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The changes in language will continue forever, but no one knows sure (26) who does the changing. One possibility is that children are responsible. A professor of linguistic at the University of Hawaii, (27) explores this in one of his recent books. Sometimes around 1880, a (28) language catastrophe occurred in Hawaii when thousands of emigrant (29) workers were brought to the islands to work for the new sugar industry. These people speaking different languages were unable to communicate with each other or with the native Hawaiians or the dominant English-speaking owners of the plantations. So they first spoke in Pidgin English -- the sort of thing such mixed language (30) populations have always done. A pidgin is not really a language at all. It is more like a set of verbal signals used to name objects and (31) without the grammatical rules needed for expressing thought and ideas. And then, within a single generation, the whole mass of mixed people began speaking a totally new tongue: Hawaiian Creole. The (32) new speech was contained ready-made words borrowed from all the (33) original tongues, but beared little or no resemblance to the (34) predecessors in the rules used for stringing the words together. Although generally regarded as primitive language, Hawaiian Creole (35) had a highly sophisticated grammar.答案:26. sure前加for 27.linguistic改为linguistics. 28. sometimes改为sometime. 29.emigrant改为immigrant 30.去spoke后的in 31.and

改为but. 32. people改为peoples. 33. 去speech后的was. 34. beared
改为bore. 35. as前加a 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直
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