot _____.
- a) eat or listen
 - b) talk or focus
 - c) be quiet
 - d) talk or hear
- 14) The sign DEAF can also be made by placing the index finger across the ear first and then the _____.
- a) mouth
 - b) forehead
 - c) chin
 - d) nose
- 15) To sign CHILDREN, the hand pats the _____ of more than one child
- a) back
 - b) wrist
 - c) head
 - d) shoulder
- 16) INFLUENCE is what kind of sign?
- a) topic-comment
 - b) directional-verb sign
 - c) person marker
 - d) pantomime

- 17) The movement of the sign YES is similar to a _____.
 a) person sleeping
 b) head nodding
 c) lazy S-handshape
 d) upset person
- 18) To sign BECOME, the open hands are touching one another at the palms; they pull apart, _____ and touch again.
 a) clap once
 b) touch the wrists
 c) lift higher
 d) twist around
- 19) The sign OH-MY is not an ASL sign. It is a _____ that is used among people (hearing or deaf)
 a) pantomime
 b) figure
 c) adverb-marker
 d) common gesture
- 20) OH-MY can be interpreted as meaning 'Oh my,' 'Oh my goodness,' 'Yikes,' _____ and other short phrases.
 a) 'Whatever'
 b) 'I don't know'
 c) 'Oh no'
 d) 'Who cares?'
- 21) OH-MY can also be made with two hands slapping the _____.
 a) forehead
 b) knees
 c) cheeks
 d) ribs
- 22) To sign FUNNY, a U-handshape brushes against the nose which is similar to the act of tickling the nose with a feather and thus causing someone to _____.
 a) sneeze
 b) laugh
 c) cough
 d) burp
- 23) The sign FUNNY can also be used to sign AMUSE and _____.
 a) HUMOR
 b) LAUGH
 c) FEATHER
 d) TICKLE
- 24) To sign COMPARED, both hands are held up and face each other. They turn to the right and _____.
 a) clap twice
 b) pump air
 c) change to fists
 d) then to the left
- 25) The sign COMPARED is also used to sign COMPARE and _____.
 a) BUY
 b) WONDER
 c) WISH-I-KNEW
 d) STACK-UP-AGAINST

- 26) The sign ANYONE is a combination of the signs ANY and _____.
 a) SOMEONE b) ONE
 c) a person marker d) THING
- 27) Which handshape is used to sign ANY (as well as ANYONE)?
 a) A b) O
 c) S d) K
- 28) To sign ANY, the A-handshape is first held with the thumb pointing up; it is then twisted downward and _____.
 a) points to forehead b) outward
 c) above the head d) near the ear
- 29) Why is the sign OUCH fingerspelled?
 a) no one knows b) Deaf people can't say "ouch"
 c) Deaf people don't feel pain d) there is no sign for OUCH
- 30) What kind of work does your brother do? == YOUR BROTHER, HE WORK WHAT-shrug?
 When signing, "Where does your brother work?" Sally is using the ASL feature, _____. She first establishes Fred's brother in her signing space.
 a) pantomiming b) creating a feature
 c) pointing in space d) signing a space
- 31) What kind of work does your brother do? == YOUR BROTHER, HE WORK WHAT-shrug?
 The first step to pointing in space is _____ who you are talking about.
 a) listening to b) identifying
 c) reminding d) texting
- 32) What kind of work does your brother do? == YOUR BROTHER, HE WORK WHAT-shrug?
 The second step to pointing in space is to _____ in the signing space.
 a) make large gestures b) point randomly
 c) ask questions d) place the person
- 33) What kind of work does your brother do? == YOUR BROTHER, HE WORK WHAT-shrug?
 You can use a _____ sentence structure to ask a question.
 a) topic-comment b) index referencing
 c) directional-verb sign d) adverb marker

34) He's a teacher. == HE TEACHER.

Fred makes the sign for HE by pointing to a place in his signing space to locate his brother. Why does he not have to identify who he is talking about?

- a) Fred is deaf
- b) Sally has already done that
- c) It doesn't matter
- d) Fred always talks about his brother

35) He's a teacher. == HE TEACHER.

Each time a signer points to a signing space, the other person will know _____.

- a) the signer is Deaf
- b) how to respond
- c) who is being talked about
- d) which topic is being discussed

36) He's a teacher. == HE TEACHER.

The signer must remember where in the signing space a _____ is placed

- a) noun
- b) preposition
- c) adverb
- d) pronoun

37) What does he teach? == HE TEACH WHAT?

What does a signer have to do to let the other person(s) know a question is being asked?

- a) use the correct facial expressions
- b) sign a question mark
- c) sign very excitedly
- d) shout

38) He teaches deaf children. == HE TEACH DEAF CHILDREN.

A simple sentence follows a _____ word order.

- a) noun-verb-adverb
- b) index referencing
- c) complicated
- d) subject-verb-object

39) He teaches deaf children. == HE TEACH DEAF CHILDREN.

What determines whether the sign CHILDREN is made with two hands or one hand?

- a) where the signer was born
- b) the person's signing style
- c) the number of children being referenced
- d) how tired the signer is

40) Did he influence you to learn ASL? == HE INFLUENCE-you LEARN ASL?

Without appropriate facial clues for asking a yes/no question, a sentence could easily be interpreted as:

- a) a statement of fact
- b) an opinion
- c) controversial
- d) stupid

41) Did he influence you to learn ASL? == HE INFLUENCE-you LEARN ASL?

What is another way to sign HE INFLUENCE-YOU?

- a) sign with your eyes closed
- b) raise your eyebrows and lean forward
- c) make it one sign instead of two.
- d) ask a friend to help sign it

42) Yes. He wants me to become a teacher. == YES. HE WANTS ME BECOME TEACHER.

When signing YES, it is a good habit to also _____.

- a) wink
- b) nod
- c) clap
- d) lean forward

43) You a teacher? Oh my! == YOU TEACHER? OH-MY!

Slapping one's face in the same manner that Sally did to sign OH MY is _____ but this gesture can be interpreted to mean "Oh my!"

- a) not polite
- b) confusing
- c) painful
- d) not an ASL sign

44) You a teacher? Oh my! == YOU TEACHER? OH-MY!

In order to pull off being funny, a signer has to use _____.

- a) a comedic routine
- b) large gestures
- c) a lot of laughing
- d) the correct facial expressions

45) Do you think you're funny? == THINK FUNNY YOU?

THINK FUNNY YOU? is a _____ ASL expression

- a) strange
- b) common
- c) confusing
- d) literal

46) Do you think you're funny? == THINK FUNNY YOU?

THINK FUNNY YOU can also be signed in a _____ manner to mean "You think you're funny? I don't think so."

- a) light hearted
- b) awkward
- c) serious
- d) interesting

47) Do you think you're funny? == THINK FUNNY YOU?

Fred signs THINK FUNNY YOU with a smile on his face. But this common ASL expression can also be used when a person is questioning another person's _____ as in "So you think you're funny?"

- a) intelligence
- b) attitude
- c) sense of humor
- d) ability to sign

48) Do you think you're funny? == THINK FUNNY YOU?

Fred would _____ and his facial expression would change if he is hurt by Sally's joking about him becoming a teacher.

- a) laugh
- b) joke
- c) cry
- d) not smile

49) Ouch. == O-U-C-H

Fingerspelling O-U-C-H is a common expression in ASL. It can be used in a _____ or with a sense of humor.

- a) mean way
- b) helpful way
- c) conceited manner
- d) serious manner

50) What is a directional-verb sign? A sign that moves in the direction of the person to whom you are _____.

- a) referring
- b) signing
- c) thinking about
- d) dating

51) Which handshape is used to sign PEOPLE?

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

52) When signing PEOPLE, the handshapes move in alternating circles. The circular movement can be forward or _____.

- a) up
- b) down
- c) backward
- d) still

53) Which handshape is used to sign INFLUENCE?

- a) flattened A
- b) flattened O
- c) flattened S
- d) flattened K

54) To sign INFLUENCE, the flattened handshape on the right hand is placed on the back of the _____.

- a) knee
- b) elbow
- c) head
- d) wrist of the left hand

55) In the second part of signing INFLUENCE, the right hand then moves forward in a semicircle while the fingers _____.

