



Qualification Specification

Level 2 Award in Communicating and Guiding with Deafblind People

500/9574/2

Sept 2017 – Aug 2018

QUALIFICATION SPECIFICATION

Signature Level 2 Award in Communicating and Guiding with Deafblind People

(RQF Accreditation Number: 500/9574/2)

(Signature Qualification Reference: DBG2)

Qualification aim

This qualification is designed to give learners the knowledge and skills necessary to communicate with deafblind* people who use English and the Deafblind Manual Alphabet. It builds on the knowledge and skills gained in Signature Level 2 Award in Communicating with Deafblind People (DBC2) with which this qualification shares two units (K202 and T201).

*In this specification, the term 'deafblind' relates to all of the following: people with acquired deafblindness, Deaf visually-impaired people, blind hearing-impaired people, and people with congenital deafblindness.

Qualification objectives

At the end of the qualification candidates will be able to:

- understand and know how deafblindness affects communication for deafblind people
- use a range of communication methods to support conversation with a deafblind person
- take part in an conversation with a deafblind person
- guide a deafblind person within a building and to a place of safety.

Qualification structure

To achieve the full Level 2 Award in Communicating and Guiding with Deafblind People, learners are required to achieve three units. Unit K202 is the theory unit; Unit T201 and Unit T202 are practical units. Units can be achieved separately.

Signature unit code	RQF unit number	Unit title	Assessment	Unit details
K202	L/601/8630	Understanding Communication with Deafblind People	External: written examination	See Unit K202 Unit Specification
T201	R/601/8631	Communicating with Deafblind People	Internal assessment of practical skills	See Unit T201 Unit Specification
T202	D/601/8633	Deafblind Manual Communication and Guiding	Internal assessment of practical skills	See unit T202 Unit Specification

Essential requirements

It assumes no previous knowledge or experience, but candidates will benefit from having achieved Signature Level 1 Award in Deaf Awareness and Communication before they start this qualification.

Candidates for assessment must have clear speech to achieve the requirement listed in unit T201. It is the responsibility of the centre to explain this requirement before accepting a candidate for this qualification.

Candidates for assessment must have sufficient sight or hearing to achieve the objectives listed in Unit T202 without assistance. Reasonable adjustments for candidates needing assistance with vision or hearing will not be permitted, with the exception of low-vision aids or hearing aids/cochlear implants which will allow them to hear an announcement.

Signature Level 2 Award in Communicating with Deafblind People (DBC2) is the appropriate qualification for these candidates.

The recommended guided learning hours is 50 hours as shown below:

Unit	Guided learning hours	Additional hours of study	Total learning time	Credit value at Level 2
K202	20	10	30	3
T201	20	5	25	3
T202	10	10	20	2

Total Qualification Time

Guided learning hours (GLH)	Additional study hours	Total Qualification Time	Credit value at Level 2
50	25	75	8 Credits at Level 2

Guided learning hours include assessment time. Additional study hours include private study, homework, practice, etc.

Target group

Level 2 Award in Communicating and Guiding with Deafblind People is suitable for those who:

- wish to gain knowledge, perhaps in connection with their work (paid or voluntary), about how deafblindness affects communication for the four main groups of deafblind people
- wish to improve their skills, for use in the workplace or elsewhere, in communicating with deafblind people who use English
- wish to develop simple skills in guiding and the Deafblind Manual Alphabet, for work or personal use.

Progression routes

On completion of Signature Level 2 Award in Communicating and Guiding with Deafblind People, a range of further qualifications are available, including:

- Signature Level 3 Award in Insights into Communication with Congenitally Deafblind People (DBK3).

A range of professional qualifications and other qualifications at Levels 2 and 3 are also available.

UNIT SPECIFICATION

Unit K202 – Understanding Communication with Deafblind People

(RQF Unit Accreditation Number: L/601/8630)

This theory unit covers key facts about deafblindness, and the communication methods used by deafblind people. It also covers the impact of deafblindness on mobility and access, and aids to successful communication.

