

军队院校重点网络课程“军事英语”配套教材

新军事英语

总主编：张亚非
本册主编：桂力民

海军指挥与海军工程

NAVAL COMMAND AND NAVAL ENGINEERING

A
New
Course
Book
for
English
in
Military
Studies

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

军队院校重点网络课程“军事英语”配套教材

新军事英语

总主编：张亚非

本册主编：桂力民

海军指挥 与海军工程

NAVAL COMMAND
AND
NAVAL ENGINEERING

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS
北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

海军指挥与海军工程 = Naval Command and Naval Engineering / 张亚非总主编; 桂力民本册主编. —北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2005. 12

(新军事英语 = A New Course Book for English in Military Studies)

ISBN 7-5600-5371-8

I. 海… II. ①张… ②桂… III. ①海军—作战指挥—英语—军事院校—教材 ②海军—国防工程—英语—军事院校—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 000983 号

出 版 人: 李朋义

责任编辑: 刘 晶

装帧设计: 蔡 颖

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京京科印刷有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 16.5

版 次: 2006 年 1 月第 1 版 2006 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-5371-8

定 价: 20.90 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

☆面向 21 世纪的军队院校通用教材☆

本册编者及分工

总 主 编：张亚非

副 总 主 编：陆树明 李公昭

本 册 主 编：桂力民

本册副主编：任保华 朱小平 程 进

编 者：赵宏宇 闫 磊 李志强 卢明坤

审 校：张亚非

序

Foreword

当今世界，新军事变革的浪潮汹涌澎湃。这是随着人类社会由工业时代走向信息时代，在军事领域中所引发的一场划时代的革命，其规模之大，内容之新、力度之强、影响之深，是历史上任何一次军事变革所无法比拟的。国际上的经济全球化和政治多极化，使世界战略格局处于重大的调整与力量重组之中。积极迎接世界新军事变革的挑战，努力推进有中国特色的军事变革的步伐，是建设一支革命化、知识化、现代化和正规化军队的根本要求，是当代中国军人的崇高历史责任。

江泽民同志深刻指出：迎接新的军事变革的挑战，关键在人才。在新的军事变革中，高技术武器装备的广泛应用并没有改变人在战争中的地位与作用。相反，它对军人的综合素质，特别是文化素养、智力水平和科技素质提出了更高的要求。为此，世界各发达国家都十分重视优化官兵的知识结构，提高官兵的综合素质，以更好地适应未来战争的需要。这一客观背景，迫切要求我们紧扣时代的脉搏，加大我军军事教育改革的力度，大力培养和造就高素质的新型军事人才，推进军队和国防现代化建设的发展。

改革开放以来，我国在世界上的影响力不断增大。我们的国防与军队建设，必须适应时代的变迁，加快走向世界的步伐。学习外语、学好外语，是借助语言之桥梁，汲取世界先进文化营养，跟踪世界新军事变革前沿动态，借鉴别国，特别是军事强国军队建设经验的一条重要途径。它对于我们开拓视野、增长见识、启迪思维、激发创新和全面提高我军官兵的综合素质，有着不可替代的作用。

在新时期军队建设方针的指引下，我军院校教育中的外语教学在过去的二十多年里取得了长足的进步，结出了丰硕的果实。外语，尤其是英语，作为我们面向世界的一种交流工具，不仅在日常的对外交往中得到了广泛应用，而且在社会、科技、军事、外交等专门领域的国际交流中发挥着重要作用。外语的通用性与专业性等客观性质与特点，要求我们面对世界军事知识海洋和信息洪流，在我军院校的外语教学中，坚定不移地走改革创新之路，在坚持掌握语言基础知识、提高外语应用能力的同时，更好地将外语教学与军事知识的学习有机地结合在一起，使我们培养的军事人才在思维层次上能够更具开放性、国际性和战略性；在外语知识与能力上，能够通专并蓄，富有鲜明的军事特色；在素质结构上，能够更加贴近部队建设的实际需要，适应中国特色军事变革的时代要求。

