

★ 国防语言课程系列教材

TEXTBOOKS FOR DEFENSE
LANGUAGES COURSES

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总主编 张锦涛

中级英语教程

主 编 张锦涛 吴菊芳



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。《中级英语教程》教材内容涉及战略与战术、特种部队、军事软实力、非战争军事行动、经典战例、军事基地、信息战、军事地理等十个主题,供英语水平达到大学英语三级的学员使用。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。

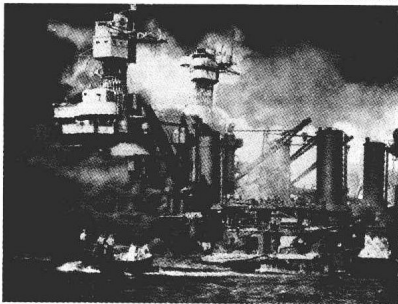
编者囿于经验,在设计和内容上难免疏漏。我们热诚欢迎更多的反馈意见和建议,以便让这套教材得到不断完善。

编者

2013年2月

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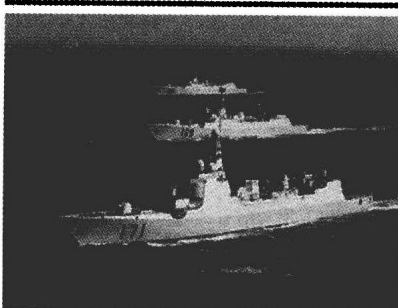
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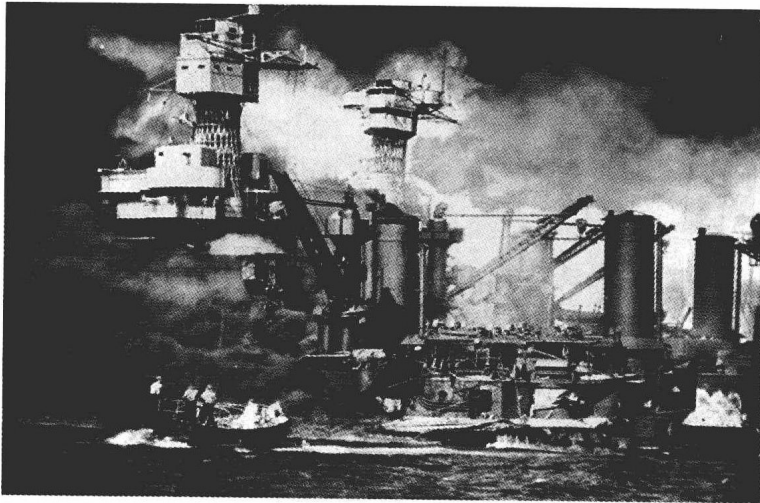
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Unit One



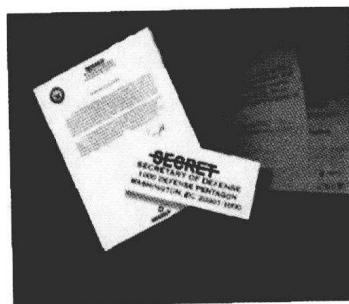
Strategies and Tactics





Part I

Pre-reading Activities



Words & Expressions

cyber/'saɪbə/ *adj.* 计算机(网络)的

cyberspace/'saɪbəspeɪs/ *n.* (电子计算机创造的)通讯、信息空间

declassified/'di:klæsɪfaɪd/ *adj.* (机密文件等)解密的

leverage/'lɪvərəɪdʒ/ *vt.* 操纵, 控制

scenario/sə'næriəu/ *n.* 设想, 想定

superiority/su:piəri'ɒrəti/ *n.* 优势, 优越

take on 与……战斗, 同……较量

thriller/'θrɪlə/ *n.* (尤指关于罪案或间谍的)惊险电影

Proper Names

Bruce/bru:ɪs/**Willis**/'wɪlɪs/ 布鲁斯·威利斯(好莱坞演员)

Georgian/'dʒɔ:rdʒjən/ *adj.* (与)格鲁吉亚

(有关)的

Live Free or Die Hard(电影名) 虎胆龙威

Task 1 Questions for Discussion

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

1. What does the U.S. military worry about?
2. What is the Pentagon's strategy for cyberspace operations?
3. What could the cyber-war look like in the real life?



Task 2 True or False Statements

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

1. _____ In the *Live Free or Die Hard*, terrorists plan to disable the United States by shutting down the electricity and water.
2. _____ Cyber-war is so sensitive that officials refuse to talk about it in public.
3. _____ Cyber attacks have no access to the radar system or the space operation service.
4. _____ Cyber-war is going to replace physical warfare in the near future.
5. _____ Real cyber-war will not be so thrilling as the Hollywood movies depict.



Part II

Reading-centered Activities



Text A

Thirty-six **Stratagems**

1 The *Thirty-six Stratagems*^[1] is divided into a preface, six chapters containing six stratagems each, and an afterword that is incomplete with missing text. The first three chapters generally describe tactics for use in advantageous situations, whereas the last three chapters contain stratagems that are more suitable for disadvantageous situations.

