



First North Dakota School for the Deaf school building that was completed on the current campus in 1893.

North Dakota



North Dakota School for the Deaf as it stands today.

School for the Deaf

The North Dakota School for the Deaf was established in 1890 by the North Dakota Constitution. It is under the direction and control of the Department of Public Instruction. As a state agency and a center of expertise on deafness, the North Dakota School for the Deaf is legislatively responsible to serve all citizens in the state of North Dakota. The North Dakota School for the Deaf/Resource Center serves individuals of ALL ages who are deaf and hard of hearing.

- It continues to serve as an education facility for students, age 3 to 21, who are deaf or hard of hearing.
 - ❖ NDSF directly teaches grades K-8 while it sends students in grades 9-12 to Devils Lake High School, operated by Devils Lake Public Schools or they are served in their home school district.
 - ❖ The North Dakota School for the Deaf School-Aged Outreach Department provides school-based services for children who are receiving educational services through any school program and are designed to support professionals who work with students who are deaf and hard of hearing.
- The Parent-Infant Program serves children, birth up to five years, and their families in their homes throughout the state.
- Adult Services serve individuals after high school and promoting opportunities and independence.
 - ❖ ensure that communication and services are accessible
 - ❖ increase awareness of the needs of people who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing to the general public



KODAHearT

AWARENESS

2024

This year's theme:

Sign up for Sign Language Rights

International Week of the Deaf is celebrated by the World Federation of the Deaf (WFD) during the last full week of September (Monday through Sunday), ending with International Day of the Deaf on the last Sunday of the week.

The WFD is an international organization composed of 130 National Associations of the Deaf that, in collaboration with the United Nations, serves all countries with focus on improving:

- ❖ human rights of Deaf persons,
- ❖ the status of national sign languages,
- ❖ access to education, and
- ❖ access to information technology and services.



**INTERNATIONAL WEEK
OF DEAF PEOPLE**



The National Association of the Deaf (NAD) represents the United States as an affiliate member of the WFD. (<https://www.nad.org/>)

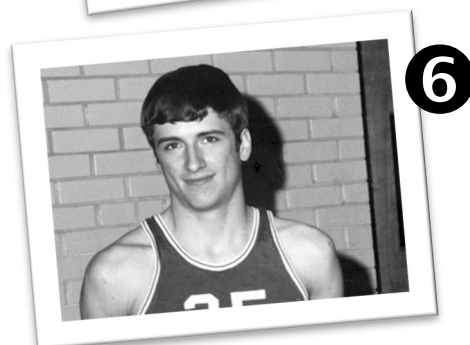
In the United States, celebration of International Week of the Deaf is held throughout the year, not only during the last full week of September. For instance, there are various Deaf Festivals throughout the year, a library may place an exhibit in December to honor the birth of Laurent Clerc (December 26, 1785) and Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet (December 10, 1787). Events can also range from a themed exhibit in the corridor of a school to a full week of activities scheduled throughout a given city. Performing artists, lectures, art exhibits, film festivals, historical exhibits, Deaf Festivals, booths in area shopping malls, cultural activities held in conjunction with sporting events, are just a sampling of past events held across the nation.

Objectives

- Gain greater understanding of the American Deaf and Hard of Hearing community and its culture and heritage.
- Learn about sign language as an essential human right and how it is growing in popularity across the United States.
- Find out about resources within your community (e.g., sign language classes)
- Discover ways to promote the human rights of Deaf people and access to education and technologies.

Historic people from North Dakota School for the Deaf

Match the number under the picture with the accomplishment(s) of the person(s) pictured below.



	<p>In 1926, an acrobatic team was formed at the North Dakota School for the Deaf. The team gave its first performance at the Grand Theatre in Devils Lake on February 15, 1926. This tumbling team was well-known for its acrobatic stunts. People traveled from across the state to watch the tumblers perform.</p>
	<p>He became the first player in the history of North Dakota School for the Deaf to have his jersey number (#35) retired. Steve Blehm continues to hold the North Dakota record for scoring the most points (by a single player) in one high school basketball game. He scored 85 points.</p>
	<p>Anson Spear was a 29 year old deaf man who helped establish the North Dakota School for the Deaf in 1890 as North Dakota became a state. He is thought to be the youngest superintendent of a state school.</p>
	<p>John Clarke was a boy from the Blackfoot Indian tribe and attended North Dakota School for the Deaf from 1894 to 1897. John started school when he was 13 years old. NDSD was his first school. At the age of 15, John's family moved to Montana and John enrolled in the Montana School for the Deaf. He later became a renowned wood carver of wildlife. Some of his work is in the Smithsonian but can also be see at the John Clarke's Art Gallery in Glacier Park, Montana.</p>
	<p>Phyllis Frelich was the first Deaf person to ever win the Tony Award in 1980 for her performance in "Children of a Lesser God," on Broadway. The play ran for more than two years (1979-82). Phyllis starred in 887 performances.</p>
	<p>Olga Anderson, class of 1907, was the first female graduate of North Dakota School for the Deaf to graduate from Gallaudet College. After graduating in 1912, Olga returned to NDSD to work as a teacher. She taught for 47 years and is the longest tenured teacher at NDSD. She retired in 1960.</p>

North Dakota School for the Deaf used to be self-sufficient through their farming program

The North Dakota School for the Deaf supplied its own food including beef, pork, milk and garden produce. Anson Spear, the first superintendent of the North Dakota School for the Deaf implemented trade programs that included farming, dairy, and gardening, along with printing, sewing and housekeeping. By 1906, the grounds surrounding the school for the deaf encompassed 140 acres. Eight acres were used for pasture land for the cattle, thirty-one acres for cropland, and eight acres for garden purposes. Horse power helped NDSD's farming operation function up to the 1940s.

The following are some quotes taken from the school's paper, The Banner:

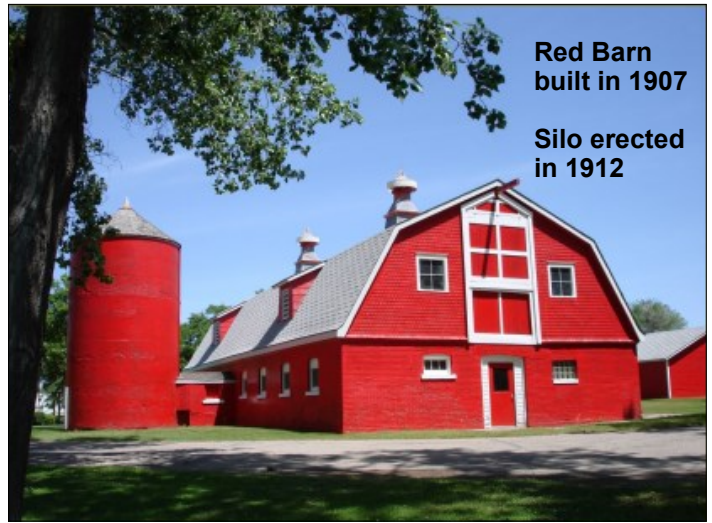
1904: The hens are proud of their new chicken coop and we hope they will lay lots of eggs for us.

October, 1904: Our barn has received several consignments of hay for winter use. It was grown by Indians.

Also **October, 1904:** We finished gathering in our potatoes. The boys took part in our 'potato digging' day. There were 1087 bushels.

In 1953, by action of the state legislature, the farming operations was discontinued. A public auction of the farm equipment and livestock was held. 200 acres of farmland was then placed up for lease.

North Dakota School for the Deaf then sold 70 acres of land to the city of Devils Lake for construction of a junior college in 1961. Authorized by the 1975 legislative session, 30.2 acres of land was sold to Devils Lake Public School for the construction of Vocational-Technical Center. NDSD students enrolled in the trade classes.



Red Barn
built in 1907

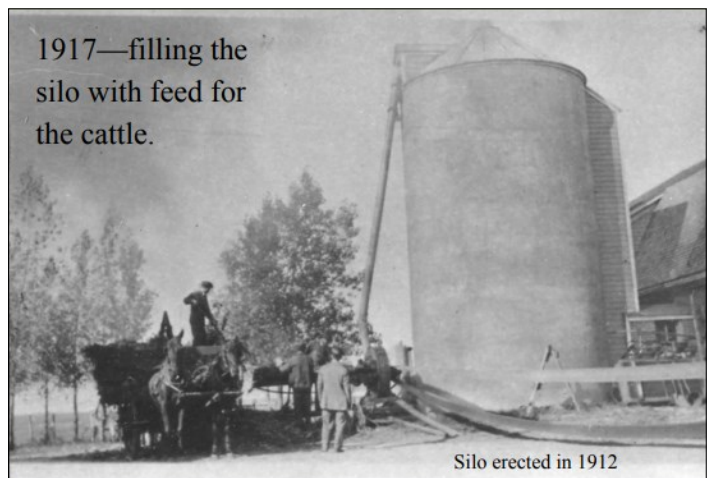
Silo erected
in 1912

The red barn still stands on the campus of North Dakota School for the Deaf as a reminder of when it was self-sufficient because of the farming program it had.

