



主 编 杨晓云 副主编 朱大伟 姜志伟

# 当代军事英语阅读

## 军事高科技与交通运输篇

第 2 册

CONTEMPORARY MILITARY  
ENGLISH READING II

MILITARY HI-TECH AND TRANSPORTATION



国防工业出版社

National Defense Industry Press

Contemporary Military English Reading II

—Military Hi-tech and Transportation

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国防工业出版社

· 北京 ·

## 内 容 简 介

本书共分5章,分别介绍反恐、信息战、军事高科技、网络战、现代交通运输五个方面的军事知识。本书选材丰富,图文并茂,将军事知识与外语教学有机地结合起来,旨在帮助学员了解以信息化为主要特征的现代高科技战争,跟踪现代战争的发展前沿和趋势,拓宽视野,增长知识。

本书适用于军校作为军事英语教材和军事指挥员的在职培训教材,也适合承担国防生培养计划的高校作为选修课教材,并可供广大军事爱好者选用。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

当代军事英语阅读. 第2册, 军事高科技与交通运输  
篇/杨晓云主编. —北京:国防工业出版社, 2014. 5  
ISBN 978-7-118-08562-4

I. ①当... II. ①杨... III. ①军事—英语—阅读教  
学—军队院校—教材 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 099987 号

※

国防工业出版社 出版发行

(北京市海淀区紫竹院南路 23 号 邮政编码 100048)

国防工业出版社印刷厂印刷

新华书店经售

\*

开本 880×1230 1/32 印张 9 $\frac{1}{8}$  字数 245 千字

2014 年 5 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷 印数 1—4000 册 定价 36.00 元

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(本书如有印装错误,我社负责调换)

国防书店:(010)88540777

发行邮购:(010)88540776

发行传真:(010)88540755

发行业务:(010)88540717

## Preface 前言

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随着以信息化为核心的中国新军事变革的深入、科技的飞速发展和战争形态的持续变化,军事软实力建设的战略意义日益凸显。加强我军外语能力的培养已经成为推进我军软实力建设和提升战斗力的重要一环,对于服务国家发展战略,应对国际安全形势,有效履行新阶段历史使命具有战略意义。军事英语融英语学习和军事知识为一体,通过英语这一重要的国际化语言载体,掌握军事思想、军事科技、军事装备、军事训练等专门知识与信息,是我军新时期军事教育的一个重要组成部分。为适应军校对新型军事人才的培养需要,促进军校的军事英语教学,我们专门编写了这套《当代军事英语阅读》丛书。

本丛书共4册,涵盖军事理论与思想、武器装备使用和发展、军事科技前沿、作战指挥、现代交通运输等诸多方面内容。每册书包括课文,配有生词、注释和练习,书后附有练习参考答案,同时列出与课文主题相关的书目和网址,为学员课后阅读提供更多的材料,以便有效扩大阅读量。在编写上,我们力求使其能够体现当代英语在军事领域中使用的特点与规律,反映当今军事领域的发展动态,满足不同军事专业英语教学的需要,以适应新时期军队建设对培养高素质新型军事人才的要求。

本丛书是大学英语在军事应用领域的拓展和延伸,既适合军队院校作为军事英语的泛读教材,也适合承担国防生培养计划的高校作为选修课教材,并可供喜爱军事的广大读者选用。

由于编者水平、经验有限,书中难免有不足之处,恳请读者在使用过程中提出宝贵意见。

编者

2014年4月

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# Chapter 1

# 反对恐怖主义

## Anti-Terrorism

【本章导读】恐怖主义是为了达到某种政治目的甚至为改变某种政治进程而对个人、组织或国家采取的极端和暴力的行为,从根本上讲是国际和国内各种矛盾和冲突激化的产物。作为当今国际社会中的一大难题,反对一切形式恐怖主义,加强国际合作,消除恐怖主义的根源是全球共识。本章主要介绍北约的反恐军事理念和美反恐部队的编制和训练演习内容,使大家了解打击恐怖主义的重要意义及方法策略。

NATO's Military Concept for  
Defense against Terrorism

Text 1 北约关于防御恐怖主义的军事理念



- Alliance member 联盟成员国
- Defense Minister 国防部长
- Military Authorities 军方
- conventional weapon and explosive 常规武器和炸药
- Weapons of Mass Destruction 大规模杀伤性武器
- military support 军事支援

