



The current seal of NDSD/RCDHH depicts the picture of the Japanese Bridge built in the 1930s and is still on campus. Behind the bridge is the old boy's dorm which is no longer standing.

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# Deaf Awareness Week

**NORTH DAKOTA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF /  
RESOURCE CENTER FOR THE DEAF AND  
HARD OF HEARING**

## North Dakota School for the Deaf celebrates 125 years!

The North Dakota School for the Deaf/Resource Center for Deaf and Hard of Hearing is celebrating 125 years!

Back when North Dakota was

becoming a state, Anson R Spear, a deaf man from Minneapolis area came to North Dakota to establish a school for the deaf. His political backers,

Senator Swanston and Mr. McCormick of the House of Representatives, introduced a bill in the Legislature for the immediate establishment of the proposed school in Devils Lake. It

was passed on March 15, 1890 over the veto of the first North Dakota Governor John Miller.

The people of Devils Lake furnished a free building for two years at the corner of Third Avenue and Fifth Street. Mr. Spear was appointed superintendent and the first term began September 10, 1890. By the end of the year, 23 children were

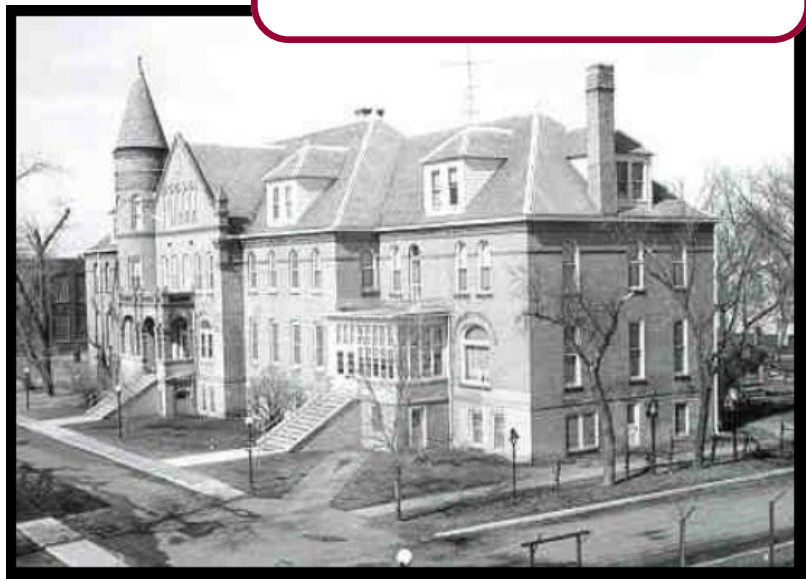


A.R. Spear

enrolled. In 1891, funds were appropriated for a permanent building and for expenses for a biennium. The Great Northern Railroad donated an 18-acre tract of land one mile north of the heart of Devils Lake for the permanent site of NDSD. The main part of the first building, Old Main, and one wing were finished during the fall of 1893. Old Main was designed by Olaf Hanson, a rising deaf architect from Minneapolis.

**<http://ndsdsociety.org>**

Learn more about the history of the North Dakota School for the Deaf/Resource Center for the Deaf /Hard of Hearing



This was the main building at the North Dakota School for the Deaf until it was demolished in the summer of 1975. The round spire was preserved in memory of the building and is located on campus.

The North Dakota School for the Deaf, operates under the direction, control and management of the Department of Public Instruction. NDSD is an educational institution for students, age 3 to 21, with hearing loss and are residents of North Dakota.

The school offers services to children who comes to Devils Lake who are residential or day students but also to individuals around the state through its outreach departments.

It's Outreach Department provides services through the following:

- **The Parent-Infant Program:** serves ages 0 to 3 and their families.
- **School Age:** consultations and direct services as needed throughout the state
- **Adult Services:** services and resources for individuals with hearing loss after high school.
- **Communications Department:** Provides services related to interpreting services and learning of sign language and support to sign language interpreters around the state.

NDSD offers a variety of resources in a variety of areas related to hearing loss. They serve North Dakotans who are deaf, hard of hearing, deafblind, late-deafened, seniors with hearing loss, family members of those individuals with a hearing loss, public and private service providers, employers and businesses, individuals and community groups who are interested or impacted by hearing loss.

## “Looking back with Pride”

### Some historical highlights of North Dakota School for the Deaf

**August 1, 1890:** first student enrolled: 10-year-old Mabel Alice Newton

**1890-1895:** Superintendent Anson Spear: Communication: Combined method - use of signs and manual alphabet. Use of oral methods with pupils who showed ability.