Horse power was used to cultivate the corn fields.



1917—filling the silo with feed for the cattle.



Silo erected in 1912

North Dakota School for the Deaf used to be self-sufficient through their farming program

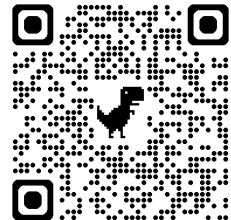


Written by pupil, Annie Magnus, March 1984: Mr. Spear (Superintendent) bought our cows from a farmer some time ago. They are large, pretty cows. We keep them because they give us good, sweet milk. One of the older pupils, Bennett, takes care of the cows. He feeds them hay and oats three times every day and lets them drink water from a tub near the pump. He milks them every morning and night. They are gentle cows.

The information and photographs came from the Special Edition of the Banner that was compiled to commemorate the 125th Anniversary of the North Dakota School for the Deaf in 2015. It was compiled by Lila Bakken, retired Communications Coordinator at the North Dakota School for the Deaf.

Its pages are filled with photos and notes taken from old issues of the Banner dating as far back as 1891. These Banners are a link to the school's past. They are a legacy that gives us a historical glimpse into the early education of deaf children in North Dakota and allows us to learn about the lives of those who lived, worked and learned at the school so many years ago.

Note: An entire set of The North Dakota Banner (from 1891 to present) is housed in the library at the North Dakota School for the Deaf/Resource Center Copies of the Banner as well as the 2015 commemorative book can be found at found at <https://www.ndsd.nd.gov/about/history-and-banners> or with the QR Code on the right.



AWARENESS WEEK 2024



Deaf Culture

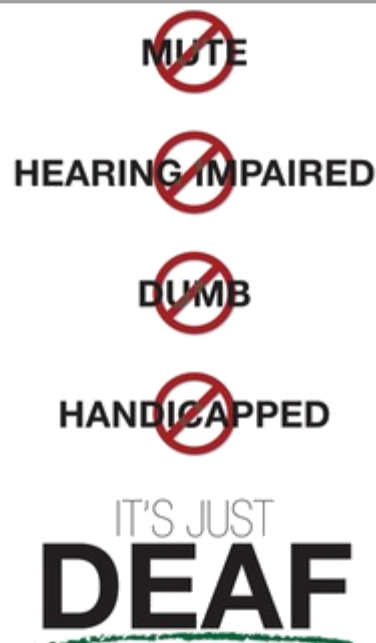
Deaf culture describes the social beliefs, behaviors, art, literary traditions, history, values and shared institutions of communities that have deafness and use sign language as the main means of communication.

The unique features of Deaf culture:

- ❖ Reliance on eyesight, including the use of a visual language, which then influences the configuration of an environment. This includes having good lighting, love of open floor plans and positioning furniture to enhance visual sight lines.
- ❖ Value sign language and its use in educational settings.
- ❖ High degree of networking and deep connections within the Deaf community.
- ❖ Use of technology to overcome traditional communication barriers.
- ❖ Maintaining cultural traditions through social activities including athletic events, deaf clubs, organizational involvement, and school reunions.
- ❖ Promoting Deaf culture through art forms such as painting, drawing, film, folklore, literature, storytelling and poetry.
- ❖ Specific communication norms and behaviors such as consistent eye contact and visual attention during conversations.

Visual strategies to gain a person's attention

- ❖ gently tapping a person on the shoulder
- ❖ waving at the person within his or her line of sight
- ❖ flicking a light switch
- ❖ stomping on wooden floors.



The new terminology for hearing impaired or hearing loss is **hearing differences.**

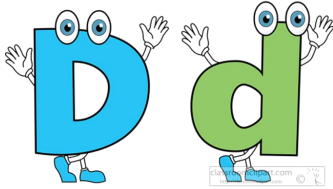
THE FAME OF THE SILENT APPLAUSE

The applause shaking hands in the air is one of the best known gestures of Deaf culture. Its origin is uncertain, but it is believed that it could have arisen after a concert of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony in 1824. The audience, knowing about Beethoven's deafness, and inability to hear the applause, began to wave their hands in the air.



Deaf Culture - continued

What is capital “D” Deaf?



Medical or Hospital Term: lowercase d “deaf”

❖ Needs to be fixed

Deaf Culture Term: capital D “Deaf”

❖ Shares a language, values and beliefs.

❖ Does not need to be fixed

Medical perspective “small d” deaf

- Believe deaf people can’t....
- Describe sign language as inferior to spoken language
- Regard the “normal hearing person” as the best role model
- Neither accept nor support a separate “Deaf culture”

Cultural perspective “Capital D” Deaf

- Believe Deaf people can...
- View sign language as equal to spoken language
- Regard successful Deaf adults as positive role models for Deaf children
- Respect, value and support language and culture of deaf people

Hearing Culture

- Pointing is rude
- Eye contact is not necessary
- “Can’t talk” with mouth full of food; considered rude.
- Short goodbye
- Short introduction
- Introductions = what you do
- Money is a private subject
- Bodily functions = taboo topic
- Gossip is rude
- Personal questions = nosy
- If late, don’t attract attention
- If you don’t have something nice to say....

Deaf Culture

- Pointing is allowed
- Eye contact is important
- Can “talk” with mouth full of food
- Overstaying/long good-bye
- Long introduction
- Introductions = who you know
- Can discuss money
- Can discuss bodily functions
- Information is shared
- Personal questions—okay
- If late, explain the reason
- Be clear if you have criticism
- Personal remarks shows a caring attitude.

Deaf Culture Trivia

Pick the best answer to the following questions .

1. He was the first Deaf man to win an Academy Award for his supporting role in the film *CODA* (2021).

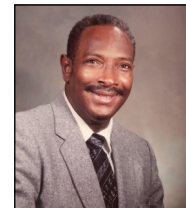
- A. Robert Panara
- B. Glenn Anderson
- C. Sean Berdy
- D. Troy Kotsur



Wikipedia

6. He is known as “Father of Deaf Education” in Africa as he built 32 churches and schools for the Deaf.

- A. Warren “WaWa” Snipes
- B. Andrew Foster
- C. Dr. Glenn B. Anderson
- D. C.J. Jones



University of Texas in Austin

2. Why did Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet go to Europe to learn how to communicate, and thereby teach deaf people?

- A. To teach Alice Cogswell, his neighbor's daughter
- B. To teach his son, Gallaudet, Jr.
- C. He couldn't talk himself and needed a way to communicate

7. Who is the current president of Gallaudet University? She happens to be the daughter of a former student of North Dakota School for the Deaf.

- A. Mandy Harvey
- B. Evelyn Glennie
- C. Linda Bove
- D. Roberta J. Cordano



Gallaudet University

3. Historically, American Sign Language is related to:

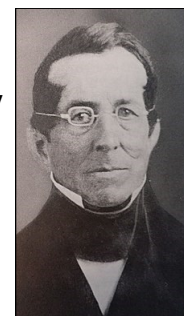
- A. British Sign Language
- B. Swedish Sign Language
- C. French Sign Language
- D. German Sign Language



Dreamstime.com

8. In 1817, the first school for the Deaf in the United States was co-founded by him at Hartford, CT.

- A. Erastus "Deaf" Smith
- B. Thomas Gallaudet
- C. Vinton Cerf
- D. Laurent Clerc



Wikipedia

4. Why is former President Abraham Lincoln well known and celebrated in Deaf History?

- A. He knew sign language
- B. He signed the charter giving Gallaudet University the ability to ordain degrees to its students
- C. He defended a deaf man when he was a lawyer

9. He was the first Deaf Major League Baseball player and is credited with inventing the hand signals used in baseball today.

- A. Dummy Hoy
- B. Matt Hamill
- C. Curtis Pride
- D. Derrick Coleman



StartASL

5. From the movie, *The Eternals*, who plays Makkari, a deaf Marvel superhero, who moves at the speed of sound?

- A. Heather Whitestone
- B. Marlee Matlin
- C. Lauren Ridloff
- D. Gertrude Ederle



Oprah Daily

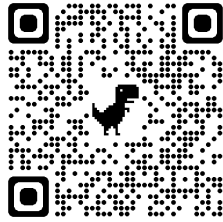
10. The name of the movement when a protest at Gallaudet University led to the hiring of the first Deaf President in 1988.

