

English for General Military Purpose  
Fast Reading Course Book

主编 田文杰

# 通用军事英语 快速阅读

陕西师范大学出版总社有限公司

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# 通用军事英语快速阅读

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# 前言

众所周知,英语是一门国际语言,是面向世界的交流工具。英语不仅在日常对外交往中得到广泛应用,而且在科技、军事等领域的国际交流中发挥着重要的作用。英语已经成为一种特殊的武器,其在现代战争中的作用日益凸显。学习英语,学好英语,是借助语言之桥梁,吸取世界先进文化营养,跟踪世界军事变革前沿动态,借鉴其它军事强国军队建设经验的重要途径。英语学习对于培养具有国际视野和战略思维能力的新军事人才具有重要的意义。

为了适应新形势下军队转型建设与发展的需要,深化军队院校学历教育外语教学改革,突出外语教学的军事特色,充分体现基础外语教学阶段的“军事渗透”,从而实现通识外语教学与军事内容的有机结合,根据当前军队院校外语教学的实际需要,我们经过多方论证和调研编写了“通用军事英语:快速阅读”。

《通用军事英语:快速阅读》是按照军队院校大学英语教学改革的精神编写,体现了军队院校大学英语教学改革与研究的成果。该教材与目前国内通用的大学英语基础教学阶段的阅读课程紧密结合,既符合大学英语基础教学阶段阅读教学的需求,含盖了基础教学的重点、难点和语言共核,又突出了军校英语教学的特色,是通用英语教学的延伸、补充和拓展。

该教材共由16个单元组成,每个单元包含3篇阅读文章,围绕一个相关军事主题。每篇阅读材料由常用术语与表达、课文和练习(10个问题)组成。文章的题材涵盖中外军队、军兵种知识、武器装备、军事战略、军事院校、外军

外语教育、军事训练、反恐、维和、非战争军事行动、军人心理健康等贴近军人生活和职业的话题,选材新颖,趣味性和知识性强,选材全部来自中外权威期刊和网站,来源可靠。课后练习完全按照国家四、六级考试中快速阅读的考试形式编写,因此该书对于提高学生军事英语能力和准备四、六级考试具有很大的帮助作用。

本书在编写的过程中参考了国内外大量的军事外文期刊和网站的文章,文章之后分别署名,在此对文章的作者和编者致谢。

本书供大学英语基础阶段三、四级教学使用,也可以供同等英语水平的英语学习者和军事英语爱好者学习使用。

参加本书编写的老师都具有丰富的大学英语教学经验,但是编写这样一本涉及多个军事专业领域的军事英语教材对我们来说还是一次新的尝试和挑战。因此,书中的错误和疏漏在所难免。真诚希望广大师生在使用中多提宝贵意见。

编者

2013年6月

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# Unit One

## China's Armed Forces



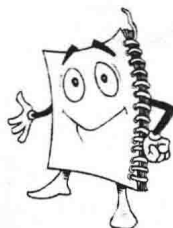


# Passage 1

## Structure and Organization of China Armed Forces

### I. Special Terms and Expressions

Structure and Organization	编制体制
The active and reserve components	现役和预备役
Chinese People's Armed Police Force (APF)	武警部队
The Central Military Commission (CMC)	国防部
The Ministry of National Defense	中央军委
The general headquarters/departments	总部
The services and arms	军种与兵种
The military area commands(theaters of war)	军区
The General Staff Headquarters	总参谋部
The General Political Department	总政治部
The General Logistics Department	总后勤部
The General Armaments Department	总装备部
Army combined corps	集团军
Combat readiness support	战备支援
State mobilization order	全国总动员令



### II. Reading Passage

**Directions:** Read the following passage, and then answer the questions. For questions 1 - 7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. For questions 8 - 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

The armed forces of the People's Republic of China (PRC) are composed of the People's Liberation Army (PLA), the active and reserve components, the Chinese People's Armed Police Force (APF) and the militia(民兵). The Central Military Commission (CMC) of the





PRC directs and assumes unified command of the nation's armed forces. The Ministry of National Defense under the State Council directs and administers national defense work.

