



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE APPLIED

2008

MARKING SCHEME

SIGN LANGUAGE

PART ONE – SHORT QUESTIONS – (40 MARKS)

Section A (1 mark each – maximum 5 marks)

Only one answer is required

- 1a. What month is it now?
A. June
- 1b. What is the date tomorrow?
A. 6TH June
- 1c. What class are you in now?
A. 6th year or whatever specific year you (the student) are in.

- 2a. Where do you like to go for a holiday?
A. Any country, for example, Spain.
- 2b. What kind of job would you like to do?
A. Any job, for example, a draughts person.
- 2c. What kinds of TV programmes do you like to watch?
A. Any programme, for example, Home and Away.

- 3a. Where is the Dublin Deaf Club located?
A. Drumcondra (40 Lwr. Drumcondra Road)
- 3b. Where is the Irish Deaf Society (IDS) located?
A. Blessington Street (30 Blessington Street)
- 3c. Where is the National Association for the Deaf (NAD) located?
A. Frederick Street (North Frederick Street)

- 4a. What type of food do you not like to eat?
A. Any types of food, for example, cabbage.
- 4b. What type of drink do you not like to drink?
A. Any type of drink, for example, coffee.
- 4c. What type of fruit do you not like?

A. Any type of fruit, for example, apple.

- 5a. Where can you buy a cheese burger and chips?
A. Any fast food restaurant or take away, for example, Mc Donalds.
- 5b. Where do you like to go when you go out to eat?
A. Any restaurant or café, for example, Eddie Rockets
- 5c. Where can you go to buy a cold drink?
A. Any shop, for example, Centra.

Section B (4 marks each – maximum 16 marks)

- 6a. Name four different technical supports specifically for Deaf people.
A. Any four, for example, alarm vibrator, flashing door bell, pager, hearing aid, etc.
- 6b. Name any four Deaf organisations in Ireland.
A. Any four Deaf organisations, for example, National Association for Deaf People-NAD (now DeafHear). Irish Deaf Society (IDS), Irish Deaf Women's Group (IDWG), Irish Deaf Sports Association (IDSA) etc.
- 6c. Name any four sports events that Deaf people are involved in.
A. Any four sports, for example, soccer, ladies basketball, swimming, water polo etc.

- 7a. Describe the job of a teacher.
A. Teachers prepare for what they will teach in class, they teach a range of subjects, teachers discipline in class, teachers instruct students the school curriculum, teachers prepare students for exams, teachers collect and correct homework, etc.
- 7b. Describe the job of a doctor.

A. Doctors diagnose by symptoms described to him/her by patients, doctors provide a full physical check-up on his/hers patients, doctors prescribe medicine for patients, etc.

7c. Describe the job of a bus driver.

A. The driver stops when the bell rings and lets people in and out of the bus, the driver must be aware of the maximum number of passengers allowed on the bus he/she is driving, the driver makes sure the passengers on his/her bus pay or get their bus passes swiped, the driver must know the route/directions of his/her number bus, etc.

8a. How do Deaf people attain access to TV programmes.

A. Number 888 on the TV for subtitles, TG4 have automatic subtitles, teletext, Hands On, News for the Deaf, interpreter on screen, etc.

8b. What are four methods that Deaf people use to communicate with hearing people.

A. Any four ways, for example, Lip-reading, sign language, interpreters, writing, etc.

8c. Explain what the difference is between ISL and 'Oral' communication.

A. ISL is the indigenous language of the Deaf community with its own structure, grammar, etc; which is totally different to the structure of English or Irish. The 'Oral' method is through the use of English and is based on sound and lip movements.

9a. Describe how you would make a bank lodgement.

A. Lodgements can be done by going into a bank and filling out a lodgement slip/form and handing it into the person behind the counter (teller). Lodgements can also be done by filling out the lodgement slip/form with your bank details and can then be put into an ATM/cash machine outside the bank.

9b. Describe how to open a bank account.

A. You must go into a bank and go the counter which is specifically for opening new accounts. You must bring with you details and proof of your home address. Either a deposit or current accounts can be opened. Afterwards you will receive in the post, your new bank account number and separately a pin number for your new bank/laser card.

9c. Describe how you make a Credit Union repayment.

