



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

The North Dakota School for the Deaf was established in 1890 by the North Dakota Constitution. 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. 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 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-Aged Outreach Department provides school-based services for children who are receiving educational services through any school program and are designed to support professionals who work with students who are deaf and hard of hearing.
- Parent-infant program that 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 opportunity and independence.
 - ❖ ensure that communication and services are accessible
 - ❖ increase awareness of the needs of people who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing to the general public



KODAHeart

AWARENESS 2023

This year's theme:

A World Where Deaf People Everywhere Can Sign Anywhere!

International Week of the Deaf is celebrated by the World Federation of the Deaf (WFD) during the last full week of September (Monday through Sunday), ending with International Day of the Deaf on the last Sunday of the week.

The WFD is an international organization composed of 130 national associations of the deaf that, in collaboration with the United Nations, serves all countries with focus on improving:

- ❖ human rights of deaf persons,
- ❖ the status of national sign languages,
- ❖ access to education, and
- ❖ access to information technology and services.



**INTERNATIONAL WEEK
OF DEAF PEOPLE**



The National Association of the Deaf (NAD) represents the United States as an affiliate member of the WFD. (<https://www.nad.org/>)

In the United States, celebration of International Week of the Deaf is held throughout the year, not only during the last full week of September. For instance, there are various Deaf Festivals throughout the year, a library may place an exhibit in December to honor the birth of Laurent Clerc (December 26, 1785) and Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet (December 10, 1787). Events can also range from a themed exhibit in the corridor of a school to a full week of activities scheduled throughout a given city. Performing artists, lectures, art exhibits, film festivals, historical exhibits, Deaf Festivals, booths in area shopping malls, cultural activities held in conjunction with sporting events, are just a sampling of past events held across the nation.

Objectives

- Gain greater understanding of the American Deaf and Hard of Hearing community and its culture and heritage.
- Learn about sign language as an essential human right and how it is growing in popularity across the United States.
- Find out about resources within your community (e.g., sign language classes)
- Discover ways to promote the human rights of Deaf people and access to education and technologies.

Deaf Culture Trivia

Pick the best answer(s) to the following questions .

1. What is American Sign Language (ASL)? (pick two)

- A. A visual form of English
- B. A language that relies on mime
- C. A language capable of expressing abstract ideas
- D. A language using picture-like gestures to express ideas and concepts
- E. A language utilizing space and movement to convey meaning

6. This Scottish percussionist has been profoundly deaf since she was 12 years old but is world renowned. She can often be seen performing barefoot as she “hears” through sound vibration.

- A. Mandy Harvey
- B. Evelyn Glennie
- C. Linda Bove
- D. Gertrude Ederle



British Deaf Association

2. Used her lipreading skills to become an undercover Deaf specialist for the FBI. She was the inspiration for the TV series from 2022-2005 called F.B. Eye.

- A. Shelley Beattle
- B. Ashley Fiolek
- C. Sue Thomas
- D. Tamika Catchings



Fandom.com

7. He is known as “Father of Deaf Education” in Africa as he built 32 churches and schools for the Deaf.



- A. Warren “WaWa” Snipes
- B. Andrew Foster
- C. Dr. Glenn B. Anderson
- D. C.J. Jones

University of Texas in Austin

3. Historically, American Sign Language is related to:

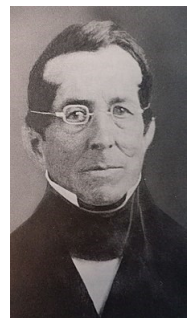
- A. British Sign Language
- B. Swedish Sign Language
- C. French Sign Language
- D. German Sign Language



Dreamstime.com

8. In 1817, the first school for the Deaf in the United States was co-founded by him at Hartford, CT.

- A. Erastus "Deaf" Smith
- B. Thomas Gallaudet
- C. Vinton Cerf
- D. Laurent Clerc



wikipedia

4. In general, the least effective communication strategy between Deaf and hearing people is:

- A. speech and lipreading
- B. using Sign Language
- C. writing back and forth
- D. using interpreters



Clipartix

9. He was the first Deaf Major League Baseball player and is credited with inventing the hand signals used in baseball today.

- A. Dummy Hoy
- B. Matt Hamill
- C. Curtis Pride
- D. Derrick Coleman



StartASL

5. To get the attention of a Deaf person who is looking the other way, you should:

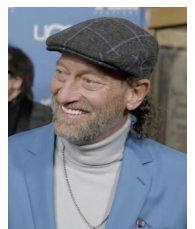
- A. yell as loud as you can
- B. tap him/her on the shoulder
- C. wave in his/her face
- D. go around and stand in front of the person



Freepix

10. He was the first Deaf man to win an Academy Award for his supporting role in the film CODA (2021).

- A. Robert Panara
- B. Glenn Anderson
- C. Sean Berdy
- D. Troy Kotsur



Wikipedia

Deaf Culture

Deaf culture describes the social beliefs, behaviors, art, literary traditions, history, values and shared institutions of communities that have deafness and uses sign language as the main means of communication.

The unique features of Deaf culture:

- ❖ Reliance on eyesight, including the use of a visual language, which then influences the configuration of an environment. This includes having good lighting, love of open floor plans and positioning furniture to enhance visual sight lines.
- ❖ Value sign language and its use in educational settings.
- ❖ High degree of networking and deep connections within the Deaf community.
- ❖ Use of technology to overcome traditional communication barriers
- ❖ Maintaining cultural traditions through social activities including athletic events, deaf clubs, organizational involvement, and school reunions
- ❖ Promoting Deaf culture through art forms such as painting, drawing, film, folklore, literature, storytelling and poetry.
- ❖ Specific communication norms and behaviors such as consistent eye contact and visual attention during conversations.

Visual strategies to gain a person's attention

- ❖ gently tapping a person on the shoulder
- ❖ waving at the person within his or her line of sight
- ❖ flicking a light switch
- ❖ stomping on wooden floors.



