**Westside High School – Foreign Language LOTE**

**WEEKLY LESSON PLAN**

**Teacher: Mr. Gallien**

**Subject: ASL Level Two ( ASL II)**

**Week of December 2 to 6th, 2024**

**Grade: Grade 9 - 12**

**6 Weeks Cycle: 3rd of -6 Week – 15**

Lifeprint ASL Lesson 23 Vocabulary

In Lesson 23 of ASL, you’ll likely encounter vocabulary related to everyday activities, needs, and concepts related to family, jobs, or life events. I'll go over some common words and signs you might come across:

"Job" or "Work"

Sign: Both hands are in "H" shapes (index and middle fingers extended). Tap the top of one hand with the other hand. This mimics the idea of working.

"Doctor"

Sign: Place your index finger of your dominant hand to your temple, as if pretending to touch a stethoscope, and then make a small circular motion. This represents the medical profession.

"Nurse"

Sign: Hold your dominant hand in a "5" handshape (fingers spread), with the palm facing inward. Place it near the chest and then move it slightly outward, simulating the act of assisting.

"Teacher"

Sign: Hold your hands in "5" shapes (fingers spread). Tap the tips of your fingers to your forehead and then extend the hands outward, as if giving information or instruction to others.

"Student"

Sign: Place both hands in "S" handshapes (fist), one above the other. Move the top hand down toward the other hand, simulating the idea of receiving knowledge.

"Learn"

Sign: With your dominant hand in an "A" handshape (fist), move it away from your forehead, as if pulling knowledge or information from your mind.

"Friend"

Sign: Extend both hands, with your index fingers pointing forward. Hook the fingers of both hands together, forming a "friendship" gesture.

"Family"

Sign: Make two "F" handshapes (thumb and index finger forming the letter "F") and move them in a circular motion toward each other. This represents the close bond of family.

"Phone"

Sign: Place your hand in a "C" shape and hold it near your ear and mouth, as though holding a phone to your head.

"Car"

Sign: Form the shape of a steering wheel with both hands, keeping your hands in a "C" shape, and move them as if turning a steering wheel.

Deaf Culture and Issues in ASL 2

In ASL 2, you’ll be diving deeper into Deaf culture and the challenges the Deaf community faces. Understanding these issues is essential for building a respectful and informed relationship with Deaf individuals and the Deaf community.

Here are some key concepts and issues in Deaf culture that you should know for your quiz:

1. Deaf Identity and Pride

Deaf individuals often take pride in their Deaf identity. It is a cultural and linguistic identity rather than just a medical condition. Deaf culture is rich, with its own traditions, history, and language (ASL).

The term "Deaf" (with a capital "D") refers to people who embrace Deaf culture and community, whereas "deaf" (lowercase "d") refers to a person’s audiological condition of hearing loss.

2. Deaf Community vs. Hearing Community

Deaf people typically form close-knit communities, especially in regions with a higher Deaf population (e.g., Gallaudet University in Washington, D.C.). The Deaf community values shared experiences and mutual understanding.

Historically, Deaf people have faced discrimination and barriers to communication in the hearing world, leading to unique challenges, including communication access, education, and employment opportunities.

3. Sign Language and Communication

American Sign Language (ASL) is the most widely used language within the Deaf community in the United States. It is a full and rich language, with its own syntax and grammar.

One of the biggest challenges is the linguistic divide between sign language and spoken languages. ASL is not just a signed version of English; it has its own structure and should be respected as a legitimate language.

4. Communication Access

Many Deaf individuals rely on interpreters or captioning for communication access in educational, medical, and work environments.

Video relay services (VRS) allow Deaf individuals to communicate with hearing people using sign language through a video interpreter.

5. Deaf Education

Education for Deaf children is a significant issue. There are ongoing debates between oralism (teaching Deaf children to speak and lip-read) and manualism (teaching sign language).

Many Deaf people advocate for the use of sign language in education, as it is often the most accessible and effective communication method.

6. Cochlear Implants and Deaf Culture

Cochlear implants (CI) are devices that provide a sense of sound to individuals who are profoundly Deaf or hard of hearing. However, the use of CIs is a controversial issue within the Deaf community.

Some view cochlear implants as a tool for integrating into the hearing world, while others see them as an attempt to "fix" something that isn’t broken. Deaf individuals often debate the choice between medical intervention and Deaf identity.

7. Advocacy and Rights

Deaf advocacy groups, such as the National Association of the Deaf (NAD), fight for equal access and rights for Deaf people in areas like education, employment, and public services.

One significant issue for the Deaf community is the lack of accessibility in public spaces, which includes inadequate captioning, interpreters, and hearing accommodations.

Preparing for Your ASL 2 Quiz

To be prepared for your quiz, focus on these areas:

Vocabulary Practice: Review the signs for jobs, roles, and relationships (e.g., teacher, student, family, job titles). Practice making sentences with these words.

Deaf Culture and Issues: Be ready to discuss the key aspects of Deaf culture, including identity, language, education, and advocacy. You may have to explain the importance of ASL or communication access for Deaf individuals.

Sign Fluency: Practice not only individual words but also combining signs to form simple questions or statements. For example:

"What is your job?" ("What" + "Job" + "You?")

"I am a student" ("I" + "Student")

"Do you have a family?" ("You" + "Have" + "Family?")

Cultural Sensitivity: Be aware of the cultural issues facing the Deaf community, such as access to interpreters, Deaf education, and the controversy surrounding cochlear implants. You may be asked to explain your position or describe how you would approach a situation involving Deaf individuals.

By understanding these aspects of both language and culture, you’ll be well-prepared for your ASL 2 quiz! Practice the signs, review Deaf culture concepts, and think about how you would explain them in ASL. Good luck!