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中国最值得信赖的考研品牌

2011版考研英语

阅读三剑客

一套让你的阅读由普通到优秀、从优秀到卓越的考研阅读首选品牌书！

聚焦考研

主编 夏倚荣

聚焦考研

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考研英语阅读三剑客：基础篇
考研英语阅读三剑客：巩固篇
考研英语阅读三剑客：拔高篇

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阅读理解有何难哉!!

彻底读懂了考试大纲, 考研阅读理解不再难!

考查内容	对应命题方式	对应题型	对应的能力要求	对应的训练文章和题型
段落和文章主旨的把握	中心主旨题	A 节	提高对整篇文章核心内容的把握能力,并强化概括、归纳和抽象的思维意识。	历年真题采用的文章大多都来自英美报刊时文,复习备考的阅读材料所选文章应与真题同源,也就是要选自时效性强的英美报刊文摘。近几年的考研阅读试题越来越重视对人文科学的考查,文章涉及的大部分仍然是英语国家尤其是美国、英国的社会、经济、科技、医疗卫生、生物、教育、文化等方面的历史或现状。其中,经济类文章主要来源有: <i>The Economist</i> (《经济学家》), <i>Business Week</i> (《商业周刊》); 科学技术类文章的主要来源有: <i>Nature</i> (《自然》), <i>Discovery</i> (《探索》), <i>Science</i> (《科学》), <i>National Geographic</i> (《国家地理》), <i>Scientific American</i> (《科学美国人》); 社会生活以及文化类文章的主要来源有: <i>Newsweek</i> (《新闻周刊》), <i>Time</i> (《时代周刊》), <i>U. S News and World Report</i> (《美国新闻与世界报道》), <i>The Times</i> (《泰晤士报》)。该书核心价值在于其选材全部来源于未来极可能进入命题人选材视角的上述报刊时文、科普读物等,完全针对考研大纲的考核重点、按照考研命题的规范、规则设置考题和选项,并在解题思路 and 答案解析中深入浅出地讲清了各种题型的命题支点和破解技巧。其选材的长度、难度、题材、体裁等也与真题保持高度的一致,符合考研命题的时代风格。
N 种信息的界定与筛选	细节事实题	A 节	提高对特定信息、段落主题、证明某个观点所列举的事例等内容的理解能力。敏感问题和文章的关键词或提示语,以及上下文中直接或间接关联的信号信息。	
文章案例与引证内容的解读	案例引证题			
文章概念和深层内涵的感悟	推理引申题	A 节	提高根据中心思想或细节以及信息间的关联意义做出合乎逻辑的推理和判断的能力,从而推断出作者未明确表达、但透过字里行间可以感悟到的抽象概念和深层内涵。	
生词和特定句式的推测理解	词义、句义猜测题	A 节	除了要掌握通过上下文猜词的基本技巧外,更要注意在平时阅读中积累词汇,并强化察觉上下文信息内容之间的相互作用关系的意识。	
写作笔调与作者态度的领悟	作者观点态度题	A 节	提高正确理解作者叙述或发表议论时的语气、态度、意图、观点的能力,并增强对带有感情色彩的词汇或表达方式的意识。	
上下文内容的关联+篇章逻辑结构+文章主旨思想的(最新大纲重点强调的部分)	选择搭配题	B 节	提高宏观阅读能力。(一)把握篇章结构的一致性,即:总体结构,段落内部结构及其起承转合关系。如:主题心思、扩展内容和结论部分,它们都围绕一个中心主题展开。中心主题是整个文章的主导思想,支配着每个段落内容的发展,从而使文章的核心意义始终保持一致。(二)把握文章的连贯性,即:段落中各句子之间的结构意义的合理性、句子之间衔接的条理性、逻辑性等。强化对起连贯作用的语言现象的意识,如:表示转折、过渡等衔接关系的词语,或对等结构、呼应代词、人称代词及重复使用的某些关键词等。	
	段落排序题	B 节		
	主旨大意题	B 节		
	信息匹配题	B 节		
准确解读和翻译长句难句	翻译题	C 节	准确理解概念或复杂结构并运用汉语予以正确表达的能力。	

单元导读

长难句，不仅是阅读理解的拦路虎，更是翻译征途中的绊脚石。扫清前进之旅，还需多下苦功。

阅读PartA:
文章与考研材料同源，风格、难度、用词偏好、话题倾向皆贴近真题。

熟记经典习语，
作文时妙笔生花，高分不在话下。

通过阅读来记忆词汇是最科学、最轻松的高效词汇记忆法

Text 1

Modern technology has put men on the moon and deciphered the human genome. But when it comes to brewing up flu to make vaccines, science still turns to the incredible edible egg. Ever since the 1940s, vaccine makers have grown large batches of virus inside chicken eggs. But given that some 36,000 Americans die of flu each year, it's remarkable that our first line of defense is still what Secretary of Health and Human Services Tommy Thompson calls "the cumbersome and archaic egg-based production." New cell-based technologies are in the

精准译文

现代技术已经把人类送上了月球，也破解了人类的基因组。但是当涉及到培养流感病毒生产疫苗时，令人难以置信的是科学家依然在使用可食用鸡蛋。自20世纪40年代以来，疫苗的生产者已经在鸡蛋里培植了大量的病毒。但是，考虑到每年约有3万6千美国人死于流感，有意思的是我们的第一道防线依然是被美国健康和人类服务部部长汤姆·汤普森称为“笨拙且过时的鸡蛋生产”。但是，新的细胞生产技术

1. Which of the following statements about migrants to colonial North America is supported by information in the text?
- [A] A larger percentage of migrants to colonial North America came as indentured servants than as free agents interested in acquiring land.
- [B] Migrants who came to the colonies as indentured servants were more successful at making a livelihood than were farmers and artisans.
- [C] Migrants to colonial North America were more successful at acquiring their own land during the

主旨大意、细节事实题、案例引证题、词义/句义猜测题、作者态度题面面俱到，备全则意坚。

助你读透选文，同时培养翻译能力。

词汇不是随意选择，皆有依据。

掌握超纲词，才能技高一筹，才能挤过独木桥。

Background info
背景知识

- ▶ TSE 东京证券交易所
- ▶ NYSE 纽约证券交易所
- ▶ Chicago Mercantile Exchange 芝加哥期权交易所
- ▶ Chicago Board of Trade 芝加哥期货委员会
- ▶ Euronext 泛欧证券交易所
- ▶ Big Board 美国纽约股票交易所

