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Score: _____/184

ASLA 1001 – Knowledge Test

Please write clearly and keep your answers short.

Unit #1 (30 points in this section)

1. What is Cardinal Number? What numbers did you learn in class? (2 points)

A Cardinal Number is used for counting or for “how many” type questions and answers. We learnt 1-67 numbers in class. (Although the numbers 67+ till 99 and kind of similar and follow similar pattern)

2. Are the numbers fingerspelled the same way? (1 pt.)

Circle one



YES or

NO

3. Which way do the eyebrows go? (2 pts)

YES/NO questions – UP

WH-questions – DOWN

4. The WH-questions are...? List the words. (7 pts)

WHY, WHAT, WHERE, WHO, WHICH, WHEN, HOW

5. Explain best & least communication methods between a hearing person and Deaf person. Explain why. (4 pts)

BEST – Best way to communicate is Texting. If the hearing person knows how to sign, that would be better. This was no one is being ignorant and also, it's effective, fast and acceptable for both parties.

LEAST – Speech and lip reading is the least effective communication method between a hearing and deaf person. It is rude to assume that a deaf person can or wants to lip read. It's ignorant

6. Describe what are dominant & weak hand. Give an example in ASL. (3 pts)

DOMINANT – Dominant hand is the hand you use to do most of your stuff like writing, eating. If you are right handed then your dominant hand is right, if you are left handed then your dominant hand is left. Dominant hand is used to do most of your signs.

WEAK HAND – Weak hand is the non dominant hand. So if you are right handed then weak hand is left and if you are left handed then weak hand is right. The weak hand is usually the “supportive” hand when doing signs

Describe an ASL SIGN – For example, when doing the sign, “University”, we bring the dominant hand in the shape of U to slap on our weak hand and then continue to make the dominant hand shaped as U in a curve upwards while the weak hand stays at its position

7. Where is the focal point to look at when watching a signer? Explain why. (2 pts)

FOCAL POINT – FACE (eye contact)

WHY? – In general, one should keep their focus on the signers face as our peripheral vision catches the signs. It is best to look around like hands and then face (switch). Just looking at the hands will make you miss out on important grammar and understanding. It is important to keep eye contact with the signer and see their expressions.

8. What are the fist letters? List 8 letters. Why are they called Fist Letters? (9 pts)

Fist letters are the letters that form a “fist” when signing.

A, E, I, M, N, O, S, T

They are called fist letters because, When fingerspelling these letters, the dominant is closed into a fist.

Unit #2 (26 points in this section)

9. Where is Gallaudet University located and what is so special about it? (2 pts)

NAME OF CITY – Washington DC

WHAT'S SO SPECIAL ABOUT GALLY – It is the FIRST liberal arts school built for the deaf

10. When fingerspelling, do you spell inward to the body or outward from the body? (1 point)

Circle one



INWARD

or

OUTWARD

11. Which double letters bounce, repeat (no bounce), or slide sideways? (3 pts)

i) MM, NN, DD, TT and SS - REPEAT

ii) OO, EE, and AA - SIDEWAYS

iii) BB, FF, RR, LL and KK - _____ BOUNCE _____

12. What are the culturally appropriate ways for going through a room full of Deaf people. (3 pts)

- i. Pass through, DO NOT BEND _____
- ii. Do not look at someone signing (don't look at their conversation) _____
- iii. Do not talk/ Use Speech _____

13. The strategies Deaf people might use to communicate with you are...? (5 pts)

- 1) SIGN
- 2) TEXT
- 3) WRITE
- 4) SHOW/POINT
- 5) INTERPRETER

14. List 11 of the UP letters. Why are they called UP letters? (12 pts)

B, C, D, F, K, L, R, U, V, W, X

They are called UP Letters because the fingers are facing upward. The hand shape looks like it is facing upwards. Although C and X have fingers bent, they are still up letters.

