

Plz 2  
1/10

Student Name: M. Singh

Location: RJ Donovan

College ID: 122-6446

Date: 6/23/25

# American Sign Language 1

## Packet 2 Assignment Sheet - Due 6/27/2025

\* in envelope  
w/ midterm

Please complete and submit all course work listed below on the assignment sheet. Make sure your work is in the order listed below. Assignment sheets will be graded only one time so please double check that all listed coursework is included. If you have any questions or comments, please write them in the space below and I will respond.

Course Assignment	Points	Students Grade
✓ Chapter 3 Course Writing Assignment 1	10	10
✓ Chapter 3 Vocabulary Review 'Find the Food Signs' Activity	10	10
✓ Chapter 3 Writing Assignment 2	20	20
✓ Deaf Culture Readings Worksheet 1	50	50
✓ ASL Sentence Structure Activity 1	10	10
✓ Chapter 4 'Name the Sign' Vocab Review	10	10
✓ Quiz 1	50	45
Total Assignments: 7	Total points: 160	Student total: 155

Graded  
Jig  
Canvas

\*Ask any questions below or on the back of this page:

Ch. 3 Writ. assign # 2 (Father of Deaf Education)

\* Even though I turned it in on computer

→ I still got no credit for this one.

Written version is enclosed w/ all else 4 packet 2

\* ea pg top left corner = pk 2 then of 10 total pages (incl. this one)



PK 2  
2/10

M. Singh, T-22165

Lassen Student  
ID# 122-6446

## Ch 3 Course Writing Assignment 1

① SIGNS ②-actions i.e. point ~~summary~~ ③ descriptors ④ NMGS

I ① Sign SEE + ② <sup>actions</sup> MAN + THERE (Points w/finger) + (NMGS  
Brows Raised, Head Slightly Forward) + ③ (descriptors) <sup>HAT-WHITE</sup> ~~white hat~~  
+ <sup>JEANS BLUE</sup> ~~blue jeans~~ + <sup>VEST-ORANGE</sup> ~~orange vest~~ + ④ Glance Toward Person + ⑤ Listener  
Confirms

II ① Sign SEE + ② <sup>actions</sup> WOMAN + THERE (Points w/Finger) + (NMGS  
Brows Raised, Head Slightly Forward) + ③ (Descriptors)  
~~Red dress~~ <sup>red</sup> + NICE MAKE UP + PRETTY NAILS color + ④ Glance  
Toward Person + ⑤ Listener Confirms

III ① ① Sign SEE + ② <sup>actions</sup> Gentleman + THERE (Points w/Finger) + (NMGS  
Brows Raised, Head Slightly Forward) + ③ (descriptors) <sup>SUIT-BLACK</sup> ~~Black suit~~  
+ ~~Black Hat~~ <sup>BLACK</sup> + ~~Black shoes~~ <sup>SHOES BLACK</sup> ④ Glance Toward Person  
+ ⑤ Listener Confirms

IV ① Sign SEE + ② Family, Nephew + THERE (Points w/finger) + NMGS  
Brows Raised, Head Slightly Forward) + ③ (descriptors) tank top +  
+ shorts blue + <sup>VEST-ORANGE</sup> ~~orange vest~~ ④ Glance Toward Person  
+ ⑤ Listener Confirms shoes-AIR JORDAN

V ① Sign SEE + ② Dad + THERE (Points w/finger) + NMGS  
Brows Raised, Head Slightly Forward) + ③ (descriptors) dress shirt +  
+ PANTS TAN + SHOES BLACK ④ Glance Toward Person  
+ ⑤ Listener Confirms



1 = SIGNS 2 = ACTION i.e. POINT 3 = NMGS

self practice

- ① Sign SEE + ② MAN + THERE (POINT W/FINGER) + <sup>Non movement gestures</sup> [NMGS] (Brows raised, head slightly bent forward) + ③ (Descriptors) (Shirt Black + Gold Watch + Smiling + Hair Brown) + ④ Glance Toward Person + ⑤ Listener Confirms



Pk Z.  
3/16

M Singh, T-22165

Lassen cd  
122-6446

Page 3 of 16

5. Listener confirms Wait for confirmation from the person you are talking to for a confirmation that they know who you are referring to. You can nod to affirm "that's them"

## Deaf Culture Insight

For identifying a person sequence step three, you must choose prominent identifying characteristics. Characteristics can be clothing, facial features, hair style or color, facial hair, piercings, or tattoos. For example, in Deaf culture, there is **no concept of politeness in identifying characteristics about people**. It is NOT that they are being rude, but their language is a visual language, therefore they say what they see.

