

大学英语选修课系列教材

陈仲利 总主编

Advanced English Reading

陈仲利◎主编

高级英语

阅读教程



科学出版社

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高级英语阅读教程

- 主 编 陈仲利
■ 副主编 李建萍 张林冬 宋宏亮
■ 编 者 (按姓氏笔画排序)



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总 序

教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》对我国大学生英语的听、说、读、写、译等能力均提出了三个层次的要求,并在全国兴起了实用性大学英语教学改革与实践的浪潮。为进一步完善大学英语教学改革成果,努力提高学生的英语实用能力,南开大学、天津大学、北京化工大学、北京航空航天大学、北京科技大学、北京邮电大学、对外经济贸易大学、广东工业大学、哈尔滨商业大学等国内重点高校的英语教师通力合作,编写了“大学英语选修课系列教材”。本套教材包括《高级英语口语教程》、《科技英语阅读教程》、《高级英语阅读教程》、《实用翻译技能集成》、《英美报刊深度阅读》、《高级英语写作教程》、《实用商务英语综合教程》、《英语视听说教程》和《当代英美社会文化新编》等九本教材。本系列教材应用了最新的英语教学理念,吸收了最新的英语教学成果,符合我国大学英语教学改革的最新要求,并体现了四、六级考试改革后的新精神,所有编写内容均为各参编院校多年使用过的优秀素材,具有良好的教学效果和广泛的使用基础。

“大学英语选修课系列教材”主要特点如下:

1. 选材广泛,内容丰富。本系列教材所选材料均来自国内外原版报纸、杂志、教材、论著、会议论文、实用文件和一些权威网站,语言真实准确、地道优美;内容涉及视听说、口语、阅读、翻译、写作、文化、商务和科技英语等多个领域,适合不同专业学生对英语学习的需求。本系列教材选材注重原汁原味,力图使学生在浩瀚的知识海洋中多方汲取营养,以满足实用性英语教学的需求。如《高级英语阅读教程》的文章大多是近年来有关社会热点问题,并且大都是学生所关心和感兴趣的新闻报道,趣味性、实效性较强;另外,文章内容涉及生活的方方面面,集知识性、科普性、娱乐性于一体,有利于培养学生的学习兴趣。

2. 注重语言综合技能的训练,实用性较强。通过精心选编的课文和悉心设计的多种实践和交际活动,从多渠道、多层面、多角度向学生输入大量有效语言信息,吸引学生参加多种多样、生动活泼的语言实践和交际活动,进行大量的“交互式”的语言输入(input)和输出(output)。如《英语视听说教程》、《高级英语口语教程》强调各种微技能的培养和训练,结合具体生活环境和主题,突出听说实践能力的培养;《实用翻译技能集成》围绕实例,阐明方法和技巧,强调翻译实践,培养动手能力。每一章围绕各种翻译技巧,梳理分析,深入浅出,将翻译理论技能和实践训练有机地结合起来。

3. 编写严谨,精细实用。本系列教材均按照由浅入深、循序渐进的原则系统而连贯地编写完成。《实用商务英语综合教程》、《科技英语阅读教程》各自在内容上互相渗透,融会

贯通,有机地成为一体。同时,每册又各具特色,风格迥异。

4. 知识全面,题型多样。为适应改革后的四、六级考试新模式,《高级英语写作教程》一方面向学生们介绍了各类议论、说明、记叙文体;另一方面,又详细阐明了各类应用文体,从而有效地提高了学生的英语写作实践能力。另外,《高级英语阅读教程》中增加了选词填空题、快速阅读、补全句子、简答等新题型。

5. 本系列教材在传播语言知识的同时,更注重英美语言文化知识的学习。《英美报刊深度阅读》和《当代英美社会文化新编》系统介绍了英美报刊文学的特点和社会文化概况,使学生更加深入地了解英美社会面貌,激发英语学习兴趣,并大幅度提高自身跨文化交际能力。

6. 本系列教材综合了国内外同类教材的优点,兼顾了不同层次学生的需求,既体现了教育部有关大学英语教学改革的新精神,又满足了实用性英语教学的客观需要。同时,这些编者都是富有教学经验的一线教师,本系列教材是他们多年教学成果的结晶。

