

Name: _____

Date: _____

ASL 104: Lesson 10
There's More ASL Ahead: TEST

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

- 1) To sign QUIET, the index fingers start in front of the _____ with one hand in front of the other.
 - a) mouth
 - b) forehead
 - c) chest
 - d) abdomen
- 2) When signing QUIET, the hands are pulled downward with the hand _____ in a gesture telling others to be silent.
 - a) opening down
 - b) moving side to side
 - c) opening up
 - d) pumping
- 3) Which of the following words is NOT signed using QUIET?
 - a) CALM
 - b) SILENCE
 - c) SHUT UP
 - d) PASSIVE
- 4) Which one of the following words is NOT signed using QUIET?
 - a) QUIETLY
 - b) NOISY
 - c) CALMLY
 - d) TRANQUIL
- 5) What does the position of one hand represent when signing STUDY?
 - a) going to the library
 - b) surfing the internet
 - c) holding a book
 - d) using a pen
- 6) What do the fingers of the other hand DO as the hand moves back and forth towards the book?
 - a) move up and down
 - b) make a circle
 - c) wiggle
 - d) rub
- 7) Which handshapes are moved away from the forehead, downward, and then open up to sign INFORMATION?
 - a) A
 - b) O
 - c) S
 - d) Y

- 8) When signing INFORMATION, the hands pull back slightly, form the handshapes, then _____ as they move forward again.
- a) open down
 - b) circle
 - c) move side to side
 - d) open up
- 9) Which handshape is thrown down sharply to sign MUST?
- a) A
 - b) Y
 - c) S
 - d) X
- 10) What does the movement for MUST indicate?
- a) an urgency to do something
 - b) your arm is tired
 - c) shaking something off
 - d) flicking your wrist
- 11) Which ONE of the following is NOT signed using MUST?
- a) MANDATE
 - b) NEED
 - c) OUGHT TO
 - d) HAVE-TO
- 12) The open hand moves _____ to indicate that something is occurring IN-THE-FUTURE.
- a) ahead of the body
 - b) behind the body
 - c) from the side of the body
 - d) above the head
- 13) Which ONE of the following can be signed using IN-THE-FUTURE?
- a) PAST
 - b) PRESENT
 - c) FUTURE
 - d) SOMETIME
- 14) Which TWO signs are combined to sign WHY-NOT?
- a) WHAT
 - b) WHEN
 - c) WHERE
 - d) NOT
 - e) WHY
 - f) Y
- 15) Which handshape is used to sign SIGN-UP?
- a) A
 - b) Y
 - c) S
 - d) U
- 16) When signing SIGN-UP, the U-handshape is placed on the palm to indicate where _____.
- a) a pen is kept
 - b) a pencil is held
 - c) you hold something
 - d) a name is to be signed

- 17) Note that the U-handshape is also the one used for which other sign?
- a) SIGN
 - b) NAME
 - c) WRIST
 - d) HAND
- 18) Which TWO other words are signed using SIGN-UP?
- a) PRINTING
 - b) REGISTER
 - c) WRITING
 - d) SIGNATURE
 - e) PENCIL
 - f) PAPER
- 19) Which handshapes are held palm side up, then forcefully moved downward, once or twice to sign RIGHT-NOW?
- a) Y
 - b) A
 - c) S
 - d) R
- 20) Which ONE of the following is also signed using RIGHT-NOW?
- a) SOON
 - b) AT-ONCE
 - c) LATER
 - d) TONIGHT
- 21) Why are you so quiet? ==> YOU QUIET WHY?
The question sign WHY is placed at the end of the sentence which is similar to using a _____ sentence structure.
- a) rhetorical question
 - b) conditional
 - c) yes/no question
 - d) topic-comment
- 22) The course is finished now. ==> COURSE, NOW FINISH.
Why is the word "is" not translated into ASL?
- a) It's too hard to fingerspell.
 - b) Someone forgot to translate.
 - c) No one knows how to do it.
 - d) There are no "to be" verbs in ASL.
- 23) We studied ASL and learned about the Deaf world. ==> WE FINISH STUDY ASL, DEAF WORLD.
The sign FINISH is used here to indicate what?
- a) the past tense of study
 - b) the present tense of study
 - c) the future tense of study
 - d) we are done learning ASL
- 24) The sign FINISH can go either after the verb or _____.
- a) at the end of the sentence
 - b) before the verb
 - c) at the beginning of the sentence
 - d) after the adverb
- 25) Which THREE of the following are crucial to conveying the meaning of your sentence in ASL?
- a) facial expressions
 - b) body movements
 - c) signing quickly
 - d) speaking clearly
 - e) pausing after certain signs
 - f) listening carefully

26) Lots of good information. ==> LOTS GOOD INFORMATION.

Why are there no hints for this translation? It is _____.

- a) a rhetorical question
- b) a yes/no question
- c) a simple sentence
- d) not important

27) But now I must learn more ASL signs. ==> BUT NOW LEARN MORE SIGNS MUST.

