Westside High School – Foreign Language LOTE

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN

Teacher: Mr. Gallien

Subject: ASL Level Two ( ASL II)

Week of February 24 to 28 , 2025

Grade: Grade 9 - 12

6 Weeks Cycle: 5th of -6 Week – 25

Unit 10: ASL 2, Words and Sentences (Part 1)

This unit generally focuses on expanding your vocabulary and understanding sentence structure more deeply in American Sign Language. You'll likely explore more complex grammatical concepts, and focus on certain categories of vocabulary, such as:

New Vocabulary:

FUTURE: Pointing forward or using a "future" motion with your hand.

PAST: Bringing your hand back to indicate past or something that happened earlier.

PRESENT (or NOW): A flat hand, palm facing up, moves forward slightly.

FAMILY: Fingerspell F-A-M-I-L-Y or use a "C" shape to represent the family structure.

HAPPY: Both hands in a "5" shape, moving from the chest outward, expressing joy.

SAD: Both hands open in front of your face, moving down as if showing a drop of sadness.

GOOD: Touch the fingertips to your mouth and then move them slightly outward.

BAD: Open hand with fingers spread, move it from your mouth down and away.

WORK: Both fists stacked vertically, then tap them together a few times.

Sentence Structure:In ASL, sentence structure is often topic-comment based, which may differ from English sentence order. You may start with the topic, then describe or comment on it.

Example Sentence: "I am going to the store tomorrow."

ASL: TOMORROW + I + GO + STORE

Notice the use of TIME (TOMORROW) at the beginning to indicate when the action occurs.

Example Question: "Do you want to go to the park?"

ASL: YOU + WANT + GO + PARK (with a raised eyebrow indicating a question).

Additional Notes:

Time-Topic-Comment Structure: ASL often places time indicators at the beginning, followed by the topic (subject), and then the comment (action or state).

For example, "I am going to the store tomorrow" would place "tomorrow" first, then the subject "I," and finally the verb "go to the store."

Lifeprint Lesson 29:

Lifeprint lessons usually progress towards more nuanced ASL skills. Lesson 29 might cover topics such as:

Indirect Object Pronouns: These are used when referring to someone to whom something is being given or shown, similar to "me," "you," "them," etc. in English, but more context-driven in ASL.

Examples:

"Give me the book" (Here, you would use directional verbs and pronouns that indicate the recipient and giver).

"She showed him the picture."

Telling Stories: ASL storytelling can include using classifiers, facial expressions, and body shifts to convey the narrative.

Examples:

Use of classifiers to show a group of people or things.

Describing actions and characters through specific handshapes (for example, using a "C" classifier to show the size of a dog).

Incorporating Non-manual Signals: These are crucial for indicating tense, questions, and other aspects of the sentence.

Raised eyebrows for yes/no questions.

Furrowed brows for WH-questions (Who, What, Where, When, Why).

Nods and shakes of the head for affirmation/negation.

Verb Modifications: ASL often modifies verbs based on the direction of movement and can convey additional meaning depending on who is involved in the action. For instance, verbs like "give," "send," and "show" may change direction based on the subject and object.

Quiz Prep:

To help you prepare for the quiz, here are some possible quiz topics:

Vocabulary Practice:

You may be asked to recognize and match signs for words like "FUTURE," "PAST," "FAMILY," "HAPPY," "SICK," etc.

Sentence Construction:

You might be given an English sentence and asked to translate it into ASL structure (time-topic-comment).

Example: "I am excited to see my friend tomorrow."

ASL: TOMORROW + I + SEE + FRIEND + EXCITED.

Understanding Non-manual Signals:

You might watch a video and need to identify the non-manual signals used for questioning or showing affirmation/negation.

Practice Sentences:

"I will go to work tomorrow."

"Are you happy?"

"They are watching TV right now."

"He gave her the book yesterday."

Create a Short Story: Practice telling a brief story using the vocabulary and grammatical structures you've learned. Use classifiers, time markers, and correct facial expressions.