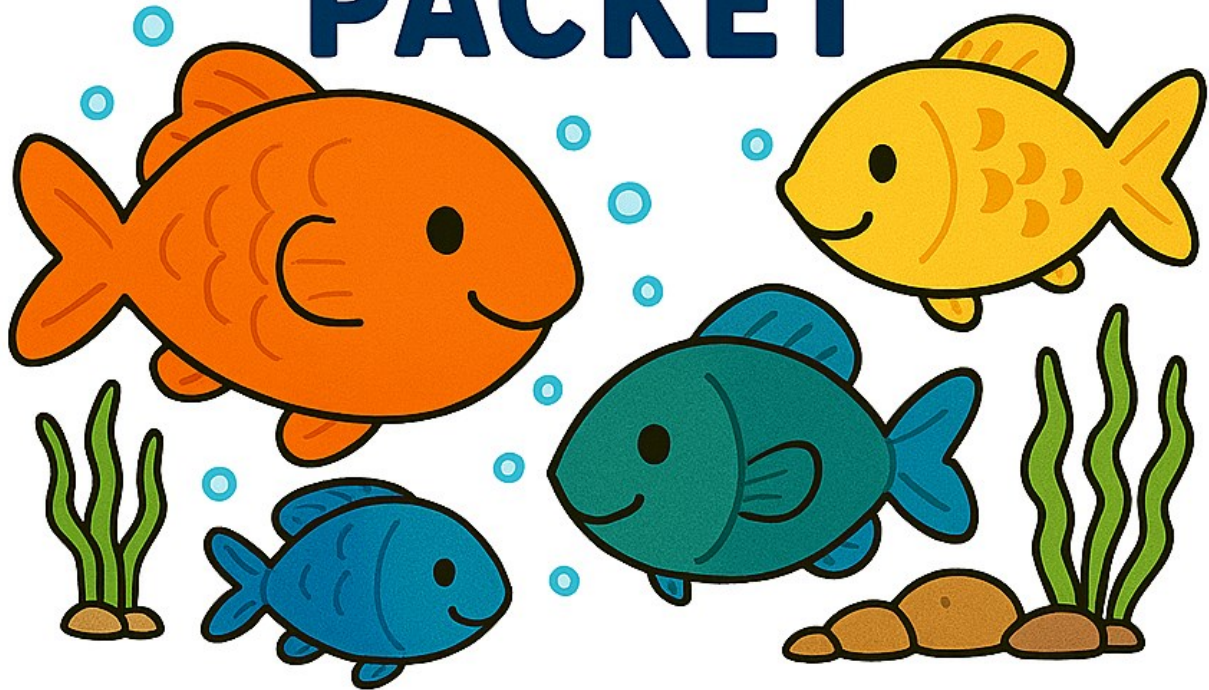


THE O-FISH-AL DEAF AWARENESS PACKET



North Dakota School for the Deaf/Resource Center

NAME: _____



First North Dakota School for the deaf that opened 1893.

North Dakota



North Dakota School for the Deaf as it stands today.

School for the Deaf

Looking back with pride...looking forward with Confidence," is a philosophy the North Dakota School for the Deaf/Resource Center embraces.

The North Dakota School for the Deaf/Resource Center held its celebration this past summer for 135 years of educating and serving deaf and hard of hearing citizens in the state.

The 135 years of history began before the Dakota Territory was divided, deaf children living in the part of the territory now known as North Dakota had to do without an education or attend the school in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Often this did not happen because of poor means of transportation – road, railroad, distance, and financial reasons.

In fall of 1889, Anson R. Spear, a deaf man from Minneapolis came to North Dakota to establish a school for the deaf. His political backers 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 Governor. Initially, the school was housed in a building, located at the corner of Third Avenue and Fifth Street, provided by the town's residents. In 1893, a permanent site of 18 acres one mile north of the heart of Devils Lake was donated by the Great Northern Railroad. The school has evolved over time, with a shift away from agricultural operations in the 1950s, and the sale of farmland to the city of Devils Lake and the University of North Dakota Lake Region.



A.R. Spear



Mr. Spear was appointed superintendent and the first term began September 10, 1890. By the end of the year, 23 children were enrolled. In 1891 funds were appropriated for a permanent building and for expenses for a two-year period. The main part of the first building, Old Main, and one wing were finished

(Cont. page 2)

North Dakota School for the Deaf celebrates 135 years

(cont. from page 1)

during the fall of 1893. Main was designed by Olaf Hanson, a rising deaf architect from Minneapolis. (See his story on page 4). Over 1400 students have attended NDSD since its founding.

The North Dakota School for the Deaf was written into the North Dakota Constitution to be established. It is under the direction and control of the Department of Public Instruction. As a state agency and a center of expertise on deafness, the North Dakota School for the Deaf is legislatively responsible to serve all citizens in the state of North Dakota with hearing differences. The North Dakota School for the Deaf/Resource Center serves individuals of ALL ages who are deaf and hard of hearing.

- It continues to serve as an education facility for students, age 3 to 21, who are deaf or hard of hearing.
 - ❖ NDSD directly teaches grades Pre-K-8 while it sends students in grades 9-12 to Devils Lake High School, operated by Devils Lake Public Schools or they are served in their home school district.
 - ❖ North Dakota School for the Deaf School-Age Outreach Department provides school-based services for children who are receiving educational services through any school program and are designated to support professionals who work with students who are deaf and hard of hearing.
- The Parent-infant program serves children, birth up to five years, and their families in their homes throughout the state.
- Adult services serve adults after high school and promotes opportunities and independence.
 - ❖ ensuring that communication and services are accessible
 - ❖ increasing awareness of the needs of people who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing to the general public

North Dakota School for the Deaf/Resource Center

"Looking back with pride...looking forward with Confidence"



Scan me!

Learn more about the history of the North Dakota School for the Deaf/Resource Center by going to the North Dakota State Government website at <https://www.ndsd.nd.gov/about/history-and-banners> or scan the QR code at the left.

Olaf Hanson

Taken from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olof_Hanson_\(architect\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olof_Hanson_(architect))

Background:

Olof Hanson was born in Fjälkinge, Skåne County, Sweden. His father was a well-to-do farmer, county official, and railroad director. In 1874, the family had made arrangements to go to America, where a farm had been purchased. But his father was taken sick and died, and the trip was postponed till the following year, when they came to the United States and settled near Willmar, Minnesota. Olof lost his hearing two weeks after coming to the country.

Before becoming deaf he attended public schools in Sweden. In 1878, he entered the Minnesota School for the Deaf at Fairbault, and graduated in 1881. Then he entered Gallaudet College in Washington, D.C. and graduated in 1886 at the head of the second largest class in the history of the college up to that time.

Olof Hanson married Agatha Tiegel whom he had met at the Minnesota Institute for the Deaf, where she was a deaf teacher. Agatha Tiegel was the first female graduate of Gallaudet University's full program, with a B.A. in 1893. Together they were the parents of three daughters: Marion F. (born c. 1901 in MN), Alice C. (born c. 1905 in WA) and Helen (born c. 1907 in WA).

Career:

Olof Hanson was also responsible for designing buildings at several schools for the deaf, including those in Washington, D.C., Pennsylvania, Illinois, Minnesota, Mississippi, and North Dakota. He incorporated elements like light and open spaces to facilitate visual communication, a key principle of the DeafSpace concept.

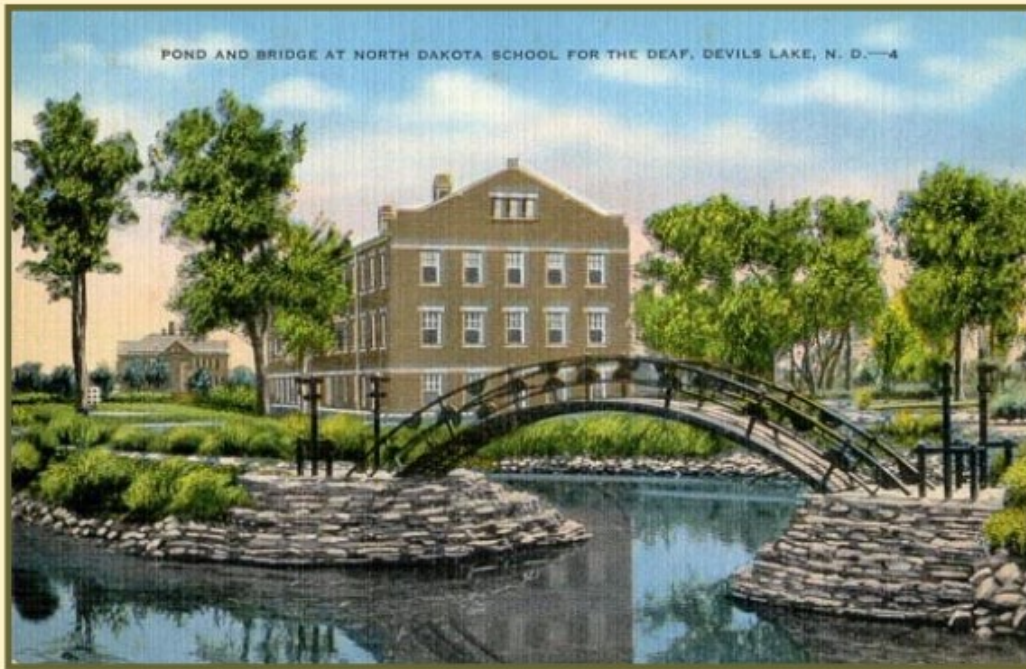


Olof Hanson
(September 10, 1862
– September 8, 1933)
Deaf Swedish
American architect.



