

2013 考研专家指导丛书

# 考研英语 阅读理解 周计划



清华大学 赵晓敏  
北京大学 索玉柱 张艳霜

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将考点复习按照“周”和“日”进行科学的时间安排  
荟萃专家智慧，启迪备考，提高考生综合应试能力

中国石化出版社

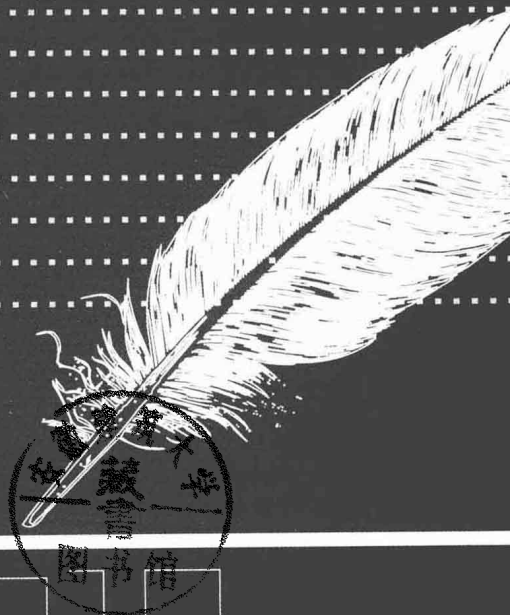
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**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

考研英语阅读理解周计划 / 赵晓敏, 索玉柱, 张艳霜主编.  
—北京: 中国石化出版社, 2012. 1  
ISBN 978-7-5114-1317-8

I. ①考… II. ①赵… ②索… ③张… III. ①英语 -  
阅读教学 - 研究生 - 入学考试 - 自学参考资料 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 257992 号

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**中国石化出版社出版发行**

地址: 北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

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<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail: [press@sinopec.com](mailto:press@sinopec.com)

北京科信印刷有限公司印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

\*

787 × 1092 毫米 16 开本 14 印张 349 千字

2012 年 2 月第 1 版 2012 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

定价: 28.00 元





# 前言

PREFACE

近年来我国对硕士研究生等高层次人才的需求越来越大，考生人数也在迅猛增加。全国硕士研究生入学考试重点考查考生的综合能力。参加该考试的学生一方面应该具备坚实的专业理论基础，另一方面还应该具备较高的外语水平。

为了更好地帮助考生复习，顺利通过英语考试、赢取高分，我们根据国家教育部制订的《考试大纲》，基于多年参加阅卷和考研辅导班的教学实践经验，以及分析了近几年考题中的考点、难点、重点及命题套路，倾力推出这套考研英语专家指导丛书。本套丛书包括《考研英语写作周计划》《考研英语知识运用周计划》《考研英语阅读理解周计划》《考研英语翻译周计划》《考研英语阅读理解100篇精读荟萃》《考研英语翻译与写作高分突破》《考研英语语法特训强化手册》《考研英语大纲词汇快速突破》《考研英语历年真题权威解析》《考研英语真题长难句精讲精练》和《考研英语知识运用与词汇精要》共11本。

本套丛书的特色如下：

## 一、作者阵容强大，更具权威性

本套丛书作者长期从事全国硕士研究生入学考试命题、阅卷与辅导，对该考试的考点非常熟悉，有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验，深谙命题规律和出题的动态，从而使本书具有极高的权威性。

## 二、内容全面，实用性强

本套丛书取材广泛，资料新颖，具有知识面广、指导性强等特点。将大纲要求、考试要点和实战练习等巧妙结合在一起，便于考生全面复习，重点把握。

## 三、讲解详细，配套练习丰富

本套丛书针对考生应掌握的基础知识进行了详细讲解，并通过对经典考题



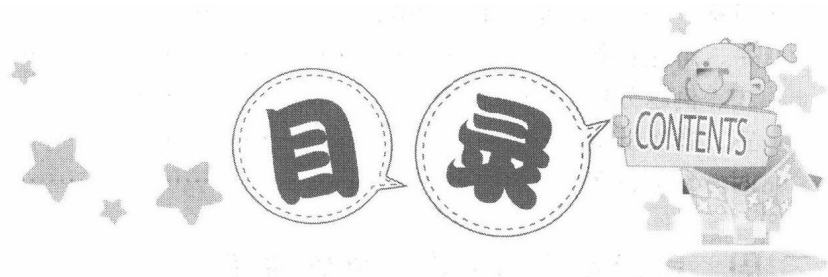
的深入分析，全面展现解题思路，从而让考生熟练掌握考试特点和解题技巧。更配有大量精选练习，在实践中提升考生知识的综合运用能力。