Implemented trade programs: farm, dairy, garden, printing, sewing and housekeeping. A North Dakota law passed: \$50 penalty for parents who refused to send their deaf child to school

**1894:** Old Main Building was the first established building on permanent NDSD site

**1895-1912:** Superintendent Dwight Bangs: Communication: Combined Method - use of signs, fingerspelling, writing, and speech: adapting their uses with pupils as needed. Implemented carpentry class. Change school's name from *Deaf & Dumb Asylum* to *ND School for the Deaf and Dumb*

**June 11, 1900:** first graduating class of NDSD: Lorrents Larson, Effie Smith and Lester Williams

**1906:** Total of 140 acres of grounds was part of NDSD: 80 acres for cows, 31 acres for cropland, 8 acres for garden and rest for buildings and playgrounds. NDSD furnished their own beef, pork, milk and produce and supplemented it with wild game given to the school by students, staff and friends.

**1909-1910:** New hospital building nearly completed with 17 beds, an operating and disinfecting room.

**1912:** Gilbert Isakson ('05) first NDSD student to graduate from Gallaudet College. Olga Anderson ('07) was first NDSD female to graduate from Gallaudet College. She came back to NDSD and is the longest tenure instructor at the North Dakota School for the Deaf. In 1960 she retired from the school after teaching deaf students for 47 years.

**1912-1915:** Superintendent J.W. Blattner: Communication: Combined Method: emphasis on oral method – if pupils did not show benefit, transferred to manual department.

**1915-1920:** Superintendent Frank Read: Communication: Combined Method: upon entry into school pupils placed in oral method and instructed in speech. If progress was not successful, pupils transferred to manual department (1916: seven oral classes and three manual classes). Implemented cabinet making and china painting trades programs.



First 23 students at the original site for the newly established NDSD



The information came from a slide presentation put together by Lilia Bakken and can be seen at the <http://ndsdssociety.org> website.

# “Looking back with Pride”

**June 20-22, 1916:** First NDSD alumni reunion and voted to establish the North Dakota Association of the Deaf

**October 9, 1918:** Board of Health ordered all schools, churches and theaters closed in Devils Lake due to spread of Spanish Influenza that was plaguing the United States. NDSD had a few cases among staff and students but prompt medical attention and precautions prevented any serious cases (75 people were treated at school)

**1920-1921:** Superintendent M.C. McClure: Communication: Oral method, however, if pupils were unsuccessful they transferred to manual department. Lobbied and obtained funds to build new boys dormitory.



**1921-1937:** Superintendent Burton Driggs. Communication: Oral method: pupils were taught speech and lip reading. Aural method: pupils were reached through medium of the ear. Manual method: use of signs and fingerspelling. Implemented new programs: barbering, nursing, beauty culture, typing, shoe repair, bookbinding, home economics, and rug weaving. Construction of Trades Building. Established campus pond and bridge.

**Fall 1925:** An acrobat team was formed with Louis Burns as the trainer. First public appearance was at the Grand Theater in Devils Lake on February 15, 1926.



**1929:** Two students were mainstreamed into some classes at Devils Lake Public Schools

**November 1931:** Ski Club (both cross country and downhill) was organized at NDSD.

**1932-33:** NDSD boy's basketball team became NDSD Bull Dogs (later changed to Bulldogs).

**1937-1945:** Superintendent A.P. Buchanan. Communication: Combined Method: all pupils began in oral department and transferred to manual department as necessary. 1937-39: highest enrollment in history with 140 pupils.



**1937:** John Louis Clarke, a Blackfoot Indian who was an NDSD student from 1894 to 97 became well known for his wood carvings of wild animals and Indians. His work was displayed all over the United States and London, England. He also created the insignia of a mountain goat for the Great Northern Railroad freight cars.

**1945-1969:** Superintendent Carl Smith: Communication: 1945: pupils taught orally until 7<sup>th</sup> grade – if progress was not made then manual communication; 1951: pupils taught orally until 5<sup>th</sup> grade; 1963: Rochester method adopted: oral and speech reading supplemented with finger spelling. Discontinued farm operation (1953) and shoe repair programs. Implemented new programs: driving training, maintenance, baking, painting, and upholstery. Sold 70 acres of land to City of Devils Lake for construction of junior college (1961). Provided onsite training for teachers of the deaf for Minot State University. Change name of ND School for the Deaf and Dumb to ND School for the Deaf.



The current North Dakota School for the Deaf in Devils Lake. This is the Carl F. Smith building, named after superintendent who held that position the longest.



# “Looking back with Pride”

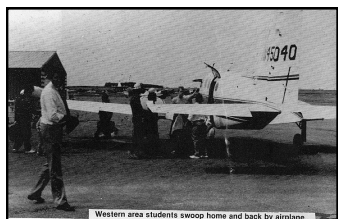


**1948:** The new student driving course was instructed by Louis Burns. A four-door Chevrolet Fleetmaster with dual control on loan from Lake Chevrolet Motor Company of Devils Lake was used.

John DeLance, ('15) attained the distinction of being the only known commissioned deaf Army officer in history of our country. He was awarded his first commission by Governor of Alaska during WWII.