On left, picture of first permanent school for the deaf in Devils Lake, North Dakota, called "Old Main." It was designed by Olof Hanson, a deaf man, and built in 1892. On right, is the peak from the Old Main" placed on the NDSD campus when it was torn down in 1975.

Early Postcards



The Japanese Bridge overlooking the pond located on the North Dakota School for the Deaf's campus is a familiar landmark to residents in Devils Lake.

Superintendent Burton W. Driggs used depression labor to build the bridge to connect the twin ponds in 1934.

The pond remains a favorite with many individuals (young and old) who love to stop by...visit and feed the various birds that seem to make their home on campus.

In 1995, the bridge was dedicated in memory of Superintendent Burton Driggs, who served the school from 1921-1937 (16 years).

Fishing for Bullheads



Historical note from **Banner**, December, 1945: The school received a permit to stock the school pond with bullheads and wild fowl (ducks, geese and swans). The bullheads were caught by students and were cleaned and cooked for supper.

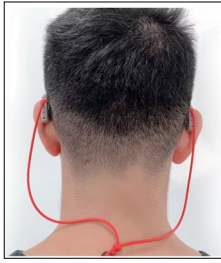


Superintendent
Burton W. Driggs

HIDDEN OBJECTS:

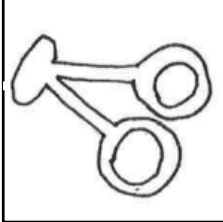
Find the following objects shown in the square in the picture.

Hearing Aid Clips



Alibaba

A lanyard that attaches to hearing devices in case it falls out of the ear. It stays attached to the clothing.

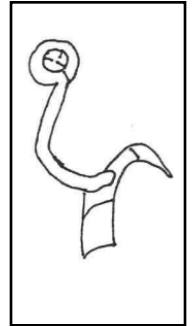


Cochlear Implant



Dr. Annabelle Leong

It is a small electronic hearing device that may be an option when hearing aids do not provide clarity of sound.

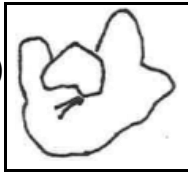


"I Love You" handshape In (American Sign Language)

Some Deaf people utilize a visual language called American Sign Language or ASL. The "I Love You" handshape is made up of the letter "I" (pinky), L (thumb and index finger) and Y



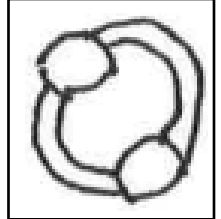
Lingvano



Huggie Aid



Warner Tech Products



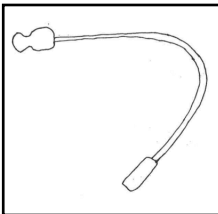
An attachment to prevent hearing aids from falling off when exercising or for daily use.

Stethoset

It is a tool that includes a small rubber cup that affixes to the hearing aid and an earpiece on the opposite end that allows for listening. It can help identify distortions in sound quality of hearing aids.



Warner Tech Care

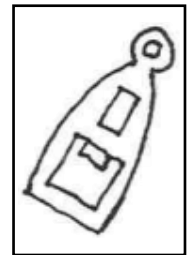


Battery Tester



Hearing Direct

It is used to test if a hearing aid battery has any life left.

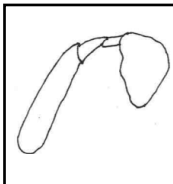


Behind the Ear Hearing Aid



Hearing Choices

It is a hearing aid that hooks over the top of the ear and rests behind the ear. A tube connects the hearing aid to a custom earpiece called an earmold that fits in the ear canal.



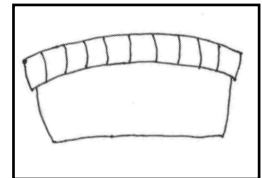
Dry Aid Jar



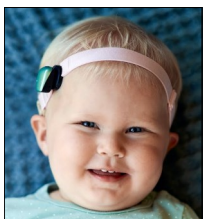
LIBERTY

Health Supply

It has drying capsules in a small compartment inside a small jar, which is where you place the hearing aids. It keeps the moisture out of the electronics.

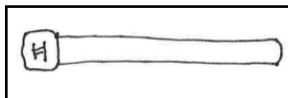


Softband Bone Anchored Hearing Aid



Cochlear Global

It is the non-surgical treatment of hearing loss through sound vibrations to the middle ear. A soft band holds the device against the head behind the ear.

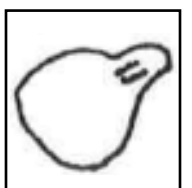


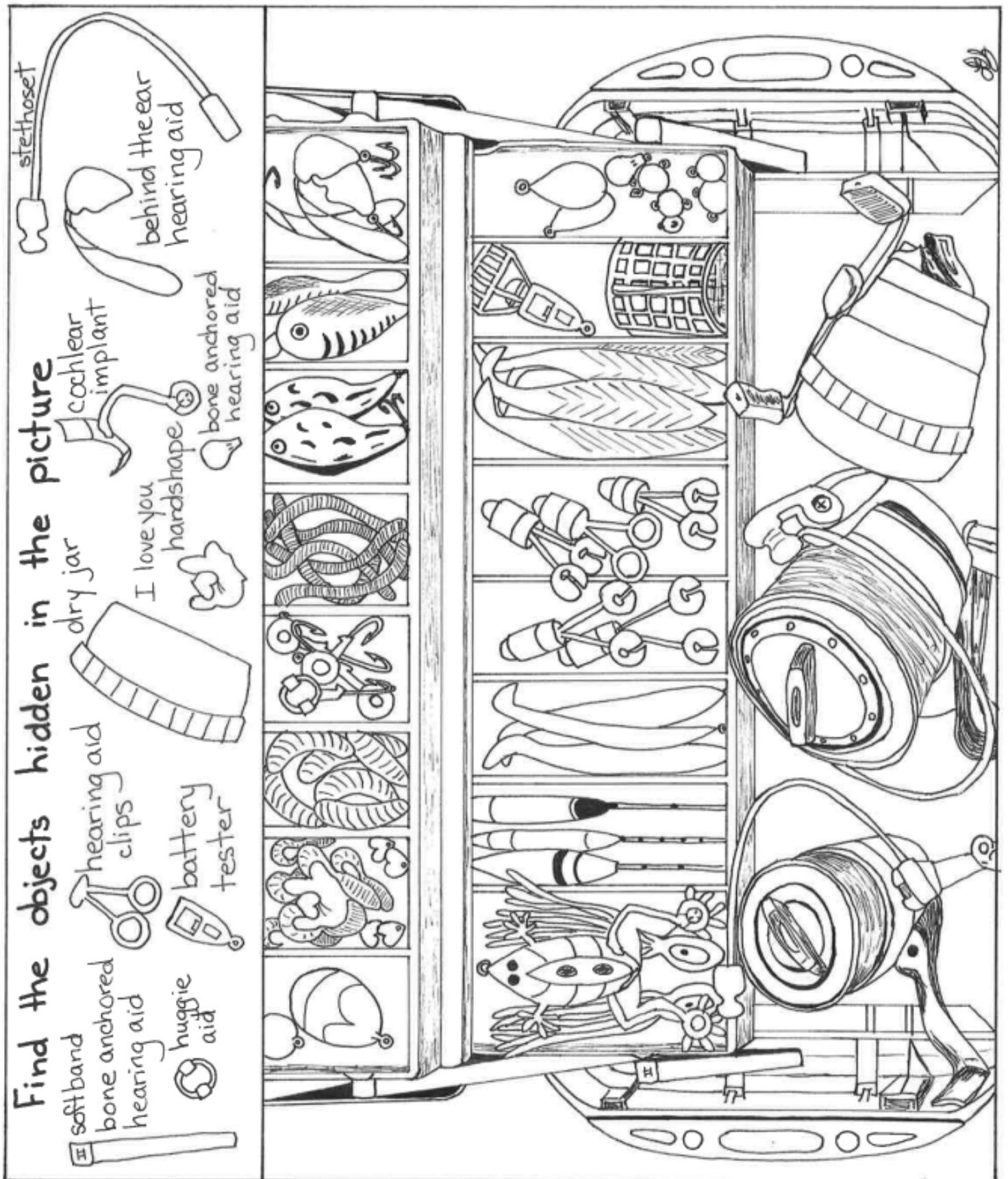
Bone Anchored Hearing Aid



Reddit

It amplifies sound via bone conduction, or vibrations through the bones of the skull which directly stimulate a functioning cochlea.





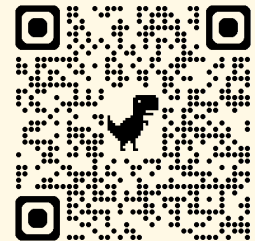
FILL IN THE BLANK LINES USING THE WORDS IN THE LIST PROVIDED:

How do you hear sound?

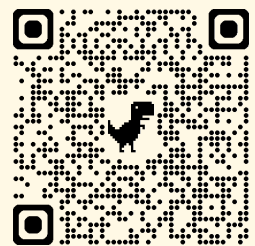
1. The visible part of the ear is called the _____ or the auricle. The auricle is made of cartilage.
2. The sound waves make our ear drum vibrate. It is also called the _____ membrane.
3. The skin surrounding the ear canal contains glands that secrete ear wax. Ear wax is part of the ear's _____ mechanism.
4. Connected to the ear drum are the three smallest bone in the body known as the _____.
5. They are called the _____ (malleus), _____ (incus) and _____ (stapes).
6. As the last bone in the chain, vibrates, it causes wave-like movements to be generated in the _____ that fills the inside of the cochlea.
7. This causes wave-like movements to be generated in the _____ cells inside the cochlea.
8. The inner ear has two main functions. One is to convert sound waves into electrical signals for the brain and to maintain _____ by detecting position and motion.
9. The inner ear has three main parts, the cochlea, the semi-circular canals and the vestibule. The hair cells in the cochlea acts like a microphone, converting sound waves to nerve impulses that travel to center of the brain called the auditory cortex via the _____ nerve.
10. The _____ and _____ canals, both help you to balance.
11. The auditory cortex converts the nerve impulses into the _____ that we hear.

