



Hillside UDA Understanding Our Different Abilities
2nd Grade Program 2016/17
DEAF & HARD OF HEARING

Central Themes to Keep in Mind

1. We are all "people first," defined by who we are: multi-dimensional individuals. We learn about different types of disabilities so that we can understand why and how someone might be differently-abled: able to do certain things in a different way. It is important to remember we do not define or judge people by a particular disability. We are all similar in many ways and different in many ways.
2. Most people who are deaf or hard of hearing are able to do many of the things that hearing people can do by relying on other senses and/or with the use of adaptive aids.
3. Deafness and hearing issues affect the lives of many people to varying degrees.
4. It is very natural to feel curious about the experiences of someone who has a different experience than we do. The second part of Hillside's UDA program involves guest speakers. Next week, students from the Learning Center for the Deaf in Framingham will come to Hillside to talk with you. In many ways, these students go to school and learn in very much the same way as Hillside students do. If you have questions, you should have your parent presenters write them down or ask your teacher to write them down so that your questions can be answered by the students next week.



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Hillside's UDA Classroom program:

Introduction: (about 10-15 minutes)

First introduce the volunteers then talk to the kids for about 10-15 min.

- A. Different types of hearing impairments
- B. How deaf people communicate
- C. Sound and Vibrations

then ask the teachers to break the students into four groups for stations:

Stations:

1. Elephant Game (about 7 minutes each)
 - a. players form a circle and players face inward toward a pointer
 - b. when the pointer points at an outside player, he/she forms a trunk and the players on each side form the ears, Players are eliminated when they make the incorrect gesture
2. Deaf Awareness quiz (about 7 minutes each)
 - a. Administer Deaf Awareness Quiz to the group
 - b. Discuss the answers on the Deaf Awareness Quiz handout
 - c. if you have extra time, can talk about communicating tips
3. Lipreading (about 7 minutes each)
 - a. Explain limitations of lipreading
 - b. Do lipreading exercises with each other, using words and phrases
4. Manual Alphabet and American Sign Language (about 7 minutes each)
 - c. Distribute Manual Alphabet handout
 - d. Fingerspell the alphabet and their names. The students might know some signs themselves.
 - e. Look at the sign language numbers and try a simple addition problem.

Conclusion: (about 2 minutes)

1. ask the students what they learned - answer any questions
2. Most people who are deaf/hard of hearing are able to do the same things a hearing person can do by relying on other senses & using adaptive equipment.



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Introduction: (10-15 minutes)

Anything in italics is a note for volunteers and not meant to be read to the students.

If we have a parent volunteer who knows ASL, he/she will interpret for another parent throughout the introduction.

A. TYPES OF HEARING IMPAIRMENTS (4 min)

Good morning, everyone. I'm here today with a group of Hillside parents to talk with you about people who are deaf, can't hear or who have trouble hearing.

1. Some people cannot hear at all - they can't hear people talking, or music playing, or any other sound around them. Everything is quiet to them.
2. For some people, listening to the world is like listening to a radio with the volume turned down. Everything sounds far away. These people are hard of hearing. Does anyone know what a hearing aid is? (Wait for responses.) Hearing aids are tiny microphones that fit in the ears. The hearing aid picks up sounds and makes them louder to help a person hear better.
3. Another kind of hearing impairment makes the world sound as if you turned the radio dial a little bit off the station. Everything sounds fuzzy. You can hear voices, but you can't always make out what they are saying. Hearing aids may not be helpful for this type of hearing loss because they make sounds louder, but not more clear.

B. HOW DEAF PEOPLE COMMUNICATE (6 min)

Now we will talk about how most people who are deaf communicate. I need a volunteer for this activity. *Select student volunteer.*

Pretend you need me for something and the room is very noisy. I can't hear your voice, but I can see you. What would you do? Let's act it out.

Volunteer will use hands, body and facial expressions to get parent's attention.

What did your classmate do? (Wait for responses.) That's right. He/she communicated without using his/her voice. Because deaf people's ears don't work, they rely on their eyes or other senses.