- A. Deaf President Now
- B. Hear Our Roar
- C. Gallaudet Protest
- D. Up with Sign Language



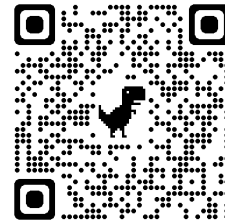
Gallaudet.edu

Deaf Culture



ASL and Deaf Culture (11 min. 12 seconds)

from Connecticut Museum of Culture and History
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=witq6XzLWQk>

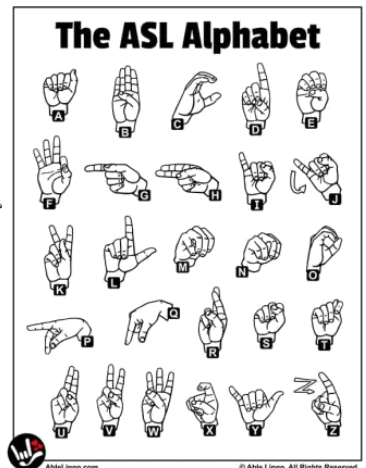
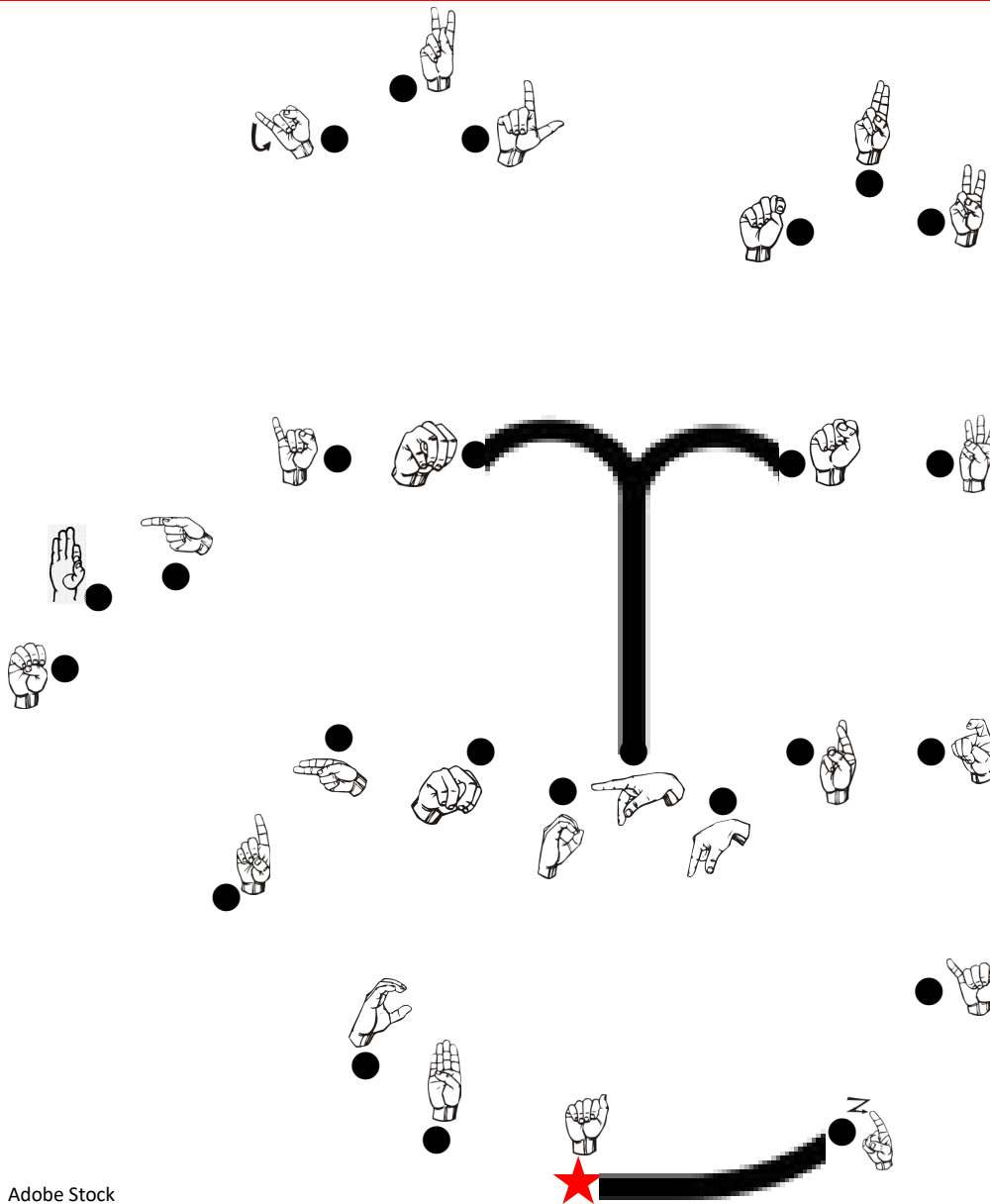


Deaf Culture 101 (19 min. 7 seconds)

from Iowa School for the Deaf
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B0gnGV3zoV4>

Connect the Dots!

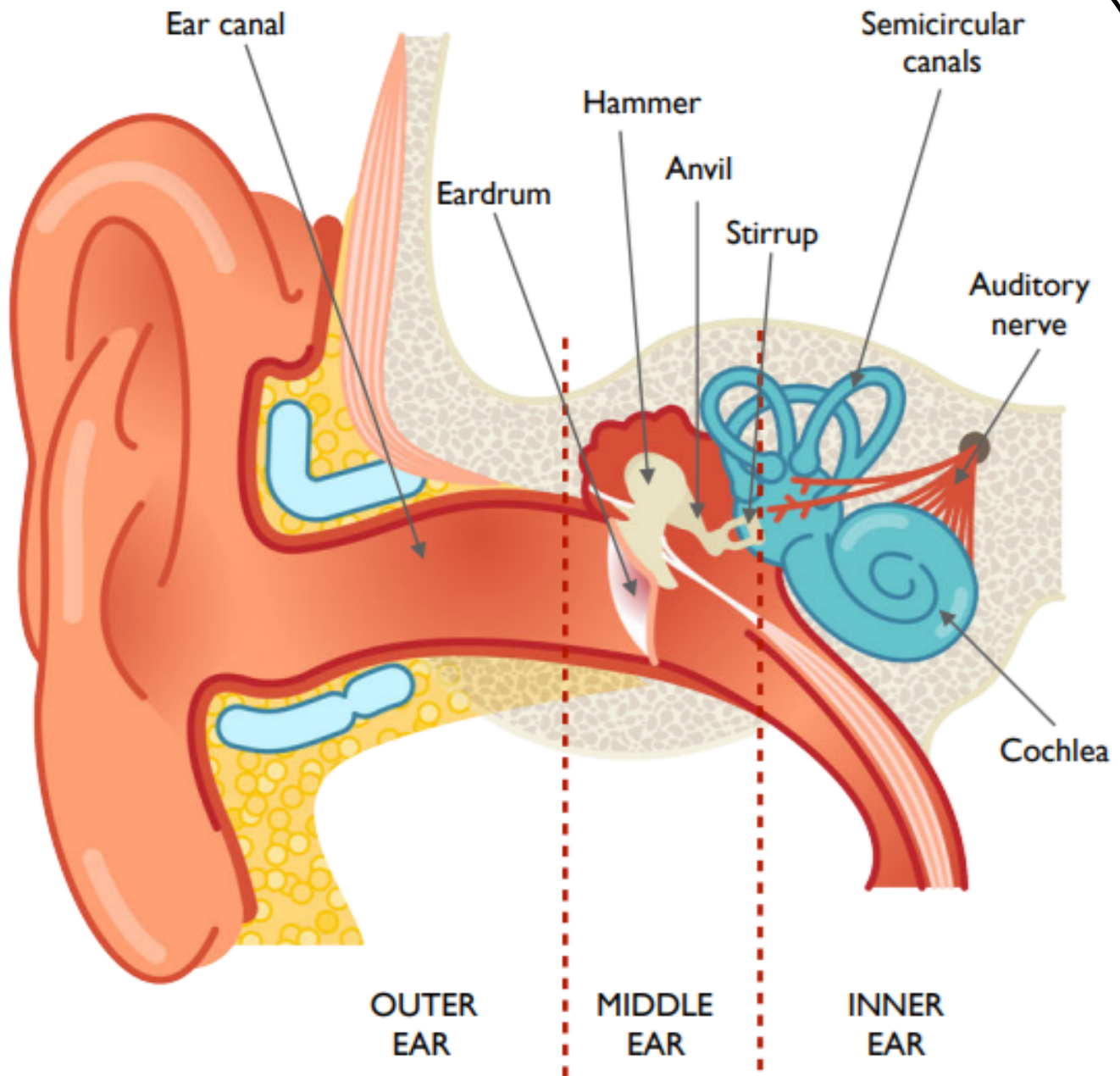
Connect the dots by starting at the red star. Use the alphabet guide below to assist you. Go in alphabetical order to complete this picture. This is the most iconic sign in American Sign Language. Do you know what it means?



