



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit  
State Examinations Commission

**LEAVING CERTIFICATE  
APPLIED 2010**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**Sign Language**

**COMMON LEVEL**

## **PART ONE – SHORT QUESTIONS – (40 MARKS)**

**Candidates will be asked 12 questions from the following three sections:**

**Section A** – Candidates will be asked 5 questions worth 1 mark each.

**Section B** – Candidates will be asked 4 questions worth 4 marks each.

**Section C** – Candidates will be asked 3 questions: 2 questions will be worth 6 marks and one question will be worth 7 marks.

### **Section A (1 mark each – maximum 5 marks)**

**Candidates to answer 5 out of 15 questions; one question from Subsection 1; one question from Subsection 2 and so on.**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Mark</b>
<p><b>1a.</b> What time do your classes start at school? Any time, e.g. 9:00am</p> <p><b>1b.</b> What time do your classes finish at school? Various times, depending on the candidate's school, e.g. 3.15 pm</p> <p><b>1c.</b> What time is your lunch break at school? Various times, depending on the candidate's school schedule, e.g. 12.30 pm</p>	(1)
<p><b>2a.</b> Fingerspell the name of your school (in full). e.g. BOYS: St. Joseph's School for Deaf Boys. e.g. GIRLS: St. Mary's School for Deaf Girls.</p> <p><b>2b.</b> Fingerspell the name of your Math's teacher. Various names, depending on who teaches the candidate, e.g. Sean Herlihy or Mr. Herlihy.</p> <p><b>2c.</b> Fingerspell the name of the place or area where you live. Various names of areas, depending on where the candidate lives, e.g. Phibsborough.</p>	(1)
<p><b>3a.</b> How many brothers or sisters do you have? Answer varies depending on the candidate's number of siblings, e.g. two brothers, or two Sisters and one brother, or no brother or sister.</p> <p><b>3b.</b> How many people are in your immediate family? Answer varies depending on how many members there are in the candidate's family, e.g. seven.</p> <p><b>3c.</b> How old were you when you became Deaf? Different ages, depending on when the candidate became Deaf, e.g. born Deaf, three years old, seven years old, etc.</p>	(1)

<p><b>4a.</b> What is the weather like today? e.g. Dull and warm.</p> <p><b>4b.</b> What was the weather like yesterday? e.g. Raining but mild.</p> <p><b>4c.</b> What was the weather like over the Christmas period 2009? e.g. Snowy, rainy, cold, etc; depending on what part of Ireland the candidate spent Christmas.</p>	(1)
<p><b>5a.</b> What type of job would you like to do when you leave school? Various occupations, depending on the candidate's personal choice.</p> <p><b>5b.</b> What type of job would you not like to do when you leave school? Various occupations, depending on the candidate's personal choice.</p> <p><b>5c.</b> Which subject do you not like studying? Any subject, depending on the candidate's personal choice.</p>	(1)
<b>Total Marks (Maximum – 5 marks)</b>	

### **Section B (4 marks each – maximum 16 marks)**

**Candidates to answer 4 out of 12 questions; one question from Subsection 6, one from Subsection 7 and so on.**

Question	Mark
<p><b>6a.</b> What do Deaf people do differently from hearing people when ordering food or drink in a restaurant? Describe your answer.</p> <p>If a group of Deaf people were in a restaurant and the waitress/waiter asked them what they would like the group would inform the wait staff that they are Deaf and would point to what they want on the menu, they would probably use gesture when asking or explaining their requirements e.g. if they wanted their meat well cooked/rare, etc. Another way of communicating would be to write things down for the waitress/waiter.</p>	(4)
<p><b>6b.</b> What is your favourite fast food meal?</p> <p>Various foods, depending on the candidate's personal tastes, e.g. Cheeseburger, chips, kebab, etc.</p>	
<p><b>6c.</b> If you were ordering a Chinese take-away, what meal would you order?</p> <p>Various meals, depending on the candidate's personal preferences, e.g. Spring roll, crackers, sweet &amp; sour chicken, special fried rice, etc.</p>	

