

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (THEORY)
Indian Sign Language
(230)

Time: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

Note:

- i. This Question Paper consists of 29 questions in all.
- ii. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. Marks are given against each question.
- iv. **Section A** consists of Question Numbers 1 to 20, attempt as per instructions below:
 - a) Q. No. 1 to 8 - are Multiple Choice questions (MCQs) carrying 1 Marks Each. Select and write the most appropriate option (A, B, C or D).
 - b) Q. No. 9 to 12 - are One Word Answer type Questions, carrying 1 Marks Each. 4 Hint words are supplied with each such question, Select and write the most appropriate word.
 - c) Q. No. 13 to 16 - are Fill in the Blanks type Questions, carrying 1 Marks Each. 3 Hint words are supplied with each such question, Select and write the most appropriate word.
 - d) Q. No. 17 to 20 - are True/ False type Questions, carrying 1 Marks Each. Read the questions carefully, and answer by writing either **True** or **False** as per your choice.
- v. **Section B** consists of Descriptive type Question given at numbers 21 to 29, Video tape your answers for this questions
 - a) Q. No. 21 to 23 - Very Short Answer type 1, carries 1 Marks each, to be answered in the range of 1 word to 1 phrase.
 - b) Q. No. 24 to 26 - Very Short Answer type 2, carries 2 Marks each, to be answered in the range of 30 to 50 words.
 - c) Q. No. 27 & 28 - Short Answer type carries 3 Marks each to be answered in the range of 50 to 80 words.
 - d) Q. No. 29 - Long Answer type carries 5 Marks to be answered in the range of 80 to 120 words.

Section A

Multiple Choice Questions		
1.	When we study the smallest units of signs in ISL, e.g. handshape and movement, that means we are studying -	1
A)	Morphology	
B)	Syntax	
C)	Phonology	
D)	Vocabulary	

2.	In India, to whom you will approach to ensure that there should be ISL interpreters on TV programmes?	1
A)	the ISL Research and Training Centre	
B)	the All-India Federation of the Deaf	
C)	the National Institute for Communication Access	
D)	the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	
3.	What is the full form of CODA?	1
A)	Children of Dumb Adult	
B)	Children of Deaf Adult	
C)	Child of Different Attitude	
D)	None of the above	
4.	Deaf people follow -	1
A)	Deaf culture	
B)	Hearing Culture	
C)	Transgender Culture	
D)	None of the above	
5.	DeVIA is celebrated in -	1
A)	India	
B)	Srilanka	
C)	Singapore	
D)	USA	
6.	What would be the most probable effect of ISL on Deaf community if it gets official status as a language in India?	1
A)	increased use in classroom teaching	
B)	increased access to TV news and programmes	
C)	increased interpreting services	
D)	All of the above	
7.	How does ISL (Indian Sign Language) handle the translation of Hindi songs into sign language?	1
A)	ISL follows the original Hindi text word by word	
B)	ISL uses the same grammar and literature as Hindi	
C)	ISL translates the text as closely as possible but with different signing	
D)	ISL completely ignores the original Hindi text	
8.	Why is it important for the signing of a song in ISL to have a regularly flowing rhythm?	
A)	To make the song sound more dramatic	1
B)	To create confusion among the signers	
C)	To ensure clarity and understanding in ISL	
D)	To match the speed of the original Hindi song	
One Word Answer Type Questions		
9	In the Year 2023, International Day of Sign Language was celebrated on ____ (Date) (September 28, September 23, December 28, December 23)	1

10.	Number of official languages in India - (32,28,24,22)	1
11.	The first deaf school did not use sign language, but they used _____ approach to teach the deaf - (Oral, Written, Visual, Sign)	1
12.	Apart from India, two handed finger spelling is also used in _____ (UK, Canada, USA, Uganda)	1
Fill in the Blanks		
13.	"Expression" in sign language is a _____ component (Manual, Non-manual, Irrelevant)	1
14	Sign language was first recognised as language in _____ (Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, UNCRPD, RPwD Act 2016)	1
15	Repetition of sign "F (2 time)" denotes _____ (First Day, Fourth Day, Friday)	1
16.	Stokoe's research in 1960 shows that ASL is a _____ (True language, Collection of gestures, False language)	1
True/False		
17.	Legislative policies for supporting ISL are not made by Government of India, instead they are made by NGOs. A) True B) False	1
18	Face expressions are not part of ISL grammar A) True B) False	1
19	Minimal pairs are always having only two signs. A) True B) False	1
20.	Residential school has a Positive effect of sign language on learners. A) True B) False	1

