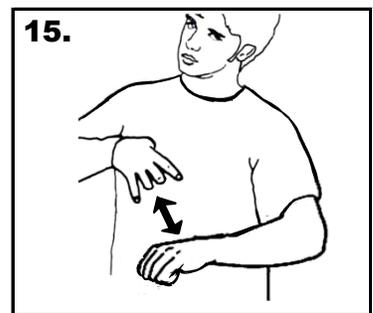
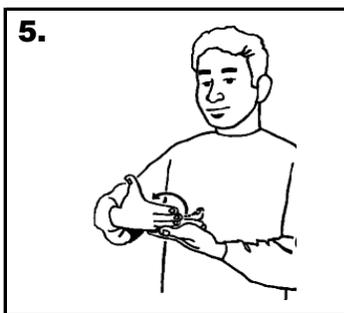
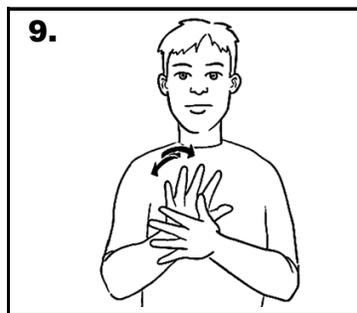
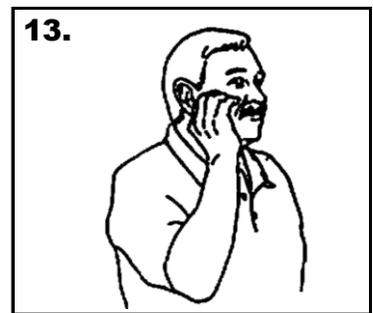
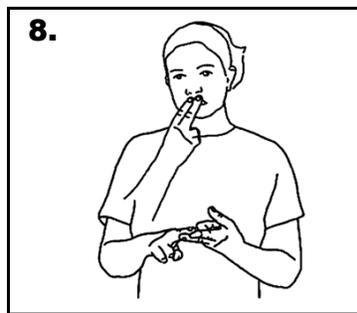
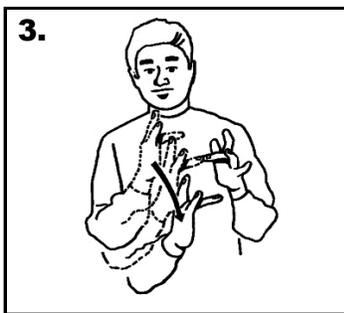
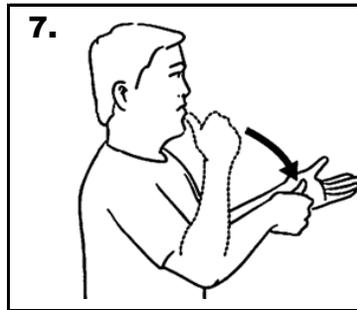
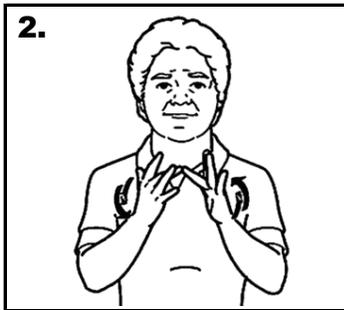
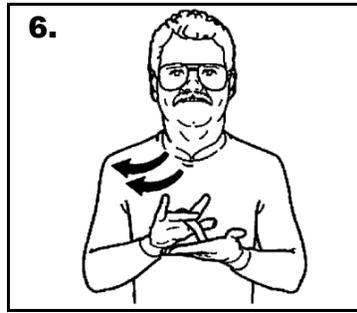
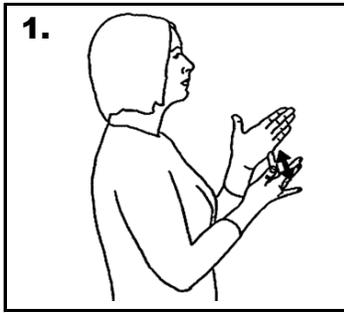
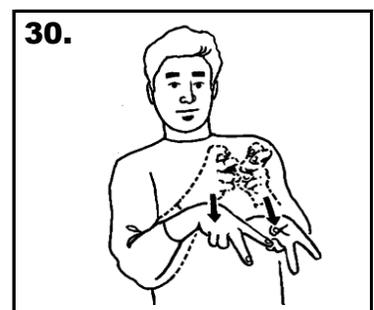
