

实践 英语诵读

第二册

主 编：于连顺

副主编：陈跃娟 韩成花

教程



哈尔滨工业大学出版社



外语教学与研究出版社

实践英语诵读教程

(第二册)

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内容简介

《实践英语诵读教程》是应当代大学生英语学习的需求而编写,供大学一、二年级使用,亦适用于同等程度的英语自学者。

全套教材共四册,本书为第二册,共六个单元,每单元含四课,每课分为四部分:第一部分为诵读课文(或短诗)及练习(五步诵读);第二部分为快速阅读,提供两篇短文和练习,要求在规定的时间内完成;第三部分为展读,提供一篇可读性很强的短文,只供朗读无需练习;第四部分为课外阅读,提供两篇短文和练习,供课外完成。附录 I 提供了诵读训练,前三册的附录 II 有几篇长篇阅读和练习。书后附有练习答案,供教师和学生参考。

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前 言

学习英语做到出口成章才是真功夫!

背诵和阅读是到达英语学习彼岸的必经之路!

众所周知,背诵和阅读是行之有效的学习语言的方法之一。而英语作为一种世界通用语,要想对其熟练地掌握和运用,同样需要背诵和泛读。它不但有助于我们对英语单词、词组、句型及习惯用法的积累,而且有助于我们对语法的精熟掌握和运用,有助于我们提高英语口语的流利程度,讲原汁原味的英语,更有助于我们英语语感的养成和加强,还有助于我们写作水平的提升,同时还会让我们得到英语学习的巨大乐趣和成功感,增强自信心,真可谓“一石多鸟”。

有许多英语学习者虽明其理却不能如愿以偿,其原因何在呢?他们承认背诵和阅读是最终征服英语的有力武器,但是认为背诵是很费心伤神令人苦恼的事情,阅读则是要耗费大量时间的。本书帮您科学地解决了这个难题,使您轻松愉快地到达英语学习的彼岸。

本套教材的特点:创意新颖、实用性强。

为了解决背诵的“费心伤神”和阅读的“费时多,收效少”问题,我们经过充分论证、精心策划编写了这套《实践英语诵读教程》。其特点是题材广泛、内容丰富。本套教材共四册,第一册八单元,第二、三、四册每册六单元。每单元包括四课,每课内容包括:诵读(Recitation)、快速阅读(Speed Reading)、晨读(Morning Reading)、课外阅读(Home Reading)四部分。附录 I 提供了诵读训练,前三册附录 II 有几篇长篇阅读和练习。教材内容来自国内外最新版杂志、报纸、原版书籍和外文网站,并且注意选取视角新颖、独到的文章。选编课文遵循由浅到深、由易到难的原则,每则在几百词以内,短小精悍,滴水藏海。具有激励性、趣味性和知识性,极适合阅读和背诵。

五步诵读法:

①模仿原声读诵读课文三五遍,校准单词重音和语音语调。②朗读数遍直到朗朗上口。③用原文里的整句回答问题(exercise 2 的 10 个问题),消化课文。④朗读课文的同时,用课文里的原词完成填词练习(appendix I),更好地消化课文。⑤看汉语译文说出英文;再看英文课文讲出汉语译文。这样,边训练边思考,不但背诵了课文,夯实英语基础知识提高基本技能,同时积累了大量的语言材料,因此,说和写的能力也都大大提高。

· 教学对象:本教材特别适用于英语专业一二年级的本科生、各类大专院校大学英语一至六级水平的学生、非英语专业的研究生、学有余力的高中生,以及那些对英语很感兴趣的自

学者。

本书的编者,是在高等院校从事英语阅读教学多年的教授、副教授和讲师。他们是于连顺(黑龙江绥化学院)、胡炜(黑龙江生物科技职业学院)、葛艳(黑龙江科技学院)、陈跃娟(黑龙江绥化学院)、曹剑丽(黑龙江绥化学院)、刘桂玉(黑龙江绥化学院)、徐冬梅(黑龙江绥化学院)、韩成花(黑龙江绥化学院)、钱鹏(黑龙江绥化学院)。

