

★ 国防语言课程系列教材


TEXTBOOKS FOR DEFENSE
LANGUAGES COURSES

总策划 张亚非
总主编 张锦涛

初级英语教程

主 编 张锦涛 邓 娜



 南京大学出版社

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前 言

当今世界军事舞台,外语的作用举足轻重,与国防的关系日益密切。一个国家军队的国防语言能力是其战斗力的重要构成,一支外语能力过硬、国际视野开阔、熟悉行动区域语言文化的军队能够更加自信地完成肩负的使命任务。为适应遂行多样化军事任务对新型军事人才国防语言能力的需要,解放军理工大学联合军队兄弟院校编写了“国防语言课程系列教材”。

“国防语言课程系列教材”是继“新军事英语系列教材”之后军队院校外语教学内容体系的又一次大胆改革。它既满足“培养大批具有国际视野、通晓国际规则、能够参与国际事务与国际竞争的国际化人才”这一国家教育战略对高等院校外语教学的基本要求,又凸显军队院校外语教学的鲜明军事特色,贴近军校学员的学习、生活和部队建设的实际需要。“国防语言课程系列教材”涉及英、法、德、俄、日等五个语种,包括国防语言知识与技能教学类教材和对象国军政文化教学类教材。本套教材注重实用性、时代性和开放性。

“国防语言课程系列教材”的英语知识和技能类教材包括《初级英语教程》、《中级英语教程》、《高级英语教程》三册。从选题的内容和难度上,这三册教材可作为通用大学英语课程与专业军事英语课程的衔接课程使用教材。每册的单元主题广度和深度都有一个提升,课后练习的题型和要求也遵循这一思想。各单元均包括读写和视听说两大部分,具有较强的可读性。读写部分选材新颖、注释清晰,配套练习有对课文理解的考察,语言要素的训练,也有军事知识的拓展深化;结合视听材料内容,设置了简答题、判断题、选择题、填空题等难度适中、形式多样的题型,旨在提高学员的听说能力。通过学习,学员在掌握外军知识、军事术语、缩略语的同时,巩固听、说、读、写、译等技能,提高岗位指向英语应用能力。《初级英语教程》教材内容涉及军事任务、军事历史、军事训练、军事院校、战争形态、武器装备、军事人物、军事交流、编制体制等十个主题,供英语水平达到大学英语二级的学员使用。教材提供了大量素材,教员可根据自己的实际情况进行选择,既可以作为面授内容,也可作为课后扩展练习。

编者囿于经验,在设计和内容上难免疏漏。我们热诚欢迎更多的反馈意见和建议,以便让这套教材得到不断完善。

编者

2013年2月

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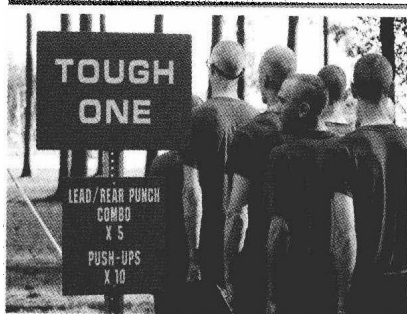
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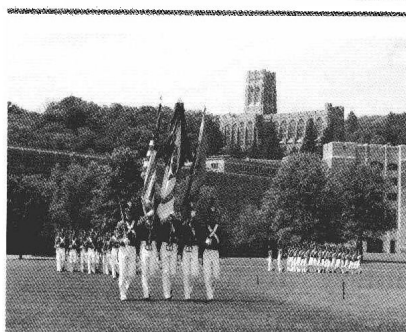
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Military Training

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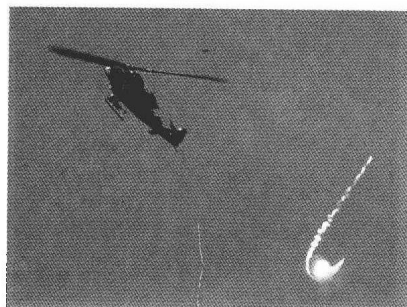
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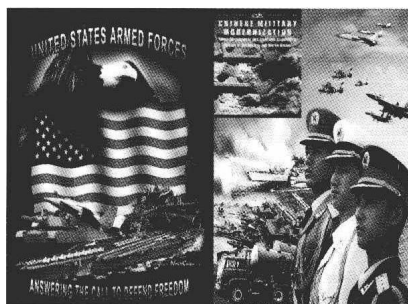
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Career in the Military Forces

