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[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/453/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E5\\_BF\\_AB\\_E9\\_80\\_9F\\_E9\\_98\\_85\\_E8\\_c70\\_453281.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/453/2021_2022__E5_BF_AB_E9_80_9F_E9_98_85_E8_c70_453281.htm) Is language , like food , a basic human need without which a child at a critical period of life can be starved and damaged ? Judging from the drastic experiment of Frederick II in the thirteenth century it may be. Hoping to discover what language a child would speak if he heard no mother tongue he told the nurses to keep silent. 语言是否像食物一样为人类的一项基本需求，在生命的关键时刻，没有它孩子就会饿死或者受到损害呢？从十三世纪弗雷德里克二世所做的严厉的试验来判断，这是可能的。为了发现一个从没听到过母语的孩子究竟会讲什么语言，他叫保姆缄默不语。 All the infants died before the first year. But clearly there was more than language deprivation here. What was missing was good mothering. Without good mothering , in the first year of life especially , the capacity to survive is seriously affected. 所有婴儿出生一年不到都夭折了。但是很明显，夭折的原因不是被剥夺了语言，而是失去母亲般的悉心照护。没有母亲般的悉心照护，特别是在生命的第一年，婴儿的成活能力受到严重影响。 Today no such drastic deprivation exists as that ordered by Frederick. Nevertheless , some children are still backward in speaking. Most often the reason for this is that the mother is insensitive to the cues and signals of the infant , whose brain is programmed to mop up language rapidly. There are critical times , it seems , when children learn more readily. If these sensitive periods are neglected , the ideal time for acquiring skills

passes and they might never be learned so easily again. A bird learns to sing and to fly rapidly at the right time , but the process is slow and hard once the critical stage has passed. 在今天 , 像弗雷德里克下令严厉剥夺的现象已不复存在了。尽管如此 , 有些孩子说话仍然迟钝。究其原因 , 往往是母亲对婴儿的示意和信号无动于衷 , 而孩子的大脑这时正处在快速吸收语言的状态。看起来 , 确有某些关键时期 , 孩子们学起来相当容易。假如这段敏感的时期被忽视 , 获得技巧的理想时间过去了 , 他们可能就再也不会如此轻松地学到东西了。一只小鸟能在适当时机较快学会鸣叫和飞翔 , 可是一旦关键阶段过去 , 学会鸣叫和飞翔的过程就会缓慢而艰难。 Linguists suggest that speech milestones are reached in a fixed sequence and at a constant age , but there are cases where speech has started late in a child who eventually turns out to be of high IQ ( Intelligence Quotient ) 。 At twelve weeks a baby smiles and utters vowel-like sounds ; at twelve months he can speak simple words and understand simple commands ; at eighteen months he has a vocabulary of three to fifty words. At three he knows about 1000 words which he can put into sentences , and at four his language differs from that of his parents in style rather than grammar. 语言学家认为 , 言语在一生中的各个阶段是按固定的先后顺序 , 在某一定的年龄分别达到的 , 但也有若干情况 , 某些孩子开始说话晚 , 结果其智商却很高。十二周的婴孩会笑 , 发出元音似的声音 ; 十二个月的孩子可以说简单的词 , 懂得简单的命令 ; 十八个月的孩子有三到五十个单词的词汇 ; 三岁的孩子懂得一千单词 , 并且能够组成句子 ; 到了四岁时 , 孩子的语言与其父母的语言只是在风

格上而不是在语法上有所差异。 Recent evidence suggests that an infant is born with the capacity to speak. What is special about Man ' s brain , compared with that of the monkey , is the complex system which enables a child to connect the sight and feel of , say , a teddy-bear with the sound pattern ' teddy-bear ' 。 And even more incredible is the young brain ' s ability to pick out an order in language from the hubbub of sound around him , to analyze , to combine and recombine the parts of a language in novel ways. 近来有证据表明，婴儿生来就具有讲话能力。人的大脑与猿猴的大脑相比，就在于它是一套复杂的系统，比如说，能使婴儿在见到或摸到玩具熊时，把“玩具熊”与这个词的音联车在一起，甚至更加不可思议的是，幼小的脑子能从周围的喧嚣声中听出语言表达的某种命令，用种种新奇的方式对某个语言的成份进行分析、组合以及重新组合。 But speech has to be triggered , and this depends on interaction between the mother and the child , where the mother recognizes the cues and signals in the child ' s babbling , clinging , grasping , crying , smiling , and responds to them. Insensitivity of the mother to these signals dulls the interaction because the child gets discouraged and sends out only the obvious signals. Sensitivity to the child ' s non-verbal cues is essential to the growth and development of language. 但是幼儿说话要有人逗。这得靠母亲和孩子相互影响。母亲要善于从孩子的咿咿呀呀中，以及依偎，抓，哭，笑中辨别出不同含意和信号，并且做出反应。母亲对孩子的上述信号持冷漠态度会减弱这种相互作用，因为这会使孩子扫兴，而发出的只能是些明显的信号。对孩子的非语言信号是否敏感，这对其语言

的增长和发展是至关重要的。100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)