Unit summary

Guided learning hours (GLH)	Additional study hours	Total learning time	Credit value at Level 2
20	10	30	3

Learning outcomes	Assessment criteria
At the end of this unit of learning, the successful learner will:	At the end of this unit of learning, the successful learner can:
1. Know key facts about deafblindness	1.1 State statistics relating to deafblindness 1.2 Describe the causes of the types of deafblindness
2. Understand the impact of being deafblind	2.1 Describe factors affecting the deafblind person's identity, sense of well-being, and place in society
3. Understand the importance of environmental factors in successful communication with deafblind people	3.1 Describe the optimum environmental conditions for successful communication with deafblind people
4. Understand the purpose of a range of aids to successful communication with/for deafblind people	4.1 Describe communication methods and other factors that maximise the effectiveness of communication between deafblind and hearing people 4.2 Explain the advantages and disadvantages of these methods for different groups of deafblind people

<p>5. Know how deafblindness impacts on mobility, movement and orientation</p>	<p>5.1 Explain the impact of deafblindness on the mobility, movement and orientation of the individual</p> <p>5.2 Outline the key principles of safe guiding in an emergency</p>
<p>6. Know a range of language and communication services for deafblind people</p>	<p>6.1 Describe the role of Language Service Professionals working with deafblind people</p> <p>6.2 Describe the role of others who support communication between deafblind and hearing people</p> <p>6.3 Describe technological services and devices that can be used to provide deafblind people with language and communication support</p>

Topic content

A. About deafblindness

UK statistics relating to the incidence of deafblindness:

- How many people in the UK have a severe degree of combined visual and auditory impairment resulting in problems of communication, information and mobility
- How many people in the UK have some degree of visual and auditory impairment
- How many congenital rubella births and effect of MMR vaccination.

Types of deafblindness:

- Acquired deafblindness
- Deaf visually impaired
- Blind hearing impaired
- Congenital deafblindness.

Causes of deafness.

Causes of blindness.

Causes of deafblindness.

B. The impact of deafblindness

The effect of deafblindness on the individual's:

- identity and sense of belonging (including the difference between deafblind and Deaf visually impaired people, in terms of their language and cultural affiliation)
- opportunities to socialise
- well-being.

Factors influencing the above:

- Age of onset
- Support given at onset
- How dual sensory loss occurred
- Attitudes of others
- Attitudes of the deafblind person – coming to terms with deafblindness
- The educational experiences of deafblind people.

The deafblind person in society:

- Entitlements for deafblind people
- Legislation specifically aimed at deafblind people.

C. The importance of the environment

The importance of environmental factors in ensuring optimum conditions for communication with a deafblind person:

- Getting the deafblind person to where they need to be in order to communicate (see also D)
- Setting up the physical environment
- Accommodating the communication needs and preferences of the deafblind person
- How the environment and other factors affect communication
- The importance of informing the deafblind person about what is happening in the environment.

D. Aids to communication

Principles of communication with people with a dual sensory loss:

- Principles of communication with people who have a hearing loss and a sight loss (identifying and meeting the person's communication needs)
- Importance of confidence, trust and respect for successful communication with a deafblind person.

Communication methods and devices used by the four groups of deafblind people:

- Methods and devices that make use of residual sight and hearing
- Tactile methods
- Their advantages and disadvantages
- How and why they are used by different groups of deafblind people.

E. Mobility

How deafblindness impacts on the mobility, movement and orientation of the individual and how this in turn impacts on communication:

- Barriers to mobility
- Access to mobility
- Importance of communicating information about location and movement.

Tactics for alerting a deafblind person to danger, and for supporting them in their move to a safe place:

- Importance of planning for emergencies with a deafblind person
- Principles of safe guiding.

F. Language and communication services

The role of the following communication professionals working with deafblind people:

- LSP – Deafblind Manual
- BSL/English Interpreter (Visual Frame – Hands On)
- Lipspeaker
- Notetaker (Manual and Electronic)
- Speech to Text Reporter
- Cued Speech Transliterater.

The role of the following, who also support communication between deaf and hearing people:

- Communicator-Guide
- Versabrilie provider (Electronic Notetaker linked to Braille output reader)
- Communication Support Worker
- Specialist teacher for multi sensory impaired/deafblind children
- Teaching support staff
- Social worker.

