军队“2110工程”建设项目 军事装备学

装备指挥领域军事硕士研究生英语

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·北京·

内 容 简 介

本教材针对装备指挥领域军事硕士的特点，所选课文及阅读文章均选自近几年国外相关报道及期刊杂志上的文章，专业性强、内容新颖、语言规范、难易适中。对课文的单词、语言点及相关背景知识都有详尽的注释，并在文章后配有译文。共分14个单元，每个单元包括Part A正课文，Part B副课文，用来扩充阅读量和词汇。

本教材不仅适用于装备指挥领域军事硕士研究生，也可以作为军事类其他领域军事硕士研究生的选用教材。

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序

为了总结梳理军事装备学学科建设成果，提升军事装备学学科建设水平和装备人才培养质量，在军队“2110 工程”专项经费支持下，在装备指挥技术学院“2110 工程”教材（著作）编审委员会统一组织指导下，军事装备学学科领域的专家学者编著了一批适应装备人才培养需求，对我军装备工作具有主要指导作用的军事装备学系列丛书，将分别以军事装备学的学术专著和专业教材的形式陆续出版。

在总装首长、机关和军事装备学专家学者的共同努力下，军事装备学走过了从无到有、从小到大、从弱到强的快速发展历程，建立了军事装备学学科体系，创立了军事装备学理论，获得了多项国家级和军队级奖项，培养了一大批“指技俱精”的高素质的装备人才，造就了一支具有较高学科理论素养和丰富实践经验的军事装备学学术队伍，为我军军事装备学学科建设和装备人才培养作出了巨大贡献。

作为军事装备学学科建设继往开来的一件大事，编辑这套丛书是军事装备学学科建设的重要内容，是装备人才培养的重要基础，也是体现军事装备学学科建设水平的重要标志。它承担着记载与弘扬军事装备学学科成就、积累和传播军事装备学知识的使命，是众多军事装备学专家学者辛勤汗水的结晶。编著这套丛书，旨在系统全面地将实践经验进一步理论化、科学化，形成具有我军特色的军事装备学学科知识体系。一是总结军事装备学学科建设和装备人才培养的理论研究与实践探索的重要成果和宝贵经验，将专家学者的思考、观点和实践经验归纳总结出来，以利于军事装备学知识的积累和传承；二是紧紧围绕我军武器装备现代化建设和军事斗争装备准备，以装备指挥、装备管理、装备保障和装备采办为主要内容，为军事装备学任职培训提供一套系统、全面的教学用书。

本套丛书的编著出版对于系统深入总结军事装备学学科建设和装备人才培养的重要成果，推进军事装备学学科建设，提高装备人才的培养质量，加快装备现代化建设和军事斗争装备准备具有十分重要的现实意义和深远的历史意义。

装备指挥技术学院

军事装备学教材(著作)编委会

2009 年 12 月

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前　言

《装备指挥领域军事硕士研究生英语》是装备指挥领域军事硕士研究生的专业英语教材。教材编写突出实用性，强调军事应用特别是装备指挥领域内的语言应用，旨在提高军事硕士研究生专业阅读、翻译和实际写作技能，为其查阅和掌握外军装备资料奠定基础。

本教材课文及阅读文章均选自近几年国外相关新闻报道及期刊杂志上的文章，具有专业性强、内容新颖、语言规范、难易适中等特点。针对军事硕士的特点，对课文的单词、语言点及相关背景知识都有详尽的注释，并在文章后配有译文。本教材按32学时的教学内容设计，共分14个单元，每单元包括Part A正课文，Part B副课文，用来扩充阅读和词汇量。每单元可安排2学时。

本教材不仅适用于装备指挥领域军事硕士研究生，也可以作为军事类其他领域军事硕士研究生的选用教材。

本书由白宇、张景臣主编，参加编写的还有谢晴、梁婧、刘佳妮、石吉峰、姜坤。在教材的编写、审核和出版工作中，得到了装备指挥技术学院领导、机关和相关专家的大力支持，郑怀洲教授和崔涛教授对初稿进行了审阅和修改，在此表示真诚的感谢。

由于编者水平有限，错误和疏漏之处在所难免，恳请读者批评指正。

编　者

2009年11月

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Unit 1	Part A	Text Service Acquisition Organization
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Part A