ANVIL
AUDITORY
BALANCE
HAIR
HAMMER
LIQUID
OSSICLES
PINNA
PROTECTION
SEMI-CIRCULAR
SOUND
STIRRUP
TYMPANIC
VESTIBULE


**Videos from Idaho
PBS on how the**




Hearing: What is That
Flap of Skin?



Hearing: How Your
Ears Work

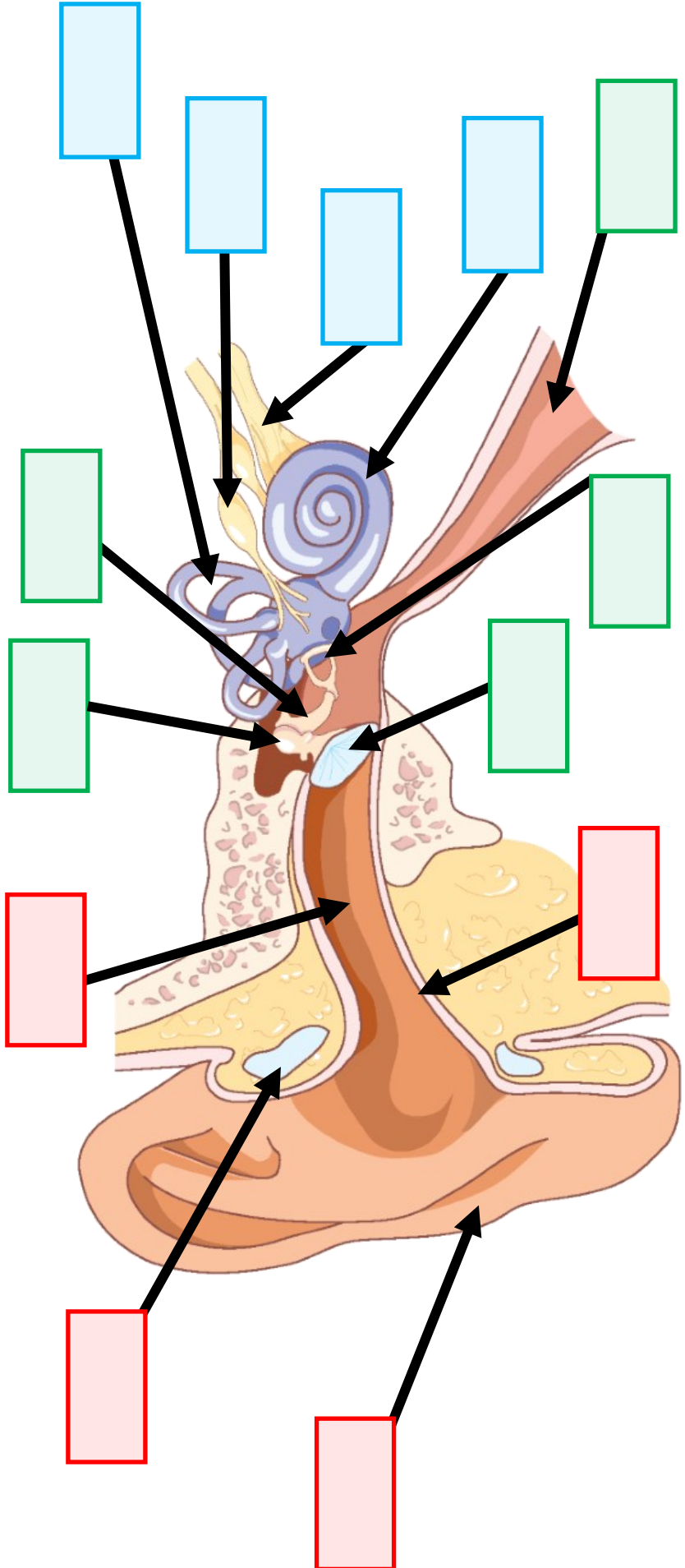


The Ear



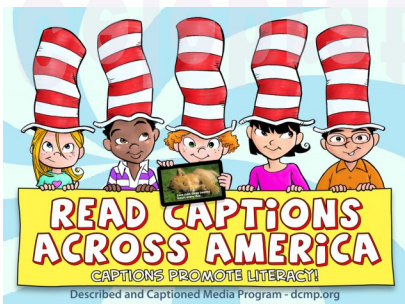
Use the clues from the previous page and/or watch the Idaho PBS Science Trek videos series about how the ear works. QR codes are featured on the previous page. Put in the correct number in each box.

HINT: Use the color codes to assist you.



OUTER EAR	1. pinna	2. cartilage	3. ear canal	4. wax glands
	6. Stirrup (Stapes)	7. Eustachian Tube	8. Tympanic membrane (ear drum)	10. Hammer (Malleus)
MIDDLE EAR	11. semi-circular Canals	12. Cochlea	13. auditory nerve	14. vestibule
INNER EAR				

Celebrating Deaf Awareness



March 2nd. Described Caption Media Program (DCMP) does a Read Captions Across America (RCAA) campaign, held in conjunction with the National Education Association's (NEA) Read Across America event every year on or around March 2, the birthday of beloved children's author Dr. Seuss.

The purpose of RCAA is to raise awareness—particularly among children and their parents and teachers—that video-based media can be just as effective at encouraging and fostering reading skills as books, as long as captions are always turned on!



Speak Easy Rehabilitation

May is National Speech, Language, and Hearing Month – a time to celebrate and acknowledge the profound influence and dedication of individuals within the field of speech-language pathology (SLP). Audiology and Teachers of the Deaf.



It's a day to recognize and celebrate the rich history and culture of ASL, a visual language used by many people in the Deaf and hard-of-hearing communities. The day also commemorates the anniversary of the American School for the Deaf, which opened in 1817 and played a crucial role in the development and recognition of ASL.



Deafblind Awareness Month

Wisconsin Councils of the Blind & Visually Impaired

June is DeafBlind Awareness Month, a time to recognize people within our community living with both visual and hearing impairment. June was chosen as DeafBlind Awareness Month because June 27 is the birthday of political activist and prolific author Helen Keller.



National Microtia and Atresia Awareness Day is observed annually on November 9th. It's a day dedicated to raising awareness about microtia and atresia, congenital conditions affecting the outer ear and ear canal, respectively.

Happy Interpreter Appreciation Day!



thank you

1st Wednesday in May

May 6, 2026

National Interpreter Appreciation Day is celebrated annually on the first Wednesday of May. In 2026, this day falls on May 6th. It's a day to acknowledge and thank interpreters for their crucial role in bridging communication gaps across languages and cultures.



Happy Ears Hearing Center

October is Audiology Awareness Month, which was established by the American Academy of Audiology in 2008 to educate the public about hearing health.

Teachers of the Deaf

There is no specific day, week or month to celebrate the great work that specially trained Teachers of the Deaf do for children with hearing differences. It is often incorporated into International Week of the Deaf during the last full week of September (Monday through Sunday). It can also be celebrated during Teacher Appreciation Week during the first full week of May.

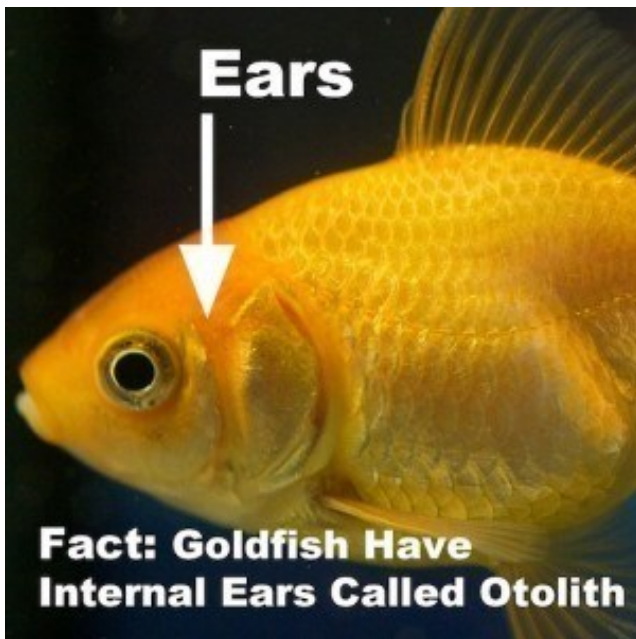


Deaf Awareness Week celebrates the human rights of Deaf people, particularly through sign languages, and highlights the achievements of the Deaf community. Teacher Appreciation Week is to celebrate the hard work, dedication, and passion of educators and acknowledge their vital role in students' lives and society.



ABCMouse

How does a fish hear?



Fish hear using their inner ear, which contains sensory cells, otoliths (ear stones), and sometimes a swim bladder. Sound vibrations travel through the water, causing the otoliths to move and bend the sensory hair cells, which send signals to the brain. The swim bladder, if present, can amplify these vibrations.

Here's a more detailed explanation:

Inner Ear:

Fish have internal ears located behind their eyes. These ears contain sensory hair cells, which are crucial for detecting sound.

Otoliths:

These are small, dense bones or ear stones within the inner ear. They are denser than the surrounding fluid and body tissues, so they move at a different rate in response to sound waves.

Sound Detection:

When sound waves pass through water, they create vibrations. These vibrations cause the otoliths to move, and this movement bends the sensory hair cells.

Signaling:

The bending of hair cells triggers nerve signals that travel to the brain, allowing the fish to perceive sound.