The new terminology for hearing impaired or hearing loss is **hearing differences.**

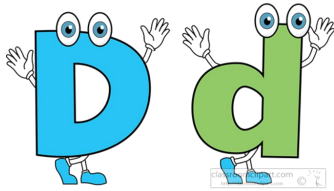
THE FAME OF THE SILENT APPLAUSE

The applause shaking hands in the air is one of the best known gestures of Deaf culture. Its origin is uncertain, but it is believed that it could have arisen after a concert of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony in 1824. The audience, knowing about Beethoven's deafness, and unable to hear the applause, began to wave their hands in the air.



Deaf Culture - continued

What is capital “D” Deaf?



Medical or Hospital Term: lowercase d “deaf”

❖ Needs to be fixed

Deaf Culture Term: capital D “Deaf”

❖ Shares a language, values and beliefs.

❖ Does not need to be fixed

Medical perspective “small d” deaf

- Believe deaf people can’t....
- Describe sign language as inferior to spoken language
- Regard the “normal hearing person” as the best role model
- Neither accept nor support a separate “Deaf culture”

Cultural perspective “Capital D” Deaf

- Believe Deaf people can...
- View sign language as equal to spoken language
- Regard successful Deaf adults as positive role models for Deaf children
- Respect, value and support language and culture of deaf people

Hearing Culture

- Pointing is rude
- Eye contact is not necessary
- “Can’t talk” with mouth full of food; considered rude.
- Short goodbye
- Short introduction
- Introductions = what you do
- Money is a private subject
- Bodily functions = taboo topic
- Gossip is rude
- Personal questions = nosy
- If late, don’t attract attention
- If you don’t have something nice to say....

Deaf Culture

- Pointing is allowed
- Eye contact is important
- Can “talk” with mouth full of food
- Overstaying/long good-bye
- Long introduction
- Introductions = who you know
- Can discuss money
- Can discuss bodily functions
- Information is shared
- Personal questions—okay
- If late, explain the reason
- Be clear if you have criticism
- Personal remarks shows a caring attitude.

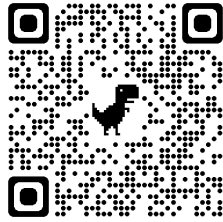
Historic people from North Dakota School for the Deaf

Match the number under the picture with the accomplishment(s) of the person(s) pictured below.



	In 1926, an acrobatic team was formed at the North Dakota School for the Deaf. The team gave its first performance at the Grand Theatre in Devils Lake on February 15, 1926. This tumbling team was well-known for its acrobatic stunts. People traveled from across the state to watch the tumblers perform.
	He became the first player in the history of North Dakota School for the Deaf to have his jersey number (#35) retired. Steve Blehm continues to hold the North Dakota record for scoring the most points (by a single player) in one high school basketball game. He scored 85 points.
	Anson Spear was a 29 year old deaf man who helped establish the North Dakota School for the Deaf in 1890 as North Dakota became a state. He is thought to be the youngest superintendent of a state school.
	John Clarke was a boy from the Blackfoot Indian tribe and attended North Dakota School for the Deaf from 1894 to 1897. John started school when he was 13 years old. NDSD was his first school. At the age of 15, John's family moved to Montana and John enrolled in the Montana School for the Deaf. He later became a renowned wood carver of wildlife. Some of his work is in the Smithsonian but can also be see at the John Clarke's Art Gallery in Glacier Park, Montana.
	Phyllis Frelich was the first Deaf person to ever win the Tony Award in 1980 for her performance in "Children of a Lesser God," on Broadway. The play ran for more than two years (1979-82). Phyllis starred in 887 performances.
	Olga Anderson , class of 1907, was the first female graduate of North Dakota School for the Deaf to graduate from Gallaudet College. After graduating in 1912, Olga returned to NDSD to work as a teacher. She taught for 47 years and is the longest tenured teacher at NDSD. She retired in 1960.

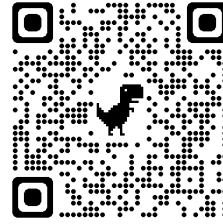
Deaf Culture



ASL and Deaf Culture

(11 min. 12 seconds)

from Connecticut Museum of Culture and History
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=witq6XzLWQk>



Deaf Culture 101

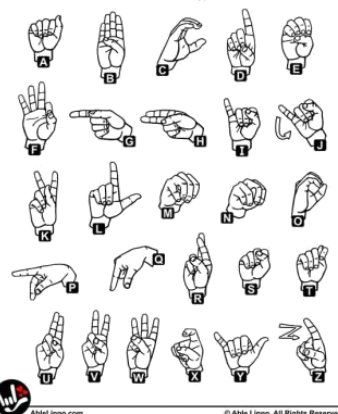
(19 min. 7 seconds)

from Iowa School for the Deaf
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B0gnGV3zoV4>

Connect the Dots!