“军事英语”课程集外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，学习军事思想、军事科技、军事装备、军事训练等专门知识与信息，培养借助英语满足我军对外借鉴、学习、宣传、交流等实际需要的能力，是我军新时期军事教育的一个重要组成部分。然而，由于军事专业英语教学起步较晚，军事领域所涉专业门类众多，现代军事思想日新月异，军事科技突飞猛进，至今尚无一套选材新、覆盖面广的军事英语系列教材。在总参军训部的指导下，由解放军理工大学、解放军国际关系学院、解放军外国语学院等院校编写的“新军事英语”系列教程，填补了军队院校外语教学上的这一空白，满

足了当前军事英语教学的迫切需要。这对于贯彻落实新时期军队院校教学改革的精神，促进院校和部队人才培养质量的提高，无疑是一件十分有意义的工作。

是为序。



(熊光楷)

2003年9月18日

前言

Preface

为适应军队现代化建设的要求,推进军队院校的教学改革,更新教学内容,提高教学质量,我们根据当前军队院校军事专业英语教学的实际需要,编写了这套“新军事英语”系列教程。

在新时期军队建设思想的指导下,英语教学在军队院校的学历教育和军官的继续教育中占有十分突出的地位,在培养高素质新型军事人才和做好军事斗争准备方面发挥着极其重要的作用。经过多年的努力,军队院校英语教学的基础阶段,在教学大纲、课程计划、教材建设、教学手段等方面,都已步入正轨,逐步完善,教学质量稳步提高。然而,随着教学改革的不断深入,院校学历教育中“英语教学四年不断线”的要求日显迫切,军官继续教育对英语知识与英语能力的要求逐渐提高,急需继基础英语教学之后,在院校学历教育的专业学习阶段和部队各类干部的继续教育阶段开展面向军事应用领域的专业英语教学,以更好地满足军队现代化建设对军事人才英语知识与英语能力的需求。

本教程作为军队院校学历教育和军官继续教育的重要内容之一,旨在培养和提高使用者以英语为工具,在当代军事理论与思想、军事指挥与作战、军事科学与技术、军事教育与训练等领域获取、处理与交流信息的能力。同时,本教程以英语为窗口,能够增强我军院校学员和部队官兵对当今世界军事发展和外军的了解,提高军事外语水平,以适应有中国特色的军事变革的总体要求。

本教程按目前军队院校所设置的学科专业,经过适当组合,分为若干分册,构成一个互相联系、相对独立的教材体系。在编写上,我们力求使其能够体现现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。

本教程以英语在军事领域中的应用为主要内容,突出提高使用者的军事英语知识和培养在军事领域中应用英语的能力。本教程适合完成基础英语学习、通过大学英语四级考试、具有中级英语水平的军队院校学员使用,也适合具有同等英语水平的部队官兵使用。本教程可作为正式教材,用于军队院校的专业英语教学、部队指挥与科技干部的继续教育以及部队官兵科技练兵的英语教学与培训,也可作为普及军事专业知识的中级英语读物。

本教程还可作为总参军训部组织制作的军队院校重点网络课程“军事英语”的配套教材使用。

本教程所选课文多数选自英美等国的素材,有些观点难免受作者所处的社会及文化背景的影响,反映西方国家的看法,为保持其原有语言特点和整体风格,我们未作改写,请读者在阅读时注意辨别。

对我们而言,编写一套涉及多个专业领域的军事英语教材是一次新的尝试。由于我们缺乏经验,水平有限,教程内容中的错误与疏漏在所难免。欢迎大家在使用时给予指正,帮助我们完善“新军事英语”系列教程。

