

全新英语阅读教程

(New English Reading Course)

杨云峰 赵拴科 王新国 编

秦荻辉 审校



西北工业大学出版社

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【内容简介】 本书选文题材多样, 语言地道规范, 内容生动活泼; 既有趣味性, 又能获得丰富的语言知识。每篇文章后都配有生词注释和灵活多样的练习, 既适合于检查学生对所学课文的理解程度, 又有利于学生深化掌握语言知识。

本书难易程度安排恰当, 循序渐进, 适合用作大学高年级学生及硕士研究生的泛读教材; 也可供广大英语爱好者自学使用, 对于参加 WSK, TOEFL 的考生也不无裨益。

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汤云峰 赵拴科 王新国 编

秦荻辉 审校

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前 言

《全新英语阅读教程》是一本高层次的英语阅读教材。编者旨在培养学生的正确阅读习惯,特别重视训练读者理解整篇文章的能力,扩大学生语言知识面,快速提高学生的阅读能力和阅读速度。本书适用于研究生及大学英语六级读者,同时也适用参加 TOEFL, MICHIGAN, WSK 及因各种目的而需要参加各类型中、高级英语考试的读者。

本书的语言材料来自美、英出版的畅销书及流行的杂志。选材文体多样,内容广泛。涉及美、英国家人文、社会、经济、科技等方面知识。文章趣味性强,文字规范、优美,有曲折,有起伏,既能使读者深感兴趣,又能启发他们积极思维。本书是一本集知识性、科学性、趣味性于一体的读物。

本书由 18 课组成。每课课文后配有生词注释、正误判断、文章理解、词汇练习、词根练习、完形练习及连词成句 7 类练习。学生通过这 7 类练习不但对文章有充分的理解,同时对构词和词的用法有更深的掌握。练习编写别具风格,书末附有练习答案,可供读者参考。

本书 1—6 课由杨云峰编写,7—12 课由赵拴科编写,13—18 课由王新国编写。杨云峰负责统稿工作。赵拴科协助统稿,并负责书稿的计算机输入、编辑及其它工作。在本书的编写过程中,西安电子科技大学外语系系主任秦获辉教授对本书审稿,并提出了宝贵的修改意见,特此表示谢意。

由于编者水平所限,加之时间仓促,书中不尽如人意之处在所难免,恳切希望广大读者和同行不吝指正。

编 者
1995 年 7 月于西安

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Natural Steam for Power

Starting Time: _____

With increasing population and industrial expansion, domestic requirements for electric power have been doubling about every ten years. To meet these growing needs, government and industry are vigorously investigating and rapidly developing new sources of energy. Among the possible new sources, atomic energy probably has the largest potential, but geothermal energy — a previously little explored source — may prove to be most important in many areas.

For years man has viewed with awe the spectacular bursts of natural steam from volcanoes, geysers, and boiling springs. Although the use of hot springs for baths dates to ancient times, the use of natural steam for the manufacture of electric power did not begin until 1905. That year the first geothermal power station was built at Larderello, Italy. For the next several decades, there were no other major developments in the field, and even now Italy leads the world in power production from natural steam. New Zealand began major exploration of hot spring and geyser areas in 1950, and successful results there proved that commercial steam can be developed from areas containing very hot water rather than steam at depth. Today, the United States, Japan, and the Soviet Union are also producing power from geothermal sources, and Iceland uses hot water from geyser fields for space heating. Many other countries have geothermal energy potential, and several are now conducting exploration for sources to be developed.

In the United States, the first commercial geothermal power plant was built by the Pacific Gas and Electric Co., in 1960 at "The Geysers", California.

Sites for Geothermal Exploration

Most of the promising areas for geothermal power development are within belts of volcanic activity. A major belt called "the ring of fire", surrounds the Pacific Ocean. The "hot spots" favorable for geothermal energy are related to volcanic activity in the present and the not-too-distant past. In the western United States, particularly along the Pacific Coast, widespread and intense volcanic activity has occurred during the past ten million years. The record of volcanism in our western states, therefore, holds promise for geothermal power development. Currently, exploration for power sites is focused in California, Nevada, Oregon, and New Mexico, with some interest being displayed in the whole region from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean.

Sources for Commercial Steam

Volcanoes produce the most dramatic displays of natural steam. Water that comes into contact with molten lava (temperatures of 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit and higher) near the earth's surface

can exist only as steam. Rapid expansion of steam and other gases below the surface causes some of nature's most violent and explosive eruptions.