<p><b>7a.</b> Explain/sign how you would make repayments on a bank loan you took out.</p> <p>A person would take out a loan from a bank, perhaps for the purpose of buying a new computer and printer. If you want to borrow a certain amount of money, e. g. €1,500 you go into the bank and ask for the loan, the terms of the loan may be that the repayments are paid over one year from a direct debit taken out of your account on a particular date every month.</p> <p><b>7b.</b> How would you make a withdrawal from a bank</p> <p>Withdrawing money can be achieved in two ways. The first way is a person can physically go into a bank and with their bank card and withdraw money from the cashier behind the counter. The second way to withdraw money is to use a cash machine or ATM. You put your bank card into the cash machine, the ATM will ask you on the screen to key in your pin number. After that, it will ask you are you making a cash withdrawal or making a lodgment, you press withdrawal, it will then ask you how much you would like to withdraw. You key in the amount of money you want. The machine will ask you to take out your card and then process your transaction.</p> <p><b>7c.</b> Explain/sign how you would open a new Post Office account.</p> <p>You go into a Post Office and tell the person behind the counter that you would like to open an account. You will be asked to fill out a form with your personal details; your name, address, etc. You may need photo ID, a recent bill with your name and address on it for proof of who you are and where you live.</p>	(4)
<p><b>8a.</b> If you won a holiday voucher for €1000 – where would you like to go to?</p> <p>Various locations, depending on the candidate’s personal choice, e. g. Bahamas, Australia, etc.</p> <p><b>8b.</b> If you were going on a skiing holiday, describe the type of clothes you would need to bring with you.</p> <p>Warm clothes e. g. Skiing pants/jackets, gloves, hats, ski boots, etc.</p> <p><b>8c.</b> Describe what you are/are not allowed to bring onto an aeroplane.</p> <p>Allowed: e. g. Laptop, DVD player, 100ml of liquids, pocket-sized wallets/purses plus contents, for example, money, credit cards, identity cards, etc.</p> <p>Not allowed: e. g. Guns and firearms, liquids over 100ml, glass, any sharp objects, etc.</p>	(4)
<p><b>9a.</b> Name any four technical aids used by Deaf people.</p> <p>Flashing lights doorbells, vibrating alarm clock, hearing aids, baby Alarm Transmitter, etc.</p> <p><b>9b.</b> Name any four Irish Deaf organizations.</p> <p>DeafHear, Irish Deaf Society, Deaf Communications, Irish Deaf Youth Association, etc.</p>	(4)

<p><b>9c.</b> Name any four modes of communication used by Deaf people with hearing people. Irish Sign Language, gesture, writing with pen and paper, lipreading, etc.</p>	
<p><b>Total Marks (Maximum – 16 marks)</b></p>	

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

**Candidates to answer 3 out of 9 questions, one question from Subsection 10, one from Subsection 11 and so on.**

Question & Sample Answers	Mark
<p><b>10a.</b> Do you think Deaf people experience difficulties in their everyday lives because of their deafness? Explain/sign why or why not.</p> <p>Daily Deaf people are in contact with non-deaf people and more often than not, communication can be an issue. People often assume Deaf people can lipread, but this is not necessarily the case. When a Deaf person is in a group or surrounded by work colleagues, people tend to forget that the Deaf person cannot hear what is being said and do not include them in conversation. The Deaf person therefore misses out on the local gossip or work related news. Also, a common occurrence for Deaf people is when they meet people who have never before met a Deaf person before and often the person is embarrassed and tries to avoid the Deaf person as the non-deaf person does not know how to react to the situation. Some people are very good and try to communicate, but not everyone is like that.</p> <p><b>10b.</b> Do you think Deaf people find it difficult to get a job? Explain/sign why or why not.</p> <p>Until recent, education for Deaf people has been difficult and this has therefore effected the possibilities of jobs for Deaf people. Often when a Deaf person goes on to further education or training, it can be difficult to attain access, for example, interpreter provision, speed texting, etc. However, when these rights are provided and the Deaf person gets further training, there are endless possibilities for the Deaf person in attaining a job. Some companies, are not often willing to employ a Deaf person as they may not be Deaf aware and are unsure as to what Deaf people are capable of. The majority of Deaf people are unable to use the phone and as a result this eliminates them from some jobs.</p> <p><b>10c.</b> Explain/sign the difficulties Deaf people may experience during job interviews.</p> <p>Some Deaf/partially Deaf/hard of hearing people may decide to attend an interview without a qualified interpreter and often communication can be an issue. Some Deaf/partially Deaf/hard of hearing people</p>	(6)

