

# 军事英语阅读教程

● 张丽娟 由立发 曾祥娟 等编著

MILITARY  
ENGLISH

国防科技大学出版社

# 军事英语阅读教程

张丽娟 由立发 曾祥娟 焦新平 编著  
李鸿乾 谢立特 金百林 王忠奎

国防科技大学出版社  
·长沙·

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

军事英语阅读教程/张丽娟,由立发,曾祥娟等编著.——长沙:国防科技大学出版社,2009.7

ISBN 978-7-81099-672-3

I. 军… II. ①张… ②由… ③曾… III. 军事—英语—阅读教学—研究生—教材 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 110724 号

国防科技大学出版社出版发行

电话:(0731)4572640 邮政编码:410073

<http://www.gfkdcbs.com>

责任编辑:文慧 责任校对:耿筠

新华书店总店北京发行所经销

国防科技大学印刷厂印装

\*

开本:787×960 1/16 印张:10.75 字数:211 千

2009 年 7 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷 印数:1-3000 册

ISBN 978-7-81099-672-3

定价:22.00 元

## 前 言

随着英语教育改革的深入,大学外语教育特别是研究生阶段的外语教育的目的性越来越强,社会和军队对人才的需求也从通用语言知识类向语言知识加技能类转变,外语教学除了强化学生的语言基本能力外,相关知识的掌握和能力的提高成为一个重要的方面。

为了迎接时代的挑战,我们编写了军事英语教材,作为军队院校学历教育、国防生和军官继续教育的重要内容。本教程旨在培养和提高使用者以英语为工具,学习军事思想、军事科技、军事装备、军事训练等专门知识与信息,培养借助英语满足我军对外借鉴、学习、宣传、交流等实际需要的能力,增强我军院校学员和部队官兵对当今世界军事发展和外军的了解,以适应有中国特色的军事变革的总体要求。

本教程依据现代教育心理学和行为主义的教育理念,强调知识与技能的结合。适合完成基础英语学习、通过大学英语四级考试、具有中级英语水平的军队院校学员使用,也适合具有同等英语水平的部队官兵使用。本教程可作为正式教材,用于军队院校的英语教学、部队指挥与科技干部的继续教育以及部队官兵科技练兵的英语教学与培训,也可作为普及军事专业知识的中级英语读物。

《军事英语阅读教程》编写组

2009年7月

# CONTENTS

<b>Unit One</b> .....	( 1 )
<i>The United States Armed Forces</i> .....	( 3 )
<b>Unit Two</b> .....	( 15 )
<i>Weaponry in the 20th Century</i> .....	( 17 )
<b>Unit Three</b> .....	( 32 )
<i>Logistics in the Future</i> .....	( 34 )
<b>Unit Four</b> .....	( 44 )
<i>U . S . Strategic Command : Meeting Global Challenges</i> .....	( 46 )
<b>Unit Five</b> .....	( 59 )
<i>Military Cultural Education</i> .....	( 61 )
<b>Unit Six</b> .....	( 79 )
<i>Cybersecurity : As Military Becomes More Reliant on Network , Vulnerabilities Grow</i> .....	( 81 )
<b>Unit Seven</b> .....	( 96 )
<i>Is the United Nations Seriously Considering Military Women . . . as Peacekeepers?</i> .....	( 98 )
<b>Unit Eight</b> .....	( 113 )
<i>The Invasion of Grenada</i> .....	( 115 )
<b>Unit Nine</b> .....	( 132 )
<i>The Impact of 9/11 on the English Language</i> .....	( 134 )
<b>Unit Ten</b> .....	( 149 )
<i>Ultramicro , Nonlethal , and Reversible : Looking Ahead to Military Biotechnology</i> .....	( 151 )

# Unit One

## *Warming-up Activities*

### **A. Questions for discussion**

1. How many branches is the US Armed Forces structured? What are they?
2. Who is the Commander-in-Chief of the US Armed Forces?
3. Is the United States Secretary of Defense an armyman or a civilian?