**1969 – 1981:** Superintendent Alan Hayek: Communication: oral supplemented by use of sign language and finger spelling. Implemented an audiology department, captioned video lending library and a parent-infant program. Initiated idea of NDSD as a state resource center. PL-42-142 Education for All Handicapped Children Act. North Dakota Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf established. Land sold for construction of vocational-technical center. which NDSD students enrolled in trade classes. Junior Association of the Deaf established at NDSD (1971)

**1982-1986:** Superintendent Dr. Gary Holman. Communication: Signing Exact English – signs devised to represent spoken language, the SEE system provided simultaneous representations of visual and oral English. Implemented psychology department, close up program, Communications department (interpreters provide for mainstream students), reverse mainstreaming (1984) - bringing students from Devils Lake Public Schools into NDSD, weekend flight transportation (1985) – kids go home by car or chartered flight every weekend to see families, Construction of swimming pool opened to community co-ops



**October 1983:** Old Main Tower top was restored and set on foundation of bricks from Old Main on concrete slab with a sealed time capsule inside the dome.

**1986-1990:** Superintendent Alan Mealka. Communication: Total Communication – used combination of communication modes including sign language, finger spelling, speech, speech reading, amplification and writing. Implemented summer camps for deaf and hard for hearing children, family learning vacations and in 1988 the Outreach Program. NDSD Heritage Center was established. Individuals with Disabilities Education act (IDEA) enacted.



**1990-1998:** Superintendent Jaimie Galloway. Communication: Bilingual-Bicultural – affirmed role of American Sign Language as natural language of deaf persons and fostered competency in both English and American Sign Language. Revised NDSD mission statement to include outreach services to deaf and hard of hearing children in North Dakota. Caption-ready televisions (1993) with FCC enacting captioning law in 1996. Internet services and telephone relay services. IDEA reauthorized addressing direct communication.



**1998-2005:** Superintendent Rocky Cofer. Communication: Bilingual-Bicultural. Hearing screenings for infants started, discontinued trades program. The ND Interpreter Law passed (with collaboration with ND Association for the Deaf), Implementation of ASL and Interpreter Training program. (collaboration with Lake Region State College), Implemented ND Captioning Center (collaboration with ND Friends of Deaf Children Foundation. Interactive television network classed offered (collaboration with Lake Region State College), ND Deaf/Blind services housed at NDSD

## “Looking back with Pride”

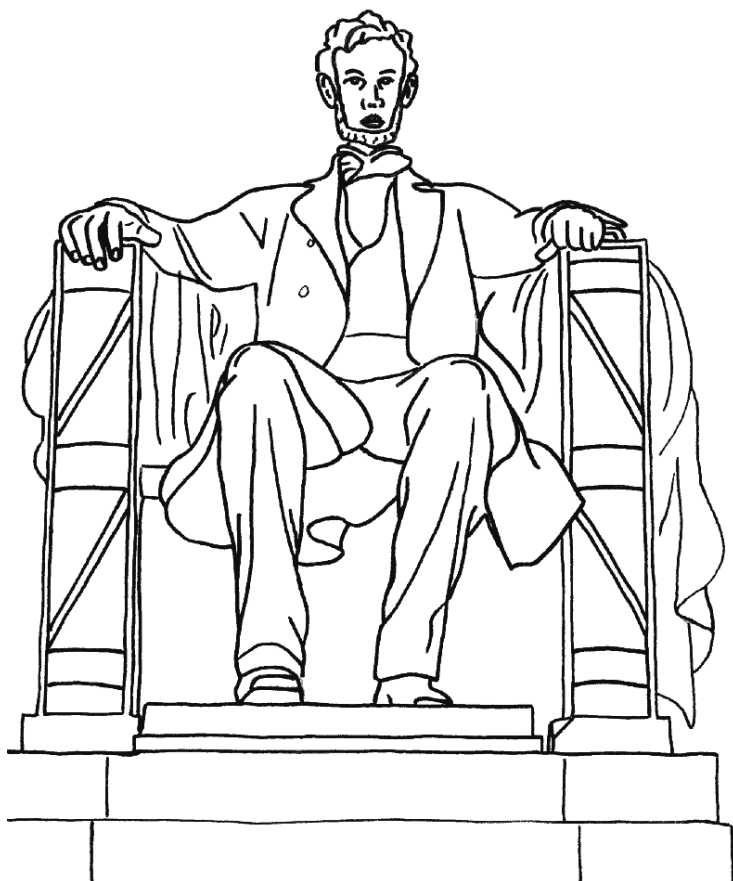
**2006-2009:** Superintendent Dennis Fogelson. Communication: endorsed use of visual communication and promote an environment in which American Sign Language and English mutually co-exist – communication must be direct, comprehensible and accessible. Legislature authorized expansion of services to adults. Interpreter bill passed that NDSD delegated to distribute financial reimbursements to state institutions of higher learning for interpreters and real time captioning costs incurred.