Almost all active volcanoes have fumaroles, or vents, that discharge steam and other hot gases. But, despite the large quantities of steam discharged during active volcanism, the energy cannot be harnessed as a dependable source of power. In some areas the emission of steam cannot be controlled, and in other areas the costs of controlling the steam would exceed the value of the power obtained.

More promising sources for commercial steam are certain other subsurface hot spots or geothermal reservoirs that are generally found in areas of volcanism. These reservoirs contain larger and more dependable volumes of steam or hot water. Wells are drilled into the reservoirs to tap the naturally hot fluids that may drive power generators.

Most known geothermal reservoirs contain hot water, rather than steam. Water at depth and under high pressure remains liquid at temperatures far above 212 degrees Fahrenheit, the boiling point of water at sea level. When this water is tapped by drilled wells and rises to the surface, the pressure falls. As the pressure decreases, the water boils, perhaps violently, and the resulting steam is separated from the remaining liquid water. Because the well itself acts as a continuously erupting geyser, the expanding steam propels the liquid water to the surface and pumping costs are nil.

Why Do Hot Spots Exist?

Mineral exploration over the world has shown that temperatures in deep mines and oil wells usually rise with increasing depth below the surface. One popular explanation assumes that our planet has a fiery origin and that a shallow crustal layer encases a large molten core. Most geologists, however, now believe that our planet was not hot when it first formed. The weight of the evidence suggests instead that a natural radioactivity, present in small amounts in all rocks, has gradually heated the earth, and that heat is still being produced. Geophysical studies also indicate that the molten core is much smaller than was once supposed, and that it is not, in itself, a source of the heat in the earth's crust. The reasons for the existence and specific location of the earth's volcanic belts are still subjects of vigorous scientific study and controversy, but the energy from natural radioactivity in rocks of the earth's crust and upper mantle is the fundamental cause of heat within the earth.

Types of Geothermal Fields

In a general way, geothermal fields are either hot spring systems or deep insulated reservoirs that have little leakage of heated fluids to the surface. Yellowstone National Park and Wairakei, New Zealand are examples of large hot spring systems. Larderello in Italy and the Salton Sea area of California are examples of insulated reservoirs.

Hot springs have a plumbing system of interconnected channels within rocks. Water from rain or snow seeps underground. If the water reaches a local region of greater heat it expands and rises, being pushed onward by the pressure from new cold and heavy water that is just entering the system. The hot water is discharged as hot springs or geysers.

Deep reservoirs with little surface area have porous rocks (like those in a petroleum reservoir) capped by rocks such as clays and shales that prevent the free upward escape of water and heat. Larderello, Italy, and the Salton Sea area of California are examples of this type. Both reservoirs have feeble thermal springs coming to the surface, but there may be undiscovered areas that have no

leakages.

Hot Water and Dry Steam Systems

Because of the pressures at great depths, water can be entirely liquid rather than steam deep in hot spring and insulated reservoir systems, even at very high temperatures. Steam forms in these systems if the hot water rises to levels where the pressure drops to the point where water can boil. This flashing of steam from liquid water is the major potential source of geothermal energy for commercial use because natural hot water systems are relatively abundant.

However, in a few explored systems the heat supply is so high and the rate of discharge of water is so low that steam forms deep in the system. Larderello in Italy and "The Geysers" in California are examples of the less common reservoirs of dry natural steam.

Characteristics Favorable for Geothermal Reservoirs

The most favorable geologic factors for a geothermal reservoir of commercial value include:

1. A potent source of heat, such as a large chamber of molten magma. The chamber should be deep enough to insure adequate pressure and a slow rate of cooling, and yet not too deep for natural circulation of water and effective transfer of heat to the circulating water. Magma chambers of this type are most likely to occur in regions of recent volcanism, such as the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States.
2. Large and porous reservoirs with channels connected to the heat source, near which water can circulate and then be stored in the reservoir. Even in areas of slight rainfall, enough water may percolate underground to sustain the reservoir.
3. Capping rocks of low permeability that inhibit the flow of water and heat to the surface. In very favorable circumstances, cap rocks are not essential for a commercial field. However, a deep and well-insulated reservoir is likely to have much more stored energy than an otherwise similar but shallow and uninsulated reservoir.

The Potential of Geothermal Power

It is too early to judge whether natural steam has the potential to satisfy an important part of the world's requirements for electric power, but in locally favorable areas it is already an attractive source for cheap power. Current exploration, based upon geologic and geophysical methods, is likely to develop presently undiscovered fields. The recent discovery of a new field at Monte Amiata, Italy — where there are only meager surface manifestations of abnormal geothermal energy — was based in part on the use of such methods. These are now well enough developed to support exploration for wholly concealed reservoirs.