Unit #3 (total of 22 points in this section)

15. Who is Douglas Tilden and what is he known for, besides becoming Deaf when he was young? (two info would suffice.) (2 pts)

- 1) He built sculptures
- 2) He raised a bill "Sign language is our language"

16. The numbers 1, 2, 3... and 1st 2nd 3rd... are signed the same way. (1 pt)

Circle one → TRUE or FALSE
We do a twist while signing the numbers, so that can not be same sign

17. Write in ASL grammar when describing someone and asking who it is. (5 pts)

- PERSON (IX)
- COLOR, HAIR
- SHIRT, COLOR, STYLE
- BODY POSITION/ ACTION
- (IX) WHO?

18. When conveying distance, write 3 ASL tips when a location is “very near”. (3 pts)

- 1) Tilt head
- 2) Clench teeth, head to dominant side, cheek almost touching shoulder
- 3) Point with hand close to body

19. What is Spatial Agreement when orienting signs? (2 pts)

- Spatial agreement is pointing and glancing at a person/object we are identifying. IT is denoted as (IX).
- IX is indexing which means pointing with our index finger.
- And this pointing with index finger is spatial agreement

20. What is Mouth Morpheme? (2 pts)

- Mouth morpheme is a type of signal used to convey information and add grammatical information to signs.
- We use mouth movements or mouthing as a part of grammar
- For example, to show something is large we make our mouth as if saying CHA. Similarly for small we do “OO” and medium or moderate is “MM” (lips pursed)
- These non-manual markers using mouth are mouth morpheme

21. What is Contrastive Structure? "Shifting your body to ..." (2 pts)
(No examples please.)

- 1) Contrastive structure is shifting your body from one side to another while nodding head slightly
- 2) Contrastive structure is used when trying to sign multiple things (and/or)

22. What are the 5 strategies that a hearing person would use in asking what is the sign for something? Name them.

- a) POINT TO OBJECT
- b) WRITE/ DRAW THE OBJECT
- c) LIST THINGS IN SAME CATEGORY
- d) SAY OPPOSITES
- e) DESCRIBE BY ACTING IT OUT

Deaf Culture & ASL Questions (58 points in this section)

23. Name 3 cities in Ontario that have a school for the Deaf. (3 pts)

1. TORONTO_____
2. OTTAWA_____
3. MISSISSAUGA_____

24. Who is Andrew Foster? (1 point)

- a. is a Deaf teacher who had flown all over Africa and built hospitals in Africa.
- b. is a Deaf teacher who had his first call to set up Deaf schools in the U.S.
- c. is a Deaf teacher who travelled to Canada to set up Deaf schools.
- ☒ d. is a Deaf teacher who believed that freedom of communication was the key to education and helped open 31 schools for the Deaf in Africa.

25. ASL signers asking questions using facial expressions, head movements, and pauses are called what? (1 point)

- a. grammar markers

- ☒ b. non-manual markers
- c. vocal intonation
- d. handshapes

26. To ask a wh-question, use these non-manual markers: (1 point)

- a. raise brows together and lean forward slightly and look away from the listener.
- ☒ b. furrow brows together and lean forward maintaining eye contact with the listener and hold the last sign.
- c. furrow brows together and tilt backward maintaining eye contact with the listener and hold the last sign.
- d. raise brows then lower brows together and lean forward maintaining eye contact with the listener and hold the last sign.

27. When watching to the signer's story, what is the best way to look at? (1 point)

- a. by looking at their hands to get the messages.
- b. by listening what the signer is saying to understand the signs.
- ☒ c. by maintaining eye contact with the signer as the grammar is conveyed with facial expressions.
- d. by maintaining eye contact with the signer's eyes only.

