1. Lesson1. For Teachers: Please have the students read the sentences one at a time and correct their pronunciation of each sentence then have them repeat after you. Wait until after they read the sentence (use the number in place of the missing word) to have the students choose the correct answer to fill in the blank. When the students finish the article, move on to the further questions.

2[B] – A Voice from the Past

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2. In 2008, presenters at a conference of the Association for Recorded Sound Collections played a 10-second recording of "Au Clair de la Lune," a French folksong, to an audience of music archivists, audio engineers, and reporters. What the audience heard was the voice of the Parisian bookseller and investor Edouard-Leon Scott de Martinville singing in 1860—a full 17 years before the invention of the first device capable of recording and reproducing sound. Ironically, though, Scott himself never intended or expected the recording to be (*29*).

3. **Further Questions** *Ask student to answer the question on their own at first. If the student can't answer correctly, have him look at the last page and read the "example answer" for the question. Have the student try to memorize the answer, if it's too long or difficult, you should divide the sentence into 2 or 3 parts to make it easier to remember. Once they have memorized the answer, the teacher should ask the question one last time so that the student can practice answering. Also if you find any mistakes, please mark the page and let me know ASAP.

4. 1) **What did presenters at the conference of the Association for Recorded Sound Collections play in 2008?**

They played a 10-second recording of "Au Clair de la Lune," a French folksong.

5. 2) **When was this recording made? What was unusual about this?**

6. *It was made in 1860—a full 17 years before the invention of the first device capable of recording and reproducing sound.*

Scott, who died in 1879, had been inspired by the new technology of photography to attempt to create a purely visual representation of sound. He accomplished this by attaching a needle to a drumhead that vibrated in response to sound. As the needle moved, it scratched lines onto a smoke-blackened sheet of paper. The resulting graphs, which Scott named "phonautograms," provided a precise visual record of sound waves, and Scott sold many of these to scientists so that their characteristics could be analyzed.

7. **Further Questions**

8. 3) **What was Scott attempting to do?**

9. *He was attempting to create a purely visual representation of sound.*

10. 4) **What are phonautograms?**

11. *They are graphs which provide a precise visual record of sound waves.*

Scott's invention worked on the same general principle as the phonograph, which Thomas Edison would later develop independently in 1877 and which enabled people to listen to recorded music. Scott, however, disdained the very idea of the phonograph when it was invented and noted that the word "phonograph," which literally means "sound writing," was a misnomer. He often called attention to what he saw as Edison's (*30*) reproducing audible sound.

Further Questions

5) Which invention was similar to Scott's invention? By whom and when was it invented?

The phonograph invented by Thomas Edison in 1877.

6) What did Scott think of this invention?

He disdained the very idea of the phonograph.

When converting Scott's phonautograms into sound, researchers (*31*) techniques for playing the earliest phonograph records. Although these records are too fragile to be handled, digital scanning technology allows technicians to make digital images of the grooves on the records. Computer software then enables the audio content to be played back without the records themselves being physically touched. By using this software on the scans of Scott's potonautograms, researchers were able to recreate the sound waves that had made them. This made it possible for the faint, scratchy recording of "Au Clair de la Lune" to be played nearly a century and a half after Scott sang it into his machine.

Further Questions

7) How did researchers play back the fragile records?

Digital scanning technology allowed technicians to make digital image of the groves on the records.

8) What was it possible to do thanks to the software?

It was possible for the faint, scratching recording of "Au Clair de la Lune" to be played nearly a century and a half after Scott sang it into his machine.

***Choose the correct answer from these choices.**

(29) 1 played back at all
2 made known to scientists
3 thought of it as a failed endeavor
4 useful for future generations

(30) 1 intelligent approach to
2 misguided goal of
3 better technique for
4 lack of interest in

(31) 1 accidentally discovered
2 exposed a major flaw in
3 were able to take advantage of
4 improved greatly upon existing

Answers for "Further Questions"

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2) When was this recording made? What was unusual about this?

It was made in 1860—a full 17 years before the invention of the first device capable of recording and reproducing sound.

3) What was Scott attempting to do?

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解答: (26) 1 (27) 2 (28) 2