Section B

21. Give one examples where repetition of a sign changes its meaning. 1
22. Give an example where signs have the same hand shape and the same movement, but different places of articulation. 1
23. Write the full form of - AIFD. 1



24. a) Name two ways that can help deaf people to get connected with the other deaf in India. 2
- Or**
24. b) Name any two deaf NGOs in India. 2
25. a) Explain the differences between mime and ISL? Explain with two examples. 2
- Or**
25. b) Name any two features of a mime artist. 2
26. Does ISL have a rhyme? How do we rhyme in sign language? 2
27. a) New signs can also be created by combining a finger spelled letter with a sign. Explain with four examples. 3
- Or**
27. b) Give three examples of the of ISL word-level structures. 3
28. Explain the difference between children born to deaf parents and born to hearing parents. 3
29. a) How Indian Sign Language is helping in Deaf education and beneficial for Deaf learners? Explain in detail. 5
- Or**
29. b) What do you understand by diversity in ISL community? Explain in detail. 5



Indian Sign Language (230)

Marking Scheme

Q. No.	Expected Value points for each step	Distribution of Marks	Total Marks
1.	C	1	1
2.	D	1	1
3.	B	1	1
4.	A	1	1
5.	D	1	1
6.	D	1	1
7.	C	1	1
8.	C	1	1
9.	September 23	1	1
10.	22	1	1
11.	Oral	1	1
12.	Uganda	1	1
13.	Non-manual	1	1
14.	UNCRPD	1	1
15.	Friday	1	1
16.	True Language	1	1
17.	False	1	1
18.	False	1	1
19.	False	1	1
20.	True	1	1
21.	F (1 time) is 'F' Alphabet	1	1
22.	HAPPY vs. FLOWER	1	1
23.	All India Federation of the Deaf	1	1
24			
a.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through Deaf community in India • Deaf events, programmes and festivals. 	1+1	2
OR			
b.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAD (National Association of Deaf) • AIFD (All India Federation of Deaf) 	1+1	2
25.			

a.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mime involves the entire body for acting out, but ISL has a standard smaller space around the upper body used for signing. In mime, understanding the performance depends on the context of shared experiences, but in ISL, anything can be explained whether shared experience or not. 	1+1	2
OR			
b.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The person has to be very expressive. The person has to wear black dress and white makeup on the face while performing. 	1+1	2
26.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, but not as spoken language. In ISL, signing can be repeated words or handshakes that come up throughout the signing known as rhyme. 	1+1	2
27.			
a.	<p>Combination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E.g. THREE (3) + YEAR (Y) = 3 Y (1 SIGN) <p>Repetition of sign Meaning changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> F (1 time) is 'F' Alphabet F (2 times) is 'Friday' <p>Use of fingerspelling alphabet and a sign</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PM + BOSS is 'Prime Minister' CM + BOSS is 'Chief Minister' 	1+1+1	3
OR			
b.	<p>Sign families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FEMALE + SIBLING = SISTER <p>QUESTION SIGNS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place + Question = WHERE <p>Time signs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day + Question = WHAT DAY (WHEN) 	1+1+1	3
28.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hearing parent does not have any prior knowledge of deafness and unique communication needs of a deaf child. Deaf children of deaf parent may develop language from birth so there is no language deprivation. Deaf children have better social and emotional skills than deaf children of hearing parent. 	1+1+1	3
29.			
a.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The connection between teacher and student is stronger. Students can express their ideas. The learners and teachers are able to communicate from a distance. 	1+1+1+1+1	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learners can get the information and communicate in their native language. Boost the confidence of learners. 		
OR			
b.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional variation known as dialects of in Indian sign language. There are some hearing people too who use sign language like interpreters. Hearing children born to deaf parents (known as CODAs). Hearing siblings of deaf persons (SODAs). Regional variation in signs is usually found in the signs of days of the week, colours, months of the year and signs related to food. 	1+1+1+1+1	5

