

研究生英语系列

ENGLISH FOR PROFESSIONAL MASTER'S

English For Professional Master's  
Degree Candidates

专业硕士研究生英语



李淑静 金衡山 ©主编



北京大学出版社  
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

# 专业硕士研究生英语

*English For Professional Master's  
Degree Candidates*

主编 李淑静 金衡山

编著者 程英 高虹 金衡山 郎建国  
李恒 李淑静 陆蓉蕾 王爱华



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举报电话: 010-62752024

电子邮箱: [fd@pup.pku.edu.cn](mailto:fd@pup.pku.edu.cn)

# 前 言

随着我国各层次、各类型研究生教育的开展,英语教学中把一种教材用于所有研究生的做法已不能适应新的形势。为了照顾不同类型不同层次的研究生学习英语的不同需求和特点,真正贯彻因材施教的教育思想,我们以专业硕士学位研究生和各类研究生课程班学生为主要目标读者,编写了这本教材,在课文长度、难度和练习形式上区别于全日制硕士研究生的教材。

作为研究生的英语教材,本书力求做到内容新颖,知识性思想性强,渗透对文化的学习、思考和探究,并能体现学术性。同时,语言首先是交际工具,非英语专业研究生掌握英语的目的是为了应用,因此本书还十分注重语言的实用性和选材的广泛性、时代性。

本书以课文阅读为核心,通过多样化的练习,对学生进行语言知识(如词汇、句型扩展及语法巩固)和读、说、写、译等语言技能的综合训练,提高学生的英语应用能力,从而达到学以致用目的。

我们从教学实际出发,编写了可在 24 至 48 学时内完成的教学内容。全书共 12 单元,每个单元都有相同题材的主课文和副课文各一篇,以保证足够的阅读量,但是语言知识和技能的训练围绕主课文展开。具体编排模式如下:

Pre-reading Activities: 读前活动。以知识性或经验性问题引出主课文话题,或是提问课文中个别关键词句的意义,以激发学生的阅读兴趣,同时可作为口语活动主题。

Text: 课文。

Notes: 课文注释。对课文中涉及的人物、地点、事件、组织名称、典故、俚语等进行详细的双语解释。

Vocabulary: 词汇。选取 50 个左右的词语,注以国际音标并双语解释其在课文语境中的特定意义。

Useful Expressions: 实用短语表达。对课文中出现的常用动词词组、介词词组及其他表达法进行英文释义和举例。



**Topics for Discussion:** 读后讨论话题。问题是开放性的,供师生结合课文进行深度讨论时参考,也可作为口头表达或书面表达的题目使用。

**Exercises:** 练习。该部分分成以下几项内容:

- A. 阅读理解:用提问、选择正确答案、判断正误等不同形式帮助学生从中心思想和细节两个方面深入、准确地理解课文内容。
- B. 课文原词填空:引导学生注意学习模仿原文的地道语言。
- C. 语法复习:复习课文涉及到的重点语法知识。
- D-F. 填空:分别单项操练课文中的重点词汇、词组、表达法。
- G. 综合填空:融会对学生语法、词汇、篇章知识的综合考查。
- H. 汉译英练习:重点操练课文中出现的词组。
- I. 英译汉练习:重点翻译课文的某些段落。

**Suggestions for Writing:** 短文写作练习。通常包括写课文小结、评论课文中某个观点、模仿课文结构写作等几种形式,为半控制性写作任务。

与本书配套出版的还有《专业硕士研究生英语自学手册》。书中有练习参考答案、难句注释及翻译、模拟试题等,供自学的同学检查学习效果。

本书由长期从事非英语专业研究生英语教学的北京大学李淑静副教授、华东师范大学金衡山副教授担任主编,由北京大学博士生英语教学负责人、美籍专家 Sheryl Smalligan 担任审校,其他参编者也都是研究生英语教学一线的骨干教师,分别来自北京大学、北京理工大学和北京第二外国语学院。

本书的编写和出版得到了北京大学 2006 年度教材建设立项的资助以及责任编辑徐万丽老师的宝贵意见,在此谨表示衷心感谢。由于编写仓促,缺点在所难免,我们诚挚地希望使用本教材的师生和读者提出批评和建议,以便今后修订时改进和完善。

编者

2006 年 11 月于北京



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# Unit One

## Text A

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### Pre-reading Activities

- 1 What is the American Dream?
- 2 How can one attain success? What is important for success in life?
- 3 What do you know about Colin Powell?