Analyze
透析解读长句难句

- ◆ 1. Once not for profit cooperatives owned by their members, many exchanges are now publicly traded, and their profits are driven by technology and cutting costs.
- 【分析】Once not for profit cooperatives owned by their members 是过去分词短语作定语，many exchanges 是先行词，and their profits are driven by technology and cutting costs 是并列句，构成被动关系。
- ◆ 2. TSE executives, who run the world's second largest stock exchange by the market value of its domestic listed companies, have long said they want the bourse to become a center of gravity for Asian stock trading, a goal that an alliance with NYSE might help realize

了解英美文化、西方动态的小窗口。见多识广，有助日后解题。

阅读PartC: 翻译大擂台。

阅读PartB: 新题型，包括选择搭配题、段落排序题、信息匹配题和概括大意题四种题型。这四种题型在平常的训练中要均等对待，以不变应万变。

翻译技巧点评，让你熟练掌握翻译高分敲门砖。

强干扰项与次干扰项反证设题符合考研命题规则。

Answers
答案解析

- ◆ 1. 选 C。选项 A 与第一段 None of the youngsters elected to see me 一句 ("to elect to do" 的意思是 "选择"，"决定") 矛盾。选项 B 也明显错误。第一段最后一句提到，12 至 17 岁的青少年中滥用受限处方药的人数 "增加了两倍"，可见选项 D 是错误的。第一段有这样一句话... they were caught using drugs, or worse, by their parents or a po-

- 解释了这个问题，那就是医生的疏忽和不负责任。选项 C 是正确答案。
- ◆ 4. 选 D。根据最后一段提到的研究报告，问题的根源不是医生的专业不过关，也不是所有医生都刚刚不出用受限处方药之人，更不是医生不知道滥用受限处方药的后果。作者在最后一句中写道 A big part of the solution depends on reserving prescriptions for those who need, rather than desire, them, 看来问题的关键在于医生的责任心。选项 D 是唯一正确的答案。
- ◆ 5. 选 A。文章从作者的职业生涯讲起引出青

Text 6

Translation.

Wisdom born of experience should tell us that war is obsolete. (26) There may have been a time when war served as a negative good by preventing the spread and growth of an evil force, but the destructive power of modern weapons eliminates even the possibility that war may serve any good at all. In a day when vehicles hurtle through outer space and guided ballistic missiles carve highways of death through the stratosphere, no nation can claim victory in war. A so-called limited war will leave little more than a calamitous legacy of human suffering, political and spiritual disillusionment. A world war will leave

精准译文

来自经验积累的智慧告诉我们，战争是过时的。(26)也许曾经有一段时间，战争通过阻止邪恶势力的扩张和发展而成为负面的善举，但现代武器彻底破坏了战争成为善举的任何可能性。(注意：文法从句：翻译技巧：分译法。这冲法，译法法)在动辄航天火箭超光速外太空，引导弹道导弹在大气层间规划上死亡航线的时代，没有任何一个民族可以宣称战争的胜利者。所谓的有限战争给人类留下的只有灾难，政治上和精神上的理想幻灭。世界大战留下的只是

Analyze
透析解读长句难句

1. batches of ... 成群的，成批的
2. suck out ... 吸出……
3. in case of ... 万一，如果
4. keep up with ... 跟上
5. in the pipeline 在准备中，在实施中；在进行中，[货物]在运输中
6. lead time 前置时间，指完成一个程序或作业所需要的一段时间

- ◆ 1. But given that some 36,000 Americans die of flu each year, it's remarkable that our first line of defense is still what Secretary of Health and Human Services Tommy Thompson calls "the cumbersome and archaic egg-based production."
- 【分析】given that 在这里引导条件状语从句，一般翻译为 "鉴于"，"考虑到"，"由于"，"因为"。如果 if you consider ... 之意思，有时根据汉语习惯也可以翻译为 "因为"，"由于"，"鉴于"。It's remarkable that ... 引导主语从句，that 后的部分才是句子的真正主语，主语从句里又包含了 what 引导的表语从句。
- ◆ 2. That's because global pandemics like the one that killed over 50 million people between 1918 and 1920 are thought to occur when a bird influenza changes in a way that lets it cross the species barrier and infect humans.
- 【分析】句子主干是 "that's because..."，表示原因。"... that killed over 50 million people between 1918 and 1920" 作定语，修饰中心词 "the one"，而 "the one" 指的是 "global pandemics"。When 引导时间状语从句，而 that lets it cross ... 又是作为定语来修饰 way 的。

Key Vocabulary
核心词汇

1. achievement [ə'tʃi:vment] n. 成就，成绩，完成，达到
- ② They are the possessions of the autonomous (self-governing) man of traditional theory, and they are essential to practices in which a person is held responsible for his conduct and given credit for his achievements. 自由和尊严是传统理论定义的自主人所拥有的，是要要求一个人对自己的行为负责，其业绩受到肯定的必不可少的前提。(2003 年考研真题)
2. basically [beɪ'sɪkəlɪ] ad. 基本上，主要地
- ② For the private enterprises, their behavior when investing in Africa is basically driven by some commercial motivations, like enterprises worldwide. 那些在非洲投资的私营企业和世界上其它企业一样，基本上都是由商业动机驱动的。
3. cure [kjʊə] n. 治疗，治愈，疗法 v. 治疗，治愈，改正
- ② As a nation, we may be overfunding the quest for unlikely cures while underfunding research on humbler therapies that could improve people's lives. 作为一个民族，我们可能在寻求不可能奏效的治疗方法上花钱太多，而在研究能提高人们生活质量的更平常的疗法上花钱太少。(2003 年考研真题)

4. denounce [dɪ'naʊns] v. 谴责，公然抨击
- ② Quick to denounce bias when they faced opposition, they were the first to use mass deception to assure their own grip on power. 他们最先使用骗术来确保他们的权利，公然抨击不同意见是对他们的偏见。
5. entitlement [ɪn'taɪtlmənt] n. 权利
- ② Some philosophers argue that rights

扩展记忆大纲高频词汇
High Frequency Words

- genome ['dʒi:nəm] n. 基因组，染色体组
- strain [streɪn] n. (动、植物)的系，品种，品种，劳累，折磨，过劳使用
- automated ˌɔ:təmeɪtɪd] adj. 自动化的
- influenza [ɪn'flu:enzə] n. 流行性感冒
- goop [gʊp] n. 粘性物质
- innards ['ɪnədɜ:z] n. 内脏，内脏组织
- persist [pə'sɪst] v. 坚持，固执，持续
- manufacturer [ˌmænjuːfæktʃərə] n. 制造商

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Unit 1 (1)

Remember that you are responsible for what you put in your circle and that circle will also touch many other circles.