编者

2005年1月

目 录

Table of Contents

Lesson 1	“Sea Power 21”	
	—Projecting Decisive Joint Capabilities	1
Lesson 2	Joint Operational Art Is Alive	13
Lesson 3	Expeditionary Strike Group Put a Marine in Charge	24
Lesson 4	Layered Air Defenses: Protecting the Fleet	35
Lesson 5	Military Sealift Command Extends Navy’s Global Reach	46
Lesson 6	Streetfighter Cannot Do the Job	57
Lesson 7	Striker Beneath the Sea	68
Lesson 8	Shipborne Helicopters —The CO’s Extended Arm	79
Lesson 9	STOVL JSFs Put Teeth in Sea Basing	90
Lesson 10	What Lies Beneath	101
Lesson 11	Rediscover the Art of Command and Control	113
Lesson 12	A Global Navy Needs a Global Network	125
Lesson 13	Strategic and Tactical Naval Communications	134
Lesson 14	The Role of Electronic Warfare in Naval Warfare	146
Lesson 15	Manned Reconnaissance Must Continue	157
Lesson 16	Navigating Against Terrorism	168
Lesson 17	Electricity Shifts the Currents of Ship Propulsion	179
Lesson 18	Naval Rail Guns Are Revolutionary	189
Lesson 19	When Precision Weapons Are Ballast	200
Lesson 20	Stealth and Signature Management	211
Appendix 1	Military Terms	223
Appendix 2	Military Acronyms and Initialisms	238
Appendix 3	Vocabulary	242
Appendix 4	Phonetic Symbols	253

Lesson

1

“Sea Power 21”

—Projecting Decisive Joint Capabilities

Military Terms in the Text

joint operational effectiveness	联合作战效能	naval defense	海军防御
maneuver area	机动区域	theater and strategic defense	战区和战略防御
striking power	打击力量	layered global defensive power	多层次全球防御力量
information dominance	制信息权	networked intelligence	网络情报
sea control	制海权	homeland defense	本土防御
power projection	力量投送；火力投送	forward-deployed naval forces	前沿部署的 海军部队
strategic deterrence	战略威慑	military service	军种
strategic sealift	战略海运	battlespace superiority	战场优势
forward presence	前沿存在	pre-positioned naval units	预置海军部队
joint force	联合部队	area control	区域控制
Navy-Marine Corps team	海军-陆战队联合 部队	cooperative engagement capability	协同作 战能力
joint combat effectiveness	联合战斗效能	cruise missile defense	巡航导弹防御
combat power	战斗力	naval area defense	海军区域防御
time-sensitive strike	实时打击	land forces	地面部队
ship-to-objective maneuver	舰艇对目标机动	operations ashore	岸上作战
information operation	信息作战	operational maneuver	作战机动
covert strike	隐蔽打击	networked weapons	网络化武器
stand-off precision weapon	防区外精确发射 武器	offensive and defensive fires	进攻性和防御 性火力
extended-range naval gunfire	超远程海军 炮火	Joint Force Commander	联合部队司令官
stealthy submarine	隐形潜艇	integrated logistical support	联合后勤支援
unmanned combat vehicles	无人驾驶战斗 车辆（或飞行器）	nuclear-powered aircraft carrier	核动力航母
SEAL “海豹”特种分队		multimission destroyer	多功能驱逐舰
sustained operation	持续作战	Special Forces	特种部队
coordinated fires	协同火力	pre-positioned ship	预置舰艇
information superiority	信息优势	joint operation	联合作战
force multiplier	火力倍增器	expeditionary deployment	远征部署
ground units	地面部队	combat system	作战系统
expeditionary warfare	远征作战		

Text

“Sea Power 21”

—Projecting Decisive Joint Capabilities*



Vision

1 ①The 21st century sets the stage for¹ tremendous increase in naval precision, reach, and connectivity, ushering in² a new era of joint operational effectiveness. Innovative concepts and technologies will integrate sea, land, air, space, and cyberspace to a greater extent than ever before. In this unified battlespace, the sea will provide a vast maneuver area from which to project direct and decisive power around the globe.

2 To realize the opportunities and navigate the challenges ahead, it is important to have a clear vision of³ how the Navy will organize, integrate, and transform. “Sea Power 21” is that vision. It will guide the Navy in the uncertain century before us.

Transformation for Violent Era

3 Previous strategies addressed regional challenges. Today, we must think more broadly. Enhancing security in this dynamic environment requires us to expand our strategic focus to include both evolving regional challenges and transnational threats. ②To counter the increased risk from the combination of traditional and emerging dangers, the Navy must expand its striking power, achieve information dominance, and develop new ways of fulfilling the various missions of sea control, power projection, strategic deterrence, strategic sealift, and forward presence.