### **Colin Powell: Straight to the Top**

*Rose Blue and Corinne J. Naden*

- 1 Colin Powell<sup>1</sup> was born into a poor black immigrant family. How did he rise to become the country's top military man? There was no magic shortcut. Powell once said, "People keep asking the secret of my success. There isn't any secret. I work hard and spend long hours. It's as simple as that." He advised young people, "There is no substitute for hard work and study. Nothing comes easy."
- 2 Things were not easy for young Colin Powell. He was born in Harlem in New York City<sup>2</sup> on April 5, 1937. Many blacks and other minorities live in Harlem. It is part of the borough of Manhattan. New York City, the nation's largest city, has four other boroughs—Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island, and the Bronx. When Colin was still a young child, his family moved to the South Bronx. He grew up in a four-bedroom apartment on Kelly Street.
- 3 The South Bronx was, and still is, a poor neighborhood. Colin's mother and father came to America in the 1920s from the island of Jamaica<sup>3</sup> in the Caribbean<sup>4</sup>. Both parents worked in the garment district of New York City. Maud, Colins mother, was a seamstress. Luther, his father, was a shipping clerk.
- 4 Colin Powell grew up to be a serious, strong military leader. But tears can



still cloud his eyes when he speaks of his mother and father. They both died in the 1980s. "As I grow older," he has said, "I have greater and greater affection for my parents."

Maud and Luther Powell were serious people with a dream. They wanted a better life for Colin and his sister, Marilyn, who is five and a half years older than Colin. For the Powells, education was the key to a better life. Colin's mother graduated from high school; his father did not. If Maud Powell got annoyed at her husband, she would remind him just *who* had the high school diploma.

The Powells taught their children that success comes with hard work. "You must set a goal and do your job well," they said.

A reporter once suggested that Colin Powell got to the top because his parents taught him values. The general had this reply: "Kids don't pick up training because parents sit around and talk to them about values. Children watch their parents *live* values. Youngsters don't care what you say, but they watch what you do."

The future general grew up in a warm, loving, hardworking family. His sister, Marilyn, remembers that when the family first moved to the South Bronx, there were few children his age in the neighborhood. So Colin went everywhere with her. "He was a tagalong brother," she says. She recalls that he was "really a pretty average boy," but he always "had a sense of direction." She was not surprised by his later success, only by the "greatness of it." Today Marilyn Powell Berns is married and is a teacher in Santa Aria (Santa Ana), California.

The neighborhood around Kelly Street included people of many kinds. There were blacks and Puerto Ricans<sup>5</sup>, and there was a large Jewish population. As Colin grew older, he played stickball on the streets with friends. He served as an altar boy at St. Margaret's Episcopal Church. And, of course, he went to school—first to the neighborhood elementary school, and then to Morris High School nearby. After school, he worked at a furniture store in his neighborhood. He learned a little of the Yiddish language from the store's Jewish owners. "I had a great childhood," he later recalled.

Colin was not an honor student. He admits that at school he sometimes "horsed around." His sister laughingly says that he was a "late bloomer." A late bloomer is someone who succeeds in school or at a career at an older age than most other people do. Colin Powell gives hope to all late bloomers who are C students. That was his grade average during high school and college.

## Unit One

- 11 Powell went to City College of New York (CCNY)<sup>6</sup> in 1954. The school is now part of City University of New York (CUNY). He had no career in mind, but City College was free to New York students. He worked part-time after classes.
- 12 In his second semester of college, Powell joined the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC)<sup>7</sup>. This program trains college students to become officers in the army. Powell's group was known as the Pershing Rifles. He later said that he joined because he liked the uniform. Actually, the military had always impressed him. He was a young boy during World War II and a teenager during the Korean War.
- 13 According to an old saying, some people "find a home in the army." In other words, sometimes a person is just right for military life. Colin Powell and the army seemed just right together. This C student got straight A's in his ROTC classes in all four years of college. When his group took summer training at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, he was named "outstanding cadet."
- 14 Powell earned a degree in geology (the study of the history of the earth, especially through rocks) from CCNY in 1958. He graduated at the top of his ROTC group. He was a Pershing Rifles company commander, a cadet colonel (ROTC's highest rank), and a "distinguished military graduate." The late bloomer was blooming.
- 15 One of Powell's ROTC classmates at CCNY was Mitchell Strear, who later became a school principal in New York City. Strear recalls: "Even back then Colin drew attention when he entered a room. At the age of eighteen, his bearing, manner, and presence were special. You just knew he would become a leader. The infantry has a motto: 'Follow me.' Colin's manner of acceptance of responsibility and leadership all said 'Follow me.'"
- 16 Powell decided to follow the army. On June 9, 1958, he became a second lieutenant. He earned sixty dollars a week. His parents encouraged him. They felt that, like most young men at the time, he would have been drafted into the military anyway. The Powells thought that their son would serve a tour of duty, then come home and get a "real job." Instead, he went into the army to stay. He had "found a home." To him, a career in the military was "an honorable profession and a contribution to society."
- 17 But success in the military was not certain for Powell. In his profession, the most successful people have usually come from "the Point" —the U.S. Military

Academy at West Point<sup>8</sup>, New York. Many famous American generals were West Pointers. They include President Dwight D. Eisenhower<sup>9</sup> and General Douglas MacArthur<sup>10</sup>, who fought in World War II, and Robert E. Lee<sup>11</sup> and Ulysses S. Grant<sup>12</sup>, both generals in the Civil War.