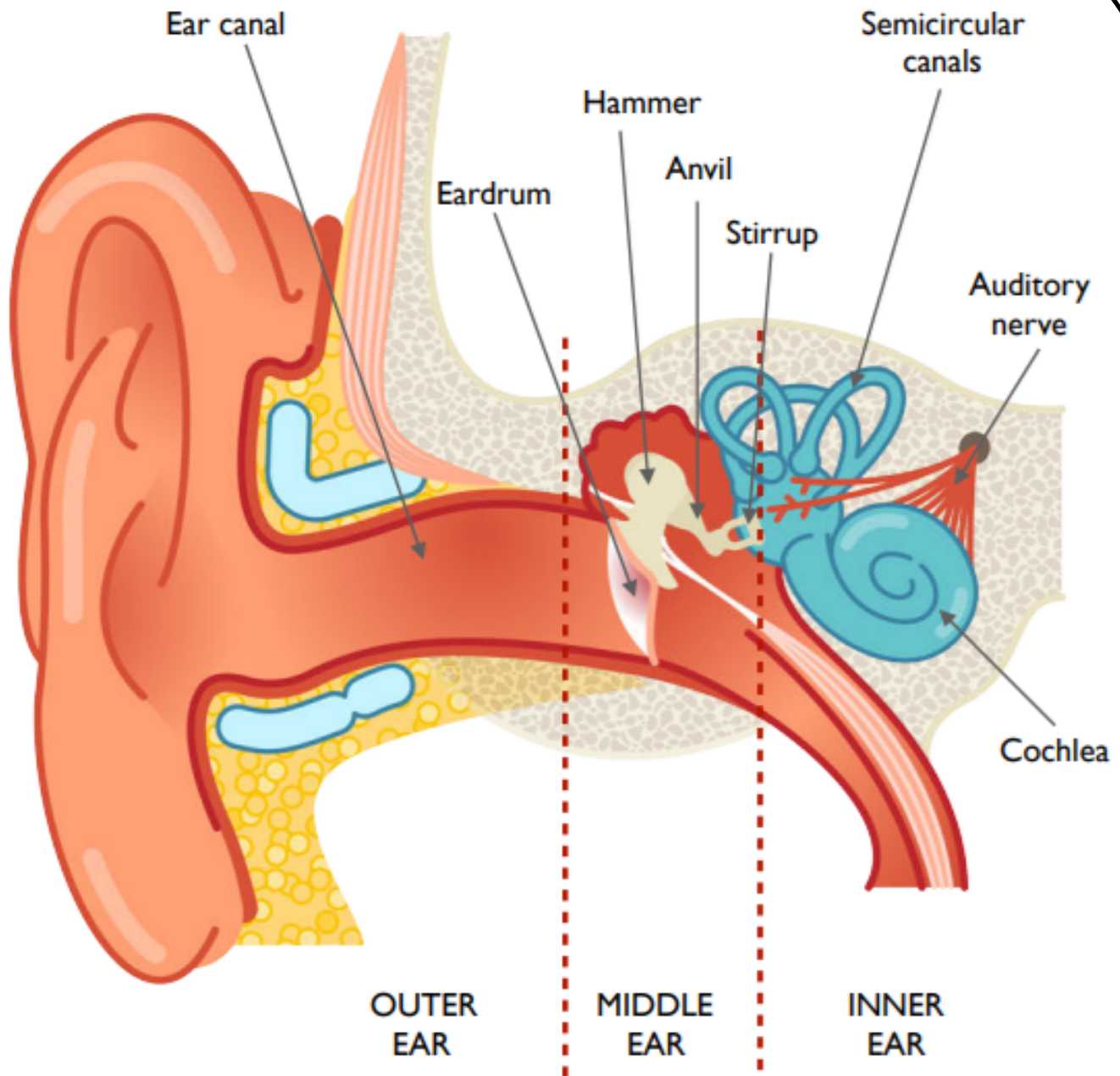
Connect the dots by starting at the red star. Use the alphabet guide below to assist you. Go in alphabetical order to complete this picture. This is the most iconic sign in American Sign Language. Do you know what it means?

The ASL Alphabet



Adobe Stock

How the Ear Works



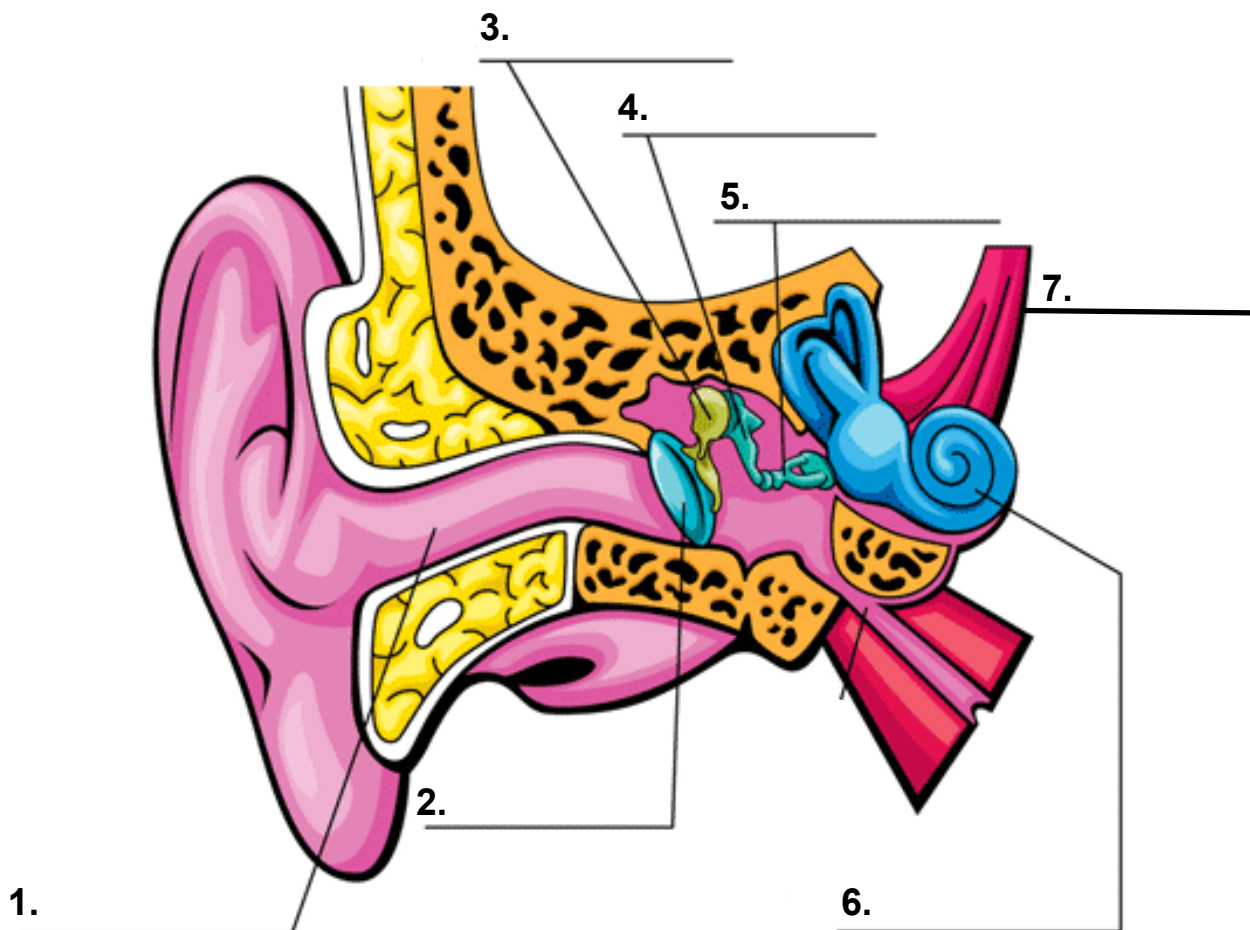
The outer ear gathers sound waves from sounds around you. These sound waves are sent down the **ear canal** to the **ear drum**.