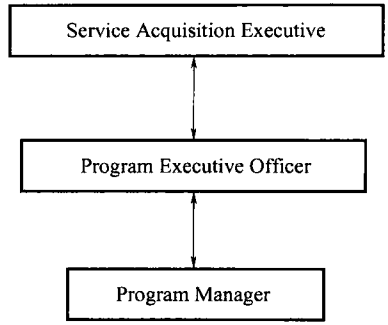
Service Acquisition Organization

Excerpt from *A Comparison of the Defense Acquisition Systems of France, Great Britain, Germany and the United States*

The Services—Army, Navy and Air Forces—are separate departments within DoD, required by statute to train, organize, and equip their respective military organizations. Thus, a significant responsibility of each Service is the acquisition of military equipment to meet the needs of warfighter. Closely allied with the structural division of responsibilities is the department's management philosophy. Since the creation of DoD, the philosophy has been to centralize policy-making at the OSD and Service headquarters level, with decentralized execution of programs at field level organizations. As seen above, OSD is primarily a policy-making organization, although it plays a key role in program management through PEO structure for Major Defense Acquisition Programs and in its oversight role through the Defense Acquisition Board (DAB).

All these Services have organized based upon OSD direction and congressional mandates. Each Service has a single, full-time Service Acquisition Executive (SAE), an "acquisition czar", at the Assistant Secretary level. The SAE has responsibility for making acquisition system within their respective department. Each of the Services has created a streamlined organization required by the 1989 Defense Management Review which includes the Program Manager (PM), the Program Executive

Officer (PEO), and the Service Acquisition Executive (SAE)—although each is managed slightly differently.



Within this basic structure, each of the services has organized to meet its management and mission needs. The Army and Air Force have Major Command, headed by four-star generals, which have acquisition and logistics responsibilities—Army Materiel Command and Air Force Materiel Command. These commands manage the personnel, resources and processes involved in acquisition and logistics support of the operational forces. The Navy eliminated its Materiel Command in the 1980s and has four subordinates Navel Systems Command, two headed by three-star admirals, with responsibility for the acquisition of systems and providing logistics support to the fleet.

At the service headquarters level, each Service has established offices with responsibility for oversight and direction of the acquisition system, and for providing acquisition and contracting policy, and budget preparation. The role of information technology in weapon system development and management of informationwithin the service is recognized by establishment of Chief Information Officers. In the Air Force the CIO is located within the acquisition organization; while in the Navy and Army it is in a separate organization, but works with the acquisition organization on common issues. The CIOs have responsibilities for information technology policies, procedures, standards, to include software policy and practices, and for the development, acquisition and fielding of information technology and systems within their service.

New Words

service/ˈsəːvis /*n.* 军种;服务,服役;维修保养;行政部门,服务机构

acquisition /ˌækwiˈziʃən/ *n.* 采办,采购

statute/ˈstætjuːt/*n.* 成文法;法规,法令;章程,条例
warfighter *n.* 士兵
philosophy /fiˈlɔsəfi/ *n.* 哲学
centralize /ˈsentrəlaiz/ *vt.* 作为……的中心;使处于中心;使集中
headquarters /ˈhedˌkwɔːtəz/*n.* 司令部,指挥部
decentralize /diːˈsentrəlaiz/*v.* 划分,分散;使地方分权
/diːˈsentrəlaiz/*v.*
execution/ˌeksiˈkjuːʃən/*n.* 执行
oversight /ˈəuvəsait/*vt.* 监管
congressional /kənˈgreʃənəl/*adj.* 美国国会的
mandate /ˈmændeit/ *n.* 命令,指示
full-time *adj.* 专职的,专任的;全部时间的
respective /risˈpektiv/ *adj.* 各自的,分别的
streamlined /ˈstriːmlaind/ *adj.* 流线型的;通畅的,有效率的
mission /ˈmiʃən/ *n.* 任务;使命
personnel/ˌpəːsəˈnel/ *n.* 人员
logistic /ləuˈdʒistik/ *n. & adj.* 后勤的,后勤学;物流
admiral /ˈædmərəl/ *n.* 舰队总司令;海军上将
contract /ˈkɔntrækt/ *n. & v.* 合同;制订合同
budget /ˈbʌdʒit/ *n.* 预算
army/ˈɑːmi/ *n.* 陆军
navy/ˈneivi/ *n.* 海军
air force *n.* 空军

Phrases

play... role in 起到……作用

Notes

DoD: Department of Defense 美国国防部
OSD: Office of Secretary of Defense (美)国防部长办公室
PEO:Program Executive Officer 计划(项目)执行官
DAB: Defense Acquisition Board 国防采办委员会
SAE: Service Acquisition Executive 军种采办执行官
Defense Management Review 国防管理审查

Army Materiel Command （美）陆军装备司令部

Air Force Materiel Command （美）空军装备司令部

Major Command （美）一级司令部

Naval System Command （美）海军系统司令部

CIO: Chief Information Officer 首席信息官

Exercises

Reading comprehension.