4 Three fundamental concepts lie at the heart of the Navy’s continued operational effectiveness: Sea Strike, Sea Shield, and Sea Basing. Sea Strike is the ability to project precise and persistent offensive power from the sea; Sea Shield extends defensive assurance throughout the world; and Sea Basing enhances

* Excerpts, written by Admiral Vern Clark, U.S. Navy, and published in *Proceedings*, October 2002

1. to set the stage for: 为……创造条件, 为……做好

准备

2. to usher in: 创始, 开辟

3. to have a clear vision of: 对……有清晰构想

operational independence and support for the joint force. These concepts build upon the solid foundation of⁴ Navy-Marine Corps team, leverage our asymmetric advantages, and strengthen joint combat effectiveness.

Sea Strike: Projecting Precise and Persistent Offensive Power

5 Projecting decisive combat power has been critical to every commander who ever went into battle, and this will remain true in decades ahead. Sea Strike operations are how the 21st century Navy will exert direct, decisive, and sustained influence⁵ in joint campaigns. **③** They will involve the dynamic application of persistent intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance, time-sensitive strike, ship-to-objective maneuver, information operations, and covert strike to deliver devastating power and accuracy in future campaigns.

6 Information gathering and management are at the heart of this revolution in striking power. Networked, long-dwell naval sensors will be integrated with national and joint systems to penetrate all types of cover and weather, assembling vast amounts of information. Data provided by Navy assets—manned and unmanned—will be vital to establishing a comprehensive understanding of enemy military, economic, and political vulnerabilities.

7 **④** Knowledge dominance provided by persistent intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance will be converted into⁶ action by a full array of Sea Strike options—next-generation missiles capable of in-flight targeting, aircraft with stand-off precision weapons, extended-range naval gunfire, information operations, stealthy submarines, unmanned combat vehicles, and Marines and SEALs on the ground. Sovereign naval forces will exploit their strategic flexibility, operational independence, and speed of command to conduct sustained operations 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, 365 days per year.

8 When we cannot achieve operational objectives from over the horizon, the Navy-Marine Corps team moves ashore. Using advanced vertical and horizontal envelopment techniques, fully netted ground forces will maneuver throughout the battlespace, employing speed and precision to generate combat power. Supported by sea bases, we will gain superior situational awareness and coordinated fires. Information superiority and networking will act as⁷ force multipliers, allowing agile ground units to produce the warfighting impact traditionally provided by far

4. to build upon the foundation of: 建立在……的基础之上

5. to exert an influence: 施加影响

6. to be converted into: 被转变成

7. act as: 扮演; 担当

heavier forces, bringing expeditionary warfare to a new level of lethality and combat effectiveness.

Sea Shield: Projecting Global Defensive Assurance

9 Traditionally, naval defense has protected the unit, the fleet, and the sea lines of communication. Tomorrow's Navy will do much more. Sea Shield takes us beyond unit and task-force defense to provide the nation with⁸ sea-based theater and strategic defense.

10 Sea Shield will protect us with layered global defensive power based on⁹ control of the seas, forward presence and networked intelligence. It will use these strengths to enhance homeland defense, assure access to contested littorals, and project defensive power deep inland. As with Sea Strike, the foundation of these integrated operations will be information superiority, total force networking, and an agile and flexible sea-based force.

11 Homeland defense will be accomplished by a national effort that integrates forward-deployed naval forces with¹⁰ the other military services, civil authorities, and intelligence and law enforcement agencies. This will enable us to identify, track, and intercept dangers long before they threaten our homeland. These operations will extend the security of the country far seaward, taking advantage of the time and space afforded by naval forces to shield the nation from¹¹ impending threats.

12 Achieving battlespace superiority in forward theaters is central to the Sea Shield concept. In times of rising tension, pre-positioned naval units will sustain access for friendly forces and maritime trade by employing evolving expeditionary sensor grids and advanced deployable systems to locate and track enemy threats. Speed will be an ally as linked sensors, high-speed platforms, and improved kill vehicles consolidate area control, including location and neutralization of mines via state-of-the-art technology on dedicated mine warfare platforms and battle group combatants.