The sound waves make the eardrum vibrate. This makes the three tiny bones (the **hammer**, **anvil** and **stirrup**) vibrate too, which causes the fluid in the **cochlea** to move.

The **cochlea** changes the vibration into nerve signals. These auditory signals then travel to your brain along the **auditory nerve**.

Taken from Planbee Resources, 2020

Label the Ear



Taken from <https://kidshealth.org/en/kids/bfs-earsactivity.html>

anvil
auditory nerve
cochlea

ear canal
eardrum
hammer

semicircular canals
stirrup

How the ear works



How the Ears Works

5 min. 7 seconds

from Nemours KidsHealth
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HMXoHKwWmU8>



How Your Ear Works? The Dr. Binocs Show

4 min. 32 sec.

from Peekaboo Kidz
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mptjEoHF2aI>

The Ear

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

Find and circle the parts of the ear listed below:

- ☐ anvil
- ☐ auditory nerve
- ☐ brain
- ☐ cochlea
- ☐ eardrum
- ☐ ear canal
- ☐ hammer
- ☐ semicircular canals
- ☐ stirrup



So how much do you know about your ears, really?

1. Our ears never stop “working.”

While we sleep, our brains can ignore sounds but our ears never stop.

2. Ears help with balance.

Ears also help with balance. Canals within the inner ear contain fluid and hair-like sensors (cells) that help you keep your balance.

3. Ears self-clean.

The earwax forms a barrier inside your ear canal and it helps to keep your ears clean by pushing out debris.

4. Your ears have the smallest bones found in the human body.

There are three bones in your ear named the “ossicles”. They are designed to aid with sound transmission.

5. Earlobes are constantly growing.

They grow your entire lifetime.

6. Left ear responds more to music.

The right ear is more receptive to speech.

Tools for the Deaf

The Deaf community may use several tools to help them with their everyday lives. Learn about these tools on the next couple of pages.

Captioning

(Movies/TV/Meetings/Conferences)



Joe Clark

Since 1993, decoders that captioned television programming were built in sets larger than 13 inches. When enabled, these decoders allow programs to be viewed with closed captioning. It is a transcript of a program's spoken words and non-speech information (that is, important sound effects, like a ringing phone, or manner of speech, like whispering). Captions are *closed* in that they must be turned on or off by the viewer. *Open captions* mean that everyone has no choice but to watch. More movie theaters are now offering open captioning once or twice a week for popular movies.

Captioning can happen at meetings and conferences. The speech-to-text technology continues to improve but it is best to have a skilled captionist listen and type what the speaker says. The captionist can be listening either on-site or in another location.

Cell phones



Clipart Library

Cell phones offer texting as a normal way of communicating. It also offers various apps that someone with hearing loss can use to help with communication, namely speech to text apps. It also allows the ability to use video phones and captioned phones on the road.

Video phones



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

In its most basic form, a video phone is a device that houses a video display that allows two individuals to see each other on a screen and communicate in real time. However, with videophones for the Deaf, they are able to (a) call another video-phone user and sign directly to each other or (b) call a hearing person through a video relay service provider who will sign for the hearing person. A hearing person wishing to speak to a videophone user simply dials the 10-digit number assigned to the deaf individual and is automatically routed to a relay service provider who then connects the two parties through an interpreter.

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 tactile. They do this by connecting their phones, alarm clocks, doorbell, fire alarms/smoke detectors/carbon monoxide detectors and baby monitors to something that lights up, “texts” or vibrates.

LOUDER

Some assistive alerting devices have adjustable volume up to 113 dB and tone control which allows a person to adjust the frequency of the alarm to a level that is easier for the person with a hearing loss to hear.



Clipart Library

VISUAL

Some assistive devices alert a person with a hearing loss by making it visual, either with a flashing light or “text.”



Clipart Library

TACTILE

Some assistive devices use vibration to alert a person with a hearing loss. This may be a “shaker” that is placed under a bed or cushion. It could vibrate a pager, cell phone or smart watch.



Clipart Library

Service Dogs

There are special dogs that are custom-trained to assist people who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing. They physically alert their human to common sounds such as a smoke detector, doorbell, alarm clock, telephone ring or child's cry.

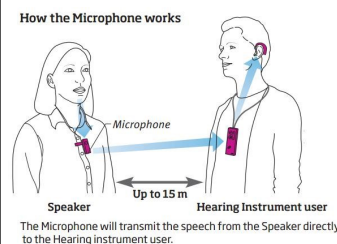
A “Hearing Dog” nudges or paws it's human, alerting them to a sound and then leads them to its source.



Vocal Media

Listening Systems

Sometimes in noisy situations, hearing devices such as hearing aids, cochlear implants or bone anchored hearing aids are not enough to hear. A speaker may be asked to wear a special microphone that sends the sound directly to a person's hearing device.



Hearing Institute Atlantic

This is called a personal FM system. The sound may go to a room speaker system which amplifies the sound so everyone can hear it. This is called a sound field system. Some

rooms have special auditory induction loops. It allows a person with a T-coil setting on their hearing device to have direct access to the sound system. Typically these are found in auditorium settings.

Picture Maze

Make your way to the end of this maze! Begin at (START↓) and color or circle the picture if it is an assistive technology device that a person with a hearing loss may use. There are 11 connected boxes to color on the way to the (EXIT↓). Careful! There may be a few assistive technology devices used by a person with a hearing loss that is not part of the path to throw you off the trail.