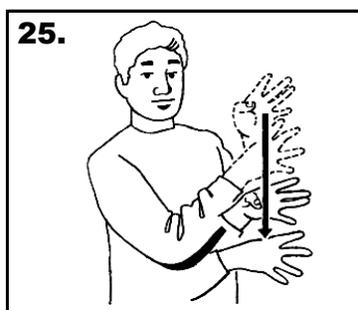
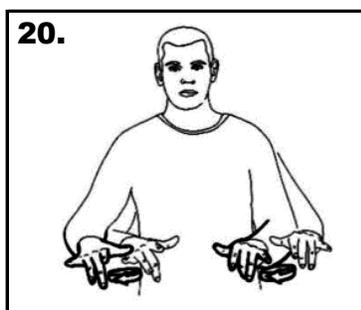
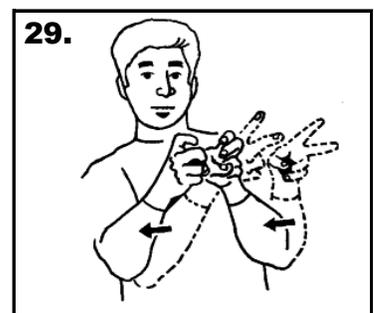
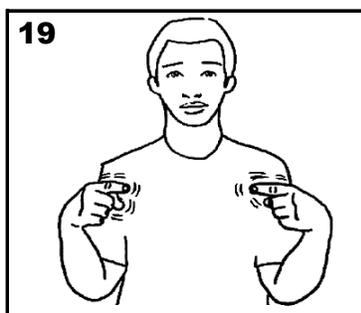
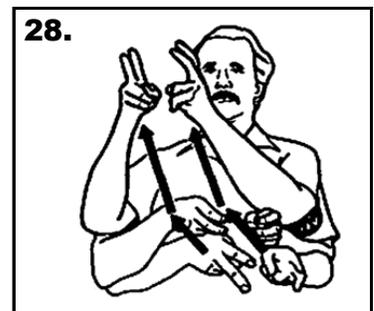
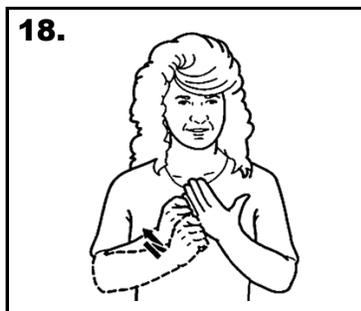
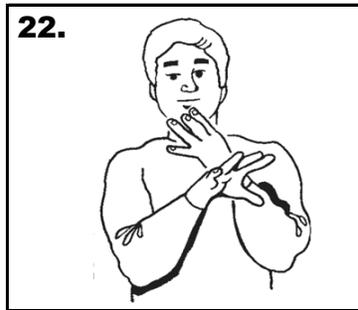
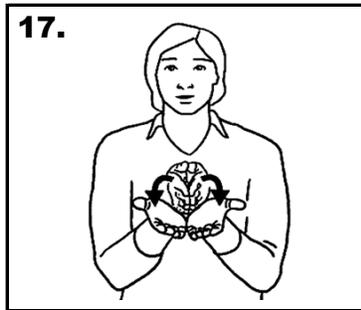
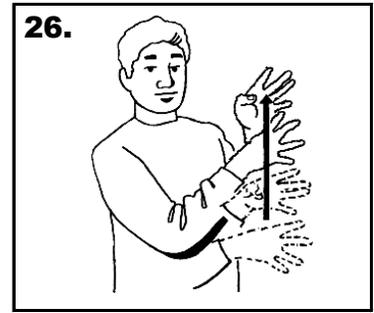
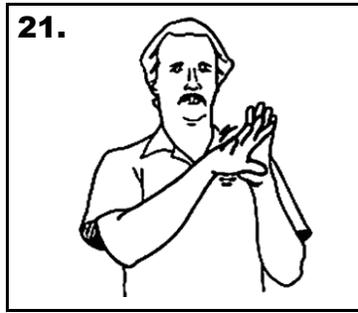


