Hi, I'm Kelly, from New York. Where are you from? On my vacations I love to travel and visit friends and family. My favorite vacation spot is Hawaii because of the beautiful weather, the ocean, and the beaches. There's a lot to do over there! What do you do for fun? I hope we can talk some more. Bye!

Where are you from? Watch Kelly sign in full motion on your student DVD.

Where are you from?

Other new vocabulary seen in the narrative is presented throughout Unit 3:

- A lot of
- It is beautiful, study (Unit 4)
- To do, action, activity
- During, on, in (Unit 6)
- Family (Unit 4)
- Fun (Unit 5)
- Yes and me, us (Unit 4)
- Vacation
1. Where are you from? Ask a partner these questions about his or her background using the example as a model. When done, switch roles and repeat the exercise.

   1. Where were you born?
   2. Where do you live?
   3. Where did you grow up?
   4. Where are you from?
   5. Don't worry about the past tense. Just use the vocabulary you know. You'll learn how the past tense works in Unit 6.

   I was born in Houston, Texas

2. Comprehension. Watch Where are you from? on your student DVD and answer the questions below in complete ASL sentences.

   1. Where is Kelly from?
   2. Where did Sean grow up?
   3. Who is from Ohio?
   4. Where was Kelly born?
   5. Does Kelly live in Utah?
   6. Does Sean want to go to Maine?

3. Dialogue. Create a dialogue with a partner about a Deaf and a hearing person meeting for the first time. What will they talk about?

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Background Signs

- To be born in
- To be from
- To grow up
- Here
- To live in
Classroom Exercise C

1. Non-manual signals. Sign each sentence in ASL, using either the Question-Maker or WH-Face as needed.
   1. Is he from New York?
   2. Where were you born?
   3. Who lives in Texas?
   4. Where do you want to go?
   5. Can we go to the beach on Saturday?

2. Conversation. You and a Deaf friend are chatting at a party. Sign the first sentence to a partner, who will respond using oh-I-see and the given information. When done, switch roles and repeat.
   1. I don't like to ski. I like to rollerblade.
   2. I want to visit Hawaii. I was born and grew up in Oklahoma. Where does he/she live?
   3. Do you want to rollerblade Friday afternoon? Where?
Vocabulary

States & Provinces

Other Canadian provinces to be finger-spelled are:
Newfoundland - NFLD
Northwest Territories - NWT
Nova Scotia - NS
Nunavut - NVT
Prince Edward Island - PEI
Yukon - Yukon
Most states and provinces are fingerspelled. Fingerspell the state or province name the way it is shown in capital letters on the map. Practice fingerspelling the name of your state/province quickly!
Names of Cities & Towns

You learned that some place names are fingerspelled while others have signs. Some names of cities have signs, but the majority are fingerspelled or abbreviated. Generally, city name signs are recognized across the country if a large Deaf community is located there. As an ASL student, rely on your local Deaf community and your ASL teacher to show you the signs for towns and cities around you.

FYI  A city's name sign is usually known everywhere if it hosts a major-league sports franchise like the NBA or NFL.

Dialogue Translation

Kelly: I'm from Fremont. It's signed like this.
Marc: Oh, I see. Where is Fremont?
Kelly: It's in California, near San Francisco.

Where is that? Watch Kelly and Marc sign on your Student DVD.

Because many city names begin with the same letter, fingerspell the entire name before using an abbreviation unless talking about a large, well-known city. Do this when signing with someone not from your area. For example, the letter D has at least four different meanings depending on where it's used: Denver (CO), Delavan (WI), Durham (NC), Danville (KY).
Classroom Exercise

1. How far away is that? Sign the name of your hometown and state in a complete sentence. Explain whether the following cities are near or far from you.
   1. Seattle, Washington
   2. New York City, New York
   3. Atlanta, Georgia
   4. Los Angeles, California
   5. Chicago, Illinois
   6. Phoenix, Arizona
   7. Miami, Florida
   8. Sioux Falls, South Dakota
   9. Honolulu, Hawaii
   10. Denver, Colorado

2. Where is ... ? Ask a partner where a city is located. Your partner will respond and use that way to point towards the location. Switch roles and repeat the exercise when done. An example is provided.