7. 本系列教材适用范围广泛。不仅是大学本科生高级英语选修教材,亦可作为广大同学备考英语六级和报考研究生的参考用书,同时,也是英语专业学生或广大英语爱好者提高英语水平的良师益友。

总主编 陈仲利

2009年2月

前言

教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》对我国大学生的英语阅读能力提出了三个层次的要求,其中更高要求指出:学生要能读懂有一定难度的文章,理解其主旨大意及细节,能阅读国外英语报纸杂志上的文章,能比较顺利地阅读所学专业的英语文献和资料。全国高校英语教学应四年不断线,在大学英语四、六级考试后,英语教学应继续提供给学生一些高级英语选修课程,以切实提高学生的英语实用能力,为此,我们编写了这本《高级英语阅读教程》。本书集精读、泛读于一体,突出精读课文重点培养学生读、写、译能力的特点。本书贯彻以学生为中心的教学模式,充分满足学生汲取知识、提高智力和发展个性的需求,强调学生语言综合能力的提高和自学能力的培养。

本书共十二个单元,每个单元由同一主题的三篇文章组成。各单元话题分别为:运动休闲、宇宙探索、婚姻家庭、语言文化、环境保护、文化娱乐、智慧人生、商务经济、校园生活、经典传奇、宗教文化、艺术人生。文章大都选材精细,并由学生最感兴趣的话题编撰而成。编写体例符合学生阅读需求,借鉴了国内外同类书籍的优点。本书符合我国大学英语教学改革的最新要求,吸收了最新的英语教学成果,旁征博引,兼收并蓄,其中大部分编写内容为我校英语教学中使用过的优秀素材,具有良好的教学效果和广泛的使用基础。本书对提高本科高年级学生的阅读理解能力具有一定的指导和辅助功效,同时对准备研究生考试的学生学习英语具有事半功倍的作用。

与国内外同类书籍比较,本书特点如下:

1. 选材广泛、精细、实用。首先,文章大都在800~1 000字,具有一定难度,语言真实准确、地道优美,并且是广大学生关心和感兴趣的话题,集知识性与趣味性于一体;其次,文章内容涉及生活的方方面面,集科普性、娱乐性、实用性于一体,能够满足学生汲取原汁原味英语的需求,是高年级学生提高英语阅读能力的良师益友。

2. 编写严谨,体例独特。本书每单元均由引言、Passage A 及其练习、Passage B 及其练习、Passage C 及其练习和阅读技能这五部分组成。导读部分言简意赅,易于引起读者的兴趣和共鸣;在习题部分,本书除保留了一些优秀传统阅读题型外,又增设了大学英语四、六级考试的新题型,满足了部分学生的应试需求;每篇文章后的生词表列出了四级后的词汇(即《大学英语课程教学要求》中较高要求和更高要求的词汇),注有音标、词性和双语解释,便于学生自学;难点注释内容翔实,既能提高学生的语言能力,又能拓宽其阅读视野;阅读技能部分中以具体实例讲解高年级学生在阅读技能上所应该掌握的知识和技巧,增强学

习的实用性。

3. 综合国内外同类教材的优点, 兼顾本科不同专业高年级学生的需求, 应用最新英语教学理念, 既体现阅读教材的科普性, 又满足实用性英语教学的客观需要。本书集合了一批富有教学经验的一线教师的集体智慧, 是各位编者不懈努力、辛勤劳动的结晶。

4. 适用范围广泛。本书不仅是高年级非英语专业学生“高级阅读”选修课教材, 亦可作为大学英语六级考试后、报考研究生的同学的复习参考用书, 也可作为英语专业学生或广大英语爱好者提高阅读水平的参考书。