Technological services and devices that can be used to provide deaf people with language and communication support:

- Technology to assist hearing
- Technology to assist vision.

ASSESSMENT SPECIFICATION

Please read this specification in conjunction with Signature Assessment Regulations and Signature General Regulations on our website.

This unit is externally assessed.

Assessment takes the form of a 60-minute written paper. The assessment paper will consist of structured questions on topics in the specification. All questions must be attempted.

The pass mark is 70%.

Through reasonable adjustment requests, arrangements may be made for candidates to provide responses in BSL.

UNIT SPECIFICATION

Unit T201 – Communicating with Deafblind People

(RQF Unit Number: R/601/8631)

This practical unit is designed for people who need a range of communication skills in order to be more effective in communicating with deafblind people, in work or social settings. It is assumed that the deafblind individual has some residual hearing and sight.

Unit summary

Guided learning hours (GLH)	Additional study/ practice hours	Total learning time	Credit value at Level 2
20	5	25	3

Learning outcomes	Assessment criteria
At the end of this unit of learning, the successful learner will:	At the end of this unit of learning, the successful learner can:
1. Be able to manage environmental and other factors to optimise successful communication with a deafblind person	1.1 Select a suitable environment for communication with a deafblind person taking into account acoustics, lighting, positioning and equipment 1.2 Explain selection of chosen environment

Learning outcomes At the end of this unit of learning, the successful learner will:	Assessment criteria At the end of this unit of learning, the successful learner can:
2. Be able to use a range of communication methods and tactics to optimise successful communication with a deafblind person	Take an effective part in a conversation with a deafblind person: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. using clear spoken language that can be lipread by a deafblind lipreader 2.2. using appropriate mime and gestures to enhance lipreadability 2.3. using appropriate Manual Alphabet (fingerspelling) to enhance lipreadability 2.4. using notes*, in situations where the use of spoken language is not appropriate 2.5. using an alternative method of communication (Block alphabet), when the deafblind person is not able to lipread or read notes 2.6. repeating or rephrasing where necessary 2.7. seeking clarification if needed <p>*Need not be handwritten – could be created on computer or mobile phone.</p>

Topic content

A. Features of successful communication

- Manage acoustic conditions ensuring minimum background noise and other sources of interference with sound/equipment.
- Manage lighting conditions to maximise opportunities for lipreading and use of facial expression.
- Position her/himself and the deafblind person in an appropriate place and at an appropriate distance apart.

- Take turns appropriately in a conversation.
- Manage and maintain eye contact.
- Maintain appropriate pace and flow of the conversation.
- Be alert to potential communication breakdowns.
- Be able to use different communication methods and tactics, should communication breakdown occur.

- Repeat or rephrase when necessary.
- Request clarification and interrupt appropriately, if the deafblind person is not understood.

B. Using communication methods and tactics

- Use clear speech in a conversation:
 - Speaking without obstructing the lips
 - Moving top lip
 - Keeping tongue within mouth
 - Showing awareness of speech movements that cannot be seen
 - Keeping head still
 - Giving eye contact.
- Use appropriate pace, tone and volume.
- Use visual clues to support the spoken message in a conversation:
 - Gesture, mime and facial expression
 - Writing letter shapes in the air
 - Where numbers are not easy to distinguish on the lips, use any visual numbering system to support the spoken message. NB: the number gesture must be understood by non-BSL user.
- Use the Manual alphabet (fingerspelling) as an aid to lipreading.
- Organise thoughts in a concise way to enable note-writing to assist communication in conversation.
- Produce notes* that convey key points of the message in a concise and accessible way, so as to sustain the flow of the conversation.
- Use legible writing for handwritten notes, or accurate spelling for all types of notes.

**Need not be handwritten – could be created on computer or mobile phone.*

- Use the Block alphabet to sustain conversation.

ASSESSMENT SPECIFICATION

Please read this specification in conjunction with Signature Assessment Regulations and Signature General Regulations on our website.

This unit is internally assessed. The assessment consists of using a range of conversation methods between the candidate and the teacher/assessor, taking into account environmental factors.

The assessment will last approximately seven minutes for each candidate.

External moderation will be undertaken by qualified Signature staff.