限于编者的学养,这套书难免存在疏漏和不足,敬请专家和广大读者不吝批评指正。

编者

2009年8月

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Unit 1

Lesson 1

Part I. Recitation

Ansel Adams

Working with a cumbersome 8 x 10 field camera, Ansel Adams (1902—1984) created some of the most dramatic and influential photographs ever made of the American West. His majestic landscapes and evocative still lives conveyed a vision of an idealized America that helped inspire the wilderness conservation movement. Yet despite these accomplishments, Adams has been the least studied of our most important photographers. Adams was grappling with the question of how art and nature intersect in the modern world. The contradictions he faced as both artist and activist: his struggle to balance art and commercialism; his desire to create art, yet enjoy bourgeois comforts; his simultaneous support for economic development, tourism, and wilderness preservation. Adams grew into an environmental activist and used his photography to further the cause of conservation. Questions regarding the meaning and place of wilderness in modern culture remain with us today. Adams' s life was also a reflection of our changing attitudes about the natural world.

Exercises:

1. Imitate the original passage several times.
2. Answer the following questions in complete sentences.
 - (1) What does Ansel Adams use to create the photographs?
 - (2) What inspires the wilderness conservation movement?
 - (3) What were Ansel Adams accomplishments?
 - (4) What did Adams support for?
 - (5) What did Adams use to further the cause of conservation?
 - (6) What still remain with us today in modern culture?
 - (7) What did Adams' s life reflect?
 - (8) What did Ansel Adams create with his camera?
 - (9) What was Adams grappling with?
 - (10) What conveyed a vision of an idealized America?
3. Fill in the blanks with the exact words from the passage (three versions) in the appendix.
4. Translate the Chinese version into English in the appendix.
5. Translate the English version into Chinese.
6. Recite the passage.

Part II. Speed Reading

Passage One

"Tear 'em apart!" "Kill the fool!" "Murder the referee (裁判)!" These are common remarks one may hear at various sporting events. At the time they are made, they may seem innocent enough. But let's not kid ourselves. They have been known to influence behavior in such a way as to lead to real bloodshed. Volumes have been written about the way words affect us. It has been shown that words having certain connotations (含义) may cause us to react in ways quite foreign to what we consider to be our usual humanistic behavior. I see the term "opponent" as one of those words. Perhaps the time has come to delete it from sports terms.

The dictionary meaning of the term "opponent" is "adversary", "enemy", "one who opposes your interests." Thus, when a player meets an opponent, he or she may tend to treat that opponent as an enemy. At such times, winning may dominate one's intellect, and every action, no matter how gross, may be considered justifiable. I recall an incident in a handball game when a referee refused a player's request for a time out for a glove change because he did not consider them wet enough. The player proceeded to rub his gloves across his wet T-shirt and then exclaimed, "Are they wet enough now?"

In the heat of battle, players have been observed to throw themselves across the court without considering the consequences that such a move might have on anyone in their way. I have also witnessed a player reacting to his opponent's intentional and illegal blocking by deliberately hitting him with the ball as hard as he could during the course of play. Off the court, they are good friends. Does that make any sense? It certainly gives proof of a court attitude which departs from normal behavior.

Therefore, I believe it is time we elevated (提升) the game to the level where it belongs thereby setting an example to the rest of the sporting world. Replacing the term "opponent" with "associate" could be an ideal way to start.

The dictionary meaning of the term "associate" is "colleague", "friend", "companion". Reflect a moment! You may soon see and possibly feel the difference in your reaction to the term "associate" rather than "opponent".

1. Which of the following statements best expresses the author's view?
 - A. Aggressive behavior in sports can have serious consequences.
 - B. The words people use can influence their behavior.
 - C. Unpleasant words in sports are often used by foreign athletes.
 - D. Unfair judgments by referees will lead to violence on the sports field.
2. Harsh words are spoken during games because the players _____.
 - A. are too eager to win
 - B. are usually short-tempered and easily offended
 - C. cannot afford to be polite in fierce competition
 - D. treat their rivals as enemies
3. What did the handball player do when he was not allowed a time out to change his gloves?