For example, I would be described as a man, tall, skinny, with short hair.

However, in hearing culture, describing someone as skinny or heavy-set is uncommon, but it is considered rude. In Deaf Culture, it is not rude to use FAT as a descriptor.

## ① Chapter 3 Course Writing Assignment 1 (10 points)

Now that we have learned the sequence of how to Identify a Person using ASL it is time for you to list out the process. Please follow and write out **THREE EXAMPLES** of people using the sequence of Identifying a Person in ASL. This must be school appropriate. I have included an example for you to follow. 10 points.

**Example:** 1. Sign SEE + 2. MAN + THERE (POINTS WITH FINGER) + (NMGs BROWS RAISED, HEAD SLIGHTLY FORWARD) + 3. (Descriptors) SHIRT BLACK + GOLD WATCH + SMILING + HAIR BROWN + 4. GLANCE TOWARD PERSON + 5. LISTENER CONFIRMS

Yours: 1. Sign SEE + 2. \_\_\_\_\_ + THERE (POINTS WITH FINGER) + (NMGs BROWS RAISED, HEAD SLIGHTLY FORWARD) + 3. (Descriptors) \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ + 4. GLANCE TOWARD PERSON + 5. LISTENER CONFIRMS

Yours: 1. Sign SEE + 2. \_\_\_\_\_ + THERE (POINTS WITH FINGER) + (NMGs BROWS RAISED, HEAD SLIGHTLY FORWARD) + 3. (Descriptors) \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ + 4. GLANCE TOWARD PERSON + 5. LISTENER CONFIRMS

Now it is your turn. Write the third example below completely on your own following the sequence above and sign it to yourself.



## ② Chapter 3 Vocabulary Review Worksheet. Label each Sign or NO CREDIT. 10 Points.

Name and Student ID: Michael Singh, T-22165  
#122-6446

Location: RJ Donovan

68 Food and Eating

### ② FIND THE FOOD SIGNS

There are 13 food signs on this page. How many can you find? Circle the number next to each one.

POPCORN

1. POPCORN

2. BANANA

3. candle

4. PJE

5. APPLE

6. PIZZA

7. cat

8. cookie

9. Friend

10. bacon

11. tomato ined

12. Like

13. Jelly

14. Bread

15. shave

16. butter

17. corn

18. Israel

19. Peach

Answers are on page 318.



P122  
4/10

M. Singh, T-22165

Lassen Student ID#  
#122-6446

## \* CH 3 Writing Assignment 2

- ↓ ① Who is considered the Father of Deaf Education?
- ② In what part of the world did American Sign Language originate before coming to America?
- ③ Who was the person that was most influential in bringing ASL to America & why?
- ④ What is the ~~name~~ name of the only College in America for Deaf people & where is it located?
- ⑤ From Supplemental Reading: How do you navigate a Signing Environment?

① Considered by many to be the father of deaf education, L'Epee <sup>who</sup> founded the first free school for deaf people in ~~par~~ Paris in 1755, attracting students from all over France. He also trained teachers in his methods, and as more schools opened in surrounding areas a standard French Sign Language emerged.

② In early 1800s there was approx. 2000 deaf people in America. Just like France its likely communities of deaf people in America developed their own. Early signs are called Old American Sign language. Hopkins Gallaudet traveled to Paris school for deaf students where he liked what he saw. He came to the U.S. w/ Laurent Clerc. Then <sup>he did</sup> open 1st US deaf sign language school - Hartford, Conn in 1817. He Clerc merged Old American Sign Language & the French signs that became American Sign Language.

③ The person most influential in bringing ASL to America was Hopkins Gallaudet because he went to England, met the best teacher students & after a few months returned to <sup>the</sup> United States w/ Clerc - one of Sicard's best teachers & got a \$5000.00 grant opening first school in America for deaf people.

④ The name of the only college in America for Deaf people is called the American School for the Deaf. It's located in Hartford, Conn.

⑤ You can navigate a signing environment by:  
Walking Through - go around people - instead of through a conversation & do so quickly so it don't interrupt signers & don't hunch/wait for acknowledge as this visually distracts - you can sign "excuse me" as you pass through but its unexpected p.7



## Using Touch

when your path is too narrow to pass between a few signers, it customary (practice) to press a person's shoulder / upper back, & they'll move aside while continuing their conversation.

Don't tap - unless you need that person to move more than a few steps aside. Tapping prompts person to turn toward you, breaking their conversation.