N.B If required the centre must provide communication support for the teacher/assessor. It is the responsibility of the centre to appoint an assessor who can assess all criteria within the assessment.

Assessment procedure

1. Prior to the start of assessment, the candidate selects a topic of their own choice to talk to the assessor about for at least five minutes.
2. Before the candidate is admitted to the assessment room, the assessor ensures that the chairs to be used in the assessment are **incorrectly** placed. If the circumstances allow, the assessor may also make changes to the lighting and other environmental conditions, to allow the candidate to make appropriate adjustments to optimise communication during the assessment.
3. The candidate enters the assessment room. The candidate prepares the room for the conversation with the assessor: the candidate places two chairs in an appropriate place for the conversation with the assessor, taking account of and/or adjusting lighting, acoustics, background and any other environmental conditions.

4. The candidate invites the assessor to sit in the chair they have placed for her/him.
5. The candidate and assessor introduce themselves.
6. The assessor begins the conversation by asking the candidate a few questions about why they arranged the room in the way they did.
7. The candidate uses clear speech to respond.
8. The assessor then invites the candidate to speak on the topic they have chosen (using clear speech), and conversation continues.
9. After about one minute, the assessor asks the candidate to add visual clues (gesture, mime, writing in the air, visual clarification of numbers, etc) to support clear speech, and conversation continues.
10. After about one minute, the assessor asks the candidate to add Manual alphabet (fingerspelling), which includes acronyms and names, to support clear speech, and the conversation continues.
11. After about one minute, the assessor asks the candidate to add note-writing to support clear speech, and conversation continues.
12. After about one minute, the assessor asks the candidate to conclude the conversation by conveying a short piece of information using the Block alphabet.
13. The candidate moves their chair, if necessary, to sit in an appropriate place to use Block with the assessor.
14. The assessor indicates the end of the assessment, and the candidate leaves the assessment room.
15. The assessor re-sets the assessment room (Step 2 above) for the next candidate.

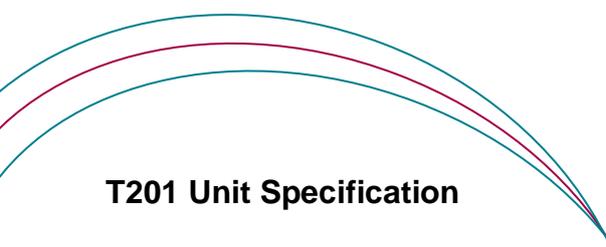
CANDIDATE ASSESSMENT RECORD FORM

Centre: Assessment ID:

Candidate name: Candidate ID:

All boxes must be ticked, except where ‘no penalty’ is listed as an option, or where two out of three is specified.

Assessment criteria	The candidate can:	✓
1.1 Select a suitable environment for communication	Positioning Sit 1-2 metres	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Select plain background	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Lighting Check light is on candidate’s face	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Acoustics Ensure the room is quiet (no distractions from people or equipment)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Equipment Check there is no EM interference (if applicable) <i>No penalty if not applicable</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2 Explain selection of chosen environment	Explain why decisions in 1.1 were made.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.1 Take an effective part in a conversation with a deafblind person, using clear spoken language that can be lipread by a deafblind lipreader	Clear speech Keep lips clear of obstructions	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Move top lip	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Keep tongue within mouth	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Demonstrate awareness of unseen speech movements	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Keep head still	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Give eye contact	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Use pace and rhythm	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Use tone and volume (where applicable)	<input type="checkbox"/>