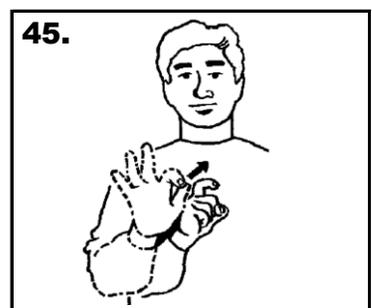
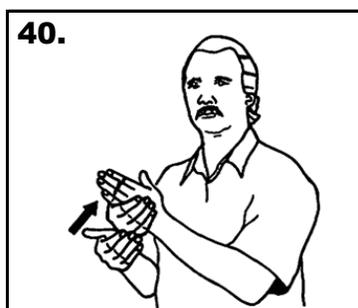
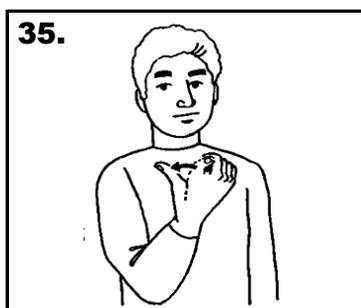
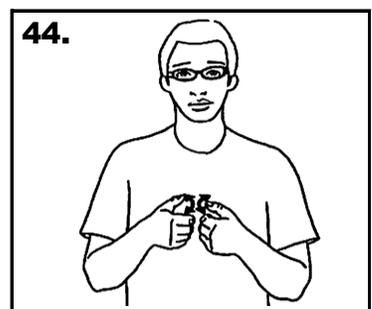
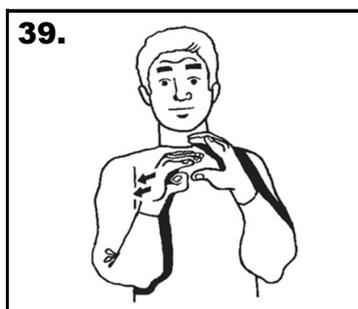
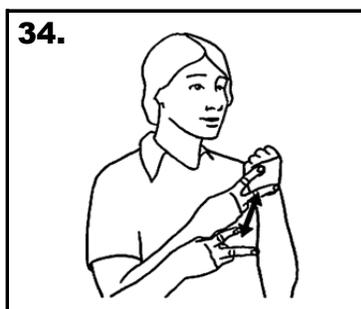
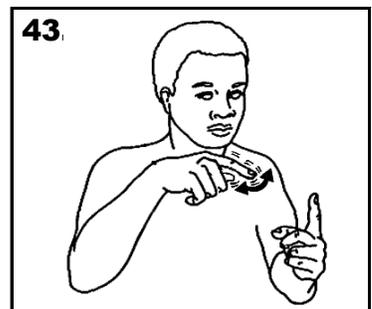
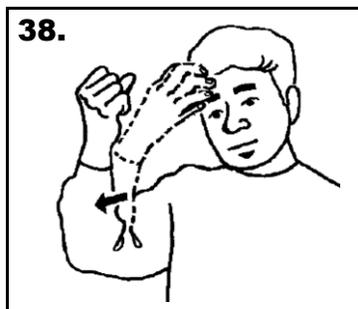
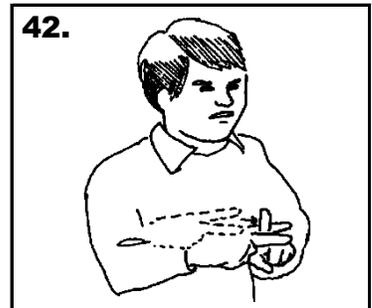
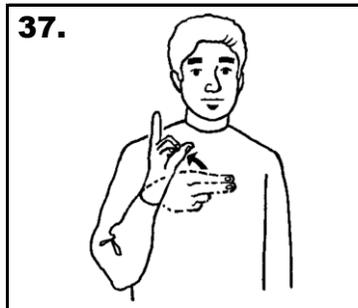
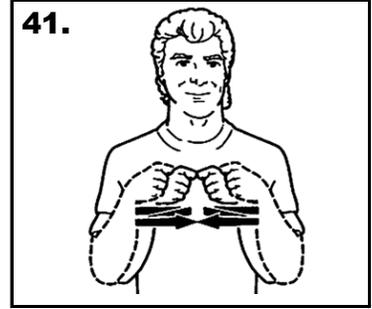
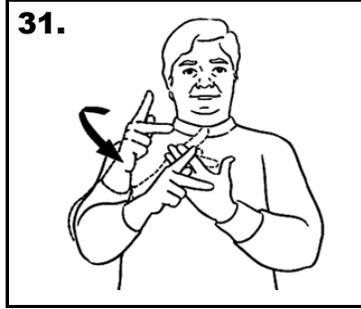
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23 - Technology