Adobe Stock

AbleLingo.com © AbleLingo. All Rights Reserved

How the Ear Works



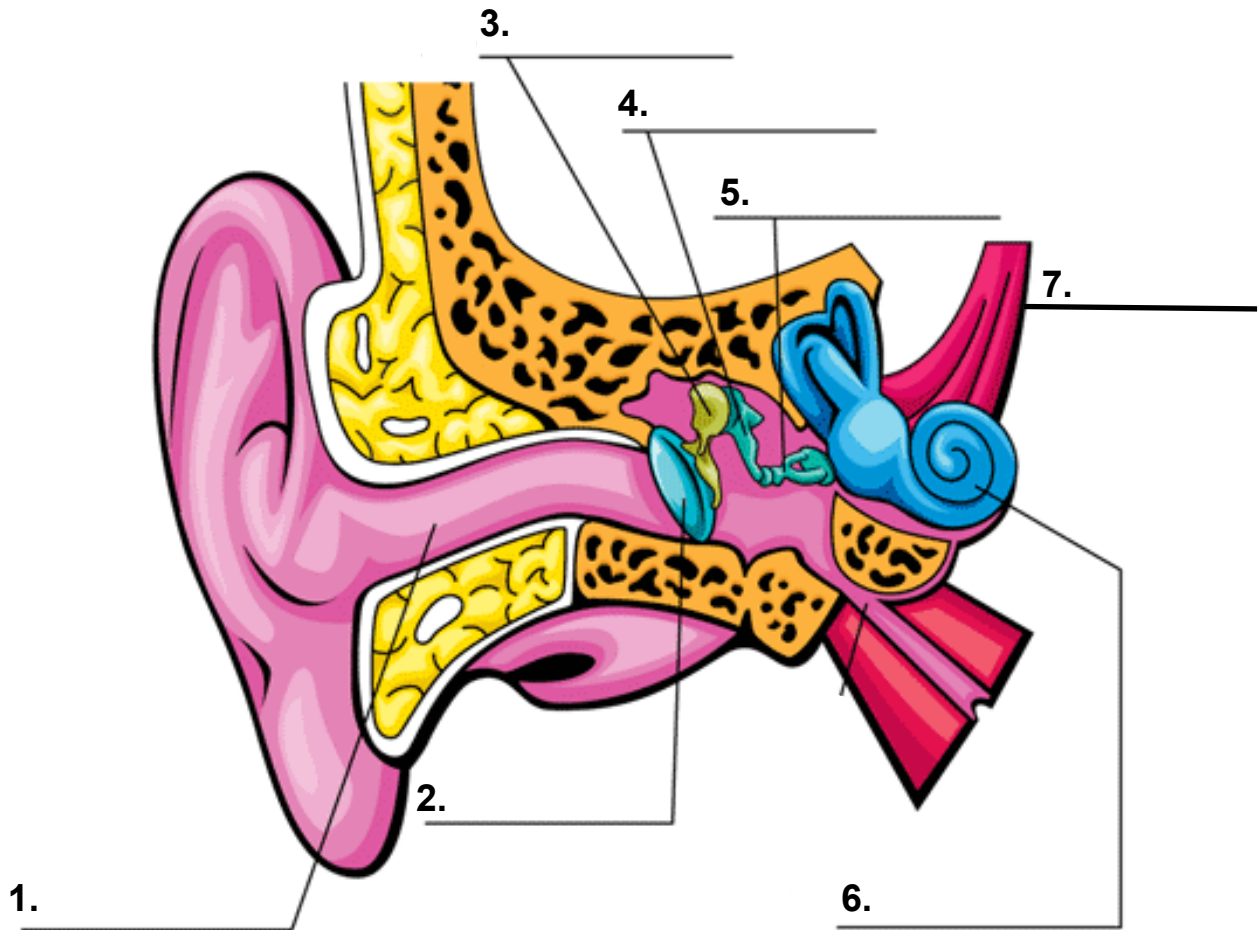
The outer ear gathers sound waves from sounds around you. These sound waves are sent down the **ear canal** to the **ear drum**.

The sound waves make the eardrum vibrate. This makes the three tiny bones (the **hammer**, **anvil** and **stirrup**) vibrate too, which causes the fluid in the **cochlea** to move.

The **cochlea** changes the vibration into nerve signals. These auditory signals then travel to your brain along the **auditory nerve**.

Taken from Planbee Resources, 2020

Label the Ear



Taken from <https://kidshealth.org/en/kids/bfs-earsactivity.html>

anvil
auditory nerve
cochlea

ear canal
eardrum
hammer

semicircular canals
stirrup

How the ear works



How the Ears Works

5 min. 7 seconds

from Nemours KidsHealth
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HMxOHKwWmU8>



How Your Ear Works? The Dr. Binocs Show

4 min. 32 sec.

from Peekaboo Kidz
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mptjEoHF2aI>

The Ear

R G I C
 C A O O U X
 T N W C B D S A
 H V C H A K I E U K
 F I S L A R Q T M D R Y
 L T E L N C I O I I N X
 I E A R D R U M R C T T R
 Q N I B N A I N G Y I O P H
 F C X B R A I N I N R R U
 Y U J Q X J C L D A C Y
 S H A M M E R O R U N
 E X Z O G B D A G L E
 Z R B H R M M E A R
 S T I R R U P R V U
 B R I K R U C E L
 M N E A D A A N
 W X F M N N U E
 H N C A A R L
 X V L L G
 I S S

Find and circle the parts of the ear listed below:

- anvil
- auditory nerve
- brain
- cochlea
- eardrum
- ear canal
- hammer
- semicircular canals
- stirrup



So how much do you know about your ears, really?

1. Our ears never stop “working.”

While we sleep, our brains can ignore sounds but our ears never stop.

2. Ears help with balance.

Ears also help with balance. Canals within the inner ear contain fluid and hair-like sensors (cells) that help you keep your balance.

3. Ears self-clean.

The earwax forms a barrier inside your ear canal and it helps to keep your ears clean by pushing out debris.

4. Your ears have the smallest bones found in the human body.

There are three bones in your ear named the “ossicles”. They are designed to aid with sound transmission.

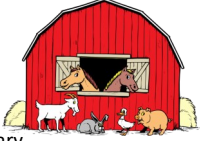
5. Earlobes are constantly growing.

They grow your entire lifetime. It is generally observed that older people have bigger ears and noses. Cartilage is known to alter in structure with age.

6. Left ear responds more to music.

The right ear is more receptive to speech.

How Loud is Too Loud on the Farm?



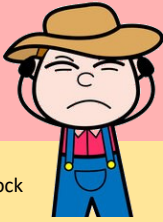
Clipart Library



Clipart Library

The louder the sound, the quicker it can damage your hearing. Sound is measured in decibels. Sounds at or above 85 dBA can cause hearing loss.

*2 minutes at 110 dBA
can damage
your hearing*



Adobe Stock

*14 minutes at 100 dBA
can damage
your hearing*



Vecteezy

*8 hours at 85 dBA can
damage your hearing*



Vecteezy

*At or below 70 dBA
sounds are general
considered safe.*

140-170 dBA

Shooting sports, or
fireworks



Dreamstime

77-115 dBA

chainsaw

85-107 dBA

Pig squeal



FreeVector

82-100 dBA

Grain dryer, grain
auger or tractor with
no cab



VectorStock

87-98 dBA

Woodshop

76-87 dBA

Tractor with closed cab

60-70 dBA

Normal conversation or
hens clucking

30 dBA

A whisper



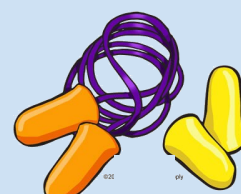
Why protect your hearing?

Noise-induced hearing loss:

- ❖ can build over time.
- ❖ is permanent
- ❖ is preventable

How to protect your hearing:

- ❖ lower the volume
- ❖ move away from the noise
- ❖ wear hearing protector such as earplugs or earmuffs



Creative Safety Supply



iStock

Special Ears

DOGS

Dogs have more sensitive hearing than humans and can hear much higher frequencies, which is why they respond to “silent” dog whistles. They can hear about four times better than us.



wallpapers-xs.blogspot.com

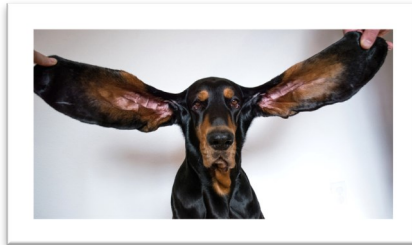
Puppies are born without teeth or eyesight. They are also DEAF.



shutterstock

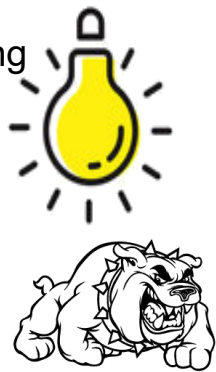
Puppies are born deaf because their ear canals are still closed. They begin to hear when they are a few weeks old.

In 2021, “**Lou**” the Black & Tan Coonhound, set the Guinness World Record for longest ears on a dog. Her ears measured 34 cm (13.38 in) each!
Feb 13, 2024



Guinness World Records

North Dakota School for the Deaf (NDSD) played its first basketball game in the spring of 1914. It was against Devil’s Lake Central. The team’s uniform was black and tan. In 1920, NDSD received new uniforms which were white shirts with green lettering. The team’s name officially became the “Bulldogs” during the 1932-33 year.



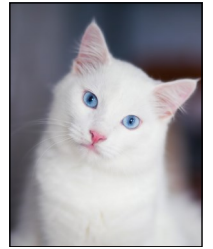
DID YOU KNOW?

Adobe Stock

CATS

Cats have excellent hearing. Human ears only have six muscles whereas cats have 32 muscles in their ears. This allows cats to turn their ears very quickly and accurately to determine where a sound is coming from. A cat can turn its ears far more quickly than a dog can.