START ↓

 <p>Hearing Health Center</p> <p>HEARING AID(S)</p>	 <p>iStock</p> <p>WHEEL CHAIR</p>	 <p>iStock</p> <p>WHITE CANE</p>	 <p>Amazon</p> <p>ANGLED UTENSILS</p>	 <p>Surestep.net</p> <p>AFO BRACES</p>
 <p>Grainger</p> <p>VISUAL FIRE ALARM</p>	 <p>Democrat and Chronicle</p> <p>MOVIE CAPTIONING</p>	 <p>Hearing Sonja</p> <p>FM SYSTEM</p>	 <p>Walmart</p> <p>BEDSIDE COMMODE</p>	 <p>Rehabmart.com</p> <p>ADAPTIVE PENCIL HOLDER</p>
 <p>Adobe Stock</p> <p>BRAILLE</p>	 <p>Dreamstime</p> <p>WALKER</p>	 <p>iStock</p> <p>SIGN LANGUAGE INTERPRETER</p>	 <p>USA Speech Tablets</p> <p>PORTABLE SPEECH COMMUNICATOR</p>	 <p>Assistology LLC</p> <p>FULL SUPPORT SWING</p>
 <p>Etsy</p> <p>Vitality Medical</p> <p>CARD HOLDER</p>	 <p>Adaptive Tech Solutions</p> <p>ADAPTIVE SWITCHES</p>	 <p>Deaf Tech compendium</p> <p>VIDEO RELAY SERVICES</p>	 <p>MV Lifts</p> <p>WHEELCHAIR LIFT</p>	 <p>Senior.com</p> <p>MAGNYFIER</p>
 <p>PNGKey</p> <p>SHOWER CHAIR</p>	 <p>Warby Parker</p> <p>ENCHROMA</p> <p>GLASSES</p>	 <p>Cochlear Solutions</p> <p>COCHLEAR IMPLANT(S)</p>	 <p>MaxiAids</p> <p>ALARM CLOCK & BED SHAKER</p>	 <p>Web Accessibility Initiative</p> <p>CAPTIONING</p>
 <p>justWalkers</p> <p>CRUTCHES</p>	 <p>Amazon</p> <p>VIBRATING WATCH</p>	 <p>Lakeshore</p> <p>ADAPTIVE CHAIR</p>	 <p>Steel City Corp</p> <p>REACH EXTENDER</p>	 <p>Oticon Medical</p> <p>BONE-ANCHORED HEARING AID(S)</p>
 <p>Superior Van &</p> <p>HANDICAPPED WHEELCHAIR VAN</p>	 <p>Amazon</p> <p>MaxiAids</p> <p>Vision Forward</p> <p>LARGE PRINT</p>	 <p>iStock</p> <p>SERVICE DOG</p>	 <p>medicaleshop</p> <p>SUPINE STANDER</p>	 <p>Amazon</p> <p>DOORBELL & FLASHING STROBE</p>

EXIT ↓

Manual Alphabet

You can circle the correct letter under each manual alphabet or print on card stock and cut out the cards and use clothespins to clip the correct letter under each manual alphabet.

Idea came from
<https://preschoolmom.com/preschool-printables/sign-language-printables/asl-worksheets/>

Sign Language Clipart from Clipart Library



N

H

P



I

K

L



J

Y

T



S

A

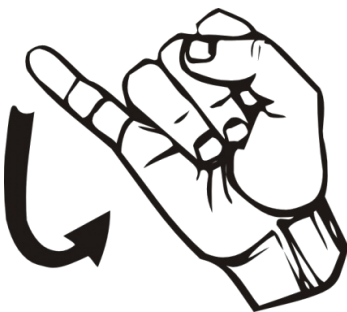
T



E

O

R



Z

J

U



O

C

E



P

Q

R

Manual Alphabet



F

D

L



J

I

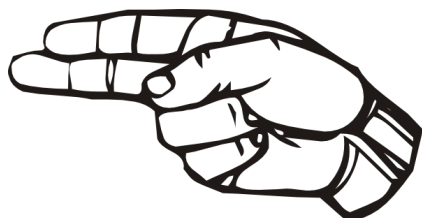
A



V

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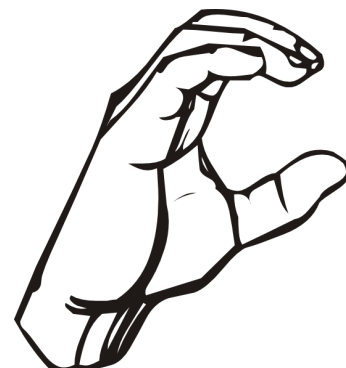
Q



N

E

M

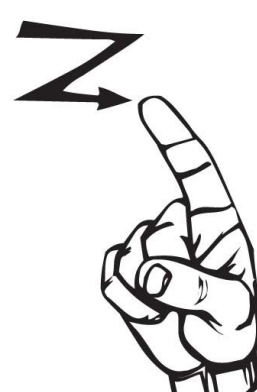
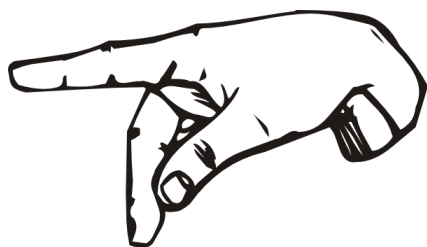