13 Perhaps the most dramatic advancement promised by Sea Shield will be the ability of naval forces to project defensive power deep overland, assuring friends and allies while protecting joint forces ashore. A next-generation long-range surface-to-air Standard Missile, modernized E-2 Hawkeye radar, and cooperative

8. to provide ... with: 向……提供

9. to be based on: 建立在……的基础上

10. to integrate ... with: 把……结合起来

11. to shield ... from: 保护……不受……

engagement capability will combine to extend sea-based cruise missile defense far inland. This will reinforce the impact of¹² sea-based ballistic missile defense and greatly expand the coverage of naval area defense. These capabilities represent a broadened mission for our Navy that will lessen the defensive burden on land forces and increase sea-based influence over operations ashore.

Sea Basing: Projecting Joint Operational Independence

14 Operational maneuver is now, and always has been, fundamental to military success. As we look to the future, the extended reach of networked weapons and sensors will tremendously increase the impact of naval forces in joint campaigns. We do this by exploiting the largest maneuver area on the face of the earth: the sea.

15 Sea Basing serves as¹³ the foundation from which offensive and defensive fires are projected—making Sea Strike and Sea Shield realities. Sea Basing capabilities will include providing Joint Force Commanders with global command and control and extending integrated logistical support to other services. Afloat positioning of these capabilities strengthens force protection and frees airlift-sealift to support missions ashore.

16 Netted and dispersed sea bases will consist of numerous platforms, including nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, multimission destroyers, submarines with Special Forces, and maritime pre-positioned ships, providing greatly expanded power to joint operations.

17 ^⑤Sea Basing accelerates expeditionary deployment and employment timelines by pre-positioning vital equipment and supplies in theater, preparing the country to take swift and decisive action¹⁴ during crisis. We intend to develop these capabilities to the fullest extent¹⁵. Strategic sealift will be central to this effort. Moreover, we will build pre-positioned ships with at-sea-accessible cargo, awaiting closure of troops by way of high-speed sealift and airlift. Joint operational flexibility will be greatly enhanced by employing pre-positioned shipping that does not have to enter port to offload.

12. to reinforce the impact of: 增强……的作用
13. to serve as: 作……用

14. to take action: 采取行动
15. to the fullest extent: 在最大程度上

Our Way Ahead

18 “Sea Power 21” is our vision to align, organize, integrate, and transform the Navy to meet the challenges¹⁶ that lie ahead¹⁷. It will employ current capabilities in new ways, introduce innovative capabilities as quickly as possible, and achieve unprecedented maritime power. Decisive warfighting capabilities from the sea will be built around:

- Sea Strike—expanded power projection that employs networked sensors, combat systems, and warriors to amplify the offensive impact of sea-based forces;
- Sea Shield—global defensive assurance produced by extended homeland defense, sustained access to littorals, and the projection of defensive power deep overland;
- Sea Basing—enhanced operational independence and support for joint forces provided by networked, mobile, and secure sovereign platforms operating in the maritime domain.

New Words

innovative /'ɪnəʊveɪtɪv/ a. 革新的
 cyberspace /'saɪbəspeɪs/ n. 电脑空间
 maneuver /mə'nu:və(r)/ n. 机动
 transnational /trænz'næʃənəl/ a. 超国界的
 projection /prəʊ'dʒekʃən/ n. 投掷
 deterrence /dɪ'terəns/ n. 威慑
 sealift /'si:lɪft/ n. 海上运输
 offensive /ə'fensɪv/ a. 进攻性的
 assurance /ə'ʃʊərəns/ n. 保证
 marine /mə'ri:n/ a. 海军陆战队 (士兵) 的
 leverage /'li:vərɪdʒ/ v. 借用
 asymmetric /,æsi'metɪk/ a. 不对称的
 exert /ɪg'zɜ:t/ v. 发挥
 surveillance /sɜ:'veɪləns/ n. 监视
 reconnaissance /rɪ'kɒnɪsəns/ n. 侦察
 covert /'kʌvət/ a. 隐蔽的
 long-dwell /'lɒŋ,dwel/ a. 长住的
 sensor /'sensə(r)/ n. 传感器
 penetrate /'penɪtreɪt/ v. 穿透; 透过
 asset /'æset/ n. [~s] 资产
 comprehensive /,kɒmpri'hensɪv/ a. 综合的