1. The Services include _____.
   a) the Army
   b) the Navy
   c) the Air Force
   d) the Army, the Navy and the Air Force
2. What is themanagement philosophy of DoD?
   a) Each service headquarters makes policies and field level organizations carry it out.
   b) DoD makes policies and field level organizations carry it out.
   c) DoD and service headquarters makes policies and field level organizations carry it out.
   d) Field level organizations make policies and DoD and service headquarters carry it out.
3. SAE is a _____.
   a) part-time assistant Secretary at DoD
   b) full-time assistant Secretary at DoD
   c) part-time assistant Secretary at each service
   d) full-time assistant Secretary at each service
4. What is the mission of Army and Air Force Materiel Command?
   a) These commands manage the personnel, resources and processes involved in acquisition and logistics support of the operational forces.
   b) These commands acquire systems and provide logistics support to the fleet.
   c) These commands provide food to the troops.
   d) These commands acquire material for the troops.
5. Whatare CIO's responsibilities?
   a) Policy-making.

b) Oversighting and directing.

c) Acquisition and development of information technology and systems.

d) a) and c).

Part B Supplementary Reading

Army Organization of the United States

1. Active and Reserve Components.

The United States Army is made up of two parts: active and reserve components. The active component consists ofsoldiers who are on full-time active duty. The reserve component consists of the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve. The reserve component receives military training and is ready to be called to active duty if necessary.

2. Army Unit Organization.

Army units can be organized several ways, but the following example is fairly typical:

The squad is the smallest unit, consisting of 8 to 10soldiers. The squad leader is an NCO.

The platoon includes the platoon leader (2LT/1LT), platoon sergeant (SFC), and two or more squads.

The companyis the smallest formation with both tactical and administrative capabilities; a company is commanded by a captain. The company includes the company commander (CPT), first sergeant (1 SG) a headquarters, and two or more platoons.

The battalion includes the battalion commander (LTC), his staff and headquarters, the command sergeant major (CSM) and approximately 3 – 5 companies.

The brigade includes the brigade commander (COL), command sergeant major, a headquarters, and approximately 3 – 6 battalions.

The division structure is the capstone element of our Army. It includes three maneuver (armor or infantry) brigades as well as several combat support and service support brigades or battalions. There are currently 10 active divisions, each comman-

ded by a major general (two-stars).

Organizations higher than the division include the Corps, Army, Major Command (MACOM), and in times of war, the Theater. The field army, usually the highest army structure is usually composed of a headquarters and two or more corps. It is normally commanded by a four-star general.

New Words

organization /ˌɔːgənaiˈzeiʃən/*n.* 组织,机构;编制
active/ˈæktiv/*adj.* 现役的
reserve/riˈzəːv/*n.* 后备军,后备队员;预备役,预备役军人
component/ˈkəmˈpəunənt/ *n.* 组成部分,成分
unit/ˈjuːnit/ *n.* 小队,分队,部队
typical /ˈtipikəl/ *n.* 典型的,有代表性的
squad/skwɔd/*n.* 班
sergeant /ˈsɑːdʒənt/ *n.* 军士
platoon /pləˈtuːn/ *n.* 排
lieutenant /lefˈtenənt;leˈtenənt;ljuːˈtenənt/*n.* 陆军中尉,海军上尉
company /ˈkʌmpəni/*n.* 连
tactical /ˈtæktikəl/ *adj.* 战术的
administrative /ədˈministrətiv/*a.* 管理的,行政的
capability /ˌkeipəˈbiliti/*n.* 能力,性能
headquarters/ˈhedˌkwɔːtəz/ *n.* 指挥部,司令部
battalion /bəˈtæljən/ *n.* 营
brigade /briˈgeid/ *n.* 旅
division /diˈviʒən/*n.* (陆军或空军)师,(海军)舰艇分队
capstone/ˈkæpstəun/ *n.* 拱顶石,压顶石
general /ˈdʒenərəl/ *n.* 将军
corp /kɔː/*n.* (复 corps) 军
theater/ˈθiətə(r)/ *n.* 战区

Phrases

as well as 同……一样
be made up of 由……组成

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