K

C

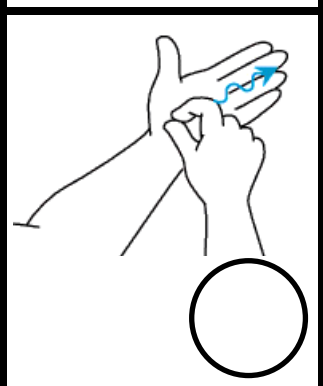
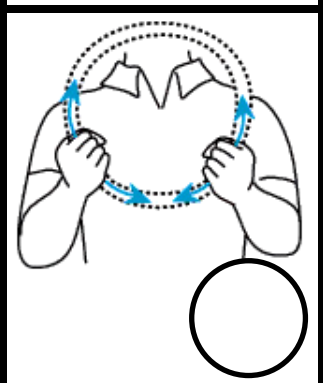
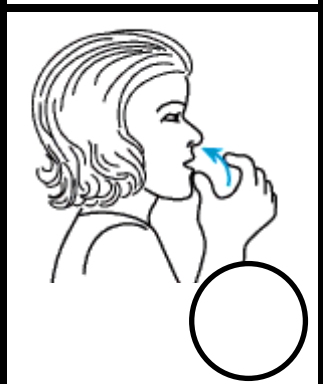
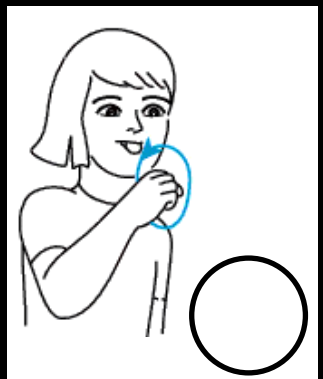
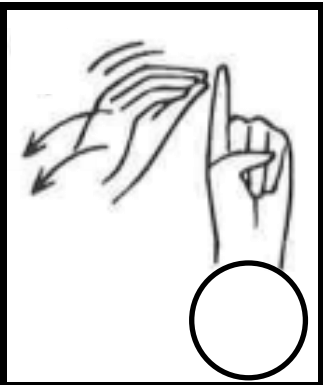
L

Manual Alphabet

**K****P****V****B****F****D****J****S****Z****I****G****H****A****S****T****U****K****V****P****Q****K****A****S****E****B****O****F**

American Sign Language

Many signs in American Sign Language are called iconic signs. This simply means that a non-signer probably can figure out what it means because it is very similar to the actual word. See how many of these iconic signs you can match with the picture that it represents. Write the number next to the pictures in the circle next to the correct sign.



Can Stock Photo



Freepix



Vecteezy



123RF



Freestock



Freepix



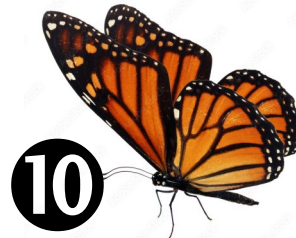
iStock



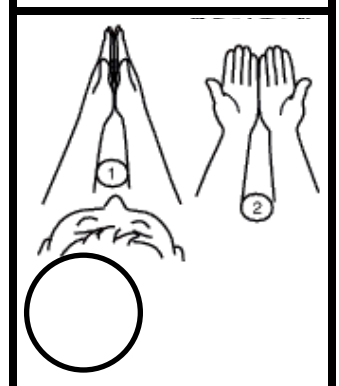
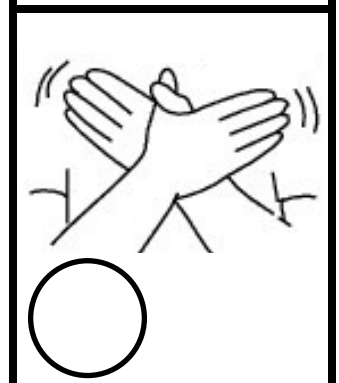
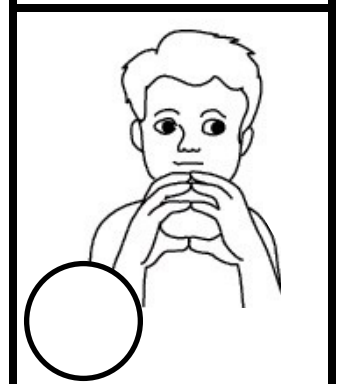
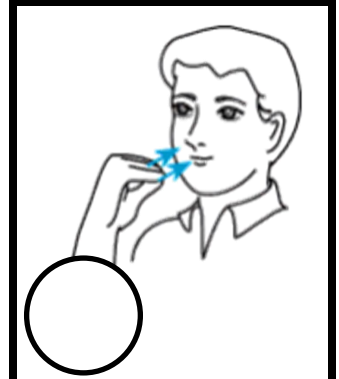
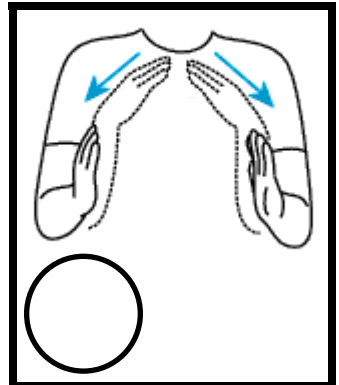
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McDonalds



Adobe Stock



Are signs the same everywhere?

The main language that Americans speak is English. But sometimes Americans don't all say the same words for things. When you travel in different parts of the United States, you hear different words used for the same thing. For example, people in New England ask for "tonic." You may say "soft drink," "soda," or "pop."

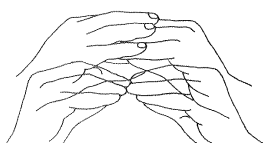
This happens in sign language, too. Deaf Americans can easily communicate with others when they sign. Sometimes, though, a sign in one place may differ from a sign in another. Here are a few examples.

PEACH



Double Motion

Most people in Northern states sign PEACH this way.



Double Motion

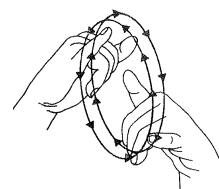
Southerners would sign PEACH this way

ORANGE



Double Motion

Most people in Northern states sign ORANGE this way.



Southerners would sign ORANGE this way

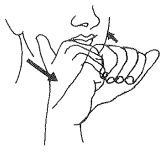
What about sign language in other countries?

American Sign Language is only used in Canada and the United States.

Signs for MOTHER from around the world



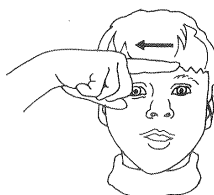
USA



BRAZIL



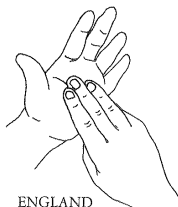
CHINA



DENMARK



FINLAND





























ENGLAND
(Tap palm twice)

Sign language in different countries are also as different as spoken languages. A Deaf American in Russia would have to learn Russian Sign Language to communicate with a Deaf Russian. Just take a look at the differences among the signs for MOTHER in six sign languages.

