



## SECTION 2

### SAMPLE QUESTIONS

This section of the Georgia Assessments for the Certification of Educators® (GACE®) Preparation Guide provides sample selected-response questions with an annotated answer key for you to review as part of your preparation for the test. The sample selected-response questions are designed to illustrate the nature of the test questions. Work through the questions carefully before referring to the annotated answer key, which follows the sample selected-response questions. The answer key provides the correct response to each question, describes why each correct response is the best answer, and lists the objective within the test framework to which each question is linked.

This test contains questions that involve viewing recordings. There are two types of recordings. The first set of recordings is followed by selected-response questions that assess comprehension of the monologue or dialogue. The second set of recordings requires the identification of signing errors in a message. Please note that at the actual test administration, you will view the recordings rather than read the passages in your test booklet.

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## QUESTIONS

*(The examinee will watch and read in the test booklet:)*

**Watch the recording; then answer questions 1, 2, and 3. The recording will be played twice.**

*(The examinee will watch:)*

**Female signer:** Hi! How are things going? Getting ready for the new semester, I see?

**Male signer:** Yes, I'm just planning what I'll be doing for the first few class sessions. Have you seen that new documentary about Deaf culture? It was on TV last week. I'm thinking of showing that at the first session of my Deaf studies class.

**Female signer:** No, I didn't know about it. What topics does it cover? Is it good?

**Male signer:** It's pretty good. It covers most of the important events starting with the history of Deaf culture and American Sign Language up through the "Deaf President Now" protest and other current topics. There are some very interesting clips of early examples of signing, too. I had never seen those before! It doesn't really cover everything exactly the way I would have, but it does give a fairly comprehensive overview of Deaf culture and I think it will be a good introduction to this topic for my class.

**Female signer:** I'll have to look for that. Do you know if it's going to be shown again soon?

**Male signer:** I'm not sure, but there is a Web site where you can order a copy. I'll e-mail the Web address to you if you want.

**Female signer:** Yes! Thanks! I know someone who would be very interested in seeing that. I'll look forward to your e-mail, then. Good luck with your classes!

**Male signer:** Thanks! I had a nice summer, but I am looking forward to getting back into the classroom. See you later!

**You will now have 45 seconds to review questions 1, 2, and 3 in your test booklet. Then the recording will be played again.**

**Now the recording will be played again.**

*(Recording is played again.)*

**You will now have 90 seconds to answer questions 1, 2, and 3.**

*(The examinee will read in the test booklet:)*

1. Which of the following statements best explains why the man is going to e-mail the woman?
  - A. He wants to send her information about the Web site that is selling the documentary.
  - B. He is going to let her know when she can borrow his copy of the documentary.
  - C. He wants to invite her to see the documentary when he shows it in his class.
  - D. He is going to let her know when the documentary will be showing on television again.
2. What is the most likely relationship between the two signers?
  - A. a teacher and his student
  - B. a video rental clerk and a customer
  - C. a husband and wife
  - D. two colleagues
3. How does the man support his opinion of the documentary?
  - A. He criticizes the range of events included in the documentary.
  - B. He elaborates on what he would have added to the documentary.
  - C. He offers to lend his copy of the documentary to the woman.
  - D. He describes aspects of the documentary he finds important.

## Section 2: Sample Questions

(The examinee will watch and read in the test booklet:)

**Watch the recording, which contains signing errors; then answer question 4. The recording will be played twice.**

(The examinee will watch:)

"I need to go to the store because I am out of olive oil."

(The sentence is signed with the following errors:

- signer uses the sign to indicate running out of something that is not in a container rather than the sign for depleting a liquid in a container;
- signer uses the classifier for a mug or cup—a closed fist—rather than the classifier for a bottle—a rounded, open handshape.)

**You will now have 15 seconds to review question 4 in your test booklet. Then the recording will be played again.**

**Now the recording will be played again.**

(Recording is played again.)

**You will now have 30 seconds to answer question 4.**

(The examinee will read in the test booklet:)

4. Which of the following errors was made in the sentence?
- A. The signer should have used the classifier for a bottle rather than the one for a mug or cup.
  - B. The signer should have spelled out *store*.
  - C. The signer should have used a sign for *because* rather than using a rhetorical question structure.
  - D. The signer should have used the nonmanual marker *cha*.

