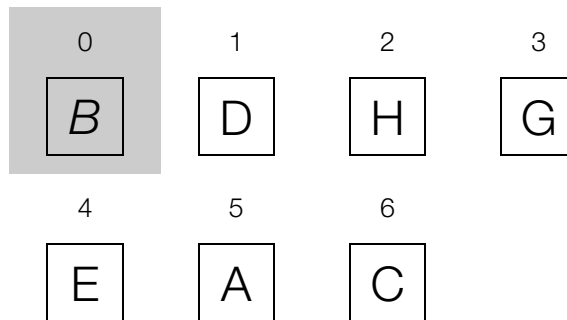


Korrekturhinweise

Communicating with deafblind people



Begründungen

0

The paragraph is about the importance of learning how to communicate with deafblind people. The text says: “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 to learn the very easy manual alphabet, the deafblind will stay excluded from basic activities – anything from using a supermarket to having a confidential consultation with their doctor.”

1

In this part of the paragraph Murphy points out that it is important that the deafblind communicate with other people. The text says: “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 with communication and mobility, but if we have friends who learn to talk to us, we can manage very well.’”

2

The sentence is about why people have become deafblind. The text says: “Like Murphy, almost all the 1,400 deafblind people who run Deafblind UK started life sighted, or hearing, or both, and have become deafblind either through a genetic disorder, such as Ushers syndrome, or as a result of illness or accident.”

3

The sentence is about the use of different forms of communication when the charity’s board of trustees meets. The text says: “When the charity’s board of trustees meets – half of them deafblind and all of them elected by the deafblind membership – six different communication methods are used.”

4

The sentence is about how Murphy communicates. The text says: “Murphy speaks clearly and articulately, but because he cannot hear, lip-read or follow sign language he has to rely on an interpreter to spell the words on to his hand using the manual alphabet.”

5

The paragraph explains why people come to the centre for the deafblind. The text says: “Chief executive Jackie Scott explains: ‘Deafblind people come here for residential courses, for assessments, for counselling, for rehabilitation or for respite. When people become deafblind they need to learn new skills and new ways of coping.’”

6

The sentence provides further information regarding the courses offered by the centre for deafblind people. The text says: “The centre also runs courses for health and social service professionals on deafblindness, including communication courses.”