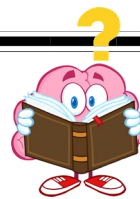
Swim Bladder:

Some fish have a swim bladder, a gas-filled sac, which can amplify sound vibrations and transmit them to the inner ear, enhancing hearing.

Clip Art Library



Deaf Trivia



1. What percentage of English speech sounds is actually visible on the lips?

- A. 30%
- B. 50%
- C. 75%
- D. 90%



123RF.com

2. It was the first animated show on television to have a character, named Laconia, a mute wood elf, that used sign language.

- A. Scooby Doo
- B. The Smurfs
- C. Garfield
- D. The Flintstones

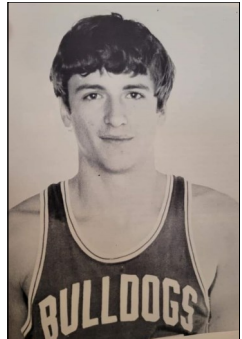
Heroes Wiki—
Fandom

3. Historically, American Sign Language is related to:

- A. British Sign Language
- B. German Sign Language
- C. French Sign Language
- D. Swedish Sign Language

4. A six-foot guard at the North Dakota School for the Deaf from 1969 to 1973. He holds the North Dakota's all time leading scorer title, even without the three point line. He holds seven school, 12 state and three national records.

- A. Henry Brenner.
- B. Steve Blehm
- C. David Zimmerman
- D. Bob Davis



X-com



Publicity Photo

5. She was a deaf actress born in Devils Lake, ND and attended the North Dakota School for the Deaf (Class of 1962). She was the first deaf actor to win a Tony Award for Children of A Lesser God.

- A. Evelyn Glennie
- B. Juliette Gordon Low
- C. Marlee Matlin
- D. Phyllis Frelich

ANSWER KEY:



ClipartPNG

1. **A.** English is not a particularly easy language to speechread
2. **B.** The Smurfs
3. **C.** American Sign Language came from a sign system designed in France. A French Deaf man, Laurent Clerc, was brought over to teach deaf students in the United States.
4. **B.** Steve Blehm
5. **D.** Phyllis Frelich

Clip Art Library

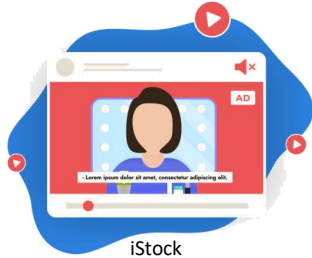


Deaf Trivia



6. Words that appear at the bottom of TV or movie screen.

- A. Captions
- B. Banner
- C. Teletype
- D. Footers



iStock

7. The name of Helen Keller's teacher.

- A. Laurent Clerc
- B. Thomas Gallaudet
- C. Anne Sullivan
- D. Mark Twain



Britannica

8. A professional who is trained to interpret between American Sign Language and spoken English.

- A. Announcer
- B. Sportscaster
- C. Teacher
- D. Interpreter

9. American Sign Language is used by most Deaf people in which of the following countries? (2 answers)

- A. Canada
- B. United States
- C. Mexico
- D. Brazil



Augusta County

10. What percent of Deaf people have Deaf parents?

- A. 10 percent
- B. 25 percent
- C. 50 percent
- D. 75 percent



Clipart Panda

12. While watching another person sign, it is appropriate to focus on the signer's:

- A. Hands
- B. Chest area
- C. Face



Clipart Panda

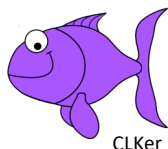
11. To get a Deaf person's attention who is looking the other way, you should:

- A. Yell as loud as you can
- B. Tap him/her on the shoulder
- C. Wave in his/her face
- D. Go around and stand in front of the person



Emoji Family

- ANSWER KEY:**
- 6. A. Captions.
 - 7. C. Anne Sullivan
 - 8. D. Interpreter
 - 9. A and B. Canada and United States. Other countries have their own sign language. There are over 200 sign languages.
 - 10. A. Statistically, 90% of babies with hearing loss are born to hearing parents with no family history of hearing loss.
 - 11. B. Be sure to tap gently.
 - 12. C. A lot of meaning and grammar of American Sign Language comes from the face.



CLKer

Assistive devices for individuals with hearing differences use ways to make sound visual, louder or felt by touch. This is done through written words, flashing lights, vibrations and increasing sound loud enough for a person with a hearing loss to be able to hear it. The following is a sampling of devices that are used. The smartphone increases the ability for a person with hearing differences to have access to all of these devices in the palm of their hand.



Hear World Communications

Flashing Lamp

A lamp can be plugged into a receiver such as a clock, doorbell or baby monitor. It flashes to indicate it has been

activated. Now they have smart bulbs that can be activated by the smartphone.

Captioning

It is the process of converting the audio content into text and displaying the text on a screen or monitor. It allows those who are deaf and hard of hearing to have full access to TV, movies, lectures, webinars, etc.



The Solid Signal Blog



Harris Communications

Weather Alert

Specialized equipment that connects to devices, such as strobe lights or bed shakers, that activates when

the weather radio receives a warning from the National Weather Service (NWS).

Service Dog

A hearing service dog is a specially trained canine that alerts deaf or hard-of-hearing individuals to important sounds, such as door knocks,



Minnesota.gov

smoke alarms, a ringing phone, or someone is wanting their attention.

Video Phone

It is a special phone that allows people who use American Sign Language to communicate with hearing individuals through video equipment and a communications assistant who acts as an interpreter.



Everett Community College

Shake Awake

It is a specialized attachment to devices that is placed under the mattress. It uses a strong vibration to wake the user up to an alarm. Wireless ones that work with smartphones are also available.



Harris Communications

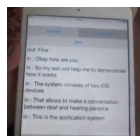
Fire Alarm

Smoke and fire alarms alert deaf and hard of hearing to fire hazards using flashing



First Alert Store

strobes, vibrating bed shakers and/or make loud audible alarms.



YouTube

Texting

Texting is taken for granted by many, it has had significant impact for the deaf community. They no longer have to rely on "hearing people" to communicate with others because they can use the phone in the hand rather than TTY that only some had.



Aico

Strobe

Strobes provide a visual alert for people who are deaf or hard of hearing by using bright, flashing lights to signal important events like a fire alarm or someone at the door.

Baby Alert

Baby monitors for the deaf convert a baby's cry into a vibration, flashing lights, or a smartphone notification, allowing parents to receive alerts they can sense rather than hear.



Harris Communications



The Hearing Review

Amplification

By increasing the loudness of sounds, it makes them more audible and easier to process, which improves communication and reduces the effort required to listen. Examples are hearing aids, cochlear implants or FM systems.

Pager

It provides silent, tactile alerts through vibrations or flashing lights to notify them of important messages, emergencies, or that one of their assistive technology devices is going off.



Amazon

Assistive Technology

Read about some of the assistive technology that a person with hearing differences may utilize on the previous page. Then use the list below to find them in the word puzzle below. Two word answer will be as one word in the puzzle.

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

AMPLIFY

BABY ALERT

CAPTIONING

FIRE ALARM

FLASHING LAMP

PAGER

SERVICE DOG

SHAKE AWAKE

STROBE

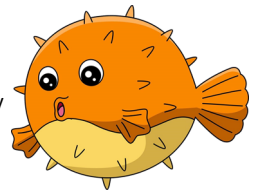
TEXTING

VIDEO PHONE

WEATHER
ALERT

Clues for Fin-tastic Deaf People

Vecteezy



DOWN:

1. The first deaf woman to win the title of Miss America.
3. A French educator and key figure in the development of American Sign Language (ASL) and Deaf education in the United States.
4. Co-founded the first permanent institution for the education of the deaf in North America.
5. First deaf, full-time Major League baseball player. He is currently the head baseball coach at Gallaudet University.
7. Founder of Girl Scouts of America.
8. The first African American to attend and graduate from Gallaudet University and is believed to have established the first formal deaf education in Africa.
10. He is best known for his invention of the Video Relay Service which has provided the ability to connect between hearing and deaf communities through the means of video and sign language interpreters.

ACROSS:

2. He won Season 22 of both "America's Next Top Model" and "Dancing with the Stars."
6. She is the first deaf actress to win an Academy Award for her performance in "Children of a Lesser God."
9. She is a world-renowned Scottish deaf percussionist who has become the first full-time solo percussionist, performing barefoot to feel the vibrations of the music.



More fin-tastic people.

The members who make up the Parent-Infant and School-Age Outreach Department.

L to R: Denise Marback, Lana Zimbelman, Tami Iszler, Nicole Swartwout, Linda Ehlers, Ashley Martin and Jodi Scheeler.



Fin-tastic Deaf People



Curtis Pride
(Gallaudet Athletics)



Vecteezy



Evelyn Glennie
(LunART Festival)



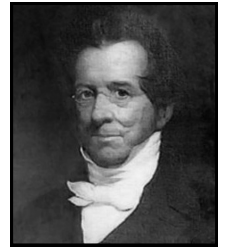
Freepik



Marlee Matlin
(Lifestyle Media Group)



Freepik



Thomas Gallaudet
(Deaf History—Europe)



Ed Bosson
(LinkedIn)



Vecteezy



shutterstock



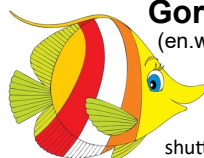
Adobe Stock



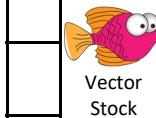
DepositPhotos



Juliette Gordon Low
(en.wikipedia.org)



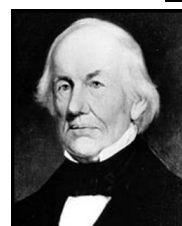
shutterstock



Vector Stock



VectorStock



Laurent Clerc
(Weebly)



Heather Whitestone
(TMDB)



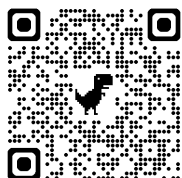
Nyle DeMarco
(En.wikipedia.org)

How to celebrate Deaf Awareness Week

North Dakota School for the Deaf

Learn about the history of the North Dakota School for the Deaf established in Devils Lake, ND.

