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# 军事英语 阅读教程

A Reading Course  
in Military English 2



国防工业出版社

National Defense Industry Press

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# 军事英语阅读教程

## 第 ② 册

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· 北京 ·

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

军事英语阅读教程. 第2册/王德军主编. —北京:国防工业出版社, 2010. 7

ISBN 978-7-118-06962-4

I. ①军... II. ①王... III. ①军事—英语—阅读  
教学—教材 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 135696 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)

北京四季青印刷厂印刷

新华书店经售

\*

开本 880×1230 1/32 印张 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  字数 168 千字

2010 年 7 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷 印数 1—12000 册 定价 19.00 元

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**(本书如有印装错误,我社负责调换)**

国防书店: (010)68428422

发行邮购: (010)68414474

发行传真: (010)68411535

发行业务: (010)68472764

## 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

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**Text A****US Military Forces**

The present military organizational structure is a result of the National Security Act<sup>①</sup> of 1947, which created the United States Air Force, and restructured the “War Department” into the “Department of Defense.” The Department of Defense is headed by a civilian; the Secretary of Defense, who is appointed by the President of the United States. Under the Secretary of Defense, there are three military departments; The Department of the Army, the Department of the Air Force, and the Department of the Navy. Each of these military departments are also headed up by civilians; the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Secretary of the Navy. These “service secretaries” are also appointed by the President.

There are five military branches; The Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. The Army is commanded by a four-star general, known as the Army Chief of Staff. The Army Chief of Staff reports to the Secretary of the Army. The top military member

in the Air Force is the Air Force Chief of Staff. This four-star general reports to the Secretary of the Air Force. The Navy is commanded by a four-star admiral, called the Chief of Naval Operations. The Marines are commanded by a 4-star general called the Commandant of the Marine Corps. Both the Chief of Naval Operations and the Marine Corps Commandant report to the Secretary of the Navy. These four "flag officers" also make up a group called the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS). The Joint Chiefs of Staff comprise the four Service Chiefs, the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Chairman is nominated by the President and approved by the Senate. For operational matters the JCS by-passes the individual service secretaries and report directly to the Secretary of Defense, and the President. The Coast Guard does not fall under the Department of Defense. Until recently, the Coast Guard was under the Department of Transportation. Recent legislation has moved the Coast Guard to the newly created Department of Homeland Defense. However, the Coast Guard is considered a military service, because, during times of war or conflict, the President of the United States can transfer any or all assets of the Coast Guard to the Department of the Navy. The Coast Guard is commanded by a 4-star admiral, known as the Coast Guard Commandant.

**Army.** The United States Army is the main ground-force of the United States. The Army is the oldest US Military service, officially established by the Continental Congress<sup>®</sup> on June 14, 1775. The Army is also the largest US Military Service. There are approximately 76,000 officers and 401,000 enlisted members in the active duty Army. The Army is supported by two Reserve Forces which can be



tapped for trained personnel and equipment during times of need; The Army Reserves, and the Army National Guard. The primary difference between the two is that the Reserves are “owned” and managed by the federal government, and each state “owns” its own National Guard. However, the President of the United States or the Secretary of Defense can “activate” state National Guard members into Federal military service during times of need.

**Air Force.** The Air Force was created in 1947 under the National Security Act of 1947. Prior to 1947, the Air Force was a separate Corps of the Army. The primary mission of the Army Air Corps was to support Army ground forces. However World War II showed that air power had much more potential than simply supporting ground troops, so the Air Force was established as a separate service. The primary mission of the Air Force is to defend the United States through exploitation of air and space. To accomplish this mission, the Air Force operates fighter aircraft, tanker aircraft, light and heavy bomber aircraft, transport aircraft, and helicopters. The Air Force is also responsible for all military satellites, and controls all of our Nation’s strategic nuclear ballistic missiles. There are about 69,000 commissioned officers on active duty in the Air Force, and about 288,000 enlisted members. Like the Army, the active duty Air Force is supplemented by the Air Force Reserves, and the Air National Guard.

**Navy.** The Navy was officially established by the Continental Congress in 1775. The Navy’s primary mission is to maintain the freedom of the seas, making it possible for the United States to use the seas where and when national interests require it. In addition, in times of conflict, the Navy helps to supplement Air Force air power.

Navy aircraft carriers can often deploy to areas where fixed runways are impossible. An aircraft carrier usually carries about 80 aircraft. Most of these are fighters or fighter-bombers. Additionally, Navy ships can attack land targets from miles away. Navy submarines allow stealth attacks on our enemies from right off their shores. The Navy is also primarily responsible for transporting Marines to areas of conflict. The active duty Navy has about 54,000 officers, and 324,000 enlisted personnel. The Navy is supported in times of need by the Naval Reserves. However, unlike the Army and Air Force, there is no Naval National Guard.

