

Checkpoint B Exam Parts 3 & 4 Review

By, Mrs. Murray

2016

Checkpoint B Exam: June 20, 2016 at 12:00pm

- Testing Site: Room- 121
- Please arrive by 11:45am.
- Please bring at least two pens either black or blue ink.
- Please leave your cell phones in your car!
- You may bring a water bottle of water only!
- You must stay in the testing site for a minimum of 2 hours.
- Please eat before you come. Food makes your brain work!😊

Notes: Schools For the Deaf: Deaf Culture

- Students who grow up in these schools are more than just students.
- They become friends that are so close they seem like siblings.
- The people in the dorms that watch them are like parents. So a lot of times they are referred to as “Dorm Parents”.

Notes: Schools For the Deaf: Deaf Culture

- Students who grow up in these schools:
 - Develop shared language –ASL
 - Develop brotherly/sisterly bonds
 - Often like similar things
 - Share traditions

CODA information:

- Often get jobs that relate to language or ASL. For example:
 - Teaching, law, social services, communications
 - Interpreting
- Often use fingerspelling that they learn from their parents to cheat on tests in school.
- Often have a tough time finding spouses because of the misconception that Deaf people are always deaf for congenital reasons.

CODA information:

- Don't acquire good speech patterns naturally.
- They are often a bridge for their parents to the hearing world.
 - Use the telephone for them.
 - Interpret for them.
- Have to adjust to the hearing world because they are use to a different environment at home.
 - Lights..etc. More visual

CODA information:

- Culturally Deaf people always hope that their babies and their friend's babies will be born deaf too to continue on traditions etc.
- Their parents are indifferent to the needs of their hearing children in regards to language.
- Often surpass their peers in educational settings.
- First language is ASL/ Fingerspelling.



Introduction to Dr. I King Jordan

- CC: You had hearing for the first 21 years of your life, then lost it. Can you tell us about that transition?
- KJ: The first part of my life was very ordinary. I grew up outside Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in a little town, and went to a regular high school. I was a...very average student in that high school. Then I joined the Navy, and while I was in the Navy I was in a motorcycle accident and woke up deaf in a hospital. In the Navy I realized that I needed more of an education because I saw people were automatically promoted or became officers if they had an education. After I became deaf I knew I really needed an education, so I enrolled in Gallaudet...with a changed heart. Gallaudet opened my eyes to the fact that deafness should not be a barrier to education, should not be a barrier to occupation. And that was 35 years ago. Now, that's my mission in life--to help other people. Being deaf helps me recognize that it's not just hearing people but deaf people who have allowed ourselves limitations on what we can do. I'm always preaching to deaf people not to let that happen. You can do anything you want. You aspire to do "X." If you work and study, you can do "X." I tell hearing people, "Don't pre-judge a deaf person's ability. Give them a chance and you'll see that they will do well."
- Ability Magazine

Who is Dr. I King Jordan?

- Born in 1943 in Pennsylvania.
- 1965-Age 21 injured in a motorcycle accident.
- 1967- Married later had 2 kids.
- He was a student at Gallaudet where he learned ASL and He earned a BA in Psychology.
- As an honor student he earned a Masters and a Doctorate Degree at the University of Tennessee without an interpreter.

- In 1973 he returned to Gallaudet as a professor of psychology.
- In 1988 as a result of the Deaf President Now Rally Jordan became the first Deaf President of Gallaudet.
- He is quoted as saying: “Deaf people can do anything except hear....”

Why is Dr. I King Jordan important?

- He is a Deaf person who achieved amazing success!
 - He is a husband
 - He is a father
 - He is a professor
 - He is the head of a major educational institution.
 - He uses ASL to communicate.

Deaf President Now Rally

- 1988 @ Gallaudet University in Washington D.C.
- The board voted to hire a hearing candidate for president of the 124 year old university who could not sign.
- The students were upset because there were two Deaf candidates who were passed over.
- Rally lasted for 6 days at which time the board rescinded their offer to Elisabeth Zinser and appointed Dr. I. King Jordan.

The protesters presented the Board of Trustees with four demands:

- Zinser's resignation and the selection of a Deaf person as president;
- the immediate resignation of Jane Bassett Spilman, chair of the Board of Trustees (who, it was alleged, announced the board's choice with the comment that "the Deaf are not yet ready to function in the hearing world");
- the reconstitution of the Board of Trustees with a 51% majority of Deaf members (at the time, it was composed of 17 hearing members and 4 Deaf members);
- there would be no reprisals against any students or staff members involved in the protest.



Family Unit Notes:
Interpreters:
CODAS & Professionals

Interpreter?

- Interpreters convert spoken or sign language statements from one language to another.
- Interpreting involves listening to, understanding and memorizing content in the original 'source' language, then reproducing statements, questions and speeches in a different 'target' language.

Who are interpreters?

- Children of Deaf Adults
- Trained Adults:
 - May be hearing or Deaf
 - May be trained:
 - Via College
 - Learned from a Deaf person

Interpreters facilitate effective communication between clients in the following settings:

- large conferences and formal meetings;
- business functions such as smaller meetings, exhibitions and product launches;
- criminal justice proceedings, known as public service interpreting or PSI, including police and probation service interviews, court hearings, solicitor interviews, arbitration hearings and immigration tribunals;
- community-based events and assignments within the education, health and social services sectors.

Their Work Place

- In Person
- Via Video Chat
- Via Online Sources





NOTES

COCHLEAR
IMPLANTS

Cochlear Implant:

- A surgically implanted computerized hearing device.

How it works:

- CI stimulates the nerves in the inner ear with electrical signals.

How long have they been around?

- The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) first approved cochlear implant devices for adults in 1985 and for children in 1990.

Who gets them?

- More than 40,000 individuals have received cochlear implants worldwide, approximately half children and half adults.
- Children as young as 12 months old.

CEI Topic

- Why are Cochlear implants a viable option for children born deaf? Subsequently how can they be used without trampling Deaf Culture?