Unit One



Military Missions





Part I

Pre-reading Activities



Words & Expressions

batch/bætʃ/ *n.* 一批, 一组, 一群

brave/breɪv/ *vt.* 勇敢面对, 不怕, 不顾

contingent/kən'tɪndʒənt/ *n.* 分遣队

enforcement/ɪn'fɔ:smənt/ *n.* 执行, 实施

expertise/ˌekspə'ti:z/ *n.* 专门知识或技能

explosive/ɪk'spləʊsɪv/ *n.* 炸药, 爆炸物

helmet/'helmit/ *n.* 头盔

humanitarianism/hju:mænɪ'teəriənɪzəm/
n. 人道主义

impeccable /ɪm'pekəbl/ *adj.* 无错误的,
极好的

riot police 防暴警察

tropical/'trɒpɪkl/ *adj.* 热带的

unrest/ʌn'rest/ *n.* 动乱, 骚乱, 不安宁

Proper Names

Afghanistan/æf'ɡænɪstæn/ 阿富汗

Bosnia/'bɒzniə/ 波斯尼亚(南斯拉夫中西部一地区)

Caribbean/ˌkæri'bi:ən/ *n.* 加勒比海
adj. 加勒比海的, 加勒比人的

Democratic Republic of the Congo 刚果民主共和国(简称“刚果布”)

East Timor 东帝汶(位于东南亚, 曾是葡萄牙殖民地)

Haiti/'heɪti/ 海地(拉丁美洲国家)

Kosovo/'kɒsəvəʊ/ 科索沃(南斯拉夫自治省名)

Lebanon/'lebənən/ 黎巴嫩(西南亚国家)

Liberia/laɪ'biəriə/ 利比里亚(西非国家)

Sudan/su:'dæn/ 苏丹

U.N. Truce Supervision Organization 联合国停战监督组织



Task 1 Questions for Discussion

Directions: Watch the video clip and then discuss the following questions.

1. What are the challenges Chinese peacekeepers have met when carrying out the mission?
2. Which fields/activities are most of Chinese troops engaged in during the mission?
3. How do Chinese peacekeepers gain their respect from U.N. and the local people?

Task 2 True or False Statements

Directions: Watch the video clip again and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write T for True or F for False before each statement.

1. _____ China's first peacekeeping mission is to send the batch of 15 military observers to East Timor.
2. _____ Until now, China hasn't sent any riot police to the U.N. peacekeeping mission.
3. _____ It's estimated that China has already sent 12,753 troops to 18 U.N. peace missions.
4. _____ During the peacekeeping mission, eight peacekeeping servicemen lost their lives in the Haiti earthquake relief.
5. _____ In general, China takes an active role in U.N.'s peacekeeping efforts and has won worldwide respect.



Part II

Reading-centered Activities



Text A

The Missions of an Army

1 Social, political, economic, and technological **innovations** have changed the world rapidly. Today, what one nation calls freedom of action, another may see as a threat to its security. The potential for **destruction** has never been greater. To **maintain peace and security** now means, in large part, avoiding **belligerence**.

2 The **principal** mission of an army not at war is **preparedness**. No country has the luxury of time in which to **mobilize forces**, **adapt industry to wartime** production, and enter a conflict when it chooses to do so. There are so many **scenarios** that every nation seeks to prepare for war at any time. The U. S. Army is taken as an example for explanation, but the information may be applied to any modern army.