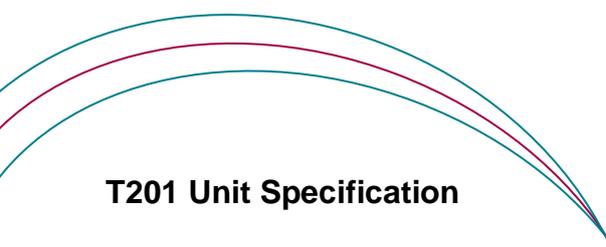
<p>2.2 Take an effective part in a conversation with a deafblind person, using appropriate mime and gestures to enhance lipreadability</p>	<p>The candidate must demonstrate two of these three</p> <p>Gesture Use lipreading-appropriate natural gesture</p> <p>Mime Use mime, no BSL unless the mime sign is the same as the BSL sign</p> <p>Facial expression Use lipreading-appropriate facial expression</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>2.3 Take an effective part in a conversation with a deafblind person, using appropriate Manual Alphabet (fingerspelling) to enhance lipreadability</p>	<p>The candidate must demonstrate two of these three</p> <p>Fingerspelling Fingerspell the first letter of words that may be mistaken</p> <p>Fingerspell name(s)</p> <p>Fingerspell acronym(s)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>2.4 Take an effective part in a conversation with a deafblind person, using notes*, in situations where the use of spoken language is not appropriate</p> <p><small>*Need not be handwritten – could be created on computer or mobile phone</small></p>	<p>The candidate must demonstrate two of these three</p> <p>Produce notes Convey key points of a message</p> <p>Use legible clear handwriting or text display for deafblind person</p> <p>Spelling is mostly accurate</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>2.5 Take an effective part in a conversation with a deafblind person, using an alternative method of communication (Block alphabet), when the deafblind person is not able to lipread or read notes.</p>	<p>The candidate must demonstrate two of these three</p> <p>Use Block alphabet Adopt appropriate position for communication (seating and hand support)</p> <p>Form letters correctly</p> <p>Spelling is mostly accurate</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>2.6 Take an effective part in a conversation with a deafblind person, repeating or rephrasing where necessary</p>	<p>Repeat or rephrase Check that assessor is following by repeating where necessary</p> <p><i>No penalty if assessor follows candidate without needing repeats or rephrasing</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<p>2.7 Take an effective part in a conversation with a deafblind person, seeking clarification if needed</p>	<p>Clarification Ask assessor for clarification if necessary <i>No penalty if assessor follows candidate without needing clarification</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Result: **Pass** **Fail**

Signature of Assessor..... Date.....

Assessment ID



UNIT SPECIFICATION

Unit T202 – Deafblind Manual Communicating and Guiding

(RQF Unit Number: D/601/8633)

This practical unit focuses on the use of verbatim Deafblind Manual Alphabet (DMA), both productive and receptive, in a one-to-one conversation with a Deafblind Manual user. This unit also includes the use of the DMA to initiate guiding, where the learner will be able to guide a deafblind person to where communication will take place. The guiding is restricted to an indoor scenario, and includes knowing how to alert a deafblind person to danger and being able to guide them to a place of safety.

Unit summary

Guided learning hours (GLH)	Additional study hours	Total learning time	Credit value at Level 2
10	10	20	2

Learning outcomes	Assessment criteria
At the end of this unit of learning, the successful learner will:	At the end of this unit of learning, the successful learner can:
1. Know how to communicate with a deafblind person by using and receiving the Deafblind Manual Alphabet.	1.1 Use the Deafblind Manual Alphabet to communicate directly during a five minute conversation with a deafblind person. 1.1.1 Productive: 60 characters per minute. 1.1.2 Receptive: 30 characters per minute. 1.2 Use techniques for delivery of the Deafblind Manual Alphabet that are comfortable for the deafblind recipient. 1.3 Communicate information about the environment to a deafblind person using the Deafblind Manual Alphabet.
2. Know how to guide a deafblind person within a building and to a place of safety.	2.1 Safely guide a deafblind person within a building. 2.2 Use appropriate method to alert a deafblind person to danger.

Topic content

A. Using the Deafblind Manual Alphabet (DMA)

N.B. Communication must be done without assistance from a third party.

Use the DMA to communicate directly with a deafblind person.

- Positioning and hold
- Productive skills: 60 characters per minute
- Receptive skills: 30 characters per minute.

Check that the deafblind person is following the conversation using the DMA.

Communicate information about the environment to a deafblind person using the DMA.

Alert a deafblind person to visual/auditory signals they may not be aware of.

Communicate information from printed materials to a deafblind person using the DMA.

B. Guiding a deafblind person

N.B. Guiding must be done without assistance from a third party.

Safely guide a deafblind person within a building, to the location at which communication will take place:

- along a corridor
- up or down a step, or around an obstacle
- through a doorway
- to a chair, including seating the deafblind person safely.

