

American Sign Language (ASL) 1B Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. According to the material, assistive technology and sign language use are compatible; sign language remains important.**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Not addressed**
 - D. Only in some cases**

- 2. What term describes being a woman and Black, facing discrimination as two minority identities?**
 - A. Double minority**
 - B. Intersectionality**
 - C. Microaggression**
 - D. Stereotype**

- 3. NTD stands for which organization?**
 - A. National Theater for the Deaf**
 - B. National Tap Dance**
 - C. New Theater for Deaf Arts**
 - D. National Deaf Teachers**

- 4. Which of the following statements about communication for Deaf people in classrooms and media is most accurate?**
 - A. Being able to communicate accurately in classes, over the phone, or understand a lecture or movie improves lives and reduces barriers.**
 - B. It has no impact on Deaf people's daily lives.**
 - C. It helps only hearing people.**
 - D. It is irrelevant to education.**

- 5. What factor is essential for collaboration between Deaf and hearing coworkers?**
 - A. Regular feedback**
 - B. Clear and consistent communication**
 - C. Similar hair color**
 - D. Same favorite food**

- 6. The role of professional ethics in interpreting is to:**
- A. Guide ethical behavior and professional responsibilities**
 - B. Manage office finances**
 - C. Design curricula**
 - D. Evaluate hearing aids**
- 7. Which word is a general term for a person who works for an employer?**
- A. Farmer**
 - B. Scientist**
 - C. Employee**
 - D. Help**
- 8. Is it true that the only requirement to work as a professional interpreter in the legal system is a Bachelor's degree in any subject?**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. It depends on jurisdiction**
 - D. It depends on the employer**
- 9. Which image is associated with the memory aid for the sign 'cool'?**
- A. fanning yourself**
 - B. air conditioner**
 - C. cooling drink**
 - D. shaking hands**
- 10. How does a note taker differ from an interpreter in service provision?**
- A. A note taker provides written notes of spoken material, while an interpreter signs or translates spoken language into sign language**
 - B. Both provide written transcripts**
 - C. A note taker interprets, while an interpreter writes notes**
 - D. They serve the same function**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. According to the material, assistive technology and sign language use are compatible; sign language remains important.

A. True

B. False

C. Not addressed

D. Only in some cases

The main idea is that assistive technology can support communication while sign language remains a central and vital means of expression. Technology such as video relay services, real-time captioning, and sign-language interpretation through devices expands access and makes communication easier across distances and in different settings. At the same time, sign language stays important because it is a full, natural language with its own grammar, culture, and educational value for many Deaf people. When used together, assistive tech and ASL enhance accessibility rather than replace it, which is why this statement is true. The other options don't fit because the material describes a clear compatibility and ongoing importance, not a conditional or absent relationship.

2. What term describes being a woman and Black, facing discrimination as two minority identities?

A. Double minority

B. Intersectionality

C. Microaggression

D. Stereotype

The idea being tested is how overlapping identities shape discrimination. When someone is both a woman and Black, their experiences aren't just the sum of gender bias and racial bias—they come from how these identities interact within systems of oppression. That interaction creates unique challenges, expectations, and barriers that wouldn't exist if you looked at gender or race in isolation. This is what intersectionality describes: identity categories combine in ways that produce distinct forms of discrimination and power dynamics. While "double minority" is sometimes used to describe having two minority identities, it doesn't capture how those identities interlock to create a specific lived experience. Other terms like microaggression describe subtle insults, or stereotype refers to generalized beliefs about a group, but neither conveys the framework for understanding how multiple identities interconnect to shape oppression.

3. NTD stands for which organization?

A. National Theater for the Deaf

B. National Tap Dance

C. New Theater for Deaf Arts

D. National Deaf Teachers

NTD in this context refers to a well-known Deaf performing arts organization that blends American Sign Language with spoken English on stage. That acronym expansion matches the organization widely recognized in Deaf culture and ASL practice, so it aligns with how people refer to it. The other options describe different activities or names that don't correspond to the famous Deaf theatre group associated with this acronym.

4. Which of the following statements about communication for Deaf people in classrooms and media is most accurate?

A. Being able to communicate accurately in classes, over the phone, or understand a lecture or movie improves lives and reduces barriers.

B. It has no impact on Deaf people's daily lives.

C. It helps only hearing people.

D. It is irrelevant to education.

Accessible communication in classrooms and media enables Deaf learners to participate, understand lectures, and engage with instructors and peers. When classes provide sign language interpretation, real-time captioning, or captions for media, Deaf students can follow content, ask questions, and collaborate, which leads to better academic outcomes and everyday life. This accessibility reduces barriers and benefits not just Deaf individuals but the learning environment as a whole by promoting clear information and inclusion. The other statements miss the mark because they imply no impact, or that the benefit is limited to hearing people or to education only, which contradicts the real advantages of making communication accessible for Deaf people.