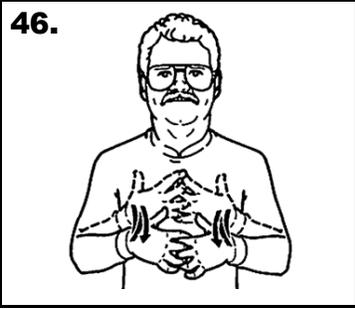


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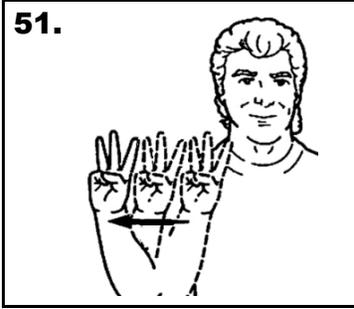


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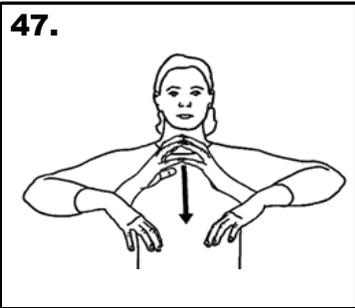
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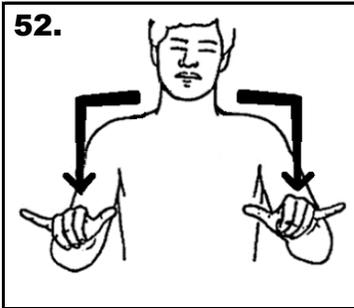
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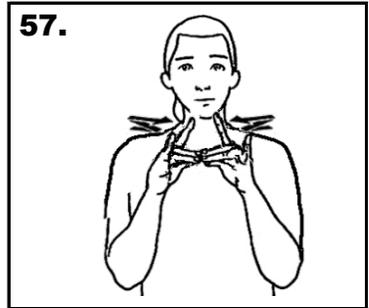
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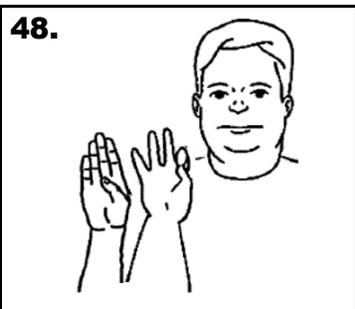
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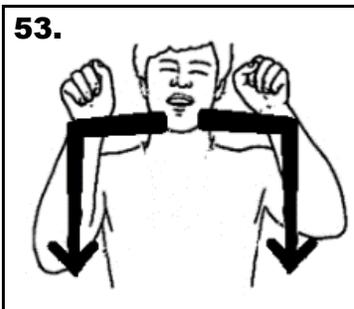
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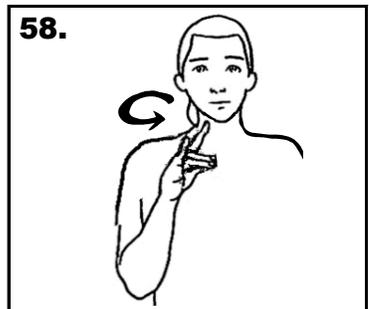
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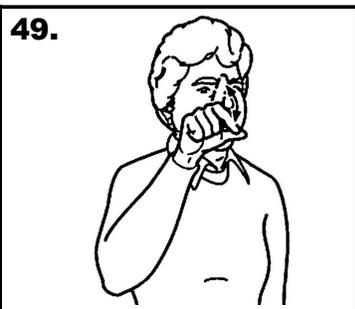
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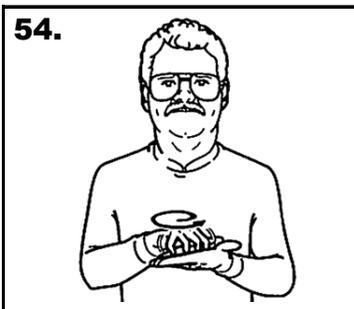
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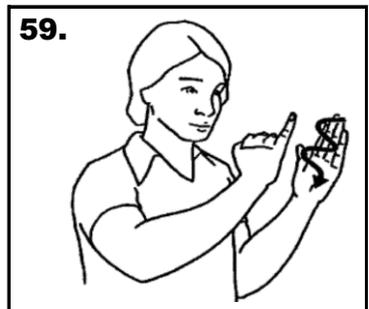
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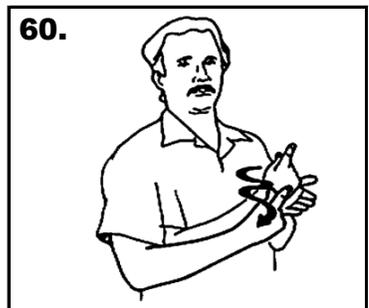
50.



55.



60.



Chapter 23: Technology

1. technology, technical
2. internet
3. no internet, lose internet
4. computer
5. laptop
6. tablet
7. mail, letter
8. stamp, postage
9. movie, film, cinema, movie theater
10. radio
11. telephone, call (hearing)
12. telephone, call (deaf)
13. cellphone
14. iPhone
15. android
16. print, newspaper, publish, journalism
17. book
18. magazine, pamphlet, brochure, catalog
19. signal, wireless, reception
20. record (audio)
21. record (video)
22. video phone, webcam
23. video phone, vice president
24. video tape, video
25. download
26. upload
27. download
28. upload
29. copy
30. paste
31. program
32. copy
33. scan, xerox
34. save, preserve, conserve, stash
35. delete, eliminate
36. alarm, bell, ring
37. hard drive
38. memory, memorize
39. e-mail
40. attach
41. electricity
42. plug in, outlet
43. charge
44. text
45. fax
46. machine, engine, motor, factory, plant
47. breakdown
48. Facebook
49. Twitter
50. Instagram
51. website
52. system, station
53. system, station
54. calculator
55. hold
56. operate, run, work
57. router
58. wi-fi
59. art, design, graphics, illustrate
60. graphics

Grammar & Deaf Culture:

Chapter 23:

Technology



Hearing Aids

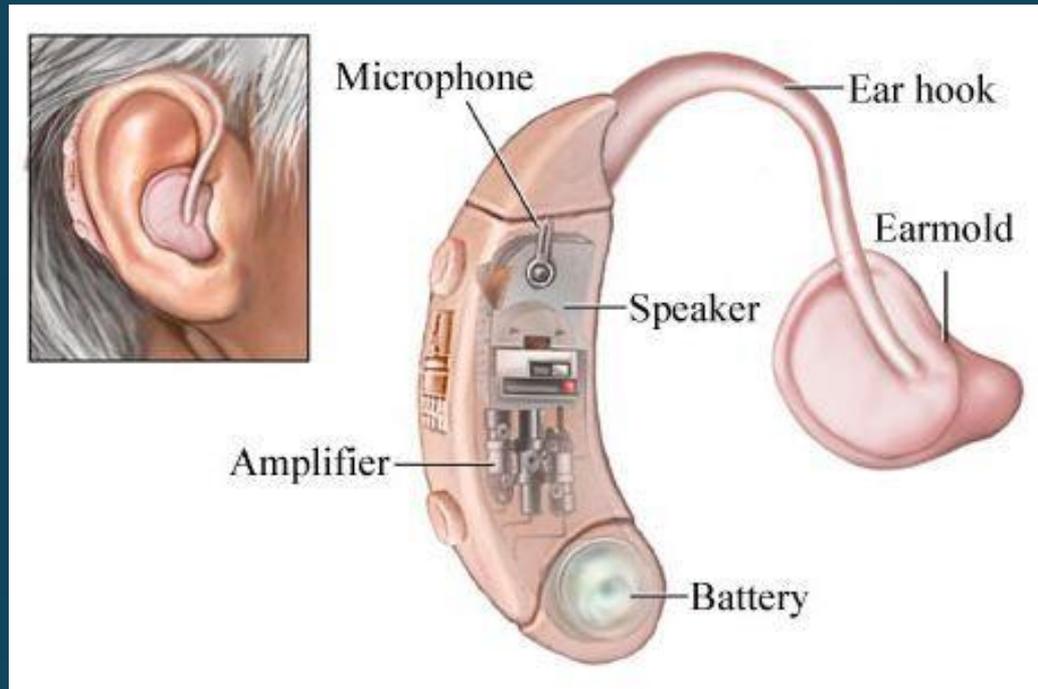
A hearing aid is an aid to hearing that makes **sounds louder** so they are more accessible for a person with hearing loss. Hearing aids must be individually prescribed and selected to suit each person's hearing loss.

All hearing aids have 4 main parts.

- A **microphone**, which picks up sound and converts it into an electrical signal
- An **amplifier**, which increases the strength of the signal
- An **earphone**, which converts the amplified signal back into sound (at the louder volume)
- A **battery** to power the electronic parts



Hearing Aids



Behind the Ear



In the Ear



In the Canal



Completely in the Canal

Hearing Aid Varieties



Hearing Aids and the Deaf

Hearing aids are NOT a cure for deafness. Just like glasses can't restore sight to the blind, neither can hearing aids restore the ability to hear. Hearing aids **amplify sound to assist a deaf person** in daily living but do not necessarily improve the ability to understand speech. All sounds are amplified.



CART

Stands for computer assisted real-time transcription is a **visual display of a speaker's words**. It utilizes court reporters who type on **stenographic keyboards**. CART provides a word for word readout on monitor or screen.



CART

- can be used with both **individuals or groups**
- It is ideal for **lectures, classroom, courtroom or meetings**
- A **printout or digital script** can be made available later
- A **remote version** of CART service is also available This type of service provides CART over the internet.



C Print

Is a version computer assisted note taking (CAN). A visual display or summary of a speaker's words is provided. It utilizes a note taker with specialized training who types on a **standard computer keyboard** but with special software that speeds up the process.



C Print

A fast, accurate typist who can **summarize** performs it. Writing is displayed on a projection screen or laptop computer monitor. **It is not as fast or accurate as CART.**

An edited printout or digital script of notes can be made available.

It is less expensive than CART.



Television and Captions

Since July 1993, all televisions manufactured for sale in the U.S. must contain a built-in caption decoder if the picture tube is 13" or larger by law.



Television and Captions

Closed captions are captions that are hidden in the video signal, invisible without a special decoder. The person watching must enable the captions to see them.

Open captions are captions that don't require a decoder and are visible to all viewers. Open captions are usually used in public service or emergency announcements to assure that everyone gets the intended information.

Real-time captioning means any method that converts the entire audio portion of a live program to captions. This is usually performed by highly trained stenographers who are writing on stenomachines as the program is being aired live.