**B. Read each of the following sentences adapted or taken from the article carefully and then, in the space provided, write a synonym or a brief definition for the underlined word or phrase.**

1. In peacetime the Coast Guard is placed as part of the Department of Homeland Security.  
place: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Initially, recruits without higher education or college degrees will hold the paygrade of E-1, and will be elevated to E-2 usually after the completion of Basic Combat Training.  
elevate: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Due to the realities of war some of these non-combat positions see combat regularly.  
due to: \_\_\_\_\_
4. The Air Force maintains a large fleet of C-5 Galaxy, C-17 Globemaster, and C-130 Hercules transportation aircraft.  
maintain: \_\_\_\_\_
5. The Navy's fleet of 12 active aircraft carriers, combined with a military doctrine of power projection, enables a flexible response to potential threats.  
potential: \_\_\_\_\_
6. In Army reorganization, however, battalions will still be affiliated with traditional regiments.  
affiliate: \_\_\_\_\_

7. To coordinate military action with diplomatic action, the President has an advisory National Security Council.

coordinate: \_\_\_\_\_

8. The Goldwater-Nichols Act streamlined the military chain of command, which now runs from the President through the Secretary of Defense directly to unified combat commanders.

streamline: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Different services have different incentive programs for enlistees.

incentive: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Above the rank of Warrant Officer One, these officers are also commissioned officers, but usually serve in a more technical and specialized role within units.

commission: \_\_\_\_\_

*Text A*

## **The United States Armed Forces**

The military of the United States, officially known as the United States Armed Forces, is structured into five branches consisting of the: United States Army, United States Marine Corps, United States Navy, United States Air Force and United States Coast Guard.

All the branches are under civilian control with the President of the United States serving as Commander-in-Chief. All branches except the Coast Guard are part of the Department of Defense, which is under the authority of the Secretary of Defense, who also is a civilian. In peacetime the Coast Guard is placed as part of the Department of Homeland Security, while in wartime they can be placed under authority of the DOD via the Department of the Navy.

Approximately 1.4 million personnel are currently on active duty in the military with an additional 1,259,000 personnel in the seven reserve components (456,000 of which are in the Army and Air National Guard). There is currently no conscription. Women are not allowed to serve in some combat positions, but they are allowed to serve in most non-combat Military Occupational Specialty (MOS). Due to the realities of war some of these non-combat positions see combat regularly.

### ***Capabilities***

Much of U. S. military capability is involved in logistics and transportation, which enable rapid buildup of forces as needed. The Air Force maintains a large fleet of C-5 Galaxy, C-17 Globemaster, and C-130 Hercules transportation aircraft. The Marine Corps maintains Marine Expeditionary Units at sea with the Navy's Atlantic and Pacific Fleets. The Navy's fleet of 12 active aircraft carriers, combined with a military doctrine of power projection, enables a flexible response to potential threats. The capabilities and strength of the United States Armed Forces make the United States military the most powerful in the world.

The United States Army is not as portable as the Marine Corps, but Army Chief of Staff



General Peter Schoomaker has announced a reorganization of the Army's active-duty units into 48 brigade groups with an emphasis on power projection. There will be three classes of brigade group: light, medium, and heavy, with a different mix of armored and infantry units. In Army reorganization, however, battalions will still be affiliated with traditional regiments, and brigades will still be affiliated with traditional divisions. Reorganized brigades began operation in Iraq in the third quarter of 2005.

### **Organization**

Under the United States Constitution, the President of the United States is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. To coordinate military action with diplomatic action, the President has an advisory National Security Council.

Under the President is the United States Secretary of Defense, a Cabinet Secretary responsible for the Department of Defense.

Both the President and Secretary are advised by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 (PL 99-433) reworked the command structure of the United States Military, introducing the most sweeping changes to the United States Department of Defense since it was established in the National Security Act of 1947. The Goldwater-Nichols Reorganization Act was signed into law by President Ronald Reagan on October 1, 1986.

The Goldwater-Nichols Act streamlined the military chain of command, which now runs from the President through the Secretary of Defense directly to unified combat commanders, bypassing the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who were assigned to an advisory role. Each service is responsible for providing military units to the commanders of the various Unified Commands.

### **Personnel**

The United States military is ranked second largest in the world, and has troops deployed around the globe. As in most militaries, members of the U.S. Armed Forces hold a rank, either officer or enlisted, and can be promoted.