好的学习方法、好的辅导老师、好的辅导教材以及好的学习热情，是必不可少的成功要素。我们的精益求精和热情付出，恰恰是广大考生迫切需要和殷切期待的。相信本书一定会成为广大立志参加全国硕士研究生入学考试的莘莘学子的良师益友。

限于水平和时间，书中疏漏在所难免，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者





## 第一周 考研英语阅读理解命题规律和应试策略分析



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## 第一周 考研英语阅读 理解命题规律和应试策略分析

星期一

Monday

### 学习目标 了解考研英语阅读理解的基本考情

#### 一、基本考情分析

阅读理解题主要是考查考生获取准确信息的能力。考查包括两大类：一类为客观理解题，即理解文章中叙述的具体事实和抽象的概念；另一类为主观理解题，即通过阅读文章，对文章的主旨和深一层的意义、作者的意图、态度以及整篇文章的逻辑关系有更深入的理解，并据此进行推理和判断。

根据近几年阅读理解试卷分析，未来该题仍会保持其命题基本原则，在选择文段方面会更多涉及交际功能强、实用性强的应用文、说明文等，出现包括人文、社会、历史、科学、政经等多领域的文化题材。题目设计会进一步向较深层次发展，需要考生有足够的词汇储备量和丰富的相关知识积累，利用所获信息解决问题。综合归纳，推理判断以及细节转换理解题会更加突出。

从 2005 年开始，阅读理解由原来两个部分增加到三个部分。

Part A：四篇阅读理解文章，要求考生阅读所提供的文章并选择正确答案，通过考查生词词义、文章主旨要点、辨别具体信息、推理分析等了解考生掌握该文章的情况；

Part B：该部分为新增题型，考查考生对文章连贯性、一致性以及文章结构的掌握。该题型没有作出改动。由历年真题可以看出主要题型有以下三种：

① 在一篇篇幅不超过 600 词的文章中挖出 5 段空白，要求考生从文后所提供的 6~7 段文字中选择合适的段落，使填完整后的文章符合行文脉络、段落之间的逻辑等；

② 将一篇篇幅不超过 600 词的文章段落打乱顺序，其中有 2~3 个段落已经给出文中的位置，要求考生将其排好顺序。

③ 在一篇篇幅不超过 600 词的文章中要求考生以文后的小标题给文中的五个段落前选上正确的小标题。相较而言，该题型较易。只需要考生对空格下一段内容仔细阅读并加以概括即可选出正确答案。

Part C：要求考生对文章中划线的 5 个句子做英译中。本题型没有改动。针对长难句翻





译的题型渐少，转而注重对考生翻译基础的考查。

本书主要对 Part A 和 Part B 的命题规律和应试策略进行分析。Part C 部分请考生参阅《考研英语翻译周计划》。

## 二、题目链接

### Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

#### Text 1

On September 7, 2001, a 68-year-old woman in Strasbourg, France, had her gall bladder (胆囊) removed by surgeon's operating, via computer from New York. It was the first complete *telesurgery* procedure performed by surgeons nearly 4,000 miles away from their patient.

In New York, Marescaux teamed up with surgeon Michel Gagner to perform the historic long-distance operation. A high-speed fiber-optic service provided by France Telecom made the connection between New York and Strasbourg. The two surgeons controlled the instruments using an advanced robotic surgical system, designed by Computer Motion Inc, that enabled the procedure to be minimally invasive. The patient was released from the hospital after about 48 hours and regained normal activity the following week.