Chemical Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defense 生化、放射性和核防御

joint operations 联合作战

time sensitive target 时敏目标

precision-guided stand-off weapons 精确制导的防区外武器

anti-terrorist forces 反恐部队

military forces 军队, 军事力量

Airborne Warning and Control Systems 空中预警和控制系统

NATO maritime forces 北约海上部队

logistic assistance 后勤支援

military co-operation 军事合作

## Background

The 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks against the United States demonstrated both the capability of a determined enemy and the **vulnerability**<sup>1</sup> of **Alliance members** to **large-scale**<sup>2</sup> terrorist attacks. NATO's Article 5 declaration and **subsequent**<sup>3</sup> operations demonstrated the Alliance's resolve to deal with this threat.

NATO **Defense Ministers** tasked the NATO **Military Authorities** to prepare a Military Concept for Defense against Terrorism for approval by the North Atlantic Council. The NATO Military Authorities requested political guidance from the North Atlantic Council and following receipt of the necessary guidance, **submitted**<sup>4</sup> their Concept for approval. The Concept was approved by the North Atlantic Council in **permanent**<sup>5</sup> session and then **endorsed**<sup>6</sup> by Heads of State

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1 vulnerability [vʌlnərə'biliti] *n.* 易受攻击, 弱点

2 large-scale 大规模的

3 subsequent ['sʌbsɪkwənt] *adj.* 随后的, 后来的

4 submit [səb'mɪt] *v.* 提交, 递交; 服从

5 permanent ['pɜ:mənənt] *adj.* 永久的, 持久的

6 endorse [in'dɔ:s] *v.* 赞同, 支持; 背书; 签署

and Government at the Prague Summit.

### Threat Assessment<sup>7</sup>

NATO's Military Concept for Defense against Terrorism was developed to defend against the threat identified in NATO's Threat Assessment on Terrorism. This assessment concluded that:

1. Although religious extremism is likely to be the source of the most immediate terrorist threats to the Alliance, other motivations for terrorism could emerge from economic, social, demographic and political causes **derived**<sup>8</sup> from unresolved conflicts or emerging ideologies.

2. In addition, although state **sponsorship**<sup>9</sup> of terrorism is currently in decline, political circumstances could lead to its rise, providing terrorists with safe havens and **considerable**<sup>10</sup> resources.

3. Although the predominant form of terrorist attack remains the creative use of **conventional weapons and explosives**, terrorist groups are expected to strive for the most destructive means available, including **Weapons of Mass Destruction**.

### Consequence Management

Consequence Management is the use of reactive measures to **mitigate**<sup>11</sup> the destructive effects of terrorism and is the responsibility of national civil authorities, but the Alliance could provide a wide range of **military support**, such as:

1. **Robust**<sup>12</sup> planning and force generation processes to rapidly identify and deploy the necessary specialist assistance. This could in-

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<sup>7</sup> assessment [ə'sesmənt] *n.* 评价, 评估

<sup>8</sup> derive [di'raɪv] *v.* 获取, 起源

<sup>9</sup> sponsorship ['sponsəʃɪp] *n.* 发起, 主办, 赞助

<sup>10</sup> considerable [kən'sɪdərəbl] *adj.* 相当的, 重要的

<sup>11</sup> mitigate ['mitɪgeɪt] *v.* 减轻, 缓和

<sup>12</sup> robust [rəʊ'bʌst] *adj.* 强健的, 坚定的

clude, for example, the immediate assistance to civil authorities in the areas of: **Chemical Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defense**; Engineering; and Management of **Displaced Persons**<sup>13</sup>.

2. The creation of an Alliance Registry of capabilities which are available **at short notice**<sup>14</sup> to support national efforts.

3. The establishment of a training and exercise co-ordination capability for development of multi-national response capabilities.

4. The Euro-Atlantic Disaster Relief Co-ordination Cell could provide the necessary nucleus to enhance co-ordination between NATO and affected nations.