A. You have to go into the Credit Union and ask can you borrow money for a car or a holiday or for whatever you need. Repayments can be made over a few months to a few years depending on the agreement you make with the Credit Union. Repayments can be made directly to the Credit Union by bringing in cash every month or you can have a direct debit arranged with your bank to pay into the Credit Union every month.

Section C (6 or 7 marks each – maximum 19 marks)

10a. Do you think all hearing students in the LCA programme should learn ISL? Why or why not?

A. Yes, hearing students should learn ISL for the LCA, for up to now the LCA has only been offered to Deaf students and it could be of benefit to both groups of students. ISL should be an option for hearing students to learn as they are offered other languages such as French, Spanish, Italian, etc; and since ISL is the indigenous language of Irish Deaf people. Also, another benefit of hearing students learning ISL is that in their future lives, as well as in school life up to now, both groups of students can communicate freely and openly. If the programme was opened to hearing students it would create a positive attitude and a deeper understanding toward Deaf people, as the Deaf community and its culture is incorporated in the LCA curriculum.

10b. Do you think Deaf people should learn both ISL and receive 'Oral' training; or learn just one or the other; or learn only 'Oral' training? Explain your answer.

A. Deaf people should be taught both ISL and 'Oral' training. ISL is the majority of Deaf people's preferred language and therefore needs to be taught to them at an early stage in life, however, 'Oral' training is also of benefit as it teaches the Deaf person English, thus allowing the Deaf person the opportunity to become bilingual, that is, proficiency in both languages. However, it is essential that the two systems are not taught together because the structure, grammar, etc would become unclear or confusing when teaching in both

languages at the same time.

10c. Do you think all teachers working in the schools for Deaf children should be required to learn ISL? Why or why not?

A. Yes, all teachers should be able to understand the language of the children they are teaching. Teachers need to have a degree qualification in all aspects in regard to the education of Deaf children, whether, it be Oralism, knowing ISL and so on. Included in the curriculum for teachers should be areas such as, knowledge about the Deaf community, its culture etc; and in this way teachers can most benefit the students.

11a. Do you think there are communication barriers between the Deaf and hearing Communities. Explain your answer.

A. Yes, there are communication barriers between Deaf and hearing people and this can occur in school, work and in every day life. Hearing people can react differently upon the realisation that someone is Deaf, they can shout – thinking that the Deaf person will somehow hear them. Some hearing people get embarrassed and just do not know what to do or, they often ask if the Deaf person can lip-read, but this is not a successful mode of communication. On the other hand, some hearing people are good at communicating with Deaf people, whether it be through gestures, writing or with some lip-reading and sometimes through basic ISL. All depends on the skills or ability of the people involved.

11b. If a Deaf person wants to go to third level education, how is access achieved?

A. Access is achieved through the interpreting services provided, speed-text, reading support and tutorials with the students lecturers.

11c. Who should be responsible for providing an interpreter service? Explain why?

A. It really depends on where and who is involved, for example, if there is a parent-teacher meeting and an interpreter is required, the school would

normally be responsible for such a provision. This is also true when in college, if an interpreter is requested, this is normally provided through the disability office in the college. Interpreter provision at conferences and public events can be given, however, this can be at the discretion of the organisers.

12a. Can you explain what is meant by the term “Deaf culture”?

A. Deaf culture is being proud of ones language, being aware of the different behaviour norms (how to gain a Deaf person’s attention etc;), having shared experiences with other Deaf people, socialising together, etc.

12b. Do you think that ISL teaching is a difficult or easy job? Explain your answer.

A. ISL teaching can be both easy and hard depending on the ability of the person teaching. To teach ISL properly one must study ISL to qualify, this is achieved by studying at Centre for Deaf Studies, Trinity College, where a two year diploma course is available. In the diploma course teaching methods, curriculum planning, assessment, management within the class room environment etc; is taught. Teachers must prepare before their classes and they must assess their students needs. ISL Teachers must have a high competency of signing ability and they must know sign variation.

12c. Do you think an interpreter’s job is easy or difficult? Explain your answer.

A. An Interpreter must study at the Centre for Deaf Studies to become a qualified interpreter. The difficulty in interpreting can depend on the type of job on hand, the specific area/subject that the job entails. If the interpreter has experience in a particular area the processing of the information can be easier. Interpreters are taught about a code of ethics, about confidentiality and how neutrality is involved in the interpreting situation. Interpreters must have a good understanding and ability in lboth SL and English in order to translate from one language to another.