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Text 2 新型电子晶体

Text 3 物种种群研究

Text 4 科尔特兰尼与音乐

Text 5 维生素 C 作用

Text 6 甘地的和平主义

Unit 2 (18)

Ideal is the beacon. Without ideal, there is no secure direction; without direction, there is no life.

Text 1 书面语与口头语

Text 2 老年人的记忆功能

Text 3 海啸、火山、飓风

Text 4 正义与法理

Text 5 启蒙与成熟

Text 6 社会保障与工作

Unit 3 (36)

The world can be changed by man's endeavor, and that this endeavor can lead to something new and better.

Text 1 药物滥用

Text 2 东南亚的社会问题

Text 3 通货膨胀

Text 4 海洋探索

Text 5 成功秘诀

Text 6 非暴力哲学和策略

Unit 4 (55)

There is no royal road to science, and only those who do not dread the fatiguing climb of gaining its numinous summits.

Text 1 基因与遗传学

Text 2 银行家的出版事业

Text 3 科技与人类社会

Text 4 南北合作

Text 5 时间旅行

Text 6 艺术家——弗雷德·阿斯泰尔

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The pessimist complains about the wind; the optimist expects it to change; and the realist adjusts the sails.

Text 1 联邦政府与疾病预防

Text 2 世界两证券巨头的商业操作

Text 3 节能工业

Text 4 涂鸦艺术

Text 5 好莱坞记者协会

Text 6 英国人的“民族精神”

Unit 6 (93)

To be really happy and really safe, one ought to have at least two or three hobbies, and they must all be real.

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Text 2 动植物物种迁移

Text 3 银行业绩

Text 4 二战后美国科学政策之争论

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- Text 6 牛津大学的面试

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- Text 2 经济私有化
- Text 3 心理疗法
- Text 4 华纳公司的新政策
- Text 5 全球存在的贫困问题
- Text 6 科幻小说

Unit 9 (150)

You will all pass this course, but remember - even though you are now college graduates, your education has just begun.

- Text 1 教师讲授阅读中的问题
- Text 2 摄像艺术
- Text 3 文化的回归
- Text 4 多哈贸易谈判
- Text 5 英国人的习俗:家屋
- Text 6 科学与技术

Unit 10 (169)

If you would go up high, then use your own legs! Do not let yourselves carried aloft; do not seat yourselves on other people's backs and heads.

- Text 1 反托拉斯案的方案
- Text 2 防治禽流感病毒
- Text 3 移民问题
- Text 4 时装潮流的本质
- Text 5 阅读习惯
- Text 6 物质能量的理解

Text 1

精准译文

Modern technology has put men on the moon and deciphered the human genome. But when it comes to brewing up flu to make vaccines, science still turns to the incredible edible egg. Ever since the 1940s, vaccine makers have grown large batches of virus inside chicken eggs. But given that some 36,000 Americans die of flu each year, it's remarkable that our first line of defense is still what Secretary of Health and Human Services Tommy Thompson calls "the cumbersome and archaic egg-based production." New cell-based technologies are in the pipeline, however, and may finally get the support they need now that the United States is faced with a critical shortage of flu vaccine. Although experts disagree on whether new ways of producing vaccine could have prevented a shortage like the one happening today, there is no doubt that the existing system has serious flaws.

Each year, vaccine manufacturers place advance orders for millions of specially grown chicken eggs. Meanwhile, public-health officials monitor circulating strains of flu, and each March they recommend three strains—two influenza A strains and one B strain—for manufacturers to include in vaccines. In the late spring and summer, automated machines inject virus into eggs and later suck out the influenza-rich goop. Virus from the eggs' innards gets killed and processed to remove egg proteins and other contaminants before being packaged into vials for fall shipment.

Why has this egg method persisted for six decades? The main reason is that it's reliable. But even though the eggs are reliable, they have serious drawbacks. One is the long lead time needed to order the eggs. That means it's hard to make more vaccine in a hurry, in case of a shortage or unexpected outbreak. And eggs may simply be too cumbersome to keep up with the hundreds of millions of doses required to handle the demand for flu vaccine.

What's more, some flu strains don't grow well in

现代技术已经把人类送上了月球，也破解了人类的基因组。但是当涉及到培养流感病毒生产疫苗时，令人难以置信的是科学家依然在使用可食用鸡蛋。自20世纪40年代以来，疫苗的生产者已经在鸡蛋里培植了大批的病毒。但是，考虑到每年有约3万6千美国人死于流感，有意思的是我们的第一防线依然是被美国健康和人类服务部部长汤米·汤普森称为“麻烦的陈旧的鸡蛋方法的生产”。但是，新的细胞生产技术已经投入使用，并且由于美国现在面临的流感疫苗的严重短缺而可能最终得到它们所需要的支持。虽然专家就生产疫苗的新方法能否阻止现在出现的这种短缺现象无法达成共识，但是可以肯定的是现有的系统有严重的缺陷。

每一年疫苗的生产者会提前预定成百万的特别培育的鸡蛋。同时，公共健康官员监督正在流行的流感种类，并于每年3月推荐其中的三种，包括两种A型和一种B型流感，为生产者生产疫苗之用。在春末和夏季，由自动的机器将病毒注射到鸡蛋中，然后将充满流感病毒的粘性物质从中吸出。将鸡蛋内的病毒杀死后加工，取出鸡蛋蛋白和其他的杂质，然而装入小瓶，用于秋季时的运输。

为什么这种鸡蛋方法持续了60年？重要原因是它可靠。但是尽管鸡蛋是可靠的，它们也有严重的缺陷。首先是订购鸡蛋所需要的前置时间很长。这意味着在突发的疫苗短缺状况下很难立刻生产更多的疫苗。要满足对流感疫苗的需求需要生产几百万的剂量，而使用鸡蛋也许跟不上这个速度。

而且一些种类的流行病毒在鸡蛋中不能很好地生长。去年，科学家不能够把福建型流感种类包括在疫苗的生

eggs. Last year, scientists were unable to include the Fujian strain in the vaccine formulation. It was a relatively new strain, and manufacturers simply couldn't find a quick way to adapt it so that it grew well in eggs. "We knew the strain was out there," recalls Theodore Eickhoff of the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, "but public-health officials were left without a vaccine—and, consequently, a more severe flu season."