Asking A Person to Move people can at times unintentionally block your view. If you can't adjust your position in order to see, you should ask people to move by pressing their shoulder ~~toward~~ in the direction that would clear your view.



PK 2.  
5/10

M. Singh, T-22165

Lassen

ID # 122-6446

Page 5 of 16

## Deaf Culture Insight

### How to Navigate or Negotiating a Signing Environment

#### Walk Through

Whenever possible, opt to go around rather than through a conversation. If there is no choice but to pass through a conversation, pass quickly so the signers won't be interrupted. Don't hunch down or wait to be acknowledged by the signers. This disrupts their exchange since it is much more visually distracting. While not expected, you may sign "excuse me" as you pass through.

#### Use Touch

When your path is too narrow to pass between several signers, it is customary to press someone's shoulder or upper back, and they will move aside while remaining engaged in their conversation. Avoid tapping unless you need a person to move more than a few steps aside. Tapping prompts the person to turn toward you, breaking their conversation.

#### Ask Person to Move

People can sometimes unknowingly block your view. If it isn't possible to adjust your position so you can see, you should ask people to move by pressing their shoulder in the direction that would clear your view.

### ③ Chapter 3 Writing Assignment 2 (20 points)

The American Deaf community has a rich history, but who brought Sign Language to America? Where did it originate from? Open your textbook to page 9 and read the Introduction followed by 'A Brief History of Sign Language.' On a separate piece of paper write a **one page** response explaining what you found interesting about this reading of Deaf History. Do not simply copy the textbook. I have it and will know. I have listed some important points I want you all to know and be sure to include them in your writing: (20 points)

- 1-• Who is considered the father of Deaf Education?
- 2-• In what part of the world did American Sign Language originate before coming to America?
- 3-• Who was the person that was most influential in bringing ASL to America and why?
- 4-• What is the name of the only College in America for Deaf people and where is it located?
- 5-• From Supplemental Reading: How do you navigate a Signing Environment?



③  
①6 solid color

# Deaf Culture Readings Worksheet 1

student id#  
122-6446

Read pages 9-21 of your textbook and fill in the blanks. Each question is worth 2 points.

Name: M. Singh Student # 1226446  
Date: 6/18/25 Location: RJ Donovan

Fill in the blank. You may use your book.

1. It is estimated that over 500,000 people use Sign Language in United States, and Canada.

p9 ✓ 2. American Sign Language is also known as ASL American.

3. What was the name of the first nonresidential deaf school?

HORACE MANN School of Boston

Laurent Clerc  
Gaspard Cerdano

4. Who was the first deaf sign language teacher?

Pedro de Ponce

5. In 1555 who was the first teacher to succeed in teaching the deaf children?

Pedro de Ponce

p9 fourth 6. Sign Language is now the 4th most used language in the United States.

p2 10 7. Who published the first sign language book?

Juan Pablo de Bonet

8. What did the book contain?

manual alphabet

9. Name one place where the text book suggests you could go to find a sign language class.

church, college, library, & community centers

10. Finger spelling is also known as

dactylology

p17 11. Signs that deal with the past move

backward

12. The area immediately in front of the body is representing

present time

13. Male signs are made near the

forehead

14. Many female signs are made near the

cheek or chin

15. Signs that deal with thinking or mental activity are usually made at or near the

head

16. When interpreting, wear a solid that contrasts with the skin color of your hands.

solid color shirt

17. Deaf people consider breaking eye contact as interrupting or ending the conversation

18. Many signs that are done in the chest area or at the heart are feelings signs.

p21 (heart feelings/shaking)



PK 2  
6/10

M. Singh, T-22165

Lassen ID# 122-6446

Page 7 of 16

19. Signs that have (shapes and movements that resemble what they describe) and remind one of the actual physical concepts are known as Iconicity.

20. Name Signs are short gestures using an initial from a person's name and/or incorporating some aspect of a person's features or personality.

21. Initialized Sign refers to a sign formed with the finger spelled hand shape of the first letter of the English word. (Education)

22. When signing to a deaf person you must get the person's visual attention.

23. When forming a name sign make all your name signs flattering, avoid ones which are derogatory.

24. The dominant hand provides the movement while the other hand is motionless.

25. Signs were originally created to represent concepts and not words.

\_\_\_\_/50 Total



## Chapter 4 Course Readings

Chapter 4 focuses on Action signs and Related Words. Please read the chapter in the textbook and practice the signs. The following Supplemental Instruction will be related to ASL Sentence Structures.