Imagine how hard it would be to learn to make sounds you have never heard? Also, if you have never heard English before, it is very hard to know what someone is saying just by watching his/her lips move. These are reasons why many deaf people use their hands to talk instead of their voices.

1. Deaf people in America have their own language called American Sign Language, or ASL. We are going to teach you to use your hands to talk by teaching you some ASL signs. *If a parent is interpreting this part of the presentation, you can point out that he/she is signing everything being said in ASL.*

2. Deaf people can also spell words with their fingers. They arrange their fingers in special ways that represent letters of the alphabet, and they spell out what they want to say. *Have parent fingerspell his/her name.*

3. Some deaf people can read lips as well. They carefully look at other peoples' lips when they are talking and try to understand what they are saying.

Presenter mouths a sentence - My name is XXX - so the students can watch his/her lips.

Some sentences are easy to understand but you will find out later how hard lipreading really is and why most deaf people can't do it well.

It's important to remember that some deaf people DO speak. When deaf people speak, they may not sound the same as people who can hear. Babies learn to speak by hearing people speak to them. When a person is born deaf, he or she learns to speak through vibrations and lip shapes. Learning this way is difficult, so it is often hard for a deaf person to learn to speak like we do.

C. SOUND AND VIBRATIONS (4-5 min)

If you were deaf, do you think you could play the piano and write music? Could you be a drummer in a band?

A person who is deaf or hard of hearing can do things that you and I can do; he or she might just need to do them in a different way.

All sounds are made up of vibrations. (Ring zills.) You hear the sound, but it stops once the vibrations stop. These zills and other objects that vibrate actually move molecules of air to make sound waves. The sound waves are what we hear and the vibrations are what we sometimes feel. Have you felt a vibration from a sound before? (Wait for responses.) How about during a thunderstorm or a fireworks display? I've felt my house shake from thunder that was really loud.

Vibrations help people who are deaf sense music, which explains why people who are deaf can enjoy concerts and other musical events, and can even be famous musicians. Scientific findings suggest the experience deaf people have when they "feel" music is similar to the experience other people have when they hear music.

Now we will separate into four groups. Each of you will have an opportunity to try four different activities:

- Lip Reading
- Finger Spelling and American Sign Language
- Deaf Awareness quiz
- Elephant Game

Don't worry, everyone will get a chance to try everything, and then we'll come back here to talk about what you learned. Also if you have extra time, you can talk to the students about communicating with someone who is deaf or hard of hearing using the attached sheet.



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Understanding Our Different Abilities
2nd Grade - Deafness and Hearing Loss
Elephant Game Station

The Elephant Game is one of the most well-known activities enjoyed by Deaf individuals of all ages. Players must pay close attention because it is a face paced game that requires maintaining good eye contact.

To play the game arrange players into a circle and face inward towards the “pointer” who stands in the middle. That person points to a player who must immediately form the elephant trunk by placing two fists together in front of their nose. The two players on each side of the person forming the trunk create that person’s elephant ears by putting their open hand (pinky side) against the side of “elephant’s” head.

If a handshape or location error is made then the player or players who made the error are eliminated. The game continues until only the pointer and 2 players remain.

Or, you could play that after you point the last one to complete the “elephant” becomes the pointer. Or, just take turns being the pointer.

(You can watch it played on youtube at www.youtube.com/watch?v=slkpc88tpis)



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DEAF AWARENESS QUIZ

[Answer True or False]

1. Only old people can become deaf.
2. Deaf people made the games of baseball and football better.
3. It is easy for deaf people to understand everything by lipreading.
4. Hearing aids cure deafness.
5. Deaf people are not allowed to drive.
6. Listening to loud music can cause a permanent hearing loss.
7. All deaf people know sign language.
8. There are deaf teachers, doctors, ministers, writers, musicians, computer programmers, and almost any other job imaginable.
9. It is okay to use the terms 'deaf and dumb', 'deaf-mute', and 'hearing impaired'.
10. Most deaf parents have children who can hear.

