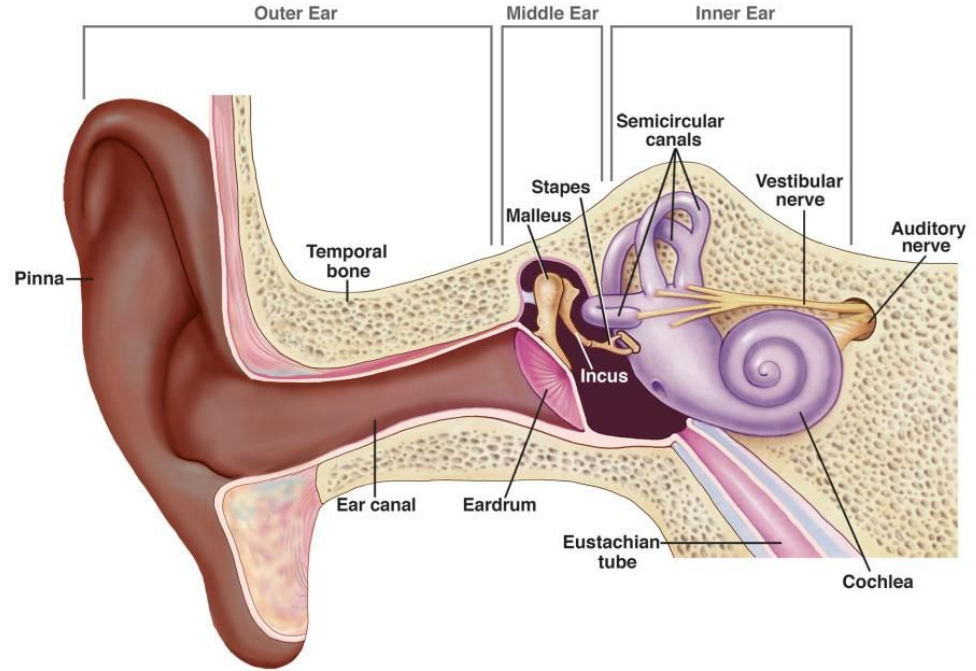



Deaf Awareness

*By, Pablo Cabrera,
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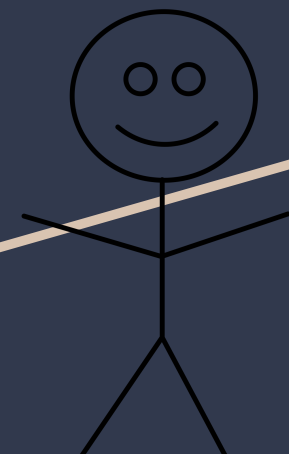
Before we begin it is important to know how our hearing works





Hello everyone our names are: Pablo Cabrera, Anahi Garcia, Rey Castaneda Gomez, and Jayden Yanez. September is Deaf Awareness Month so we put together a presentation all about Deaf Awareness.

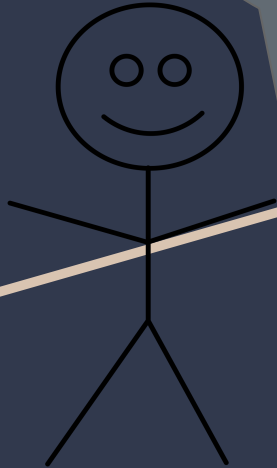
Today we are going to talk about three things: We will be talking about what it's like to be deaf, how background noises impact students who wear hearing aids or Cochlear Implants (CIs), and other stuff about Deaf Awareness.



Let's talk about what it is like to be deaf and the different types of hearing losses.

When a person is deaf they don't hear sounds very well. Some deaf people can hear some sound, while others hear nothing. This is why they wear hearing aids or CIs. There are different hearing assistive technology/devices for different types of hearing losses. There are 3 types of hearing loss: unilateral, bilateral, and bone conductive hearing loss. Being deaf has some advantages. For example, when your younger sibling is singing an annoying song, you can mute your hearing aid (or CI) and not hear the song or them singing.

Let's talk about
a unilateral
hearing loss.

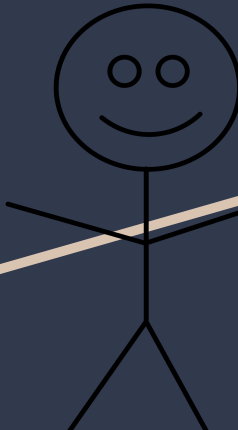
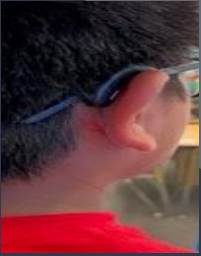



A unilateral hearing
loss means the person
needs only 1 hearing
aid to hear well.



When someone has a bilateral hearing loss, they need 2 hearing devices to be able to hear well.

Here is some information about a bilateral hearing loss



A simple black stick figure character is positioned on the left side of the slide. It has a circular head with two small circles for eyes and a curved line for a smile. Its body is a vertical line with two diagonal lines for arms and two for legs. A large, light blue speech bubble is attached to the top of its head, containing orange text. The background is a dark blue gradient with a white diagonal line running from the bottom left towards the center.


Here is some
information
about a bone
conductive
hearing loss.

A bone conductive hearing loss means the sounds travel through the temporal bone, the eardrum, goes through the cochlea, and finally through the auditory nerve and into our brain.

How
sounds
impact
DHH
students.



When a student talks to other students during class time, their conversation gets picked up by the FM. This causes the DHH student to hear the students' conversation more than what the teacher is saying. It is important not to talk during class time so the DHH student can hear the teacher give instructions and/or when they are teaching.



Now we will
be talking
about DHH
Classes

At Westwood, we have 2 DHH classes. In A-4, we have Ms.Joni. She teaches Kindergarten,1st and 2nd grade students. In C-5, we have Mrs.Reade. She teaches 3rd-5th grade students. There are some students who are mainstreamed which means they are in a regular class and don't need as much extra support.



This video is all
about **Ally's Act.**

Now let's talk about the importance of learning sign language.

It is important to learn sign language because what if someone is deaf and they are trying to communicate with you? You might not understand them so it is important to learn the basics of sign language.

Remember
these
things
Wildcats!



- Don't have conversations during class.
- Be mindful of the sounds you are making in class.
- If a deaf student is having a hard time paying attention, try to help the student by repeating the directions again when it is the appropriate time.