The active components of the PLA are the country's standing (常备的) army, which mainly undertake the task of defensive military operations, and help to maintain social order, if necessary, in accordance with the law. Its basic organizational structures can be categorized into the general headquarters/departments, the services and arms and the military area commands.

### **The general headquarters/departments**

The PLA's general headquarters/departments system is composed of the General Staff Headquarters, the General Political Department, the General Logistics Department and the General Armaments Department, which are placed under the leadership of the CMC. The CMC, through these four general headquarters/departments, directs and commands all the military area commands and the services and arms. The routine work of the Ministry of National Defense is handled, respectively, by these four general headquarters/departments. The General Staff Headquarters is the leading organ of all military work of the nation's armed forces. It organizes and leads the military construction of the nation's armed forces, and organizes and commands their military operations. Under it there are departments in charge of operations, intelligence, training, adjutant and force structure, mobilization, etc. The General Political Department is the leading organ of all political work of the nation's armed forces. It administers the armed forces' Party work, and organizes their political work. Under it there are departments in charge of Party affairs, personnel, publicity, security, etc. The General Logistics Department organizes and directs the armed forces' logistics construction and logistical support. Under it there are departments in charge of financial affairs, quartermaster, health administration, military transportation, materials and POLs (油料), capital construction and barracks, auditing, etc. The General Armaments Department organizes and directs the weaponry and equipment construction work of the armed forces. Under it there are departments in charge of planning; armaments for Navy, military aviation and strategic equipment; Army equipment research, development and procurement (采购); general equipment support; electronics and information infrastructure, equipment and technology cooperation, etc.

### **The services and arms**

The PLA is composed of three services — the Army, Navy and Air Force and an independent arm, the Second Artillery Force. The Army has such arms as the infantry (步兵), artillery (炮兵), armor (装甲兵), engineering, communications, anti-chemical warfare and Army aviation (陆航), as well as other specialized units. The Navy has such arms as the surface (水面部队), submarine, naval aviation (海航), coastal defense and marine corps, as





well as other specialized units. The Air Force has such arms as the aviation, surface-to-air missile(地空导弹) and antiaircraft artillery(高射炮), radar, and airborne, as well as other specialized units. The Second Artillery Force is composed of the strategic missile, conventional missile, and other specialized units.

### **The military area commands**

The military area commands (theaters of war) of the PLA are military organizations set up according to the state's administrative divisions, geographical locations, strategic and operational orientations, and operational tasks. Under each military area command are a number of Army combined corps, units of various arms, logistical support units, and provincial or garrison commands (卫戍部队). Their major functions include organizing and coordinating the joint operations and exercises of the ground, naval and air forces in each military area; exercising direct leadership over Party affairs, military training, administration, political work, logistical and armaments support of the Army units under its jurisdiction(管辖权); and directing the militia, military service, mobilization(动员), civil air defense and battlefield construction work in the military area. At present, the PLA has seven military area commands, namely, Shenyang, Beijing, Lanzhou, Jinan, Nanjing, Guangzhou and Chengdu.

### **Research academy and educational institutions**

The PLA has the Academy of Military Science (AMS), the National Defense University (NDU), and the National University of Defense Technology (NUDT). The AMS is the PLA's highest-level research institute and center of military science. The NDU and the NUDT are the two institutions of higher learning directly under the CMC. The former is mainly responsible for the education and training of senior commanding and staff officers and researchers, while the latter is mainly responsible for the education and training of senior scientists and engineers, and specialized commanding officers.

### **Other forces**

The PLA's reserve force is a force with its preset organizational structure, with the reserve personnel as the base and active personnel as the backbone. The reserve force, which is incorporated into the PLA's order of battle, receives military training in peacetime according to relevant regulations, and helps to maintain social order, if necessary, in accordance with the law. In wartime, it may be called into active service in pursuance of a state mobilization order.