DEAF AWARENESS QUIZ

[Answers]

1. False. People can be born deaf or become deaf at any age.
2. True. Signals used by baseball umpires were invented by a deaf professional baseball player named Dummy Hoy. The first football huddle was used by the team at Gallaudet University, which is a college for deaf and hard of hearing people in Washington, DC.
3. False. Only 30% of English words can be lipread, so lipreading is mostly a guessing game, and often words are guessed wrong. For example, 'I love you' and 'olive juice' look the same on the lips.
4. False. Hearing aids make sounds louder, but not clearer, and many deaf people do not use hearing aids because they do not help at all.
5. False. Deaf people are actually safer drivers, because they are not distracted by the car radio or kids screaming in the back seat.
6. True. Many musicians lose their hearing because they have played their music way too loud for many years. Listening to music on a walkman turned up loud or standing near the speakers at a concert can make someone lose their hearing for a short time or forever.
7. False. Some deaf children grow up oral – meaning they went to schools where sign language was not allowed, so they never learned it. If a person loses their hearing when they are older, they usually do not learn sign language, because it takes many years to become fluent.
8. True. Deaf people are in almost every profession.
9. False. Never, ever use these terms to talk about deaf people. They are all outdated and rude terms. The words 'dumb' and 'mute' used to mean a person who cannot talk, but most deaf people can use their voices, although they may prefer not to because they may not be easily understood. Deaf people also do not like being called 'hearing impaired' because they do not think of themselves as impaired since they can do almost everything as anyone else.
10. True. Their children usually learn sign language before they learn to speak.



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Communicating with a person who is
deaf or hard of hearing

1. Get the person's attention by:
Waving your hand,
Tapping them lightly on the shoulder, or
Flashing the lights.
2. Communicate in a place with good lighting.
3. Look straight at the deaf or hard of hearing person. Do not cover your face or look down.
4. Do not chew gum or talk with food in your mouth.
5. Speak slower, lower, and a little louder. (But do not yell, because that distorts your lips.)
6. Do not get mad or say, "forget it" if the deaf or hard of hearing person asks you to repeat what you said.
7. Use gestures, such as pointing or pantomiming, as you talk.
8. If you can fingerspell the manual alphabet or know any sign language, use it. Do not be embarrassed that you may do a sign wrong. The important thing is to communicate!
9. Do not look at the interpreter if you are having a conversation with a deaf or hard of hearing person. The interpreter's job is to help out with the communication between you and the deaf or hard of hearing person, not to give their own opinions or teach you sign language. But after the conversation, it is polite to thank the interpreter for their assistance.



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LIPREADING

It is very hard to lipread! Only 30% of English words can be lipread. Many words look the same on the lips. So deaf people have to do a lot of guessing to understand a conversation. Some deaf people are good guessers, but many are not. Lipreading is fine for a short, polite conversation, but it is not a good way to communicate complicated information.

Sometimes movies or TV shows will have a situation where an actor pretends to lipread perfectly a person who is very far away. In real life, that could not happen, for two reasons – it would be impossible to understand every single word that was said, and the person's face would not be clear enough if it was further than twenty feet away.

Lipreaders watch the lips, cheeks, teeth, tongue, neck, and facial expressions of the speaker. Some speakers are hard to understand, especially if they are chewing food or gum, not looking straight at the deaf person, or do not move their lips or face very much. And, it is impossible to lipread someone in the dark.

LIPREADING EXERCISES

Words and phrases that are easy to understand – can you guess what I am saying?

Hello, What is your name?

How are you? I am fine.

Goodbye

Students can pair up and try to guess what one another is saying, or each student can address the entire group.

Words that look similar on the lips:

Ship = Jim = Chimp

Cheese = Tea = She

Pound = Mount

Bat = Mat = Pat

Mad = Pad = Bad

Pan = Ban = Man

15 = 50

I love fried eggs. = I love Fridays.