Check out the following website:
<https://www.ndsd.nd.gov/about/history-and-banners>



Fingerspelling

Learn how to fingerspell your name.



MY
Flat hand on chest



NAME IS
Index and middle finger of one hand touches other index and middle finger at right angles

Sean Forbes

Sean Forbes is a Deaf hip-hop artist. On February 21, 2020 Sean released a new album called "Little Victories" and within the week hit #1 on the iTunes and Amazon hip-hop charts and #1 on Amazon for digital sales.

Check out his video. Go to
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5JaUg94oazM>

Make I Love You Craft

Trace your hand on construction paper or foam. Cut it out. Glue the middle and ring fingers down.



Make several ILY hands and you can add stems for a bouquet or glue down on a circle for a wreath or place a magnet on back for the refrigerator.

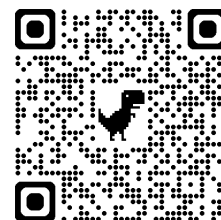


Check out this site that celebrates the achievements of deaf people in history, and those who are still active in their careers.

<https://www.deafpeople.com/leader/index.html>



Check out this website and enjoy a family sharing signs for a variety of topics.



<https://aslnook.com/>

Visit Your Local Library and check out sign language resources

Check your library to see if they have books or DVD's on sign language.



I Love You

Tell someone that you love them with I-Love-You sign or better yet, I-Really-Love-You.



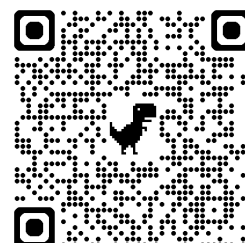
I Love You



I Really Love You

Read a book featuring deaf characters.

Check out the following website or scan the QR Code for suggestions of books. <https://deafandblindoutreach.org/Books-Featuring-DHH-Characters-or-Topics/Books-DHH-Elementary>





The Story of American Sign Language (ASL)

By [Arika Okrent](#)

This infographic video shows a version of the origin of American Sign Language. It is an engaging introduction

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=betAZeKRpR8> (3:20)

Facts about American Sign Language

- About 250,000 - 500,000 American Sign Language (ASL) users live in the United States and Canada. Most of them use ASL as their primary language.



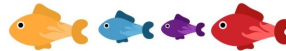
123RF



iStock

- A form of ASL has been used in the United States for over two hundred years. It is the third most widely used language in the U.S. after English and Spanish.

- The ASL we know today is most likely drawn from both the local sign language (namely Martha's Vineyard, an island off of Massachusetts) and French Sign Language of the past.



Free clip art library

- Formal sign language was brought to America when Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet traveled to France where he met a teacher of the deaf, a man named Laurent Clerc. Clerc was a top educator in French Sign Language. Gallaudet brought Clerc back to America with him to help teach a little girl named Alice Cogswell, whose deafness prompted Gallaudet to help her communicate.



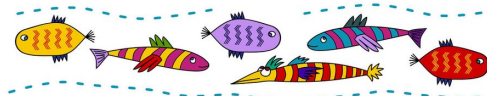
Vecteezy

- Sign language differs between countries and regions just as spoken language does. In total, over 200 sign languages are being used today.

- ASL is recognized as a language in 45 states and DC in state law, and many institutions accept it for foreign language but it's not universally recognized as a "world language" in the same way that spoken languages like English or Spanish are. The U.S. Census Bureau does not recognize ASL as a language.



shutterstock



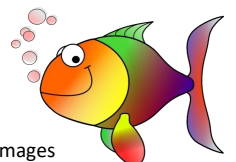
Free clip art library

- American Sign Language does not follow spoken English word order. It has its own grammar rules that utilizes hand shape, hand position, hand movement, palm orientation and facial expression to get a concept across.



Clipart-library.com



























- Parents can teach simple ASL to their babies as an aid to early communication up to six to eight months before they can speak.



Freeimages

- American Sign Language is also known in its abbreviated form of ASL or also as Amslan.

American Sign Language Chart

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

Alphabet clipart from Clipart Library

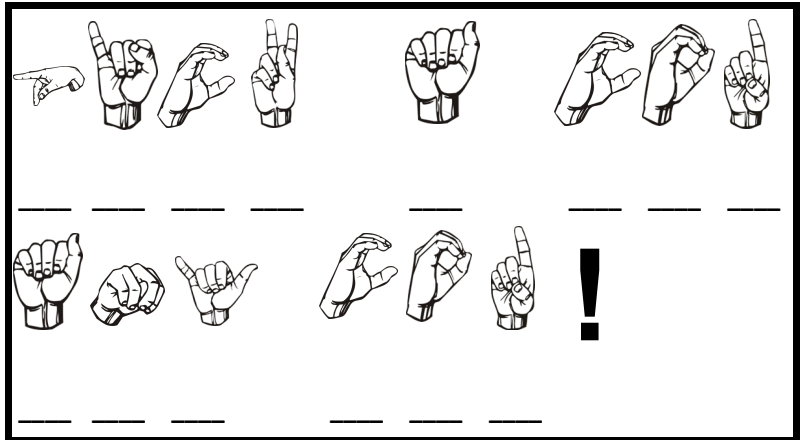


Fin-tastic Fish Puns

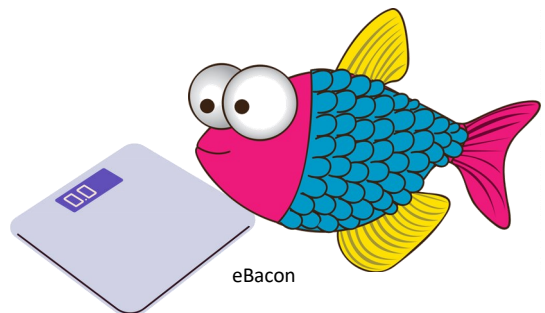
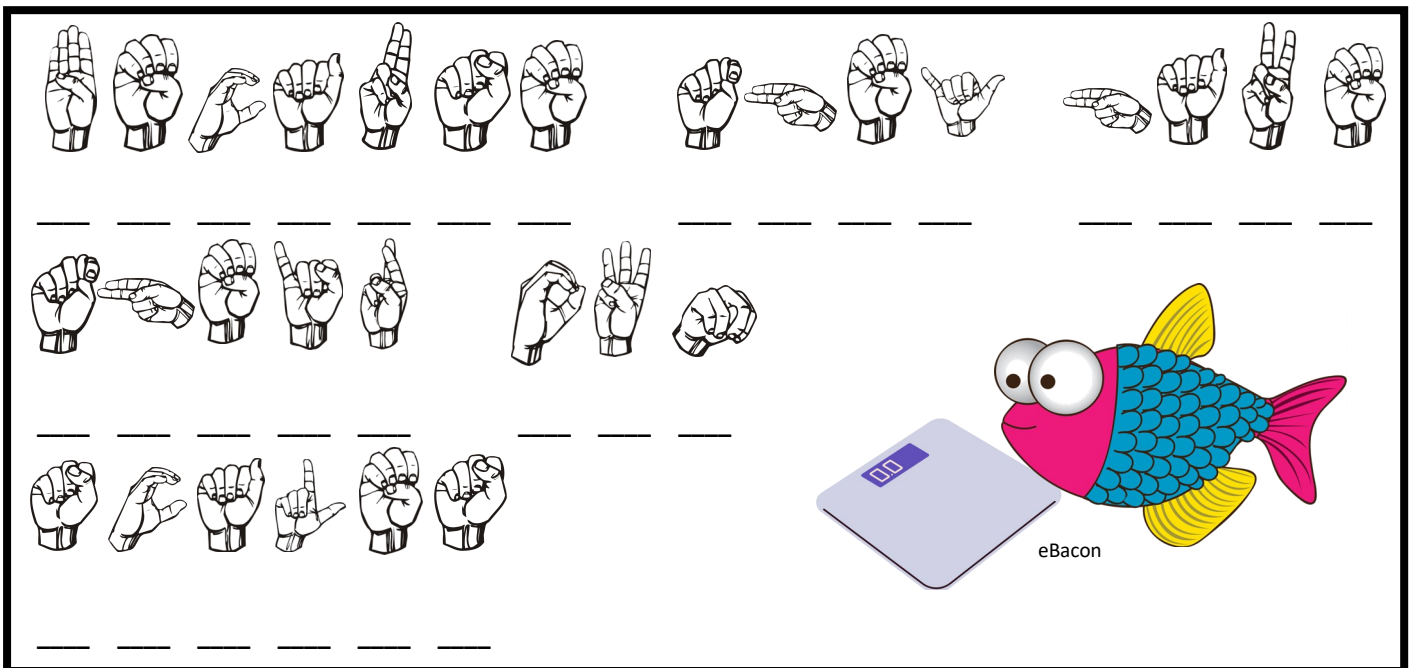


Use the chart to solve the riddles below. Write one letter under each hand-shape.