5. Which of the following examples best illustrates the morphological process of lexicalization in ASL?
- A. The plural of some nouns in some contexts can be formed by repeating the noun sign.
  - B. A rhetorical question is often used to introduce the result of an action rather than using a sign for *because*.
  - C. The fingerspelling for *job* has evolved into the sign JOB.
  - D. Nonmanual markers can function as manner adverbs such as *carelessly* or *in a regular way*.
6. The changes that have occurred to the ASL signs CREDIT-CARD, MOVIE, and PHONE best illustrate which of the following linguistic variations?
- A. variation in how signs are used in different regions
  - B. variation in how signs are used in formal and informal situations
  - C. variation in how signs are used by different generations
  - D. variation in how signs are used by different genders
7. Which of the following communicative acts is more appropriate within the Deaf community when compared to other communities in the United States?
- A. using a person's first name repeatedly while telling a story about the individual
  - B. excusing oneself subtly when passing between two people in conversation
  - C. briefly flashing the lights to signal the end of an intermission during a play
  - D. getting a person's attention by waving or tapping on the table at which the person is sitting
8. Historically, which of the following factors has most influenced the location and development of Deaf communities in the United States?
- A. extensive public transportation system
  - B. residential schools for the deaf
  - C. close proximity to family members
  - D. availability of specialized medical care for the deaf

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9. Which of the following roles do Deaf film festivals play in contemporary American Deaf culture?
- A. They continue the tradition of making the kinds of silent films that were popular at the beginning of the twentieth century.
  - B. They provide Deaf filmmakers an artistic venue to inform, to entertain, and to express themes important to Deaf culture.
  - C. They provide the Deaf community access to current popular films via captioning and live interpretation.
  - D. They replace other social gatherings that were popular in the past, such as theater performances of Deaf plays.
10. Which of the following educational practices for deaf students is most influenced by a cultural/linguistic view of deafness?
- A. teaching academic content in ASL and introducing English as a second language
  - B. teaching oral methods as soon as possible with early intervention activities during preschool
  - C. teaching students to use a manually coded version of English such as Signed Exact English
  - D. using classroom modifications such as FM systems to enhance any residual hearing

## ANNOTATED ANSWER KEY

For question	The correct response is	Reason	Test Objective
1	A	The woman asks if the documentary will be shown again. The man doesn't know, but offers to send the woman an e-mail with information about a Web site where she can order a copy of the documentary.	0001
2	D	This conversation focuses on the man's preparation for the upcoming semester and involves no personal questions or comments. The tone of the conversation is friendly but not intimate. The most likely relationship between these two speakers is that of two colleagues.	0002
3	D	The man in this conversation likes the documentary and supports his opinion by mentioning the scope of events covered (e.g., the "Deaf President Now" protest) and remarking that he had never seen some early examples of signing.	0003
4	A	The classifier used with <i>oil</i> is incorrect and should be an open rounded hand, which is used with bottles, rather than a closed hand, which is used with cups or mugs.	0004
5	C	One example of lexicalization in ASL can be illustrated when a sign that started out being fingerspelled has become blended into an independent unit. This unit is no longer a series of individual letter signs. In this case, the sign for <i>job</i> started as a fingerspelled word, but has become abbreviated into a single unit and is not considered a fingerspelled word any longer. Rather, the sign has been derived through lexicalization from a fingerspelled word.	0005
6	C	The signs CREDIT-CARD, MOVIE, and PHONE have all gone through changes. For example, the older sign for <i>credit-card</i> involved the motion of using a device that transferred the credit-card numbers onto carbon paper and the newer sign involves the motion of swiping a card through a computerized system. This is an example of how different generations have changed signs to reflect changes in technology.	0006
7	D	Tapping a table or waving a hand in someone's peripheral vision are common methods for gaining a Deaf person's attention within the Deaf community. These same actions could possibly be considered rude in other communities in the United States where attention is gained through more auditory methods like calling someone's name.	0007

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<b>For question</b>	<b>The correct response is</b>	<b>Reason</b>	<b>Test Objective</b>
8	B	Many of the larger communities of Deaf individuals in the United States are clustered near locations where residential schools for the deaf are located. These locations have fostered a tight-knit community and have created strong support networks for Deaf individuals.	0008
9	B	Deaf film festivals often feature films created by Deaf filmmakers about historical events in Deaf culture, political commentaries about issues important to Deaf people, animations featuring signing, and other types of films that reflect the Deaf community and Deaf culture.	0009
10	A	A cultural/linguistic view of deafness would encourage the use of ASL as a first language for deaf students. This view would transfer into educational practices by promoting the use of ASL as the primary language in the classroom to teach academic content.	0010