vulnerability /,vʌlnərə'bɪləti/ n. 易遭攻击 (性)
 stand-off /'stændɒf/ a. 隔开一段距离的
 stealthy /'steɪli/ a. 秘密的
 sovereign /'sɒvrɪn/ a. 具有独立主权的
 multiplier /'mʌltɪplaɪə(r)/ n. 增加者
 expeditionary /,ekspɪ'dɪʃənəri/ a. 远征的
 lethality /lɪ'θæləti/ n. 致死性; 杀伤力
 theater /'θiətə(r)/ n. 战区
 layered /'leɪəd/ a. 分层的
 littoral /'lɪtərəl/ n. 沿海 (岸) 地区
 forward-deployed /'fɔ:wəd,dɪ'plɔɪd/ a. 前沿部署的
 grid /grɪd/ n. 系统网络
 consolidate /kən'splɪdeɪt/ v. 巩固
 ally /'ælaɪ/ n. 同盟国; 支持者
 engagement /ɪn'geɪdʒmənt/ n. 交战
 coverage /'kʌvərɪdʒ/ n. 覆盖范围
 ashore /ə'ʃɔ:(r)/ a. 在岸上的
 logistical /lɒgɪ'stɪkəl/ a. 后勤 (学) 的
 maritime /'mærɪtaɪm/ a. 海上的; 海事的

16. to meet the challenge: 迎接挑战

17. to lie ahead: 位于前方

deployment /dr'plɔimənt/ *n.* 展开; 部署
align /ə'laɪn/ *v.* 使结盟
warrior /'wɒriə(r)/ *n.* 战士

amplify /'æmplɪfaɪ/ *v.* 放大; 增强
domain /dəʊ'meɪn/ *n.* 领地; 势力范围

Notes

- ① The 21st century sets the stage for tremendous increase in naval precision, reach, and connectivity, ushering in a new era of joint operational effectiveness.

(1) “tremendous increase in naval precision, reach, and connectivity” 是名词短语, 与 for 构成介词短语结构。

(2) “ushering in a new era of joint operational effectiveness” 是现在分词短语, 用作状语。

[译文] 21 世纪为海军搭建了新的舞台, 海军武器的精密性将大大增强, 海军的活动范围将进一步扩展, 部队之间的联络将更加畅通无阻, 一个高效联合作战的新时代开始了。
- ② To counter the increased risk from the combination of traditional and emerging dangers, the Navy must expand its striking power, achieve information dominance, and develop new ways of fulfilling the various missions of sea control, power projection, strategic deterrence, strategic sealift, and forward presence.

“to counter the increased risk...” 是动词短语, 作目的状语。

[译文] 要想克服传统的和新的危机所带来的风险, 海军必须增强打击力量, 夺取信息控制权, 并用新的方式来完成夺取制海权、火力投送、战略威慑、战略海运和前沿存在等使命。
- ③ They will involve the dynamic application of persistent intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance, time-sensitive strike, ship-to-objective maneuver, information operations, and covert strike to deliver devastating power and accuracy in future campaigns.

“to deliver devastating power and accuracy in future campaigns” 是动词短语, 作目的状语。

[译文] 在未来的战争中, 海上打击作战将积极地运用以下手段来精确地投送毁灭性火力: 持续不断的情报、监视和侦察活动, 实时打击, 舰艇对目标机动, 信息战, 以及隐蔽性打击。
- ④ Knowledge dominance provided by persistent intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance will be converted into action by a full array of Sea Strike options—next-generation missiles capable of in-flight targeting, aircraft with stand-off precision weapons, extended-range naval gunfire, information operations, stealthy submarines, unmanned combat vehicles, and Marines and SEALs on the ground.

