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Read the text about an organisation that supports people who suffer from sight and hearing disabilities. Some parts are missing. Choose the correct part from the list (A-I) for each gap (1-6). There are two extra parts that you should not use. Write your answers in the boxes provided on the answer sheet. The first one (0) has been done for you.

## Communicating with deafblind people

A KEY GOAL for the charity Deafblind UK is to persuade sighted and hearing people to take just half an hour to learn to communicate with deafblind people. Unless more people bother (0) \_\_\_\_\_, the deafblind will stay excluded from basic activities – anything from using a supermarket to having a confidential consultation with their doctor.

Patrick Murphy, who lost his sight and hearing because of meningitis when he was 15, has spoken about the deafblind at national and international disability conferences. 'I always say we are people first and deafblind second. Deafblindness creates problems (1) \_\_\_\_, but if we have friends who learn to talk to us, we can manage very well.' Like Murphy, almost all the 1,400 deafblind people who run Deafblind UK started (2) \_\_\_\_, and have become deafblind either through a genetic disorder, such as Ushers syndrome, or as a result of illness or accident. Rainbow is Deafblind UK's quarterly members' magazine, edited by deafblind member Michael Gerwat. Published in Braille, Moon, large print, and on tape and floppy disk, it is written almost entirely by deafblind members. When (3) \_\_\_\_ – half of them deafblind and all of them elected by the deafblind membership – six different communication methods are used. Murphy speaks clearly and articulately, but because he cannot hear, lip-read or follow sign language he has to rely on an interpreter (4) \_\_\_.

Murphy rents one of 12 flats in the grounds of Deafblind UK's Peterborough centre, where he lives independently, thanks to simple adaptations such as a fan linked to the doorbell, which lets him know when he has a visitor. The site also houses a training and rehabilitation centre. Chief executive Jackie Scott explains: 'Deafblind people come here (5) \_\_\_\_. When people become deafblind they need to learn new skills and new ways of coping. We've had mothers of young children here, and they have very successfully learned to adapt. Sometimes people come because they want to learn to live independently.

'There is one resident here now who has a genetic syndrome which results in gradual deafblindness. He used to live alone, then he moved in with his parents because he was finding it difficult to cope. Now he wants to live alone again. Sometimes people come because they want a break from looking after themselves. They want someone to cook for them, and to accompany them on outings. People can also come here just to get together with others. We had a group of young people here last week who went out nearly every night – clubbing, bowling, and visiting restaurants.' The centre also runs courses (6) \_\_\_\_ on deafblindness, including communication courses. The charity has 70 staff around the country, some deafblind. Its 13 regional officers provide training in the deafblind manual alphabet, teaching it to deafblind people, their families and social workers.

А	for residential courses, for assessments, for counselling, for rehabilitation or for respite
B	to learn the very easy manual alphabet
С	for health and social service professionals
D	with communication and mobility
Е	to spell the words on to his hand using the manual alphabet
F	how to cope with major obstacles
G	the charity's board of trustees meets
Н	life sighted, or hearing, or both
I	unable to give clear messages

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## Communicating with deafblind people

0 1 2 3 B 5 6

## Von der Lehrperson auszufüllen

richtig	falsch	richtig	falsch	richtig	falsch	richtig	falsch
		1		2		3	
4		5		6		1	