第 **3** 册

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军事英语阅读教程

A Reading Course
in Military English 3

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前　言

　　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，体现军校英语教学鲜明的军事特色，突出"军味"，借助军事英语之桥梁，了解外军，掌握军事科技，开展军事交流，我们专门编写了这套《军事英语阅读教程》。

　　本教程共 4 册，每册 8 单元，每个单元包括 2 篇课文，配有生词、注释和练习，书后附有练习参考答案，旨在帮助学员掌握军事英语基础知识。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。

　　本教程紧紧围绕军事主题，选材新颖，内容广泛，涵盖了军事发展史、各军兵种知识、军事训练、军事条令条例、武器、高科技装备、军事理论、军事力量、军事机构、军事院校、军事人物、常规作战、现代战争、军事新闻、军事基地、高技术战争、情报战、心理战、未来军事转型等，具有较强的可读性。通过阅读，学员既可以了解外军的基本建制和军事高科技，掌握大量的军事术语、缩略语等英文表达方式，还有助于提高阅读理解能力，掌握必要的阅读技巧。

　　本教程既适合军队院校作为大学英语一、二年级的泛读教材，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。

　　本教程在编写过程中得到了解放军信息工程大学、解放军理工大学、解放军炮兵学院等院校的大力支持。在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

　　限于作者水平，编写时间仓促，书中难免存在不足之处，敬请读者不吝指正。

编　者

III

Contents

V

Unit 1

Text A

Napoleon Bonaparte and the Battle of Waterloo

Napoleon Bonaparte was born on 15 August, 1769 in Ajaccio on the Mediterranean island of Corsica. Through his military exploits and his ruthless efficiency, Napoleon rose from obscurity to become Napoleon I, Empereur des Francais (Emperor of the French). He is both a historical figure and a legend—and it is sometimes difficult to separate the two. The events of his life fired the imaginations of great writers, film makers, and playwrights whose works have done much to create the Napoleonic legend.

Napoleon decided on a military career when he was a child, winning a scholarship to a French military academy at age 14. Educated at the military school, he was rapidly promoted and in 1796, was made commander of the French army in Italy, where he forced Austria and its allies to make peace. His meteoric rise shocked not only France but all of Europe, and his military conquests threatened the

1

stability of the world. In 1798, Napoleon conquered Ottoman-ruled Egypt in an attempt to strike at British trade routes with India. He was stranded when his fleet was destroyed by the British at the Battle of the Nile.

France now faced a new coalition—Austria and Russia had allied with Britain. Napoleon returned to Paris where the government was in crisis. In a coup d'etat in November 1799, Napoleon became first consul. In 1802, he was made consul for life and two years later, emperor. He oversaw the centralization of government, the creation of the Bank of France, the reinstatement of Roman Catholicism as the state religion and law reform with the Code Napoleon.

In 1800, he defeated the Austrians at Marengo. He then negotiated a general European peace which established French power on the continent. In 1803 Britain resumed war with France, later joined by Russia and Austria. Britain inflicted a naval defeat on the French at Trafalgar (1805) so Napoleon abandoned plans to invade England and turned on the Austro-Russian forces, defeating them at Austerlitz later the same year. He gained much new territory, including annexation of Prussian lands which ostensibly gave him control of Europe. The Holy Roman Empire was dissolved, Holland and Westphalia created, and over the next 5 years, Napoleon's relatives and loyalists were installed as leaders (in Holland, Westphalia, Italy, Naples, Spain and Sweden).

In 1810, he had his childless marriage to Josephine de Beauharnais annulled and married the daughter of the Austrian emperor in the hope of having an heir. A son, Napoleon, was born a year later.

