

高等学校英语专业阅读教材

总主编 臧金兰 高新华

高级英语 阅读教程(下)

主 编 田 筠 侯青龙 袁 磊

ADVANCED ENGLISH READING

石油大学出版社

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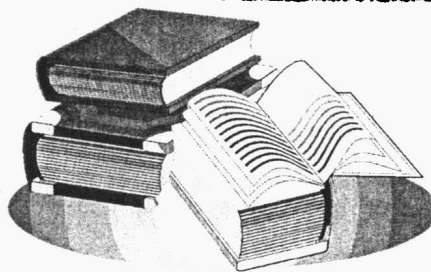
高级英语阅读教程

(下册)

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前 言

《高级英语阅读教程》是根据国家教委 1999 年颁布的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》编写而成,供高等学校英语专业本、专科学生使用。

本教材共分上、下两册,每册有 15 个单元,每单元包括课内阅读、快速阅读、课后阅读三部分。课内阅读和课外阅读材料的篇幅分别为 1 500 至 2 000 字左右,难度适中,后面附有生词、短语、注释及练习。生词和短语多为英语专业四级词汇以外的,只列出在本教材文章中的意思;注释以介绍作者、有关背景知识为主,对阅读材料中个别疑难易错的词句作了重点注释;练习包括问答题、选择题、判断正误、词汇运用、句子释义、翻译、概述文章、话题讨论等多种类型,以便帮助学生在理解文章的基础上,进一步巩固并掌握每篇的重点内容,做至少这中有精。快速阅读部分包括两篇材料,均选自英语专业学生四、八级考试真题,具有实战操纵的作用;每篇的篇幅平均为 250 至 300 字左右,基本没有生词,要求学生在不预习的情况下在课堂内限时完成,时间大约需要 8 至 10 分钟;每篇后附有 5 个单项选择题,旨在检查学生阅读的效果,帮助学生提高阅读速度。

本教材取材广泛,体裁新颖,语言规范,内容编排系统,难点解析透彻,集知识性、趣味性和实用性为一体,不仅可以作用高等学校英语专业高年级泛读教材,也可供有相当英语基础的非英语专业学生学习使用。旨在为学生提供内容广泛的学习材料,使他们通过大量阅读,逐步掌握阅读技巧,不断提高阅读水平,从而达到教学大纲中提出的要求。

本教材在编写过程中参考了大量书籍、外文期刊和阅读材料,在此谨向这些材料的作者表示衷心的感谢。本教材是山东师范大学“新世纪教学改革项目”的内容之一,在出版过程中,得到学校的大力支持,在并表示感谢。

收入本教材的阅读材料已经过大学外语部 2001 级英语专科班学生的试用,深受学生欢迎。由于时间仓促,加之编者水平与经验有限,疏漏之处在所难免,诚恳希望读者不吝赐教,指睚谬误,待再版时修正。

编者
2003 年 12 月

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Unit 1

In-Class Reading



Why Women Live Longer Than Men

Edward Dolnick

The gender gap exists, and the reasons for it may surprise you.

1 If you could take an immense group snapshot for everyone in the United States today, it would contain six million more females than males. In this country, women outlast men by about seven years. Throughout the modern world, cultures are different, diets are different, ways of life and causes of death are different, but one thing is the same—women outlive men.

2 It starts before birth. At conception, male fetuses outnumber females by about 110 to 100; at birth the ratio has already fallen to about 105 boys to every 100 girls. By age 30, there are only enough men left to match the number of women. The women start building a lead. Beyond age 80, there are nearly twice as many women as men.

3 “If you look at the top 10 or 12 causes of death,” says Deborah Wingard, an epidemiologist at the University of California at San Diego, “*every single one kills more men.*” She rattles off one melancholy fate after another — heart disease, lung cancer, homicide, cirrhosis of the liver and pneumonia. Each kills men at roughly twice the rate it does women.

4 A century ago American men outnumbered and outlived the women. But in the 20th century, women began living longer, primarily because pregnancy and childbirth had become less dangerous. The gap grew steadily. In 1946, for the first time ever in the United States, females outnumbered males.