- A. He refused to continue the game.
 - B. He angrily hit the referee with a ball.
 - C. He claimed that the referee was unfair.
 - D. He wet his gloves by rubbing them across his T-shirt.
4. According to the passage, players, in a game, may _____.
- A. deliberately throw the ball at anyone illegally blocking their way
 - B. keep on screaming and shouting throughout the game
 - C. lie down on the ground as an act of protest
 - D. kick the ball across the court with force
5. The author hopes to have the current situation in sports improved by _____.
- A. calling on players to use clean language on the court
 - B. raising the referee's sense of responsibility
 - C. changing the attitude of players on the sports field
 - D. regulating the relationship between players and referees

Passage Two

It is hard to track the blue whale the ocean's largest creature which has almost been killed off by commercial whaling and is now listed as an endangered species. Attaching radio devices to it is difficult and visual sightings are too unreliable to give real insight into its behavior. So biologists were delighted early this year when with the help of the Navy they were able to track a particular blue whale for 43 days monitoring its sounds. This was possible because of the Navy's formerly top-secret system of underwater listening devices spanning the oceans. Tracking whales is but one example of an exciting new world just opening to civilian scientists after the cold war as the Navy starts to share and partly uncover its global network of underwater listening system built over the decades to track the ships of potential enemies. Earth scientists announced at a news conference recently that they had used the system for closely monitoring a deep-sea volcanic eruption (爆发) for the first time and that they plan similar studies. Other scientists have proposed to use the network for tracking ocean currents and measuring changes in ocean and global temperatures. The speed of sound in water is roughly one mile a second-slower than through land but faster than through air. What is most important different layers of ocean water can act as channels for sounds focusing them in the same way a stethoscope (听诊器) does when it carries faint noises from a patient's chest to a doctor's ear. This focusing is the main reason that even relatively weak sounds in the ocean especially low-frequency ones can often travel thousands of miles.

6. The passage is chiefly about _____.
- A. an effort to protect an endangered marine species
 - B. the civilian use of a military detection system
 - C. the exposure of a U. S. Navy top-secret weapon
 - D. a new way to look into the behavior of blue whales
7. The underwater listening system was originally designed _____.
- A. to trace and locate enemy vessels

- B. to monitor deep-sea volcanic eruptions
 - C. to study the movement of ocean currents
 - D. to replace the global radio communications network
8. The deep-sea listening system makes use of _____.
- A. the sophisticated technology of focusing sounds under water
 - B. the capability of sound to travel at high speed
 - C. the unique property of layers of ocean water in transmitting sound
 - D. low-frequency sounds travelling across different layers of water
9. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A. new radio devices should be developed for tracking the endangered blue whales
 - B. blue whales are no longer endangered with the use of the new listening system
 - C. opinions differ as to whether civilian scientists should be allowed to use military technology
 - D. military technology has great potential in civilian use
10. Which of the following is true about the U. S. Navy underwater listening network?
- A. It is now partly accessible to civilian scientists.
 - B. It has been replaced by a more advanced system.
 - C. It became useless to the military after the cold war.
 - D. It is indispensable in protecting endangered species.

Part III. Morning Reading

Ambition

It is not difficult to imagine a world short of ambition. It would probably be a kind world; without demands, without abrasions, without disappointments. People would have time for reflection. Such work as they did would not be for themselves but for the collectivity. Competition would never enter in. Conflict would be eliminated¹, tension become a thing of the past. The stress of creation would be at an end. Art would no longer be troubling, but purely celebratory in its functions. Longevity would be increased, for fewer people would die of heart attack or stroke caused by tumultuous endeavor². Anxiety would be extinct. Time would stretch on and on, with ambition long departed from the human heart.

Ah, how unrelieved boring life would be!

There is a strong view that holds that success is a myth, and ambition therefore a sham. Does this mean that success does not really exist? That achievement is at bottom empty? That the efforts of men and women are of no significance alongside the force of movements and events now not all success, obviously, is worth esteeming³, nor all ambition worth cultivating. Which are and which are not is something one soon enough learns on one's own. But even the most cynical secretly admit that success exists; that achievement counts for a great deal; and that the true myth is that the actions of men and women are useless. To believe otherwise is to take on a point of view that is likely to be deranging. It is, in its implications, to remove all motives for competence, interest in attainment, and regard for posterity.