Movies and Captions

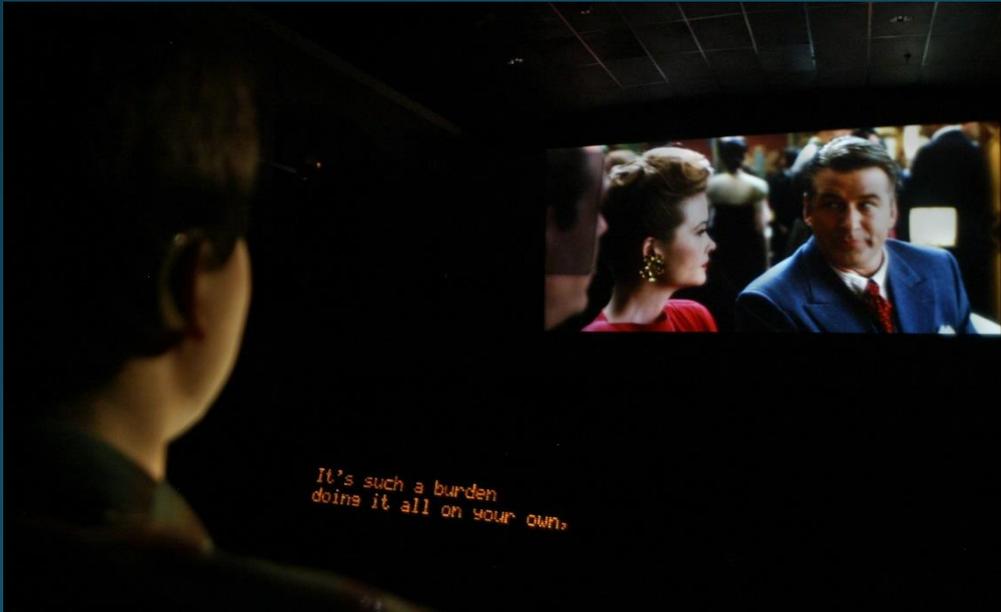
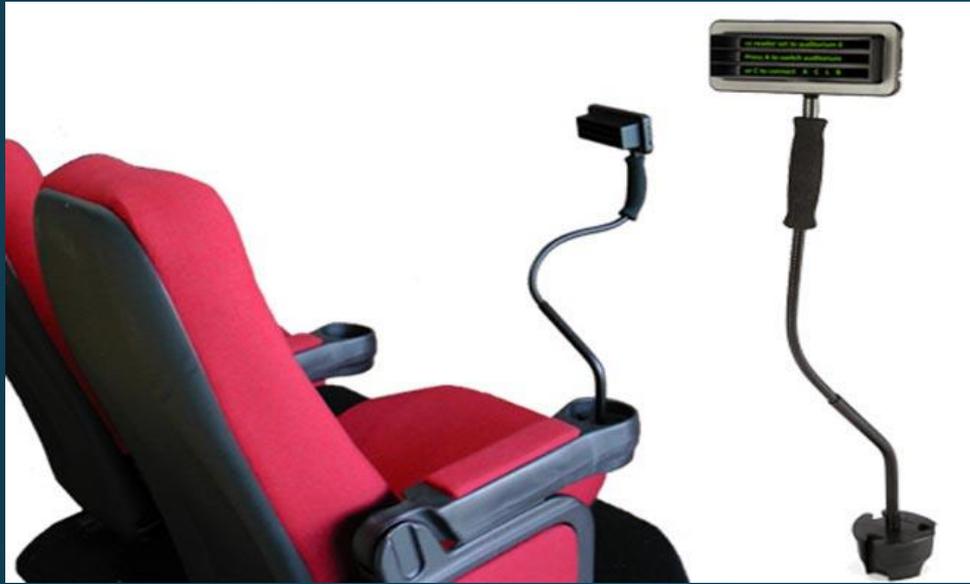
Many movie theaters will offer movies with closed captions that are accessible with **special devices** that are given to the deaf person upon request.

Common captioning methods include:

- glasses which display captions on the lens
- small screens held up in the cup holder
- A reflective shield to reflect captions displayed behind the audience

Some theaters will also provide showings with **open captions** although this is less common.

Movies and Captions



The TTY

A **TTY** is a special device that lets people who are Deaf, hard of hearing, or speech-impaired use the telephone to communicate, by allowing them to type text messages. This is now outdated technology due to video phones.

Also called a **Telecommunication Device for the Deaf (TDD)**.