Why is the sign MUST signed at the end of the sentence? That is what the signer _____.

- a) wants to emphasize
- b) felt like doing
- c) signed
- d) was taught to do

28) But now I must learn more ASL signs. ==> BUT NOW LEARN MORE SIGNS MUST.

Placing the most important point at the end of the sentence is a common _____ of ASL.

- a) syntax structure
- b) gesture
- c) facial expression
- d) grammatical feature

29) Do you want more ASL courses in the future? ==> IN-THE-FUTURE YOU WANT MORE ASL COURSE?

The signer used a simple sentence structure to set up this translation. Which other type of structure could be used?

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

30) Sure. Why not? I want to sign-up right now. ==> SURE. WHY-NOT? I WANT SIGN-UP RIGHT-NOW.

One way you can show how urgent you feel is to make the sign RIGHT-NOW _____.

- a) slowly and carefully
- b) by pausing after signing WHY NOT?
- c) signing WHY NOT at the end
- d) in a quick and firm manner

31) Come on, let's sign up on the Internet. ==> COME-ON, SIGN-UP INTERNET.

Beginning signers sometimes feel the need to include signs for prepositions such as on, in, and at when they are _____ of the ASL sentence

- a) just little words
- b) insignificant words
- c) not necessary for the meaning
- d) fingerspelled parts

FILL-IN-THE-BLANKS. Use the Word Bank to fill-in each blank below.

Word Bank	a topic	alert
body language	clearly	condition
facial expressions	flashes	keyboard
light	pause	phone
rhetorical question	rush	sounds
technology	TTY	

32) When practicing ASL, always remember:

1. to form your signs _____
2. not to _____ from one sign to the next
3. to _____ between sentences
4. to pause after _____ in a topic/comment sentence.
5. to pause after a _____ is asked
6. to pause after a _____ is stated
7. use _____ and _____ in everything that you sign.

33) To sign END, one hand moves along _____ and then moves straight down

- a) the palm of the other hand
- b) the side of the other hand
- c) forearm of the other hand
- d) the shoulders

34) What does the movement for END represent? The concept of something _____.

- a) being lost
- b) being found
- c) being made
- d) coming to an end

35) Which ONE of the following is NOT signed using END?

- a) COMPLETE
- b) WIND UP
- c) START
- d) TERMINATE
- e) CONCLUDE

36) Which sign is repeated to sign KNOWLEDGE?

- a) KNOW
- b) UNDERSTAND
- c) SMART
- d) LEARN

37) Which handshapes are used to sign I-LOVE-YOU?

- a) A
- b) V
- c) T
- d) S
- e) L
- f) B
- g) I
- h) U
- i) Y

FILL-IN-THE-BLANKS. Read the section about Culture and fill in the blanks below.

Word Bank	a topic	alert
body language	clearly	condition
facial expressions	flashes	keyboard
light	pause	phone
rhetorical question	rush	sounds
technology	TTY	

38) In an earlier lesson you learned about the _____, a device that allows people to use a _____ to type out

conversations across a _____ line; another important device is the personal _____ system.

In its simplest sense, the alerting component is typically a flashing _____. A flashing light is also one of the oldest

examples of modern day _____ used to alert people to the presence of _____. The principle is simple:

when a sound is made, a light _____. Its application is varied.

SHORT ANSWER. Read the Culture section and use what you've read to answer each question or statement below [point values are in brackets].

39) List TWO of the eight sounds Deaf people use a personal alert system for: [1 point each]

40) TTY screener

Name one of the ways a TTY is used.

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

41) Alarm clocks for Deaf people operate on an alert signal that is either a light, vibration, or

_____.

a) scent

b) sound

c) buzzer

d) ringer

42) The buzzer component on some alarm clocks can be adjusted to how loud?

a) 50 decibels

b) 75 decibels

c) 90 decibels

d) 98 decibels

43) Travel alarm clocks that vibrate are typically disc shaped and about the size of a fist but they do come in different shapes. Where are they placed to help a Deaf person wake up? Under a pillow or

_____.

a) on the nightstand

b) under the mattress

c) under the bed

d) in a closet

- 44) There are wristwatches that will either _____ or vibrate (or do both) to alert Deaf people.
- a) flash a light
 - b) ding
 - c) play a song
 - d) heat up
- 45) One of the more sophisticated alert systems can be connected to a _____.
- a) television
 - b) stereo system
 - c) washing machine
 - d) motion detector
- 46) Some alert systems can handle a _____ and send out a variety of signals.
- a) several users
 - b) ASL interpreter
 - c) range of sounds
 - d) microphone
- 47) In cars, there are systems that can alert a driver that the signal blinker is on or that one of the vehicle's built-in sound warning systems is on (e.g., seat belt unfastened, door ajar, low fuel) but it _____ and sends out a loud tone.
- a) vibrates
 - b) flashes a light
 - c) moves the seat
 - d) honks the horn