5 Part of the reasons are self-inflicted. Men smoke more than women, drink more and take more life-threatening chances. Men are murdered (usually by other men) three times as often as women are. They





commit suicide at a higher rate and have more than twice as many fatal car accidents as women do. Men are more likely to be involved in alcohol-related fatalities. Men drivers!¹

6 But behavior doesn't explain away the longevity gap. Nor is stress the answer. In the 1950s, as heart disease claimed more and more male victims, pressure in the corporate boardroom was blamed. Let women venture out of the home and into the line of fire, doctors said, and they would begin dying at the same rate as men. But a funny thing happened on the way to the funeral². Between 1950 and 1985, the percentage of employed women in the United States nearly doubled. Those working women, several studies have found, are as healthy as women at home.

7 Today, some scientists studying the gender gap believe that the data point to one conclusion: Mother Nature may be partial to women.

8 Every living thing is assembled according to instructions on its chromosomes, and humans have 23 pairs of them. But in males, one of these is a vulnerable non-matching pair, denoted "xy". The corresponding pair in females is "xx", and its genetic "backup" power is sometimes cited as a clue to women's superior resilience. If the male's single "x" chromosome is defective, it's possible for a serious genetic disorder to appear. Hemophilia and certain types of muscular dystrophy, for instance, are diseases caused by a defect in a single gene on the "x" chromosome. They are far more common in males than females.

9 The single-"x" theory has problems, though. There just aren't enough cases of the most feared genetic diseases to account for more than a tiny bit of the longevity gap between men and women. And some researchers pin the blame directly on the male "y" chromosome.

10 The answer may rather be hormones. Before age 40, when virtually all women are still producing estrogen, heart disease kills three men for every woman. But from that point onward, the odds in favor of women drop steadily. For both sexes, heart disease is the leading cause of death. But women have an extra decade before their mortality rate for heart disease approaches that of men.

11 If estrogen is the heroine of the story, testosterone, the male sex hormone, may be the villain. Until puberty, boys and girls have the same cholesterol levels. But when boys hit adolescence and testosterone kicks in, their level of HDL³ cholesterol, "good cholesterol", plunges. In girls, HDL levels hold steady. In both sexes, LDL³, "bad cholesterol", levels rise in late adolescence. But the increase is somewhat steeper in men.

12 Testosterone seems to have hung on past its glory days. The hormone, which appears to cause aggressiveness and which certainly produces big muscles, may have been a nifty innovation when men's major duty was hurling rocks at the next tribe. But testosterone doesn't seem like such a bargain anymore—since today we hunt only if someone has misplaced the remote-control.

13 Not every difference between the sexes favors women. On average, men are taller than women and have heavier bones and bigger muscles. Men will die sooner, but we'll have hit more home runs by the



time we go⁴.

14 While women turn out to be less vulnerable than men to life-threatening diseases, they are more vulnerable to everyday sicknesses and pain. In 1676 one diarist noted: "I have heard physicians say they have two women patients to one man." Women still make more visits to the doctor than men do, take more prescription and nonprescription drugs and spend more days in bed. They are plagued by arthritis, bunions, bladder infections, corns, hemorrhoids, menstrual woes, migraines and varicose veins.⁵

15 In the meantime, men get heart attacks and strokes. Women are sick, but men are dead.

16 Mental health? Depression is more common in women than in men. But schizophrenia, perhaps the most devastating mental illness, often affects men more severely.

17 After a spouse dies, men seem to fare worse than women. They are more depressed, more likely to fall ill and more likely to die. As a result, nearly 80 percent of the population over 65 years old and living alone are women. Men fare poorly, it seems, because in many cases their wives were their sole confidances. Without a spouse, new widowers founder and sink. Women who lose a husband, in contrast, often have a circle of close friends to confide in and count on.

18 But behavior changes, so the health gap between men and women isn't a fixed feature of the landscape. In recent decades, the gap between men and women's life-spans has narrowed from 7.6 years in 1970 to an estimated 6.8 years in 1990. The explanation is not that women's health is deteriorating. Women's health is improving but men's is improving faster.