由于编写时间仓促、作者才智有限, 书中若有疏漏谬误之处, 尚祈各位同仁及广大读者不吝指正。

编 者

2009年1月于北京化工大学

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Sports and Leisure

We are living in a changeable and competitive era, which asks us to put more attention on how to take care of ourselves, and how to improve our living standards. In fact, as the fashionable ways to keep us healthy and happy, sports and leisure activities have become the important parts of the civilized, healthy and scientific modern style of life. They are popular among our society, and beneficial to the improvement of life quality. Nowadays, the sports which people are participating in can be divided into four categories: the competitive sports, traditional sports, practical sports and leisure entertaining sports. Different people take different sports as their hobbies. For example, basketball, football, stamp-collecting and swimming, skating etc. have long been the favorites of most people, because they can cultivate people's sentiment and ability, and stimulate people to create more treasures. Meanwhile, people can get great pleasures and satisfactions from sports. In this unit, we will know something more about sports and leisure activities.

Pre-reading Activities

I. Directions: Work in pairs to complete these definitions of sports and games. Try not to use the dictionary unless necessary. Write one letter in each blank.

Example: Football is a ball game between two teams of eleven players, using a round ball which is kicked but not handled.

1. B _____ is a game played by hitting a small feathered object back and forth over a high net by means of a light, long-handled racket.
2. B _____ is a usu. indoor game between two teams of five players, in which each team tries to throw a large ball through the other team's basket.
3. B _____ is a game played on a cloth-covered table with balls knocked with long sticks into pockets at the corners and sides.
4. B _____ is an indoor game in which a large heavy ball is rolled along a wooden track in an attempt to knock down bottle-shaped wooden objects.
5. C _____ is a game for two players, each of whom starts with 16 pieces which can be moved according to fixed rules across a board in attempt to trap the opponent's king.

6. D_____ is a game in which small sharp-pointed object are thrown at a circular board.
7. H_____ is a game played on a field by two teams of eleven players each, with curved sticks and a small hard ball.
8. T_____ is a game played between singles or doubles who use rackets to hit a small soft ball backwards and forwards across a low net on a specially marked area.
9. T_____ t_____ is a game played on a table by two or four players who use bats to hit a small ball to each other across a net.
10. V_____ is a game in which a large ball is struck by hand across net without being allowed to touch the ground.

II. Directions: Work in groups to make a list of at least 20 words associated with sports and leisure activities and discuss the following questions.

1. What is your favorite sport? What benefits have you gained from it?
2. According to your personal idea, who is the greatest sportsman in the world? Why?

Reading Passages

Passage A

Are Big-Time Sports Outwearing Their Welcome?

超级体育项目仍会受人青睐吗?

Sports have a long and **time-honored** history from the Greek Olympics to the playing fields of Eton, where the British claimed future battles were won. Its **proponents** asserted that sports promoted fair play and, through competition, produced excellence. Team sports taught the necessity and value of cooperation and the need of sacrificing one's own glory for the sake of the unit.

Fans, in turn, developed loyalty to a team, a city, indeed, a nation. There was a time, for instance, when the British Open in golf, or the tennis **championship** at Wimbledon, were won by foreigners, the British Isles practically went into national **mourning**. This cultural **disgrace** announced to all that England no longer was a world power. **Supposedly**, what happened in sports somehow carried over into real life.

Such may have been the case, but it no longer is true. This high praise now rings as hollow as the **pious** pronouncement that "it doesn't matter whether one wins or loses, but how one plays the game."¹ (Is there a coach alive who could keep his job if he believed this?)

Following the false **adage** that "if some is good, more is better²," the **plethora** of sports

today and the way the games are conducted soon may kill the goose that laid the golden egg.³ At one time, various sports each had a traditional season, but now they **overlap** as baseball extends into the football schedule, the latter into basketball and **hockey** season, and golf into all four.