### ASL Sentence Structures

By now, you may have begun to realize that ASL is a language of its own. It has its structure, order, syntax, and grammar. While there are many language rules to be learned, like with other languages, they are not all learned at once or in one class. However, there are a few basic ones you should know by the end of this class. I will review them here:

### Wh Questions

The Wh sign falls at the end of the sentence. There are some exceptions to this rule, but for now, place the Wh sign at the end. Again, you must use the correct NMMs. Eyebrows must always be down for a WH question. If they are up, then it will be read as YES/NO questions. If there are no NMMs, then it could be read as a statement and not a question. WH questions ask **WHO, WHERE, WHY, WHEN, WHICH, HOW, HOW MANY/MUCH**.

The basic structure was presented earlier in the instruction packet 1.

#### EXAMPLES

Where do you live? Becomes **YOU LIVE WHERE**

What time is your class? Becomes **YOUR CLASS TIME WHEN**

Where were you born? Becomes **YOU BORN WHERE**

### Short Yes/No Questions

Short yes/no questions do not have an order to them. The order can vary. Long yes/no questions follow an order, but that is for another time.

#### EXAMPLES

Do you have a car? Can be signed **CAR YOU HAVE** or **YOU HAVE CAR**

Do you like the color pink? Can be signed **COLOR PINK YOU LIKE** or **YOU LIKE COLOR PINK**



PK 2  
7/10

M. Singh, T-22165

Lesson ID # 122.6446

# ASL Sentence Structure Activity

## Sentences To Translate

- ① Do you have a cat?
- ② What city do you live in?
- ③ How much is a coffee?
- ④ I love learning ASL.
- ⑤ I don't like swimming.

## Translation To ASL Order

You have cat  
City you live in What  
Coffee is how much  
Me love learning ASL  
Swimming I don't like

## \* My own English sentence

## ASL Structure for it

- ① What time is your visit?
- ② Where do you work?
- ③ Do you have a bike?
- ④ I enjoy the music.
- ⑤ I like the color red.

Your visit time when  
You work where  
You have bike  
Me enjoy music  
Color red I like



P.K. 2  
8/10  
ID:

M. Singh, T-22165

Page 11 of 16

Lassen ID #122-6446

92 Actions and Related Words

⑥

## NAME THE SIGN

To reinforce the vocabulary you have already learned, identify the following signs from this chapter by writing the names underneath the signs.

- |   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
| <br>1. <u>RUN</u>        | <br>2. <u>PUSH</u>     | <br>3. <u>laugh</u>      | <br>4. <u>keep</u>     |
| <br>5. <u>slide</u>     | <br>6. <u>clap</u>    | <br>7. <u>help</u>      | <br>8. <u>support</u> |
| <br>9. <u>wait</u>     | <br>10. <u>turn</u>  | <br>11. <u>match</u>   | <br>12. <u>hurry</u> |
| <br>13. <u>abandon</u> | <br>14. <u>steal</u> | <br>15. <u>conquer</u> | <br>16. <u>blame</u> |
| <br>17. <u>do</u>      | <br>18. <u>walk</u>  | <br>19. <u>tease</u>   | <br>20. <u>break</u> |
| <br>21. <u>send</u>    | <br>22. <u>smile</u> | <br>23. <u>change</u>  | <br>24. <u>warm</u>  |

Answers are on page 118.



# 7 Quiz 1

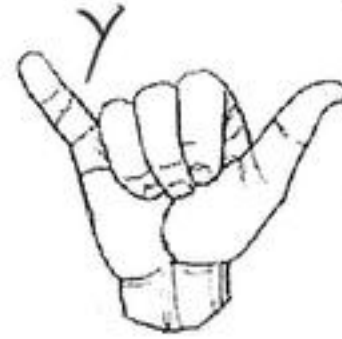
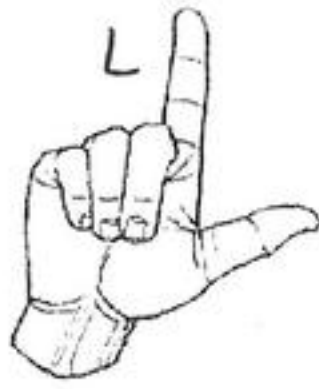
This is your first quiz! Please fill in the blanks and submit. No open book. Good luck!