3 An army's highest priority is to maintain a state of readiness which can be an effective **deterrence** to **aggression** and/or assure the ability to fight and win should this deterrence fail. Therefore, the U. S. Code^[1] has stated that the U. S. Army's responsibilities include being organized, trained, and equipped primarily for **prompt** and **sustained combat** incident to **operations** on land as well as preparation of the land forces for the effective **prosecution** of war except as otherwise assigned. To be more detailed, the Army's mission not only is **coordinated** with other fighting **services** and nations but also plays a role in the **domestic** needs of its country.

4 Firstly, the U. S. Army is responsible for protecting the United States and its interests by securing its airspace, land, and sea interests and **jurisdictions**. However, it does not fight alone. The U. S. **Army** works in **concert** with the three other major branches of the U. S. military—the **Navy**, the **Marine Corps**^[2],



and the Air Force. It is part of a balanced multicapable land, sea, and air force. These forces are **interdependent** elements, guided and applied under **unified** direction and command. Each element is **indispensable** since it is part of a whole team. For example, successful application of landpower (an army) requires that it be **projected** overseas. This, in turn, requires long-range **airlift** and **sealift**, provided by an air force and a navy.

5 Although land, sea, and air forces are **complementary**, land forces possess an **inherent** capability which sets them apart. Landpower alone can exercise direct, full-time, **comprehensive** control over the land, its resources, and its people, the **ultimate, decisive**, wartime act is that of securing the land area needed to achieve victory.

6 Secondly, the U.S. Army provides support to civil **authorities** in order to sustain the United States' national interest and stability. The Army has more than 100,000 soldiers and 28,000 **civilians** **stationed** around the world. For instance, on any given day during the year of 1996, more than 35,000 soldiers were **deployed** from their home stations to conduct operations and participate in **exercises** in more than 70 countries. Each contributes to strengthening **alliances**, and maintaining American presence in regions vital to national interest. In every region of the world, the Army engages daily in two kinds of activities—operations and international activities. Operations **encompass** such activities as the participation in multinational exercises and the conduct of **humanitarian** and **peacekeeping missions**. International activities are the methods by which the Army **executes preventive** defense and include all official activities involving cooperative, non-combat interaction with the armed forces, governments, industries, and people of other nations.

7 Thirdly, the U.S. Army **administers** civil works programs for protecting the environment and improving waterway **navigation**, flood control, beach erosion control, and water resource development throughout the United States and its **territories**. Developing and operating the **inland** navigation system is the Army's oldest civil works project, dating back to 1824. Being greatly beneficial to the nation, the Army Civil Works Program conducts harbour and inland waterway projects vital to the movement of **strategic** materials. One-sixth of the nation's cargo moves through the nearly 300 ports, 235 locks, and 12,000 miles of waterways maintained under the Civil Works Program. In addition, flood and



storm damage-reduction projects designed to protect against the natural disasters have prevented nearly \$300 billion in damages. Army Civil Works also produces nearly 25% of the nation's **hydroelectric** power, supplies the water needed by more than 10 million people, and ensures that **infrastructure** development projects take care to protect **fragile ecosystems**.

8 Finally, the Army provides support during national **emergencies** by assisting civil authorities in maintaining emergency preparedness throughout the nation. For decades, the Army has assisted civil authorities during natural disasters, civil **disturbances**, and other emergencies requiring humanitarian support. In 1996, the Army conducted emergency **evacuations** during flooding in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, and assisted communities suffering from **hurricanes**. In the **aftermath** of Hurricane Fran, the Army provided **debris** removal, power generation, ground transportation for distributing relief supplies, and **logistical** support. More than 3,500 National Guard^[3] soldiers on state **active duty** and 300 Army **Corps of Engineers** members participated in the effort. **The Army's Fourth Engineer Battalion** was deployed to Oregon's Umatilla National Forest to help fight wildfires, and the Oregon Army National Guard had 930 members on state active duty providing firefighting support in six states. The Army also aided flood victims in the South, Midwest, and Northwest.