City
1. Houston
2. Philadelphia
3. Chicago
4. San Francisco
5. Denver
6. Boston

Possible Locations
1. Utah
2. District of Columbia
3. Colorado
4. Louisiana
5. California
6. Pennsylvania
7. Massachusetts
8. New York
9. Illinois
10. Texas

F.Y.I. Use the sign "New York" for both the city and state.

Well-Known City Signs

- Atlanta
- Seattle
- Chicago
- City Sign
- Houston
- Los Angeles
- New Orleans
- Philadelphia
- Salt Lake City
- San Francisco
- Seattle
- Washington, D.C.
1. Geography. Ask if your partner lives far from or close to a location below. Your partner will respond in a complete sentence. Switch roles and repeat the exercise when done.

Do you live near New York City?


2. Conversation. Ask your partner the following questions in ASL. Your partner will respond according to the information in bold. Switch roles and repeat.

1. Where do you live? ( ? )
2. Are you from Illinois? (No, I'm from ?.)
3. Where do you want to live? ( ? )
4. Is your city named San Diego? (No, I live in ?.)
5. Did you move here? (Yes, I moved here from ?.)
6. Do you like living here ( ? )

Did you know?

Wave your hands in the air instead of clapping them!
Deaf Culture

Name Signs

Do you have a name sign or know someone who does? A frequent question is "What's the sign for my name?" Name signs are highly valued in Deaf culture. Having one shows you are accepted by the Deaf community because you made the effort to learn Deaf culture and ASL. You may be given a name sign after you've made Deaf friends. There is no sign-for-name match, so two people with the same name will often have different name signs. This is because ASL name signs are a combination of the person's name (usually the first initial) and a location on the head, torso, or hands where the sign will be made. This type of name sign is called arbitrary. Some people with short or easily misspelled names will spell their name signs.

Another type is a descriptive name sign, which shows a physical or behavioral trait the individual is known for. The sign for Mickey Mouse is seen below and is a descriptive name sign. It is impolite for a hearing ASL student to create a name sign instead of having one given by a Deaf person. You'll need to socialize with Deaf people if you want a name sign.

Examples of name signs.

Which are descriptive and arbitrary?

Mickey Mouse  "Back teeth"  Any name that begins with "S"  Any name that begins with "D"

G /

Hometown. Ask a partner each question. When done, switch roles and repeat the exercise.
Classroom Exercise 0

1. Getting to know you. Ask a partner the following questions. When done, switch roles and repeat.
   1. I don't like the color bright blue. Do you?
   2. Who is your favorite singer/musician?
   3. Who is your favorite actor?
   4. What color is your car?
   5. What do you do on the weekends?

2. Love-it. Sign the following sentences and use love-it for the bolded terms.
   1. I like going to the movies on the weekends.
   2. I love your car!
   3. They really like going to Mexican restaurants.
   4. She loved the movie but I didn't like it.
   5. What do you like?

Expression Corner

To emphasize the depth or brightness of a color, swing the hand forming the color away from you.

Love-it

Use love-it when signifying about a non-romantic "love" for things or people. Love-it is often used instead of "like a lot" or similar phrases.
Faces can say a thousand words. Practice each facial expression, focusing on the eyebrows and mouth.

To sign web page do not sign www + page, just sign www.
Classroom Exercise

1. I live on... How many students live on a:
   - Court / Cul-de-sac
   - Boulevard
   - Avenue
   - Drive
   - Lane
   - Road
   - Parkway
   - Circle
   - ?

2. Addresses. Sign a complete sentence using the addresses below.
   1. 6225 Jarvis Avenue
   2. 34 Brookside Circle
   3. 576 Lewelling Blvd.
   4. 901 Phoenix Way
   5. 3307 Third Ave. North
   6. 4688 Peralta
   7. 7422 Niles Blvd.
   8. 3000 Evergreen
   9. 39217 Estudillo
   10. 1120 Holmenbeck Lane
   11. 465 Oak Park Blvd.
   12. 100 Tesla Road

3. Dialogue. Work with a partner to develop a dialogue using one or more of the dialogue prompts. Each dialogue should incorporate addresses and telephone numbers. Use fictitious numbers as needed.
   1. where do you work?
   2. favorite restaurants
   3. home address / telephone number
   4. plans to meet at a movie theater
   5. going to a party
   6. asking for help

Eyes on ASL #7
Numbers 1 – 5 always face you except when signing addresses and telephone numbers.

