

Name: _____

Date: _____

ASL 104: Lesson 1
Around the House: TEST

Multiple Choice. Select the best answer for each statement or question below.

1) What does the horizontal arm represent when signing AFTERNOON?

- a) the horizon
- b) the sun
- c) the earth
- d) the sky

2) What does the moving hand represent in AFTERNOON?

- a) the horizon
- b) the sky
- c) the sun
- d) the earth

3) Which handshape is used to sign STAY?

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

4) What is the movement for the sign STAY? The tip of the thumbs of the handshape touch, then one hand moves down and is _____.

- a) held in place
- b) moved in a circle
- c) tapped on the wrist
- d) wiggling

5) The sign HOME is a variation of which TWO other signs?

- a) BED
- b) EAT
- c) FAMILY
- d) HOUSE
- e) SLEEP
- f) STORE

6) Which handshape is used to sign HOME?

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

7) Which sign is repeated to sign CLEAN-UP?

- a) DIRTY
- b) CLEAN
- c) HAPPY
- d) HOUSE

8) Which TWO other words are signed using CLEAN-UP?

- a) HOUSEKEEPING
- b) STRAIGHTEN
- c) CLEAN-IT-UP
- d) CLEANING
- e) TIDY
- f) ORGANIZE

9) Which sign is made with a K-handshape to sign KITCHEN?

- a) HOUSE
- b) EAT
- c) FOOD
- d) COOK

10) Which handshape is used to sign BASEMENT?

- a) A
- b) B
- c) H
- d) Y

11) The movement for BASEMENT is the handshape circles _____ the other hand.

- a) above
- b) underneath
- c) beside
- d) on top of

12) Which other word is signed using BASEMENT?

- a) CLOSET
- b) BATHROOM
- c) ATTIC
- d) CELLAR

13) Which handshapes are used to sign EVERY?

- a) E
- b) FIVE
- c) A
- d) Y

14) The movement for EVERY is the back of the fingers of one handshape _____ against the thumb of the other handshape.

- a) tap
- b) smack
- c) cover
- d) brush down

15) Which other word is signed using EVERY?

- a) ALL
- b) EACH
- c) SOME
- d) THOSE

16) To sign ROOM, the hands indicate the four _____ of a room.

- a) corners
- b) doors
- c) outlets
- d) walls

17) Which handshape is used to sign BATHROOM?

- a) B
- b) T
- c) Y
- d) A

18) What is the movement of the handshape for BATHROOM?

- a) it opens and closes
- b) it moves in a circle
- c) it shakes
- d) it taps the forehead

19) Which TWO other words are signed using BATHROOM?

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|
| a) BEDROOM | b) RESTROOM | c) CLOSET |
| d) SINK | e) TOILET | f) TUB |

20) Which sign is used in the sign for LAUNDRY?

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a) WASHER | b) DIRTY |
| c) CLEAN | d) CLOTHES |

21) When signing LAUNDRY, the hands _____ back-and-forth, one above the other.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a) swing | b) twist |
| c) open | d) close |

22) The sign for NO used in this dialogue is the same as the sign _____.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| a) NOTHING | b) FINISH |
| c) NONE | d) LOST |

23) Which handshapes are used to sign PROBLEM?

- | | |
|------|------|
| a) V | b) P |
| c) Y | d) S |

24) What are you doing this afternoon? ==> AFTERNOON, WHAT-DO YOU?

Why does Fred place the sign indicating time - AFTERNOON - at the beginning of the sentence? This sets up the _____ of the sentence as well as the _____ for the conversation.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a) subject; object | b) noun; predicate |
| c) tense; time frame | d) noun; time adverb |

25) What are you doing this afternoon? ==> AFTERNOON, WHAT-DO YOU?

Some signers might feel inclined to add the sign _____ before AFTERNOON. If this is done then the sentence is still correct.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) THIS | b) THAT |
| c) SOME | d) ANY |

26) What are you doing this afternoon? ==> AFTERNOON, WHAT-DO YOU?

Why is it unnecessary to add THIS to the sentence? Because the _____ of the conversation makes it obvious which afternoon is being talked about.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a) tense | b) context |
| c) location | d) volume |

27) I'm staying home and cleaning up. ==> I STAY 2 HOME CLEAN-UP.

Presenting information in the _____ in which they occur is a characteristic of ASL.

- a) location
- b) area
- c) emotional state
- d) sequence

28) I'm staying home and cleaning up. ==> I STAY 2 HOME CLEAN-UP.

Which sentence structure is used to set up this question?

- a) topic-comment
- b) adverb time marker
- c) conditional
- d) rhetorical question

29) Are you cleaning the kitchen or basement? ==> YOU CLEAN-UP KITCHEN BASEMENT WHICH?

