READING COMPREHENSION

of Silence A New Language

Until the late 1970s, deaf Nicaraguan children had few resources available to them. They stayed at home and communicated using crude signs. Even when schools were started for them, the teaching methods used were slow and largely ineffective. However, when about fifty deaf children came together, something amazing happened: They started to develop their own language-Nicaraguan Sign Language (NSL).

(1) To scientists, this event was momentous, for it proved that children, even those who have not been exposed to language, have the ability to create it.

(2) The factor that seems to be *indispensable* for language development is having a community of speakers. (3) The ability to hear language, however, is inconsequential, for these children developed a silent language.

The first "speakers" of NSL used relatively simple signs. "To talk" was expressed by opening and closing the thumb and index finger in front of one's mouth. Soon, however, the signs became more subtle. The place where one's fingers opened and closed began to communicate past, present, or future verb tense. Directions, such as up or down, became distinguished from actions, like rolling or walking. For example, Roll, down, roll means "to roll down," but roll down means "to roll and then go down."

As more deaf children came of school age, the community of language users grew. (4) In a noteworthy development, people found that younger children used more complex language forms. This was partially because they were refining the first inventions and partially because younger children are more flexible as they learn—and create—language.

- (5) Superficially, NSL can look like random hand movements. (6) However, its "speakers" can communicate messages that are indubitably complex. An article in the New York Times reported one child signing, "I live with my grandmother. It's way over there in the barrio. We sit around, and we're bored all the time. We do a lot of laundry. But at school, everyone's deaf, so I can talk to them. And I can read a book about Babar."
- (7) When staff members at the Nicaraguan school first realized what was happening, they called in eminent scholars to investigate the language. (8) Realizing the importance of what they had seen, these linguists published articles about NSL in prestigious journals. Now the language has become the object of research. Some scholars want to protect the new language by not teaching the children a more standard form of communication, such as American Sign Language.
- (9) To others, this seems petty, or even unethical. (10) They believe paramount concern should be the best interests of the children.

Whatever NSL's eventual fate, it remains the miraculous invention of a few impaired individuals. It is not surprising that the world's newest language was created by the world's most linguistically inventive peoplechildren!



Each sentence below refers to a numbered sentence in the passage. Write the letter of the choice that gives the sentence a meaning that is closest to the original sentence.

1.	To scientists, this event was			
	a. beautiful	b. necessary	c. significant	d. unimportant
2.	The factor that seems to community of speaker a. intelligent		age development is having a	d. required
3.	The ability to hear langa. not important			d. impossible
4.	In a development, people found that younger children used more complex language forms.			a " "
	a. high-status	b. recent	c. respected	d. deserving attenti