Worse, the viruses that pose the greatest threat might be hardest to grow in eggs. That's because global pandemics like the one that killed over 50 million people between 1918 and 1920 are thought to occur when a bird influenza changes in a way that lets it cross the species barrier and infect humans. Since humans haven't encountered the new virus before, they have little protective immunity. The deadly bird flu circulating in Asia in 1997 and 1998, for example, worried public-health officials because it spread to some people who handled birds and killed them — although the bug never circulated among humans. But when scientists tried to make vaccine the old-fashioned way, the bird flu quickly killed the eggs.

产中。它是一种较新的病毒种类,生产者不能找到很快适应它的方法使它在鸡蛋中很好地生长。科罗拉多大学健康科学中心的西奥多·艾克福回忆说,“我们知道病毒种类在那里”,但是这些公共健康官员没有疫苗,于是结果迎来了一场更严重的流感。

更糟糕的是,产生最大威胁的病毒也许是最难在鸡蛋中生长的。这是因为当禽流感改变方式跨越种族界限感染人类时,像1918年至1920年间杀死5000万人的那种全球性流行病就会爆发。由于人类在这之前没有遭遇这样的新病毒,他们的保护性免疫能力就很差。比如,1997年和1998年在亚洲流行的致命的禽流感使公共健康官员很担忧,因为它传播到一些接触禽类的人类身上并使他们死亡。虽然这种病菌还没有在人类中传播过,但当科学家试图用传统的方式生产疫苗时,禽流感迅速杀死了鸡蛋。

1. The moon-landing is mentioned in the first paragraph to illustrate _____.

- [A] technology cannot solve all of our human problems
- [B] progress in vaccine research for influenza has lagged behind
- [C] great achievements have been made by men in exploring the unknown
- [D] the development of vaccine production methods can not be stopped

2. What step is essential to the traditional production of flu vaccine?

- [A] Manufacturers implant the vaccine into ordered chicken eggs.
- [B] Scientists identify the exact strain soon after a flu pandemic starts.
- [C] Public health measures are taken as an important pandemic-fighting tool.
- [D] Viruses are deadened and made clean before being put into vaccine use.

3. The foremost reason why the egg-based method is defective lies in _____.

- [A] the complex process of vaccine production
- [B] its potential threat to human being
- [C] the low survival rate for new flu vaccines
- [D] its contribution to the flu vaccine shortage

4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- [A] Flu vaccines now mainly use egg-based technology.
- [B] A bird influenza has once circulated among humans.
- [C] Safety can be greatly improved with cell-culture vaccines.
- [D] Modern vaccine production methods are to replace egg-based methods.

5. In the author's view, the new vaccine production method seems to be _____.

- [A] remarkable
- [B] criticized
- [C] efficient
- [D] accepted

Analyze

透析解读长句难句

◆ 习语链接 ◆

1. batches of ... 成捆的, 成批的
2. suck out... 吸出……
3. in case of... 万一, 如果
4. keep up with... 跟上
5. in the pipeline 在准备中; 在完成中; 在进行中; (货物) 运输中
6. lead time 前置时间, 指完成一个程序或作业所需要的一段时间

that... 引导主语从句, that 后的部分才是句子的真正主语, 主语从句里又包含了 what 引导的表语从句。

◆ 2. That's because global pandemics like the one that killed over 50 million people between 1918 and 1920 are thought to occur when a bird influenza changes in a way that lets it cross the species barrier and infect humans.

【分析】句子主干是“that's because...”, 表示原因。“... that killed over 50 million people between 1918 and 1920”作定语, 修饰中心词 the one, 而 the one 指的是“global pandemics”。When 引导时间状语从句, 而 that lets it cross... 又是作为定语来修饰 way 的。

Key Vocabulary

融会贯通大纲核心词汇

1. decipher [di'saɪfə] *v.* 破译, 辨认 (难认、难解的东西)

【例】I can't **decipher** what is inscribed on the pillar. 我认不出刻在柱子上的是什么。

2. incredible [ɪn'kredəbəl] *adj.* 难以置信的, 惊人的

【例】That's the most **incredible** coincidence I've ever heard of! 那是我听说过的最难以置信的巧合!

3. cumbersome [kʌmbəsəm] *adj.* 大而笨重的, 繁琐的, 复杂的

【例】Your article is too **cumbersome**. Drop off those repeated and empty words. 你的文章太冗长了。把那些重复的, 空洞的话都删掉。

4. archaic [ɑ:'keɪɪk] *adj.* 过时的, 陈旧的; 古代的, 早期的

【例】We call forth the **archaic** forces! 我们召唤着古老的力量!

5. brew [bru:] *v.* 酿制 (啤酒), 沏 (茶), 煮 (咖啡);

【例】The tea is **brewing** and will be served soon. 茶正在泡, 一会儿就送来。

6. circulate [sə:kjuleɪt] *v.* 循环; 传播, 流传; 传递, 传阅 (~ sth. to sb.)

【例】Please open a window to allow the air to **circulate**. 打开窗子让空气流通。

7. consequently [kɒnsɪkwəntli] *adv.* 所以, 因此

【例】John was building a small house, but it was blown down in the storm. **Consequently**, he was back to square one and had to start all

◆ 1. But given that some 36,000 Americans die of flu each year, it's remarkable that our first line of defense is still what Secretary of Health and Human Services Tommy Thompson calls “the cumbersome and archaic egg-based production.”

【分析】given that 在这里引导条件状语从句, 一般翻译成“鉴于”, “考虑到”相当于 considering 或者 if you consider... 之意, 有时根据汉语习惯也可以意译为“因为*”或者“由于……”。It's remarkable

over again. 约翰正在建造一幢小房子, 但是在暴风雨中房子被吹倒了。结果他又回到了原状, 只得重新开始。

8. pandemic [pæn'demɪk] *n.* (全国或全世界范围流行的) 疾病

【例】The AIDS **pandemic** has crippled economic growth in Africa. 爱滋病的普遍流行严重损害了非洲的经济发展。

扩展记忆大纲高频词汇

High Frequency Words

- genome ['dʒi:nəʊm] *n.* 基因组, 染色体组
- strain [[streɪn] *n.* (动、植物的) 系, 品系, 品种 *v.* 劳累, 拉紧, 过份使用
- automated ['ɔ:təmeɪtɪd] *adj.* 自动化的
- influenza [ɪnflu'enzə] *n.* 流行性感冒
- goop [gu:p] *n.* 粘性物质
- innards ['ɪnədz] *n.* 内脏, 内部结构
- persist [pə'sɪst] *vi.* 坚持, 固执, 持续
- manufacturer [ˌmænju'fæktʃərə] *n.* 制造商

Text 2

One of the simplest and best known kinds of crystal is the ionic salt, of which a typical example is sodium chloride, or ordinary table salt. The fundamental components of an ionic salt are ions: atoms or molecules that have become electrically charged by gaining or losing one more electrons. In forming sodium chloride, for example, sodium atoms give up an electron (thereby becoming positively charged) and chlorine atoms gain an electron (thereby becoming negatively charged). The ions are attracted to one another by their opposite charges, and they stack together compactly, like tightly packed spheres.