(1) “provided by persistent intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance” 是过去分词短语, 作定语, 修饰 “knowledge dominance”。

(2) “by a full array of Sea Strike options” 是方式状语。

[译文] 通过持续不断的情报、监视和侦察活动而获得的情报控制权将通过一整套可供选择的“海上打击”方案转化为作战行动。这些方案包括在飞行途中即可瞄准目标的下一代导弹、装备了防区外精确发射武器的飞机、超远程海军火炮、信息战、隐形潜艇、无人驾驶战斗车辆、以及海军陆战队和“海豹”特种分队。

- ⑤ Sea Basing accelerates expeditionary deployment and employment timelines by pre-positioning vital equipment and supplies in theater, preparing the country to take swift and decisive action during crisis.

(1) “by pre-positioning vital equipment and supplies in theater” 是由 by 引导的方式状语。

(2) “preparing the country to take swift and decisive action during crisis” 是分词短语，做伴随状语。

[译文] 通过在战区内预置重要装备和供应物资，“海上基地”加快了远征部队的部署速度和时间进程，使得国家能够在发生危机时迅速坚决地采取行动。

- ⑥ “Sea Power 21” is our vision to align, organize, integrate, and transform the Navy to meet the challenges that lie ahead.

“that lie ahead” 是定语从句，修饰 “the challenges”。

[译文] “21 世纪的海上力量”体现了我们对未来的构想：我们将对海军进行整理、编组、整合和改造，以迎接今后的挑战。

Topics for Discussion

1. What are the three fundamental concepts lying at the heart of the Navy's continued operational effectiveness? State each of them briefly.
2. What will the Sea Strike concept involve in future campaigns?
3. What kind of protection will the Sea Shield concept provide?
4. What will the Sea Basing concept aim at?
5. What will the decisive warfighting capabilities from the sea be built around?

Task-based Use of English

Listening to News Broadcasts

Listening to English radio or TV news broadcasts enables you to get information and to improve your listening ability at the same time.

Here are some of the things that you can do with radio and TV news broadcasts:

- Listen to a news broadcast. Record it if you have a recorder. Take notes

while you are listening to the broadcast or its recording, and then tell from your notes in as much detail as possible to someone who understands the broadcast better than you do. (You can use either English or Chinese to describe what you have heard.) Ask the person to tell if you have got something wrong.

- You can also play the recording of a news broadcast with breaks between sense groups or sentences, and transcribe during the break every word of the broadcast. Then you can ask someone who is good at listening comprehension to check what you have written.
- If possible, read English newspapers or news reports on the Internet from time to time. In this way you can get familiar with the relevant background information and vocabulary and this will help you improve your listening ability rapidly.

The Task

Listen to (and record, if possible) BBC, VOA or a TV news broadcasts individually or in a group and retell the latest developments you have heard.

课文参考译文

“21 世纪的海上力量”

——投送决定性的联合作战能力

构想

1. 21 世纪为海军搭建了新的舞台，海军武器的精密性将大大增强，海军的活动范围将进一步扩展，部队之间的联络将更加畅通无阻，一个高效的联合作战的新时代开始了。新概念和新技术将史无前例地把海洋、陆地、天空、外层空间与网络空间更加紧密地连为一体。在这个一体化的作战空间里，海洋将提供一个辽阔的机动区域，将决定胜负的兵力和火力直接投送到全球各个角落。

2. 为了充分利用这些机会，自如地应对未来挑战，必须对应该如何整编、组合和改造海军有清晰的构想。“21 世纪的海上力量”就是这样一种构想。它将在充满不确定性的新世纪中为美国海军指点迷津。

改革以适应暴力时代

3. 此前的各种战略方针旨在应付区域性挑战，而今天，我们则必须进一步拓宽思路。要想在这样一个动荡的环境中增加安全感，我们就要扩展自己的战略重点，使它既能应对日益增多的地区性挑战，又能战胜超越国界的威胁。要想克服传统的和新的危机