All natural geyser areas of the world are potential sites for commercial geothermal energy, yet it is to be remembered that development of these areas for the recovery of steam may destroy the geysers themselves. Although the need to develop new sources of energy may become urgent, still every effort must be made to protect these scenic wonders of nature.

Finishing Time: _____ WPM: 1,455 words/ _____ minutes = _____ wpm

New Words

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. vigorously | strongly; energetically |
| 2. investigate | examine; inquire into |
| 3. potential | that can or may come into existence or action |
| 4. geothermal | of heat given by the earth |
| 5. explore | examine thoroughly (problems, possibilities, etc.) in order to test, learn about them |
| 6. awe | respect combined with fear and reverence |
| 7. spectacular | making a fine spectacle; attracting public attention |
| 8. burst | (of a bomb, shell, boiler, etc.) fly or break violently apart from internal pressure |
| 9. geyser | natural spring sending up at intervals a column of hot water or steam |
| 10. manufacture | make, produce (goods, etc.) on a large scale by machinery |
| 11. commercial | the exchange and distribution of goods |
| 12. promising | full of promise; seeming likely to succeed or have good results, etc. |
| 13. volcanic | of, from, like a volcano |
| 14. eruption | outbreak (of a volcano) |
| 15. vent | hole serving as an inlet or outlet for air, gas, liquid, etc. |
| 16. encase | put into a case; surround or cover as with a case |
| 17. percolate | pass slowly (through); filter (through) |
| 18. permeability | pass into every part of; spread |
| 19. meager | insufficient; poor, scanty |
| 20. manifestation | come to light; appear, make clear |

EXERCISES

I. **COMPREHENSION:** For each of the following statements and questions, select the option containing the most complete or most accurate answer.

- The increasing demands for power are related to
[A] decreasing world supplies. [B] people and their needs.
[C] new scientific exploration. [D] wasteful use of energy.
- Which of the following sources of energy seems to have the greatest potential?
[A] Atomic power [B] Natural steam
[C] Natural gas [D] Oil shale
- Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the selection?
[A] Population Explosion [B] Natural Wonders
[C] Use and Abuse [D] Search and Development
- Cheap and abundant sources of natural steam energy are likely to be found in areas of
[A] intense volcanic activity. [B] high radioactivity.
[C] dense population. [D] scientific exploration.

5. Active volcanoes are not dependable sources of power because their

[A] life span is too short.	[B] locations are inaccessible.
[C] activity is unpredictable.	[D] use has never been considered.
6. The physical law which explains why water at great depths does not boil at temperatures above 212 degrees Fahrenheit is

[A] acceleration.	[B] buoyancy.
[C] pressure.	[D] gravity.
7. Which of the following best explains the origin of the earth's source of heat?

[A] The molten core theory	[B] The natural radioactivity theory
[C] The fiery origin theory	[D] The relativity theory
8. As opposed to hot spring systems, deep insulated reservoirs

[A] must be vented.	[B] have less potential.
[C] have less pressure.	[D] must be drilled.
9. Hot spring systems are

[A] fed from the surface.	[B] deep and tightly insulated.
[C] rare and difficult to find.	[D] relatively inexpensive to develop.
10. Geothermal power can contribute to

[A] a stable economy.	[B] nuclear development.
[C] a better environment.	[D] political unrest.

II. T/F: Read each statement and decide whether it is true or false. Write "T" after true statements and "F" after false statements. Base your answers on the information in this article only, even if you disagree with what the author said.

1. The energy of natural steam means atomic energy.
2. The first geothermal power station was built to make hot springs for baths.
3. Since the first geothermal power station was built, Italy has come first on the list in power production from natural steam.
4. Pacific Coast is one of the most promising areas for geothermal power development.
5. The energy of active volcanoes can be made use of to do some special kind of work because of nature's most violent and explosive eruptions.
6. Most geologists suggest that heat within the earth be produced by a natural radioactivity present in small amounts in all rocks.
7. Hot springs or geysers are discharged by the pressure of water from rain or snow seeping underground.
8. The major potential source of geothermal energy for commercial use is in the form of liquid.
9. The most favorable geologic factors for a geothermal reservoir of commercial value include: molten magma, porous reservoirs with channels and capping rocks which are of perfect permeability.
10. The development of natural geyser areas for commercial geothermal energy would destroy nature balance.

