

# AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE (ASL) 1B PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



*Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence*



**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 .....            | 15 |

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. Under which condition are employers not required to provide reasonable accommodations?**
  - A. Huge hardship
  - B. Small inconvenience
  - C. No effect
  - D. Only for part-time positions
- 2. How can you indicate a location where something happened or will happen in ASL?**
  - A. Establish a location in space and direct signs toward or from that location.
  - B. Point to a signbook.
  - C. Use only your gaze, no signs.
  - D. Use finger spelling at distance.
- 3. Which statement about eye gaze in ASL conversations is most accurate?**
  - A. Eye gaze is optional and rarely affects meaning.
  - B. Eye gaze should always be kept on the floor.
  - C. Eye gaze directs attention, indicates who you're addressing, and conveys engagement.
  - D. Eye gaze should be avoided when using an interpreter.
- 4. How are greetings and polite expressions typically integrated into ASL conversations?**
  - A. Only nods are required.
  - B. Use standard greeting signs and follow social conventions with appropriate nonmanual cues.
  - C. Skip greetings and start with a sign.
  - D. Use spoken language cues.
- 5. How do you indicate possession in ASL?**
  - A. By signing the noun twice quickly.
  - B. Use possessive signs such as MY/YOUR, or point to the owner in space to show ownership.
  - C. By wagging the finger in front of chest.
  - D. By placing a possessive pronoun after the noun.

- 6. What is a common approach to signaling 'work' or 'job' in ASL in a sentence?**
- A. Use a sign associated with work or job, placed in appropriate space as part of the sentence.
  - B. Fingerspell the word 'work' only.
  - C. Use a sign for 'play' by mistake.
  - D. Describe work verbally while signing.
- 7. In ASL, is the word 'zoo' typically fingerspelled because it is short?**
- A. True
  - B. False
  - C. It depends on context
  - D. It is never finger-spelled
- 8. How is plurality shown in ASL 1B?**
- A. By signing the same sign twice in the same length of time.
  - B. By repeating signs, using plural classifiers, or using signs that inherently convey multiple items depending on context.
  - C. By signing the signs in a continuous rapid sequence.
  - D. By cannot show plurality in ASL 1B.
- 9. Which statement about establishing a location in space for events is correct?**
- A. It helps indicate where something happened or will happen and direct signs toward/from that location.
  - B. It has no effect on meaning.
  - C. It only marks time.
  - D. It requires spelling out nouns.
- 10. Interpreters serve primarily as a bridge between which groups?**
- A. Deaf and hearing individuals
  - B. Sign language teachers and students
  - C. Doctors and patients only
  - D. Parents and children only



## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. Under which condition are employers not required to provide reasonable accommodations?**

- A. Huge hardship**
- B. Small inconvenience
- C. No effect
- D. Only for part-time positions

*Reasonable accommodations must be provided unless doing so would cause undue hardship for the employer. Undue hardship means a significant difficulty or expense given the employer's size, resources, and overall operations. When an accommodation would create that level of burden, the employer isn't required to provide it. So, if the accommodation would amount to a huge hardship, it falls into the category where the employer is not obligated to provide it. Smaller inconveniences or impacts that don't disrupt operations are not the same standard, and the obligation to accommodate would typically still apply. The role or status of the position (like part-time) doesn't automatically change this rule.*

**2. How can you indicate a location where something happened or will happen in ASL?**

- A. Establish a location in space and direct signs toward or from that location.**
- B. Point to a signbook.
- C. Use only your gaze, no signs.
- D. Use finger spelling at distance.

*In ASL, you indicate where something happened or will happen by using space in front of you to ground the action. You establish a locus in signing space to stand for the place, then direct signs toward that location or away from it to show where the event occurs or will occur. This spatial grounding creates a clear, shared map for listeners: the signer creates a mental picture of the location and places actions and referents on that map. For example, you might set a spot in your signing space to represent a park, then sign the relevant verb toward that spot to show the action happening there, or move signs away from that locus to indicate movement from the location. This technique—constructing space and pointing signs to or from it—helps keep locations distinct and reduces repetition of place nouns. Pointing to a signbook, relying solely on gaze, or finger spelling at distance doesn't establish that shared location in space for the action, so they don't communicate location of events as effectively as using constructed space and directed signs.*

**3. Which statement about eye gaze in ASL conversations is most accurate?**

- A. Eye gaze is optional and rarely affects meaning.
- B. Eye gaze should always be kept on the floor.
- C. Eye gaze directs attention, indicates who you're addressing, and conveys engagement.**
- D. Eye gaze should be avoided when using an interpreter.

*Eye gaze in ASL conversations guides how the message is understood by directing attention, showing who you are addressing, and signaling your engagement. When you look toward a referent while signing about it, you help viewers know what you're talking about. When you want to address someone directly, your gaze toward that person signals the addressee and keeps the conversation coordinated. Sustained and purposeful eye contact also communicates that you're involved and actively listening. This is why the statement that eye gaze directs attention, indicates who you're addressing, and conveys engagement is the most accurate description. It's not optional and it does affect meaning; looking at the floor breaks the flow of joint attention and can confuse who or what is being discussed. Even with an interpreter, you still use eye gaze to establish who you're addressing and to show engagement, adjusting as needed for the interaction.*

#### 4. How are greetings and polite expressions typically integrated into ASL conversations?

- A. Only nods are required.
- B. Use standard greeting signs and follow social conventions with appropriate nonmanual cues.**
- C. Skip greetings and start with a sign.
- D. Use spoken language cues.