18 General Colin Powell did not go to West Point. Yet he did make it to the top in the army. He once said: “Although I had to compete in my military schooling with West Pointers ... my CCNY foundation was so solid, I never regretted going anywhere but to City.”

19 It also helped, he added, that he “came along at a time of change, a time of growth in civil rights.” “In the army,” he said, “I never felt I was looked down on by my white colleagues. I’ve been given the opportunity to compete fair and square with them.”

20 After he became the army’s top man, Powell has advised young black Americans: “Don’t let your blackness, your minority status, be a problem to you. Let it be a problem to somebody else.... Beat them at it. Prove they’re wrong. If you work hard, do the best you can, take advantage of every opportunity that’s put in front of you, success will come your way.”

## Notes

- ① Colin Powell (1937– ) born in Harlem (New York City), the son of Jamaican immigrants. Colin Powell first achieved national and international prominence in 1990 and 1991 when he, as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was one of the key leaders of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. In January of 2001, Powell became the first African-American Secretary of State in United States history. He resigned on January 26, 2005. 科林·鲍威尔因策划“沙漠风暴”而闻名天下,也是美国首位黑人国务卿。
- ② New York City New York is made up of five separate counties which are called boroughs. The Bronx is the only borough on the mainland of the United States. Manhattan and Staten Islands are surrounded by water while Queens and Brooklyn are part of Long Island. 纽约由五个行政区组成。
- ③ Jamaica island country, third largest island of the Greater Antilles of the West Indies, situated south of Cuba. 牙买加 (在加勒比海位于古巴南部的岛国)
- ④ the Caribbean Caribbean Sea, arm of the Atlantic Ocean, partially enclosed on

## Unit One

the north and east by the islands of the West Indies, and bounded on the south by South America and Panama and on the west by Central America. 加勒比海

- ⑤ Puerto Ricans people of Puerto Rico, a freely associated commonwealth of the United States, composed of one large densely populated island and several small islands in the West Indies. 波多黎各人
- ⑥ CCNY City College of New York, public coeducational institution in New York City and now part of the City University of New York. The school was founded in 1847. The college confers bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees in a variety of fields. 纽约城市学院, 现为纽约市立大学系统成员。
- ⑦ The Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) a branch of the United States military which provides training on college campuses. Students in ROTC programs study military and naval subjects in addition to their regular courses and eventually become officers in the navy, army, air force, or marines. The ROTC is the largest single source of officers for the armed forces of the United States. (美国) 后备军官训练队
- ⑧ The U.S. Military Academy at West Point an institution of higher education at West Point, New York, for the practical and theoretical training of cadets for lifetime service as officers in the U.S. Army. It provides a four-year college course and confers the Bachelor of Science degree. At entrance, a candidate takes the oath of allegiance to the United States and agrees to pursue the course of instruction to graduation, unless discharged by competent authority. Graduates receive commissions as second lieutenants. 西点军校
- ⑨ Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890-1969) the thirty-fourth president of the United States (1953-1961). He brought to the presidency his prestige as commanding general of the victorious forces in Europe during World War II. 二战著名美国将军艾森豪威尔
- ⑩ Douglas MacArthur (1880-1964) American general who commanded Allied troops in the Pacific during World War II, supervised the postwar occupation of Japan, and led United Nations forces during the Korean War. 二战著名美国将军麦克阿瑟
- ⑪ Robert E. Lee (1807-1870) brilliant Confederate general whose military genius was probably the greatest single factor in keeping the Confederacy alive through the four years of the American Civil War. 美国内战期间南方联军统帅
- ⑫ Ulysses S. Grant (1822-1885) Union commander who climbed to the highest

rank in the United States Army and directed the strategy that successfully concluded the Civil War in 1865. 美国内战期间北方联邦将领