The high-speed fiber-optic connection between New York and France made it possible to overcome a key obstacle to *telesurgery* time delay. It was crucial that a continuous time delay of less than 200 milliseconds be maintained throughout the operation, between the surgeon's movements in New York and the return video (from Strasbourg) on his screen. The delay problem includes video coding decoding and signal transmission time.

France Telecom's engineers achieved an average time delay of 150 milliseconds. "I felt as comfortable operating on my patient as if I had been in the room," says Marescaux.

The successful collaboration (合作) among medicine, advanced technology, and telecommunications is likely to have enormous implications for patient care and doctor training. Highly skilled surgeons may soon regularly perform especially difficult operations through long-distance procedures. The computer systems used to control surgical movement can also lead to a breakthrough in teaching surgical techniques to a new generation of physicians. More surgeons-in-training will have the opportunity to observe their teachers in action in *telesurgery* operating rooms around the world.

Marescaux describes the success of the remotely performed surgical procedure as the beginning of a "third revolution" in surgery within the last decade. The first was the arrival of minimally invasive surgery, enabling procedures to be performed with guidance by a camera, meaning that the abdomen (腹部) and thorax (胸腔) do not have to be opened. The second was the introduction of computer-assisted surgery, where complicated software algorithms (算法) enhance the safety of





the surgeon's movements during a procedure, making them more accurate, while introducing the concept of distance between the surgeon and the patient. It was thus natural to imagine that this distance currently several meters in the operating room could potentially be up to several thousand kilometers.

1. The title that best expresses the main idea is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. How The Second Revolution in Surgery Comes Out
  - B. The Telesurgery Revolution
  - C. A Patient Was Saved
  - D. Dream Comes True
2. The italicized Word "telesurgery" (Para. 1, sentence 2) can be best explained as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. an operation done over a distance
  - B. an operation done on television
  - C. an operation demanding special skill
  - D. an operation demanding high technology
3. How long did it take the patient to resume her normal activity after the operation \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. 24 hours
  - B. 48 hours
  - C. about a week
  - D. almost a month
4. What is the major barrier to telesurgery?
  - A. distance
  - B. advanced technology
  - C. delay
  - D. medical facilities
5. The writer implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. difficult operation can be successfully performed all over the world now
  - B. compared to the "third revolution" in surgery, the first two are less important
  - C. all patients can be cured by a gall bladder-removal operation
  - D. a new breakthrough has been made in surgery

## Text 2

The multi-billion-dollar Western pop music industry is *under fire*. It is being blamed by the United Nations for the dramatic rise in drug abuse worldwide. "The most worrisome development is a culture of drug-friendliness that seems to be gaining prominence (显著)," said the UN's 13-member International Narcotics Control Board in a report released in late February 1998.

The 74-page study says that pop music, as a global industry, is by far the most influential trend-setter for young people of most cultures. "Some lyrics advocate the smoking of marijuana (大麻) or taking other drugs, and certain pop stars make statements and set examples as if the use of drugs for non-medicinal purposes were a normal and acceptable part of a person's lifestyle," the study says.

Surprisingly, says the Board, the effect of drug-friendly pop music seems to survive despite the occasional shock of death by overdose (过量用药). "Such incidents tend to be seen as an occasion to mourn the loss of a role model, and not an opportunity to confront the deadly effect of 'recreational' drug use," it notes. Since the 1970s, several internationally famous singers and movie stars—including Elvis Presley, Janice Joplin, John Belushi, Jimi Hendrix, Jonathan Mel-





vin and Andy Gibbs—have died of either drug abuse or drug related illnesses. With the globalization of popular music, messages tolerating or promoting drug abuse are now reaching beyond their countries of origin. “In most countries, the names of certain pop stars have become familiar to the members of every household,” the study says.

The UN study also blames the media for its description of certain drug issues—especially the use of marijuana and issues of liberalization and legalization—which encourages, rather than prevents, drug abuse. “Over the last years, we have seen how drug abuse is increasingly regarded as being acceptable or even attractive,” says Hamid Ghodse, president of the Board. “Powerful pressure groups run political campaigns aimed at legalizing controlled drugs,” he says. Ghodse also points out that all these developments have created an environment which is tolerant of or even favorable to drug abuse and spoils international drug prevention efforts currently underway.