The Peninsular War began in 1808. Costly French defeats over the next five years drained French military resources. Napoleon's in-

vasion of Russia in 1812 resulted in a disastrous retreat. The tide started to turn in favor of the allies and in March 1814, Paris fell. Napoleon went into exile on the Mediterranean island of Elba. In March 1815 he escaped and marched on the French capital. Upon Napoleon's return to power in 1815, many states that had opposed him formed the Seventh Coalition[①] and began to mobilize armies. Two large forces under the Duke of Wellington[②] from Britain and General Blücher from Prussia assembled close to the northeastern border of France. Napoleon chose to attack in the hope of destroying them before they could join in a coordinated invasion of France with other members of the Coalition. The Battle of Waterloo (16 June–19 June 1815) was fought thirteen kilometers south of Brussels between the French, under the command of Napoleon Bonaparte, and the Allied armies commanded by Wellington and Blücher. It was the decisive battle of the Waterloo Campaign and Bonaparte's last. The defeat at Waterloo put an end to Napoleon's rule as the French emperor, and marked the end of Napoleon's Hundred Days of return from exile. According to Wellington, the battle was "the nearest-run thing you ever saw in your life." The English proverb "to meet one's Waterloo" is derived from this event, which means "to be defeated". After that, the British imprisoned Napoleon on the remote Atlantic island of St. Helena where he died on 5 May 1821.

Napoleon was one of the greatest military commanders in history. He has also been portrayed as a power hungry conqueror. Napoleon denied those accusations. He argued that he was building a federation of free peoples in a Europe united under a liberal government. But if this was his goal, he intended to achieve it by taking power in his own hands. However, in the states he created, Napole-

3

on granted constitutions, introduced law codes, abolished feudalism, created efficient governments and fostered education, science, literature and the arts.
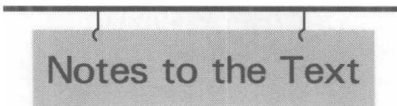
Emperor Napoleon proved to be an excellent civil administrator. One of his greatest achievements was his supervision of the revision and collection of French law into codes. The new law codes—seven in number—incorporated some of the freedoms gained by the people of France during the French revolution, including religious toleration and the abolition of serfdom. The most famous of the codes, the Code Napoleon③ or Code Civil, still forms the basis of French civil law. Napoleon also centralized France's government by appointing prefects to administer regions called departments, into which France was divided.

While Napoleon believed in government "for" the people, he rejected government "by" the people. His France was a police state with a vast network of secret police and spies. The police shut down plays containing any hint of disagreement or criticism of the government. The press was controlled by the state. It was impossible to express an opinion without Napoleon's approval. Napoleon's own opinion of his career is best stated in the following quotation:

"I closed the gulf of anarchy and brought order out of chaos. I rewarded merit regardless of birth or wealth, wherever I found it. I abolished feudalism and restored equality to all regardless of religion and before the law. I fought the decrepit monarchies of the Old Regime because the alternative was the destruction of all this. I purified the Revolution. "

4

Vocabulary

Mediterranean	*a.* 地中海的
obscurity	*n.* 身份低微
ally	*v.* 结盟
	n. 同盟国，支持者
meteoric	*a.* 辉煌而短暂的
strand	*vt.* 使陷于困境
coalition	*n.* 合并，联合
coup d'etat	*n.* 政变，武力夺取政权
reinstatement	*n.* 复原，复职
inflict	*vt.* 强迫
annexation	*n.* 合并
ostensibly	*ad.* 表面上
dissolve	*v.* 解散
install	*vt.* 安装，安置，使就职
annul	*v.* 废除，取消
peninsular	*a.* 半岛的
constitution	*n.* 宪法
code	*n.* 法典，法规
incorporate	*vt.* 具体表现
prefect	*n.* 长官，各类官员
anarchy	*n.* 无政府状态
decrepit	*a.* 衰老的
monarchy	*n.* 君主政体
military academy	陆军军官学校

civil law   民法

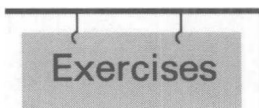## Notes to the Text

① the Seventh Coalition

第七次反法同盟军。1815 年 3 月 20 日,拿破仑从流放地潜回巴黎,重新登上皇帝宝座,建立了历史上所称的"百日王朝"。欧洲各君主国重新又调集重兵,组成第七次反法同盟军。

② the Duke of Wellington

威灵顿公爵(Arthur Wellesley, 阿瑟·韦尔斯利,约 1769 年 5 月 1 日－1852 年 9 月 14 日),被公认是 19 世纪上半叶最具影响力的军事及政治人物之一。威灵顿公爵在拿破仑战争中表现出色,最终成为英国陆军元帅,并获得法国、沙俄、普鲁士、西班牙、葡萄牙和荷兰 6 国授予元帅军衔,为世界历史上唯一获得 7 国元帅军衔者。

③ the Code Napoleon

拿破仑法典。原名《法国民法典》,1804 年公布,对许多资本主义国家的立法有很大影响。

Exercises

I. Decide whether each of the following statements is true or false according to the text. Write T for True or F for False before each statement.

1. ＿＿＿＿＿ The events of his life aroused the imaginations of great writers, film makers, and playwrights whose works have done much to create the Napoleonic legend.

2. _____ In 1798, Napoleon conquered Ottoman-ruled Egypt in an attempt to strike at British trade routes with India, and his fleet won a great victory over the British at the Battle of the Nile.

3. _____ After Napoleon defeated the Austro-Russian forces, he gained much new territory, including annexation of Prussian lands which seemingly gave him control of Europe.

4. _____ The battle of Waterloo was the decisive battle of the Waterloo Campaign and Bonaparte's last.

5. _____ Napoleon was the greatest military commanders in history.

6. _____ Napoleon was not only an outstanding militarist but also an excellent civil administrator.

7. _____ Napoleon didn't believe in government "for" the people, and he rejected government "by" the people.

8. _____ The article gives the reasons why Napoleon failed in the battle of Waterloo.

II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. He oversaw the centralization of government, the creation of the Bank of France, the reinstatement of Roman Catholicism as the state religion and law reform with the Code Napoleon.

2. The defeat at Waterloo put an end to Napoleon's rule as the French emperor, and marked the end of Napoleon's Hundred Days of return from exile.

3. According to Wellington, the battle was "the nearest-run thing you ever saw in your life."

4. However, in the states he created, Napoleon granted constitutions, introduced law codes, abolished feudalism, created effi-

7

cient governments and fostered education, science, literature and the arts.

5. I rewarded merit regardless of birth or wealth, wherever I found it.

III. Topics for discussion.

1. What's the significance of the battle of Waterloo in history?
2. Was Napoleon an excellent civil administrator? Why?
3. What do you think of Napoleon both as a militarist and a politician?

Suggested Readings and Websites

1. http://en. wikipedia. org/wiki/Napoleon_I_of_France
2. http://www. lucidcafe. com/library/95aug/napoleon. html
3. http://europeanhistory. about. com/od/bonapartenapoleon/a/bio-napoleon. htm
4. http://www. napoleonguide. com/leaders_napoleon. htm

Text B

Marshal Georgi Konstantinovich Zhukov

Marshal of the Soviet Union Georgi Konstantinovich Zhukov (December 1, 1896 - June 18, 1974) was a Soviet military commander who, in the course of World War II, played an important role in leading the Red Army to liberate the Soviet Union from the Axis Powers'[①] occupation, to advance through much of Eastern Eu-

rope, and to conquer Germany's capital, Berlin. He is one of the most decorated heroes in the history of both Russia and the Soviet Union.

Zhukov proved to be a bold and competent leader and constantly improved himself through self-education and hard work. By the spring of 1923, he was assigned as the commander of a cavalry regiment. His potential was acknowledged by his superiors and in 1924-1925, he was sent for a cavalry course for command personnel in Leningrad. Four years later, he attended the advanced course for senior officers at Frunze Academy, Moscow. In 1933, he was assigned the command of the Fourth Cavalry Division. In the winter of 1938, he was reassigned as the deputy commander of the Belorussian Special Military District.

In June 1939, he was appointed as commander of all Soviet-Mongolian troops and tasked to fight the Japanese incursion into Mongolia. On 20 August 1939, he launched a massive offensive against the Japanese troops. He coordinated infantry attacks with armor, artillery and aircraft. His careful planning and daring deception paid off when his two armor brigades joined the front from the flanks and captured the Japanese supply areas and encircled the Sixth Japanese Army. By the end of August, Zhukov succeeded in clearing the Japanese from Mongolia. This prompted the Japanese to sign a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union. Zhukov was awarded the title "Hero of the Soviet Union ". This great victory by Zhukov, though little known outside the Soviet Union at that time, demonstrated his ingenious use of mobile armor.

Zhukov was promoted to General of the Army ahead of schedule and assigned to command the Kiev Special Military District in June

1940. In December 1940, Stalin gathered his top military officers to the Kremlin[2] for top secret war-games. Zhukov excelled in these war-games as he led the "blue" side representing Germany to defeat his adversaries. His outstanding performance led to his appointment as the Chief of the General Staff.

On 22 June 1941 the Germans invaded Russia. During a meeting of the Soviet Military High Command on 29 July 1941, Zhukov suggested to Stalin that the Red Army withdrew from Kiev and act to stabilize the frontline before staging a counter-offensive against the German Army. This was rejected by Stalin who then accepted Zhukov's resignation. The latter was assigned to command a reserve northern frontline battle zone.

Zhukov's next significant role in World War II was the task of defending the Leningrad Front in September 1941. He managed to impose discipline on the troops and led a sterling defense of the city. By early October, Zhukov had stabilized the situation in Leningrad and reported that the Germans were now on the defensive with heavy losses. Meanwhile, the situation was deteriorating at the Moscow Front with the German war machine planning a massive offensive. In this crisis, Stalin appointed Zhukov as the commander of the Western Front and assigned him the responsibility of defending Moscow. The bitter Russian winter helped to halt the German war machine on the outskirts of Moscow, just a mere 23 miles from the famed Red Square. The weather gave Zhukov and his troops much needed time to organize a small-scale attack to push the Germans back across the Volga-Moscow canal. Stalin overestimated the capabilities of the Red Army after this minor victory and ordered a massive offensive despite Zhukov's objections. In December 1941, Zhukov obeyed his com-

mander-in-chief and commanded an offensive with 15 cavalry divisions, 88 infantry divisions and 1500 tanks on a 200-mile front. Once again, Zhukov's military expertise was proven when the Russian counter-offensive against the Germans came prematurely to a halt.

In August 1942, Stalin appointed General Zhukov as his Deputy Supreme Commander-in-Chief. Zhukov's first task after his promotion was to defend Stalingrad, a city which had all but fallen to the Germans. He spent time massing food and ammunition supplies before launching carefully executed attacks against weak links in the over-stretched German lines. Zhukov's Red Army defeated the Sixth German Army in the famous Battle of Stalingrad, though at a very high cost in human lives—up to one million Russians died in this battle alone. In January 1943, Stalin named him the Marshal of the Soviet Union. In July 1943, he orchestrated the largest tank battle in history at Kursk and pushed the Germans to the defensive again. Zhukov was both an excellent commander of troops as well as a great military strategist. He was equally at home in the capital city planning for the defeat of the German forces or orchestrating battles in the frontline.

The crowning glory of Zhukov's career must be his successful capture of Berlin, but this victory was by no means easy. By early February 1945, the Red army had reached the Oder and Berlin lay within reach, but he had to postpone the attack due to Stalin's politicking at Yalta. Stalin then ordered Zhukov to seize Berlin quickly as the Allies[③] was advancing towards Berlin from the west. Zhukov had the daunting task of capturing the huge Nazi capital city of Berlin. He had a replicate model of the city done, and used information from prisoners of war, reconnaissance activities, and captured docu-

11