The comment of the sentence is in the form of which question type?

- a) WHEN?
- b) WHERE?
- c) WHICH?
- d) WHO?

30) Are you cleaning the kitchen or basement? => YOU CLEAN-UP KITCHEN BASEMENT WHICH?

When signing a question with WHICH in it, what should you do after each sign that WHICH is referring to?

- a) laugh
- b) raise your eyebrows
- c) pause
- d) lean forward

31) Every room in the house. ==> EVERY ROOM IN HOUSE.

We know this is a simple sentence structure because the ASL translation is _____ as the English sentence.

- a) the same
- b) different
- c) as intense
- d) less complicated

32) I can help you clean the bathroom. ==> I-HELP-you BATHROOM CLEAN-UP

In this translation, the sign CLEAN-UP comes at the end of the sentence. The sentence could also be signed with CLEAN-UP _____.

- a) in the middle of the phrase
- b) left out completely
- c) at the beginning

33) Which type of sign is HELP?

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

34) That's cool. Can you do the laundry too? ==> COOL. YOU LAUNDRY TOO?

The words "can" and "do" are not translated from English to ASL, this is because when translating to ASL you should focus on the _____.

- a) grammar
- b) spelling
- c) meaning
- d) punctuation

35) That's cool. Can you do the laundry too? ==> COOL. YOU LAUNDRY TOO?

When signing the expression "That's cool!" why is it important that Sally use the correct facial expression? To show how much she _____ Fred's help.

- a) needs
- b) wants
- c) appreciates
- d) dislikes

36) No problem. ==> NO 2 PROBLEM.

As in English, this is a _____ in ASL.

- a) strange phrase
- b) incomplete sentence
- c) confusing idea
- d) common expression

37) When signing PROBLEM, the _____ of the bent handshapes touch, twist, then touch again.

- a) thumbs
- b) wrists
- c) little fingers
- d) knuckles

38) Which handshapes are used to sign DO2?

- a) C
- b) A
- c) D
- d) Y

39) To sign DO2, the handshapes are moved _____ with the palms facing downward.

- a) up and down
- b) in a circle
- c) from side to side
- d) to the forehead

40) Which handshapes are used to sign WASH?

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

41) To sign WASH, one handshape moves _____ over the other handshape in a gesture that represent washing something.

- a) up and down
- b) side to side
- c) in a circle
- d) slowly

42) Which other word is also made by the sign WASH?

- a) CLEAN
- b) SCOUR
- c) NEED
- d) DRY

43) The motion of the hands in WASH-FACE represents _____.

- a) washing the face
- b) cleaning the body
- c) using a washcloth
- d) brushing the teeth

44) Which handshapes are used to sign BATH?

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

45) The movement in the sign BATH, moving up and down the _____, is a gesture that represents washing the body.

- a) face
- b) chest
- c) arms
- d) legs

46) Which handshape is used to sign GARAGE?

- a) 4
- b) W
- c) Y
- d) 3

47) When signing GARAGE, the 3-handshape is held with the palm facing to the side to represent any type of _____.

- a) house
- b) driver
- c) motor vehicle
- d) flooring

48) The stationary hand in GARAGE represents _____.

- a) a vehicle in the garage
- b) the roof of a garage
- c) the garage door
- d) a garage door opener

49) Which handshape is used to sign PAINT?

- a) P
- b) U
- c) T
- d) Y

50) Deaf people do not have sufficient hearing to recognize the sound of clapping

- a) True
- b) False

51) Some Deaf people can hear clapping when it comes from such a large group that they can feel the vibration of loud clapping.

- a) True
- b) False

52) Clapping is an auditory and visual gesture.

- a) True
- b) False

- 53) For Deaf people, with little or no hearing, the visual display of people clapping will be appreciated.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 54) For many years in the Deaf community, an applaud meant missing out on clapping with hearing people
- a) True
 - b) False
- 55) An accepted practice for Deaf people is to shake their hands above their heads as a visual means of applauding someone.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 56) Visual applauding is a relatively new practice in the Deaf community.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 57) Visual applause became a common practice in the last 20 years.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 58) One variation of visual applauding is to wave a napkin in the air.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 59) The practice of waving a white napkin was popularized at the movie theater.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 60) If a Deaf person is the recipient of the applause then hearing people should shake their hands above their heads as a respectful manner of showing your appreciation.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 61) Many Deaf people will clap their hands for a hearing person who is being honored.
- a) True
 - b) False

- 62) The movement of the hand brushing back and forth _____ in PAINT represents the movement of a paint brush.
- a) across the wall
 - b) in the air
 - c) the arm
 - d) across the palm