

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

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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

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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

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1. Which sign begins with the sign for 'Work'?

- A. Employee/Worker
- B. Busy
- C. Labor
- D. Job

2. 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

3. When encountering an unfamiliar sign during an assessment, what should you do?

- A. Use the closest meaning you know, rely on context, fingerspell if allowed, and ask for clarification if permitted.
- B. Ignore it and continue.
- C. Make up a sign on the spot.
- D. Exit the room.

4. Assistive technological education is a method of Deaf education based on the idea that it is better for students to learn ASL and English simultaneously.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Sometimes
- D. Not applicable

5. How do you signal a request for clarification in ASL 1B?

- A. Use a sign like 'WHAT' or 'MEANING' with question facial expression to request clarification.
- B. Write a note.
- C. Sign something else entirely.
- D. Ignore the request and proceed.

- 6. How do you indicate direction with verbs when describing actions?**
- A. Use directional movement that indicates the direction toward or away from the signer or a referenced location.
 - B. Always sign toward yourself.
 - C. Use only head nods for direction.
 - D. Sign the action without indicating direction.
- 7. What is a best practice regarding eye contact in ASL conversations?**
- A. Maintain eye contact constant forever.
 - B. Maintain natural eye contact with the signer throughout the conversation.
 - C. Avoid eye contact to respect personal space.
 - D. Look at the signer's hands only.
- 8. What elements should be used to integrate nonmanual signals into a concise statement?**
- A. Appropriate facial expressions, eyebrow position, and mouth shapes that align with the sign meaning
 - B. Sign without any facial cues
 - C. Only rely on hand movements
 - D. Use nonmanuals excessively for every sign
- 9. Why could someone argue that Charlie Chaplin's success can be attributed to Granville Redmond?**
- A. Chaplin used Redmond's techniques and even added him to his own films.
 - B. Redmond funded Chaplin's early films.
 - C. Redmond taught Chaplin to sign.
 - D. Chaplin and Redmond never met.
- 10. What is the role of role shifting in ASL discussions?**
- A. It signals dialogue by adopting the perspective of another person.
 - B. It shows negation.
 - C. It indicates past tense.
 - D. It marks a question.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which sign begins with the sign for 'Work'?

A. Employee/Worker

B. Busy

C. Labor

D. Job

In ASL, signs that name a job or occupation are often built from the base sign for "work," with an added element to show it's a person who does that work. So the sign that starts with the work gesture is the one that represents someone who works—i.e., the employee or worker. That's why Employee/Worker is the best choice: it begins with the sign for "work" and then indicates the person who does that work. The other signs convey different ideas (being busy, a general term for labor, or a specific job) and don't start with the work sign in their common forms.

2. 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.

3. When encountering an unfamiliar sign during an assessment, what should you do?

A. Use the closest meaning you know, rely on context, fingerspell if allowed, and ask for clarification if permitted.

B. Ignore it and continue.

C. Make up a sign on the spot.

D. Exit the room.

When you meet an unfamiliar sign, the goal is to keep the conversation accurate and flowing by using strategies you know and asking for help when allowed. Start with the closest meaning you can access from your vocabulary and lean on the surrounding context to infer what's being communicated. If the assessment allows it, you can fingerspell the word to convey the precise term or confirm the meaning, which helps avoid guessing. If permitted, ask the examiner or signer for clarification or repetition. This approach keeps you engaged, preserves meaning, and shows you're using appropriate strategies rather than guessing or making up signs, which could lead to miscommunication. Ignoring the sign, fabricating one on the spot, or leaving the room would disrupt communication and isn't an appropriate way to handle the situation.

4. Assistive technological education is a method of Deaf education based on the idea that it is better for students to learn ASL and English simultaneously.

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Sometimes
- D. Not applicable

Assistive technology in Deaf education is about providing tools and strategies that improve access to communication and learning, not about prescribing how languages should be learned. Tools like hearing devices, captioning, and other accommodations help students access English or ASL as needed, but they don't define a policy that ASL and English should be learned together. The idea of learning ASL and English simultaneously aligns more with a bilingual or bilingual-bicultural approach, which is a language-education philosophy rather than a description of assistive technology. So the statement isn't accurate.

5. How do you signal a request for clarification in ASL 1B?

- A. Use a sign like 'WHAT' or 'MEANING' with question facial expression to request clarification.**
- B. Write a note.
- C. Sign something else entirely.
- D. Ignore the request and proceed.

In ASL, asking for clarification is shown by a wh-question sign paired with a questioning facial expression. Sign WHAT (or MEANING) and use raised eyebrows and a slight head tilt to indicate you didn't understand and want more information. This combination communicates clearly that you're seeking clarification and invites the other person to restate or elaborate. It keeps the conversation flowing in sign and leverages both the sign and the facial grammar cues that mark a question. Writing a note is slower and disrupts the signing flow, and signaling something else or skipping the clarification wouldn't convey your need as effectively.