**2009-2013:** Superintendent Carmen Suminski. Communication: endorsed use of visual communication and promote an environment in which American Sign Language and English mutually co-exist - communication must be direct, comprehensible and accessible. Superintendent of both North Dakota School for the Blind/Vision Services and North Dakota School for the Deaf. Expanded adult services to have two providers to serve the state. The North Dakota Department of Public Instruction (DPI) close the high school portion at the North Dakota School for the Deaf.

**2013-2014:** Superintendent: Lilia Bakken - *Interim*

**2014 – Present:** Superintendent Connie Hovendick - Just starting her term

A 125th All-School Reunion at the North Dakota School for the Deaf will be held on campus June 25-28, 2014. For more information, check out the North Dakota Society of the Deaf website at <http://ndsdociety.org>



## Lincoln Memorial

(Adapted from *Deaf Culture Question of the Week* by Bill Newell, Principal of Washington School for the Deaf): The Lincoln Memorial in Washington, DC is surrounded in a long standing controversy with regard to a connection to Deaf culture. Lincoln does have a connection in that he was president and signed the papers in 1864 to establish Gallaudet University, the world's only university in which all programs and services are specifically designed to accommodate deaf and hard of hearing students. The controversy, however, is around the issue of whether Lincoln's hands as shown in the Lincoln Memorial are forming the manual alphabet letters "A" and "L" for Abraham Lincoln. In another statue by the same sculptor, Daniel Chester French, created on the Gallaudet campus to memorialize Alice Cogswell and Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet he did form Alice's hand in a manual "A". Over the years many people believed that French worked the manual alphabet letters "A" and "L" into his famous stature of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial. It has never been proven however that it was his intention to do this.

# Meet and Greet



*What is the name of one of the most noted deaf actresses in the United States. Starring in Love is Never Silent, Children on their Birthdays, Sweet Nothing in my Ear. She was born February 29, 1944. Leap Year!*

## Phyllis Frelich

**Phyllis Frelich** was born in Devils Lake, North Dakota to deaf parents and is the oldest of nine children (all of whom are deaf) Ms. Frelich graduated from North Dakota School for the Deaf in 1962 and went for further schooling at Gallaudet College. Phyllis Frelich originated the leading female role in the Broadway production of *Children of a Lesser God*, for which she won the 1980 Best Actress Tony Award. Frelich performed the ASL interpretation of Jewel's rendition of the national anthem at Super Bowl XXXII. She has made several guest appearances on TV

shows including *Diagnosis Murder* and *E.R.* as well as performed in several movies. Her last acting role was in an episode of *CSI: Crime Scene Investigation* in 2011.

Frelich died on April 10, 2014 at her home in Temple City, California at the age of 70.

## Derrick Coleman: First deaf offensive play in the NFL

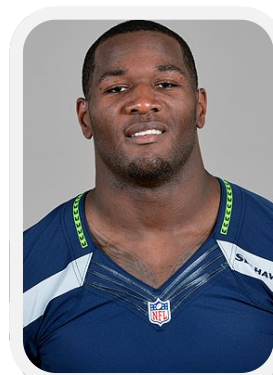


**Derrick Lamont Coleman** (born October 18, 1990) is an American football fullback for the Seattle Seahawks of the National Football League (NFL). He was signed as an undrafted free agent by the Minnesota Vikings in 2012 then for the Seattle Seahawks in December 2012. He made the 2013 season cut after the fourth preseason game and thus was added to the 53-man roster. In week one's game between the Seahawks and the Carolina Panthers, Coleman had three catches for 30 yards. Coleman (along with just about every other member of the Seahawks) had a great Super Bowl 2014, and he was seen making an

impact on several special teams plays. Seattle won the game over the Broncos, 43-8.

Coleman became deaf when he was 3 years old. He attended Troy High School in Fullerton, California, and played college football for UCLA.

In January 2014, Coleman was featured in a widely-praised commercial for Duracell Batteries: Trust Your Power. It can be viewed at [www.youtube.com/watch?v=u2HD57z4F8E](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u2HD57z4F8E)



# Did you know about ears?



## Bees do not have ears on their head.

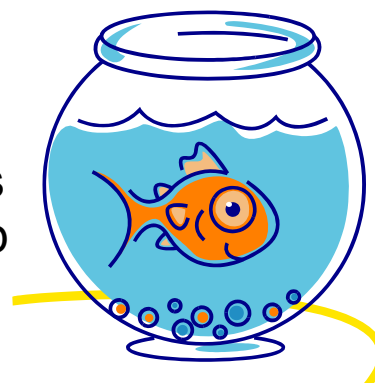
Bees do not have ears on their head but can hear some sounds as they have ears on their antennae and legs.



## Fish have invisible ears.

Fish do have ears but they do not open to the outside and they cannot be seen.

Water carries sound much better than air and the sound waves are picked up through the fish's body.



## Snakes do not have ears.

A snake has no ears but its tongue is extremely sensitive to sound vibrations. By flicking its tongue, a snake can pick up sound waves - so a snake "hears" with its tongue - sort of.