The present study, he says, focuses on the issue of demand reduction and prevention within an environment that has become tolerant of drug abuse. The Board calls on governments to do their legal and moral duties, and to act against the pro-drug messages of the youth culture to which young people increasingly are being exposed.

6. Which of the following statements does the author tend to agree with?
  - A. The use of drugs for non-medicinal purposes is an acceptable part of a person's lifestyle.
  - B. The spreading of pop music may cause the drug abuse to go beyond country, boundaries.
  - C. No efforts have been made to prevent the spreading of drug abuse.
  - D. The governments have no ability to act against the pro-drug messages of the youth culture.
7. The italicized phrase “under fire” (Para. 1, sentence 1) means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. in an urgent situation
  - B. facing some problems
  - C. being criticized
  - D. quite popular
8. Under the influence of drug-friendly pop music, what might the youth think of the death of some pop stars caused by overdose?
  - A. They tend to mourn the pop stars as role models.
  - B. They are shocked to know even pop stars may abuse drugs.
  - C. They try to confront the deadly effect of “recreational” drug use.
  - D. They may stop abusing the drugs.
9. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage as a factor that has contributed to creating an environment tolerant of or even favorable to drug abuse?
  - A. The spreading of pop music.
  - B. The media.
  - C. Political campaigns run by powerful pressure groups.
  - D. The low price of some drugs.
10. The pop music \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. has a great influence on young people of most cultures
  - B. only appeals to a small number of young people
  - C. is not a profitable industry
  - D. is the only culprit (罪魁祸首) responsible for drug amuse





## Text 3

The Alaska pipeline starts at the frozen edge of the Arctic Ocean. It stretches southward across the largest and northern most state in the United States, ending at a remote ice-free seaport village nearly 800 miles from where it begins. It is massive in size and extremely operate.

The steel pipe crosses windswept plains and endless miles of delicate tundra that tops the frozen ground. It weaves through crooked canyons, climbs sheer mountains, plunges over rocky crags, makes its way through thick forests, and passes over or under hundreds of rivers and streams. The pipe is 4 feet in diameter, and up to 2 million barrels of crude oil can be pumped through it daily.

Resting on H-shaped steel racks called “bents,” long sections of the pipeline follow a zigzag course high above the frozen earth. Other long sections drop out of sight beneath spongy or rocky ground and return to the surface later on. The pattern of the pipeline’s up-and-down route is determined by the often harsh demands of the arctic and subarctic climate, the tortuous lay of the land, and the varied compositions of soil, rock, or permanently frozen ground. A little more than half of the pipeline is elevated above the ground. The remainder is buried anywhere from 3 to 12 feet, depending largely upon the type of terrain and the properties of the soil.

One of the largest in the world, the pipeline cost approximately \$8 billion and is by far the biggest and most expensive construction project ever undertaken by private industry. In fact, no single business could raise that much money, so 8 major oil companies formed a consortium in order to share the costs. Each company controlled oil rights to particular shares of land in the oil fields and paid into the pipeline-construction fund according to the size of its holdings. Today, despite enormous problems of climate, supply shortages, equipment breakdowns, labor disagreements, treacherous terrain, a certain amount of mismanagements, and even theft, the Alaska pipeline has been completed and is operating.

11. The passage primarily discusses the pipeline’s \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. operating costs    B. employees    C. consumers    D. construction
12. The word “it” (Para. 1, sentence 3) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pipeline    B. ocean    C. state    D. village
13. The author mentions all of the following as important in determining the pipeline’s route EXCEPT the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. climate    B. lay of the land itself  
C. local vegetation    D. kind of soil and rock
14. How many companies shared the costs of constructing the pipeline?  
A. 3    B. 4    C. 8    D. 12
15. Which of the following determined what percentage of the construction costs each member of the consortium would pay?





- A. How much oil field land each company owned.
- B. How long each company had owned land in the oil fields.
- C. How many people worked for each company.
- D. How many oil wells were located on the company's land.