19 Men are smoking less, drinking less and eating better. "The gap isn't shrinking because women are acting like men," says epidemiologist Wingard. "It's shrinking because men are behaving more like women."



New Words

chromosome /'krəʊməsəʊm/ *n.* 染色体

cholesterol /kə'lestərl/ *n.* 胆固醇

cirrhosis /si'rəʊsis/ *n.* 硬化

claim /kleim/ *vt.* 夺走

conception /kən'sepʃən/ *n.* 妊娠

confidant /,kɒnfi'dænt/ *n.* 知心朋友,知己

defective /di'fektiv/ *adj.* 有缺陷的

denote /di'nəʊt/ *n.* 指示,表明

deteriorate /di'tiəriəreit/ *vi.* 恶化

devastating /'devəsteitɪŋ/ *adj.* 破坏性的

dystrophy /'distrəfi/ *n.* 营养失调



- epidemiologist /'epi,dimi'ɒlədʒist/ *n.* 流行病学家
 estrogen /'estrədʒən/ *n.* 雌激素
 fare /fə/ *vi.* 过日子
 fatality /fə'tæliti/ *n.* 不幸,灾祸
 fetus /'fɪtəs/ *n.* 胎儿
 founder /'faʊndə/ *vi.* 崩溃
 hemophilia /,hi:mə'filiə/ *n.* 血友病
 homicide /'hɒmisaɪd/ *n.* 凶杀,杀人
 hormone /'hɔ:məʊn/ *n.* 荷尔蒙,激素
 inflict /in'flikt/ *vt.* 强加
 longevity /lɒn'dʒeviti/ *n.* 寿命
 nifty /'nifti/ *adj.* 一流的,极好的
 outlast /aut'lɑ:st/ *vt.* 比…持久;较…经久
 outlive /aut'liv/ *vt.* 比…活得长
 outnumber /aut'nʌmbə/ *vt.* 数目超过,比…多
 plague /pleɪ/ *vt.* 折磨,使苦恼
 puberty /'pjʊ:bə(:)ti/ *n.* 青春期
 resilience /ri'ziliəns/ *n.* 顺应力,恢复力
 schizophrenia /,skizəu'frɪniə/ *n.* 精神分裂症
 snapshot /'snæpfɒt/ *n.* 快照
 testosterone /tes'tɒstərəʊn/ *n.* 雄性激素
 villain /'vilən/ *n.* 坏人,反面角色



Phrases and Expressions

- account for 说明
 be partial to 对…偏爱,对…特别喜欢
 confide in 信任
 explain away 辩解;把…解释过去
 gender gap 性别差异
 home run [棒]本垒打
 kick in 破门而入
 line of fire 发射线
 Mother Nature 自然的力量,大自然
 muscular dystrophy 肌肉萎缩症



pin on 归罪于

rattle off 急促地背诵,快速地说出



Notes

1. **Men drivers!** This is an exclamation sentence which is used to express the feeling toward male drivers who drive after drinking.
2. **Let women venture out of the home and into the line of fire, ... on the way to the funeral.**
Here, the phrase "the line of fire" is used as a metaphor, which means the starting point of the work. It is said so because working is like fight in a war, which causes much pressure and fear. The saying "on the way to the funeral" means the number of death.
3. **HDL** high density lipoprotein 高密度脂蛋白
LDL low density lipoprotein 低密度脂蛋白
4. **...we'll have hit more home runs by the time we go.**
This means that by the time that men die, they will have achieved more accomplishments, especially at the physical aspect.
5. **They are plagued by arthritis, bunions, bladder infections, corns, hemorrhoids, menstrual woes, migraines and varicose veins.** 他们被关节炎、拇囊炎、膀胱炎、鸡眼、痔疮、痛经、偏头痛和静脉曲张这样的疾病折磨着。



Exercises

I. Answer the following questions.

1. What does the author mean by saying that "Part of the reasons are self-inflicted"?
2. The author says "Not every difference between the sexes favors women." What does he mean?
3. What differences between men and women are cited as reasons that can explain the longevity gap?
List some of them and explain why neither of them can't be the only answer.

II. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Women have always lived longer than men.
2. More men die in the process of growing up than women.
3. If men have better habits in their life, they might live much longer.
4. There is not enough evidence to prove the single-"x" theory just as there is no evidence to show that stress is the killer.
5. It might happen in future that heart disease may kill the similar number of men and women.

III. Paraphrase the following sentences.



1. She rattles off one melancholy fate after another—heart disease, lung cancer, homicide, cirrhosis of the liver and pneumonia. Each kills men at roughly twice the rate it does women.
2. But behavior doesn't explain away the longevity gap.
3. Let women venture out of the home and into the line of fire, doctors said, and they would begin dying at the same rate as men.
4. But women have an extra decade before their mortality rate for heart disease approaches that of men.

IV. Translate the following sentences.

1. If you could take an immense group snapshot for everyone in the United States today, it would contain six million more females than males.
2. Today, some scientists studying the gender gap believe that the data point to one conclusion: Mother Nature may be partial to women.
3. In recent decades, the gap between men and women's life-spans has narrowed from 7.6 years in 1970 to an estimated 6.8 years in 1990.

V. When put in front of a verb, the prefix "out-" usually means "to exceed or to go beyond". Guess the meaning of the following words and fill in the blanks with the right one. Change the form if necessary. Some of the words may not be used.

outachieve outclimb outdo outjump outperform
outshine outvalue outlast outlive outnumber

1. The cook _____ himself last night.
2. The ship _____ the storm.
3. He _____ his fellow pupils in every skill.
4. Her team was _____ and overpowered.
5. He _____ other children in the hiking.
6. Without him, I wonder if I could have _____ this ravaged region.
7. These planes _____ their foreign competitors.

VI. How long will you live?

Play the life expectancy game. Start with the number 72 and add or subtract according to your answers. Don't worry if the total is not as high as you'd like. Just adjust that lifestyle and you'll make 100! After you finish the quiz, work in groups to write out a recipe for long life.

Start with the figure 72.

Personal Data



If you are male, subtract 3. If female, add 4.

If you live in an urban area with population over half a million, subtract 2. If you live in a town of under 10 000, add 2.

If any grandparent lived to 85, add 2. If all four grandparents lived to 80, add 6.

If either parent died of a stroke or heart attack before the age of 50, subtract 4. If any parent, brother or sister under 50 has (or had) cancer or a heart condition, or has had diabetes since childhood, subtract 3.

Do you earn more than ¥ 20 000 a year? If yes, subtract 2.

If you finished university, add 1. If you have a graduate or professional degree, add 2 more.

If you are 63 or over and still working, add 3.

If you live with a spouse, add 5. If not, subtract 1 for every ten years alone since 25.

Life Style Data

If you work behind a desk, subtract 3. If your work requires physical labor, add 3.

If you exercise strenuously (tennis, jogging, swimming, bicycling, etc.) five times a week for at least half an hour, add 4; two or three times a week, add 2.

If you sleep more than 10 hours each night, subtract 4.

Are you intense, aggressive? Yes? Subtract 4. If you are easy-going and relaxed, add 3.

Are you happy? If yes, add 1. Unhappy? Subtract 2.

Do you smoke more than one packet of cigarettes a day? If yes, subtract 6.

If you don't drink every day, add 1. If you are a heavy drinker, subtract 8.

If you are overweight, subtract 4.

If you are a man over 40 and have annual check-ups, add 2.

If you prefer simple food, vegetables and fruit to richer, meatier fatty food, and if you always stop eating before you're full, add 1.

(Taken from *New College English* (Book 1))

Fast Reading



* Passage 1

总词数	356	做题时间	分钟
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Not content with its doubtful claim to produce cheap food for our own population, the factory farming industry also argues that "hungry nations are benefiting from advances made by the poultry industry". In



fact, rather than helping the fight against malnutrition in “hungry nations”, the spread of factory farming has inevitably aggravated the problem.