The Chinese People's Armed Police Force undertakes the task of maintenance of security entrusted by the state. It is under the dual leadership of the State Council and the CMC, and consists of internal security forces, and gold mine, forest, water and power, and transportation security forces.





The militia is a component of the state's armed forces. The militiamen and women, under the command of military organs, perform combat readiness support and defensive operations, and help to maintain social order. The General Staff Headquarters is in charge of nationwide militia work. Each military area command is responsible for the militia work under its jurisdiction. Each provincial command exercises leadership and command over the militia in its region.

From <http://eng.mod.gov.cn>



## Questions

1. What directs and assumes unified command of the nation's armed forces?
  - A. The Ministry of National Defense.
  - B. The Central Military Commission.
  - C. The State Council.
  - D. The general headquarters.
2. The basic organizational structures of PLA include the following except \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the general headquarters/departments
  - B. the services and arms
  - C. the Chinese People's Armed Police Force
  - D. the military area commands
3. China's standing army is composed of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the Chinese People's Armed Police Force
  - B. the reserve components
  - C. the active components of the PLA
  - D. all the above
4. What department is responsible for organizing and leading the military construction and military operations of the nation's armed forces?
  - A. The General Political Department.
  - B. The General Staff Headquarters.
  - C. The General Logistics Department.
  - D. The General Armaments Department.
5. Which of the following does not belong to the major work administered by the General Political Department?
  - A. Party affairs.
  - B. Security.
  - C. Publicity.
  - D. Training.
6. Which of the following is an independent arm of the PLA of PRC?
  - A. The Chinese People's Armed Police Force.
  - B. The Navy.
  - C. The Second Artillery Force.
  - D. The Air Force.
7. As the military organizations of PLA, the military area commands (theaters of war) are set up according to \_\_\_\_\_.





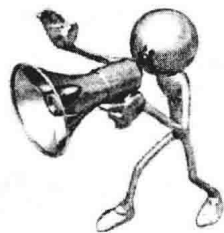
- A. strategic and operational orientation
  - B. the state's administrative divisions
  - C. geographical locations and operational tasks
  - D. all the above
8. The Academy of Military Science (AMS) is the PLA's highest-level research institute and center of \_\_\_\_\_.
9. In wartime, the PLA's reserve force may be called into active service in pursuance of \_\_\_\_\_.
10. As a component of the state's armed forces, the militias perform combat readiness support and defensive operations, and help to \_\_\_\_\_.





# Passage 2

## The PLA Air Force



### I. Special Terms and Expressions

Territorial sovereignty	领空
Territorial air space	领土主权
Ground air defense	地空防御
Electronic Counter Measures (ECM)	电子对抗
Technical reconnaissance	技术侦察
Territorial air defense	国土防空
Early warning	预警
Both offensive and defensive operations	攻防兼备
Long-range precision strikes	远程精确打击
Strategic projection	战略投送
Air Force Headquarters	空军司令部
Air commands under military area commands	军区空军
Specialized service units	专业勤务部队
Antiaircraft artillery	高射炮
Airborne forces	空降部队
Mission-oriented and confrontational training	针对性和对抗性训练
On-the-job training	在职培训
Anti-missile defense	防空反导
Precision-guided munitions	精确制导炸弹



### II. Reading Passage

**Directions:** Read the following passage, and then answer the questions. For questions 1 - 7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. For questions 8 - 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.







The Air Force is a strategic service of the PLA, and the main force for carrying out air operations. It is responsible for such tasks as safeguarding the country's territorial air space and territorial sovereignty, and maintaining a stable air defense posture nationwide. It is mainly composed of aviation, ground air defense, airborne, signal(通信兵), radar, ECM, technical reconnaissance and chemical defense sections.