Recently, scientists at Michigan State University created a new kind of crystal called an electride. In electrides, the anions (negative ions) are completely replaced by electrons, which are trapped in naturally formed cavities within a framework of regularly stacked cations (positive ions). Electrides are the first examples of ionic salts in which all these anionic sites are occupied solely by electrons.

Unlike other types of anions, anionic electrons do not behave as if they were simple charged spheres. In particular, because of their low mass and their tendency to interact with one another over great distances, they cannot be "pinned down" to any one location. Instead, they wander close to and among the atoms lining the cavity and interact with electrons in nearby cavities, perhaps changing places with them.

The properties of an electride depend largely on the distance between the cavities that hold trapped electrons. When the trapped electrons are far apart, they do not interact strongly, and so behave somewhat like an array of isolated negative charges. When they are closer together, they begin to display properties associated with large ensembles of identical particles. When they are still closer, the ensemble properties dominate and the electrons "delocalize": they are no longer tightly bound within individual cavities but are more or less free to pass through the spaces within the framework of positive ions.

By synthesizing electrides from a variety of materials, one can vary the geometry of the anionic cavities and their relation to the surrounding cations. The resulting properties may make it possible for electrides to be-

精准译文

在各种最简单和最常见的晶体中,离子盐是其中一例,它典型的实例就是氯化钠,或普通的食盐。离子盐的基本组成成份便是离子,也就是那些由于得到或失去一个或多个电子而带有电荷的原子或分子。例如,在形成氯化钠的过程中,钠原子释放一个电子(从而带有正电荷)而氯原子得到一个电子(从而带有负电荷)。这些离子由于带有相反的电荷而相互吸引,它们紧密地堆砌在一起就象紧密挤压在一起的球体。

最近,密西根州立大学的科学家们研制出一种新的被称为电子晶体的晶体。在电子晶体中,阴离子(即带负电荷的离子)全部被电子替代,这些电子被困在自然形成的空穴中,而空穴位于规则堆砌的阳离子(即带正电荷的离子)的框架内。电子晶体是第一种阴离子空间全被电子占据的离子盐。

和其它类型的阴离子不同,作为阴离子的电子不像那些简单的带电球体。特别地,由于它们的质量很小而且有与远距离的离子进行相互作用的倾向,它们不会被固定在任何一个位置。相反,它们会到处游离,或者紧靠那些在空穴边上的原子,或者在这些原子之间游离,并且还和附近空中的电子发生相互作用,甚至于可能与它们交换位置。

电子晶体的特征很大程度上依赖于空穴间的距离,而这些空穴便是容纳被捕获电子的地方。当这些被捕获的电子相距很远时,它们之间的相互作用不强,因而在某种程度上表现为一组相互孤立的负电荷。但当它们间的距离很近时,它们便表现出一些特征来,很像大量相同离子的集合。当它们间的距离更近时,群体集合属性更占主导地位,而且电子也出现“离位”现象:它们不再被束缚于单个的空穴之上,而是或多或少地可以在正离子的构架之间穿越。

通过从不同的材料来合成电子晶体,科学家们可以改变阴离子空穴的几何结构,以及改变它们同周围阴离子之间的关系。这些随之而来的特征使得电子晶体可能成为经济实用的新材料和新设备的基础。例如,由于在某些电子

come a basis for economically useful new materials and devices. For instance, because the electrons in some electrides are very weakly bound, these crystals could be effective as photosensitive detectors, in which an impinging photon liberates an electron, resulting in a small electric current. The same weak binding could also make electrides useful in solar energy converters and as cathodes in batteries. One obstacle is the tendency of electrides to decompose through reaction with air and water. Researchers are seeking ways to increase their stability.

晶体中,电子结合得非常微弱,从而使这些晶体可以有效地用作光敏探测器。在这种探测器中,一束光子可以释放一个电子,从而形成一股小电流。这种结合微弱的特性同样可使电子晶体对太阳能转换器和电池的阴极很有用。可电子晶体的一个缺陷在于它易于与空气和水发生反应而分解。目前,研究人员正设法寻找提高电子晶体稳定性的方法。

6. The text is primarily concerned with discussing _____

- [A] a way to isolate electrons.
- [B] the characteristics of a new kind of crystal.
- [C] the structure of an ionic salt.
- [D] commercial uses for electrides.

7. In the first paragraph, the author is primarily concerned with _____

- [A] introducing a variant on the standard atomic theory.
- [B] describing how chlorine atoms can become negatively charged.
- [C] describing some early research at Michigan State University.
- [D] providing background for the technical discussion to follow.

8. According to the text, which of the following is the defining characteristic of an electride?

- [A] Its positive are of particularly low mass.
- [B] Its ions possess identical electrical charges.
- [C] It contains a framework of regularly stacked ions.
- [D] Its negative ions consist solely of electrons.

9. It can be inferred from the text that anions behaving as "simple charged spheres" (line 2, paragraph

3) could be expected to _____

- [A] readily lose electrons and become positively charged.
- [B] move freely in and out of their cavities.
- [C] respond to photons by liberating electrons.
- [D] remain fixed relative to their cations.

10. With which of the following statements regarding electrides would the author most likely agree?

- [A] They have proven themselves to be of great commercial value.
- [B] Their future commercial value is promising but uncertain.
- [C] They are interesting but of no practical value.
- [D] They have commercial value mainly in solar energy applications.

Analyze

透析解读长句难句

◆ 习语链接 ◆

- 1. negative ion 阴离子
- 2. positive ion 阳离子
- 3. in particular 特别,尤其
- 4. for instance / for example 例如

◆ 1. In particular, because of their low mass and their tendency to interact with one another over great distances, they cannot be "pinned down" to any one location.