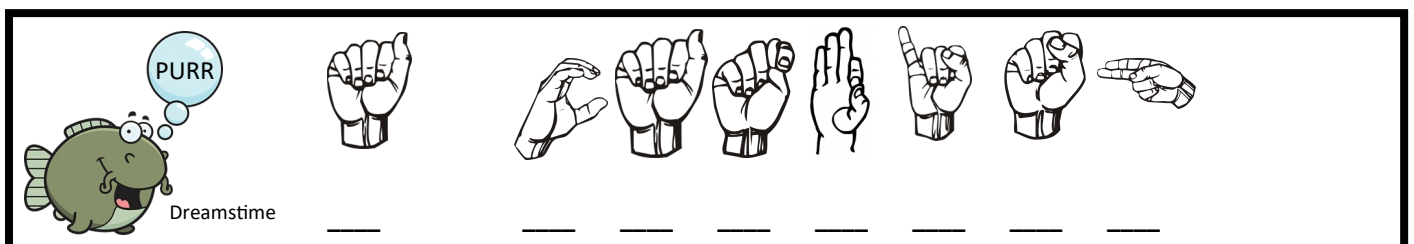
1. What did the magician say to the fisherman?

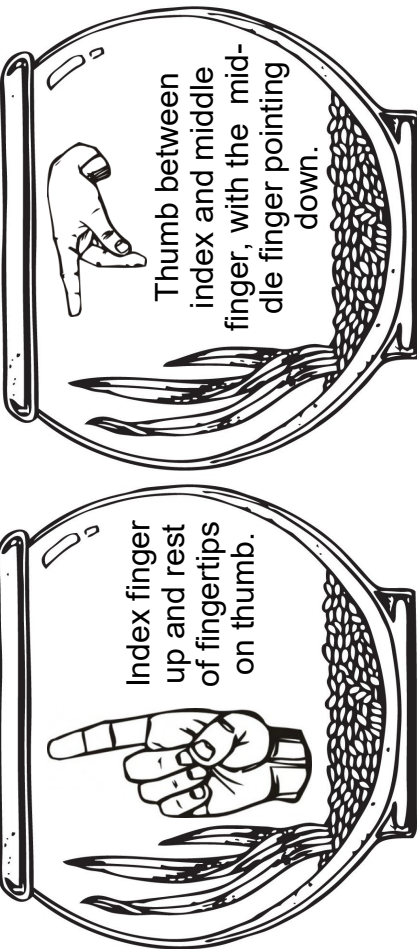


2. How do fish always know how much they weigh?



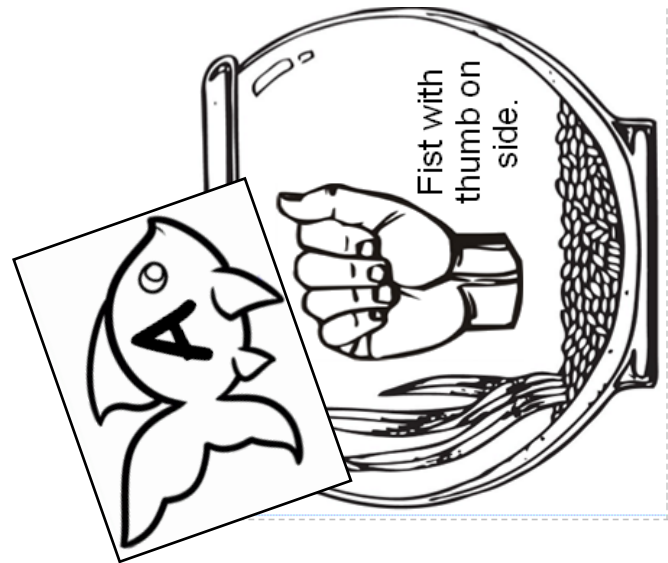
3. What type of fish purrs?





How to play the fish bowl game. Fingerspelling Style

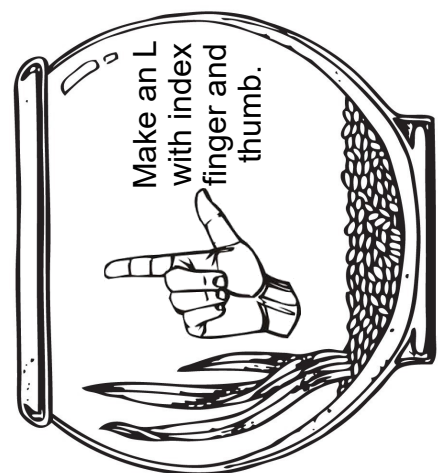
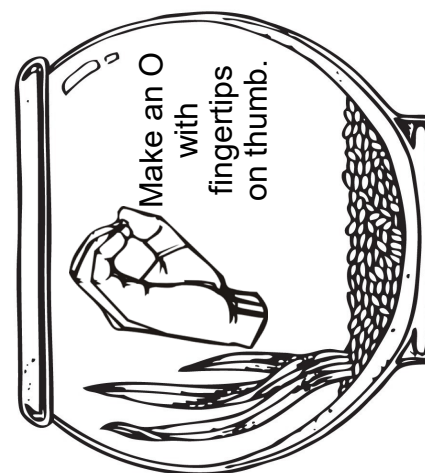
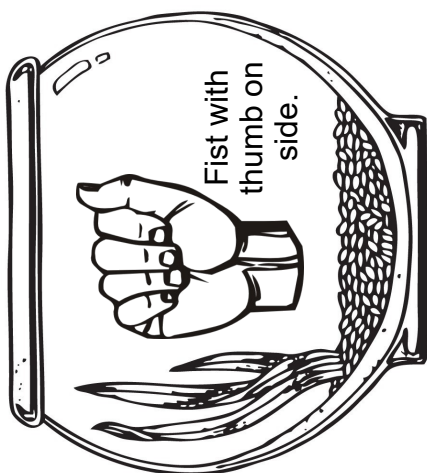
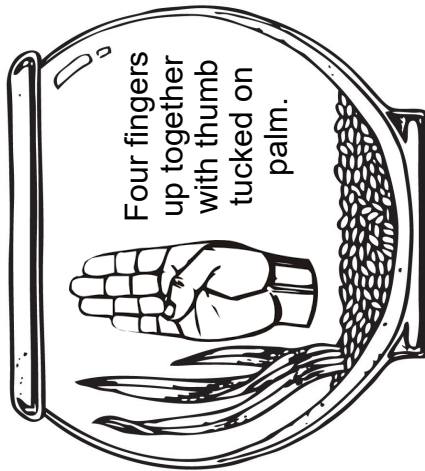
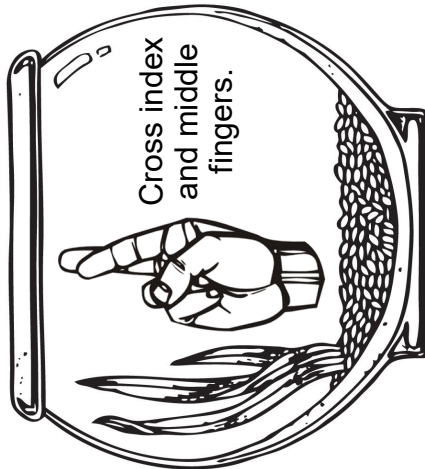
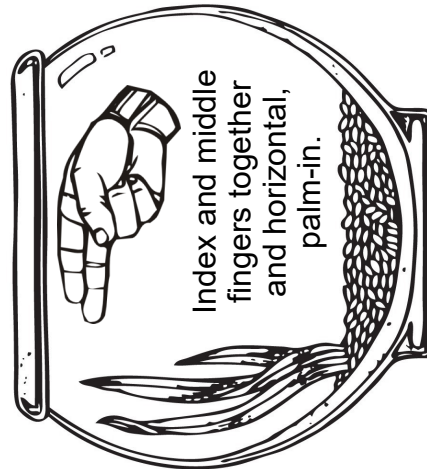
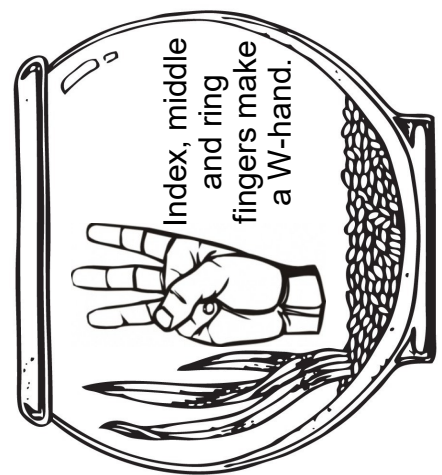
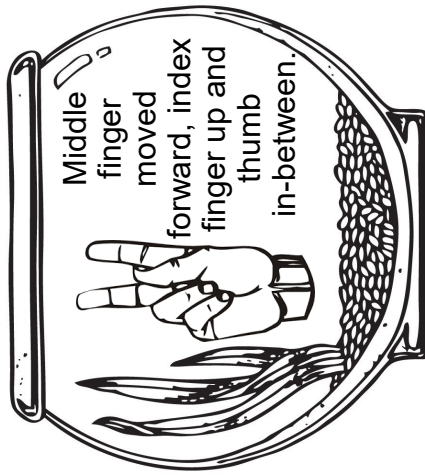
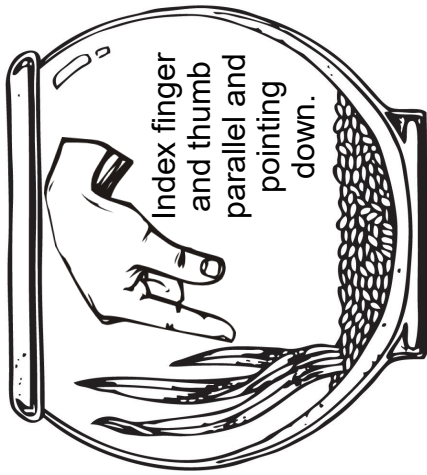
Cut out the squares with the fish with a letter in it.
Using the key at the right, match the letter to the fish tank with the manual letter that matches it.