## **History of Development**

The Air Force was founded on November 11, 1949. The years from 1949 to 1953 witnessed the establishment of an Air Force leading organs in the CMC and in each of the military area commands. The Air Force was merged with the Air Defense Force in 1957, by adopting a system combining air operations with air defense. In the 1960s and 1970s the Air Force formed the guiding principle of giving priority to the development of air defense forces, and gradually grew into an air force for territorial air defense. Since the 1990s the Air Force has been in a phase of rapid development. It has deployed third-generation combat aircraft, third-generation ground-to-air missiles, and a series of relatively advanced and computerized weapons and equipment. It has stepped up the development of military theories with strategic theories at the core, and introduced a strategic concept that the Air Force should be capable of both offensive and defensive operations. As a result, the Air Force has begun its transition from territorial air defense to both offensive and defensive operations. It now has relatively strong capabilities to conduct air defensive and offensive operations, and certain capabilities to execute long-range precision strikes and strategic projection operations.

## **Structure and Organization**

In peacetime, the Air Force practices a leadership system which combines operational command with building and administration, and which consists of the Air Force Headquarters, air commands under military area commands, corps-level (division-level) command posts(军/师指挥所), divisions (brigades)(师/旅) and regiments(团). The Air Force has under it an air command in each of the seven military area commands of Shenyang, Beijing, Lanzhou, Jinan, Nanjing, Guangzhou and Chengdu. It has also under it an airborne corps as well as various institutions of education, research and experimentation. Under each air command at the military area command level are aviation divisions, ground-to-air missile divisions (brigades and regiments), antiaircraft artillery brigades (regiments), radar brigades (regiments), ECM brigades (regiments and battalions), and other specialized service units. In key areas there are also corps-or division-level command posts. The Air Force has also a number of educational and training institutions, including the Air Force Command College, Air Force Engineering University, Air Force Aviation University, and so on.

An aviation division usually consists of regiments, groups(大队) and squadrons(中队),







and has such types of aircraft as fighters, attackers, fighter-bombers, bombers, transports and combat support aircraft. It has under it aviation regiments and related stations. The aviation regiment(飞行团) is the basic tactical unit. With battalions as the basic fighting units, the ground-to-air missile force is usually organized into divisions, regiments and battalions or into brigades (regiments) and battalions. With batteries(炮兵连) as basic fighting units, the antiaircraft artillery force is usually organized into brigades (regiments), battalions (营) and companies(连). The airborne forces are organized into corps, divisions, regiments, battalions and companies.

## Force Building

To meet the requirements of informationized warfare, the Air Force is working to accelerate its transition from territorial air defense to both offensive and defensive operations, and increase its capabilities for carrying out reconnaissance and early warning, air strikes, air and missile defense, and strategic projection, in an effort to build itself into a modernized strategic air force.

The Air Force is exploring training systems and methods tailored to the development of the latest generation of weaponry and equipment. It stresses technical and tactical training in complex environments, combined training of different arms and aircraft types, and joint training; conducts mission-oriented and confrontational training; and is increasing on-base, simulated and web-based training. It is deepening reforms and innovations in institutional education by improving the system of discipline, and making innovations in teaching programs, means and methods. It is strengthening on-the-job training, and exploring a new model of personnel development, namely the triad(三位一体) of institutional education, training in units and professional military education. For this purpose, the Air Force Military Professional University was established in July 2008.

To satisfy the strategic requirements of conducting both offensive and defensive operations, the Air Force attaches importance to develop new types of fighters, air and anti-missile defense weapons, and command automation systems. It has deployed some relatively advanced computerized equipment, and air-to-air and air-to-ground precision-guided munitions, upgraded the electronic information systems of the equipment on active service, and improved the basic networks for intelligence and early warning, command and control, and communications. It has in the main established a major battle weaponry and equipment system with third-generation aircraft and ground-to-air missiles as the mainstay(骨干), and modified second-generation aircraft and ground-to-air missiles as the supplement(补充).

Centering on the improvement of the capabilities and quality of its personnel, the Air Force pursues a road of personnel development which takes new and high-tech talents as the driving force, makes breakthroughs in critical areas and aims at overall improvement. It makes