Name Michael Singh, T-22165

Location RJ Donovan

Student # 122-6446

Date 6/22/25



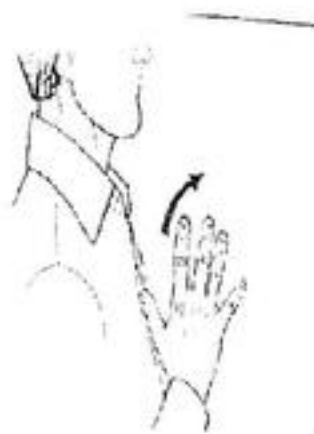
1-4 clay



5-9 dazed



10. father, dad



11. manners, polite  
~~polite~~ courteous



13. door



PK 2  
9/10

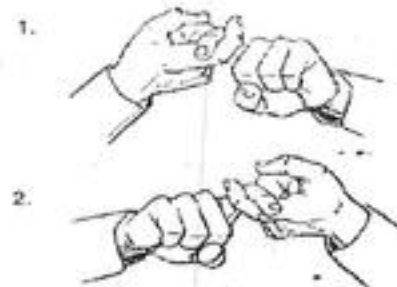
Singh, T-22165, (122-6446)  
Lassen #



14. people



15. wash



16. friendship



17. individual



18. meat beef flesh



19. color



20. mom



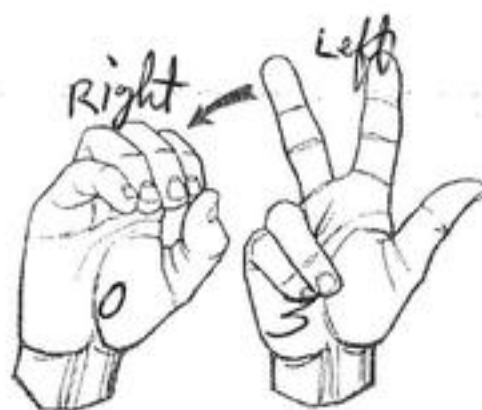
21. restroom



22. telephone call on the phone



23. grandfather



24. thirty



25. wife wifey marry, marriage





26. ~~name~~ name or name is called



27. hypocrite, fake imposter



28. we, us



29. fall fall



30. toilet, bathroom



31. coat, jacket, overcoat



32. sew



33. six



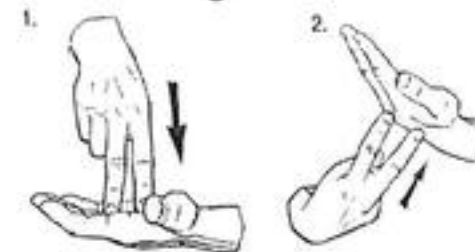
34. gray



35. cheese



36. pizza



37. toast



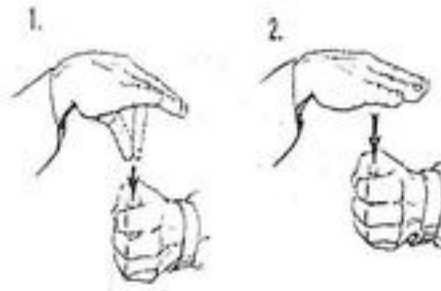
PK 2  
10/10

Singh, T-22165, [T22-6446]  
Lesson #

Page 15 of 16



38. jelly, jam



39. Soda, pop, soddy water



40. eat, food, meal

40 (Q) x 1.25 (PTS) = \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_/50

This brings us to the end of Supplemental Instructional Packet 2. If you would like to leave any course feedback for improvement or things working well for future classes, please use the blank space below. Thank you, Professor Minkler



MT 1/3

Minkler

ASL 1

Mid Term

Student Name: M. Singh, T-22165

Location: RJDouglas

College ID:

Date: 6/30/25

## American Sign Language 1

### Mid-Term Exam Assignment Sheet – Due by 7/3/2025

Please complete and submit all course work listed below on the assignment sheet. Make sure your work is in the order listed below. Assignment sheets will be graded only one time so please double check that all listed coursework is included. If you have any questions or comments, please write them in the space below and I will respond.

Exams will be kept by instructor and not returned to students.