## Vocabulary

1. immigrant [ˈɪmɪgrənt] *n.* someone who enters another country to live there permanently 移民
2. military [ˈmɪlɪtəri] *adj.* of, relating to, or characteristic of soldiers or armed forces 军队的, 军人的, 军事的
3. shortcut [ˈʃɔ:tkaʊt] *n.* a quicker, more direct way than the usual way 近路, 捷径
4. substitute [ˈsʌbstɪtju:t] *n.* a person or thing acting or used in place of another 代替者, 代替物
5. minority [maɪˈnɔ:riti, mi-] *n.* a small part of a population which is different from the rest in race, ethnicity, or religion 少数民族
6. borough [ˈbʌrə] *n.* a town, or a division of a large town, with some powers of local government 享有某些自治权的市镇(区)
7. garment [ˈgɑ:mənt] *n.* an article of clothing (formal or technical) (一件)衣服
8. seamstress [ˈsemstrɪs] *n.* a woman whose job is sewing and making clothes 女裁缝
9. cloud [klaʊd] *vt.* to produce an angry, sad, or worried facial expression (脸色)阴沉下来, 忧郁起来, 焦急起来
10. affection [əˈfekʃən] *n.* gentle lasting love, fondness 挚爱, 感情
11. annoy [əˈnɔɪ] *v.* to make (someone) a little angry or impatient 使(某人)烦恼
12. diploma [diˈpləʊmə] *n.* a document showing that a student has successfully completed his or her high school or university education 毕业文凭, 学位证书
13. live [lɪv] *v.* to practice, represent, or exhibit in one's life: to live one's philosophy 实践, 身体力行
14. neighborhood [ˈneɪbəhʊd] *n.* a group of people and their homes forming a small area within a larger place such as a town 四邻, 街坊, 住宅区
15. tagalong [ˈtægəlɒŋ] *n.* someone who follows along, usually in an annoying and persistent way (尤指不受欢迎的)追随者
16. stickball [stɪkbo:l] *n.* a form of baseball played with a rubber ball and a stick,

## Unit One

- such as a broom handle, for a bat 棍球
17. altar boy a boy who helps a Catholic priest during a church service (举行宗教礼仪时神父或牧师的)祭台助手
  18. elementary school also grade school, grammar school a school at which elementary subjects are taught for the first six to eight years of a child's education *AmE* (美国的)小学
  19. Yiddish ['jɪdɪʃ] *n.* a language based on German used by older Jewish people, especially those who are from Eastern Europe 依地语 (犹太人使用的国际语)
  20. recall [rɪ'kɔ:l] *v.* to bring back to mind, remember 回想, 回忆起
  21. career [kə'riə] *n.* a job or profession for which one is trained and which one intends to follow for part or the whole of one's life (需要特别训练的并终生或长期从事的)职业; 一生的事业
  22. semester [si'mestə] *n.* either of the two periods into which a school year, especially in the United States, is divided (尤指美国大学的)一学期; 半学年
  23. uniform ['ju:nɪfɔ:m] *n.* a distinctive style of clothing which is worn by all the members of a group or organization, e.g., in the army, a school, or the police 制服, 军服
  24. impress [im'pres] *v.* to influence deeply, especially with a feeling of admiration 使获得深刻印象, 使钦佩
  25. cadet [kə'det] *n.* someone who is training to be an officer in the army, navy, air force, or police (军事院校的)学员, 军官候补生, 警官候补生
  26. geology [dʒi'ɒlədʒi] *n.* the study of the materials, e.g., rocks or soil, which make up the Earth and of their changes during the Earth's history 地质学
  27. commander [kə'mændə] *n.* the officer of any rank who is in charge of a group of soldiers 指挥官
  28. colonel ['kɔ:nl] *n.* an officer whose rank in the United States Army, Marine Corps, or Air Force is between a brigadier general and a lieutenant colonel 陆军上校, 团长
  29. distinguished [dis'tɪŋgwɪʃt] *adj.* showing excellence and high achievement, worthy of renown and respect 卓越的, 出色的
  30. bloom [blu:m] *v.* to produce flowers, come into flower, or be in flower 开花, (花)盛开
  31. principal ['prɪnsəp(ə)l, -sɪp-] *n.* the head of a school below university level

