

2004年06月英语四级A卷试题（阅读3）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/162/2021_2022_2004_E5_B9_B406_E6_c83_162676.htm Passage Three Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage. Sign has become a scientific hot button. Only in the past 20 years have specialists in language study realized that signed languages are unique 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. 21. 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 22. 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 23. According to Stokoe, sign language is . A) a substandard language B) a genuine language C) an artificial language D) an international language 24. 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 25. Stokoe ' s argument is based on his belief that . A) sign language is as efficient as any other language B) sign language is derived from natural language C) language is a system of meaningful

codes D) language is a product of the brain 100Test 下载频道开通
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