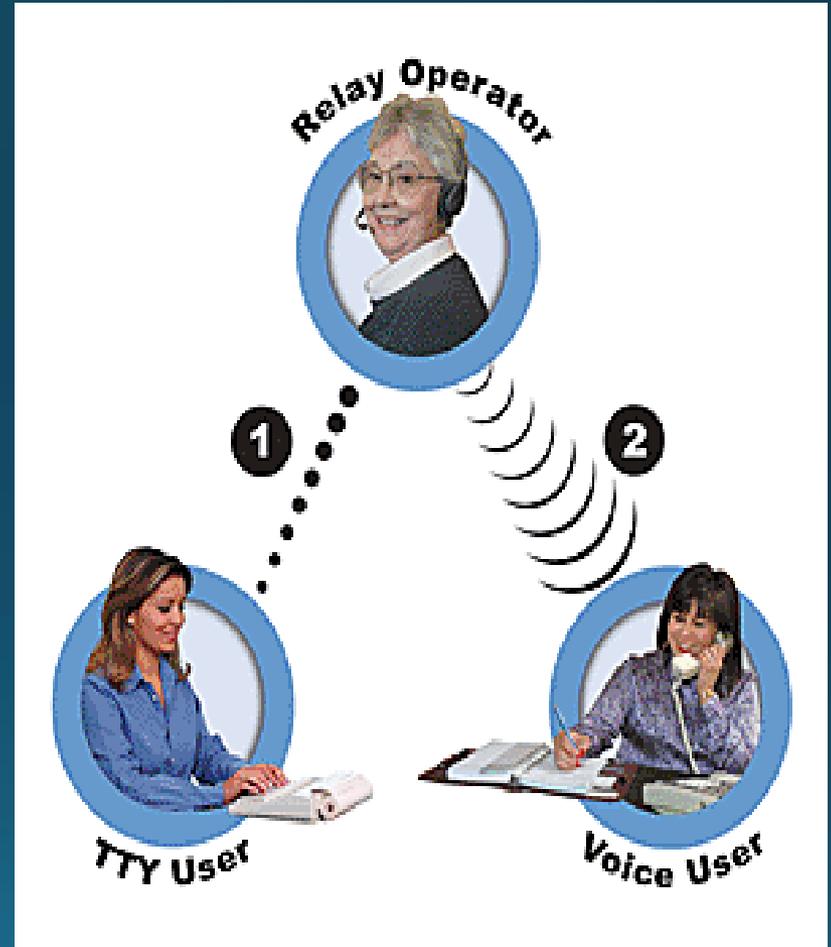


The TTY



TTY Relay

The operator relays the TTY user's message to the voice user via spoken language and types his/her response back to the TTY user.



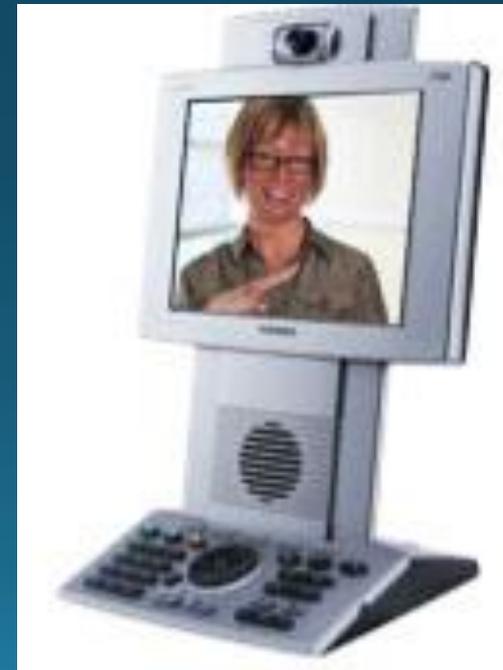
Florida Relay

Florida Relay is a service provided to residents in the State of Florida who are Deaf, Hard of Hearing, Deaf/Blind, or Speech Disabled that **connects them to standard (voice) telephone users**. Through the use of highly trained Operators, calls can be made 24/7, 365 days a year allowing our Florida residents who are in need of **Relay services** to connect and communicate with anyone at any time by dialing 711.



Video Phone (VP)

A **video phone** (VP) is a device that assists Deaf & hard-of-hearing people who use sign language in communicating with others. The phones can be used by Deaf people to communicate with each other over the phone, or with hearing people through a sign language interpreter.



VP Examples



Convo

Purple



ZVRS

Global VRS



Sorenson

Video Relay Service (VRS)

- **Any topic** is possible
- **Any region** is possible resulting in **diversity of signs**
- **Less personal/friendly.** Main purpose of the interaction is the call
- **Way more client interactions** per day than on-site



Video Remote Interpreting (VRI)

When a live interpreter cannot be secured either because of **distance** or **time constraints**, an off-site interpreter may be used through a process called **video remote interpreting (VRI)**.

With VRI, both the Deaf and the hearing people occupy the same room. The off-site interpreter accesses the setting through video.



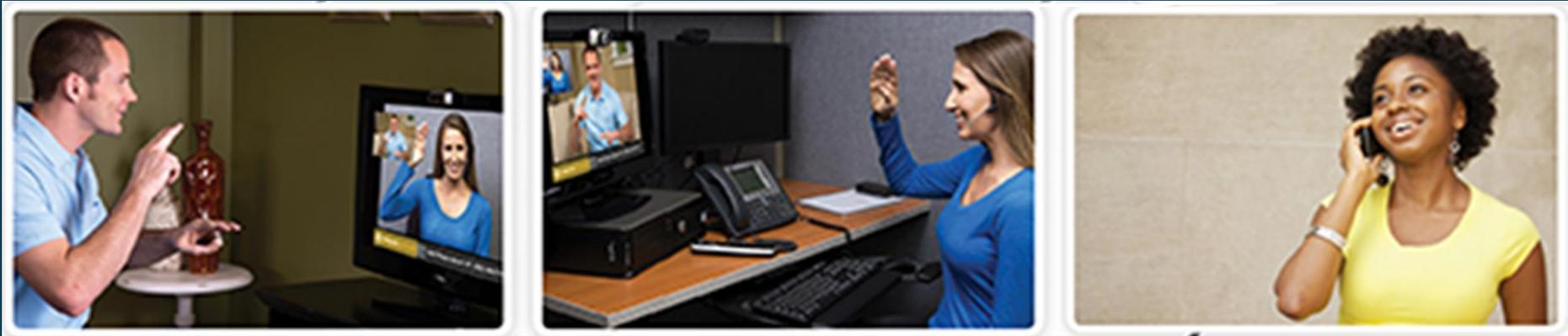
VRS vs. VRI

Video Relay Service (VRS) is used to place phone calls between Deaf and hearing callers who are in two different locations. VRS is government regulated and reimbursed by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

Video Remote Interpreting (VRI) is an option for connecting with an interpreter through the internet instead of a live interpreter. The hearing and Deaf person are in the same room with the interpreter live on video. VRI costs are the responsibility of the requesting agency.