Did you notice the sign for MOTHER in England is different than the American sign? Although people from the United States and England both speak the English languages, the sign language are completely different. Even fingerspelling is different. In Britain, fingerspelling is done with two hands instead of one.

Info taken from Gallaudet University's Growing Together: Information for Parents of Deaf and Hard of Hearing Children

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


















Shutterstock.com













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

Get your parents' permission and download Gallaudet's font so you can write messages with the manual alphabet.

<https://cooltext.com/Download-Font-Gallaudet>















1. Why did the scarecrow win a medal?


























Clipartix &
Clipart Library

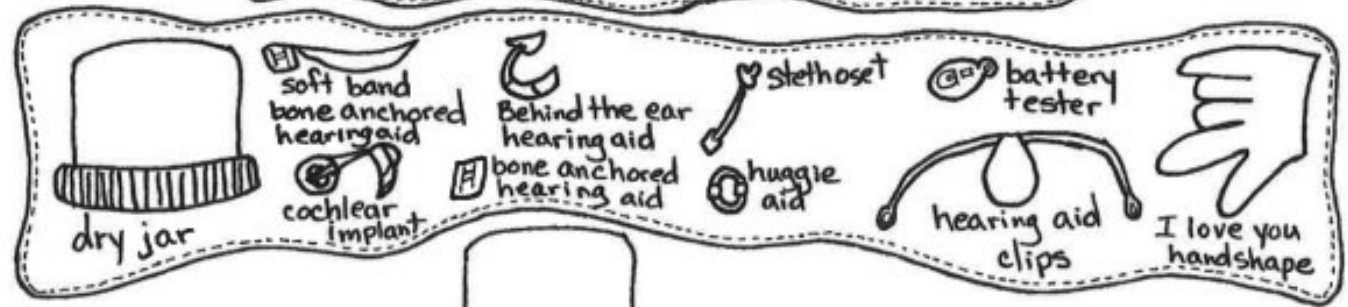
2. Why don't scarecrows eat?

iStock

Find the objects hidden in the picture



HIDDEN OBJECTS:

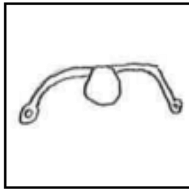
Find the following objects shown in the square in the picture.

Hearing Aid clips



HearingSol

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

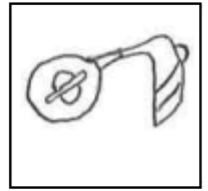


Cochlear Implant



John Hopkins Medicine

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

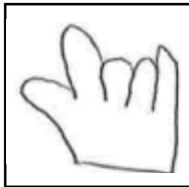


I love you sign language



New Skills Academy

Some Deaf people utilize a visual language called American Sign Language. They use their hands to communicate.

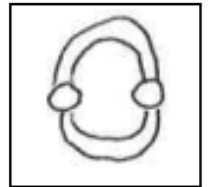


Huggie Aid



Warner Tech Care Products

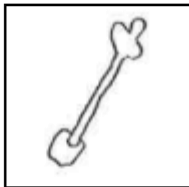
An attachment to prevent hearing aids from falling off during exercise or daily use.



Stethoset 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

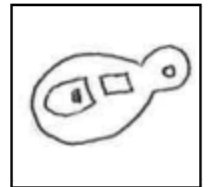


Battery Tester



HAB Hearing

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

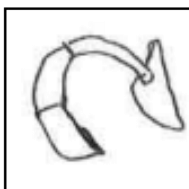


Behind the Ear Hearing Aid



Pinterest

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



Dry Jar



Hocks Hearing Healthcare Products

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

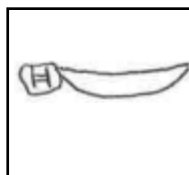


Softband Bone Anchored Hearing Aid

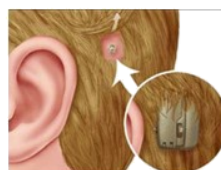


Cochlear Hear and Now

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

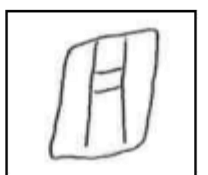


Bone Anchored Hearing Aid



ENT Today

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



Tips for TALKING to your DEAF FRIENDS

**Some deaf people speak,
some use sign language and
some use both.
Find out what your friend
does.**

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



VectorStock

**Get their attention. Try waving or tapping
their shoulders.**

**Speak clearly.
Not too slowly or too loudly.**

**Make sure they can see
your mouth.**

**Use your hands.
Point at what you're talking about.**

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



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flaticon



kindpng



PNGitem



Clipart library

Top five tips

Taken and adapted from Deaf Child Worldwide

DEAF CULTURE TRIVIA

PAGE THREE:

1. C & E
2. C
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. A
- 10.D

NOTE: Check out who the other people who are listed with the correct answers. They are also notable Deaf Individuals.

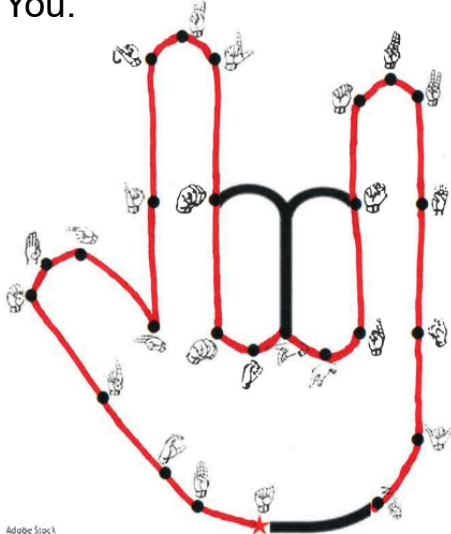
HISTORIC PEOPLE FROM NDSD

PAGE SIX:

4, 6, 1, 3, 5, 2

CONNECT THE DOT

PAGE SEVEN: This hand sign means "I Love You." It uses the I (pinky), L (index + thumb) and Y (thumb and pinky) to represent "I Love You."