#### Text 4

Margherita is a London girl and arriving at Capital was like coming home. "I grew up listening to Capital Radio," she says. "People say, 'Wasn't it frightening, joining such well-known presenters?' But everyone here is so down to earth. It would be off-putting if the others had people doing their make-up, or star signs on their office doors. But there's none of that—Mick Brown, for instance, finishes his show and wanders off to get the bus home with everyone else."

Margherita says that her own musical tastes varied. But she doesn't pick her own music for her shows. The Capital computer selects the records in advance from a list approved by the station managers. "The station has a certain sound, and if we all picked our own music, it wouldn't sound like Capital," she says. "But for someone who likes music, this is a dream job. I get to go to concerts and meet the bands you can hear on my show. It's great to hear the 'behind the scenes' gossip."

Most people would expect that a presenter's most important qualities are a nice voice and huge amounts of confidence, but Margherita says that basic maths is handy as well. "You have to make sure that you've got an eye on everything that's going on in the studio, but you've got to be able to add and subtract and think in minutes and seconds," she says. "You're dealing with timed records, and with announcements and commercials that are also timed precisely, and you have to be ready to switch to the news at exactly the right second. If you're going over to a live event, you need to be ready, for that on time, not a second earlier or later."

This isn't the sort of girl to let the rock "n" roll lifestyle go to her head. Even if she did her family would bring her down to earth. "When I started at Capital the only thing my brothers asked was whether they'd get free records," she remembers. "And my mum couldn't even find the station on her radio."

Margherita Taylor is very nice and very easy-going, but very much in control. She is so much a "Capital Radio girl" that you might think she is just doing a good job for the station's publicity, department, although you know what she's saying really comes from her heart. She smiles a lot, laughs a lot and is generally a great advert for Capital.

16. What does "that" (Para. 1, sentence 6) refer to?

- A. The fame of the other presenters.
- B. Margherita's fear of the other staff.
- C. Self-important behaviour by the other presenters.
- D. Bad treatment of Margherita by the other staff.





17. One point Margherita makes about her job is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she has changed her attitude to music  
B. she is unhappy that records she plays are chosen for her  
C. she likes most of the music that she plays on her show  
D. she enjoys talking to the people whose records she plays
18. What does Margherita say about presenting a show?  
A. It is essential to keep in mind what is going to happen next.  
B. It is more complicated than she had previously thought.  
C. The ability to add and subtract is the most important requirement.  
D. The content of a show is sometimes changed suddenly.
19. How have Margherita's family reacted to her success?  
A. With caution.    B. Without interest.    C. With surprise.    D. Without excitement.
20. In the final paragraph, what does the author say about Margherita?  
A. She was different from what she had expected.  
B. She genuinely believes that Capital is a good radio station.  
C. She feels it necessary to talk about Capital Radio all the time.  
D. She has already changed her job at Capital radio.

## Part B

Directions: In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 21 ~ 25, choose the most suitable one from the list A ~ G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

In recent years many countries of the world have been faced with the problem of how to make their workers more productive. 21. \_\_\_\_\_. The evidence shows that while variety certainly makes the worker's life more enjoyable, it does not actually make him work harder. As far as increasing productivity is concerned, then, variety is not an important factor.

22. \_\_\_\_\_. The problem is that this kind of freedom cannot easily be given in the modern factory with its complicated machinery which must be used in a fixed way. Thus, although freedom of choice may be important, usually very little can be done to create it.

Another important consideration is how much a worker contributes to the product he is making. 23. \_\_\_\_\_.

It would seem that not only is degree of the worker's contribution an important factor, therefore, but it is also one we can do something about.

To what extent does more money lead to greater productivity? The workers themselves certainly think this is important. 24. \_\_\_\_\_. Money just lets them enjoy their spare time more.

25. \_\_\_\_\_. Perhaps if we make their jobs more interesting, they will want neither more money nor shorter working hours.

[A] In most factories the worker sees only one small part of the product. Some car factories are now experimenting with having many small production lines rather than a large one, so that each worker contributes more to the production of the cars on his line.





[B] A similar argument may explain demands for shorter working hours.

[C] Some experts claim the answer is to make jobs more varied. But do more varied jobs lead to greater productivity?