We do not choose to be born. We do not choose our parents. We do not choose our historical epoch, the country of our birth, or the immediate circumstances⁴ of our upbringing. We do not, most of us, choose to die; nor do we choose the time or conditions of our death. But within all this realm of choicelessness, we do choose how we shall live; courageously or in cowardice, honorably or dishonorably, with purpose or in drift. We decide what is important and what is trivial in life. We decide that what makes us significant is either what we do or what we refuse to do. But no matter how indifferent the universe may be to our choices and decisions, these choices and decisions are ours to make. We decide. We choose. And as we decide and choose, so are our lives formed. In the end, forming our own destiny is what ambition is about.

Notes:

1. eliminate [i'limineit] v. 除去, 排除, 剔除
2. endeavor [in'devə] n. 努力, 尽力
3. esteeming [is'ti:m] v. 尊敬, 尊重
4. circumstances ['sə:kəm'stənsis] n. 情况, 情形, 环境(常用复数)

Part IV. Home Reading

Passage One

Two hours from the tall buildings of Manhattan and Philadelphia live some of the world's largest black bears. They are in northern Pennsylvania's Pocono Mountains, a home they share with an abundance of other wildlife.

The streams, lakes, meadows (草地), mountain ridges and forests that make the Poconos an ideal place for black bears have also attracted more people to the region. Open spaces are threatened by plans for housing estates and important habitats (栖息地) are endangered by highway construction. To protect the Poconos' natural beauty from irresponsible development, The Nature Conservancy (大自然保护协会) named the area one of America's "Last Great Places"

Operating out of a century-old schoolhouse in the village of Long Pond, Pennsylvania, the conservancy's bud Cook is working with local people and business leaders to balance economic growth with environmental protection. By forging partnerships with people like Francis Altemose, the Conservancy has been able to protect more than 14,000 acres of environmentally important land in the area.

Altemose's family has farmed in the Pocono area for generations. Two years ago Francis worked with the Conservancy to include his farm in a county farmland protection program. As a result, his family's land can be protected from development and the Altemoses will be better able to provide a secure financial future for their 7-year-old grandson.

Cook attributes the Conservancy's success in the Poconos to having a local presence and a commitment to working with local residents.

"The key to protecting these remarkable lands is connecting with the local community," Cook said. "The people who live there respect the land. They value quite forests, clear streams and abundant wildlife. They are eager to help with conservation effort."

For more information on how you can help The Nature Conservancy protect the Poconos and the world's other "Last Great Places," please call 1-888-564 6864 or visit us on the World Wide Web at www.tnc.org.

11. The purpose in naming the Poconos as one of America's "Last Great Places" is to _____.

- A. gain support from the local community
 - B. protect it from irresponsible development
 - C. make it a better home for black bears
 - D. provide financial security for future generations
12. We learn from the passage that _____.
- A. the population in the Pocono area is growing
 - B. wildlife in the Pocono area is dying out rapidly
 - C. the security of the Pocono residents is being threatened
 - D. farmlands in the Pocono area are shrinking fast
13. What is important in protecting the Poconos according to Cook?
- A. The setting up of an environmental protection website.
 - B. Support from organizations like The Nature Conservancy.
 - C. Cooperation with the local residents and business leaders.
 - D. Inclusion of farmlands in the region's protection program.
14. What does Bud Cook mean by "having a local presence" (Line 1, Para. 5)?
- A. Financial contributions from local business leaders.
 - B. Consideration of the interests of the local residents.
 - C. The establishment of a wildlife protection foundation in the area.
 - D. The setting up of a local Nature Conservancy branch in the Pocono area.
15. The passage most probably is _____.
- A. an official document
 - B. a news story
 - C. an advertisement
 - D. a research report

Passage Two

Some pessimistic experts feel that the automobile is bound to fall into disuse. They see a day in the not-too-distant future when all autos will be abandoned and allowed to rust. Other authorities, however, think the auto is here to stay. They hold that the car will remain a leading means of urban travel in the foreseeable future.

The motorcar will undoubtedly change significantly over the next 30 years. It should become smaller, safer, and more economical, and should not be powered by the gasoline engine. The car of the future should be far more pollution-free than present types.

Regardless of its power source, the auto in the future will still be the main problem in urban traffic congestion (拥挤). One proposed solution to this problem is the automated highway system.