- a) spread out
- b) clench
- c) wiggle
- d) move side-to-side

56) INFLUENCE is a _____.

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

- 57) INFLUENCE can be used to sign AFFECT and _____.
 a) PERSUADE
 b) CONVINCE
 c) EFFECT
 d) BOTHER
- 58) To sign INFLUENCE-me, the hand spreads out _____ the signer.
 a) next to
 b) beside
 c) behind
 d) towards
- 59) The movement in INFLUENCE-me shows that the influence is coming towards the _____.
 a) head
 b) signer
 c) teacher
 d) police officer
- 60) Which handshape is used to sign WISH?
 a) W
 b) O
 c) C
 d) S
- 61) To sign WISH, the fingertips of the handshape touch the top of _____; the hand then moves downward.
 a) head
 b) chest
 c) shoulder
 d) wrist
- 62) The sign EVERYONE is a combination of the signs _____ and ONE.
 a) ANY
 b) SOME
 c) EVERY
 d) MAYBE
- 63) Which handshape is used to sign EVERY?
 a) A
 b) S
 c) U
 d) O
- 64) To sign EVERY, the back of the fingers of one handshape brush down against the _____ of the other handshape.
 a) palm
 b) index finger
 c) pinkie
 d) thumb
- 65) Which other sign in this lesson is a combination of two signs?
 a) POPCORN
 b) INFLUENCE-ME
 c) ANYONE
 d) HELP-YOU

TRUE OR FALSE. Determine whether each statement is true or false. IF THE STATEMENT IS FALSE, make corrections to change it to a true statement. [2 points each]

- 66) Deaf people can understand what's being said only by lipreading.
 a) True
 b) False
- 67) Some deaf people do lipread instead of using sign language.
 a) True
 b) False
- 68) For most deaf people, lipreading is an inadequate way to communicate
 a) True
 b) False
- 69) Lipreading in English is difficult because it has the world's largest vocabulary.
 a) True
 b) False
- 70) About 70% of all speech sounds are visible on the lips.
 a) True
 b) False
- 71) Lipreading a news program is easy because all newscasters speak pretty much the same way.
 a) True
 b) False

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

- 72) An activity that helps you understand the difficulty of lip reading is to go to the mall and try lipreading a stranger from _____.
 a) 5 feet away
 b) 10 feet away
 c) 15 feet away
 d) 30 feet away
- 73) Having someone say the following groups of words to you without using voice and in a different order can help you understand the frustration of lipreading! What do they have in common? [2 points]
 pan, ban, man
 fat, vat
 tall, doll
 mutt, but, putt
 won, run
 a) they have no signs
 b) they are rhyming words
 c) they start with a consonant
 d) they end with "t"

- 74) Another way to experience the difficulty of lipreading is to go shopping in a noisy environment and wear good ear plugs. Then, _____.
- a) sign to the sales person
 - b) play loud rap music
 - c) try talking to a sales clerk
 - d) use big gestures
- 75) The purpose of communication is to convey information. The key to good communication is to communicate clearly so that everyone understands what is being said. Signing is an efficient way to communicate for many Deaf people and is far easier to learn and use than _____.
- a) lipreading
 - b) signing
 - c) using their voices
 - d) gesturing
- 76) Lipreading is good for some deaf and hard of hearing people. But for many deaf people signing is _____.
- a) difficulty to learn and embarrassing to use
 - b) easy to learn but embarrassing to use
 - c) easier to learn and more convenient
 - d) something they don't like to do
- 77) Why do many scuba divers use sign language?
- a) because they are lazy
 - b) to confuse the fish
 - c) going underwater makes you deaf
 - d) to communicate underwater
- 78) Football coaches use a variation of signs to send football signals to the _____.
- a) other team
 - b) players on the field
 - c) cheerleaders
 - d) tv camera crew
- 79) _____ will use signs so as not to alert the animals to their presence.
- a) animal trainers
 - b) zoo keepers
 - c) veterinarians
 - d) hunters
- 80) Why do police officers and other emergency personnel in many cities learn a few signs? So that they can more effectively talk to _____.
- a) their children
 - b) ASL teachers
 - c) Deaf persons
 - d) Helen Keller