Assignment Sheet will only be returned.

enclosed ✓

Course Assignment	Points	Students Grade
Mid-Term Exam 2 pgs front & back	100	
Total Assignments: 1	Total points: 100	Student total:

\*Ask any questions below or on the back of this page:

also packet #2 - all of it enclosed w/ this midterm

\* ea. pg top left corner MT (midterm) then of 3 (incl. this one)



MT 3/3

Name Michael Singh, T-22165

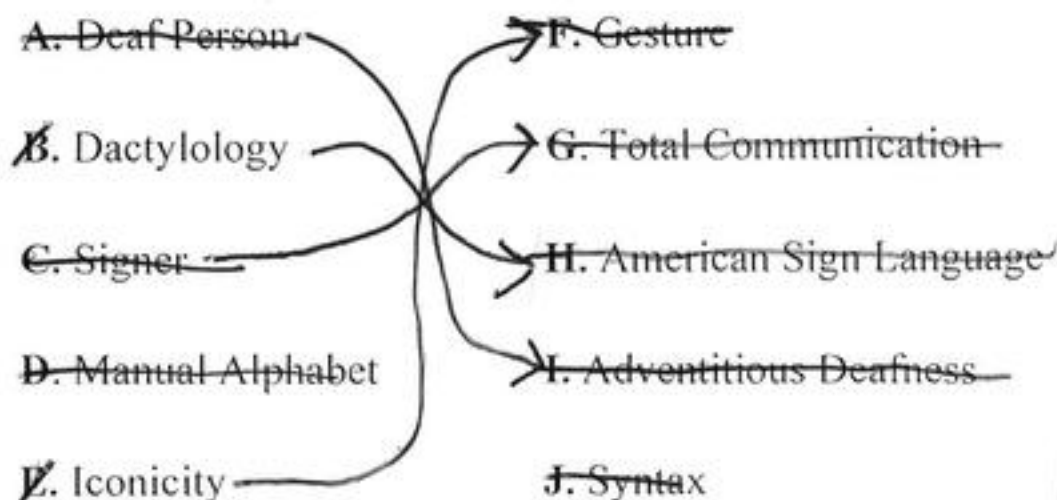
Location RJ Donovan

Student # 122-6446

Date \_\_\_\_\_

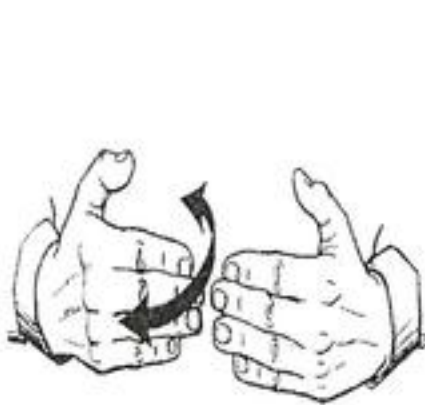
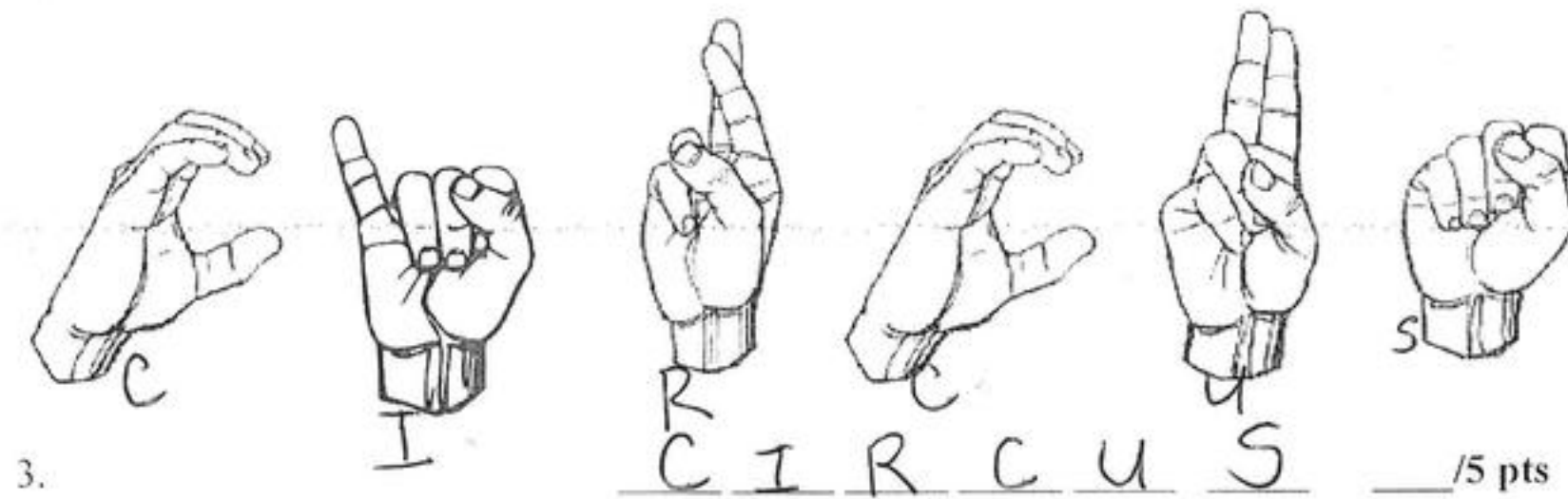
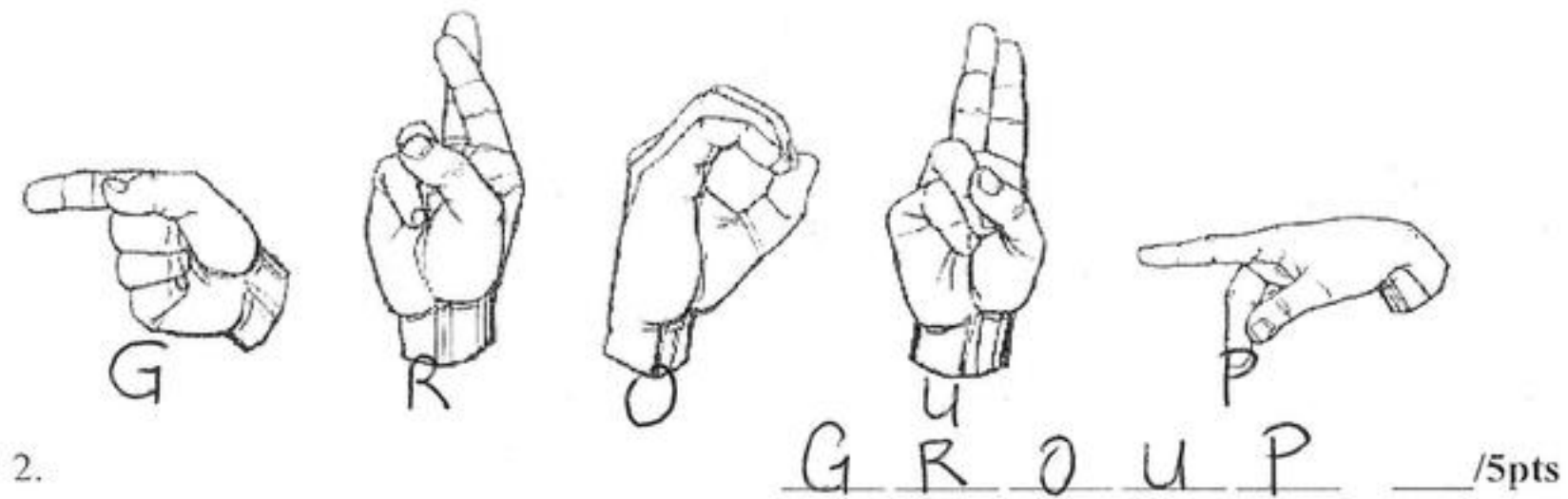
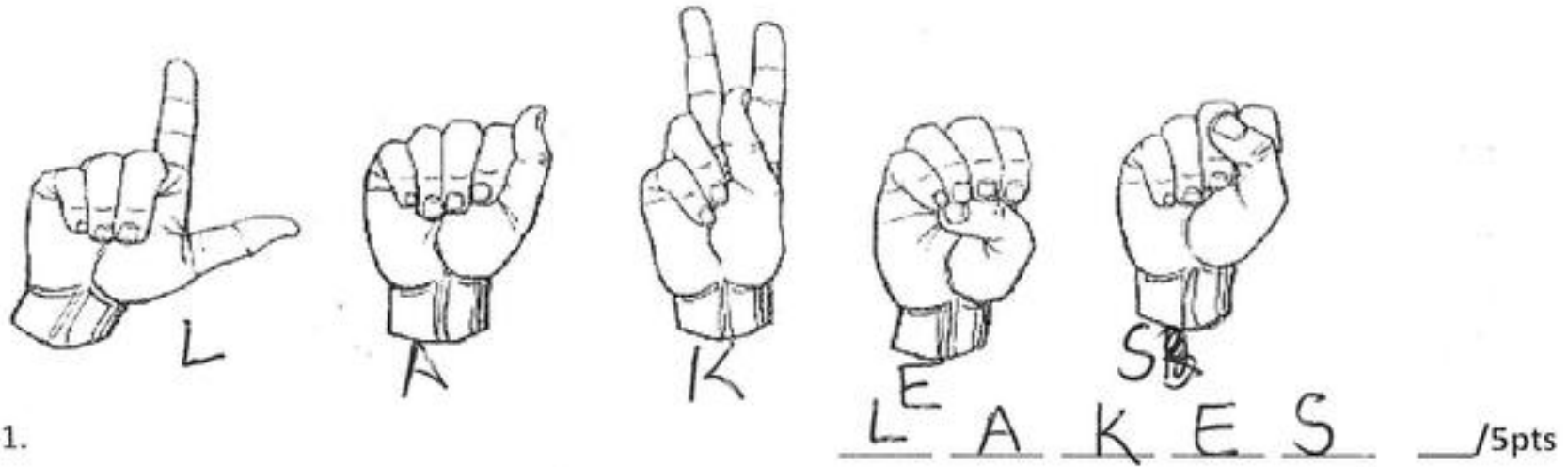
Match the vocabulary word with its definition by writing the letter in the blank.