A rattlesnake cannot hear the sound of their own rattle.



## Owls have crooked ears.



Owl ears are crooked - one is further forward and one higher than the other.

The ears are crooked so the sound reaches one ear a split second before it reaches the other - that difference allows owl's brain to calculate the exact distance from the sound.

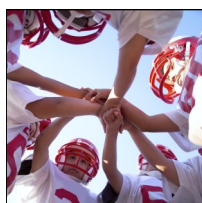


## Just how amazing is your ear?

- 👂 Your ear drum is less than .07 inches (17.5 mm) in diameter. It moves less than a billionth of an inch when hearing.
- 👂 Your ear never stops working, even when you're asleep. The ear continues to hear sounds, but your brain simply shuts it out. Maybe that's why you sometimes suddenly wake up, positive you heard something, but with no idea what it was.
- 👂 Nobody knows how the brain tells the difference between high and low pitched sounds, or between loud and soft sounds.
- 👂 Your ear does more than just let you hear - it also gives you a sense of balance. Maybe you've noticed feeling dizzy if you've had an ear infection.
- 👂 You get a new ear canal every year! The ear canal skin is constantly growing outward at a rate of 1.3 inches every year. If it didn't fall off, you'd have a two foot string hanging out of your ear by the time you were 20.



## Where did we get...

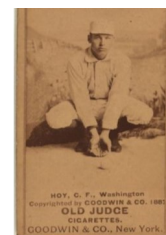


### the huddle formation in football?

It originated by the football team at Gallaudet University, a liberal arts college for deaf people in Washington, D.C. to prevent other schools from reading their sign language.

### hand signals for strikes and balls in baseball?

Invented by William Hoy, an outfielder who was deaf and played for the five different major league teams as an outfielder for fifteen years. Hoy hit a grand-slam home run in 1901 which was the first ever grand-slam in the American League.



### the telephone?

It was invented by Alexander Graham Bell, who was originally an instructor for deaf children. He invented the telephone to help his wife and mother who were deaf to hear.

### shorthand?

It was invented by John Gregg who was deaf.





# Assistive Technology for People who are deaf or Hard of Hearing is a recent phenomenon

It is sometimes easy to forget that people who are deaf or hard of hearing did not have access to the telephone network until the TTY was developed in the 1960s and nationwide relay services began in the 1990s. The phone had been around since the late 1800s.



Similarly, closed captions for television were developed in the 1970s, became available on a limited, voluntary basis in the 1980s with the use of closed caption decoder equipment, and were finally required and made available through built-in television caption decoder systems in the 1990s.



Likewise, going to the movies was not possible until the development of captioned film prints in the 1980s and caption display systems in the late 1990s. The exclusion of generations of deaf and hard of hearing people is something to be remembered so as not to be repeated.

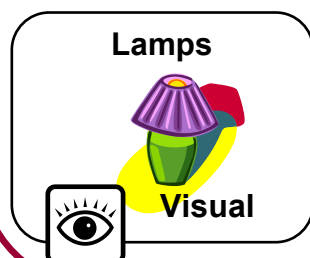


## How do they....

- ❖ Know when the phone is ringing?
- ❖ Wake up to an alarm clock?
- ❖ Hear someone at the door?
- ❖ Hear fire alarms/smoke detectors?
- ❖ Hear a baby crying?

People with hearing loss may only need to amplify the alerting sound to hear it.

Others may need the alarm sounds to be visual or feel it. They do this by connecting their phones, alarm clocks, doorbell, fire alarms/smoke detectors and baby monitors to:

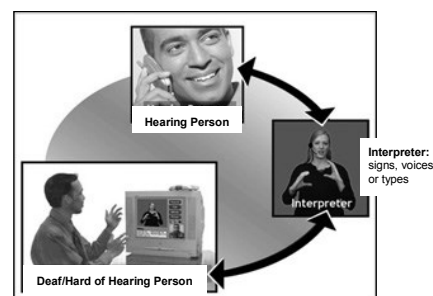


or



At the same time, and perhaps due in part to this history, people who are deaf or hard of hearing were early and eager adopters of accessible text-based communication and information systems, such as pagers, e-mail, instant messaging, and the Internet, as well as early adopters of videophones.

Today, we have assistive listening technologies, real-time captioning services, Internet captioning applications, movie caption display systems, a wide range of relay services that provide access to the telephone network, digital televisions with digital captions, and video remote interpreting services.



**Relay services typically has a third party participant who either types, voices or signs according to who is talking and what device is being utilized.**

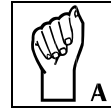
# Assistive Technology for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing

## Then and Now

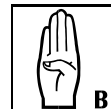
Just like all technology, the assistive devices for Deaf and Hard of Hearing has improved and have become smaller over time. Draw a line from the past (on left side) to what it looks like today (on the right) and label it if you can.