VRS vs. VRI

Video Relay Service (VRS)



Video Remote Interpreting (VRI)



VRS vs. VRI:

VRS

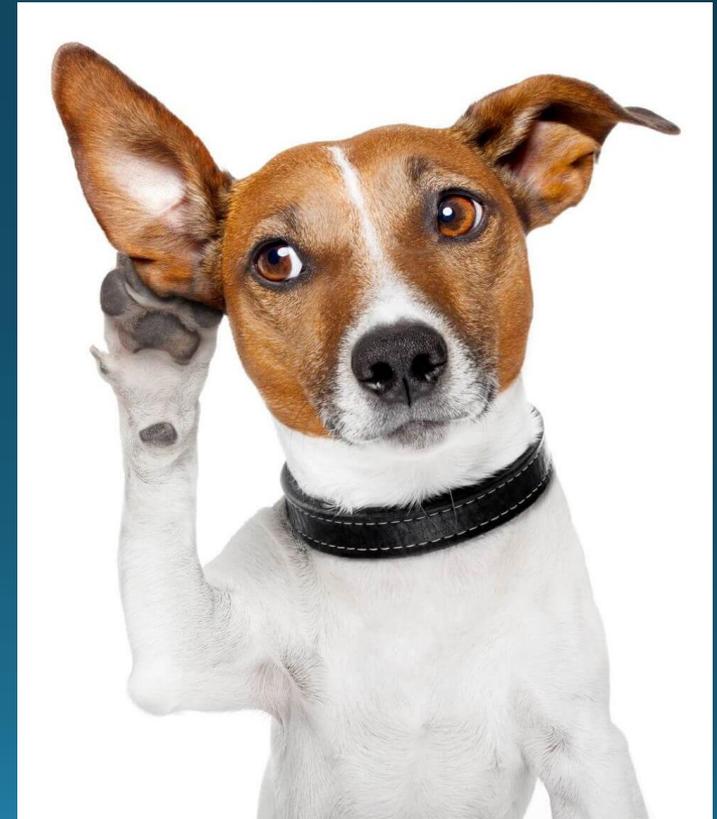
- Phone Relay Service
- Controlled by FCC
- Located only in approved Centers
- Variety of Topics
- Qualified Interpreters, does not mean certified or trained to cover all topic matters

VRI

- Video to Video Service
- No Controls, up to agencies
- Can be in Interpreter's home
- Specialized topics
- Should be certified with specialized training

Hearing Ear Dogs (hearing dogs for the deaf)

- Often chosen **from adoption shelters**
- **Any breed** of dog can be trained but they must be healthy, friendly, intelligent, and energetic.
- **Dogs are free** to qualified applicants.
- Can be identified by a **bright orange vest** indicating that the dog is working.
- **They should not be approached to pet** or play with as you would with a regular dog.



Hearing Ear Dogs Benefits

- **SAFETY:** Not only are they cut off from the sound of conversation but also from the signals of danger, emergency and alarm.
- **COMPANIONSHIP:** Many deaf people also have feelings of isolation and loneliness as well as social alienation which can be reduced by having a dog.

Tasks that hearing dogs perform for the deaf person include alerting when:

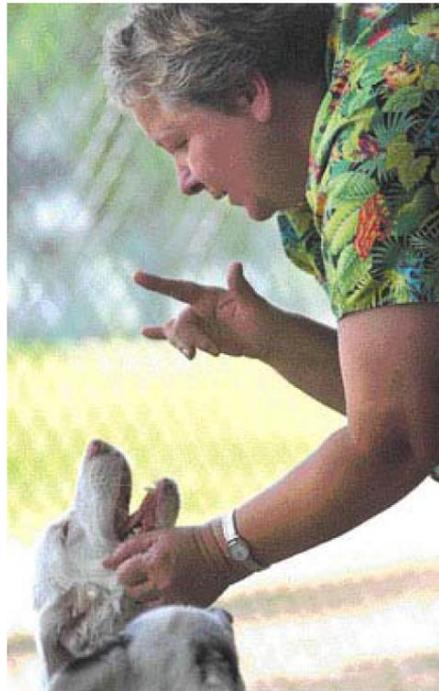
- a phone rings
- a baby cries
- a knock at the door
- other significant sounds



Hearing Ear Dogs Benefits

The dog basically becomes the ears for the deaf person. The aim is to train dogs to assist deaf people by responding to **every day sounds**, and communicating by touch and, either leading the person to the sound source or, by lying down to indicate danger.

This provides the deaf person with greater **independence** and **confidence**, more **awareness of their environment**, as well as the blessing of **companionship** with a feeling of greater security.



REVIEW

- C Print
- CART
- Closed Captions
- hearing aids
- Hearing Ear Dogs
- Movies and Captions
- Open Captions
- parts of a hearing aid
- purpose of a hearing aid
- Real-time Captions
- TTY
- TTY Relay Service
- VP
- VRI
- VRS
- VRS vs. VRI

