#### Student Development **Language Development** 33. Interaction 1. T 2. Assists in more age-appropriate 34. Modeling, conversation, language development repetition 35. Vocabulary, language 3. F 4. T structures.... 36. F 5. Negative experiences at home, school and with peers. 37. Professionals 6. T 38. F 7. Independence 39. T 8. T 40. Language 9. T 41. Lack of access to language 10. T 42. Hearing kids use language to 11. T learn new concepts. Deaf kids 12. T are learning language at the same time they are learning 13. T 14. T new concepts 15. T 43. More turn-taking, slower pace, shared interest in the topic 16. T 44. Repeat, provide correction. NO **Cognitive Development** 45. T 17. C 46. T 18. T 47. F 19. B 48. Discussing people or events that are not present or visible 20. Perception of sound, visual information, speech and touch 49. C 21. It defines what we know, what is 50. A, b, c, d, d, important, and how we interact. 51. T 22. 1 knowledge, 6 evaluation, 3 52. C application, 4 analysis, 5 53. T synthesis, 2 comprehension 54. T 23. T 55. T 24. T 56. T 57. F 25. T 26. Motor, language, thinking, social 58. T 27. Experiences 59. Students don't correct each 28. Practice, repetition and others language.

60. Interaction, roles of

talk

61. T

communication, how much we

62. Better chance to develop

language at appropriate ages

29. Positive reinforcement

31. Develop thinking skills and

experience.

30. T

literacy 32. A, B, C

63. T 64. T

65. Continuity is disrupted, performance is slowed

66. T

67. T

68. F

69. T

## **Education**

70. IDEA

71. A, b

72. Parents, teachers, interpreter, administrator, counselor, guidance personnel...

73. Annually

74. B

75. T

76. T

77. Go to due process

78. Multi-disabled, language not established

79. Students and teacher

80. A, B

81. Teachers should provide guidance and materials.

82. Teachers

83. T

84. B, A

85. T

86. T

87. T

07. 1

88. F

89. B

90. C 91. A

92. Tests are designed and normed for hearing students

93. T

94. T

95. T

96. T

97. Observation, conversation with student, IEP, student request

98. English-like transliteration

99. A

100. NO

101. F

102. Literacy, decision making skills

103. Only deaf/hard of hearing students are with a teacher of the deaf in one classroom all or most of the day.

104. Inclusion and mainstreaming 105. Yes. Teachers turn their backs or move about the room so they can't see the mouth movements, students in the class speak and the deaf student can't see them,

106. T

107. Use of both ASL and English

108. B, C

109. B

110. Speaking and signing at the same time.

#### **Interpreting**

111. English, Transliteration.

112. Facilitator, IEP team member, and tutor

113. Adapting their signing level to the communication needs of the student, interpreting at various school functions, preparing for the content and message delivery. The interpreter may also need to explain the role of the interpreter to students and professionals, ensure appropriate physical logistics and provide information for a substitute interpreter.

114. The interpreter is working for the whole class, including the teacher and all students. The interpreter is is also accountable to the educational team.

115. His or her role on the team is to provide consultation regarding strategies to promote student independence, encourage direct communication across various interactions and interpret content and non-content areas.

The interpreter is also responsible for promoting student participation in classroom discussions and activities, addressing discipline problems and procedures, as well as concerns related to a student's needs, and educating others regarding the implications of hearing loss.

- 116. Yes. The interpreter reinforces concepts and class content under the direction of a certified teacher.
- 117. Answers will vary. Must include:
  1- Take in source, 2- Identify deep structure meaning, 3- Apply contextual/schema screen,
  4- Formulate/rehearse equivalent TL (target language) message.
  5- Produce TL interpretation
- 118. Factors are: the interpreter's language ability and content knowledge, the speaker's rate of delivery, discourse organization, communicative intent, register, etc.
- 119. Transition words take the speaker/receiver from one place to another in discourse. Most common transition words in English are "FAN BOYS" (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so). Transitions are critical in discourse, they indicate relationships and organize thoughts.

Other transition words are: for example, likewise, of course...
ASL has transitions and relational signs that are used for the same purpose. Transitions in ASL include, PAH, HAPPEN, IMAGINE, as well as and, but, for...
Relations are shown in space as well as well as in sign choices and direction. Above, below, give

120. F 121. F

(are directional verbs).

- 122. The IEP directs the interpreter in the type of interpretation to be provided to the student based on learning objectives, student knowledge and use of language, and other factors, such as the student's age, attention span and goals for communication (spoken/signed).
- 123. The risk is invented signs may offend the deaf community. Students need to understand the invented signs used in the class are only for classroom use.
- 124. F Younger students need the most skilled interpreters as younger students are not able to repair interpreter errors.
- 125. T Some auditory information is extraneous and can be considered "visual noise". For some students this is distracting.
- 126. Bilingual-bicultural

127. Interpreters must prepare for classes by understanding the teachers objectives, what the students are expected to learn, identify new vocabulary so that special attention is paid to those terms.

128. Workshops provided by the Educational Interpreter Project, FRID sponsored workshops, Internet, mentors, online modules and text books.

129. Interpreter location, as well as student location, should be determined by those involved. The interpreter is responsible for being sure the student(s) have visual access to the interpreter and the teacher simultaneously.

130. Repetitive motion injury, stress, and cognitive fatigue.

## **Linguistics**

131. The systematic study of language.

132. A,B,C,D,

133. F

134. T

135. F

136. C

137. B,C,D

138. A

139. F

140. A, C

141. C

142. Meets all the requirements

143. A mixture of English and ASL

144. A,B,C

145. T

146. 1= F, 2= M, 3= C, 4= A, 5= I, 6= D, 7= J, 8= G, 9= K, 10= B, 11= H, 12= N, 13= L, 14= E

147. English letters

148. Fingerspelled words that take on the appearance of a sign.

149. 2

150. IS

## **Medical Aspects of Deafness**

151. Noise, AC units, scrapping of chairs

152. Dead batteries, clogged ear molds, broken cords

153. A, b, c, d,

154. Represents the student's hearing loss

155. No

156. No

## Sign Systems

157. B

158. A, B, D,

159. A,B,C

160. D

161. C

162. ASL- American Sign Language

MCE - Manually Coded English

PSE – Pidgin Sign English

## **Tutoring**

163. A,B,C,D,

164. T

165. A,C

166. A,B,C,

167. F

168. Explain it, discuss it, provide an example

Professional Conduct 169. Teacher 170. T 171. A, B, C 172. A, B, C, D, E, F 173. A, B, C, F 174. NAD, RID	<u>Literacy</u> 193. T 194. F 195. T 196. T 197. F 198. F
Deaf Culture 175. B 176. Is not 177. T 178. T 179. A,B,C 180. A, B, C, D 181. T 182. Video Relay, TTY Relay, Captioning, IP Relay 183. NAD, Deaf Olympics, World Federation, 184. Jr. NAD 185. C, D, E, 186. A, C, D, E, 187. Are 188. Using the handshapes A to Z in gestures/signs to create a story. 189. T 190. Information about sign language, community resources, social opportunities, identify and strategies for being a successful deaf adult 191. Assimilation, enculturation, acculturation, acclimation 192. B, C, D	Roles and Responsibilities  199. F  200. F  201. F  202. F  203. T  204. T  205. T  206. T  207. T  208. T  209. T  210. T  211. T  212. Teachers, administrators  213. NO  214. NO  215. T  216. T  217. T  Technology  218. D  219. E  220. C  221. F  222. A  223. B  224. H  225. G