### **Counter Terrorism—General**

Counter terrorism is offensive military action designed to reduce terrorists' capabilities. Allied nations reach the agreement that terrorists should not be allowed to plan, stage and execute terrorist actions and that the threat may be severe enough to justify acting against these terrorists as decided by the North Atlantic Council. Counter terrorist operations will be mainly **joint operations** and some units specifically trained in Counter Terrorist operations might be extremely effective. Furthermore, winning the trust of the local population through Psychological Operations and Information Operations is vital.

### **Counter Terrorism—NATO in the Lead**

The Concept states that in order to carry out successful Counter Terrorism operations, NATO must have adequate Command and Control and intelligence structures, as well as forces trained, exercised and maintained at the appropriate readiness levels. While the capabilities needed to successfully execute Counter Terrorist opera-

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<sup>13</sup> displaced persons 无家可归者

<sup>14</sup> at short notice 一接到通知就……

tions are a **subset**<sup>15</sup> of those needed to carry out more traditional joint operations, the manner in which the conflict will be fought will be different. Therefore the following planning aspects need special attention:

1. Procedures and capabilities that support **accelerated**<sup>16</sup> decision cycles, in order to be successful in detecting and attacking **time sensitive targets** in the Counter Terrorist environment.

2. Access to flexible and capable Joint-Fires, ranging from **precision-guided stand-off weapons** to direct conventional fires.

3. The need for more specialized **anti-terrorist forces**.

### **Counter Terrorism—NATO in support**

The North Atlantic Council has decided that, **on a case-by-case basis**<sup>17</sup>, the Alliance might agree to provide its assets and capabilities to support operations in defense against terrorism, undertaken by or in co-operation with the European Union or other International Organizations or coalitions involving Allies. Possible support for the European Union or other International Organizations will be based on relevant arrangements agreed between NATO and the organization concerned. In this context, NATO's support options could include the following:

1. A role as coalition enabler and interoperability provider.

2. The ability to back-fill national requirements. An example of this was when NATO deployed to the United States in order to free **US Airborne Warning and Control Systems (AWACS)** to deploy to Afghanistan.

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<sup>15</sup> subset ['sʌbset] *n.* 子集; 子设备; 小团体

<sup>16</sup> accelerate [ək'seləreɪt] *v.* (使)加快, 促进

<sup>17</sup> on a case-by-case basis 在逐项的基础上

3. Forward **deploying**<sup>18</sup> of forces in support of the broader coalition efforts. An example of this was the deployment of **NATO maritime forces** to the eastern Mediterranean.

4. The expression of political and military commitment.

5. Practical support as manifested by Host Nation Support and **logistic assistance**, including over flight and basing rights.

6. The use of NATO's operational planning and force generation capabilities to plan a mission and generate a force for a coalition of like-minded NATO members, and also help to support and sustain that operation.

### **Military Co-operations**

There have been many discussions, in many organizations, about options to counter the threat posed by terrorism. A common theme in these discussions has been that military action alone will not be enough to deal with the terrorist threat and that military co-operations should be **coordinated**<sup>19</sup> and implemented in a coherent manner with diplomatic, economic, social, legal and information initiatives.

Within most NATO nations, civil authorities, such as the police, customs and immigration authorities, finance ministries, interior ministries, intelligence and security services, are the primary agencies involved in dealing with terrorism and **military forces**, will need to operate in support of, and in close coordination with all these agencies. The Concept therefore states that NATO must harmonize its procedures and efforts with civil authorities within nations in order to maximize its effectiveness against terrorism.

NATO regularly confers with the major international organizations such as the United Nations, the Organization for Security and

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<sup>18</sup> deploy [di:'plɔɪ] *v.* 部署, 展开

<sup>19</sup> coordinate [kəu'ɔ:dɪnɪt] *v.* 调整; 整合

Cooperation in Europe, and the European Union. In addition, NATO has several programs that can facilitate co-ordination outside the Alliance. These include the Partnership for Peace, the NATO/Russia Council, the NATO/Ukraine Commission and the Mediterranean Dialogue.

The Concept notes that the trust, transparency and interaction already developed through these relationships serve as an excellent vehicle for the further co-ordination of measures to combat terrorism and recommends that they should be further explored.