1. H <sup>american sign lang</sup> ASL, Ameslan: is the visual language used by deaf people in the United States.
2. F <sup>gesture</sup> The movement of the body or limbs to help express or emphasize a thought or idea.
3. B <sup>dactylology</sup> Using the fingers and hands to fingerspell and communicate.
4. E <sup>iconicity</sup> The characteristics of a sign resembling what it represents.
5. J <sup>SYNTAX</sup> The order or arrangement in which words are used to form sentences in language.
6. G <sup>total comm</sup> The educational philosophy that all deaf people have the right to all information through all possible means including sign language, finger spelling, pantomime, speech, lip-reading, writing pictures, gestures, facial expression, reading, and hearing aids.
7. C <sup>signer</sup> A person who expresses their ideas and thought through sign language.
8. I <sup>advent. deaf</sup> Deafness in a hearing person, due to illness or accident.
9. A <sup>deaf person</sup> A person who cannot hear speech or everyday sounds.
10. D <sup>Manual Alphabet</sup> A separate hand shape using the fingers to represent each letter of the written alphabet.



\_\_\_\_\_/10 pts



Finger Spelling



MT/3/3

Michael Singh, T-22165

Lassen Student  
#122-6446

Minkler

ASL 1

Mid Term



4. polite courteous manners



5. mirror



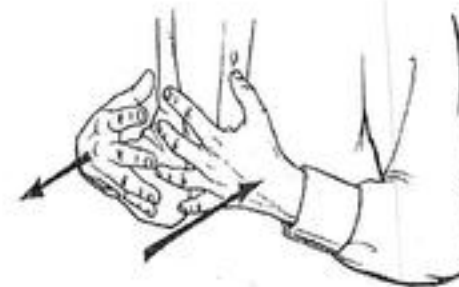
6. coat, jacket /9pts



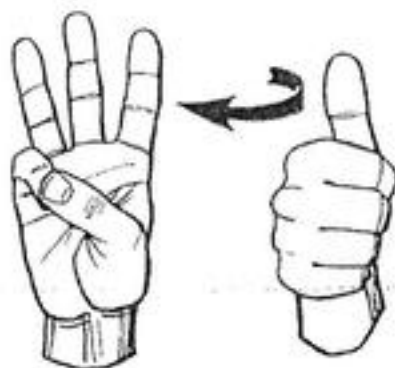
7. collar



8. purple



9. gray /9pts



10. sixteen



11. lock, key



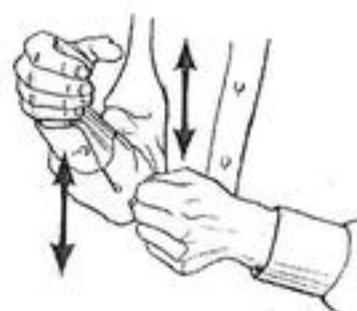
12. they, them  
those those /9pts



13. napkin

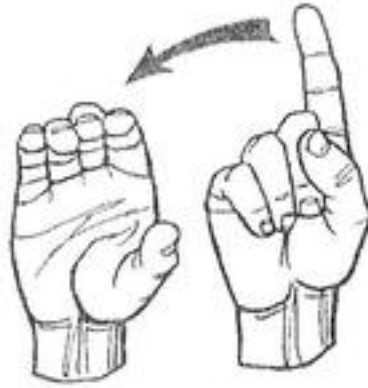


14. cook, fry, pancake



15. milk /9pts



16. peach17. one hundred18. salt

/9pts.

19. bread20. grease fat oil21. meat, beef flesh

/9pts.

22. each23. daughter24. cousin

/9pts

25. we, us

/3pts

/100 pts.