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New Century Military English
新世纪军事英语
泛读教程　上

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《新世纪军事英语》系列教材编委会名单

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总　　序

以信息化为主要特征的现代高技术战争，对我军广大官兵的全面素质提出了更高的要求，其中外语素质已经成为现代军事人才诸多素质中不可缺少的重要组成部分。全面提高我军官兵的外语素质，已经提到做好新时期军事斗争准备、打赢高技术条件下局部战争的战略高度。为此，江泽民主席和其他军委首长曾多次强调学习外语的重要性。四总部也对军官的外语素质作出明确规定，要求军官必须“熟悉军事外语词汇，掌握军事资料阅读与翻译的基本常识”并“具有阅读、翻译外文军事资料的初步能力”。

多年来全军指挥院校和部队缺乏一套符合军队实际的、具有鲜明军事特色的统编军事英语教材，在外语教学中往往采用地方院校编写的教材，难以满足军队外语教学的实际需要。20 世纪 80 年代初几所陆军学院相继编写过若干军事英语教材，但由于编写者各自为战，力量单薄，加之军事知识、资料收集有限，对军事院校的外语教学实际、国内外大学外语教学的发展动向不够了解，因此所编教材往往难以适应时代发展的需求，教学效果不甚理想，也无法在全军指挥院校及部队进行推广。

为更好地贯彻执行江主席、军委首长和四总部的指示精神，提高我军指战员的外语素质，解放军外国语学院在军队院校协作中心外语协作组组长联席会的指导与协调下，联合全军相关指挥院校的专家教授共同编写了《新世纪军事英语》系列教材，力求把军事知识与外语教学有机地结合起来，使学员在掌握英语的同时掌握相关的军事知识与术

语，提高英语的实际应用能力。这是解放军外国语学院和指挥学院在统编军事英语教材方面强强联合、协同作战的初步尝试，必将对全面提高我军广大指战员的外语素质起到积极的作用。

《新世纪军事英语》系列教材由《精读》（三册）、《泛读》（二册）、《听力》（三册）、《口语》（一册）和《高级阅读》（一册）等 5 种共 10 册书组成。其中《精读》、《听力》为零起点，《泛读》（上、下册）及《口语》与《精读》第二、三册同步，《高级阅读》则为已具有一定英语阅读水平的学员进一步提高英语水平用，也可作为军校“4 + 1 学员岗前培训”的英语教材。在内容安排上，《新世纪军事英语》系列教材遵循“通用 + 军事”的原则。第一册以通用为主，第二册课文有一半为军事内容，第三册以军事为主，《高级阅读》和《口语》则全部为军事题材。学完该系列教材，参训学员的英语词汇量应达到2 500～3 000个左右，并掌握基本英语语法，能够达到借助工具书阅读、翻译一般英语文章以及运用英语进行简单对话的程度。

《新世纪军事英语》系列教材不仅军事特色鲜明，且编排合理，时代感强，语言地道，难度适宜。《听力》教材与《精读》教材配套呼应，相得益彰，大大提高了词语的覆盖率与复现率，成为本系列教材的特色之一。

为更好地达到教学与自学效果，《新世纪军事英语》系列教材的《精读》、《泛读》、《听力》和《口语》教材均配有磁带与 VCD 教学光盘。

《新世纪军事英语》系列教材在编写的过程中得到了军队院校协作中心外语协作组组长联席会、解放军外国语学院和全军相关指挥院校的鼓励与指导，得到了上海外语教育出版社领导与编辑的大力支持与帮助，在此一并致谢。

由于编者水平、经验有限，教材中难免有不足之处，恳请广大读者批评指正。

李公昭

2003 年 4 月

前　言

一、编写指导思想和原则

《泛读教程》是“新世纪军事英语”系列教材之一，是一套为零起点非英语专业的军事指挥类部队大专生和部队广大官兵编写的教程。该教程旨在帮助学员和部队广大官兵打牢语言基础，培养一定的阅读、听说能力和语言交际能力。

在编写过程中，我们遵照大学英语教学大纲“分类指导”的原则，结合军校学员和部队广大官兵的学习实际，融入了一定量的军事生活内容。

在编写过程中力求体现以下特色：

1. 紧贴军校大专学员和部队广大官兵的实际情况，难易适度；
2. 注意题材的实用性；
3. 注重与精读教程、听力教程的横向联系，提高语言的复现率、文化性、趣味性，具有鲜明的军事特色。