**Marine Corps.** The Marines are often referred to as the “Infantry of the Navy.” Their primary specialty is to assault, capture, and control “beach heads,” which then provide a route to attack the enemy from almost any direction. The Marines are generally a “lighter” force when compared to the Army, so they can generally be deployed fast. For combat operations, the Marines like to be self-sufficient, as much as possible, so they also have their own air power, consisting primarily of fighter and fighter/bomber aircraft and attack helicopters. Even so, the Marines use the Navy for much of their logistical and administrative support. There are approximately 18,000 officers and 153,000 enlisted personnel on active duty in the Marines. Like the Navy, there is no Marine Corps National Guard, but Marines are supported in times of need by the Marine Corps Reserves.

**Coast Guard.** In peacetime, the Coast Guard is primarily concerned with law enforcement, boating safety, sea rescue, and illegal immigration control. However, the President of the United States can transfer part or all of the Coast Guard to the Department of the Navy in times of conflict. The Coast Guard consists of ships, boats,

aircraft and shore stations that conduct a variety of missions. The Coast Guard is the smallest military service, with about 7,000 officers and 29,000 enlisted on active duty. The Coast Guard is also supported by the Coast Guard Reserves, and a volunteer “Coast Guard Auxiliary” in times of need.

## Vocabulary

civilian	<i>n.</i> 文职人员
nominate	<i>n.</i> 提名
legislation	<i>n.</i> 立法
artillery	<i>n.</i> 大炮;炮兵部队
tactical	<i>a.</i> 战术的;策略上的
deploy	<i>vt.</i> 【军】展开,部署
submarine	<i>n.</i> 潜艇
assault	<i>n.</i> 攻击
logistical	<i>a.</i> 【军】后勤学的;后勤的
ballistic missile	弹道导弹
commissioned officer	现役军官
aircraft carrier	航空母舰
the Department of Defense	国防部
Marine Corps	海军陆战队
Joint Chiefs of Staff	参谋长联席会议
admiral	海军上将,舰队司令
commandant	司令官
flag officer	海军将官,舰队司令
Reserve Forces	预备役部队

Coast Guard

海岸警卫队

National Guard

国民警卫队

Coast Guard Auxiliary

海岸警卫队辅助舰艇

## Notes to the Text

### ① the National Security Act

《国家安全法》。美国国会于 1947 制定,并根据该《国家安全法》而成立了美国中央情报局。

### ② Continental Congress

大陆会议。大陆会议是 1774 年至 1789 年英属北美 13 个殖民地以及后来美利坚合众国的立法机构,共举办了两届。

1774 年 9 月 5 日,北美殖民地在费城召开了殖民地联合会议,史称“第一届大陆会议”(The First Continental Congress)。除佐治亚缺席外,其他 12 个殖民地的 55 名代表都参加了会议(多为富商、银行家、种植园奴隶主,佐治亚州因总督阻挠未参加)。大陆会议通过了《权利宣言》,要求英国政府取消对殖民地的各种经济限制和 5 项高压法令;重申不经殖民地人民同意不得向殖民地征税,要求殖民地实行自治,撤走英国驻军。如果英国不接受这些要求,北美殖民地将于 12 月 1 日起抵制英货,同时禁止将任何商品输往英国。大陆会议同时还向英王呈递了《和平请愿书》,表示殖民地仍对英王“效忠”。尽管这次大陆会议没有提出独立问题,但它是殖民地形成自己的政权的重要步骤。

1775 年独立战争爆发后,第二届大陆会议(The Second Continental Congress)于 5 月 10 日在费城召开,通过以武力对抗英国的宣言,建立由华盛顿任总司令的“大陆军”。从此大陆会议成为革命政权机构。1776 年 7 月,大陆会议通过《独立宣言》,成立美利

坚合众国。1781 年大陆会议的作用被美国邦联政府所替代。

## 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. \_\_\_\_\_ All secretaries of the Department of the Army, the Air force and the Navy are appointed by the President of the United States
2. \_\_\_\_\_ According to the passage, there are all together 6 members in the JSC.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The Coast Guard didn't belong to the Department of Defense before and was moved to it until very recently.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Both the Army Reserves and the Army National Guard are managed by the federal government.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Both the Air Force and the Navy were separate Corps of the Army before World War II.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Like the Army and Air Force, The Navy is supported in times of need by the Reserves and the National Guard.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Self-sufficient though, the Marine Corps seek help from the Navy for their logistical and administrative support.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ In times of conflict, the President of the United States can transfer part or all of the Coast Guard to the Department of the Navy because it is a separate Corps of the Navy.

**II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.**

1. The Department of Defense is headed by a civilian; the Secretary

of Defense, who is appointed by the President of the United States.

