

**Peer Evaluation** (Sign > Voice)**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_**Signer:** \_\_\_\_\_**Evaluator:** \_\_\_\_\_

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.

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.

**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 Lexicon**

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.

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**Production: English Discourse**

22. The English interpretation avoids ASL intrusions.
23. Appropriate English discourse strategies are used to handle linguistic/cultural differences between ASL and English.
24. The register used in the interpretation matches the audience, the context and the signer's intent.
25. English cohesion markers, like pauses and transitions within and between sentences, tie the message together.
26. The interpretation flows (carries the audience) from the beginning of the discourse to the end.
27. Emphasis appears appropriately in the interpretation.
28. Repairs are made appropriately within the interpretation.
29. The interpreter manages the interpretation process effectively.

**Delivery: Public Speaking**

30. Breathing is controlled while interpreting.
31. The interpreter's voice projection is appropriate for the setting.
32. Pausing is used effectively in the interpretation to convey concise and clear meaning.
33. The pace of the interpretation matches the pace of the signer and the setting.
34. The pitch of the voice is varied and natural (e.g., comfortable for the listeners).
35. Words are articulated clearly and accurately.

**Composure and Appearance**

36. The interpreter makes no unnecessary sounds while interpreting.
37. The interpreter's expression fits the setting.
38. Good eye contact is maintained with the signer.
39. Good posture is maintained throughout the interpretation.
40. The hands and body of the interpreter are held relatively still.
41. The appearance of the interpreter is appropriate for the context.