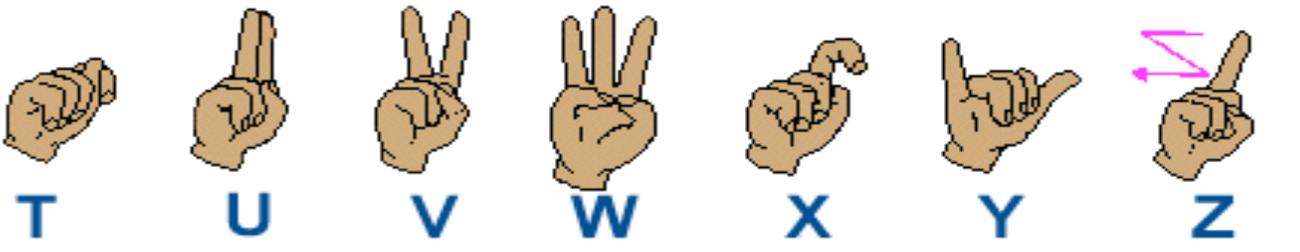
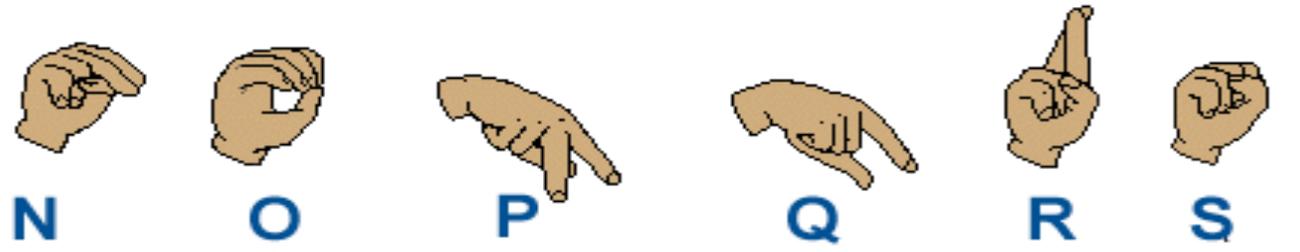
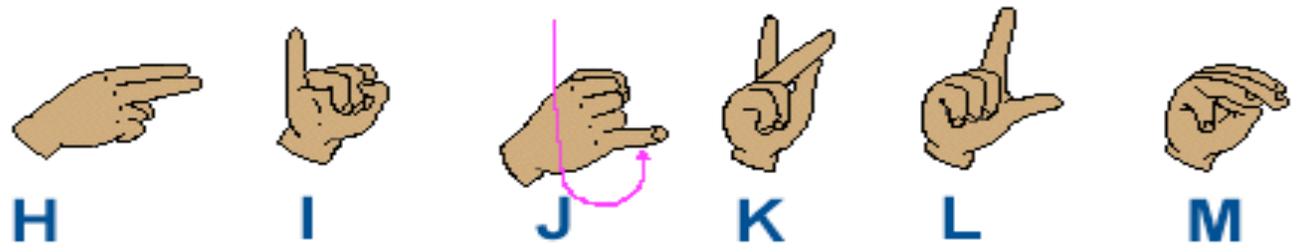
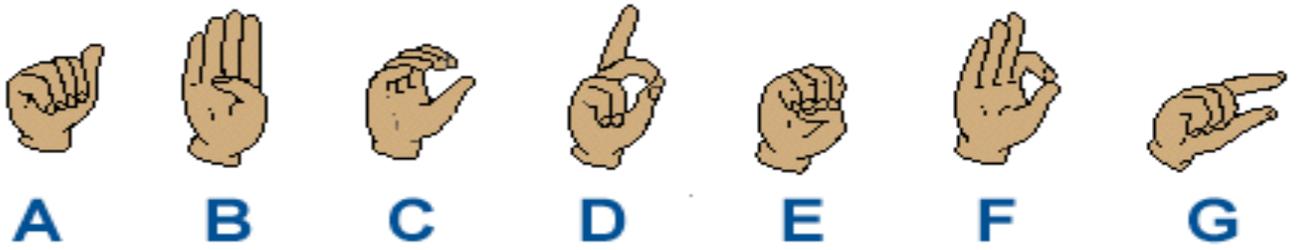
Olive Juice = Elephant Shoes = I love you.

How did that feel? Would you like to have to do this all the time?

Was it hard to understand what your classmate was saying?

Can you imagine learning something new this way, especially if you'd never seen the words before.

American Sign Language
Alphabet





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American Sign Language

Numbers from 1 - 10



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10