III. VOCABULARY: The following underlined words have been taken from the selection you have just read. Please choose the best meaning or synonym for the word from the four choices.

1. When the young lawyer entered the Supreme Court he felt great awe.
 [A] award [B] fear
 [C] awl [D] surprise
2. The new government appointments have caused much controversy.
 [A] argument [B] contrition
 [C] convenience [D] bonus
3. Telephone wires are often insulated by a covering of rubber or paper.
 [A] prevented [B] covered
 [C] isolated [D] inferred
4. Water is seeping through the roof of the tunnel.
 [A] flowing [B] leaking
 [C] running [D] trickling
5. We have abundant proof of his guilt.
 [A] abstract [B] plentiful
 [C] insufficient [D] clear
6. This medicine is potent against malaria.
 [A] powerful [B] persuasive
 [C] ineffectual [D] potential
7. There was a meager attendance at the council meeting.
 [A] obvious [B] poor
 [C] hidden [D] scanty
8. Hopes alone sustained him in his misery.
 [A] suspect [B] suspend
 [C] survive [D] maintain
9. Last night he saw a spectacular display of fire works in town.
 [A] special [B] attracting
 [C] influential [D] potential
10. Some newly rich people are fond of vulgar display.
 [A] show [B] dispensation
 [C] geyser [D] funeral

IV. WORD BUILDING: First study the affixes given, and then find the correct meaning in the right column for each word in the left column. Please write the letter of the meaning in the space at the side of each word.

Prefix

syn-, sym- = with; together
 trans- = across

Suffix

-age = state of being; amount of
 -wards, -ways, -ward(s) = direction

1. transport [A] to send across

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 2. marriage | [B] to go beyond the limits of |
| 3. sympathy | [C] towards the side |
| 4. baggage | [D] putting together |
| 5. clockwise | [E] to carry across |
| 6. transcend | [F] moving in a curve in the direction taken by the hands of a clock |
| 7. onward | [G] sharing the same feeling of somebody |
| 8. synthesis | [H] tents, bedding equipment, etc. |
| 9. sideways | [I] wedding ceremony |
| 10. transmit | [J] forward |

V. CLOZE: Fill in the blanks with any appropriate words.

More promising 1 for commercial steam are certain other 2 hot spots or 3 reservoirs that are generally 4 in areas of 5. These reservoirs 6 larger and more 7 volumes of steam or 8 water. Wells are drilled into the 9 to tap the naturally hot fluids that may drive power 10.

VI. SENTENCE MAKING: Make a sentence out of each group of words.

- with awe / from volcanoes / has viewed / of natural steam / the spectacular bursts / man / for years
2. for geothermal power development / the record / in our western states / , / holds promise / of volcanism / , / therefore
 3. and / discharge / other hot gases / almost all / that / steam / have / fumaroles / active volcanoes
 4. steam / geothermal reservoirs / most / hot water / contain / known / , / rather than
 5. plumbing system / interconnected channels / have / of / hot springs / a / within rocks

Federal Jobs Overseas

Starting Time: _____

United States citizens are employed by the Federal Government in Alaska, Hawaii, United States territories, and in foreign countries. They are found in almost every occupational field. They are construction and maintenance workers, doctors, nurses, teachers, technical experts, mining engineers, meteorologists, clerks, stenographers, typists, geologists, skilled tradesmen, social workers, agricultural marketing specialists, and agricultural and other economists.

Current needs of agencies with jobs to fill are generally limited to highly qualified and hard-to-find professional personnel, skilled technicians, and, in some cases, stenographers and clerical and administrative personnel. A few agencies are seeking experienced teachers, librarians, nurses, and medical personnel. However, a few vacancies occur in most fields from time to time because of normal turn-over in personnel.

How Jobs Are Filled

In Alaska, Hawaii, and United States territories, most vacancies are filled by the appointment of local eligibles who qualify in competitive civil-service examinations which are announced and held in the local area. Normally, there is a sufficient local labor market to fill the needs and examinations are not publicized outside the local areas. Some positions, however, may be filled by transferring career Government employees from the United States mainland.

When a vacancy is to be filled in a foreign country, determination is made whether to recruit from among persons in the area where the job is located or to seek qualified applicants residing in the United States. If the position is to be filled locally, the appointee may be a United States citizen residing or traveling in the area, the wife or dependent of a citizen employed or stationed in the area, or a foreign national.