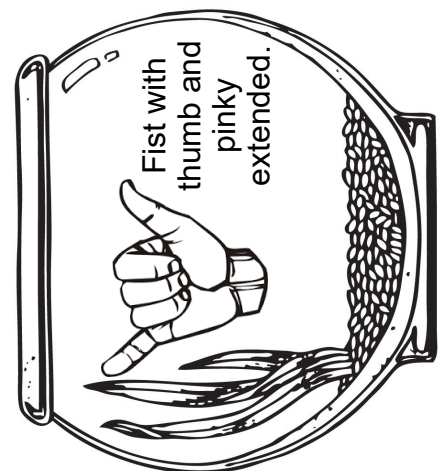
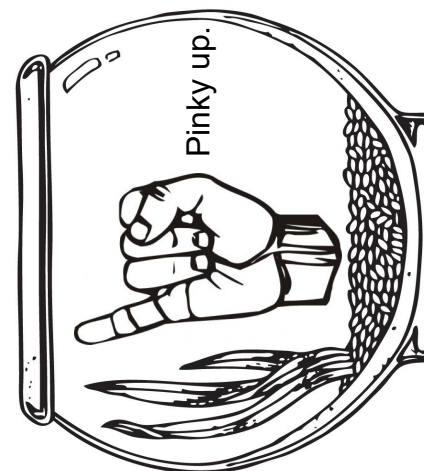
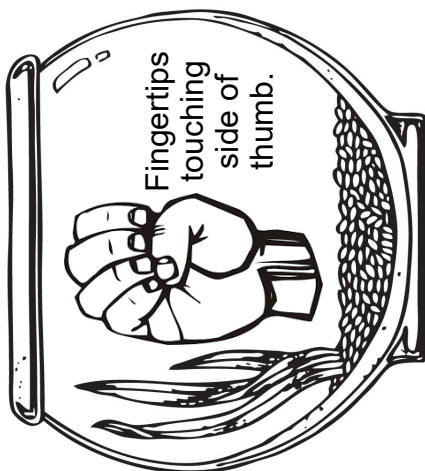
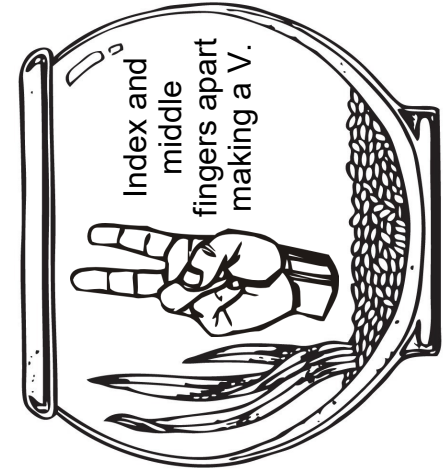
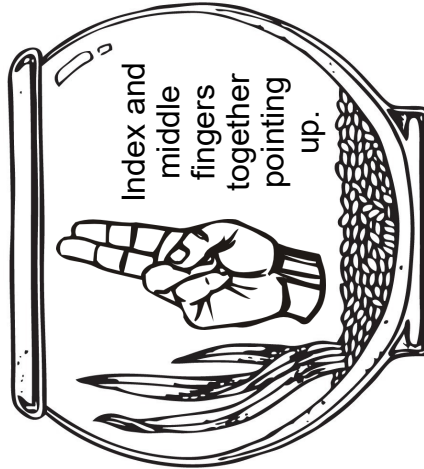
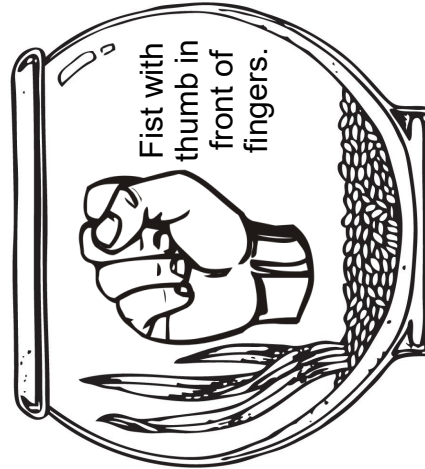
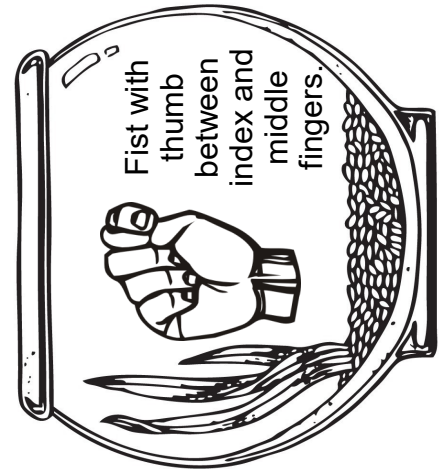
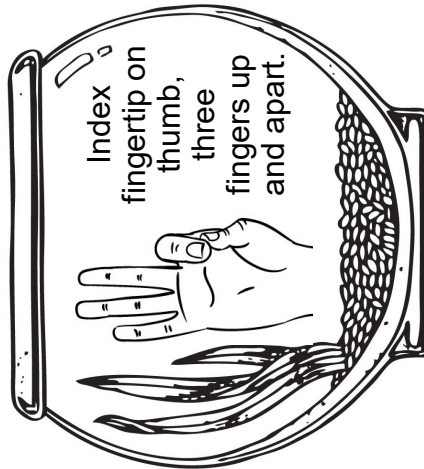
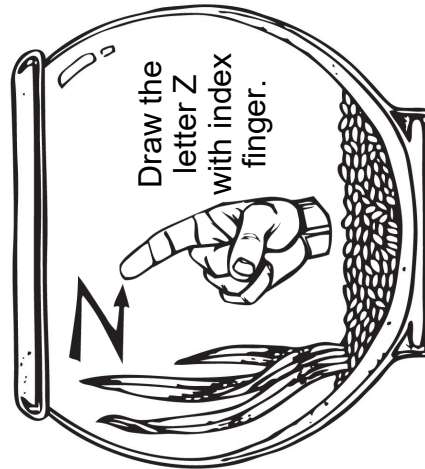
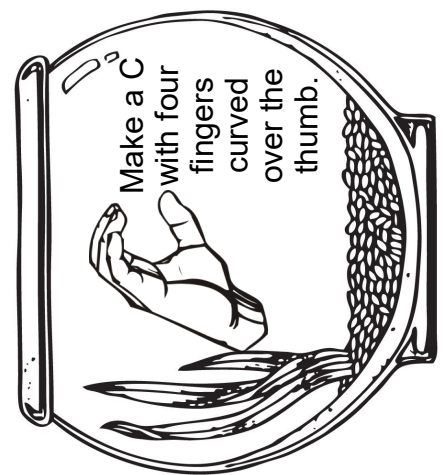
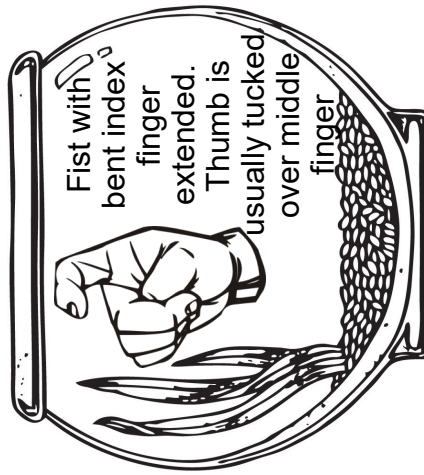


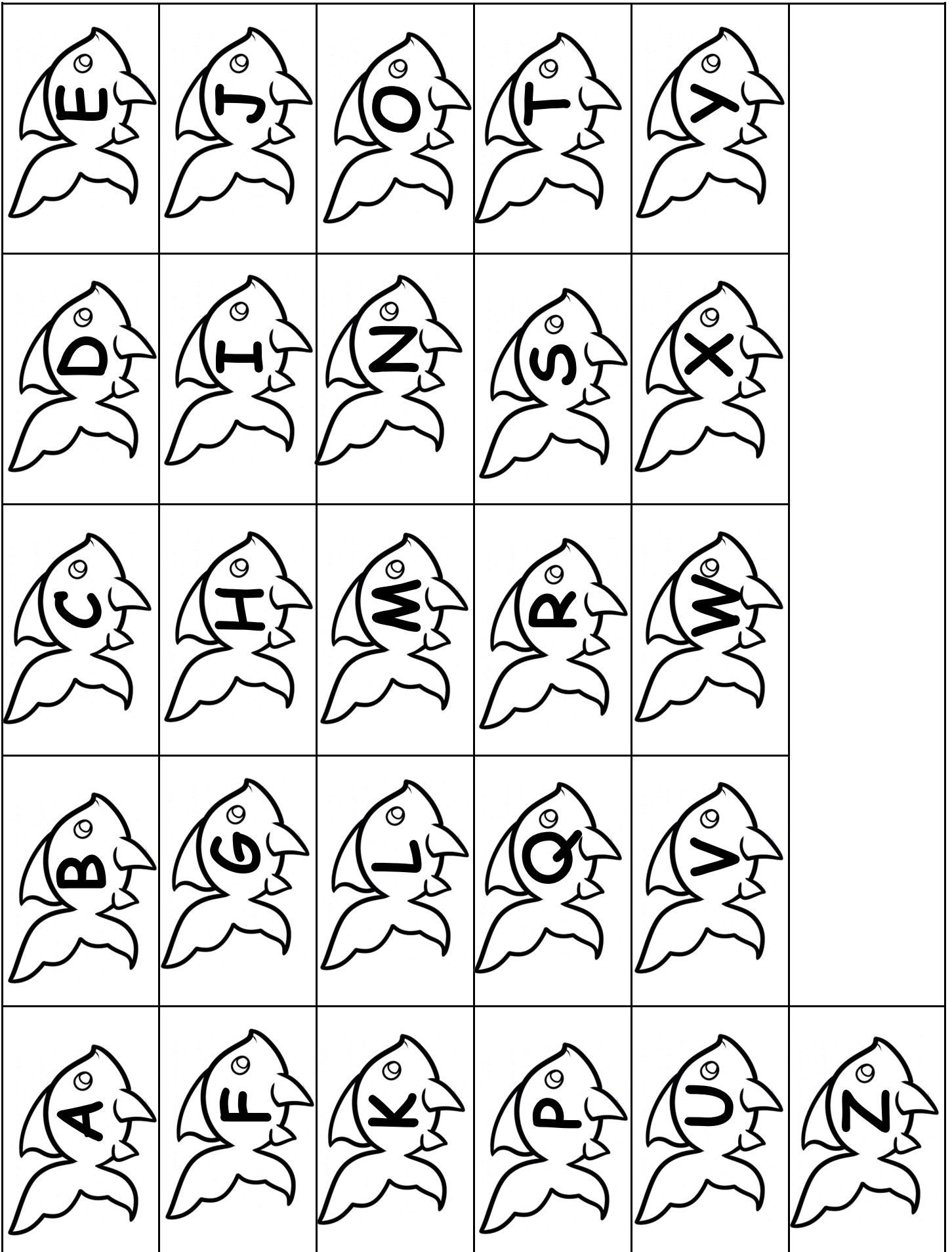
American Sign Language Chart							
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
Y	Z						