Communicate orientation while guiding.

Alert a deafblind person to danger, and safely guide them to a place of safety.

ASSESSMENT SPECIFICATION

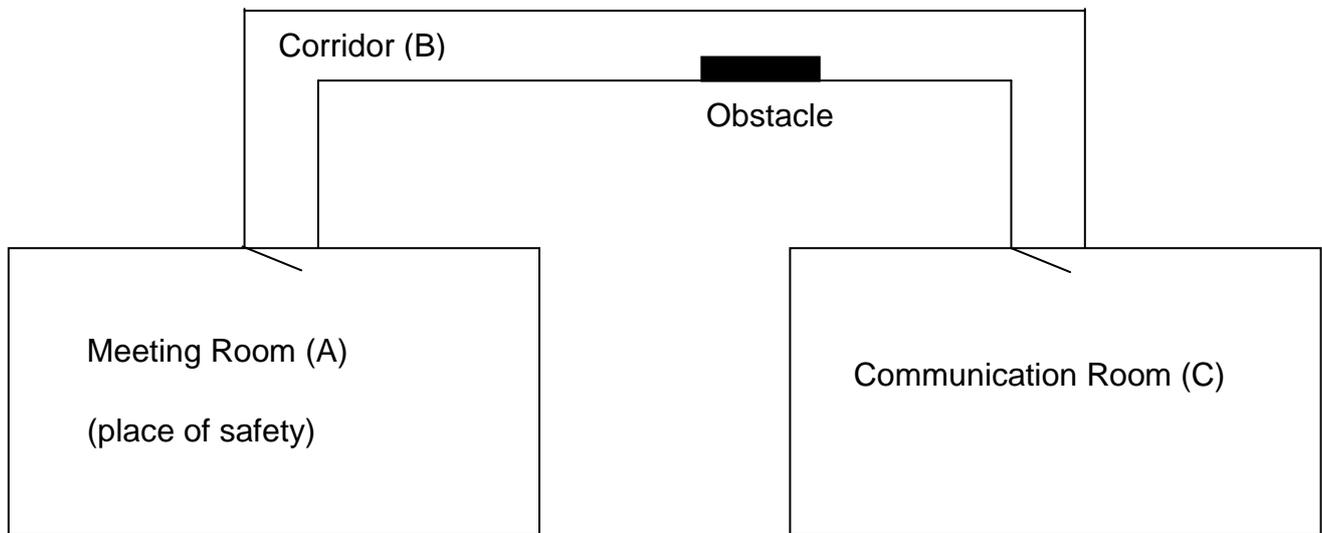
This unit is internally assessed by the teacher. If the teacher-assessor is not deafblind, simulation equipment will be worn during the guiding phase of the assessment.

The assessment has two elements:

- The candidate guides the assessor safely to and from the place where the conversation will take place
- A conversation takes place between the candidate and the assessor.

The assessment will last approximately 15 minutes for each candidate.

ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE



Preparation

A meeting room, (A), with a minimum of two chairs.

Note: chairs must be upright to allow comfortable delivery of the Deafblind Manual Alphabet.

A door to a corridor, (B), which has an obstacle or step up/down.

A communication room, (C), with a minimum of two chairs.

ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE

Step	Procedure	What is being assessed (CAR Column Number)	Comments and advice
1	<p>Teacher-assessor meets candidate in meeting room (A).</p> <p>Candidate asks teacher-assessor for their communication and guiding preferences using the DMA.</p> <p>Teacher-assessor responds using voice.</p>	<p>Candidate delivers DMA at a minimum speed of 60 characters per minute (9) without any undue pressure (2) and supporting the teacher-assessor’s hand comfortably (3).</p> <p>Receptive DMA is NOT assessed in this section.</p>	<p>Teacher-assessor can be deafblind, deaf or hearing-sighted.</p> <p>Hearing-sighted or deaf teacher-assessors read DMA by sight.</p> <p>Deafblind teacher-assessors read DMA on the hand.</p> <p>If deafblind or deaf teacher-assessor’s voice is not understood, the teacher-assessor can use 30 characters per minute DMA on own hand for candidate to follow.</p>