Chapter 1: Winning Stratagems

Deceive the Heavens to Cross the Ocean

2 Prepare too much and you lose sight of the big picture; what you see often you do not doubt. Yin (the art of deception) is in Yang (acting in open). Too much Yang (**transparency**) hides Yin (true **ruses**).

3 This stratagem makes use of the human failing to become aware of common everyday activities, or events that appear normal. The best secrets are carried out in broad daylight. The best **hoax** is to repeat it so often that people are convinced that the next move is also a hoax. When this happens, it is the best moment to carry out one's previously hidden true objective.

Besiege Wei to Rescue Zhao^[2]

4 When the enemy is too strong to be attacked directly, then attack something he holds dear. Know that he cannot be superior in all things.

5 The idea here is to avoid a head-on battle with a strong enemy, and instead strike at his weakness elsewhere. This will force the strong enemy to retreat in order to support his weakness.

Kill with a Borrowed Knife

6 Attack using the strength of another (in a situation where using one's own



strength is not favourable). Trick an ally into attacking him, bribe an official to turn traitor, or use the enemy's own strength against him.

Wait at Leisure While the Enemy Labours

7 It is an advantage to choose the time and place for battle. In this way you know when and where the battle will take place, while your enemy does not. Encourage your enemy to **expend** his energy in **futile** quests while you **conserve** your strength. When he is exhausted and confused, you attack with energy and purpose.

8 The idea is to have your troops well-prepared for battle, in the same time as the enemy is rushing to fight against you. This will give your troops a huge advantage in the upcoming battle, of which you will get to select the time and place.

Loot a Burning House

9 When a country is **beset** by internal conflicts, when disease and **famine** **ravage** the population, when corruption and crime are **rampant**, then it will be unable to deal with an outside threat. This is the time to attack.

Make a Sound in the East, then Strike in the West

10 In any battle the element of surprise can provide an overwhelming advantage. Even when face to face with an enemy, surprise can still be employed by attacking where he least expects it.

11 The idea here is to get the enemy to focus his forces in a location, and then attack elsewhere which would be weakly defended.

Chapter 2: Enemy Dealing Stratagems

Create Something from Nothing

12 A plain lie. Make somebody believe there was something when there is in fact nothing.

Openly Repair the Gallery Roads, but Sneak Through the Passage of Chencang ^[3]

13 Deceive the enemy with an obvious approach that will take a very long time, while surprising him by taking a shortcut and sneak up to him. As the enemy concentrates on the **decoy**, he will miss you **sneaking** up to him.

14 This tactic is an extension of the "Make a sound in the east, then strike in the west" tactic. But instead of simply spreading misinformation to draw the enemy's attention, physical baits are used to increase the enemy's certainty on the misinformation.



Watch the Fires Burning Across the River

15 Delay entering the field of battle until all the other players have become exhausted fighting amongst themselves. Then go in at full strength and pick up the pieces.

Hide a Knife Behind a Smile

16 Charm and **ingratiate** yourself to your enemy. When you have gained his trust, move against him in secret.

Sacrifice the Plum Tree to Preserve the Peach Tree

17 There are circumstances in which you must sacrifice short-term objectives in order to gain the long-term goal.

Take the Opportunity to Pilfer a Goat

18 While carrying out your plans, be flexible enough to take advantage of any opportunity that presents itself, however small, and avail yourself of any profit, however slight.

Chapter 3: Attacking Stratagems

Stomp the Grass to Scare the Snake

19 Do something unaimed, but spectacular (“hitting the grass”) to **provoke** a response of the enemy (“startle the snake”), thereby giving away his plans or position.

Borrow a Corpse to Resurrect the Soul

20 Revive something from the past by giving it a new purpose or bring to life old ideas, customs, or traditions and reinterpret them to fit your purposes.

Entice the Tiger to Leave Its Mountain Lair

21 Never directly attack an opponent whose advantage is derived from its position. Instead lure him away from his position thus separating him from his source of strength.

In Order to Capture, One Must Let Loose

22 Cornered prey will often mount a final desperate attack. To prevent this you let the enemy believe he still has a chance for freedom. His will to fight is thus dampened by his desire to escape. When in the end the freedom is proven a falsehood, the enemy's morale will be defeated and he will surrender without a fight.

Tossing out a Brick to Get a Jade Gem

23 Bait someone by making him believe he gains something or just make him react to it (“toss out a brick”) and obtain something valuable from him in



return (“get a jade gem”).

Defeat the Enemy by Capturing Their Chief

24 If the enemy’s army is strong but is allied to the commander only by money, superstition or threats, then take aim at the leader. If the commander falls, the rest of the army will **disperse** or come over to your side.

Chapter 4: Chaos Stratagems

Remove the Firewood from Under the Pot

25 If something must be destroyed, destroy the source.

Disturb the Water to Catch a Fish

26 Create confusion and use this confusion to further your own goals.

Slough off the Cicada’s Golden Shell

27 It’s a stratagem mainly used to escape from enemy of a more superior force. One uses this stratagem by sloughing off one’s shell, which tricks the enemy to believe to have grasped one’s essential. Mask yourself and create an illusion to fit your goals and distract others.