When the auto enters the highway system, a retractable (可伸缩的) arm will drop from the auto and make contact with a rail, which is similar to those powering subway trains electrically.

Once attached to the rail, the car will become electrically powered from the system, and control of the vehicle will pass to a central computer. The computer will then monitor all of the car's movements.

The driver will use a telephone to dial instructions about his destination into the system. The computer will calculate the best route, and reserve space for the car all the way to the correct exit from the highway. The driver will then be free to relax and wait for the buzzer (蜂鸣器) that will warn him of his coming exit. It is estimated that an automated highway will be able to handle 10,000 vehicles per hour, compared with the 1,500 to 2,000 vehicles that can be carried by a present-day highway.

16. One significant improvement in the future car will probably be _____.
 - A. its power source
 - B. its driving system
 - C. its monitoring system
 - D. its seating capacity
17. What is the author's main concern?
 - A. How to render automobiles pollution-free.
 - B. How to make smaller and safer automobiles.
 - C. How to solve the problem of traffic jams.
 - D. How to develop an automated subway system.
18. What provides autos with electric power in an automated highway system?
 - A. A rail.
 - B. An engine.
 - C. A retractable arm.
 - D. A computer controller.
19. In an automated highway system, all the driver needs to do is _____.
 - A. keep in the right lane
 - B. wait to arrive at his destination
 - C. keep in constant touch with the computer center
 - D. inform the system of his destination by phone
20. What is the author's attitude toward the future of autos?
 - A. Enthusiastic.
 - B. Pessimistic.
 - C. Optimistic.
 - D. Cautious.

Lesson 2

Part I. Recitation

The Popularity Trap in Office

Respect versus popularity—it is the old conflict between being professional and being personal. We want to do a good job, but we want to be friends with everyone, too. The truth is, you can't always be liked if you do your job properly. And the desire to keep everyone happy can become a weakness.

“At best,” says management consultant Jennie Lumley, “worrying about what others think makes us reactive when we need to be proactive. At worst, we’re so busy playing the office sweetheart that we lose sight of the demands of the job and our needs.”

This is a particular problem for women professions, Lumley finds. "It's a childhood hangover. We all long to be the most popular girl in school. Also, girls are brought up to try to please. This need to be liked gets in the way of career progress. At work, men don't give a thought to what others think so long as they get their way."

Exercises:

1. Imitate the original passage several times.
2. Answer the following questions in complete sentences.
 - (1) What is the old conflict between being professional and being personal?
 - (2) What do we usually want to do in the passage?
 - (3) What is the truth?
 - (4) What does Jennie Lumley do?
 - (5) What does Jennie Lumley say?
 - (6) What is a particular problem for women professions?
 - (7) Who are brought up to try to please?
 - (8) What can become a weakness?
 - (9) What gets in the way of career progress?
 - (10) What is the title of the passage?
3. Fill in the blanks with the exact words from the passage (three versions) in the appendix.
4. Translate the Chinese version into English in the appendix.
5. Translate the English version into Chinese.
6. Recite the passage.

Part II. Speed Reading

Passage One

A is for always getting to work on time.

B is for being extremely busy.

C is for the conscientious (勤勤恳恳的) way you do your job.

You may be all these things at the office, and more. But when it comes to getting ahead, experts say, the ABCs of business should include a P, for politics, as in office politics.

Dale Carnegie suggested as much more than 50 years ago: Hard work alone doesn't ensure career advancement. You have to be able to sell yourself and your ideas, both publicly and behind the scenes. Yet, despite the obvious rewards of engaging in office politics—a better job, a raise, praise—many people are still unable—or unwilling—to "play the game."

"People assume that office politics involves some manipulative (工于心计的) behavior," says Deborah Comer, an assistant professor of management at Hofstra University. "But politics derives from the word 'polite'. It can mean lobbying and forming associations. It can mean being kind and helpful, or even trying to please your superior, and then expecting something in return."

In fact, today, experts define office politics as proper behavior used to pursue one's own self-interest in the workplace. In many cases, this involves some form of socializing within the

office environment—not just in large companies, but in small workplaces as well.