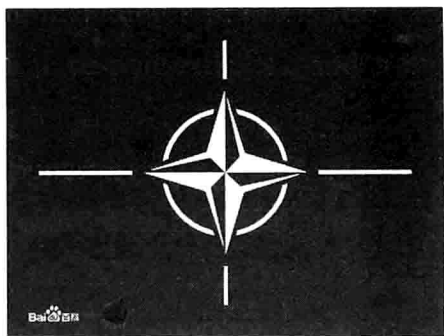
## **Conclusion**

There are 4 roles for NATO's military operations for defense against terrorism. These roles are Anti-Terrorism; Consequence Management; Counter-Terrorism; and Military Cooperation. NATO's Counter Terrorism operations could be either with NATO in the lead, or with NATO in support. Force Protection needs to be considered in all military operations to defend against terrorism. The Alliance needs to be prepared to conduct military operations to engage terrorist groups and their capabilities, as and where required, as decided by the North Atlantic Council. (1127 words)

### **Background Information**

## **1. NATO**

北大西洋公约组织,英文全称为 North Atlantic Treaty Organization,简称北约组织或北约,是为实现防卫协作而建立的国际组织。1949年3月18日美国和西欧国家组建北大西洋公约组织,同年4月4日在美国华盛顿签署《北大西洋公约》。苏联解体后,华沙条约组织宣告解散,北约成为一个地区性防卫协作组织,它的最高决策机构是北约理事会,理事会由成员国的国家元首及政府高层、外长、国防部长组成,总部在比利时的布鲁塞尔。



## 2. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

大规模杀伤性武器, 又称大规模毁灭性武器, 亦称核生化武器, 针对平民或军事人员。一般而言, 大规模杀伤性武器不具备实战性, 因为一旦使用就会造成灾难性后果。“大规模杀伤性武器”一词最早出现于 1937 年。今天, 大规模杀伤性武器一般指(总称为 NBC)核武器(Nuclear)、生物武器(Biological)和化学武器(Chemical)。



## 3. European Union

欧洲联盟, 是根据 1992 年的《欧洲联盟条约》

(也称《马斯特里赫特条约》)建立的国际组织, 现有 27 个成员国。政治上所有成员国均为民主制的国家(据 2008 年《经济学人》民主状态调查), 经济上为世界上第一大经济实体(其中法国、意大利、英国、德国为八大工业国成员),



军事上绝大多数欧盟成员国为北大西洋公约成员。欧盟是最有力的国际组织, 在贸易、农业、金融等方面趋近于一个统一的联邦国家, 在内政、国防、外交等方面类似于一个由不同独立国家所组成的同盟。

### Difficult Sentences and Syntactic Analysis

1. Allied nations reach the agreement that terrorists should not be



allowed to plan, stage and execute terrorist actions and that the threat may be severe enough to justify acting against these terrorists as decided by the North Atlantic Council.

**【句子辨析】**此句主语是 Allied nations, 谓语是 reach, 宾语是 the agreement; that 引导的两个由 and 相连接的从句, 作 the agreement 的同位语。justify 的意思是“证明……有理、为……辩护”, acting against 的意思是“违反, 打击”。

**【参考译文】**结盟国家达成以下协议: 制止恐怖分子策划、组织和实施恐怖行动, 由北大西洋公约组织判定恐怖威胁的严重程度, 从而决定是否采取打击措施。

2. While the capabilities needed to successfully execute Counter Terrorist operations are a subset of those needed to carry out more traditional joint operations, the manner in which the conflict will be fought will be different.

**【句子辨析】**连词 while 引导表示对比关系的让步状语从句, 从句中 needed to successfully execute Counter Terrorist operations 作中心词 capabilities 的后置定语, needed to carry out more traditional joint operations 作中心词 those 的后置定语。主句中的 in which the conflict will be fought 是修饰 the manner 的定语从句。

**【参考译文】**尽管成功实施反恐行动所需要的能力是传统联合作战中的一部分, 但是他们的处理冲突方式不同。

3. A common theme in these discussions has been that military action alone will not be enough to deal with the terrorist threat and that military co-operations should be coordinated and implemented in a coherent manner with diplomatic, economic, social, legal and information initiatives.

**【句子辨析】**本句主语是 A common theme in these discussions, that 引导两个从句 military action alone... the terrorist threat 和 military co-operations ... information initiatives 由 and 相连接,