(867 words)

NOTES

- [1] **U.S. Code** 《美国法典》 The United States Code (U.S.C.) is a compilation and codification of the general and permanent federal law of the United States, which contains 50 titles and is published every six years by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House of Representatives.
- [2] **Marine Corps** 海军陆战队 Marine Corps is a branch of the United States armed forces responsible for providing force projection from the sea, using the mobility of the United States Navy to rapidly deliver combined-arms taskforces. In the civilian leadership structure of the United States military, the Marine Corps is a component of the Department of the Navy, often working closely with U.S. naval forces for training, transportation and logistical purposes; however, in the military leadership structure the Marine Corps is a separate branch.



[3] **National Guard** 国民警卫队 The National Guard of the United States is reserve military force composed of state National Guard militia members or units under federally recognized active or inactive armed force service for the United States. The National Guard of the United States is a joint reserve component of the United States Army and the United States Air Force and maintains two subcomponents: the Army National Guard of the United States for the Army and the Air Force's Air National Guard of the United States.

MILITARY TERMS

active duty 现役

airlift /'eəlift/ *n.* & *v.* 空运

Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps 陆军, 海军, 空军, 海军陆战队

belligerence /bə'lidʒərəns/ *n.* a hostile or warlike attitude, nature, or inclination
敌意, 好战性

civilian /sə'vɪliən/ *n.* 文职人员

combat /'kɒmbæt/ *n.* 战斗, 作战

Corps /kɔ:/ **of Engineers** 工程兵部队

deploy /dɪ'plɔɪ/ *v.* to redistribute (forces) to or within a given area 部署

destruction /dɪ'strʌkʃn/ *n.* 摧毁, 毁灭, 破坏

deterrence /dɪ'terəns/ *n.* measures taken by a state or an alliance of states to prevent hostile action by another state 威慑, 威慑力量

exercise /'eksəsaɪz/ *n.* 演习, 操练, 演练

logistical /lə'dʒɪstɪkl/ *adj.* of or relating to logistics 后勤的

maintain peace and security 维护和平与安全

mobilize /'məʊbəlaɪz/ **forces** 动员部队

operation /'ɒpə'reɪʃn/ *n.* a military or naval action, campaign, or mission 作战, 军事行动

peacekeeping mission 维和任务

project /'prɒdʒekt/ *v.* throw, send, or cast forward 投送(兵力)

scenario /sə'næriəʊ/ *n.* 演习方案, 演习预案, 演习想定

sealift /'si:lɪft/ *n.* & *v.* 海运

service /'sɜ:vɪs/ *n.* 军种, 服役

the Army's Fourth Engineer Battalion /bə'tæliən/ 陆军第四工兵营

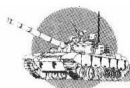
NEW WORDS

administer /əd'mɪnɪstə/ *vt.* have charge of; manage 掌管, 管理

aftermath /'ɑ:ftəməθ/ *n.* a period of time following a disastrous event 灾后时期

aggression /ə'ɡresʃn/ *n.* the act of initiating hostilities or invasion 侵犯, 侵略, 挑衅

alliance /ə'laɪəns/ *n.* a close association of nations or other groups, formed to advance



common interests or causes 联盟, 同盟

authority /ˌɔːθərəti/ *n.* one that is invested with this power, especially a government or government officials 权力机构当局, 掌权者

complementary /ˌkɒmplɪ'mentri/ *adj.* supplying mutual needs or offsetting mutual lacks 互补的

comprehensive /ˌkɒmprɪ'hensɪv/ *adj.* so large in scope or content as to include much 广泛的, 全面的

concert /'kɒnsət/ *n.* agreement in purpose, feeling, or action 一致

coordinate /kəʊ'ɔːdɪnət/ *vt.* to harmonize in a common action or effort 协调

debris /'debriː/ *n.* the scattered remains of something broken or destroyed 残骸, 碎片

decisive /dɪ'saɪsɪv/ *adj.* having the power to decide; conclusive 决定性的, 有权决定的

disturbance /dɪ'stɜːbəns/ *n.* a disorderly outburst or tumult 骚乱

domestic /də'mestɪk/ *adj.* of or relating to a country's internal affairs 本国的, 国内的

ecosystem /'iːkəʊsɪstəm/ *n.* an ecological community together with its environment, functioning as a unit 生态系统