Step	Procedure	What is being assessed (CAR Column Number)	Comments and advice
2	<p>Candidate guides teacher-assessor, through the doorway, through the corridor (B) past the obstacle (or step) through another doorway into the communication room (C) and to a chair. At each point, the candidate will stop to use DMA on the teacher-assessor's hand to describe where they are.</p>	<p>Using DMA* appropriately throughout the guiding phase to communicate environmental information (5), the candidate guides to teacher-assessor's preferences (1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • through doorway (4) • along the corridor (6) • around obstacle (or step) (7) • through doorway into the communication room (C) (4). <p>Candidate guides to chair and gives the teacher-assessor information to enable them to sit down safely (8).</p> <p><i>* DMA is NOT assessed in this section.</i></p>	<p>If hearing-sighted or deaf teacher-assessor, simulation equipment (blindfold or simulation glasses and ear plugs or headphones) must be worn.</p> <p>During the guiding the Centre Co-ordinator must be present in the corridor to assure the safety of the teacher-assessor and to stop the assessment if necessary.</p> <p>The Centre Co-ordinator will wait outside the room for five minutes once the teacher-assessor is seated.</p> <p>Once seated, hearing-sighted or deaf teacher-assessors can remove the simulation equipment.</p>

3	Candidate agrees emergency signal with teacher-assessor.	Candidate negotiates a suitable emergency signal with the teacher-assessor using DMA at a minimum speed of 60 characters per minute (9). Candidate delivers DMA without any undue pressure (2) supporting the teacher-assessor's hand comfortably (3).	Emergency signal could be drawing a cross on the back of the teacher-assessor or on the arm.
4	Candidate starts a conversation with teacher-assessor on topic of their choice using DMA.	Candidate holds a conversation using DMA at a minimum speed of 60 characters per minute (9).	Hearing-sighted or deaf teacher-assessors read DMA by sight. Deafblind teacher-assessors read DMA on the hand.
5	Teacher-assessor uses DMA to give candidate a short sentence which the candidate repeats to show understanding of receptive DMA.	Candidate can receive DMA at 30 characters per minute (10).	Teacher-assessor must deliver this sentence in DMA at a speed of 30 characters per minute. Candidate can repeat back sentence in voice, by writing or on the teacher-assessor's hand in DMA.
6	Centre Co-ordinator enters room after five minutes to instruct the candidate to close the conversation, and give the emergency signal. Candidate gives the emergency signal to the teacher-assessor.	Candidate gives the agreed emergency signal (11).	

Step	Procedure	What is being assessed (CAR Column Number)	Comments and advice
7	<p>Candidate guides the teacher-assessor, as before, to a place of safety (meeting room A).</p> <p>On arrival at place of safety (meeting room A), candidate takes leave of assessor.</p>	<p>Using DMA* appropriately throughout the guiding phase to communicate environmental information (5), the candidate guides to teacher-assessor's preferences (1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • through doorway (4) • along the corridor (6) • around obstacle (or step) (7) • through doorway (4) into the place of safety (meeting room A) (11). <p>Candidate guides to chair and gives the teacher-assessor information to enable them to sit down safely (8).</p> <p><i>* DMA is NOT assessed in this section.</i></p>	<p>If hearing-sighted or deaf teacher-assessor, simulation equipment (blindfold or simulation glasses and ear plugs or headphones) must be worn. During the guiding, the Centre Co-ordinator must be present in the corridor to assure the safety of the teacher-assessor and to stop the assessment if necessary.</p>
8	<p>Assessment completed.</p> <p>Teacher-assessor fills in Candidate Assessment Record form.</p>		