[D] Other experts feel that giving the worker freedom to do his job in his own way is important. There is no doubt that this is true.

[E] But perhaps they want more money only because the work they do is so boring.

[F] If we want to prevent a population explosion, we should take action now—or assist the poorer countries to do so.

[G] The first is in sub-Saharan Africa, Where both markets and governments work so badly that such policies can't find a foothold. The second are those countries, like some in the Middle East, which feel threatened by their neighbors or have a dictator at the helm. You need democratic government for effective development, and if we cannot achieve that we will certainly not control population.

### 三、参考答案

#### Part A

#### Text 1

#### \* 试题分析

##### 1. 【答案】B

【解析】本题考查的是文章的主题思想。总览全文，B 项为正确答案。

##### 2. 【答案】A

【解析】本题可参照文章的第一段。从中可知，这次手术是法国和纽约两地的医生通过电脑来共同完成的，因此 A 项为正确答案。

##### 3. 【答案】C

【解析】从文中第二段可知，大约 48 小时后病人就出院了，并且随后的一周内就可以正常行动。因此 C 项为正确答案。

##### 4. 【答案】C

【解析】本题可参照文中第三段的“The high-speed fiber-optic connection between New York and France made it possible to overcome a key obstacle to telesurgery time delay.”。从中可知正确答案为 C。

##### 5. 【答案】D

【解析】本题可参照文中第五段的“The computer systems used to control surgical movement can also lead to a breakthrough in teaching surgical techniques to a new generation of physicians.”。从中可知正确答案为 D。

#### \* 参考译文

在 2001 年 9 月 7 日，一个 68 岁的老太太在法国的斯特拉斯堡，通过纽约的一台计算机接受了胆囊切除手术。这是首例完整的远程手术案例，手术师距离病人将近 4000 公里。

在纽约，马力考克斯和手术师迈克尔·盖格纳组成的团队上演了具有历史意义的远距离





操作。法国电信公司用一种高速的光导纤维服务技术把纽约和斯特拉斯堡连接起来。两个手术师采用先进的机器人手术系统控制着手术器械，这个系统是计算机运动公司设计出来的，可使程序在最小范围内进行操作。病人在大约 48 小时后出了院，第二周就恢复了正常活动。

纽约和法国之间高速的光导纤维连接，使得远程手术克服了一个主要障碍，那就是时间上的拖延。在纽约手术师的动作和(从斯特拉斯堡)图像返回到屏幕上，期间如果连续迟延 200 微秒，对手术效果将是致命的。迟延时间包括图像编码和解码的时间和信号传递需要的时间。

法国电信局的工程师们达到了平均时间迟延 150 微秒的程度。“在给病人做手术时，就像在自己屋里一样，这真叫人感到舒服。”马力考克斯说。

医学、先进技术和远程通讯之间的合作，对于护理病人和医生培训有很大的意义。高难度的手术可能很快就可以在远程程序中得以展现。以前用于控制手术操作行为的计算机系统，现在也可以实现新的技术突破，那就是把手术技巧教给新一代的医师。更多的待培训手术师可以有机会坐在世界各地的远程手术操作室内现场观看他们老师的上佳表演。

马力考克斯描述了过去十年内远程手术程序技术的发展成果，这种技术是“第三次革命”的开始。第一次革命是微创外科手术，使得手术程序在照相机的指导下进行，不需要打开人们的腹腔和胸腔。第二次是引进计算机做辅助的手术技术，复杂的软件算法可保证手术师操作行为的安全性和准确性，并引进了“手术师和病人分离”的概念。人们很自然就会想到，目前医患之间的几米距离，将来可以延伸到几千公里。

### ★长难句解析

【难句 1】The two surgeons controlled the instruments using an advanced robotic surgical system, designed by Computer Motion Inc, that enabled the procedure to be minimally invasive.

【解析】本句中 using 是现在分词作 controlled 的状语，状语里有个过去分词 designed 和 that 引导的定语从句一起修饰 system。

【难句 2】I felt as comfortable operating on my patient as if I had been in the room.