Large scale intensive meat and poultry production is a waste of food resources. This is because more protein has to be fed to animals in the form of vegetable matter than can ever be recovered in the form of meat. Much of the food value is lost in the animal's process of digestion and cell replacement. Neither, in the case of chicken, can one eat feathers, blood, feet or head. In all, only about 44% of the live animal fits to be eaten as meat.

This means one has to feed approximately 9 ~ 10 times as much food value to the animal than one can consume from the carcass. As a system for feeding the hungry, the effects can prove disastrous. At times of crisis, grain is the food of life.

Nevertheless, the huge increase in poultry production throughout Asia and Africa continues. Normally British or US firms are involved. For instance, an American based multinational company has this year announced its involvement in projects in several African countries. Britain's largest suppliers chickens, Ross Breeders, are also involved in projects all over the world.

Because such trade is good for exports, Western governments encourage it. In 1979, a firm in Bangladesh called Phoenix Poultry received a grant to set up a unit of 6 000 chickens and 18 000 laying hens. This almost doubled the number of poultry kept in the country all at once.

But Bangladesh lacks capital, energy and food and has large numbers of unemployed. Such chicken-raising demands capital for building and machinery, extensive use of energy resources for automation, and involves feeding chickens with potential famine-relief protein food. At present, one of Bangladesh's main imports is food grains, because the country is unable to grow enough food to feed its population. On what then can they possibly feed the chicken?

Choose the best answer.

1. In this passage the author argues that _____.
 - A. efficiency must be raised in the poultry industry
 - B. raising poultry can provide more protein than growing grain
 - C. factory farming will do more harm than good to developing countries
 - D. hungry nations may benefit from the development of the poultry industry
2. According to the author, in factory, vegetable food _____.
 - A. is easy for chickens to digest
 - B. is insufficient for the needs of poultry
 - C. is fully utilized in meat and egg production
 - D. is inefficiently converted into meat and eggs
3. Western governments encourage the poultry industry in Asia because they regard it as an effective way



to _____.

- A. boost their own exports
 - B. alleviate malnutrition in Asian countries
 - C. create job opportunities in Asian countries
 - D. promote the exports of Asian countries
4. The word "carcass" (Para.3) most probably means "_____".
- A. vegetables preserved for future use
 - B. the dead body of an animal ready to be cut into meat
 - C. expensive food that consumers can hardly afford
 - D. meat canned for future consumption
5. What the last paragraph tells us is the author's _____.
- A. detailed analysis of the ways of raising poultry in Bangladesh
 - B. great appreciation of the development of poultry industry in Bangladesh
 - C. critical view on the development of the poultry industry in Bangladesh
 - D. practical suggestion for the improvement of the poultry industry in Bangladesh

✻ Passage 2

总词数	327	做题时间	分钟
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Reebok executives do not like to hear their stylish athletic shoes called "footwear for yuppies". They contend that Reebok shoes appeal to diverse market segments, especially now that the company offers basketball and children's shoes for the under-18 set and walking shoes for older customers not interested in aerobics or running. The executives also point out that through recent acquisitions they have added hiking boots, dress and casual shoes, and high-performance athletic footwear to their product lines, all of which should attract new and varied groups of customers.

Still, despite its emphasis on new markets, Reebok plans few changes in the up-market (高档消费人群的) retailing network that helped push sales to \$ 1 billion annually, ahead of all other sports shoe marketers. Reebok shoes, which are priced from \$ 27 to \$ 85, will continue to be sold only in better specialty, sporting goods, and department stores, in accordance with the company's view that consumers judge the quality of the brand by the quality of its distribution.

In the past few years, the Massachusetts-based company has imposed limits on the number of its distributors (and the number of shoes supplied to stores), partly out of necessity. At times the unexpected demand for Reebok's exceeded supply, and the company could barely keep up with orders from the dealers it already had. These fulfillment problems seem to be under control now, but the company is still selective about its distributors. At present, Reebok shoes are available in about five thousand retail stores in the United States.