When counting in ASL, twist your hand towards you for numbers 1 – 5.

Accent Steps
Don't confuse the signs to live and address. They are easily mistaken because they look very similar, but the movement of each sign is different.

Addresses & Telephones
Always Fingerspell
   Avenue (ave)
   Boulevard (blvd)
   Court (court, ct)
   Drive (drive, dr)
   Road (road, rd)
   Street (street, st)

When signing about an unnamed street, route, path or road, use the general street sign. If the word “street” is part of the name, such as Street of Dreams, then fingerspell street.
Classroom Exercise

1. **What's the number?** Match the name or telephone number to the information fingerspelled by your teacher or partner.

   **DIRECTORY**
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAPUTO, Anthony</td>
<td>555-4667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPUTO, Frank</td>
<td>555-9873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARDENA, Rafael</td>
<td>555-8614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARDENAS, Ramon</td>
<td>555-8654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHANG, Min Li</td>
<td>555-0396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHRISTIE, Robert</td>
<td>555-9607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHRISTO, Rolf</td>
<td>555-7546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COHEN, Andrea</td>
<td>555-4089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMN, Andrew</td>
<td>555-2300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   **FYI** Don't forget to pause briefly between the first and last sets of a telephone number. Pause rather than making a dash!

2. **Updating addresses.** A friend of yours is updating information and needs your assistance. In complete sentences explain the information found on each card. Switch roles and repeat when done.

   **1️⃣ Jeff Michaels**
   - 29222 Sunrise Avenue
   - San Diego, California
   - (619) 555-2000
   - Email: SurvSp62@sid.com

   **2️⃣ Lori Brace**
   - 181 Lamp Road
   - Calgary, Alberta,
   - Canada

   **3️⃣ Olivia ??**
   - Seattle, Washington
   - (206) 555-3444 old
   - (206) 555-5040 new
   - work (206) 555-9236

   **4️⃣ Dan Olman**
   - 7 Pine Blvd
   - Madison, Wis. old
   - new 16 Front Ave.
   - La Plati, GA

   **5️⃣ Kelly Trask**
   - 3877 Pierce Avenue
   - New York City
   - (212) 555-6322, videophone
   - Pager: Kelly T

   **6️⃣ Marti Hausen**
   - 44 Ceswell Blvd
   - Louisville, Kentucky
   - Pager M400@Kentucky.com
   - (502) 555-3876 TTY

Addresses & Telephones

Fingerspell: TTY
Classroom Exercise

1. The seasons. Ask a partner to provide the correct season that corresponds to each month, as seen in the example.

   - November
   - December
   - March
   - April
   - May
   - June
   - July
   - August
   - September
   - October

2. Conversation. Ask a classmate each question. Use topic-comment structure as needed. Switch roles and repeat.

   1. How many months are there in a year?
   2. Which season is your favorite?
   3. Which months are in the spring season?
   4. What are your three favorite months?
   5. Which season and month is your birthday in?
   6. What season are we in now?
   7. Which months are in the winter season?
   8. Which months do you go to school?
Vocabulary

Major Holidays

Fingerspelled holidays include:
- Eid
- Labor Day
- Martin Luther King Jr. Day
- (MLK Day)
- Ramadan
- Veterans Day

Christmas
Easter
Halloween

Thanksgiving
Hanukkah

St. Patrick's Day
Thanksgiving
Valentine's Day
Classroom Exercise AA

1. Today's weather. Based on the illustrations below, describe the weather in a complete sentence.

2. Emphasis. What kind of facial expression would you add to the correct weather-related sign?
   1. freezing cold
   2. raining cats and dogs
   3. very hot / sweltering
   4. terrible windstorm
   5. fluffy clouds
   6. pouring

Only a facial expression distinguishes cold from winter. Beware of slight differences like rain and snow. What's the difference?

Weather

To be cloudy
To be cold
To be cool
To be hot
To rain
To snow
To be sunny
To be warm
To sneeze
To be sticky