①



②














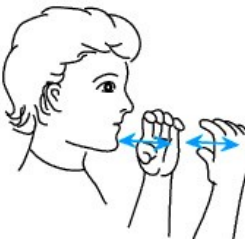

































③

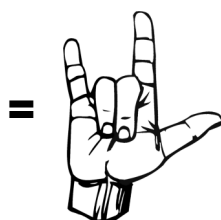
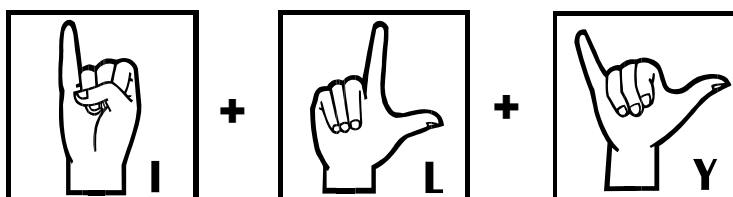
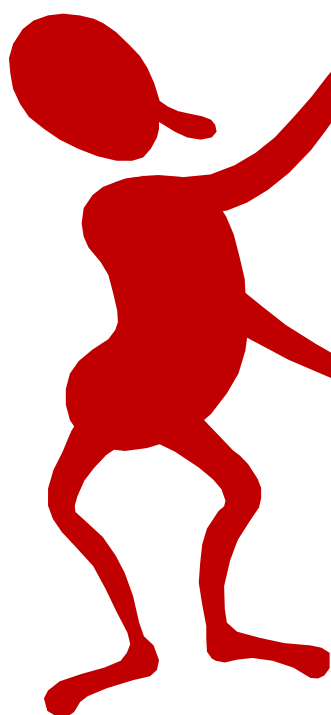


④



 A	 B	 C	 D	 E	 F	 G	 H	 I	 J
 10	<h2 style="text-align: center; color: green;">Learning American Sign Language</h2> <p>American Sign Language is <b>NOT JUST</b> an alphabet where you have to sign each letter of the word you are trying to communicate. ASL is a complete language with a sign representing the majority of words found in written English. It's rarely required to spell a word because no sign exist. For examples, names and surname are often spelled. The sign language alphabet can serve as a great starting point to learn sign language. See if you can decode the following message. Fill in the blanks with the correct letters to decode the manual signs.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>_____</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>_____</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>_____</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>_____</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>_____</p> </div> </div>								 K
 9									 L
 8									 M
 7									 N
 6									 O
 5									 P
 4									 Q
 3									 R
 2									 S
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 zero	 U								
	 yes	 no		 Z	 and	 Y	 X	 W	 V



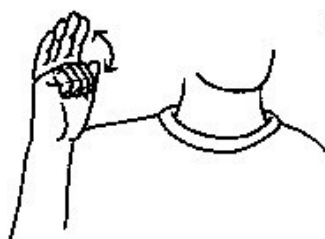


### What is the best known American Sign Language sign?

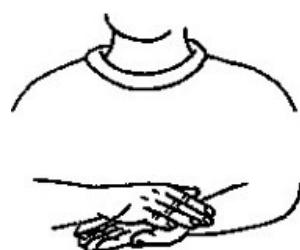
The I Love You sign is probably the best known sign. The sign blends the handshapes for the letters I, L and Y into one handshape as featured at the left.



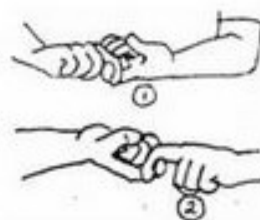
**"Hello"**



**"Good bye"**



**"Nice to meet you"**



**"friend"**

## Printables:

If you are teaching sign language to a child, check out these helpful links to printables

### DLTK ASL Alphabet Coloring Pages



You can use this set of coloring pages to help children learn American Sign Language (ASL) or as a basic set of alphabet coloring pages.

<http://www.dltk-teach.com/alphabuddies/asl/index.htm>

### Apples for the Teacher

Can print off flashcards of the manual alphabet.

<http://www.apples4theteacher.com/asl/flashcards/index.html>

### PBS Kids:

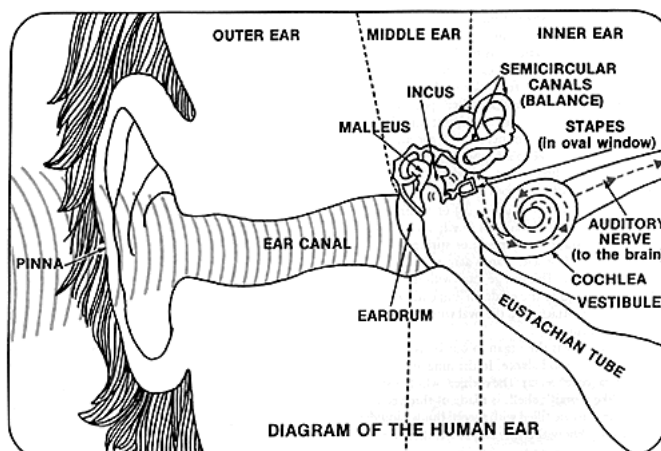
Go to PBS Kids and click on PBS Teacher then search for sign language. You will find several lessons plans related to sign language along with printables. Two samples are:

**Arthur:** [pbskids.org/arthur/print/signdesign](http://pbskids.org/arthur/print/signdesign)

### Maya & Miguel:

<http://www.pbs.org/parents/mayaandmiguel/english/activities/whatsthatstsign.html>

# The ear and hearing



<http://www.gallaudet.edu/images/clerc/ear.gif>

Your outer ear is shaped just right to catch sounds. These sounds are called 'sound waves'. They travel into your ear and down the tube called the "ear canal". Now the sound waves are in your middle ear.



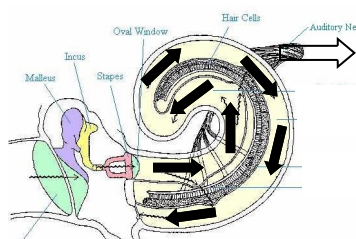
Stretched over the end of the ear canal is the eardrum. The sound waves bounce onto the eardrum, making it move back and forth, or vibrate.



The three smallest bones in your body, the malleus, incus and stapes are attached to the eardrum. When the eardrum moves, it makes these tiny bones move too. They continue to move the sound to your inner ear.



The inner ear has the cochlea. Cochlea is Greek for 'snail', which is exactly what it looks like - a snail's shell. The cochlea is about the same size as a pea. This is where you 'hear' different sounds.



There are three 'tubes' in the cochlea. The top and bottom canals protect the middle canal. The middle canal is where the sound is heard. Each tiny hair in the cochlea sends a different sound message to the brain. When all the hairs are 'working' properly, then the brain gets all the right sound information and your hearing is fine.

Information and drawings taken from: <http://www.deafis.org/culture/ear.php>

# The Ear

R G I A  
 C P O V U X  
 T O W A B D D J  
 H C C E F K I L A K  
 F J S H A X Q T W X R Y  
 B T G L X P I O S S N X  
 I N Y X E H I X R X P T R  
 Q N I B R A I N G Y T S P H  
 F C X U T C Z N I N E E U  
 Y U J Q X J P A D E Z P  
 S O X K M N V O R H A  
 E X Z O G Q D C V Y T  
 Z R B M A L L E U S  
 V X L S B W P F K U  
 E A R D R U M W L  
 M O E A D K P N  
 W X F M C V U E  
 H N C X J R L  
 X V D A G  
 I M B

Find and circle  
the words below  
that are part of  
the ear.

auditory nerve

brain

cochlea

ear drum

incus

malleus

pinna

stapes

\_\_\_\_\_.

(What is the shape formed by all the letters?)  
Write that word on the line above.

Write the order in which sound  
travels down the ear to the brain  
on the lines on the right.

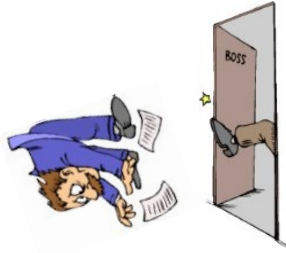
1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_



# Buzz Word: EAR

1. ☐

"be out on  
your ear"



5. ☐

"have someone's  
ear"



2. ☐

"close your  
ears"



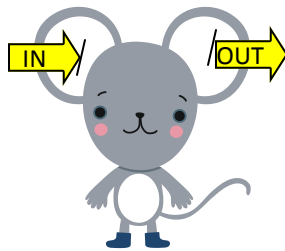
6. ☐

"couldn't believe  
my ears"



3. ☐

"in one ear and  
out the other"



7. ☐

"lend an ear"



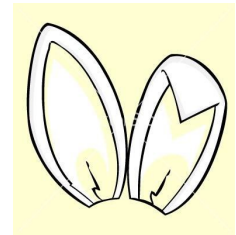
4. ☐

"keep your ears  
open"



8. ☐

"bent ear"



Test your skills of matching the following definitions with the "ear" phrase above

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A. Quickly forgotten   | E. To be suddenly forced to leave;<br>dismissed, thrown out in disgrace.         |
| B. To listen to someone talking about<br>their problems              | F. To not listen to what someone is<br>saying                                    |
| C. Pay attention   | G. Used for saying that someone is very<br>surprised by something that they hear |
| D. To know someone with power or<br>authority who will listen to you | H. To talk at length, usually excessively  |

# Buzz Word: EAR

9. ☐

"box someone's ears"



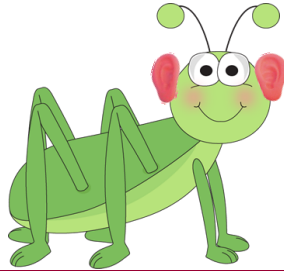
13. ☐

"like trying to scratch your ears with your elbows"