(某些大学,学院和中小学校的)校长;院长

32. **bearing** ['beəriŋ] *n.* manner of moving or standing 举止,风度
33. **motto** ['mɒtəʊ] *n.* a short sentence or phrase giving a rule on how to behave which expresses the aims or beliefs of a person, school, or institution 座右铭,箴言,格言
34. **lieutenant** [lef'tenənt] *n.* the rank below captain in the United States Army, Marine Corps, and Air Force 陆军中尉,海军上尉,副职官员
35. **encourage** [in'kʌrɪdʒ] *v.* to make (someone) brave enough or confident enough to do something, especially by giving active approval 鼓励,激励
36. **draft** [dra:ft] *vt.* (usually passive) to order someone to join the military, especially during a war 征募,征招入伍
37. **foundation** [faʊn'deɪʃən] *n.* the fact or principle on which something is based 基础
38. **colleague** ['kɒli:ɡ] *n.* someone who works in the same office or organization as oneself, professional peer 同事,同僚
39. **status** ['steɪtəs] *n.* one's legal position; one's ranking relative to others (人的)身份,状况
40. **beat** [bi:t] *v.* to defeat; to do better than 打败,胜过,超越

## Useful Expressions

1. **grow up:** (of a person) to develop from childhood to adulthood; (of people of any age) to develop beyond childish thoughts and ways
  - (1) Mary is growing up so fast, I think she's going to be a tall woman.
  - (2) Stop acting like a child with your bad temper! Do grow up.
2. **speak of:** to mention, talk about; to suggest the idea of
  - (1) She spoke of the government's plans for the unemployed.
  - (2) Everything at the party spoke of careful planning.
3. **the key to:** something that affords a means of access
  - (1) The weather holds the key to our success or failure.
  - (2) The discovery of the murder weapon provided the key to the mystery.
4. **pick up:** to learn, often informally or by chance
  - (1) He has picked up some knowledge of physics.
  - (2) I don't know where my children have picked up those rude words.



## Unit One

5. **sit around/about:** to sit doing nothing, especially while waiting or while others are active
- (1) Some lucky people can sit around with nothing to do, while I do all the work.
  - (2) I got tired of sitting about waiting, so I went home.
6. **horse around:** *informal* to play roughly and rather carelessly so that someone could be hurt or something damaged
- (1) You boys have been horsing around again, getting yourselves dirty.
  - (2) He was horsing around in the kitchen and broke my favorite bowl.
7. **according to:** as stated or shown by; in a way that agrees with
- (1) According to David, she is really a good teacher.
  - (2) We will be paid according to the amount of work we do.
8. **make it:** to be successful at something, for example, in a job; to succeed in getting somewhere on time when getting there is difficult; to successfully deal with a difficult experience
- (1) So far, relatively few women have made it to the top in the business world.
  - (2) She couldn't have made it through those times without the support of her family.
9. **compete with/against/for:** to try to win something in competition with someone else
- (1) Women can compete with men on an intellectual plane.
  - (2) We try to make the trains run on time, but we can't compete against the weather.
  - (3) The two girls competed with each other for the highest mark.
10. **come along:** to appear or arrive
- (1) I waited a long time until a script came along that I thought was genuinely funny.
  - (2) Trouble comes along when you least expect it.
11. **look down on:** to have or show a low opinion of, especially of someone one considers socially inferior or unimportant; to despise
- (1) She wouldn't let her daughter marry a boy from a poor family, as she looked down on him and thought he was not worthy of her daughter.
  - (2) Women have gotten tired of being looked down on by employers.
12. **fair and square:** winning a competition honestly and without cheating; conducting oneself with integrity
- (1) There are no excuses. We were beaten fair and square.
  - (2) He was admired for being fair and square in all his dealings.

13. **take advantage of:** to make use of, profit from; to make unfair use of, to exploit
- (1) You'll want to take full advantage of this opportunity.
  - (2) She took advantage of his good nature.
  - (3) Many small investors are taking advantage of these attractive share offers to make a quick profit.

## Topics for Discussion

1. What specific qualities made Colin Powell successful?
2. What were the barriers on his way to success?
3. From his advice to young black Americans and his description of the secret of his success, what can we learn about Colin Powell?
4. In what way does Colin Powell embody the American Dream?

## Exercises

### A. Understanding the text.

1. What is Colin Powell's secret of success? What can we learn from his advice to young people? Do you agree with him on the ethic of hard work and study?
2. Why was the army important to Colin Powell, according to the authors?
3. What leadership qualities did Mitchell Strear see in Colin Powell?
4. Colin Powell never felt that he was looked down upon by his white colleagues and that he had been given the opportunity to compete fair and square with them. Was he speaking the truth for America in general—or was he just giving his perception of his own situation?
5. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.
  - (1) \_\_\_ Colin Powell used a shortcut to rise straight to the top.
  - (2) \_\_\_ Powell kept the secret of his success to himself.
  - (3) \_\_\_ Powell thought that he got to the top because his parents *taught* him good values.
  - (4) \_\_\_ The Powells believed that education was the way to success.
  - (5) \_\_\_ Colin Powell has always exhibited excellence in every field.
  - (6) \_\_\_ The military life was just right for Powell.