*Personnel in each service (As of 2004)*

Service	Total Active Duty Personnel	Percentage Female	Enlisted	Officers
Army	500,203	15.2%	414,325	69,307
Marine Corps	180,000	6.0%	157,150	19,052
Navy	375,521	14.5%	319,929	55,592
Air Force	358,612	19.6%	285,520	73,091
Coast Guard	40,151	10.7%	31,286	7,835
Total	1,450,689	14.9%	1,196,210	254,479

***Enlisted***

After enlistment new recruits undergo Basic Combat Training, followed by a sort of “technical school” called Advanced Individual Training (AIT) in their primary Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) at any of the numerous MOS training facilities around the world. Initially, recruits without higher education or college degrees will hold the paygrade of E-1, and will be elevated to E-2 usually after the completion of Basic Combat Training and with a minimum of six months Time-In-Service (TIS) such as higher initial ranks for college credit and referring friends who go on to enlist as well. With parent/guardian permission, applicants can enlist at the age of 17 and participate in the Delayed Entry Program (DEP). In this program, the applicant is given the opportunity to participate in locally sponsored military-related activities, which can range from sports to competitions (each recruiting station DEP program will vary), led by recruiters or other military liaisons. Participation in this program is an example of the different opportunities the recruits have to elevate in rank before their departure to Basic Combat Training. There are several different authorized paygrade advancement requirements in each junior enlisted rank category (E-1 to E-4). Enlistees in the Army can attain the initial paygrade of E-4 (Specialist) with a full four year degree, but the highest initial entry paygrade is usually E-3.

***Officer***

There are five common ways for one to receive a commission as an officer in one of the branches of the U.S. military (although other routes are possible).

Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC)

Officer Candidate School (OCS)

Service Academies (U.S. Military Academy at West Point, U.S. Naval Academy at

Annapolis, U.S. Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, and the U.S. Coast Guard Academy at New London)

Direct Commission Officers (DCOs)—civilians who have special skills that are critical to sustaining military operations and supporting troops may receive what are called “direct commissions”. These officers occupy leadership positions in the following areas: law, medicine, dentistry, nurse corps, intelligence, supply-logistics-transportation, engineering, public affairs, chaplain corps, oceanography, and others.

Direct Battlefield Commission-enlisted personnel who have skills that separate them from their peers can become officers if an overseeing general/commander feels such a promotion is appropriate/ necessary. This type of commission is rarely granted and is reserved only for the most exceptional enlisted personnel, and it is done on an ad hoc basis.

Officers receive a commission assigning them to the Officer Corps from the President (with the consent of the Senate). Through their careers, officers usually will receive further training at one or a number of the many U.S. military staff colleges.

### ***Warrant Officer***

Additionally, all services except for the U.S. Air Force have a Warrant Officer corps. Above the rank of Warrant Officer One, these officers are also commissioned officers, but usually serve in a more technical and specialized role within units. More recently though they can also serve in more traditional leadership roles associated with the more recognizable officer corps. With one notable exception, these officers ordinarily have already been in the military often serving in senior NCO positions in the field in which they later serve as a Warrant Officer as a technical expert. The exception to the NCO rule is helicopter pilots in the U.S. Army; although most Army pilots have indeed served some enlisted time, it is also possible to enlist, complete basic training, go directly to the Warrant Officer Candidate school at Fort Rucker, Alabama, and then on to flight school.

### ***New words and expressions***

conscription	n. compulsory enrollment, especially for the armed forces; draft 军队强迫征募;征兵
expeditionary	adj. sent on or designed for military operations abroad 远征的, 为在国外的军事行动而谋划或派遣的
affiliate	v. to join or connect 参加,接受

sweeping	adj. having wide-ranging influence or effect 全面的影响和作用广泛的
streamline	v. to organize; to simplify 组织, 使简单化
elevate	v. to promote to a higher rank 提升, 提拔到高位
liaison	n. an instance or a means of communication between different groups or units of an organization, especially in the armed forces 一个组织中的不同小组或单位之间相互联系的手段或方法, 尤指在武装部队中
ad hoc	adv. formed for or concerned with one specific purpose 专门为某一特定目的形成的或与某一特定目的有关的
enlistee	n. people enlisted for the army, soldier 征召的人, 士兵
initial	adj. of, relating to, or occurring at the beginning; first 与开始有关的, 首先的
warrant officer	a military officer, usually a skilled technician or a helicopter pilot, intermediate in rank between a noncommissioned officer and a commissioned officer, having authority by virtue of a warrant 准尉; 军官的一种, 通常为熟练技师或直升机驾驶员, 军衔处于上士和少尉之间

## Reading Comprehension

1. How many branches are there in the United States military forces?
2. In which positions are women allowed to serve?
3. What's the function of the National Security Council?
4. What do you think of the capabilities and strength of the US military forces in the world?
5. Why did Army Chief of Staff General Peter Schoomaker announce a reorganization of the Army?