【分析】本句的主句是 they cannot be

拔高篇

“pinned down” to any one location. because of... 引导原因状语, their low mass 和 their tendency to interact with one another over great distances 是两个并列的原因; In particular 是插入语, 表强调。

◆ 2. For instance, because the electrons in some electrides are very weakly bound, these crystals could be effective as photosensitive detectors, in which an impinging photon liberates an electron, resulting in a small electric current.

【分析】本句的主句是 these crystals could be effective as photosensitive detectors. because... 引导原因状语从句; in which... 引导非限定性定语从句, 修饰 photosensitive detectors; resulting in... 是现在分词短语表示结果。

Key Vocabulary

融会贯通大纲核心词汇

1. sodium chloride [化] 氯化钠

【例】As the major ingredient in edible salt, **sodium** chloride is commonly used as a condiment and food preservative. 作为食用盐中的主要成分, 氯化钠通常用来作为调味品并被用来储存食物。

2. electron [i'lektrən] n. 电子

【例】An **electric** current in metal is caused by the movement of electrons. 金属内电流是由电子运动引起的。

3. stack [stæk] n. 堆叠, 堆 vt. 堆积, 成叠放在 vi. 堆成一堆

【例】Traffic was **stacked** up for miles because of the accident. 车祸引起了交通堵塞, 车辆排起的长龙有好几里长。

4. compactly [kəm'pæktli] adv. 细密地, 简洁地

【例】The students' rooms were stacked up **compactly**, with a desk, bed, and closet built in. 学生的房间被桌子、床和衣柜挤得满满当当的。

5. behave [bi'heiv] v. 举止, 行为, 举止端正

【例】It's hard to train children to **behave** well at the table. 培养儿童用餐时举止得体是很困难的。

6. property [prəpəti] n. 财产; 性质; 道具

【例】Certain plants have medicinal **properties**. 某些植物具有药物效用。

7. photosensitive detector 光敏检测器

【例】**Photosensitive** detectors play a predominant role in data collection procedures of optical

signal processing applications. 光敏检测器在光信号处理应用中的数据汇集过程中起着主导作用。

8. impinging [im'pindʒɪŋ] adj. 碰撞的

【例】Sight is made possible by rays of light **impinging** on the retina. 由于光线射到视网膜上, 眼睛才看得见。

9. binding ['baɪndɪŋ] n. 装订, 捆绑(物), 粘合物 adj. 必须遵守的; 有法律约束力的

【例】The agreement is **binding** on both parties. 协议对双方具有约束力。

扩展记忆大纲高频词汇

High Frequency Words

- **beyond the reach of** 无法达到(得到, 理解)
- **correspondent** [kɒri'spɒndənt] n. 通讯记者, 通信者 adj. 与……一致的, 相应的
- **exaggeration** [ɪg.zædʒə'reɪʃən] n. 夸张, 夸大
- **fabricate** ['fæbrɪkeɪt] v. 制造, 建造, 装配
- **futurology** [fju:tʃə'rɒlədʒɪ] n. 未来学
- **integrate** ['ɪntɪgreɪt] v. 整合, 使……成整体
- **retirement** [ri'taɪəmənt] n. 退休, 撤退
- **perspective** [pə'spektɪv] n. 远景, 看法, 透视
- **subsidy** ['sʌbsɪdi] n. 补助金, 津贴

Text 3

As Gilbert White, Darwin, and others observed long ago, all species appear to have the innate capacity to increase their numbers from generation to generation. The task for ecologists is to untangle the environmental and biological factors that hold this intrinsic capacity for population growth in check over the long run. The great variety of dynamic behav-

精准译文

正如吉尔伯特·怀特、达尔文以及其它科学家很久以前观察的那样, 所有的物种都具有一种天生的能力来一代一代地增加它们种群的数量。生态学家的使命就是调查清楚环境和生态因素

iors exhibited by different population makes this task more difficult; some populations remain roughly constant from year to year; others exhibit regular cycles of abundance and scarcity; still others vary wildly, with outbreaks and crashes that are in some cases plainly correlated with the weather, and in other cases not.

To impose some order on this kaleidoscope of patterns, one school of thought proposes dividing populations into two groups. These ecologists posit that the relatively steady populations have density-dependent growth parameters; that is, rates of birth, death, and migration which depend strongly on population density. The highly varying populations have density-independent growth parameters, with vital rates buffeted by environmental events; these rates fluctuate in a way that is wholly independent of population density.

This dichotomy has its uses, but it can cause problems if taken too literally. For one thing, no population can be driven entirely by density-independent factors all the time. No matter how severely or unpredictably birth, death, and migration rates may be fluctuating around their long-term averages, if there were no density-dependent effects, the population would, in the long run, either increase or decrease without bound (barring a miracle by which gains and losses canceled exactly). Put another way, it may be that on average 99 percent of all deaths in a population arise from density-independent causes, and only one percent from factors varying with density. The factors making up the one percent may seem unimportant, and their cause may be correspondingly hard to determine. Yet, whether recognized or not, they will usually determine the long-term average population density.

In order to understand the nature of the ecologist's investigation, we may think of the density-dependent effects on growth parameters as the signal ecologists are trying to isolate and interpret, one that tends to make the population increase from relatively low values or decrease from relatively high ones, while the density-independent effects act to produce noise in the population dynamics. For populations that remain relatively constant, or that oscillate around repeated cycles, the signal can be fairly easily characterized and its effects described, even though the causative biological mechanism may remain unknown. For irregularly fluctuating populations, we are likely to have too few observations to have any hope of extracting the signal from the overwhelming noise. But it now seems clear that all populations are regulated by a mixture of density-dependent and density-independent effects in varying proportions.