5. What factor is essential for collaboration between Deaf and hearing coworkers?

A. Regular feedback

B. Clear and consistent communication

C. Similar hair color

D. Same favorite food

Clear and consistent communication is essential for collaboration between Deaf and hearing coworkers because information must be accessible to everyone involved. When communication is clear, messages are understood the same way by all, whether through sign language with an interpreter, captioning, written notes, or visual aids. Consistency means using the same communication methods, formats, and expectations across tasks and meetings, so details aren't missed and misunderstandings are minimized. This creates an inclusive environment, helps teams coordinate effectively, and builds trust. Regular feedback matters, but it works best when the way information is shared is accessible and predictable. The other options don't impact collaboration in a meaningful way.

6. The role of professional ethics in interpreting is to:

- A. Guide ethical behavior and professional responsibilities**
- B. Manage office finances**
- C. Design curricula**
- D. Evaluate hearing aids**

Professional ethics in interpreting guide how interpreters conduct themselves and fulfill their duties. They set the standards for accuracy and faithfulness to the message, confidentiality, impartiality, and respect for culture and client autonomy. When you interpret, ethics help you decide what to do in tricky situations—staying neutral, not adding or omitting information, and protecting private data. They also govern boundaries, conflicts of interest, and accountability, so you know when to disclose concerns or recuse yourself and when to seek supervision or training. In practice, this means being faithful to the speaker's message, communicating clearly for both parties, and avoiding personal opinions or advocacy unless the client explicitly requests a separate service. The other activities listed—managing finances, designing curricula, or evaluating devices—aren't about guiding interpreter behavior and responsibilities and fall outside the ethical scope of interpretation.

7. Which word is a general term for a person who works for an employer?

- A. Farmer**
- B. Scientist**
- C. Employee**
- D. Help**

This item is about finding the general word for someone who works for an employer. An employee is someone who is hired to perform work under an employer's direction and receives pay. The focus here is the relationship, not a specific job title, so "employee" fits as the broad term for people who work for someone else. A farmer or a scientist describes a particular occupation, not the employment relationship itself, so they don't capture the general idea of someone who works for an employer. "Help" is not a precise or standard term for employment status; it's informal and can feel outdated or imprecise. So, the best choice is the one that denotes the general employment relationship: employee.

8. Is it true that the only requirement to work as a professional interpreter in the legal system is a Bachelor's degree in any subject?

A. True

B. False

C. It depends on jurisdiction

D. It depends on the employer

Being a professional interpreter in the legal system requires more than just a bachelor's degree. Most jurisdictions expect certification, licensure, or court appointment to demonstrate the interpreter's ability to perform accurately, ethically, and confidentially in high-stakes legal settings. A degree alone doesn't prove these competencies, and many places require passing certification exams or meeting court-specific credentialing standards. While requirements can vary by jurisdiction, the essential point is that a bachelor's degree by itself is not enough to qualify for legal interpreting work.

9. Which image is associated with the memory aid for the sign 'cool'?

A. fanning yourself

B. air conditioner

C. cooling drink

D. shaking hands

Memory aids for signs rely on a familiar action that naturally represents the idea. For the sign "cool," fanning yourself is the best match because it mirrors how people typically react to feeling cooler—by creating air flow and a breeze that makes you feel less warm. That embodied, everyday motion directly evokes the sensation of coolness, making it an easy cue to recall the sign's meaning. An air conditioner is a cooling device, which is a bit more indirect as a memory cue. A cooling drink points to coldness of a beverage rather than the sensation of temperature in the body, and shaking hands has no clear connection to temperature or coolness. So the fanning gesture provides the clearest, most immediate association for remembering the sign.

10. How does a note taker differ from an interpreter in service provision?

A. A note taker provides written notes of spoken material, while an interpreter signs or translates spoken language into sign language

B. Both provide written transcripts

C. A note taker interprets, while an interpreter writes notes

D. They serve the same function

The main idea is that note takers produce written notes of spoken material, while interpreters convey the spoken information through sign language. A note taker captures what is said and provides a written record that participants can read later, which is especially helpful for review or for those who process information better in writing. An interpreter, in contrast, renders the spoken message into sign language in real time so someone who uses ASL can access the information immediately. This live translation can also work from sign to spoken language if needed. So, the note taker supports written, post-event access, while the interpreter supports real-time access through sign language. Some options might claim both provide written transcripts or reverse the roles, or say they're the same, but those don't fit how these services actually operate.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://asl1b.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE