

A Bilingual Course of
Military Training of
College Students
(Chinese – English)

大学生
军训教程

(中英文对照)

主 审 徐永利
主 编 周志成
副主编 张文杰 张殿恩

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内容简介

本书是根据《中华人民共和国国防法》、《中华人民共和国兵役法》、《中华人民共和国国防教育法》、《中华人民共和国预备役军官法》、《中华人民共和国教育法》和《爱国主义教育实施纲要》的要求,由北京联合大学多年从事学生军训工作的教师在实践经验基础上编写的。按照课程建设的要求,从逻辑性、思想性、科学性、知识性、实用性等方面进行了一些探索。其内容包含军训基础、中国人民解放军军事常识、军训组织实施、军事训练、军训用语、军事阅读共六章内容。全书内容通俗易懂,丰富翔实,并采用中英文双语对照形式编写。

本书可供普通高等学校学生军训使用。

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《大学生军训教程》(中英文对照)

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序

卫国至要，习军精武。兴学广智，长缨伏虎。兴邦强兵，院校为储。励我后昆，闻鸡起舞。心昭日月，志承千古。今闻春秋鼙鼓，他日沙场信步。精要卷册以铭，训育雄风永驻。

溯自公历一千九百八十四年，国家立军训之法，施之高校学生军训，弹指间已卅年。赖军地同心，育人合力，经年硕果连绵。回首学子成材，萦怀不倦操演；军歌时常高亢，训词总徊耳畔。

北京联合大学，名校誉享赤县。常言立德树人，犹以德育为先。军风熏陶新秀，教练路径从严。追溯此前五年，集聚全校六千；首开军训之始，所积经验汇纂。再忆三载以还，又开模式新篇；主题素质双语，三举尽改旧颜。助德育授业，强入校弱冠；欢迎桃李满园，成效各届尽览。

如今京都新貌，往昔如隔重天。英才四方来，鹤归华表还。联大为图新举，军训教程重编；文字中英对照，视角体例改观。概述军技训练，可供各界阅参；兼可温习外语，学子口授身传。可登庙堂之高，更指江湖以远；此书堪称佳作，垂之竹帛巍然。

时光白驹过隙，我辈使命催唤。中央深化改革，高校蓝图再展。更重德育教育，加强军训基奠；体魄摔打增强，思想素质锤炼。观普天变相，操大地棋盘；武学积人生底蕴，学风靠训育谨严。诲人长续，国安邦全；人生报效，多娇江山。三尺案牍尘与土，激励卫国勇骁才干；八千里路教和育，通议熔古烁今之谈。

民族复兴之梦，习总所言夙愿；书写强国华章，再挥大笔如椽。中华梦亦强军梦，复兴业为亿兆盼。执寰球牛耳，占信息河先。气吞万里如虎，尽扫貔貅百万。喜看莘莘学子，心激篇篇波澜；通鉴军训教程，赞叹交萦拍案。屡催宵旰勤施教，播得奇葩校园环。献辞以为序，拙笔难尽言！

徐焰

二〇一四年六月于北京

（注：作序者为解放军国防大学专业技术二级教授，少将）

郑重声明

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College Textbook of Military Training

(In Chinese and English)

CONTENTS

| | | |
|--------------------|--|------------|
| Chapter 1 | The Basic Knowledge of Military Training | 1 |
| 1.1 | The Origin of the College Students' Military Training in China | 1 |
| 1.2 | Summary of Foreign Colleges' Student Military Training | 10 |
| 1.3 | The Bases and Requirements of the Military Training | 21 |
| Chapter 2 | Military General Knowledge of the PLA | 29 |
| 2.1 | Structure and Organization of the PLA | 29 |
| 2.2 | Introduction to the PLA | 31 |
| 2.3 | The Flag, Badge and Song of the PLA | 38 |
| 2.4 | Ranks in the Chinese Armed Forces | 42 |
| Chapter 3 | Organization and Implementation | 47 |
| 3.1 | The Military Preparation | 47 |
| 3.2 | Management System | 51 |
| 3.3 | Collective Doctrines | 60 |
| Chapter 4 | Military Training | 65 |
| 4.1 | Formation Training | 65 |
| 4.2 | Military Tactics Training | 86 |
| 4.3 | Comprehensive Training | 98 |
| Chapter 5 | The Language use in Military Training | 115 |
| 5.1 | Dialogues | 115 |
| 5.2 | Slogan | 127 |
| 5.3 | Singing Practice | 132 |
| Chapter 6 | Military Readings | 139 |
| 6.1 | Military Readings | 139 |
| 6.2 | Chinese and Foreign Famous Battle | 171 |
| 6.3 | English Hums | 178 |
| Addendum 1. | The Vocabulary of Military Training | 187 |
| Addendum 2. | The Rules of Military Training | 199 |
| Addendum 3. | The Songs of Military Training | 200 |

Addendum 4. The Military Training Cases of BUU . 207

Postscript 212

References 213

大学生军训教程

(中英文对照)

目 录

| | | |
|------|-------------|-----|
| 第一章 | 军训基础 | 1 |
| 1.1 | 我国大学生军训的起源 | 1 |
| 1.2 | 国外大学生军训概述 | 10 |
| 1.3 | 军训的依据和要求 | 21 |
| 第二章 | 中国人民解放军军事常识 | 29 |
| 2.1 | 组织体制 | 29 |
| 2.2 | 军兵种简介 | 31 |
| 2.3 | 军旗、军徽、军歌 | 38 |
| 2.4 | 认识军衔 | 42 |
| 第三章 | 组织实施 | 47 |
| 3.1 | 军训准备 | 47 |
| 3.2 | 管理制度 | 51 |
| 3.3 | 共同条令 | 60 |
| 第四章 | 军事训练 | 65 |
| 4.1 | 队列训练 | 65 |
| 4.2 | 战术训练 | 86 |
| 4.3 | 综合训练 | 98 |
| 第五章 | 军训用语 | 115 |
| 5.1 | 军训对话 | 115 |
| 5.2 | 军训口号 | 127 |
| 5.3 | 军训拉歌 | 132 |
| 第六章 | 军事阅读 | 139 |
| 6.1 | 军事阅读 | 139 |
| 6.2 | 中外著名战役 | 171 |
| 6.3 | 英语幽默 | 178 |
| 附录 1 | 常见军事英语词汇 | 187 |
| 附录 2 | 军训法规 | 199 |
| 附录 3 | 军训歌曲 | 200 |

附录 4 北京联合大学军训例览 207

后记 212

参考文献 213

Chapter 1 The Basic Knowledge of Military Training

第一章 军训基础

1.1 The Origin of the College Students' Military Training in China

1.1 我国大学生军训的起源

1.1.1 The Origin of the Military Training

1.1.1 军训的起源

As early as the 1950s, China began to place importance on military training for students. In August 1955, the Central Military Commission, in accordance with the provisions¹ of "The People's Republic of China Military Service Law" and the majority of the students' request, consulted² Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee on military training in universities and colleges. The report stated that military training in universities and colleges, in addition to learning general military knowledge, should increase basic military professional knowledge. The training time is 400 hours for the five-year-program schools and 300 hours for the four-year-program schools.

早在 20 世纪 50 年代,我国已开始重视学生军训。1955 年 8 月,中央军委依据《中华人民共和国兵役法》的规定和广大学生的要求,向毛主席、党中央请示关于在高等院校进行学生军事训练,为部队培养预备役军官的问题。报告中提出,高等院校的军事训练,除学习一般军事知识外,应在普通学科的基础上,增加学习有关的军事专业知识。训练时间,五年制学校为 400 小时,四年制学校为 300 小时,并利用假期进行一次野营训练。

On November 1st, 1955, Chairman Mao approved the report of military training in colleges and universities. Since the winter of 1955, starting with Beijing Sports University and Beijing Institute of Iron, and Steel Technology. On July 28, 1956, the State Council

1955 年 11 月 1 日,毛主席批准了在高等院校进行军事训练的报告。从 1955 年冬季起,首先在北京体育学院、北京钢铁学院进行试点。1956 年年初,高等教育部根据周恩来总理关于培养经济建设干部要快、要好、要多,以及高等院校学生军事训练

¹ provisions [prə'viʒn] *n.* 规定 (provision 的复数)。

² consult [kən'sʌlt] *v.* 请教; 商议。

declared that Beijing Institute of Posts and Telecommunications¹ and other 12 universities should commence to conduct military training in the autumn of 1956 for at least 150 hours, but not more than 200 hours.

From 1955 to 1957, in accordance with the provisions of the Military Service Law, the Ministry of Education and Department of Defense carried out student military training in 127 secondary schools across the country with training time of 100 hours for more than 70 000 students each, in order to lay the foundation for college and university level military training. It was supposed that military training for college and university students is set for military officers to be, and one for middle schools is carried out for basic military knowledge-knowing and training, which was planned to arouse their patriotism², raise their awareness³, expand their scope, and enhance the teaching quality of all the students.

1.1.2 The Development of College Students' Military Training

In the early 1960s, the State Council approved the pilot project of military training for the first year students of 38 universities and 70 high schools (secondary) in 53 large

应当减少时间或缓办的指示，同训练总监部反复研究，提出了军训时间的意见，并报国务院。7月28日，国务院常务会议决定，1956年秋在北京邮电学院等12所高等院校进行军事训练，时间为150小时，最多不超过200小时。

1955年至1957年间，教育部、国防部依据兵役法的规定，为了对中等学校学生进行征集前的军事训练，并为高等学校军训打下基础，先后在全国127所中等学校进行了学生军训试点，训练时间为100小时，受训学生共七万余人。当时大学重点培养预备役技术军官，高中进行基础军事训练，对激发学生的爱国主义热情，增强国防观念，扩大知识面，促进教学，起到了促进作用。

1.1.2 大学生军训的发展

20世纪60年代初，经国务院批准，对全国53个大、中城市的38所高等院校和70所高级中学（中专）的一年级学生进行了军训试点。1966年，根据中央有关大专

¹ telecommunications [ˈtelɪkə,mju:nɪˈkeɪʃənz]
n. 通讯；电信学。

² patriotism [ˈpeɪtriətɪz(ə)m] n. 爱国精神。

³ awareness [əˈweənəs] n. 意识。

and medium cities. During the Great Cultural Revolution, though some schools organized military training with the slogan¹ of “learning military affairs”, both the guiding ideology² and the content were deviated from the socialist direction and the Party’s leadership. The revolutionary Practice had negative impact on business and the order of teaching, affecting the later students in terms of military training.

After the Third Plenary Session of the Party’s Eleventh Central Committee, China’s political and economic situation improved a lot. The time was ripe³ for student military training. The CPC Central Committee [1981] No. 11 document required that colleges and universities should put student military training into their teaching plan. Some schools resumed training work. In 1984, the second meeting of the Sixth National People’s Congress passed the Military Service Law.

In 1985, 52 universities and 102 senior high schools performed the military training. At the beginning of 1986, the number of pilot college programs for student military training increased from 69 to 105. In order to further improve students’ military pilot work, in May 1987, the State Board of Education, the General Staff, the General Political Department, and the General Logistics Department

院校学生到部队当一段时间兵的指示精神, 全国又有部分大专院校学生到部队当兵。“文革”期间, 有些学校虽也组织过一些军训, 但那是在“学军”的口号下进行的, 无论是军训的指导思想、军训的内容都严重背离了社会主义方向, 背离了党的领导, 形式上好像挺革命, 实际上冲击业务, 冲击教学秩序, 留下了许多后遗症, 给后来的学生军训带来了不利影响。

党的十一届三中全会以后, 我国的政治、经济建设形势出现了新中国成立以来少有的大好局面。开展学生军训的时机渐趋成熟。中共中央在 [1981] 11 号文件中规定高等院校要把学生军事训练纳入教学计划。部分学校恢复了学生军训工作。1984 年, 第六届全国人民代表大会第二次会议通过的兵役法, 把学生军事训练列为一章, 从法律上作了明确规定。

1985 年, 我国有 52 所高等院校、102 所高级中学 (中专) 进行了军事训练试点。1986 年年初, 中央领导同志强调今后对高等院校新生要集中进行军事训练, 过一段严格的军事生活, 军委领导同志也强调指出: 学生军训不但要搞, 而且要搞好, 搞成功, 要形成制度。军队要把这项工作作为一件大事来抓, 只能办好, 不能办坏。1987 年, 学生军训试点高校由上年的 69

¹ slogan [ˈsləʊɡ(ə)n] *n.* 标语。

² ideology [ˌaɪdɪˈɒlədʒi; ɪd-] *n.* 思想意识。

³ ripe [raɪp] *adj.* 时机成熟的。

issued a document which explicitly¹ stated the requirements of hours, content, instructors, funding, and material support for students military training.

1.1.3 The Significance of College Students' Military Training

The first is to promote college students' all-round development. Young college students are full of vigor² and vitality. They have strong receptivity and clear minds. They love their motherland and the Communist Party of China and have a political consciousness³ to seek the truth from facts and maintain national stability and unity.

Their intent is good but they grew up in a comfortable environment and lacked the rigor of hard life. Their world view is formed like this so they are easily influenced by non-proletariat⁴ thought. Military training is beneficial to promoting the all-around development of college students. Experience shows that students develop discipline, tenacity⁵, perseverance, revolutionary heroic and collective spirit, and stronger physical bodies through military

所增加到 105 所。其中到部队训练的有 40 所，在校内训练的有 65 所。为了进一步搞好学生军训试点工作，国家教委、总参谋部、总政治部、总后勤部还于 1987 年 5 月颁发了文件，从试点范围、军训的时间和内容、军事教员的配备以及学生军训的经费和物资保障等方面做出了明确规定。

1.1.3 大学生军训的意义

一是促使大学生德智体全面发展，并促进四有“新人”的培养。年轻的大学生，朝气蓬勃，奋发向上，充满着青春的活力。他们接受能力强，思想敏锐，肯于思考，积极进取。他们热爱祖国，热爱党，有坚持实事求是和维护国家安定团结大局的政治觉悟。

大学生的本质和主流是好的，但他们从小生活在优越的环境里，有的受父母娇惯，缺乏艰苦生活的锻炼，缺乏社会实践，加之他们正处于世界观逐步形成的时期，鉴别是非的能力较差，容易受非无产阶级思想的影响。军训对促进大学生德智体全面发展、促进成才大有好处。许多经验证明，学生通过军训，培养了纪律性和勇敢顽强、坚忍不拔、吃苦耐劳、不怕困难的革命英雄主义精神；培养了团结友爱、互

¹ explicitly [ik'splisitli] *adv.* 明确地。

² vigor ['vigə] *n.* 活力。

³ consciousness ['kɒnʃənsɪs] *n.* 觉悟。

⁴ proletariat [ˌprəʊlɪ'teəriət] *n.* 无产阶级。

⁵ tenacity [tɪ'næsɪti] *n.* 韧性。

training. Being a science, military training has its own rules and characteristics¹ and also contains a lot of natural elements. Hence, learning military discipline can promote learning in every aspect.

The second purpose of college military training is to strengthen the army. Modern weapons and equipment must be combined with people mastering those weapons and equipment. College and university students have a higher educational level. If they participated in basic military training, they can serve well. With the development of national education and the increased needs, China can better strengthen the army officers' knowledge, improve the quality of the officers and modernize the army.

The third reason for military training at college level is for better education in national defense. National defense education is an important aspect of all Chinese education, and also an important part of the contemporary² college student's ideological and political education. Young people are supposed to shoulder the important revitalization of China. Because

助帮助的集体主义精神，并锻炼和增强了体魄。由于军事本身是一门科学，有着自己的规律和特点，同时又包含了许多自然科学的内容。学习军事，也促进了其他专业的学习。

二是加强我军现代化建设的需要。军队现代化的主要标志是武器装备现代化。但是，现代化的武器装备要转化为战斗力，必须与熟练掌握现代化武器装备的人相结合。没有具备一定军事素养和科学文化知识的人，即使再先进的武器，也难以发挥其应有的作用。高等院校的学生具有较高的文化程度。在军事训练的基础上，挑选一部分专业对口、适合担任军官职务的学生，进行一定时间的集中训练，就可以服军官预备役。我国于1983年从地方大学选拔培训的4 000多名大学毕业生已在部队建设中发挥了很好的作用。现在，随着国家教育事业的发展和军队建设的需要，我军逐年不断从大学毕业生中吸收军官，在高校定量招收国防生。这样可以更好地改变我军军官的知识结构，提高军官的素质，加强军队的现代化建设。

三是对当代大学生更好地进行国防教育的需要。国防教育是国民教育的一项重要内容，也是当代大学生整个思想政治教育结构的重要组成部分。青年肩负着振兴中华、建设中华的重任，也负有保卫祖国、保卫“四化”建设成果的光荣义务。由于我国长期处于和平环境中，一些青年的国防观念淡薄了。有的认为军事与自己无关，

¹ characteristics [ˌkærəktə'rɪstɪks] *n.* 特性，特征。

² contemporary [kən'temp(ə)r(ə)rɪ] *adj.* 当代的。

of a long-term peaceful environment, some young men's awareness of national defense is weak. Some think that military affairs have nothing to do with them, so they are reluctant¹ to enter military life. Historical experiences show that a country's prosperity is closely related with patriotism.²

Education about China and the army's glorious traditional education could further stimulate young people's patriotic enthusiasm³, strengthen their sense of responsibility to construct and defend their motherland, and to shoulder the historical mission passed on to them.

The fourth reason for training is to strengthen the national defense reserve forces. After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the party's focus shifted to a modern socialism. There must be a strong defense force to protect economic development. Thus, after the reduction in the active forces, China must combine a standing army with its strong national defense reserve forces. Currently, China has more than 2 000 colleges and universities with more than 20 000 000 students in school. It is of strategic significance to implement⁴ military training among this

军事训练是额外负担, 不大愿意过军事生活。个别地方甚至出现少数青年贪图安逸、不愿参军的现象, 这是要引起警惕的。历史经验表明, 一个国家的强弱兴衰, 与国民的爱国主义思想有密切联系。

进行爱国主义和人民军队光荣传统的教育, 亲身体验一下军事生活, 对于进一步激发青年人的爱国热情, 增强其建设祖国、保卫祖国的责任感, 以更好地担负起时代赋予的历史使命, 无疑是十分有益的。许多大学生经过军训, 加深了对军队的理解, 有的大学生投笔从戎, 成长为一代英模, 就是很好地证明。

四是加强国防后备力量建设的需要。十一届三中全会以后, 全党工作重点转到了社会主义现代化建设上来。按照党中央、中央军委的决定, 军队裁减一百万, 基于民兵训练“减少数量、提高质量”, 这是国家集中人力、物力、财力, 加速社会主义经济建设的重大决策。但是, 搞好经济建设, 必须有强大的国防力量来保障, 没有强大的国防力量保障, 我们的社会主义现代化建设就不可能顺利进行。因此, 在现役部队减少后, 必须坚持走精干的常备军和强大的国防后备力量相结合的道路。目前, 我国已有高等院校 2 000 余所, 在校学生 2 000 余万人。在这批学生中有计划地实

¹ reluctant [rɪ'lʌkt(ə)nt] *adj.* 不情愿的。

² patriotism ['pætrɪətɪz(ə)m] *n.* 爱国主义。

³ enthusiasm [ɪn'θju:zɪæz(ə)m; en-] *n.* 热情。

⁴ implement ['ɪmplɪm(ə)nt] *vt.* 实施, 执行。

group of students.

1.1.4 Military Service Law Provisions on Military Training for Students

The chapter 8 of the *Military Service Law* of the People's Republic of China approved in the sixth session¹ of the National People's Congress second conference on May 31, 1984, declared that undergraduates and middle school students should do military training as follows:

“According to the needs of national defense, students who are qualified to be officers should accept short-term intensive training.”

“Colleges and universities should set up military training institutions, designate² a military instructor and organize the implement student military training.”

“Senior high schools should provide a military instructor for student military training.”

“Military training for the students in Colleges, universities, and senior high schools are under the charge of the ministry of education and defense department.”

施军事训练，对于加强国防后备力量建设，具有重大的战略意义。

1.1.4 兵役法有关学生军训的规定

1984年5月31日第六届全国人大第二次会议审议通过的《中华人民共和国兵役法》第八章对于大、中学生的军事训练做了如下规定：

“根据国防建设的需要，对适合担任军官职务的学生，再进行短期集中训练，考核合格的，经军事机关批准，服军官预备役。”

“高等院校设军事训练联机构，配备军事教员，组织实施学生的军事训练。”

“高级中学和相当于高级中学的学校，配备军事教员，对学生实施军事训练。”

“高等院校和高级中学学生的军事训练，由教育部、国防部负责。教育部门和军事部门设学生军事训练的工作机构或者配备专人，承办学生军事训练工作。”

¹ session ['seʃ(ə)n] n. 会。

² designate ['deziɡneɪt] vt. 指定；指派。