长期以来是如何控制这种致使种群增长的内在能力的。由于不同种群所表现出来的动态行为是如此多样化,致使这项任务显得非常困难:有些种群长期以来大致保持不变;有些表现出周期性的繁荣和稀少;而还有些变化非常大,时而暴增,时而锐减,这种增减有时显然与气候有关,而有时又与气候无关。

为了赋予这些千变万化的模式一种规律,科学家中的一种流派提出将所有种群划分为两类。这部分生态学家假设:那些相对稳定的种群具有和“种群密度相关”的增长参数;也就是说,这些种群的出生率、死亡率以及迁徙规律都大大地依赖于种群的密度。那些变化很大的种群具有“种群密度无关”的增长参数,其生存率随环境因素的变化而变化,并且以一种完全独立于种群密度的方式进行波动。

这种二分法有它的用途,但如果死板地应用也会引发一些问题。一方面,没有任何种群在所有的时间里完全只受“种群密度无关”因素的影响。无论出生、死亡率以及迁徙规律相对于长期的平均值的变化是如何的剧烈和不可预测,如果没有种群密度无关因素,从长远来看,这个种群的数量将无限地增加或减少(从而阻碍了得失正好相消的奇迹的发生)。换一句话讲,也许种群内平均 99% 的死亡都由“种群密度无关”因素导致的,只有 1% 由随种群密度变化而变化的因素所导致。导致这 1% 的因素也许看起来并不重要,而且它们的影响也相应地很难确定。但是,无论认识到或没有认识到,它们都将对该种群密度长期的平均值起决定作用。

为了能够理解生态学家们研究的性质,我们可以把种群密度相关对增长参数的影响视为一种“信号”,生态学家试图分离并解释这些“信号”,这种“信号”将使种群中个体数量从相对低的数值增长或从相对高的数值减少,同时,密度无关因素将作为一种“噪音”来影响种群的动态变化。对于那些数量保持相对不变,或者以一种循环周期进行摆动的种群而言,这种“信号”将会相当容易提取特征并描述它的影响,即使我们仍不知道作为原因的生物机制。对那些变化不规则的种群,我们可能因为观察太小而无法从繁多的“噪音”中提取那一信号。但是,现在显得很清楚的是,所有种群都受“种群密度相关”和“种群密度无关”两类因素在不同程度上的共同制约。

11. The author of the text is primarily concerned with _____

- [A] discussing two categories of factors that control population growth and assessing their relative importance.
- [B] describing how growth rates in natural populations fluctuate over time and explaining why these changes occur.
- [C] proposing a hypothesis concerning population size and suggesting ways to test it.
- [D] posing a fundamental question about environmental factors in population growth and presenting some currently accepted answer.

12. It can be inferred from the text that the author considers the dichotomy discussed to be _____

- [A] applicable only to erratically fluctuating populations.
- [B] instrumental, but only if its limitations are recognized.
- [C] dangerously misleading in most circumstances.
- [D] a complete and sufficient way to account for observed phenomena.

13. According to the text, all of the following behaviors have been exhibited by different populations EXCEPT _____

- [A] roughly constant population levels from year to year.
- [B] regular cycles of increases and decreases in numbers.
- [C] erratic increases in numbers correlated with the weather.
- [D] unchecked increases in numbers over many generations.

14. The discussion concerning population in the third paragraph serves primarily to _____

- [A] demonstrate the difficulties ecologists face in studying density-dependent factors limiting population growth.
- [B] advocate more rigorous study of density-dependent factors in population growth.
- [C] prove that the death rates of any population are never entirely density-independent.
- [D] underline the importance of even small density-dependent factors in regulating long-term population densities.

15. In the text, the author does all of the following EXCEPT _____

- [A] cite the views of other biologists.
- [B] define a basic problem that the text addresses.
- [C] present conceptual categories used by other biologists.
- [D] describe the results of a particular study.

- 1. that is 换句话说,就是说,更确切地说
- 2. in the long run 从长远看来
- 3. put another way 换句话说
- 4. on average 平均

Analyze

透析解读长句难句

- ◆ 1. No matter how severely or unpredictably birth, death, and migration rates may be fluctuating around their long-term averages, if there were no density-dependent effects, the population would, in the long run, either increase or decrease without bound (barring a miracle by which gains and losses canceled exactly).

【分析】本句的主句是 the population would either increase or decrease without bound. No matter how... 引导让步状语从句, if there were no... 引导的是条件状语从句, in the long run 是插入语, 表明时间限定, 括号内的 barring a miracle... 起进一步解释说明的作用。

- ◆ 2. In order to understand the nature of the ecologist's investigation, we may think of the density-dependent effects on growth parameters as the signal ecologists are trying to isolate and interpret, one that tends to make the population increase from relatively low values or decrease from relatively high ones, while the density-independent effects act to produce noise in the population dynamics.

【分析】本句主干是 we may think of the density-dependent effects on growth parameters as the signal. In order to understand... 是目的状语; ecologists are trying to isolate and interpret 是定语从句修饰 the signal; one 是 the signal 的同位语; that tends to make... 是定语从句修饰 one (the signal); while 连接词引导的从句与 one that... 句形成对比。

Key Vocabulary

融会贯通大纲核心词汇

1. untangle ['ʌntæŋɡl] *vt.* 解开纠结, 解开, 排解

【例】The research attempts to **untangle** some of these issues. 这项研究试图解决这些问题中的一部分。

2. kaleidoscope [kə'laidəskəʊp] *n.* 万花筒, 千变万化

【例】I throw my eyes out of focus, so that I see no particular object but only a seething **kaleidoscope** of colors. 我的目光没有聚焦, 以致我没有看到特别的目标, 仅仅是那川流不息的彩色万花筒。

3. posit [pəʒɪt] *v.* 假定, 认为, 建议, 安置

【例】He **posited** that each planet moved in a perfect circle. 他假定每一颗行星的运行轨迹都是一个完美的圆。

4. buffet [bʌfɪt] *n.* 打击, 饮食柜台, 自助餐
vt. 打击, 连续猛击

【例】The ship **buffeted** through the big waves. 这艘船在波涛中奋勇前进。

5. fluctuate [flʌktʃueɪt] *vi.* 变动, 上下, 动摇 *vt.* 使动摇

【例】Prices were volatile, **fluctuating** between ¥20 and ¥40. 价格不稳定, 在 20~40 美元间波动。

6. oscillate [ˈɒsɪleɪt] *v.* 振动, 彷徨, 犹豫, 使振动

【例】Her attitude towards me **oscillated** between friendship and hostility. 她对我的态度在友好与敌意之间摇摆不定。

7. causative [kəʊzətɪv] *adj.* 引起……的

【例】Smoking is a **causative** factor in several major diseases. 吸烟是一些主要疾病的诱因。

8. extract [ɪks'trækt] *n.* 榨出物, 精华, 摘录 *vt.* 拔出, 榨出, 摘录, 提取, 选取

【例】They aim to **extract** the maximum political benefit from the Games. 他们旨在从这次的比赛中榨取最大的政治利益。