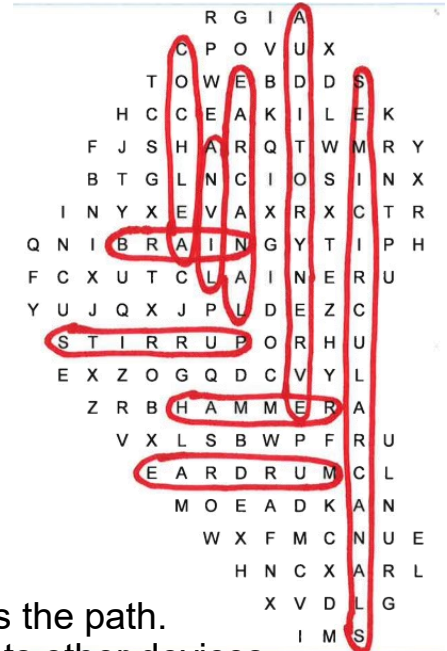
LABEL THE EAR

PAGE NINE:

1. ear canal
2. eardrum
3. hammer
4. anvil
5. stirrup
6. cochlear
7. auditory nerve

WORD SEARCH

PAGE TEN:



PICTURE MAZE

PAGE 13: Yellow is the path. Light blue represents other devices that can be used by a person with a hearing loss.

START ↓



EXIT ↓

MANUAL ALPHABET

PAGE 14:

top row: N, L

middle row: Y, T, E

bottom row: J, O, R

PAGE 15:

top row: D, I, U

middle row: H, X, W

bottom row: Q, M, C

PAGE 16:

top row: K, B, Z

middle row: G, A, V

bottom row: P, S, F

ICONIC SIGNS

PAGE 17:

7 4

5 6

2 3

1 10

8 9

FUN RIDDLES:

PAGE 19:

Q: Why did the scarecrow win a medal?

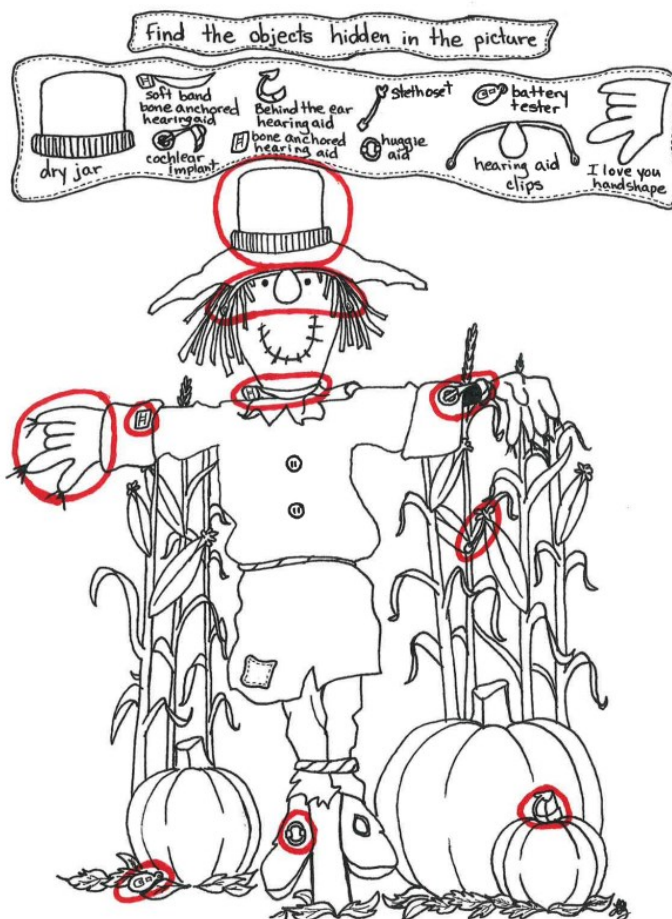
A: He was outstanding in his field.

Q: Why don't scarecrows eat?

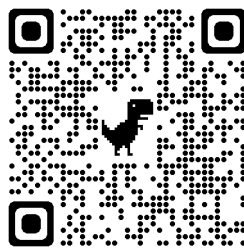
A: They are already stuffed.

FIND THE HIDDEN OBJECTS:

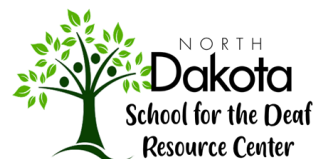
PAGE 22:



Follow us on FaceBook



<https://www.facebook.com/NorthDakotaSchoolfortheDeafOutreach/>



<https://www.facebook.com/NorthDakotaSchoolfortheDeafResourceCtr/>

Must have a Facebook account to access.

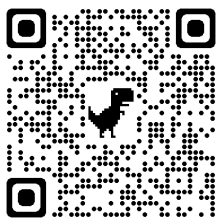


How to access services from North Dakota School for the Deaf/ Resource Center on Deaf and Hard of Hearing

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.



NDSD Website:
<https://www.ndsd.nd.gov/>

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

Parent-Infant Programs & School-Age Outreach Regional Offices

Program Coordinator

1 North Main
Minot, ND 58703
(701) 739-9509

Northwest

1 North Main
Minot, ND 58703
(701) 720-5442

Central

P.O. Box 100
123 Summit St.
Underwood, ND 58576
(701) 442-5052

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
(701) 239-7375

To access Outreach Services:

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



Parent-Infant Program:

(For birth to age five)

Nicole Swartwout..701-739-9509
Nicole.Swartwout@k12.nd.us

School Age Services:

(Assessments & Consultations)

Nicole Swartwout..701-739-9509
Nicole.Swartwout@k12.nd.us

Adult Services:

Kristen Vetter.....701-795-2792
Kristen.Vetter@k12.nd.us

Interpreting/Communication

Renae Bitner.....701-328-3988
Renae.Bitner@k12.nd.us

Summer Camps

Linda Ehlers.....701-237-7374
Linda.A.Ehlers@k12.nd.us

Sign Classes

Ashley Martin.....701-237-7375
Ashley.Martin@k12.nd.us

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