## Vocabulary

**A. Match each word in column A with its meaning in column B with the help of the context in the article where the word occurs.**

A

elevate

streamline

subordinate

affiliate

enlistee

liaison

conscription

coordinate

B

A. to put in a less important position

B. join

C. soldier

D. organize

E. enrollment

F. promote

G. a means of communication

H. arrange

***B. Choose for each blank the word or phrase that can best complete the sentence.***

1. Our club is \_\_\_\_\_ to a national organization of similar clubs.

A. affirmed

B. affiliated

C. afflicted

D. affected

2. Mr. Smith was \_\_\_\_\_ to do the rank of captain.

A. elevated

B. eluded

C. eloped

D. elected

3. The new act \_\_\_\_\_ the military chain of command that now runs from the President directly to unified combat commanders.

A. mainstreamed

B. mainlined

C. streamlined

D. streamed

4. The coup leader \_\_\_\_\_ the congress after he took power of the government in the blood military clashes.

A. disbanded

B. discharged

C. disclosed

D. disguised

5. He \_\_\_\_\_ his own wishes to those of his group.

A. subscribed

B. subordinated

C. subsided

D. substituted

6. Chinese government \_\_\_\_\_ a reform in the educational system.

A. initiated

B. negotiated

C. mediated

D. propitiate

7. Our troops are very \_\_\_\_\_ and can be deployed at any time and any place.

A. flexible

B. hard

C. huge

D. weak

8. Armored brigades, which will have about 3,700 troops and be \_\_\_\_\_ to a mechanized infantry brigade.

A. less

B. much

C. equivalent

D. different

## Translation

### A. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese.

The United States Army is not as portable as the Marine Corps, but Army Chief of Staff General Peter Schoomaker has announced a reorganization of the Army's active-duty units into 48 brigade groups with an emphasis on power projection. There will be three classes of brigade group: light, medium, and heavy, with a different mix of armored and infantry units.

With parent/guardian permission, applicants can enlist at the age of 17 and participate in the Delayed Entry Program (DEP). In this program, the applicant is given the opportunity to participate in locally sponsored military-related activities, which can range from sports to competitions (each recruiting station DEP program will vary), led by recruiters or other military liaisons.

### B. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 美国军队由陆、海、空、海军陆战队和海岸警卫队组成。(be structured into)
2. 美国国防部长作为总统的高级顾问,由文职人员担任。(serve...as)
3. 工程兵是陆军部队中的分支单位,主要遂行地面作战任务。(land-based military operation)
4. 美国陆军可分为以下建制:军区、兵团、师、旅、营、连、排、小队、班和小组。(divide into)
5. 陆军不如海军陆战队机动灵活,因此总参谋长决定重组,以提高战斗力。(as portable as)
6. 海军 12 艘航空母舰编队能对潜在的威胁作出快速反应。(potential threat)
7. 有些军官同样接受委任,如准尉,但他们通常只在技术部门服役。(commission)
8. 美国军队部署在全球各地,是世界上第二大军事力量。(deploy)

*Text B*



## **The United States Army**

The United States Army is the largest branch of the United States armed forces and has primary responsibility for land-based military operations. As of 2004, it consisted of 494,295 soldiers on active duty, 342,918 in the Army National Guard (ARNG) and 204,134 in the United States Army Reserve (USAR).

The modern United States Army has its roots in the Continental Army which was formed on June 14, 1775, before the establishment of the United States, to meet the demands of the American Revolutionary War. Congress created the United States Army on June 3, 1784 after the end of the American Revolutionary War, to replace the disbanded Continental Army. However, the US Army considers itself to be an evolution of the Continental Army, and thus dates its inception from the origins of the Continental Army.

The army is managed by the Department of the Army which is headed by the Secretary of the Army who heads administrative affairs. The highest ranking military officer in the department is the Chief of Staff of the Army.

### ***Structure***

Officially, a member of the US Army is called a Soldier.

The US Army is made up of three parts: the active component, the Reserve component, and the National Guard. The Army National Guard is composed of part-time soldiers organized by state and usually subordinate to the state governor, but can be federalized in a time of emergency.

The army is led by a civilian Secretary of the Army, who reports to the Secretary of Defense, as well as the US Army Chief of Staff, who is a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the top ranking military commanders from each service who advise the President on military matters.