扩展记忆大纲高频词汇

High Frequency Words

- **accelerate** [æk'seləreɪt] *vt.* 加速, 提前, 跳级
vi. 加速
- **availability** [ə'veɪlə'bɪlɪtɪ] *n.* 有效, 有用, 有益; 可得到的人(或物)
- **behavioral** [bi'heɪvjərəl] *adj.* 行为的
- **centralize** ['sentrəlaɪz] *v.* 使集聚, (使)集中
- **delightful** [dɪ'laɪtfl] *adj.* 令人愉快的, 可喜的
- **efficiency** [ɪ'fɪjənsi] *n.* 效率, 功率
- **innovation** [ˌɪnəʊ'veɪʃən] *n.* 创新, 革新
- **investment return** 投资回报
- **squeeze** [skwi:z] *n.* 压榨, 经济拮据 *vt.* 紧握, 挤压, 使经济困难 *vi.* 让步, 压迫

Text 4

Proponents of different jazz styles have always argued that their predecessor's musical style did not include essential characteristics that define jazz as jazz. Thus, 1940's swing was belittled by beboppers of the 1950's who were themselves attacked by free jazzes of the 1960's. The neoboppers of the 1980's and 1990's attacked almost everybody else. The titanic figure of Black saxophonist John Coltrane has complicated the arguments made by proponents of styles from bebop through neobop because in his own musical

精准译文

不同的爵士乐风格的支持者一贯认为他们前辈的音乐风格没有包括那些使爵士乐之所以成为爵士乐的本质特征。这样, 二十世纪五十年代的比波普派轻视二十世纪四十年代的摇摆音乐派, 而他们自己又受到二十世纪六十年代的自由爵士派的抨击。二十世纪八十至九十年代的新比波普派几乎对任何其他人都进行抨击。而黑人萨克斯管巨匠约翰·科尔特兰尼使这些从比波普派到新比波普派的支持者所提出的主张更加复杂化, 因为在他自己的音乐历程中, 他经历了

journey he drew from all those styles. His influence on all types of jazz was immeasurable. At the height of his popularity, Coltrane largely abandoned playing bebop, the style that had brought him fame, to explore the outer reaches of jazz.

Coltrane himself probably believed that the only essential characteristic of jazz was improvisation, the one constant in his journey from bebop to open-ended improvisations on modal, Indian, and African melodies. On the other hand, this dogged student and prodigious technician – who insisted on spending hours each day practicing scales from theory books – was never able to jettison completely the influence of bebop, with its fast and elaborate chains of notes and ornaments on melody.

Two stylistic characteristics shaped the way Coltrane played the tenor saxophone: he favored playing fast runs of notes built on a melody and depended on heavy, regularly accented beats. The first led Coltrane to sheets of sound where he raced faster and faster, pile-driving notes into each other to suggest stacked harmonies. The second meant that his sense of rhythm was almost as close to rock as to bebop.

Three recordings illustrate Coltrane's energizing explorations. Recording *Kind of Blue* with Miles Davis, Coltrane found himself outside bop, exploring modal melodies. Here he played surging, lengthy solos built largely around repeated motifs – an organizing principle unlike that of free jazz saxophone player Ornette Coleman, who modulated or altered melodies in his solos. On *Giant Steps*, Coltrane debuted as leader, introducing his own compositions. Here the sheets of sound, downbeat accents, repetitions, and great speed are part of each solo, and the variety of the shapes of his phrases is unique. Coltrane's searching explorations produced solid achievement. *My Favorite Things* was another kind of watershed. Here Coltrane played the soprano saxophone, an instrument seldom used by jazz musicians. Musically, the results were astounding. With the soprano's piping sound, ideas that had sounded dark and brooding acquired a feeling of giddy fantasy.

When Coltrane began recording for the Impulse Label, he was still searching. His music became raucous, physical. His influence on rockers was enormous, including Jimi Hendrix, the rock guitarist, who, following Coltrane, raised the extended guitar solo using repeated motifs to a kind of rock art form.

所有这些风格。他对所有爵士音乐的风格的影响是不可估量的。在他最受欢迎的时期,科尔特兰尼基本上放弃了比波普风格的演奏以便探索爵士乐更深的处延,然而正是比波普风格的演奏使得他成名。

科尔特兰尼自己可能认为爵士乐的唯一本质特征就是即兴创作,这是他从比波普风格到对形式音乐、印度音乐、非洲音乐的自由即兴演奏的历程中一直没有改变的。另一方面,这个顽强的学生和异常的技巧家每天花几个小时用以练习理论书籍上的曲谱,从未能完全抛弃比波普的影响,在他的旋律中可以找到带有比波普特点的快速和精细的音符以及修饰效果。

有两种风格特征影响了科尔特兰尼演奏男高音萨克斯管的方式:他喜欢对建立于一种旋律上的音符进行快速的演奏,同时也依赖于强有力的、有规律的重音节奏。前者引导科尔特兰尼走向“片状声响”的境界,在那里科尔特兰尼的演奏越来越快,将音符成堆互相累放起来以表达一种堆叠起来的和谐感。而后者意味着,他的节奏感之接近于摇滚乐几乎就像其接近于比波普风格一样。

三张唱片为科尔特兰尼富有活力的探索提供了证明。和马尔·戴维斯合作录制《有几分忧伤》时,科尔特兰尼发现他已离开了波普风格,对形式音乐进行探索。在这中间,他演奏那些跌宕起伏的冗长的独奏,而这些独奏基本上是围绕着一个重复主题展开的。该种主题是用以组织其音乐的原则,它和自由派爵士乐萨克斯管演奏家奥尼迪·科尔曼采用的组织方式不同。后面这位音乐家在他的独奏中会对其旋律进行调节改变。在《大踏步》中,科尔特兰尼初次以领导者角色出现,对他自己的作品进行了介绍。在这中间,“片状声响”、强拍重音、重复回旋和极快的速度组成了每一段独奏的各个部分,各乐章的形式多样性是独一无二的。科尔特兰尼深刻的探索获得了稳固的成就。《我的钟爱之物》是另一种意义上的分水岭。在这里,科尔特兰尼演奏了爵士乐演奏家很少使用的女高音萨克斯管,所产生的音乐上的效果是惊人的。伴随着女高音萨克斯管的尖音,那些显得昏暗及带有沉思意味的主题获得了一种令人眼花缭乱的梦幻感觉。

当科尔特兰尼开始为冲动唱片公司进行音乐录制时,他仍然在探索。他的音乐变得沙哑而感性。摇滚乐手受到他的巨大影响,其中包括吉米·亨德瑞克斯这位吉它手。后者仿效科尔特兰尼,使基于重复主题的大段吉它独奏上升成为一种摇滚艺术形式。