In most instances where United States installations are established in foreign countries, either formal or informal agreements have been drawn up assuring the host government that local nationals will be employed wherever possible in order to be of maximum assistance to the economy of that country. Furthermore, it is almost always to the economic advantage of the United States to employ foreign nationals at local pay rates without responsibility for travel costs and overseas cost-of-living allowances. Positions held by foreign nationals are in the excepted service and not subject to the competitive requirements of the Civil Service Act and rules.

However, there are many thousands of technical, administrative, and supervisory positions in which United States citizens are employed in foreign countries. These positions are usually in the competitive service, and as vacancies occur they are filled in most cases by transferring career Gov-

ernment employees from the United States. This is the case in the Department of Defense, the largest employer of overseas personnel, and in most other agencies having overseas positions. When Government employees are not available for transfer overseas, and qualified United States citizens cannot be recruited locally, these vacancies are filled through the regular competitive examining process.

Approximately 60 examinations now open on a nationwide basis are being used, as recruiting needs require, to fill overseas positions. The examinations cover a variety of business and economics, engineering and scientific, medical, social and educational, and trades positions. Qualified persons interested in overseas assignments in these fields should file for appropriate examinations. Copies of the examination announcements, containing full information on how and where to apply, and application forms, can be obtained from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., 20415.

Some positions are excepted from the competitive requirements of the civil-service rules and regulations. Included in this group are positions in the Foreign Service of the Department of State, dependents' school teachers, positions in the attache offices, and most positions of clerk-translator, translator, and interpreter. Applications for these positions should be made directly to the agency in which employment is desired.

Conditions of Employment

Age. The minimum age for overseas appointments made in the United States is generally 21. In most cases, there is no maximum age limit.

Physical Requirements. Applicants for most overseas positions must be able to pass rigid physical examinations since employees may be required to serve under extremely difficult living conditions and, in some areas, at posts where complete medical facilities are not available. Physical standards are applied which are suitable for the location and occupation involved, and may include standards of mental and emotional stability and maturity.

Any physical defect which would make the employee a hazard to himself or to others, or prevent efficient performance of the duties of the positions is disqualifying. Conditions which require periodic medical care, hospitalization, special foods or medicine may be disqualifying for some areas.

Accompanying dependents may also be required to pass rigid physical examinations.

Tour of Duty. Individuals selected in the United States for overseas employment generally are required to sign a transportation agreement for a definite period of service, which is usually for a minimum of 36 months. In certain areas the minimum period is 12 or 24 months.

Investigation. All appointments are subject to satisfactory security, character, and suitability investigations. Applicants considered for appointment are carefully screened, and only those possessing suitable qualifications are selected for overseas employment.

General Information

Qualifications. Generally, the qualification requirements are the same as those established for like positions in the United States. Applicants may, however, be required to meet certain additional or higher standards. A foreign language capability, while not required in all, or even most, Federal jobs overseas, would obviously be a valuable qualification.

Dependents. For middle and upper-level positions in what may be broadly termed "professional

occupations", most agencies permit employees to take their families with them. In certain other job categories, and in accordance with an established system of priorities, it is usually possible to arrange for dependents to follow from several months to a year after the employee has arrived at the overseas post.

For most clerical and secretarial positions abroad, agencies prefer single persons without dependents.

Appointments of both husband and wife are very infrequent, since there rarely are simultaneous vacancies in which their qualifications could be appropriately utilized at the same post. However, in foreign countries with a large American presence, both governmental and private-industrial, qualified U. S. citizens are in demand for a wide variety of job openings. In the majority of cases, dependents of U. S. Government employees overseas are given priority consideration for such employment.

Salary. Generally, overseas white-collar workers are paid the same base salaries as Federal employees in the United States occupying similar positions. In addition, where warranted by conditions at the post, they receive a post differential or cost-of-living allowance. In foreign areas, the wages of blue-collar workers are based upon continental United States rates plus, in some cases, a post differential or cost-of-living allowance; in United States areas overseas, their wages may be set in a similar way or they may be based on local rates.

Quarters Allowances. In foreign areas, employees are sometimes housed in Government quarters. If Government housing is not provided, a quarters allowance is paid which covers in large part the cost of rent and utilities. In most United States areas, Government quarters are not provided and no quarters allowance is paid.