Alphabet clipart from Clipart Library

NOTE: For most letters, hold your hand up in a comfortable position with the palm facing mostly forward. Exceptions are the letters G and H, which are palm-in, meaning facing the body. The letters P and Q are palm-down. Also the letter X shows the thumb tucked in the palm. This is rarely done. These are drawn this way so you can see what the fingers are doing.









Some deaf people speak, some use sign language and some use both.

Find out what your friend does.

Adobe Stock

If your deaf friend uses an interpreter, still talk to the deaf person rather than the interpreter.
Avoid saying "tell her/him...."

Top five tips

Taken and adapted from Deaf Child Worldwide



shutterstock

Get their attention. Try waving or tapping



shutterstock

Speak clearly.

Not too slowly or too loudly.



flaticon

Make sure they can see your mouth.



kindpng

Use your hands.

Point at what you're talking about.




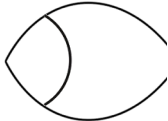

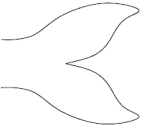
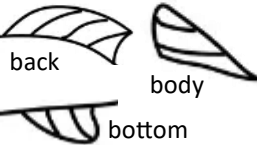

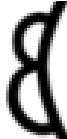

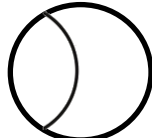
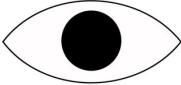

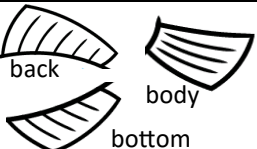



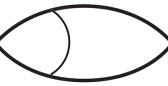


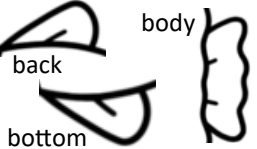
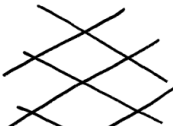


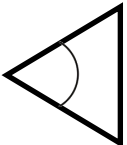


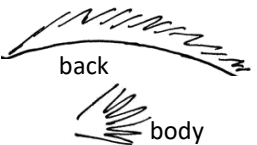



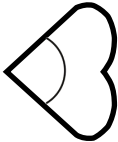


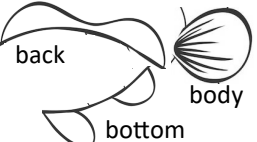









PNGitem

Keep trying. Try texting on your phone or writing a message down.

Etsy

Roll a Fish

Roll the dice for a total of six times. With each roll, work across the graph to draw a fish based on the number you rolled.

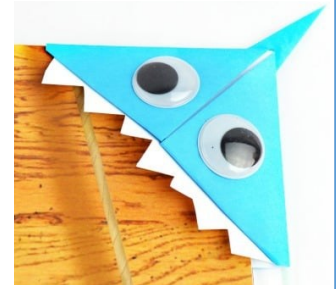
	Roll One: BODY	Roll Two: EYE	Roll Three: TAIL	Roll Four: FINS	Roll Five: SCALES	Roll Six: MOUTH
						
						
						
						
						
						

Shark Bookmark

<https://kidsactivitiesblog.com/72959/celebrate-shark-week-origami-shark-bookmark/>

Supplies: 6x6 paper, white card stock, googly eyes

Tools: scissors, craft glue (clear drying kind)



Step 1

For the first step, choose the color of the shark you want to make.

Step 2

Turn your square origami paper diagonally and fold over so each corner is touching each other forming a large triangle (see step 2 picture).

Step 3

Take the two pointed sides and fold them up to form another smaller triangle (see picture).

Step 4

Open up the two sides you just folded and take the top piece of paper and fold it down until it touches the point at the bottom. (see step 4)

Step 5

Take the two sides and fold them into the pocket you created in step 4 (see step 5).

Step 6

Turn the entire paper upside down and you will have your basic shape finished.

Step 7

It's time to decorate! First, start by cutting out shark teeth using your scissors and white card stock.

Step 8

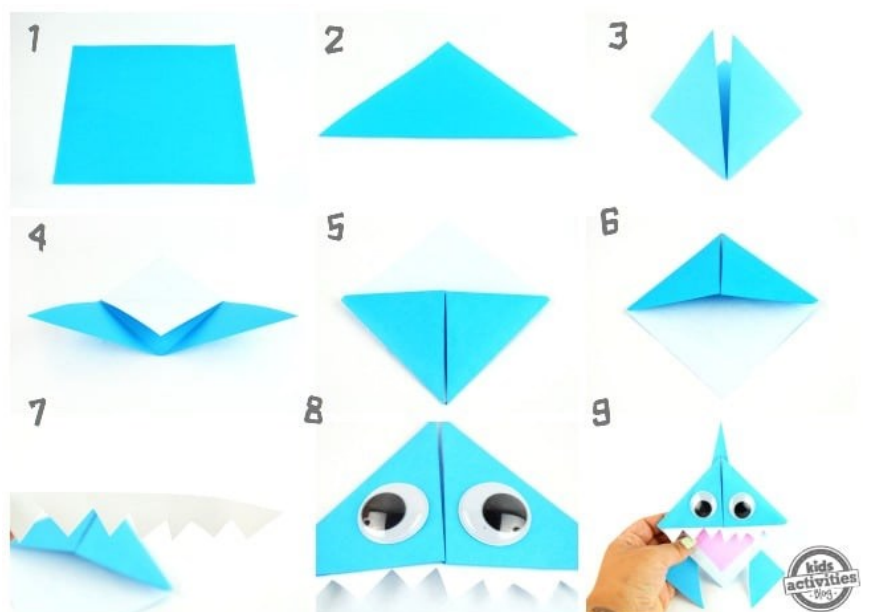
Then cut out a triangle for the mouth using another sheet of origami paper.

Step 9

Glue the teeth onto the inside of your face. This is also the time to glue on your googly eyes and mouth piece.

Step 10

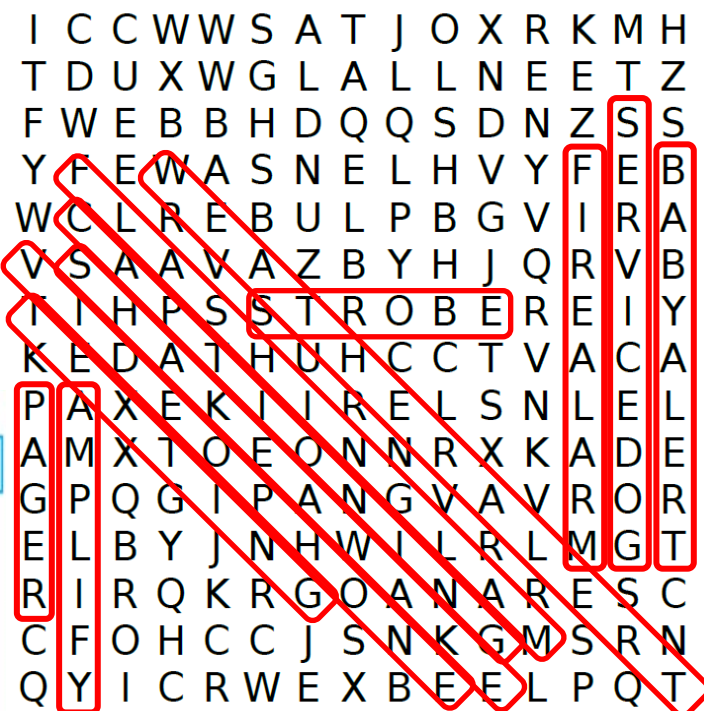
All that is left to do is cut out a few triangles for the fins and don't forget the dorsal fin! Glue these on and you are done with your **Origami Shark Bookmark!**



Page 15: Assistive Technology Word Search



Page 15: Assistive Technology Word Search



Page 17: Fin-tastic Deaf People Crossword

1. Heather Whitestone
3. Laurent Clerc
4. Thomas Gallaudet
5. Curtis Pride
7. Juliette Gordon Low
8. Andrew Foster
10. Ed Bosson

2. Nyle DeMarco
6. Marlee Matlin
9. Evelyn Glennie

Page 20: Fin-tastic Fish Puns

1. Pick a cod, any cod.
2. Because they have their own scales.
3. A catfish

Page 9: The Ear