*In ASL, greetings are conveyed with both the sign and the surrounding social cues. You use a standard greeting sign (like Hello or Hi) and pair it with appropriate nonmanual signals—facial expressions, eye gaze, head tilt, and body orientation—that reflect politeness and the social context. Those nonmanuals show respect, indicate the tone of the interaction, and help manage turn-taking, so a warm, respectful greeting feels natural and appropriate. Nodding alone isn't enough to carry a greeting, and starting with a sign without the polite nonmanuals can come off as abrupt. Skipping greetings or relying on spoken language cues doesn't fit ASL communication, which relies on signs plus nonmanual signals.*

#### 5. How do you indicate possession in ASL?

- A. By signing the noun twice quickly.
- B. Use possessive signs such as MY/YOUR, or point to the owner in space to show ownership.**
- C. By wagging the finger in front of chest.
- D. By placing a possessive pronoun after the noun.

*Possession in ASL is shown by using possessive signs in front of the noun or by indexing the owner in your signing space. Sign MY or YOUR before the noun to indicate who owns it, for example MY BOOK or YOUR CAR. You can also set up a location in your signing space representing the owner and point to that person while signing the noun, showing who possesses the item. The other approaches don't fit ASL usage for possession: signing the noun twice isn't a possession cue, wagging a finger in front of the chest isn't a standard possessive marker, and placing a possessive pronoun after the noun isn't how possession is typically constructed in ASL.*

#### 6. What is a common approach to signaling 'work' or 'job' in ASL in a sentence?

- A. Use a sign associated with work or job, placed in appropriate space as part of the sentence.**
- B. Fingerspell the word 'work' only.
- C. Use a sign for 'play' by mistake.
- D. Describe work verbally while signing.

*In ASL, signaling work or a job is done by using the actual sign for work (or job) and placing it in the sentence within the signing space so it fits the sentence's flow and meaning. This keeps the message natural and clear, since ASL uses signs to carry content and the space around the signer to show relationships like who is doing the action and where it happens. Spelling the word out letter by letter would slow things down and feel non-native, and using a wrong sign or describing it verbally while signing wouldn't convey the idea as naturally in ASL. So the best approach is to sign work or job and position that sign appropriately within the sentence, alongside other signs that establish who, what, and where.*

## 7. In ASL, is the word 'zoo' typically fingerspelled because it is short?

- A. True
- B. False
- C. It depends on context
- D. It is never finger-spelled

*In ASL, how a word is presented often depends on whether there is a widely accepted sign for it or if it's an English term that people spell out to be precise. Short English words that don't have a single universal sign are frequently finger-spelled so the exact term is clear. Zoo is one of those common cases: it's a simple, everyday English word, and in many contexts there isn't a single standardized sign everyone uses, so people typically spell it out letter by letter to avoid confusion. That makes finger-spelling zoo a common, reliable choice, especially in instructional or mixed-sign contexts. Of course, if a community or setting uses a well-established sign for zoo, that sign could be used, but finger-spelling remains a typical default.*

## 8. How is plurality shown in ASL 1B?

- A. By signing the same sign twice in the same length of time.
- B. By repeating signs, using plural classifiers, or using signs that inherently convey multiple items depending on context.
- C. By signing the signs in a continuous rapid sequence.
- D. By cannot show plurality in ASL 1B.

*Plurality in ASL 1B is shown through methods that indicate more than one item: repeating a sign to signal multiple items, using plural classifiers to visually represent a group or quantity, and choosing signs that inherently convey multiple items depending on context. For example, you can sign a noun and move or repeat it to imply several of that noun, or you can apply classifier handshapes (like CL: 3 or CL: 5) to illustrate a crowd or several objects moving together. Some signs themselves, such as MANY or SEVERAL, explicitly communicate more than one item and rely on context to specify how many. The combination of repetition, classifiers, and inherently plural signs, along with space and facial expressions, is how plurality is conveyed in ASL, making this the best description of how it's shown.*

## 9. Which statement about establishing a location in space for events is correct?

- A. It helps indicate where something happened or will happen and direct signs toward/from that location.
- B. It has no effect on meaning.
- C. It only marks time.
- D. It requires spelling out nouns.

*In ASL, establishing a place in space serves as a reference point for the whole event. You set a location in the signing space to ground what you're talking about, so later signs can move toward or away from that spot to show action, involvement, and relationships. This is why it's the best choice: placing the location lets you indicate where something happened or will happen and it also directs signs toward or from that spot, making the event's location clear to the listener. It adds meaning by anchoring actions to a specific place rather than leaving them abstract. It's not just about time, and you don't have to spell out nouns to convey these spatial relationships. The technique relies on space and directional movement to communicate location and flow of events.*

**10. Interpreters serve primarily as a bridge between which groups?**

- A. Deaf and hearing individuals**
- B. Sign language teachers and students**
- C. Doctors and patients only**
- D. Parents and children only**

*Interpreting exists to connect people who use different languages or communication modes. In ASL contexts, interpreters bridge Deaf individuals who use American Sign Language with hearing individuals who rely on spoken English, enabling real-time conversations, access to information, and participation for everyone involved. They strive to convey meaning, intent, and nuanced cues like facial expressions and tone, so both sides understand accurately. This bridging happens across many settings—education, healthcare, events, workplaces—so the focus isn't limited to one relationship. That broader role is why Deaf and hearing individuals are the best answer.*

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](mailto: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