28. When giving commands for actions involving objects or the body, You shouldn't raise your brows when naming the object. True ☒ False

29. In the Deaf Culture, it is not rude to point in a signing environment. ☒ True False

30. When identifying a person in a room,
• it is important to state a person's gender and mention items of description such as hair colour, shirt colour. ☒ True False

• it is rude to point so you must give a description of the person and nod at the person. True ☒ False

• After the listener confirms he knows you are referring to the person, you should nod as to affirm. ☒ True False

31. Tapping is one option to get attention of a person. You are allowed to tap 5 times on either shoulder or upper arm. ☒ True False

32. There are 26 alphabet letters. How many handshapes are there in ASL? (1 point)

_____140_____ (*Hint: it's a 3-digit number.)

33. What are the appropriate ways to get an attention of Deaf person? (3 points)

1. TAPPING
 2. WAVING
 3. USE AN INTERMEDIARY
- PERSON TO CALL THE DEAF PERSON

34. What are the 7 parameters in ASL? (7 pts)

- 1) HANDSHAPES_____
- 2) PALM ORIENTATION_____
- 3) SPEED_____
- 4) NON-MANUAL MARKERS_____
- 5) MOVEMENT_____
- 6) FACE EXPRESSIONS_____
- 7) PALCES_____

35. Canada has 4 different sign languages. Name them in short form & in full. (8 pts)

- 1) ASL – American Sign Language
- 2) MSL – Moritimes Sign Language
- 3) LSQ – Langue Des Signes Du Quebec
- 4) ISL – Indigenous Sign Language

36. What are the two ASL sentence structures? (7 points)
(5 points for correct words and 2 points for correct order)

- 1) _____TOPIC (T)_____, _____COMMENT (C)_____
- 2) ____OBJECT(O)_____, __SUBJECT (S)_____, __VERB (V)_____

37. What are the 8 classifiers in ASL? (8 points)

- 1) Person

- 2) Plural
- 3) Animal
- 4) Flat item
- 5) Thin item

- 6) Vehicle
- 7) light
- 8) object

ASL

English

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 38) | index finger points to yourself | a) you b) me / I c) your / yours d) his / her / its |
| 39) | index finger points to the person you are talking to | a) my / mine b) me / I c) you d) your / yours |
| 40) | index finger points to the person (if present) or to space designating that person | a) he / she / him / her / them b) you c) his / her / them d) your / yours |
| 41) | pat your chest with B-hand sharp | a) your / yours b) my / mine c) you d) he / she / it / him / her |
| 42) | B-hand sharp faces person(s) you are talking to | a) your / yours b) his / her / their c) my / mine d) me / I |
| 43) | B-hand sharp faces the 3rd person (if present) or to space designating that person | a) he / she / it / him / her b) your / yours c) his / her / their d) you |

44. There is a fingerspelling rule. Fingerspelling is not a substitute for signing. List what you can fingerspell. (5 points)

- 1) NAME
- 2) LOCATION/ PLACE NAME
- 3) SHOW/MOVIE
- 4) BRAND NAMES
- 5) NUMERS ON CERTAIN OCCASIONS?

“Gum Story” *(this section = 16 points)*

SCENE 1: First character

1. Who is the main character of the story?

- ☒ A boy
☐ A girl

2. Where does the main character place the gum first?

- ☐ Under a desk
☐ On top of a desk
☐ Under the bench
☒ On top of the bench

3. Which classifier was used when the main character ran off the scene?

- ☒ CL: 1
☐ CL: 2
☐ No classifier—the sign TO-RUN was used without a classifier.

SCENE 2: Second character

4. Who is the second character(s) to enter the scene?

- ☐ A couple
☒ A man
☐ A woman

5. What body part gets stuck to the gum?

- ☐ Arm
☒ Butt

6. Where is the gum placed next?

- ☐ Back on the bench

- ☐ On a traffic sign
- ☒ On the sidewalk

7. Which classifier was used when the second character(s) walked off the scene?

- ☐ CL: 1
- ☐ CL: 2
- ☒ No classifier, the sign TO-WALK was used

SCENE 3: Third character

8. Which explanation accurately describes the woman (third character)?

- ☒ She has her hair in a bun, she has dangling earrings, she has a fancy necklace, she has multiple bracelets on both arms, she is wearing stiletto shoes.
- ☐ She has long hair, she has hoop earrings, she has a fancy necklace, she has bracelets on her left arm only, she is wearing boots
- ☐ She has her hair in a bun, she has dangling earrings, she has a fancy necklace, she has multiple bracelets on both arms, she is wearing boots.

9. What gets stuck to the gum?

- ☒ Foot/Shoe
- ☐ Her purse

10. Where is the gum placed next?

- ☐ Back on the bench
- ☒ On the trunk of a tree
- ☐ On the side of a building

11. Which classifier was used when the third character walked off the scene?

- ☒ CL: 1
- ☐ CL: 2
- ☐ No classifier, the sign TO-WALK was used

SCENE 4: Fourth character

12. Who is the fourth character(s) to enter the scene?

- ☐ A girl
- ☐ A woman
- ☒ A couple

13. What body part gets stuck to the gum?

- ☐ Boys hair

- ☐ Girls hair
- ☒ Boys Hand
- ☐ Girls hand

14. Where is the gum placed next?

- ☒ Back on the bench
- ☐ On a sign
- ☐ On the side of a building

15. Which classifier was used when the fourth character(s) walked off the scene?

- ☐ CL: 1
- ☒ CL: 2
- ☐ No classifier, the sign TO-WALK was used

SCENE 5: First character again

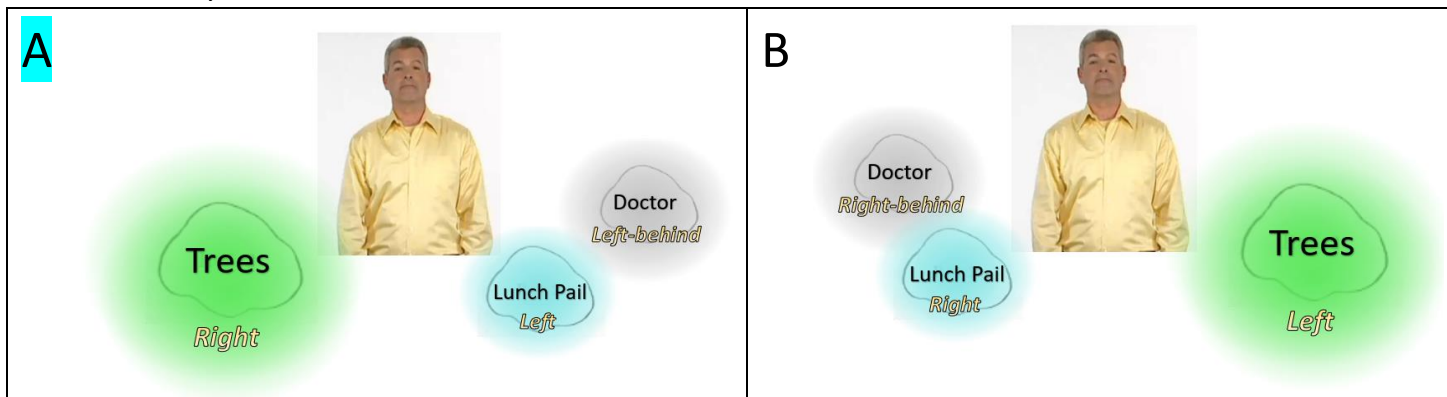
16. What happens when the first character returns to the scene?

- ☐ Since his mom is watching, he sees the gum but leaves it.
- ☐ His mom is not watching, so he spots the gum and chews it again!!
- ☒ His mom is not watching, so he spots the gum and chews it again, blowing bubbles!!

This portion is about the Timber story: (32 points for this section)

1. Answer the following questions about the lumberjack's clothing: (1 point each)
 - a. What color is his shirt? RED
 - b. Does his shirt have a pattern—if so, what is it? GREEN STRIPED
 - c. What other information is given about the shirt? STRIPES ARE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL
 - d. Is he wearing a hat? YES
2. How many trees does he chop down before lunch? 2
3. Answer the following questions about his lunch:
 - a. What does he have to drink? COFFEE
 - b. What is the main part of the meal? SANDWICH
 - c. What fruit does he eat? APPLE
 - d. Does he eat a dessert? NO

4. How many trees does he chop down after lunch? **1**
5. What type of phone does he have? **FLIP FLOP CELL PHONE**
6. What medical instrument does the Doctor use for his diagnosis? **STETHOSCOPE**
7. What's wrong with the last tree—why isn't it falling? **TREE IS DEAF SO IT CAN'T HEAR THE LUMBER JACK YELLING TIMBER**
8. What's the solution to get the last tree to fall? **SIGN TIMBER**
9. Which of the following diagrams accurately identifies the use of signing spaces during the story?



Answer the following questions about classifiers (1 point each)

10.



What type of classifier are these 2 pictures?

- ☒ Body Classifier (BCL)
- ☐ Instrumental Classifier (ICL)
- ☐ Descriptive Classifier (DCL)

11.



What type of classifier are these 4 pictures?

- ☒ Descriptive Classifier (DCL)
- ☐ Body-Part Classifier (BPCL)
- ☐ Semantic Classifier (SCL)

12.



What type of classifier is this?

- ☐ Body Classifier (BCL)
- ☐ Elemental Classifier (ECL)
- ☒ Plural Classifier (PCL)

13.



What type of classifier are these 3 pictures?

- ☐ Plural Classifier (PCL)
- ☒ Descriptive Classifier (DCL)
- ☐ Instrumental Classifier (ICL)

14.



What type of classifier is this?

- ☒ Instrumental Classifier (ICL)
- ☐ Locative Classifier (LCL)
- ☐ Body-Part Classifier (BPCL)

15.



What type of classifier is this?

- ☒ Semantic Classifier (SCL)
- ☐ Instrumental Classifier (ICL)
- ☐ Body Classifier (BCL)

16.



What type of classifier is this?

- ☐ Elemental Classifier (ECL)
- ☒ Body-Part Classifier (BPCL)
- ☐ Body Classifier (BCL)

17.



What type of classifier is this?

- ☐ Descriptive Classifier (DCL)
- ☐ Semantic Classifier (SCL)
- ☒ Body Classifier (BCL)

18.



What type of classifier is this?

- ☒ Body Classifier (BCL)
- ☐ Locative Classifier (LCL)
- ☐ Plural Classifier (PCL)

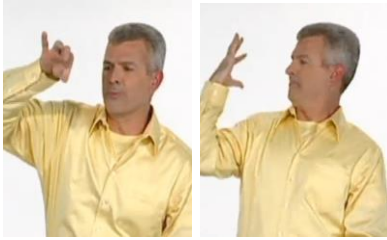
19.



What type of classifier is this?

- ☒ Instrumental Classifier (ICL)
- ☐ Semantic Classifier (SCL)
- ☐ Body-Part Classifier (BPCL)

20.



What type of classifier is this?

- ☐ Instrumental Classifier (ICL)
- ☒ Elemental Classifier (ECL)
- ☐ Descriptive Classifier (DCL)

21.



What type of classifier is this?

- ☐ Body-Part Classifier (BPCL)
- ☐ Plural Classifier (PCL)
- ☒ Instrumental Classifier (ICL)

22.



What type of classifier is this?

- ☒ Body Classifier (BCL)
- ☐ Semantic Classifier (SCL)
- ☐ Body-Part Classifier (BPCL)

23.



What type of classifier is this?

- ☒ Instrumental Classifier (ICL)
- ☐ Descriptive Classifier (DCL)
- ☐ Body-Part Classifier (BPCL)

24.



What type of classifier is this?

- ☐ Plural Classifier (PCL)
- ☒ Instrumental Classifier (ICL)
- ☐ Elemental Classifier (ECL)

25.



This includes the use of all classifiers except which one?

- ☒ Instrumental Classifier (ICL)
- ☐ Semantic Classifier (SCL)
- ☐ Body-Part Classifier (BPCL)
- ☐ Locative Classifier (LCL)

26.



What type of classifier is this?

- ☒ Descriptive Classifier (DCL)
- ☐ Plural Classifier (PCL)
- ☐ Body-Part Classifier (BPCL)