【解析】本句中 as if 引导的是虚拟语气从句。虚拟语气是汉语中没有的，是一种假设的语气。对现在时态的虚拟语气要用过去时，对过去时态的虚拟语气要用过去完成时。本句是典型的后者情况。

【难句 3】More surgeons-in-training will have the opportunity to observe their teachers in action in telesurgery operating rooms around the world.

【解析】本句中 operating 是现在分词修饰后面的名词的，当定语用，不是作状语。

### Text 2

### ★试题分析

#### 6. 【答案】B

【解析】本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项表达出了作者同意的观点。这可以从文中第三段的“With the globalization of popular music, messages tolerating or promoting drug abuse are now reaching beyond their countries of origin.”推出。

#### 7. 【答案】C

【解析】本题的“under fire”的意思是被指责，这可以从文章后的“It is being blamed by the United Nations for the dramatic rise in drug abuse worldwide.”推出。





8. 【答案】A

【解析】本题四个选项中只有 A 项正确。这可以从文中第三段的“Surprisingly, says the Board, the effect of drug-friendly pop music seems to survive despite the occasional shock of death by overdose (过量用药). ‘Such incidents tend to be seen as an occasion to mourn the loss of a role model, and not an opportunity to confront the deadly effect of ‘recreational’ drug use,”推出。

9. 【答案】D

【解析】总览全文，没有涉及一些价格低的药品。因此 D 项正确。

10. 【答案】A

【解析】本题四个选项中只有 A 项正确。这可以从文中第二段的“The 74-page study says that pop music, as a global industry, is by far the most influential trend-setter for young people of most cultures.”推出。

✳ 参考译文

几十亿美元身价的西方流行音乐现在火燎屁股了。美国指责它导致全球范围内吸毒的剧烈增长。“最令人痛心的趋势是形成了一种亲毒文化，而且这种趋势日益明显。”美国由 13 名成员组成的国际麻醉药控制董事会在 1998 年 2 月末作出的一个报告指出。

长达 74 页的报告认为，作为全球性产业，流行音乐是年轻人大部分文化潮流中最具影响力的引导者。“一些歌曲倡导吸大麻或其他药物，一些歌星言传身教，似乎出于非医用目的的吸毒是一个人的生活方式中很正常、可接受的部分。”

董事会说，很惊奇的是，尽管因过量用药导致死亡的震惊新闻屡屡曝光，亲毒流行音乐的作用似乎复苏了。“这里的事被视作是偶然的，让人怀念一种生活模式的丧失，而不是让人去正视娱乐性服药的致命后果。”报告这样说。自 20 世纪 70 年代，很多国际级别的著名歌星——包括猫王，詹尼斯·乔普林，约翰·贝鲁西，吉米·亨德里克斯，江奈生·梅尔文和安迪·吉比——要么死于吸毒，要么死于跟吸毒有关的疾病。随着流行音乐的全球化，容忍或推动吸毒的资讯也超出了原来的国界，“在大部分国家，某个流行歌星的名字在一家人中妇孺皆知。”该研究说。

该研究也批评了媒体，因为它们描述了一些特定的药品问题——尤其是大麻和自由化、合法化等问题——客观上鼓励而不是阻止了吸毒。“过去几年里，我们可以清楚地看到吸毒人员日益增长，这些情况被认为是可以接受的或是有魅力的。”哈米德·古德西，董事会主席说，“许多有实力的团体开始发起政治运动，来使得被控制的药品合法化。”他说。古德西也指出，所有这些发展造成了一种氛围，在这种氛围里，对吸毒是宽容的甚至是有利的，因而破坏了处于起步状态的国际禁毒运动。

他说，目前这个研究侧重于在一个容许吸毒的环境里减少和阻止对吸毒的需求。董事会呼吁政府履行法律和道德职责，在年轻人逐渐接受年轻人文化前就控制好吸毒方面的报导。

✳ 长难句解析

【难句 1】and certain pop stars make statements and set examples as if the use of drugs for non-medical purposes were a normal and acceptable part of a person's lifestyle.

【解析】本句中的 were 是典型的虚拟语气形式。我们可以看到它的主语 use 是单数名词，正