Reebok has already anticipated that walking shoes will be the next fitness-related craze, replacing



aerobics shoes the same way its brightly colored, soft leather exercise footwear replaced conventional running shoes. Through product diversification and careful market research, Reebok hopes to avoid the distribution problems Nike came across several years ago, when Nike misjudged the strength of the aerobics shoe craze and was forced to unload huge inventories of running shoes through discount stores.

Choose the best answer.

1. One reason why Reebok's managerial personnel don't like their shoes to be called "footwear for yuppies" is that _____.
 - A. they believe that their shoes are popular with people of different age groups
 - B. new production lines have been added to produce inexpensive shoes
 - C. "yuppies" usually evoke a negative image
 - D. the term makes people think of prohibitive prices
2. Reebok's view that "consumers judge the quality of the brand by the quality of its distribution" (Line 5, Para. 2) implies that _____.
 - A. the quality of a brand is measured by the service quality of the store selling it
 - B. the quality of a product determines the quality of its distributors
 - C. the popularity of a brand is determined by the stores that sell it
 - D. consumers believe that first-rate products are only sold by high-quality stores
3. Reebok once had to limit the number of its distributors because _____.
 - A. its supply of products fell short of demand
 - B. too many distributors would cut into its profits
 - C. the reduction of distributors could increase its share of the market
 - D. it wanted to enhance consumer confidence in its products
4. Although the Reebok Company has solved the problem of fulfilling its orders, it _____.
 - A. does not want to further expand its retailing network
 - B. still limits the number of shoes supplied to stores
 - C. is still particular about who sells its products
 - D. still carefully chooses the manufacturers of its products
5. What lesson has Reebok learned from Nike's distribution problems?
 - A. A company should not sell its high quality shoes in discount stores.
 - B. A company should not limit its distribution network.
 - C. A company should do follow-up surveys of its products.
 - D. A company should correctly evaluate the impact of a new craze on the market.



Home Reading



Hard to Know If It's Okay to Cheer or Boo

1 There on the screen was Hideki Matsui, known to some as the Babe Ruth of Japan.¹ More like Benedict Arnold, in the view of 21-year-old Asuka Arakaki, a fan in a trendy sports bar here.²

2 “When he left, he betrayed us,” she said.

3 On a wide-screen TV at the bar were two of the best players in Japanese baseball. And both were in America. The match-up of the Seattle Mariners, with Ichiro Suzuki, and the New York Yankees, with “Godzilla” Matsui in New York, provided Japanese fans the choice to cheer or boo from afar.³



4 Most fans cheered. They see the defection of top Japanese players to America as a sign that Japanese baseball has grown up, and its players can—literally—play in the big leagues.⁴

5 “The Japanese always used to feel inferior. We players were awed by American baseball,” said sports commentator Hiromoto “Dave” Okubo, a former Japanese major-league catcher. “But now because our players are in America, we have changed our perspective. We’re not so modest. We have more confidence.”

6 Nine Japanese players are in the US major leagues, but Ichiro and “Godzilla” command most of the attention. At the first of the three-game series, both players tried to play down the match-up to the swarm of insistent Japanese media who pursue them daily. Shigetoshi Hasegawa, another Japanese import, came on in relief in the first game between the teams and gave up a hit⁵ to Matsui, but didn’t want to talk about the Japanese angle. He left petulant signs in his locker: “Leave me alone. I will not talk about Matsui.”

7 But baseball fans here were intrigued by the novelty, if nothing else.

8 “We’ll have to cover it with considerable space because our fans want to read about it,” said Hidekazu Ishii, the editor in charge of baseball at the Nikkan Sports News daily paper. “Lately, there’s such little positive news from Japan, this is refreshing.”

9 At the World Sports Café on a recent night, dozens of televisions ringed the walls with satellite feeds that included wrestling, ice hockey, basketball, and three or four different baseball games from Japan and the United States.

10 Many patrons were more interested in the NBA playoff game. The Mariners-Yankees game was a re-