Sociologists, normally not the most **prescient** of professors⁴, now correctly view sports as the new religion and the stadium as its church. The lives of many Americans are centered on these events, as “Monday Night Football” has demonstrated. For a **goodly** number, though, it also **coincides** with **nap** time, and no one knows whether there are more **snoozers** or watchers while the game is on TV.⁵

Conversations among men **incessantly** utilize sports talk as a common **denominator**, and no one is an insider unless he can quote players’ and teams’ endless boring statistics⁶. The **insatiable** thirst for such data has prompted *The Denver Post* to put out two sports sections on Monday during baseball season. A friend of mine, upon seeing the news that the Cubs lost, refuses to read the rest of the paper. Americans are **obsessed** with sports talk and **collectibles**, and the disease has spread to kids, who pay big dollars for player cards, shirts, caps, jackets, and, most **courageous** of all, **autographs**.⁷

Many fans still want to believe that the players really care what team they are on and what city they represent. In truth, most are greedy businessmen, **mercenaries** selling their **brawn** and/or skill to the highest **bidder**.

In professional basketball, for example, Michael Jordan of the Chicago Bulls reportedly was making \$35,000,000 a year in salary and **endorsements** before his surprise retirement. Shaquille O’Neal of the Orlando Magic ever signed a seven-year contract for \$39,000,000, while untested **rookie** Shawn Bradley of the Philadelphia 76ers will be getting \$27,000,000 over a six-year period. The average annual salary of baseball players today exceeds \$1,000,000.

Are athletes worth their **outlandish** incomes? What benefit from them **accrues** to the common good?⁸ Some psychologists argue that public sports serve as a safety valve to relieve society’s violence, which is acted out in **surrogate** fashion in the **arena**, rather than on the street. Others say sports figures provide role models for the nation’s youth.

As for the first claim, violence follows sports as night follows day. The Montreal Canadiens’ Stanley Cup victory and Chicago Bulls’ third **consecutive** NBA title both produced **mayhem** on the streets.

Contract sports are becoming increasingly violent, something of which the public seems to approve. In football, face mask pulling or knocking an opponent out of the game with an illegal tackle; in baseball, a **pitcher** aiming at the **batter’s** head or a runner sliding with **spikes** high; in basketball, deliberate **fouls** and **flailing** one’s elbows when going for the basket; in hockey, stick swinging and the all-too-frequent **fisticuffs**-all⁹ **incite** the audience to happy **frenzy**.

As far as sports figures being role models, it should be clear that many athletes seem to feel that they are above society’s morals and mores. Drunkenness, **brawling**, and drug taking

often are **par** for the course.¹⁰ Before his death, Arthur Ashe, a role model for blacks and whites alike, **berated** the private lives (which became public through boasting on talk shows) of basketball stars Wilt Chamberlain and Magic Johnson. What role models for black inner city children these all-time **feats** are!¹¹ In boxing, things have made a 180° turn from the time of Joe Louis to Mike Tyson. What about the gambling habits of a Pete Rose or Michael Jordan? Can anyone call Indiana University coach Bobby Knight a role model when he throws chairs across the basketball floor to protest a **referee's** call?

Lastly, what could be sillier than the **exhibitionism** of grown men giving “high fives” or the **taunting** dances by players who score **touchdowns**? Sports has more than come of age. It is getting **senile**.¹² (846 words)

New Words

accrue	[ə'kru:]	v.	to come to one as a gain or additional advantage 自然增加, 产生
adage	['ædidʒ]	n.	saying; proverb 格言, 谚语
arena	[ə'ri:nə]	n.	an enclosed area used for sports, public amusements, etc 竞技场, 运动场
autograph	['ɔ:təgrɑ:f]	n.	a person's own signature or handwriting 亲笔签名, 手稿
batter	['bætə]	n.	a player at bat in baseball and cricket 击球手
berate	[bi'reit]	v.	scold sharply 严厉指责, 申斥
bidder	['bidə]	n.	a person who offers to pay a price for goods 出价人, 投标人
big-time	[big'taim]	adj.	classic 一流的
brawl	[brɔ:l]	v.	to quarrel or fight noisily 吵架, 怒骂
brawn	[brɔ:n]	n.	muscular strength and power 肌肉的力量及机能
championship	['tʃæmpjənʃɪp]	n.	a competition held to find the champion 锦标赛
collectible	[kə'lektəbl]	n.	one of a group or class of objects prized by fanciers 收藏品
coincide	[kəuin'said]	v.	to agree exactly, as in opinion; concur 一致, 符合
consecutive	[kən'sekjutiv]	adj.	following in regular or unbroken order; successive 连续的
courageous	[kə'reidʒəs]	adj.	valiant; brave 勇敢的, 有胆量的
denominator	[di'nəmineitə]	n.	a common trait or characteristic 共同特征, 共同性质
disgrace	[dis'greis]	n.	loss of honor, respect, or reputation; shame 丢脸, 耻辱