<p>will take advantage of pen and paper or will do their best to lipread, however, this is not always a successful way of communicating in such important situations. Also, there is a particular interview style or culture in business today and often Deaf culture is opposite to this style/technique, which means the Deaf person may respond in a different manner than is normally expected in these circumstances, e.g. Deaf people will generally respond to a question directly and briefly, whereas in these interviews longer more in depth answers may be expected.</p>	
<p><b>11a.</b> Explain/sign what your experience of the Leaving Certificate Applied has been like up to now.</p> <p>For some students who have grown up in a signing environment may feel that the challenge of signing in a more formal manner has been good for them as it has made them more aware of the vocabulary choice, and may have required them to sign in a less casual way. Also, students may have found the particular project that was given to this year, interesting as they had to find out more about the various Deaf organizations that are available to them now.</p> <p><b>11b.</b> Explain/sign what difference there is between Irish Sign Language (ISL) and spoken English.</p> <p>Irish Sign Language (ISL) has its own grammar and structure that is different from spoken English. Spoken English is sound based and relies on the person's voice. Irish Signed Language on the other hand, is visual and relies on a person's facial expressions. It also is dependant on the torso as a whole, and not just the hands.</p> <p><b>11c.</b> Explain/sign what the differences are between Deaf and non-deaf (hearing) jokes.</p> <p>Some Deaf and non-deaf/hearing jokes would have similar understandings and sense of humor. Non-deaf/hearing jokes are more often sound based and play on words. Deaf jokes tend to correlate with facial expressions and be visually based. Deaf jokes very often connected with Deaf culture or personal experiences growing up, something that mainstream society would not generally understand.</p>	(6)
<p><b>12a.</b> Explain/sign what is the difference between profoundly Deaf and partially Deaf?</p> <p>A profoundly Deaf person, is someone with absolutely no hearing ability what so ever. A partially Deaf person is someone who has a hearing loss, which means they would be able to hear to some degree. A partially Deaf person could probably learn to use their voice to a good level, whereas a profoundly Deaf person may not be as able to quite as well.</p> <p><b>12b.</b> Explain/sign about what services you think should be provided by the State for a Deaf person from a Human Rights point of view.</p> <p>Deaf people and society in general, must all have equal rights in their</p>	(7)

<p>everyday lives. Deaf people should have access to information in their first or preferred language, Irish Sign Language. Interpreters should be provided where necessary. Technical aids should be provided. Equal access, whether that access be in the employment arena, in education or in everyday life.</p> <p><b>12c.</b> What is the role of an Irish Sign Language interpreter?</p> <p>The role of the Irish Sign Language interpreter is to ensure clear communication for all the parties involved in the interpreting situation. The interpreter must understand and respect both cultures (Deaf and non-deaf). The interpreter must abide by a code of ethics which would include, confidentiality, neutrality (not adding ones thoughts or ideas to the situation). The interpreter must be fluent in both ISL and spoken/written English.</p>	
<b>Total Marks (Maximum – 19 marks)</b>	

## **PART TWO – PRESENTATION – (60 MARKS)**

### **Section A: (45 marks)**

Students are given four topics at the beginning of Year 2 of their course. They must choose one of these topics and prepare a 3 to 5 minute presentation in Sign Language on the chosen topic.

After the presentation, the examiner will ask a number of questions on the topic.

- Topics:**
1. Sign a brief history of the organization, The World Federation of the Deaf (WFD). Explain its aims and objectives.
  2. Are Deaf people disabled?
  3. ‘Global Warming’ – How do you feel it will effect the world environment in the future?
  4. Barack Obama was elected President of the United States of America in 2008.  
Please sign about your thoughts regarding his election.

Student’s Expressive Skills in Sign language	<b>(20)</b>
Content of Presentation	<b>(25)</b>

<b>Total Marks (Maximum – 45 marks)</b>	
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**Section B: Questions (5 marks each)**

1. General question on the development/elaboration of an aspect of the presentation	<b>(5)</b>
2. Describe the methods of research used to prepare for your presentation.	<b>(5)</b>
3. What have you learned from preparing this topic?	<b>(5)</b>
<b>Total Marks (Maximum – 15 marks)</b>	