“The first thing people are usually judged on is their ability to perform well on a consistent basis,” says Neil P. Lewis, a management psychologist. “But if two or three candidates are up for a promotion, each of whom has reasonably similar ability, a manager is going to promote the person he or she likes best. It’s simple human nature.”

Yet, psychologists say, many employees and employers have trouble with the concept of politics in the office. Some people, they say, have an idealistic vision of work and what it takes to succeed. Still others associate politics with flattery (奉承), fearful that, if they speak up for themselves, they may appear to be flattering their boss for favors.

Experts suggest altering this negative picture by recognizing the need for some self-promotion.

1. “Office politics” (Line 2, Para. 1) is used in the passage to refer to _____.
 - A. the code of behavior for company staff
 - B. the political views and beliefs of office workers
 - C. the interpersonal relationships within a company
 - D. the various qualities required for a successful career
2. To get promoted, one must not only be competent but _____.
 - A. give his boss a good impression
 - B. honest and loyal to his company
 - C. get along well with his colleagues
 - D. avoid being too outstanding
3. Why are many people unwilling to “play the game” (Line 4, Para. 2)?
 - A. They believe that doing so is impractical.
 - B. They feel that such behavior is unprincipled.
 - C. They are not good at manipulating colleagues.
 - D. They think the effort will get them nowhere.
4. The author considers office politics to be _____.
 - A. unwelcome at the workplace
 - B. bad for interpersonal relationships
 - C. indispensable to the development of company culture
 - D. an important factor for personal advancement
5. It is the author’s view that _____.
 - A. speaking up for oneself is part of human nature
 - B. self-promotion does not necessarily mean flattery
 - C. hard work contributes very little to one’s promotion
 - D. many employees fail to recognize the need of flattery

Passage Two

Sign has become a scientific hot button. Only in the past 20 years have specialists in language study realized that signed languages are unique—a speech of the hand. They offer a new way to probe how the brain generates and understands language, and throw new light on an old

scientific controversy: whether language, complete with grammar, is something that we are born with, or whether it is a learned behavior. The current interest in sign language has roots in the pioneering work of one rebel teacher at Gallaudet University in Washington D. C., the world's only liberal arts university for deaf people.

When Bill Stokoe went to Gallaudet to teach English, the school enrolled him in a course in signing. But Stokoe noticed something odd: among themselves, students signed differently from his classroom teacher.

Stokoe had been taught a sort of gestural code, each movement of the hands representing a word in English. At the time, American Sign Language (ASL) was thought to be no more than a form of pidgin English (混杂英语). But Stokoe believed the "hand talk" his students used looked richer. He wondered: Might deaf people actually have a genuine language? And could that language be unlike any other on Earth? It was 1955, when even deaf people dismissed their signing as "substandard". Stokoe's idea was academic heresy (异端邪说).

It is 37 years later. Stokoe—now devoting his time to writing and editing books and journals and to producing video materials on ASL and the deaf culture—is having lunch at a café near the Gallaudet campus and explaining how he started a revolution. For decades educators fought his idea that signed languages are natural languages like English, French and Japanese. They assumed language must be based on speech, the modulation (调节) of sound. But sign language is based on the movement of hands, the modulation of space. "What I said," Stokoe explains, "is that language is not mouth stuff—it's brain stuff."

6. The study of sign language is thought to be _____.
 - A. a new way to look at the learning of language
 - B. a challenge to traditional views on the nature of language
 - C. an approach to simplifying the grammatical structure of a language
 - D. an attempt to clarify misunderstanding about the origin of language
7. The present growing interest in sign language was stimulated by _____.
 - A. a famous scholar in the study of the human brain
 - B. a leading specialist in the study of liberal arts
 - C. an English teacher in a university for the deaf
 - D. some senior experts in American Sign Language
8. According to Stokoe, sign language is _____.
 - A. a substandard language
 - B. a genuine language
 - C. an artificial language
 - D. an international language
9. Most educators objected to Stokoe's idea because they thought _____.
 - A. sign language was not extensively used even by deaf people
 - B. sign language was too artificial to be widely accepted
 - C. a language should be easy to use and understand
 - D. a language could only exist in the form of speech sounds
10. Stokoe's argument is based on his belief that _____.
 - A. sign language is as efficient as any other language