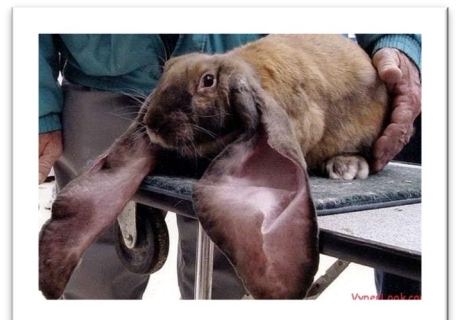
A large majority of white cats with blue eyes are deaf. White cats with only one blue eye are deaf only in the ear closest to the blue eye.



LinkedIn

RABBITS

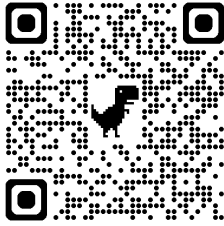
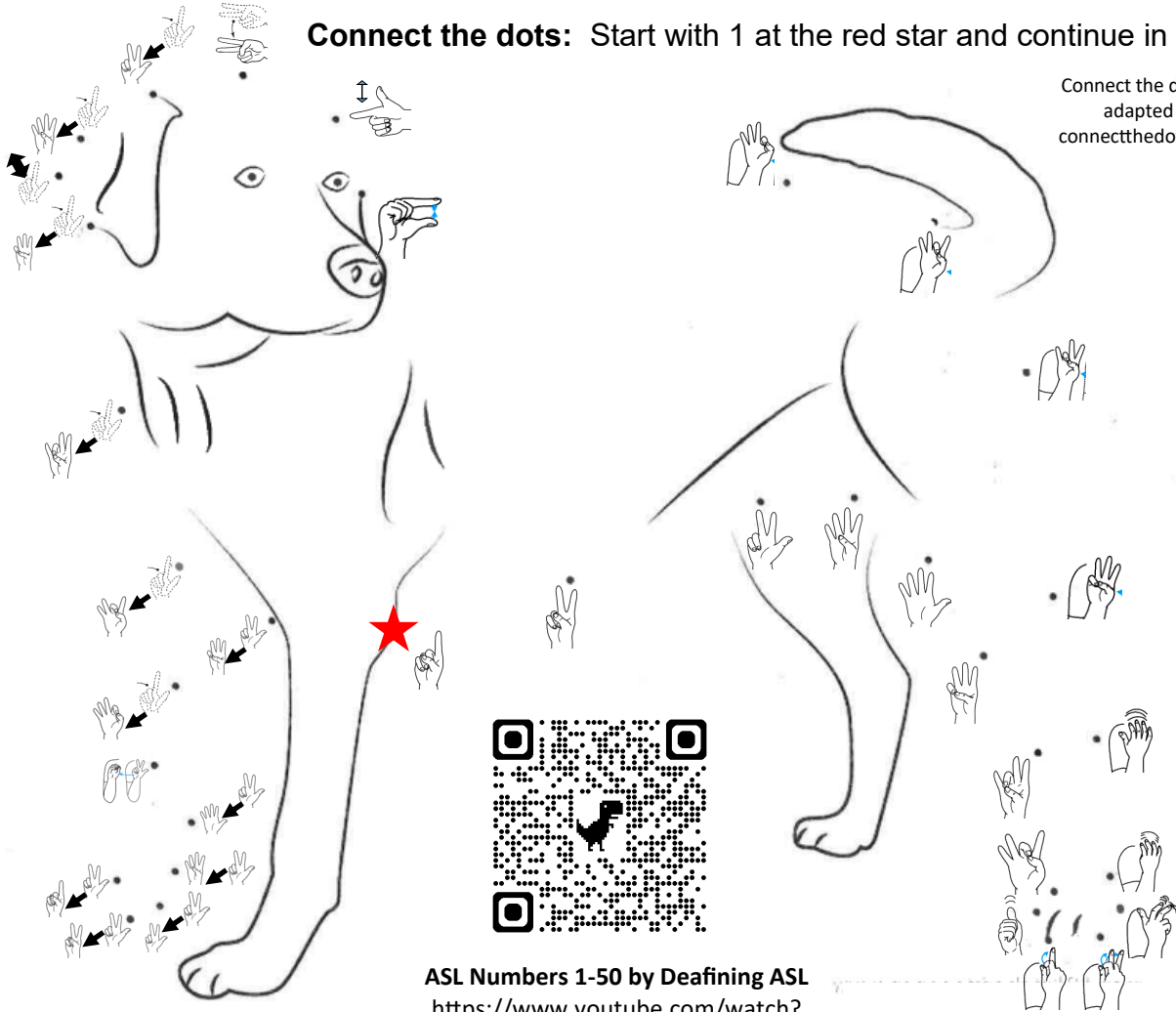
The longest ears on a rabbit ever measured 79 cm (31.125 in) in a complete span on November 1, 2003 at the American Rabbit Breeders Association National Show in Wichita, Kansas. The ears belonged to an English Lop called Nipper's Geronimo who was owned by Waymon and Margaret Nipper of Bakersfield, California. Nipper's Guinness, as he has been nick-named, is a tortoiseshell-colored buck, born on May 10, 2003. The width of his ears measured 18.4 cm (7.25 in) at the widest point. The rabbit died in 2006.



Vercaledario.com

Connect the dots: Start with 1 at the red star and continue in order.

Connect the dots image adapted from connectthedots101.com



ASL Numbers 1-50 by Deafining ASL
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?>

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20	
21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30	
31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40	
41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50	

Service Dogs



Vocal Media

There are special dogs that are custom-trained to assist people who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing. They physically alert their human to common sounds such as a smoke detector, doorbell, alarm clock, telephone ring or child's cry.

A "Hearing Dog" nudges or paws it's human, alerting them to a sound and then leads them to its source.

Tools for the Deaf

There are many types of assistive devices for people who are deaf or hard of hearing, including devices that help with hearing and devices that help with communication. The right device for someone may depend on their hearing loss and where they need communication access.

Personal amplification:

Includes hearing aids, cochlear implants, bone anchored hearing aids or other means of individually amplifying sound.



Ear solutions

Maxi Pro Personal Amplifier

PR Newswire



Phonak

Brown Audio Service, LLC

Research Gate

Hearing Assistive Technology (HATS)

Devices that can help people hear in loud or busy places, such as FM systems, remote microphone, sound field systems, infrared systems, and induction loop systems and Bluetooth technology.



Accessible Telecoms

Mediums

Harris Communications

Alerting Devices

Devices that can signal something is happening near them through flashing light, vibration or visually. This includes alerting to the doorbell, fire alarm, weather alerts, carbon monoxide detection, alarm clock ringing, baby crying, etc.



CapTel

Deaf History

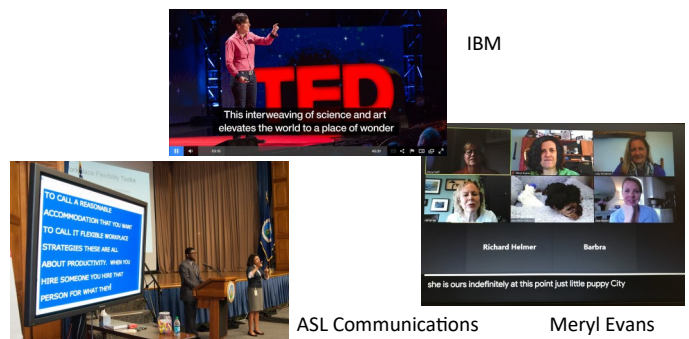
ClearSounds

Telecommunication

This gives someone who have trouble hearing on the telephone equal access. This can be done by increasing the volume, having it typed out or through video. A Deaf person who signs can utilize an interpreter through video relay services to facilitate communication with a non-signing person or communicate directly with a signing acquaintance directly through videophones.

Captioning

This is providing a written visual representation of what is being said. Captioning can be on TV or movie programs, any streamed video clips on Facebook, Tik Tok, etc. or classroom lectures, conferences, meetings and video calls, etc.



IBM

ASL Communications

Meryl Evans

Assistive technology for Deaf & Hard of Hearing

alarm clock
baby monitor
captioning
fire alarm
flashing doorbell
service dog
smartphone
sound field

ACROSS:

3. may wake a person up with flashing light, vibration or amplifying the alarm sound.
6. alerts that someone is at the door
8. provides a typed representation of what is being said.

DOWN:

1. includes speaker(s) in the room with the speaker wearing a microphone
2. alerts if the baby is moving or crying.
4. technology that made it easier for Deaf and Hard of Hearing to assess the telephone
5. specialized trained dog to notify a Deaf individual that something is happening around them.
7. can be bought with flashing lights to indicate there is smoke in the area.

Manual Alphabet on the Farm

Learn the manual alphabet as well as some sign language related to the farm.

Sign Language images came from The Picture Plus Dictionary, Second Edition by Virginia McKinney and Illustrations by Rene Vega



Fist with thumb on side.

A is for APPLE



shutterstock



APPLE

Bent index finger twists against corner of mouth.