2. The primary difference between the two is that the Reserves are “owned” and managed by the federal government, and each state “owns” its own National Guard.
3. World War II showed that air power had much more potential than simply supporting ground troops, so the Air Force was established as a separate service.
4. The Navy’s primary mission is to maintain the freedom of the seas, making it possible for the United States to use the seas where and when national interests require it.
5. For combat operations, the Marines like to be self-sufficient, as much as possible, so they also have their own air power, consisting primarily of fighter and fighter/bomber aircraft and attack helicopters.

### **III. Topics for discussion.**

1. What’s the commanding structure of US military forces?
2. When and why was the Air Force established as a separate service?
3. How do you understand “Marine Corps are often referred to as the infantry of the Navy”?

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### **Suggested Readings and Websites**

1. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/united states Military Academy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/united_states_Military_Academy)
2. <http://www.about.com>
3. <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/cshome.html>

## **Text B**

### **US Special Forces**

Warfare now calls for a different type of soldier to be mentally superior and creative, highly trained and physically tough. Alone and part of a team, you'll work in diverse conditions, act as a diplomat, get the job done in hostile situations and, at times, establish residence in a foreign country for months. These Soldiers are part of the Army's Special Forces (SF)—the Army's most specialized experts in Unconventional Warfare. The United States Army Special Forces, also known as Green Berets, is a Special Operations Force (SOF) of the United States Army tasked with five primary missions: unconventional warfare, foreign internal defense, special reconnaissance, direct action, and counter-terrorism. The first two emphasize language, cultural, and training skills in working with foreign troops. Other duties include combat search and rescue (CSAR), security assistance, peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance, humanitarian demining, counter-proliferation, psychological operations, and counter-drug operations; other components of the United States Special Operations Command or other US government activities may also specialize in these secondary areas. Their official motto is: To Liberate the Oppressed, a reference to one of their primary missions, training and advising foreign indigenous forces.

#### **Unconventional Warfare**

Special Forces have long employed the use of Unconventional

Warfare (UW), a. k. a. guerilla warfare, to train forces in enemy-held or controlled territory. Unlike Direct Action, which is generally a quick campaign, UW can last months, even years. UW missions give the US Army time to enter a country covertly and build relationships with local militia or natives, who are taught a variety of tactics including subversion, sabotage, intelligence collection and unconventional assisted recovery. By using UW training, the Army can possibly prevent larger conventional attacks. And because of deep roots set up by UW missions, other Special Forces tactics, like Direct Action or Special Reconnaissance, can be launched quickly and seamlessly. One of the most prominent events in recent history to bring the idea of Unconventional Warfare to the public mind is Operation Enduring Freedom<sup>®</sup>. During this mission, the United States worked alongside opposition forces in Afghanistan to bring down the Taliban<sup>®</sup> regime and attempted to rid the country of al-Qaeda<sup>®</sup> fighters. Operation Enduring Freedom was the United States' response to the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon building in Washington, D. C. During this time, Special Forces worked with local militia to capture and detain Taliban members to extract information to thwart future terrorist plots. Soldiers remain in Afghanistan today and continue their hunt for top al-Qaeda officials, including Osama Bin Laden, who is thought to be the mastermind behind the Sept. 11 attacks.

### **Foreign Internal Defense**

When a nation needs to purge lawlessness or protect itself from rogue nations, Special Forces' Foreign Internal Defense (FID) tactics are put to use. But FID campaigns are also employed during times of peace to help nations prepare for unwanted or unwarranted attacks



by enemies. Green Berets organize, assist and train the military and national defense forces of foreign nations. Those governments can use the tactics to protect their citizens from aggressors. Special Forces have been used over time to assist nations, especially during the Cold War, to stop Communist advancement. Recently, however, Special Forces have trained foreign governments to deal with drug warlords and traffickers as well as the growing threat of terrorist groups within their borders.

### **Special Reconnaissance**

Before the US Army makes a strategic strike against an adversary, Special Forces are sent behind enemy lines to run Special Reconnaissance (SR) missions—covert, fact-finding operations to uncover information about the enemy. These intelligence-gathering activities monitor as much about the enemy's movement and operations as possible and are considered by many to be the most important Green Berets mission. Special Forces teams survey enemy camps, machinery and weapons and send back the information to their commanders in order to best prepare for a strike. Special Reconnaissance missions generally take place before any movement by our military. Without that vital information, US Army Soldiers might be caught off guard and unprepared when entering enemy territory. Special Forces were sent into Afghanistan months before conventional forces entered the country in hopes of toppling the Taliban and al-Qaeda network spread throughout the country. Having information from SR missions exponentially aided this effort.

### **Direct Action**

Direct Action missions are short duration strikes that are used when Special Forces want to seize, capture, recover or destroy ene-