

Mark/Indicate applicable criteria and give specific examples of miscues or equivalent interpretations.

Comprehension: ASL Lexicon

1. Fingerspelling is interpreted accurately.
2. Numbers like ratios, ages, and fractions are interpreted accurately.
3. ASL lexicon (vocabulary) is interpreted accurately.
4. Classifiers or size and shape specifiers (SASS) are used accurately.
5. Non-manual markers (i.e. "cha"), co-occurring with signs (i.e. BIG to express "huge,") are interpreted accurately.
6. Negation is accurately conveyed in English.
7. When emphasis is used, it is interpreted accurately.
8. When signs are modulated (i.e., inflected) the interpretation is accurate.
9. The temporal aspects of the message are interpreted accurately and convey the signer's perspective on events.

Production: English Lexicon

10. Distribution of an action conveyed by inflected verbs is interpreted accurately.
11. When signed vocabulary is borrowed from English, or other signed languages (e.g., Australian Sign Language) or other sign systems (e.g., signed English), the interpretation is accurate.
17. The interpretation is accurate when the signer uses ASL name signs.
18. The interpretation is accurate when the signer uses acronyms (AIDS pronounced as one word) and abbreviations (C-O-R-P voiced as "corporation").
19. Interpretation of ASL referencing is accurate.
20. A diverse range of vocabulary and accurate selection of English lexical items is used.
21. The English interpretation is grammatically accurate.

Comprehension: ASL Discourse

12. ASL grammatical facial markers produced "above the nose" are interpreted accurately.
13. ASL referencing is interpreted accurately.
14. Spatial relationships are interpreted accurately.
15. Utterance boundaries, delineating units of thought, are interpreted accurately.
16. When the signer changes hand dominance (i.e., changes from right-handed signing to left-handed signing), the interpretation is accurate.

Production: English Discourse	Delivery: Public Speaking	Composure and Appearance
22. The English interpretation avoids ASL intrusions.	30. Breathing is controlled while interpreting.	36. The interpreter makes no unnecessary sounds while interpreting.
23. Appropriate English discourse strategies are used to handle linguistic/cultural differences between ASL and English.	31. The interpreter's voice projection is appropriate for the setting.	37. The interpreter's expression fits the setting.
24. The register used in the interpretation matches the audience, the context and the signer's intent.	32. Pausing is used effectively in the interpretation to convey concise and clear meaning.	38. Good eye contact is maintained with the signer.
25. English cohesion markers, like pauses and transitions within and between sentences, tie the message together.	33. The pace of the interpretation matches the pace of the signer and the setting.	39. Good posture is maintained throughout the interpretation.
26. The interpretation flows (carries the audience) from the beginning of the discourse to the end.	34. The pitch of the voice is varied and natural (e.g., comfortable for the listeners).	40. The hands and body of the interpreter are held relatively still.
27. Emphasis appears appropriately in the interpretation.	35. Words are articulated clearly and accurately.	41. The appearance of the interpreter is appropriate for the context.
28. Repairs are made appropriately within the interpretation.		
29. The interpreter manages the interpretation process effectively.		