6. How do you indicate direction with verbs when describing actions?

- A. Use directional movement that indicates the direction toward or away from the signer or a referenced location.**
- B. Always sign toward yourself.
- C. Use only head nods for direction.
- D. Sign the action without indicating direction.

Direction in ASL is shown through the verb's movement. When you describe an action, you place the subject in your signing space and move the verb toward the recipient or toward a referenced location to show who is performing the action and who receives it. For example, with a transfer like giving, you sign GIVE and move the hand from your space toward the other person's space, indicating you are the giver and they are the recipient. If the roles change, you reverse the movement to reflect the new relationship. Merely signing toward yourself, relying on head nods, or not indicating direction would leave who is doing what to whom unclear. Using the verb's directional movement communicates that direction clearly and naturally.

7. What is a best practice regarding eye contact in ASL conversations?

- A. Maintain eye contact constant forever.
- B. Maintain natural eye contact with the signer throughout the conversation.**
- C. Avoid eye contact to respect personal space.
- D. Look at the signer's hands only.

Eye contact in ASL signals engagement and helps manage the flow of a conversation. Because ASL relies on facial expressions and eye gaze to convey meaning, staying engaged with the signer through natural eye contact allows you to pick up on the signer's cues, turn-taking signals, and grammatical cues like eyebrow movements and facial expressions that modify meaning. The best practice is to maintain natural eye contact with the signer throughout the conversation. This means being attentive and looking at the signer while they sign, but not staring in a way that feels uncomfortable. It also involves occasionally glancing to follow sign changes or to read facial expressions, since those cues carry important information in ASL. The other options miss how ASL relies on visual feedback: maintaining eye contact forever isn't realistic or necessary, avoiding eye contact undermines the visual language, and looking only at the hands ignores the facial grammar that accompanies signs.

8. What elements should be used to integrate nonmanual signals into a concise statement?

- A. Appropriate facial expressions, eyebrow position, and mouth shapes that align with the sign meaning**
- B. Sign without any facial cues
- C. Only rely on hand movements
- D. Use nonmanuals excessively for every sign

Nonmanual signals carry essential grammatical information in ASL. When you craft a concise statement, you integrate appropriate facial expressions, eyebrow position, and mouth shapes that align with the sign's meaning. This pairing keeps the message precise and clear, signaling the type of sentence and guiding any emphasis or nuance. Relying on hand movements alone omits that grammar, while facial cues that don't match the sign can confuse the meaning. Using nonmanuals excessively for every sign can become distracting and unnatural. So, you want facial expressions, eyebrow position, and mouth shapes that fit the sign's meaning.

9. Why could someone argue that Charlie Chaplin's success can be attributed to Granville Redmond?

- A. Chaplin used Redmond's techniques and even added him to his own films.**
- B. Redmond funded Chaplin's early films.
- C. Redmond taught Chaplin to sign.
- D. Chaplin and Redmond never met.

The main idea here is that Chaplin's distinctive success in the silent era came in part from borrowing and integrating others' nonverbal storytelling techniques. Granville Redmond, a deaf silent-film performer and painter, was renowned for his expressive pantomime and ability to convey meaning through gesture and visual imagery without relying on spoken language. This kind of visual communication matches exactly what made Chaplin's films work—clear, physical humor and storytelling that audiences can feel through action rather than words. Because Redmond's approach emphasized how to tell a story through movements and facial expressions, Chaplin could incorporate those ideas into his own work. The fact that Redmond was included in Chaplin's films shows a direct collaboration and a tangible way Redmond's style influenced Chaplin's screen presence and comedic technique. This makes the argument stronger: Chaplin's success can be linked to adopting Redmond's techniques and even bringing him into the films themselves. The other options don't fit as well. There isn't solid evidence that Redmond funded Chaplin's early films, or that he taught Chaplin to sign, or that they never met. The strongest, most plausible link is the stylistic influence and the actual collaboration reflected in Redmond's appearance in Chaplin's projects.

10. What is the role of role shifting in ASL discussions?

- A. It signals dialogue by adopting the perspective of another person.**
- B. It shows negation.
- C. It indicates past tense.
- D. It marks a question.

Role shifting in ASL is a storytelling and conversation tool where the signer momentarily takes on the perspective, facial expressions, and body language of another person involved. This signals dialogue by showing that the upcoming or ongoing signs represent that other person's words, thoughts, or reactions, making it clear who is speaking or reacting in the scene. By shifting into another person's point of view, you can convey direct speech or internal perspective without quoting, and you can switch voices smoothly as the conversation or story moves along. This technique helps the audience track multiple voices, understand tone and emotion from each speaker's stance, and keep the flow of interaction clear. It's distinct from negation, past tense, or question markers, which rely on separate signs, facial expressions, or timing cues rather than adopting another person's point of view.

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!

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