Compliments of
North Dakota School for the Deaf

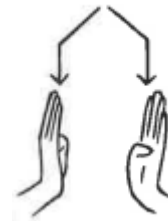


Four fingers up together with thumb tucked on palm.

B is for BARN



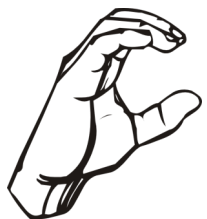
Vecteezy



BARN

Palm-out B-hands outline the barn.

Compliments of
North Dakota School for the Deaf



C is for CHICKEN

Make a C with four fingers curved over the thumb.



Adobe Stock



CHICKEN

Dominant index finger over thumb drops from mouth to close on non-dominant palm.

Compliments of
North Dakota School for the Deaf



D is for DUCK

Index finger up and rest of fingertips on thumb.



shutterstock



DUCK

At chin, index and middle fingers close on thumb twice.

Compliments of
North Dakota School for the Deaf

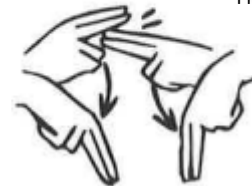


E is for EGGS

Fingertips touching side of thumb



Freepix




EGG


Dominant index and middle fingers together (H-hand) breaks on other H-hand and both hands pivot down.

Compliments of
North Dakota School for the Deaf

Manual Alphabet on the Farm

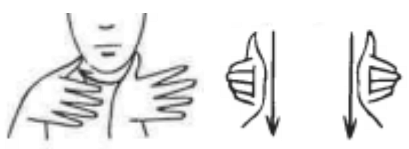


F is for FARMER




Index fingertip on thumb, three fingers up and apart.

shutterstock




FARMER
Dominant thumb of open hand is drawn across the chin then flat hands outlines side of person.

Compliments of North Dakota School for the Deaf




G is for GOAT




Index finger and thumb parallel to each other.

Freepik




GOAT
Palm-in on chin, two fingers flick out; fist moves to forehead, two fingers flick out again.

Compliments of North Dakota School for the Deaf




H is for HORSE




Index and middle fingers together and horizontal

Adobe

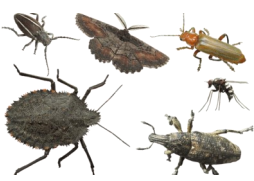


HORSE
Thumb on temple, flap index and middle fingers together (H-hand).

Compliments of North Dakota School for the Deaf

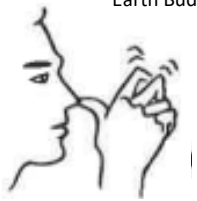


I is for INSECT



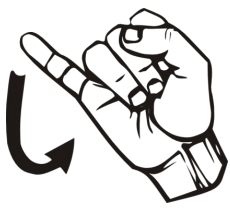
Pinky up

Earth Buddies




INSECT (BUG)
Thumb of 3-hand on nose, wiggle the two fingers.

Compliments of North Dakota School for the Deaf

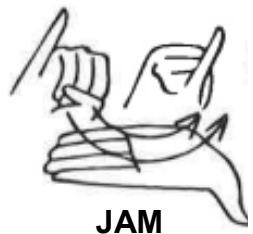


J is for JAM



Draw a J with pinky

shutterstock



JAM
Tip of pinky flicks inward of non-dominant palm-up hand twice. (Drawing a Jon on

Compliments of North Dakota School for the Deaf



K is for KITTEN



Middle finger moved forward, index finger up and thumb in-between

Abposter.com





KITTEN (SMALL CAT)
Flat hands, palms-facing, jerk slightly toward each other; then index finger on thumb draws out whiskers.

Compliments of North Dakota School for the Deaf


Manual Alphabet on the Farm

L is for LAMB

Make an L with index finger and thumb.



shutterstock



LAMB (SMALL SHEEP)
Flat hands, palms-facing, jerk slightly toward each other; then palm-up V-hand clips wool off arm.


Compliments of
North Dakota School for the Deaf

M is for MOUSE

Index, middle and ring finger extends over thumb.



Adobe Stock



MOUSE
Index finger flicks past tip of nose several times.


Compliments of
North Dakota School for the Deaf

N is for NEST

Index and middle finger extends over thumb.

Shutterstock



NEST
Use flat palms touching, palms-up, swing upward to face each other to outline shape.

Compliments of
North Dakota School for the Deaf

O is for OVERALLS




Make an O with fingertips on thumb





OVERALLS
Use index and middle fingers of both hands to "clip" on chest to indicate the straps of the overalls.

KEY Apparel


Compliments of
North Dakota School for the Deaf

P is for PIG

Thumb between index and middle finger, palm-in

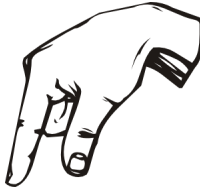

Adobe Stock



PIG
Palm-down flat hand flaps under chin.

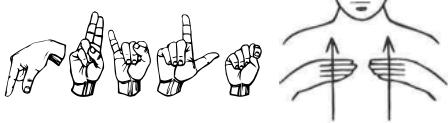
Compliments of
North Dakota School for the Deaf

Q is for QUILT

Index finger and thumb parallel and pointing down

My Quilt Infatua-




QUILT
Fingerspell Q-U-I-L-T then can sign "blanket" (Pull blanket up chest.)


Compliments of
North Dakota School for the Deaf

Manual Alphabet on the Farm


R is for RABBIT



Cross index and middle fingers




Adobe Stock




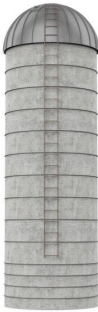
RABBIT
Index and middle fingers together (H-hands) one on the other, wiggle fingers together in and out; OR Palm-in index and middle fingers together at temples wiggle backwards together.

Compliments of North Dakota School for the Deaf

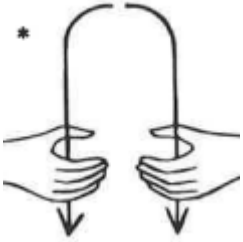
S is for SILO



Fist with thumb in front of fingers


iStock




SILO
Fingerspell S-I-L-O then use C-hands to outline the silo.

Compliments of North Dakota School for the Deaf

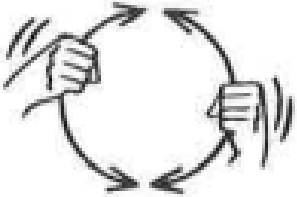
T is for TRACTOR



Fist with thumb between index and middle fingers




Shutterstock




TRACTOR
Pretend to be driving a tractor with hands out to the side.

Compliments of North Dakota School for the Deaf


U is for UDDER



Index and middle fingers together pointing up




shutterstock




UDDER
Fingerspell U-D-D-E-R

Compliments of North Dakota School for the Deaf


V is for VEGETABLES



Index and middle fingers apart making a V




Adobe Stock




VEGETABLE
Index finger of V-hand on cheek; twist.

Compliments of North Dakota School for the Deaf

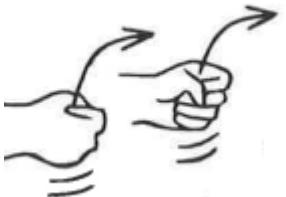
W is for WHEEL BARROW



Index, middle and ring fingers make a W-hand



iStock



WHEEL BARROW
Pretend you are grabbing the handles and lifting it up and pushing forward.

Compliments of North Dakota School for the Deaf

Manual Alphabet on the Farm



X is for ?

Fist with bent index finger extended.

Can you think of something related to the farm that starts with an X?

CHALLENGE: Come up with other words related to the farm for each letter and look up how to sign it from a sign language dictionary.

Compliments of
North Dakota School for the Deaf



Y is for YAM

Fist with thumb and pinky extended.



Adobe Stock



YAM
Fingerspell
Y-A-M

Compliments of
North Dakota School for the Deaf

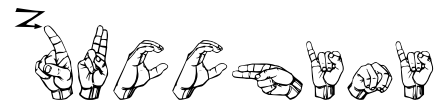


Z is for ZUCHINNI

Draw the letter Z with index finger.

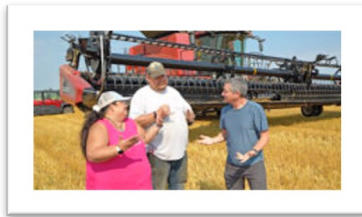
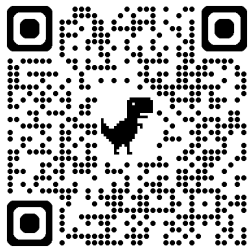


freepik



ZUCHINNI
Fingerspell Z-U-C-H-I-N-N-I

Compliments of
North Dakota School for the Deaf



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V74ZX4wUnHY>
16 minutes and 51 seconds

North Dakota Deaf Wheat Farmer: A video by Joel Barish on Paul and Vikki Ash of Underwood/Riverdale area. Paul is a fourth generation farmer and former student of the North Dakota School for the Deaf.

Joel Barish is deaf and travels the world sharing stories of Deaf people doing a variety of jobs. North Dakota was his 50th state to visit. Check out his website at
<https://www.joelbarish.com/>

MUSIC

Music affects performances of some animals.

In a test by Canadian scientists, using various different styles of music, it was determined that chickens lay the most eggs when pop music was played.

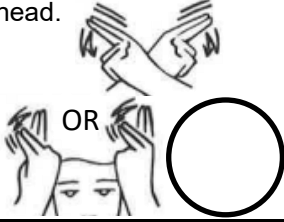
Most cows give more milk when they listen to music, especially calming classical music.



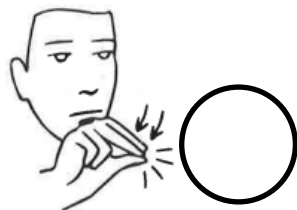
iStock

On the Farm

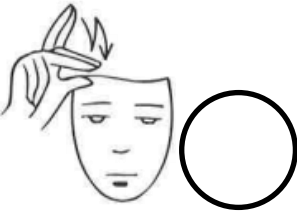
This fluffy animal has long ears. Index and middle fingers together wiggles up and down either at wrist or on head.



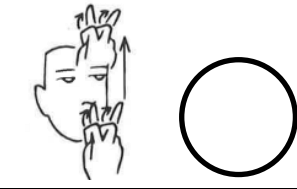
This animal has a flat beak. At chin, index and middle fingers close on thumb.



This tall animal has ears that moves. Thumb on temple, index and middle fingers flap together.



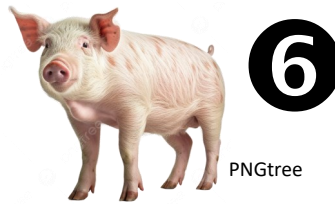
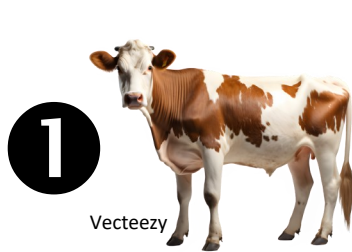
This animal has a beard and horns. Palm-in fist on chin, two fingers flick out apart then moves to forehead and flicks out again.



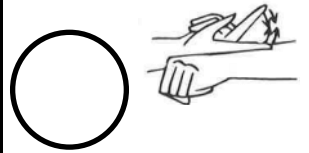
This animal is asked to "come here" often. May pat the leg then palm-up, snap several times.



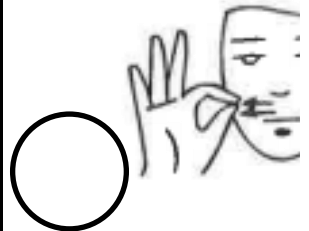
Animal signs in American Sign Language may be easier to learn because they often use a characteristic of the animal for the sign. Can you figure out these signs for farm animals? See how many of these farm animal signs you can match with the picture that it represents. Write the number next to the pictures in the circle next to the correct sign.



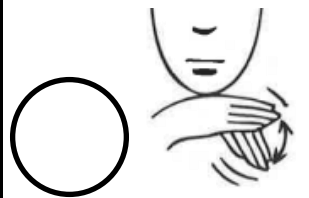
This animal is sheared for making clothes. Palm-up V-hand opens and shuts as it moves up arm.



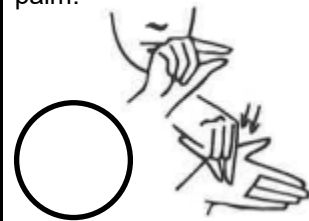
This animal has long whiskers. Index finger on thumb pulls across cheek.



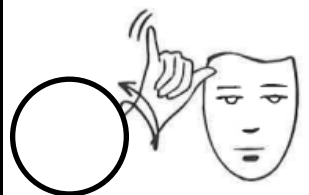
This animal likes to root in the dirt. Palm-down flat hand flaps under the chin.



This animal likes to peck the ground. Pincher finger from mouth to close on palm.




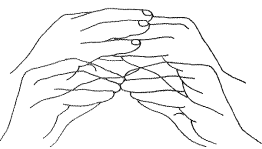

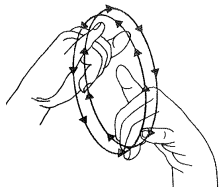
This animal may have horns. Extended pinky and thumb twist slightly down at temple.



Are signs the same everywhere?

The main language that Americans speak is English. But sometimes Americans don't all say the same words for things. When you travel in different parts of the United States, you hear different words used for the same thing. For example, people in New England ask for "tonic." You may say "soft drink," "soda," or "pop."

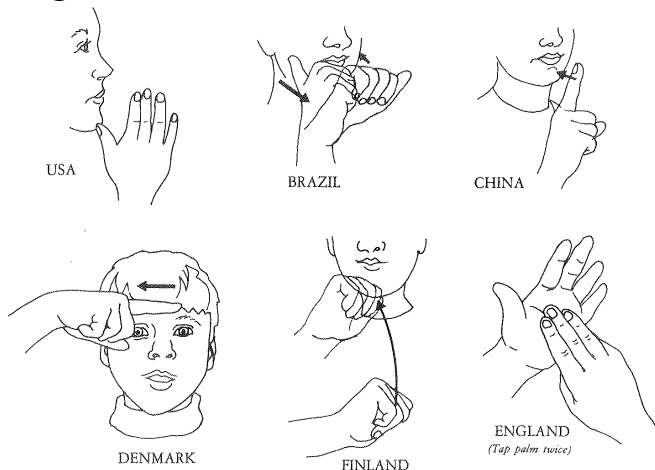
This happens in sign language, too. Deaf Americans can easily communicate with others when they sign. Sometimes, though, a sign in one place may differ from a sign in another. Here are a few examples.

PEACH		ORANGE	
			
Double Motion	Double Motion	Double Motion	
Most people in Northern states sign PEACH this way.	Southerners would sign PEACH this way	Most people in Northern states sign ORANGE this way.	Southerners would sign ORANGE this way

What about sign language in other countries?

American Sign Language is only used in Canada and the United States.

Signs for MOTHER from around the world





























Sign language in different countries are also as different as spoken languages. A Deaf American in Russia would have to learn Russian Sign Language to communicate with a Deaf Russian. Just take a look at the differences among the signs for MOTHER in six sign languages.

Did you notice the sign for MOTHER in England is different than the American sign? Although people from the United States and England both speak the English languages, the sign language are completely different. Even fingerspelling is different. In Britain, fingerspelling is done with two hands instead of one.

Info taken from Gallaudet University's *Growing Together: Information for Parents of Deaf and Hard of Hearing Children*

American Sign Language Chart

 A	 B	 C	 D
 E	 F	 G	 H
 I	 J	 K	 L
 M	 N	 O	 P
 Q	 R	 S	 T
 U	 V	 W	 X
 Y	 Z		



Shutterstock.com














Use the chart to solve the riddles below. Write one letter under each hand-shape.










Get your parents' permission and download Gallaudet's font so you can write messages with the manual alphabet.

<https://cooltext.com/Download-Font-Gallaudet>

Alphabet clipart from Clipart Library













1. Where do bad pigs go?

























eBacon Adobe Stock

2. Why did the rooster run away?

Shutterstock

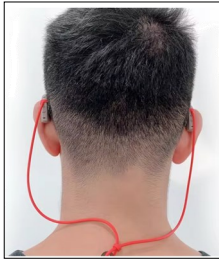


Adapted from a coloring page from <https://www.deviantart.com/daydreamcolor/art/Farm-Animal-Coloring-997905716>

HIDDEN OBJECTS:

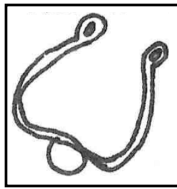
Find the following objects shown in the square in the picture.

Hearing Aid Clips



Alibaba

A lanyard that attaches to hearing devices in case it falls out of the ear. It stays attached to the clothing.

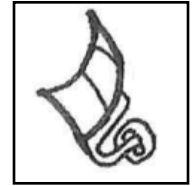


Cochlear Implant

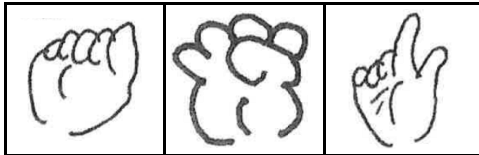


Dr. Annabelle Leong

It is a small electronic hearing device that may be an option when hearing aids do not provide clarity of sound.



ASL (American Sign Language)



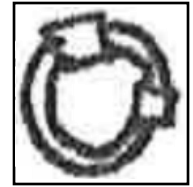
Some Deaf people utilize a visual language called American Sign Language or ASL. They use their hands to communicate with its unique grammar structures.

Huggie Aid



Warner Tech Products

An attachment to prevent hearing aids from falling off when exercising or for daily use.

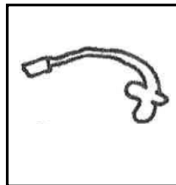


Stethoset

It is a tool that includes a small rubber cup that affixes to the hearing aid and an earpiece on the opposite end that allows for listening. It can help identify distortions in sound quality of hearing aids.



Warner Tech Care



Battery Tester



Hearing Direct

It is used to test if a hearing aid battery has any life left.



Behind the Ear Hearing Aid



Hearing Choices

It is a hearing aid that hooks over the top of your ear and rests behind the ear. A tube connects the hearing aid to a custom earpiece called an earmold that fits in your ear canal.

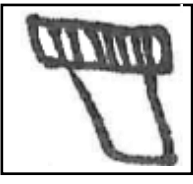


Dry Aid Jar

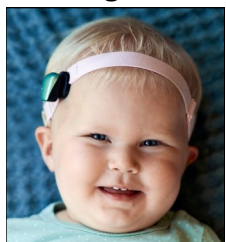


LIBERTY Health Supply

It has drying capsules in a small compartment inside a small jar, which is where you place the hearing aids. It keeps the moisture out of the electronics.

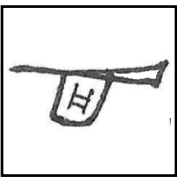


Softband Bone Anchored Hearing Aid



Cochlear Global

It is the non-surgical treatment of hearing loss through sound vibrations to the inner ear. A soft band holds the device against the head behind the ear.



Bone Anchored Hearing Aid



Reddit

It amplifies sound via bone conduction, or vibrations through the bones of the skull which directly stimulate a functioning cochlea.





Some deaf people speak, some use sign language and some use both. Find out what your friend does.



Adobe Stock

If your deaf friend uses an interpreter, still talk to the deaf person rather than the interpreter. Avoid saying "tell her/him...."

Top five tips

Taken and adapted from Deaf Child Worldwide



shutterstock

Get their attention. Try waving or tapping their shoulders.



shutterstock

Speak clearly. Not too slowly or too loudly.



flaticon

Make sure they can see your mouth.



kindpng

Use your hands. Point at what you're talking about.



PNGitem

Keep trying. Try texting on your phone or writing a message down.



Etsy

HISTORIC PEOPLE FROM NDSD

PAGE THREE:

- 4, 6, 1, 3, 5, 2

DEAF CULTURE TRIVIA

PAGE EIGHT:

1. D
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. A
10. A

NOTE: Check out who the other people who are listed with the correct answers. They are also notable Deaf Individuals.

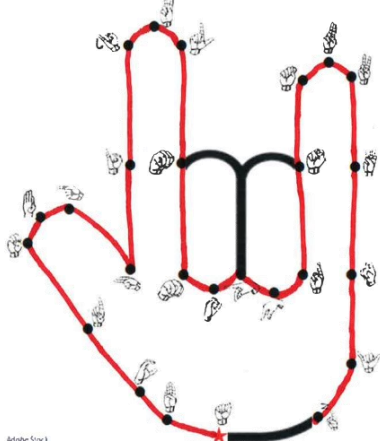
HISTORIC PEOPLE FROM NDSD

PAGE SIX:

- 4, 6, 1, 3, 5, 2

DEAF CULTURE: CONNECT THE DOT

PAGE NINE: This hand sign means "I Love You." It uses the I (pinky), L (index + thumb) and Y (thumb and pinky) to represent "I Love You."



LABEL THE EAR

PAGE ELEVEN:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. ear canal | 5. stirrup |
| 2. eardrum | 6. cochlear |
| 3. hammer | 7. auditory nerve |
| 4. anvil | |

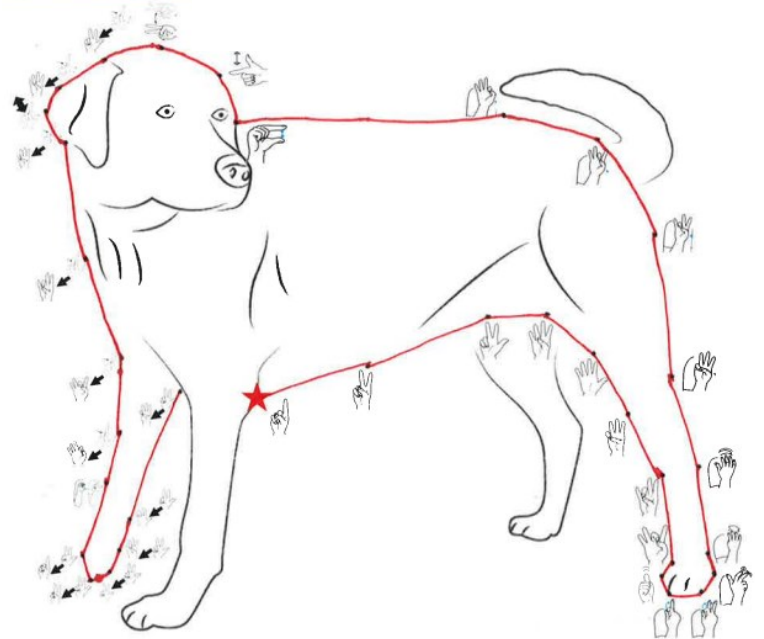
WORD SEARCH

PAGE 12:



CONNECT THE DOTS: NUMBERS

PAGE FIFTEEN:



ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY**CROSSWORD PUZZLE**

PAGE SEVENTEEN

ACROSS:

3. ALARM CLOCK
6. FLASHING DOORBELL
8. CAPTIONING

DOWN:

1. SOUND FIELD
2. BABY MONITOR
4. SMART PHONE
5. SERVICE DOG
7. FIRE ALARM

ON THE FARM SIGNS

PAGE TWENTY-THREE

- | | |
|----|---|
| 5 | 3 |
| 9 | 4 |
| 10 | 6 |
| 8 | 2 |
| 7 | 1 |

FUN RIDDLES:

PAGE TWENTY-FIVE

Q: Where do bad pigs go?

A: They get sent to the pen.


Q: Why did the rooster run away?

A: Because he was a chicken.

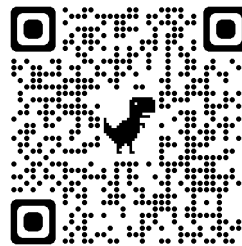
FIND THE HIDDEN OBJECTS:

PAGE TWENTY-SIX



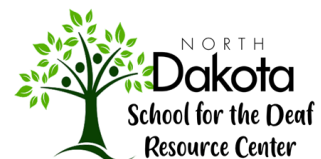
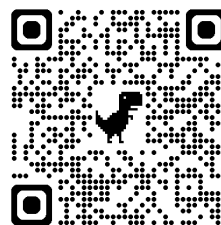
DID YOU KNOW?  It is common for a farmer to lose hearing in one ear faster than the other. Typically, one ear is facing the tractor exhaust or loud towed-machinery more than the other as he or she frequently looks back toward the working equipment.

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North Dakota School
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Parent-Infant and
School-Age Outreach
Department

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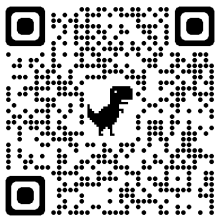


How to access services from North Dakota School for the Deaf/ Resource Center on Deaf and Hard of Hearing

Families, school districts, area education agencies, other interested individuals and North Dakota School for the Deaf/Resource Center on Deaf and Hard of Hearing (NDSB/RCDHH) work together to provide appropriate services...

For on-site school-age programs:

- 1** Contact your local school district
- 2** Contact North Dakota School for the Deaf.
Superintendent: 701-665-4400
Toll Free: 1-800-887-2980
- 3** Tour North Dakota School for the Deaf's campus with your area education agency and local school district staff
- 4** Work with your school district to schedule an IEP meeting to determine placement that includes a NDSB/RCDHH representative.



NDSB Website:
<https://www.ndsd.nd.gov/>

A Division of the
ND Department of Public Instruction,
Kirsten Baesler, Superintendent

Parent-Infant Programs & School-Age Outreach Regional Offices

Program Coordinator

1 North Main
Minot, ND 58703
(701) 739-9509

Northwest

1 North Main
Minot, ND 58703
(701) 720-5442

Central

P.O. Box 100
123 Summit St.
Underwood, ND 58576
(701) 442-5052

Southwest

418 East Broadway, Suite 228
Bismarck, ND 58501
(701) 328-3987

Northeast

1401 College Drive North
Devils Lake, ND 58301
(701) 665-4420

Southeast

1321 23rd Street South,
Suite A
Fargo, ND 58103
(701) 239-7374
(701) 239-7375

To access Outreach Services:

- 1** Contact the designated person listed below for each service area:



Parent-Infant Program:

(For birth to age five)

Nicole Swartwout..701-739-9509
Nicole.Swartwout@k12.nd.us

School Age Services:

(Assessments & Consultations)

Nicole Swartwout..701-739-9509
Nicole.Swartwout@k12.nd.us

Adult Services:

Kristen Vetter.....701-795-2792
Kristen.Vetter@k12.nd.us

Interpreting/Communication

Renae Bitner.....701-328-3988
Renae.Bitner@k12.nd.us

Summer Camps

Linda Ehlers.....701-237-7374
Linda.A.Ehlers@k12.nd.us

Sign Classes

Ashley Martin.....701-237-7375
Ashley.Martin@k12.nd.us

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