10. ☐

"cute as a bug's ear"



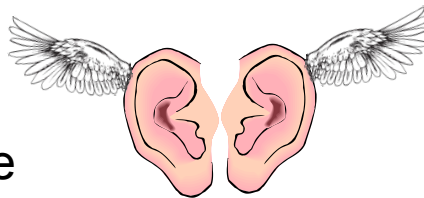
14. ☐

"prick up its ears"



11. ☐

"ears are flapping"



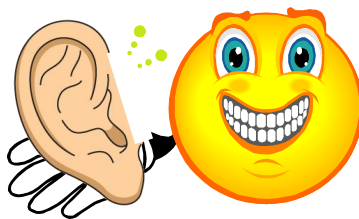
15. ☐

"flea in his ear"



12. ☐

"have an ear for"



16. ☐

"pin someone's ears back"



*Continue your skills of matching the following definitions with the "ear" phrase*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>I. to be chastised, scolded or verbally disciplined in a very forceful manner, or, by extension, to be soundly defeated in a contest or an argument.</p> <p>J. Impossible</p> <p>K. Very cute</p> <p>L. Have ability to learn music or languages; good at hearing, repeating or understanding sounds</p> | <p>M. Something you say when you think someone is listening to your private conversation</p> <p>N. To hit someone, usually as a punishment</p> <p>O. To give them something to think about; something they weren't expecting.</p> <p>P. To become attentive</p> |
|---|---|

# Answer Key

Page 10: **Assistive Technology - then and now**

1 and C; 2 and D; 3 and A; 4 and B.

Page 11: **Learning American Sign Language**

“Equality in communication for all.”

Page 14: **The Ear Word Find**



**What is the shape formed by all of the letters?**

An Ear

The order in which sound travels down the ear to the brain:

1. pinna
2. ear drum
3. malleus
4. incus
5. stapes
6. cochlea
7. auditory nerve
8. brain

**Buzz Words:**

Page 15: 1. E 2. F 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. G 7. B 8. H

Page 16: 9. N 10. K 11. M 12. L 13. J 14. P 15. O 16. I



# How to access services from North Dakota School for the Deaf/ Resource Center on Deaf and Hard of Hearing

Families, school districts, area education agencies, other interested individuals and North Dakota School for the Deaf/Resource Center on Deaf and Hard of Hearing (NDSD/RCDHH) work together to provide appropriate services...

## For on-site school-age programs:

- 1** Contact your local school district
- 2** Contact North Dakota School for the Deaf.  
Superintendent: 701-665-4400  
Toll Free: 1-800-887-2980
- 3** Tour North Dakota School for the Deaf's campus with your area education agency and local school district staff
- 4** Work with your school district to schedule an IEP meeting to determine placement that includes a NDSD/RCDHH representative.



A Division of the  
ND Department of Public Instruction,  
Kirsten Baesler, Superintendent

## Parent-Infant Programs & Outreach Regional Offices

**Program Coordinator**  
1401 College Drive North  
Devils Lake, ND 58103  
(701) 665-4400  
Toll Free: 1-800-887-2980

**Northwest**  
Memorial Hall  
500 University Avenue West  
Minot, ND 58701  
(701) 858-3357

**Southwest**  
418 East Broadway, Suite 228  
Bismarck, ND 58501  
(701) 328-3987

**Northeast**  
1401 College Drive North  
Devils Lake, ND 58301  
(701) 665-4420

**Southeast**  
1321 23rd Street South,  
Suite A  
Fargo, ND 58103  
(701) 239-7374

## To access Outreach Services:

- 1** Contact the designated person listed below for each service area:

**Parent-Infant Program:**  
(For birth to age five)  
Carol Lybeck.....701-665-4400  
[Carol.Lybeck@sendit.nodak.edu](mailto:Carol.Lybeck@sendit.nodak.edu)

**School Age Services:**  
(Assessments & Consultations)  
Carol Lybeck...701-665-4400  
[Carol.Lybeck@sendit.nodak.edu](mailto:Carol.Lybeck@sendit.nodak.edu)

**Adult Services:**  
Pam Smith.....701-665-4401  
[Pam.Smith@sendit.nodak.edu](mailto:Pam.Smith@sendit.nodak.edu)

**Interpreting/Communication**  
Lilia Bakken.....701-665-4423  
[Lilia.Bakken@sendit.nodak.edu](mailto:Lilia.Bakken@sendit.nodak.edu)

**Dual Sensory/Deafblind**  
Sherri Nelson.....701-239-7376  
[shnelson@nd.gov](mailto:shnelson@nd.gov)

**Summer Camps**  
Linda Ehlers.....701-239-7374  
[Linda.A.Ehlers@sendit.nodak.edu](mailto:Linda.A.Ehlers@sendit.nodak.edu)

North Dakota School for the Deaf does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age or disability in employment or provision of services