Operationally, though, control of the Army in wartime goes from the President of the United States to the Unified Combatant Commanders, who have control of all armed forces units in their geographic area of responsibility. Thus, the previously discussed figures only have the responsibility to train and equip the US Army.

The Army is currently undergoing a period of transformation, which is expected to be finished in 2009. When it is finished, there will be five geographical commands which will line up with the five geographical Unified Combatant Commands.

United States Army Central home-headquartered at Atlanta, Georgia (state)

United States Army North headquartered at Fort Sam Houston, Texas

United States Army South headquartered at Fort Sam Houston, Texas

United States Army Europe headquartered at Campbell Barracks, Heidelberg, Germany

United States Army Pacific headquartered at Fort Shafter, Hawaii

As part of the same transformation plan, the US Army is currently undergoing a transition from being a division-based force to a brigade-based force. When finished, the active army will have increased its number of combat brigades from 33 to 42, and increases of a similar scale will have taken place in the National Guard and Reserve forces. Division lineage will be retained, but the divisional HQs will be able to command any brigades, not just brigades that carry their divisional lineage. The central part of this plan is that each brigade will be modular, i.e., all brigades of the same type will be exactly the same, and thus any brigade can be commanded by any division. There will be three major types of ground combat brigades:

Armored brigades, which will have about 3,700 troops and be equivalent to a mechanized infantry brigade.

Infantry brigades, which will have around 3,300 troops and be equivalent to a light infantry or air assault brigade.

Stryker brigades, which will have around 3,900 troops and be based around the Stryker family of vehicles.

In addition, there will be combat support and service support modular brigades. Combat support brigades include Aviation brigades, which will come in heavy and light varieties, and Fires (artillery) brigades. Service support brigades will come in several varieties and serve the standard support role in an army.

### ***Components***

The U.S. Army is divided into the following components, from largest to smallest:

1. Field Army: Usually commanded by a General (GEN; note that abbreviations of military rank within the U.S. Army are given in all capital letters without a period or other punctuation).

2. Corps: Formerly consisted of two or more divisions and organic support brigades.



Now is an “operational unit of employment,” that may command a flexible number of modular units. The commander is most often a Lieutenant General (LTG).

3. Division: Usually commanded by a Major General (MG). Formerly consisted of three maneuver brigades, a division artillery, a division support command, an aviation brigade, an engineer brigade (in heavy divisions only) and other support assets. Until the Brigade Combat Team program was developed, the division was the smallest self-sufficient level of organization in the US Army. Current divisions are “tactical units of employment,” and may command a flexible number of modular units, but generally will include four brigade combat teams and a combat aviation brigade.

4. Brigade (or group): Composed of typically three or more battalions, and commanded by a Colonel (COL) or occasionally a Brigadier General (BG). (See Regiment for combat arms units.) Since the Brigade Unit of Action program was initiated, maneuver brigades have transformed into brigade combat teams, generally consisting of two maneuver battalions, a cavalry squadron, a fires battalion, a special troops battalion (with engineers, signals, and military intelligence), and a support battalion. Stryker Brigade Combat Teams have a somewhat larger structure.

5. Battalion (or Squadron): A Battalion usually consists of two to six companies and roughly 300 to 1000 soldiers. Most units are organized into battalions. Cavalry units are formed into squadrons. A battalion-sized unit is commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel (LTC), supported by a Command Sergeant Major/E-9 (CSM). This unit consists of a Battalion Commander (CO, LTC), a Battalion Executive Officer (XO, MAJ), a Command Sergeant Major (CSM) and headquarters, and three to five Companies.

6. Company (or artillery battery/cavalry troop): A company usually consists of three to four platoons and roughly 100 to 130 soldiers. Artillery units are formed into batteries. Cavalry units are formed into troops. A company-sized unit is usually led by a Company Commander usually the rank of Captain/O-3 (CPT) supported by a First Sergeant/E-8 (1SG). This unit consists of a Company Commander (CO, CPT), a Company Executive Officer (XO, 1LT), A First Sergeant (1SG) and a headquarters, and two or more Platoons.

7. Platoon: Usually led by a lieutenant supported by a Sergeant First Class/E-7 (SFC). This unit consists of a Platoon Leader (2LT/1LT), a Platoon Sergeant (SFC), a Radio-Telephone Operator (Usually a PFC or SPC) and two or more Squad Leaders (any NCO).

8. Section: Usually directed by Staff Sergeants/E-6 (SSG) who supply guidance for