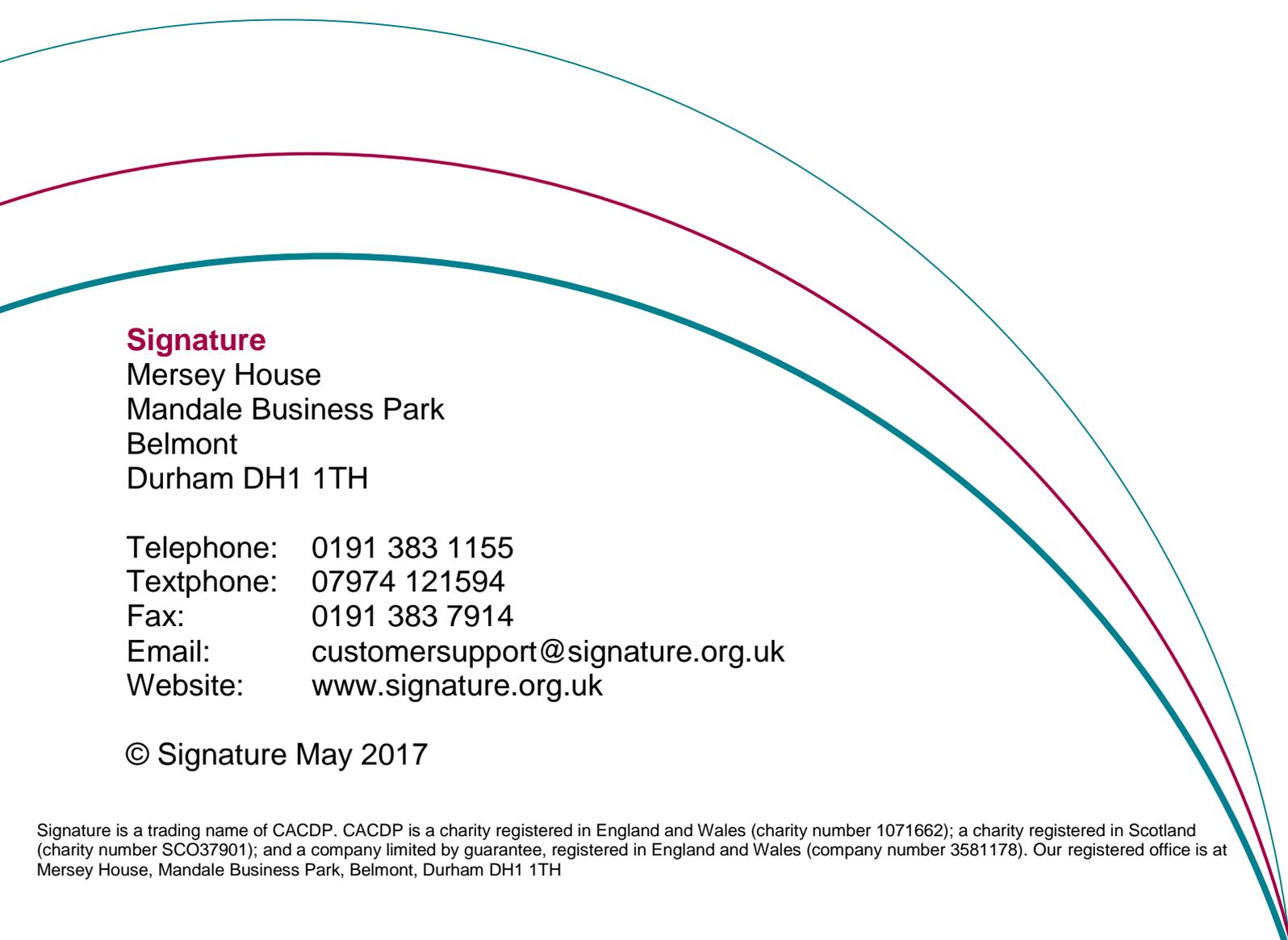
CANDIDATE ASSESSMENT RECORD FORM

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Candidate name	Guiding preference applied	Without undue pressure	Hold hand comfortably	Guide through doorway	Comm during guiding phase	Guide along corridor	Guide past obstacle or step	Guide to chair	Productive DMA @ 60 cpm	Receptive DMA @ 30 cpm*	Emergency signal	Pass or Fail
	✓ or X	✓ or X	✓ or X	✓ or X	✓ or X	✓ or X	✓ or X	✓ or X	✓ or X	✓ or X	✓ or X	

*Characters per minute

Teacher-assessor signature Date of assessment Assessment ID

Candidates must achieve all of items 1-11 on the Candidate Assessment Record to pass this assessment.



Signature

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