endorsement	[in'dɔ:smənt]	<i>n.</i>	the act of endorsing 签字, 签注
exhibitionism	[eksɪ'biʃənizəm]	<i>n.</i>	the behavior of a person who wants to be looked at and admired 表现癖, 风头主义
feat	[fi:t]	<i>n.</i>	a clever action, showing strength, skill, or courage 武艺, 技艺, 功绩
fisticuffs	['fistikʌfs]	<i>n.</i>	fighting with the fists 拳斗, 互殴
flail	[fleil]	<i>v.</i>	to wave or swing vigorously; thrash 挥动, 摆动
foul	[faul]	<i>n.</i>	an infraction or a violation of the rules of play 犯规
frenzy	['frenzi]	<i>n.</i>	a state of violent mental agitation or wild excitement 狂暴, 狂怒
goodly	['gudli]	<i>adj.</i>	somewhat large; considerable 相当大的, 很大的
hockey	['hɒki]	<i>n.</i>	a game played by two teams of 11 players each, with sticks and a ball 曲棍球
incessantly	[in'sesntli]	<i>adv.</i>	constantly, continuously 不间断地
incite	[in'sait]	<i>v.</i>	to provoke and urge on 激动, 煽动
insatiable	[in'seɪfəbl]	<i>adj.</i>	impossible to satiate or satisfy 不知足的, 贪求无厌的
mayhem	['meihem]	<i>n.</i>	great disorder and confusion 故意伤害
mercenary	['mɜ:sɪnəri]	<i>n.</i>	one who serves or works merely for monetary gain 唯利是图的人
mourning	['mɔ:nɪŋ]	<i>n.</i>	the expression of grief, esp. for a death 哀痛, 哀悼
nap	[næp]	<i>n.</i>	to sleep for a brief period, often during the day; doze 小睡, 打盹
obsess	[əb'ses]	<i>v.</i>	to preoccupy the mind of excessively 迷住, 使着迷
outlandish	[aut'lændɪʃ]	<i>adj.</i>	conspicuously unconventional 奇特的, 明显异常的
outwear	[aut'weə]	<i>v.</i>	outgrow 耗尽, 放弃
overlap	['əʊvə'læp]	<i>v.</i>	to have an area or a range in common with 重叠, 重合
par	[pɑ:]	<i>adj.</i>	equal to the standard; normal 正常的, 平均的
pious	['paɪəs]	<i>adj.</i>	showing and feeling deep respect for God and religion 虔诚的, 笃信的
pitcher	['pɪtʃə]	<i>n.</i>	a player who throws the ball towards the batter 投手
plethora	['pleθərə]	<i>n.</i>	a superabundance; an excess 过剩, 过多
prescient	['presaiənt]	<i>adj.</i>	of or relating to prescience 预知的, 预见的
proponent	[prə'pəʊnənt]	<i>n.</i>	one who argues in support of something; an advocate 提倡者
referee	[.refə'ri:]	<i>n.</i>	a judge in charge of some games 裁判
rookie	['ruki]	<i>n.</i>	first-year player, especially in a professional sport 新队员, 新手

senile	['si:nail]	<i>adj.</i> weak in body or in mind because of old age 衰老的, 年老的
snoozer	[snu:zə]	<i>n.</i> dozer 打盹儿者
sociologist	[səʊsiə'lɒdʒist]	<i>n.</i> expert in sociology 社会学家
spike	[spaɪk]	<i>n.</i> long piece of metal with a point at one end 鞋钉, 尖钉
supposedly	[sə'pəʊzɪdli]	<i>adv.</i> as believed; as it appears 假定地, 按照推测地
surrogate	['sʌrəɡɪt]	<i>adj.</i> substitute 替代的
taunt	[təʊnt]	<i>v.</i> to try to make sb. angry or unhappy by making unkind remarks 辱骂, 奚落
time-honored	[taɪm'ɒnəd]	<i>adj.</i> respected because of age or long use 久负盛名的, 历史悠久的
touchdown	['tʌtʃdaʊn]	<i>n.</i> act of moving the ball across the opposing team's goal line 触地得分

