

AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATIVE MEDICINE
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHYSIOTHERAPY
END OF TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER 2022

UNIT CODE: PHT 123 UNIT NAME: SIGN LANGUAGE
DATE: DECEMBER 2022

INSTRUCTIONS

1. All students will have two (2) hours to complete the examination
2. Attempt all questions as per the instruction
3. It is the student's responsibility to report any page and number missing in this paper.
4. Check that the paper is complete
5. Total number of pages is 8 including the cover.
6. Read through the paper quickly before you start.
7. Upon finishing the exam paper, make sure you have written your student number before you submit.
8. All the Best!!

SECTION A Multiple choice questions (40mks)

1. Which among the following is a manual skill?
 - A. Fingerspelling
 - B. Mimicry
 - C. Receptive**
 - D. Pantomime
2. Which among the three is not a principle of singing?
 - A. Position of a signer
 - B. Ability to appreciate a sign**
 - C. Body language
 - D. Signing space
3. Which of the following is not an element of a sign?
 - A. Movement
 - B. Ability to sign**
 - C. Place of articulation
 - D. Hand shape
4. Who invented the two-handed manual alphabet?
 - A. George Dargano
 - B. Charles Abbe
 - C. Professor Michael Ndurumo
 - D. Vasco Dagamar
5. Who was the first man to advocate for sign language in Kenya?
 - A. Charles Abbe
 - B. professor Michael Ndurumo**
 - C. Thomas Hopkins
 - D. Gallaudet
6. Which was the first Kenyan deaf school to be started in Kenya?
 - A. Tree side school for the deaf
 - B. Kenya school for the deaf
 - C. Machakos school forth deaf**
 - D. Kiambu institute for the deaf

7. Who among the following was not involved in the development of sign language?
- A. Pablo de bonnet
 - B. Proff Michael Ndurumo
 - C. Chinua Achebe**
 - D. Thomas Hopkins
8. Which of the following is not true about finger spelling?
- A. It is an art of shaping fingers to form letters of the alphabet
 - B. Only fingerspell at an acceptable speed
 - C. It is the use of two languages for the purpose of communication**
 - D. Can be used in place of signing a word
9. The following are components of body language except one?
- A. Gestures
 - B. Cued speech**
 - C. Eye contact
 - D. Hand movement
10. Two of the following are manual skills used in signing except one?
- A. Receptive skills
 - B. Pre-manual skills**
 - C. Expressive skills
11. The following skills are essential for children with Hearing Impairment except one?
- A. Movement from left to right
 - B. Scribbling in the air
 - C. Talking above the noise when addressing them**
 - D. Arranging objects from left to right
12. Which of the following is not a hand shape?
- A. Extended index finger
 - B. Open palm
 - C. Fore arm**
 - D. Claw shape
13. The following are non-manual features. Which one is not?
- A. Facial expressions

- B. Lip movement
- C. Eyebrow movement
- D. Area of articulation

14. Which one of the following is not an element of a sign?

- A. Manual skills
- B. Handshape
- C. Articulation
- D. Orientation

15. Which of the following statements describes the term 'orientation'?

- A. It is the direction of the palm in relation to the body of the signer
- B. It is the movement of the hand from one location to the other
- C. It is the location of the handshape in relation to the hand of the body of the signer

16. The following words are formed with a OPEN PALM fist except one?

- A. important
- B. work
- C. your
- D. place

17. Which of the following words is not formed on the face of the signer?

- A. Mother
- B. Father
- C. Tuesday
- D. Female

18. Which of the following words is formed with letter 'U' on the face of the signer?

- A. Uncle
- B. United
- C. Unity
- D. Use

19. Which of the following statements below is TRUE about Non-manual features?

- A. They accompany signs
- B. Without non-manual features, signs alone may convey the intended meaning

20. Which of the following words DOES NOT portray etiquette when signing?

- A. Please
- B. Sorry
- C. welcome
- D. Stop

21. Which one of the following is not true about signing space?

- A. It is the space in front of the body
- B. It should be such that it forms a square shape
- C. It should be less than 3 meters from the receiver

22. Which of the following is not a hint for fluent signing?

- A. Your elbow should be down towards the waist
- B. The palm of your hand should face away from you
- C. Your hand should not block your lips
- D. Find a comfortable place and easy position

23. State which among the following images representation of signs is correct?



- 1.
- A. S
- B. T
- C. I
- D. L



2.

- A. D
- B. H
- C. J
- D. Y



3.

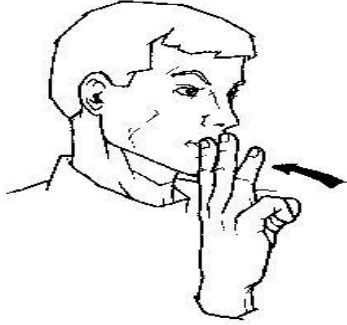
- A. S
- B. F
- C. Q
- D. S



4.

- A. W
- B. S
- C. O
- D. H





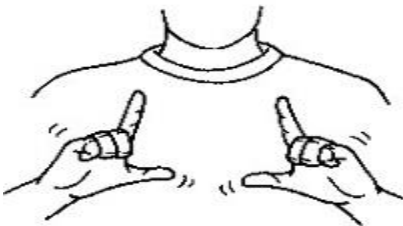
5.

- A. water
- B. wife
- C. why
- D. thanks



6.

- A. Ask
- B. Alphabet
- C. language
- D. Student



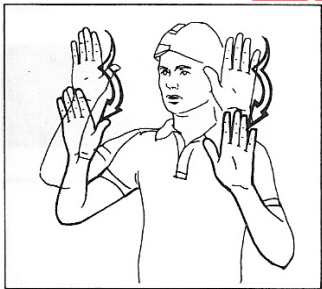
7.

- A. Language, husband
- B. Father, language
- C. Language, mother
- D. Language, grandfather**



8.

- A. True**
- B. Done
- C. Place
- D. Orange



9.

- A. Up
- B. Important**
- C. River
- D. Health



10.

- A. Escape
- B. Lover
- C. Around
- D. Love

8. Which two among the formation of the following signs in relation to elements of a sign are wrong? (8mks)

(i) YOU

- A. Place of articulation- neutral space
- B. Hand shape- extended index finger
- C. orientation- palm facing upwards
- D. Movement- backwards

(ii) LOVE

- A. Place articulation-trunk (chest)
- B. Hand shape- Open palm shaped
- C. Orientation- palm facing signer
- D. Movement- sideways

(iii) RAIN

- A. Place of articulation- face
- B. Hand shape- Clenched fist
- C. Orientation- Palm facing down
- D. Movement- Up and down movement

(iv) TALK

- A. Place of articulation- chest
- B. Hand shape- extended index finger
- C. Orientation- Palms facing each other
- D. Movement- wavy movement

SECTION B: Short answer questions

1. Define the following terms. (6mks)
 - a) Finger spelling - the communication in sign language of a word or other expression by rendering its written form letter by letter in a manual alphabet.
 - b) Receptive Manual skills - These are the ones we use to read and understand information given in sign language, they involve the ability to attend to the sign made and interpret its meaning.
 - c) Manualism - is “a method of education of deaf students using sign language within the classroom.”
2. When teaching written language, children have to acquire pre-literacy skills, this is the same for deaf children that they also need pre-requisite skills before they acquire sign language skills. State the four pre-requisite skills they need before learning sign language. (4mks)
 1. visual discrimination of objects according to size, shape, color, length and texture.
 2. visual memory.
 3. left to right eye movement.
 4. top to bottom eye movement.

SECTION C: Long structured question

1. Briefly describe the origin of sign language (10mks)

In 400BC, Socrates, Harmogenes and St. Augustine believed that sign language should be used to reach the deaf and communicate with the deaf people.

Many years later, the sign language as we know it today was accredited one Charles Abbe who was a priest from France. He started the first public school for the deaf in 1755. Through this he was able to pick and refine the gestures to create sign language.

The origin of sign language as we know it today can be accredited to Charles Abbe who was credited for French sign language.

In America, Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, a young minister who studied the language in France, and went back to America to start a school for the deaf in 1817 at Hartford.

In 1880, during the Milan conference, the proponents of **oralism** led by Samuel Henike carried the day and it was declared that deaf children should be taught through speech as opposed to sign language.

In 1958 professor Michael Ndurumo a graduate from Gallaudet university came to Kenya and advocated for the use of sign language in the education of the deaf. Machakos school for the deaf was the first deaf school in Kenya that started as a pilot project.

2. Describe six modes (components) of total communication. (10mks)

- **MIMICKERY.**
- This is the use of facial expression and body language in order to communicate, especially emotions or feelings. A person can easily tell your feelings before you even say it; smiling, frowning.
- **BODY LANGUAGE.**
- In communicating, we use gestures, and body movements which are important in sending messages. Use of any body part to convey a message.
- **PANTOMIME.**
- A sequence of events which are described through gestures without using signs, speech or sound.
- **CUED SPEECH.**
- An oral method of speech that is being assisted by finger spelling. Eg pig, big. The hand cues are used near the mouth to overcome the problem of lip- reading where some sounds are identical or are impossible to see.
- When lip- reading many words look alike on the lips. Eg mama, baba, tip, dip, in order to clarify meaning, you can cue using finger spelling the first letter.
- **READING/ WRITING/ BRAILLE.**
- Hearing impaired learners who are literate can communicate through reading, writing, letters, emails, SMS. Learners with hearing impairment and have vision problems can use braille to communicate, or tactile, whereby you use our hands.
- **POINTING.**

- This is used for reference or placement. Eg if you are communicating n KSL about a third person who is with you, you refer to them by pointing. You can also show the position of a person or object by pointing.
- NATURAL SIGNS.
- They are the hand shapes and movement we use in everyday life to communicate.
- BLISS SYMBOLS.
- They look like the things they represent. *symbols.
- GRAPHIC SYMBOLS.
- This is where you can use drawings or pictures to send a message. Eg route to a certain place.
- SIGN SYSTEM.
- Finger spelling is a sign system. It is not a sign language but it aids in sign language.
- EYE CONTACT.
- One of the most important features of communication especially during sign language. When signing ensure you maintain eye contact as this keeps the listener's attention. Looking away from the listener may indicate a pause.
- AMPLIFICATION.
- This is when you raise your voice as you talk so that the deaf person can be able to hear. Especially for partial hearing loss.

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