Federal Employment Benefits. In general, Federal employees are entitled to such liberal benefits as paid vacations, sick leave with pay, and retirement coverage. They are eligible for life insurance and health benefits partially financed by the Government. Employees serving overseas also normally receive special benefits such as free travel for themselves and their dependents, free transportation or storage for their household goods, and additional paid vacations with free travel to their homes in the United States between tours of duty. Also, the United States Government operates dependents' schools in many areas and provides educational opportunities for children which are comparable to those offered in the better schools in the United States.

Federal Job Information Centers

The Civil Service Commission offers Federal employment information through a nationwide network of Federal job information centers. For an answer to your questions about Federal employment call, visit, or write the information center located in your city. If you are located outside the local dialing area, you can dial a tollfree "800-number" when one is listed for the State in which you are dialing.

The Civil Service Commission invites you to call and talk with an information specialist before writing a letter or filling out an application. Information specialists can mail you appropriate job announcements, application forms, and pamphlets. A call can save you valuable time and unnecessary effort.

Finishing Time: _____ WPM: 1,371 words/ _____ minutes = _____ wpm

New Words

1. federal	of, based upon, federation
2. territory	land, esp. land under one ruler or Government
3. meteorologist	expert in meteorology
4. stenographer	writer of short-hand
5. geologist	authority on geology
6. agency	(in business) business, place of business, of an agent
7. administrative	of the management of affairs
8. vacancy	condition of being empty or unoccupied
9. eligible	having the right qualifications
10. competitive	in or for which there is competition
11. recruit	get new members of a society, group, etc. esp. a soldier in the early days of his training
12. installation	place, fix (apparatus) in position for use
13. allowance	sum of money, amount of sth. allowed to sb.
14. supervisory	watch or direct (work, workers, an organization)
15. maturity	the state of being fully grown or developed
16. hazard	risk; danger
17. clerical	of, for, made by, a clerk or clerks
18. simultaneous	happening or done at the same time (with)
19. warrant	guarantee
20. utility	useful things, esp. (public utility) public service such as the supply of water, electricity, coal-gas, or a bus or railway service
21. toll	payment required for the use of a road, bridge, harbour, etc.
22. pamphlet	small paper-covered book, esp. on a question of current interest

EXERCISES

I. **COMPREHENSION:** For each of the following statements and questions, select the option containing the most complete or most accurate answer.

- The federal government can be considered
[A] an employment service. [B] a major employer.
[C] a social agency. [D] a professional clearinghouse.
- Current needs of agencies with jobs to fill are
[A] general. [B] negligible.
[C] urgent. [D] specialized.
- The policy followed in selecting applicants to fill government vacancies seems
[A] just and competitive. [B] irresponsible and arbitrary.
[C] generous and patriotic. [D] lax and political.
- The largest employer of overseas personnel is

- [A] the U. S. Civil Service Commission. [B] the Foreign Service.
[C] the Department of Transportation. [D] the Department of Defense.
5. The selection is
[A] scientific. [B] literary.
[C] informational. [D] propagandistic.
6. The strict health and physical requirements demanded of candidates for overseas positions are made
[A] to protect the nationals from disease. [B] to eliminate undesirable applicants.
[C] to safeguard the interests of applicants. [D] to discriminate against women.
7. The dependents of overseas employees
[A] can find suitable employment abroad.
[B] can easily become a government liability.
[C] are encouraged to remain in the U. S.
[D] are a big drain on the host country's economy.
8. In certain cases, overseas employees do better financially than
[A] the heads of their delegations. [B] their stateside counterparts.
[C] professionals in private industry. [D] most Americans abroad.
9. It can be inferred from the selection that a career in the Foreign Service is
[A] too demanding. [B] dangerous.
[C] uncommon. [D] desirable.
10. The tone of the selection is
[A] hostile. [B] factual.
[C] negative. [D] stimulating.

II. T/F: Read each statement and decide whether it is true or false. Write "T" after true statements and "F" after false statements. Base your answers on the information in this article only, even if you disagree with what the author said.

1. The American government has only employed foreign people in foreign countries.
2. Most vacancies are filled by those who win the competition of civil-service examinations.
3. The wife or dependent of a citizen employed or stationed in the area may be employed when the position is to be filled locally.
4. It is more economic to employ local nationals than to employ American citizens in foreign countries where United States installations are established.
5. In foreign countries some vacancies are filled by transferring career Government employees from the United States.
6. Qualified persons interested in overseas assignments should be sent to any places where they are needed without qualification.
7. The age for overseas appointments made in the United States can not be over 50.
8. Rigid physical examinations should be made for other applicants and the accompanying dependents.
9. In the United States, all applicants for most overseas positions are allowed to take their families with them.