Phrases and Expressions

act out	to express (thoughts, unconscious fears, etc.) in actions and behavior rather than in words 表现, 表演 e.g. You'd better grasp the chance to act out your fantasies.
be obsessed with	to completely fill the mind of (someone) so that no attention is given to other matters 痴迷于, 沉湎于 e.g. She's obsessed with the desire to become a great scientist.
carry over	to persist to another time or situation 延续, 继续 e.g. The confidence gained in remedial classes carried over into the children's regular school work.
coincide with	occur at the same time 与……同时发生 e.g. Her arrival coincided with our departure.
come of age	to reach a stage of full development 成年, 到法定年龄 e.g. The company has now been successfully established for ten years, and has really come of age.
contact sport	sport that involves physical contact between players as part of normal play 身体接触项目 e.g. Football, hockey and boxing are contact sports.
for the sake of	in order to help, improve, or bring advantage 为了, 出于……缘故 e.g. He is going to live by the coast for the sake of his health.

Proper Names

Shawn Bradley	[ʃə:n'brædli]
Stanley Cup	['stænlikʌp]
The Denver Post	['denvə pəʊst]
Wilt Chamberlain	[wilt'tʃeimbəlin]
Wimbledon	['wimbldən]

肖恩·布拉德利 (NBA 著名球员)
 史坦利杯 (美国冰球联盟的奖杯)
 丹佛邮报 (只在星期日发行)
 威尔特·张伯伦 (NBA 著名球员)
 温布尔登 (位于伦敦附近, 是著名的国际网球比赛地)

Notes

1. This high praise now rings as hollow as the pious pronouncement...

词组 as hollow as... 为“像……一样空洞”。这里第一个 as 是副词, 作“一样”解, 第二个 as 是连词, 作“如同”、“像”解。此句译文: 这种高度赞扬空洞无实, 就像人们笃信“输赢无所谓, 重要的是比赛的过程”的表述一样。

2. ...if some is good, more is better.

此句意为: 运动越多越好。

3. ...the plethora of sports today and the way the games are conducted soon may kill the goose that laid the golden egg.

kill the goose that lays the golden egg 是个习语, 意思是“杀鸡取卵”。此句意为: 如今运动过度和快速的运动方式将会带来相反的效果。

4. ..., normally not the most prescient of professors...

此句译文: ……通常不是最具预见能力的教授。

5. For a goodly number, though, it also coincides with nap time, and no one knows whether there are more snoozers or watchers while the game is on TV.

词组 coincide with 为“与……同时发生”。此句意为: 为了有一个好的收视率, “周一足球夜”栏目在人们睡眠时间里播放, 然而, 当电视播放足球比赛时, 没有人知道是睡觉的人多还是看电视的人多。

6. Conversations among men incessantly utilize sports talk as a common denominator, and no one is an insider unless he can quote players' and teams' endless boring statistics.

词组 utilize...as... 为“把……作为……来使用”。此句意为: 美国人之间的谈话一直把有关运动的话题作为共性特征, 除非能够引用有关运动员和运动队的无休止的令人厌烦的数据, 否则就无法加入到别人的谈话。

7. Americans are obsessed with sports talk and collectibles, and the disease has spread to kids, who pay big dollars for player cards, shirts, caps, jackets, and, most courageous of all, autographs.

词组 be obsessed with 为“痴迷于, 沉湎于”。此句译文: 美国人痴迷于运动话题和收藏物品, 并且这种毛病已经传染给了孩子们。孩子们打牌赌博, 并收藏运动员的衬衫、帽子、夹克, 最具胆识的是收藏运动员们的签名。

8. What benefit from them accrues to the common good?

此句译文: 他们给公益事业带来什么好处?