emergency /i'mɜːdʒənsi/ *n.* an unforeseen or sudden occurrence, esp. of a danger demanding immediate remedy or action 紧急情况

encompass /ɪn'kʌmpəs/ *vt.* constitute or include 构成, 包括

evacuation /ɪ'vekju'eɪʃn/ *n.* leaving a place in an orderly fashion, especially for protection 撤离

execute /'eksɪkjʊt/ *vt.* put into effect; carry out 执行, 实行

fragile /'frædʒaɪl/ *adj.* easily broken, damaged, or destroyed; frail 脆弱的

humanitarian /hjuː'mæni'teəriən/ *adj.* having the interests of mankind at heart 人道主义的, 慈善的

hurricane /'hʌrɪkən/ *n.* a severe, often destructive storm, esp. a tropical cyclone 飓风

hydroelectric /haɪdrəʊ'lektɪk/ *adj.* generated by the pressure of falling water 水力发电的

indispensable /ˌɪndɪ'spensəbl/ *adj.* not to be dispensed with; essential 不可缺少的, 绝对必要的

infrastructure /'ɪnfəstrʌktʃə/ *n.* the basic facilities, services, and installations needed for the functioning of a community or society 基础设施

inherent /ɪn'hɪərənt/ *adj.* existing as an essential constituent or characteristic; intrinsic 固有的, 内在的

inland /'ɪnlænd/ *adj.* of, relating to, or located in the interior part of a country or region 内地的, 内陆的

innovation /ˌɪnə'veɪʃn/ *n.* the act of introducing something new 革新

interdependent /ˌɪntə'dɪpendənt/ *adj.* mutually dependent 互相依存的

jurisdiction /ˌdʒʊərɪs'dɪkʃn/ *n.* authority or control 管辖权, 控制权

navigation /ˌnævɪ'geɪʃn/ *n.* travel or traffic by vessels 航行

preparedness /prɪ'peərɪdnəs/ *n.* the state of being prepared, especially military readiness for combat 准备, 尤指为战斗所作的



武力准备

preventive/pri'ventiv/ *adj.* carried out to deter expected aggression by hostile forces 预防性的

principal/'prɪnsəpl/ *adj.* first in importance, rank, worth, or degree; chief 重要的, 首要的

prompt/prɒmpt/ *adj.* carried out or performed without delay 立刻的

prosecution/ˌprɒsɪ'kjuːʃn/ *n.* the continuance of something beginning with a view to its completion 从事, 实施, 进行

station/'steɪʃn/ *vt.* assign to a position; post 安置, 派驻 *n.* the place or position where a person or thing stands or is assigned to stand, a post 驻地

strategic/strə'tɪdʒɪk/ *adj.* of, relating to, or characteristic of strategy 战略的, 战略上的

sustain/sə'steɪn/ *vt.* maintain or prolong to keep in existence 维持, 长期保持

territory/'terətəri/ *n.* the geographical domain under the jurisdiction of a political unit, esp. of a sovereign state 领土

ultimate/'ʌltɪmət/ *adj.* being last in a series, process, or progression 最终的

unify/'juːnɪfaɪ/ *vt.* make into or become a unit; consolidate 统一, 使成一体

wartime/'wɔːtaɪm/ *adj.* characteristic of or occurring during war 战时的 *n.* a period during which a war is in progress 战时

PHRASES & EXPRESSIONS

1. **apply to** have relevance or valid connection to 适用于
2. **coordinate... with** (cause something to) function together efficiently with something (使)协调
3. **date back to** have existed since 追溯到
4. **engage in** involve oneself in, participate in 从事, 参加
5. **in concert with** in agreement with

和……一致

6. **in large part** to a great extent 很大程度上
7. **play a role (in)** participate in something in a specific way 参与, 发挥作用
8. **set... apart** select something or somebody for a specific purpose 使……显得突出

PROPER NAMES

Oregon/'brɪɡən/ [美] 俄勒冈州

Umatilla National Forest 尤马蒂拉国家森林