Shut the Door to Catch the Thief

28 Do not rush into action. Before you “move in for the kill,” first cut off your enemy’s escape routes, and cut off any routes through which outside help can reach them.

Befriend a Distant State While Attacking a Neighbour

29 It is known that nations that border each other become enemies while nations separated by distance and obstacles make better allies.

Obtain Safe Passage to Conquer the State of Guo^[4]

30 Borrow the resources of an ally to attack a common enemy. Once the enemy is defeated, use those resources to turn on the ally that lent you them in the first place.

Chapter 5: Proximate Stratagems

Replace the Beams with Rotten Timbers

31 **Disrupt** the enemy’s formations, interfere with their methods of operations, change the rules in which they are used to follow, go contrary to their standard training. In this way you remove the supporting pillar, the common link that makes a group of men an effective fighting force.

Point at the Mulberry Tree While Cursing the Locust Tree

32 Discipline, control, or warn others whose status or position excludes them



from direct confrontation; use analogy and **innuendo**.

Feign Madness but Keep Your Balance

33 Hide behind the mask of a fool, a drunk, or a madman to create confusion about your intentions and motivations. Lure your opponent into underestimating your ability until, overconfident, he drops his guard. Then you may attack.

Remove the Ladder When the Enemy Has Ascended to the Roof

34 With baits and deceptions, lure your enemy into **treacherous terrain**. Then cut off his lines of communication and avenue of escape.

Deck the Tree with False Blossoms

35 Tying silk blossoms on a dead tree gives the illusion that the tree is healthy. Through the use of artifice and disguise, make something of no value appear valuable; of no threat appear dangerous; of no use useful.

Make the Host and the Guest Exchange Roles

36 **Infiltrate** your target. Initially, pretend to be a guest to be accepted, but develop from inside and become the owner later.

Chapter 6: Defeat Stratagems

The Beauty Trap (Honey Trap)

37 Send your enemy beautiful women to cause **discord** within his camp.

The Empty Fort Strategy

38 When the enemy is superior in numbers and your situation is such that you expect to be overrun at any moment, then drop all pretense of military preparedness, act calmly and appear to disrespect the enemy, so that the enemy will think you have hidden huge power and you want to trap them into the fort with your calm and easiness.

Let the Enemy's Own Spy Sow Discord in the Enemy Camp

39 **Undermine** your enemy's ability to fight by secretly causing discord between him and his friends, allies, advisors, family, commanders, soldiers, and population. While he is **preoccupied** settling internal disputes, his ability to attack or defend is **compromised**.

Inflict Injury on Oneself to Win the Enemy's Trust

40 Pretending to be injured has two possible applications. In the first, the enemy is lulled into relaxing his guard since he no longer considers you to be an immediate threat. The second is a way of ingratiating yourself to your enemy by pretending the injury was caused by a mutual enemy.





Chain Stratagems

41 In important matters, one should use several stratagems applied simultaneously after another as in a chain of stratagems. Keep different plans operating in an overall scheme; however, in this manner if any one stratagem fails, then the chain breaks and the whole scheme fails.

If Everything Else Fails, Retreat

42 If it becomes obvious that your current **course of action** will lead to defeat, then retreat and regroup. As long as you are not defeated, you still have a chance.

(1,695 words)

NOTES

- [1] **Thirty-six Stratagems** 《三十六计》 A Chinese essay used to illustrate a series of stratagems used in politics, war, as well as in civil interaction, often through unorthodox or deceptive means.
- [2] **Wei and Zhao** 魏国和赵国 Two historical Chinese kingdoms in the Warring States Period.
- [3] **Chencang** 陈仓 Liu Bang retreated to the lands of Sichuan to prepare for a confrontation(对峙, 对抗) with Xiang Yu. Once he was fully prepared, Liu Bang sent men to openly repair the gallery roads he had destroyed earlier, while secretly moving his troops towards Guanzhong through the small town of Chencang instead. When Xiang Yu received news of Liu Bang repairing the gallery roads, he dismissed the threat since he knew the repairs would take years to complete. This allowed Liu Bang to retake Guanzhong by surprise, and eventually led to his victory over Xiang Yu and the birth of the Han Dynasty.
- [4] **State of Guo** 虢国 A historical Chinese state in the Spring and Autumn Period.

MILITARY TERMS

besiege/br'si:dʒ/ *vt.* 围攻, 围困, 包围

course of action 行动计划, 行动方案

decoy/'di:kɔɪ/ *n.* 假目标, 诱饵

feign/feɪn/ *vt.* 假装, 佯动

infiltrate/'ɪnfɪltreɪt/ *vt.* 使(思想、人员等)

渗透

ruse/ru:z/ *n.* 计谋, 佯动, 欺骗计谋

stratagem/'strætədʒəm/ *n.* (用来欺骗敌人的)军事谋略, 策略, 计策

terrain/tə'reɪn/ *n.* 地形, 地势, 地带