二、编写框架结构

本书由 10 个单元组成，每单元 3 课，大体与精读、听力第二册同步，力求强化和巩固精读所学的语音、词汇和句型等内容，为下一步训练打下基础。

1. 每课课文后有 Phrases and Expressions，帮助学生掌握和记忆；
2. 所有注释均为尾注，以节省时间，便于查找；注释中除少量知识

背景外，主要针对语言难点或难句给予浅近的释义，以帮助学生顺利阅读；

3. 练习形式包括正误判断和多项选择，目的是配合精读，逐步培养学生在阅读过程中的分析、归纳、综合和推断的能力；

4. 书后附有练习答案和参考译文，主要供学生自学和参考。

三、教学建议

本书是该教程的上册，供第二学期使用，一般要求用 15 个左右的课时学完，也可根据教学对象和课时的实际情况灵活处理。为了更好地与精读、听力教程配合使用，建议每单元安排在相应的精读、听力课之后进行教学。

泛读教程的目的是为学生提供较系统的课外学习材料，使他们有机会通过较大量阅读实践逐步掌握所学的阅读技能，全面提高阅读能力。泛读顾名思义应是学生独立地广泛阅读，但在目前情况下应由教师给予指导，由学生在课前预习，然后在课堂内进行必要的讲解和检查。

参与泛读教程编写的同志还有：樊晓莉，付红梅，牛晓莉，王立民，邓云富。

由于编写时间紧迫，资料有限，不妥之在所难免，恳请读者批评指正。

编　者

2003 年 8 月 18 日

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UNIT ONE

1. My First Day in the United States

I arrived in the United States on February 6, 1966, but I remember my first day here very clearly. My plane landed at Kennedy Airport[1] at three o'clock in the afternoon, and my friend was waiting for me there at that moment. The weather was very cold and it was snowing, but I was too *excited* (**激动的**) to *mind* (**介意**).[2] From the airport, my friend and I took a taxi to my hotel. On the way, I saw the skyline of Manhattan[3] for the first time. My friend helped me *unpack* (**卸下行李**) at the hotel and left me there. Then he had to go back to work. He promised to return the next day.

Shortly after my friend had left, I went to a *restaurant* (**餐馆**) near the hotel to get something to eat. Because I couldn't say a word of English, I couldn't talk with the waiter. I was very *upset* (**心烦意乱**) and started to make some *gestures* (**手势**), but the waiter didn't understand me. I saw a man at the next table eating something, so I *ordered* (**点菜**) the same. After dinner, I started to walk along Broadway.[4] After a long time, I came to Times Square.[5] There were a lot of movie[6] *theatres* (**剧场**), *neon lights* (**霓虹灯**), and huge crowds of people. I did not feel tired, so I continued to walk around the city. I wanted to see everything on my first day. I knew it was impossible, but I wanted to try.

When I returned to the hotel, I was *exhausted* (**筋疲力尽的**), but I couldn't sleep. I kept hearing the fire and police *sirens* (**警报**

器)[7] during the night. I lay awake and thought about New York. It was a very big and interesting city with many tall buildings and big cars, and full of noise and busy people. I also decided to learn to speak English right then.

Phrases and Expressions

1. arrive in	到达
2. land at	(land 常与 at 连用)着陆；登陆
3. be waiting for sb.	正在等候某人
4. at that moment	此刻；(正当)那时
5. too ... to ...	太……以致不能……
6. on the way	在路上
7. promise to	(promise 常与 to，that 连用)允诺；承诺
8. shortly after	……之后立即
9. get something to eat	弄点吃的
10. see sb. doing sth.	看见某人正在做某事
11. at the next table	在旁边的桌子
12. walk along	沿着……散步
13. walk around	各处走走；散步
14. keep doing sth.	一直干某事
15. think about/of	思索；回顾；想到
16. full of	满的；充满的，装满的
17. right then	从那时起

Notes

1. Kennedy Airport　肯尼迪机场
2. The weather was very cold and it was snowing, but I was too ex-

cited to mind. **尽管天气非常冷而且还下着雪，但是我很兴奋，毫不在意这坏天气。**

3. the skyline of Manhattan **曼哈顿高大建筑物的空中轮廓**
   skyline **在本文中的意思是“建筑物以天空为背景所映衬出的轮廓”。**
4. Broadway **百老汇（美国纽约的街道名，剧院、夜总会等的集中地）**
5. Times Square **时代广场（位于美国纽约市曼哈顿区）**
6. movie **［英俚、美口］电影（院）**
   e.g. go to the movies **去看电影**
7. the fire and police sirens **救火车和警车的警报器**

Exercises

I. Multiple choice questions.

1. On the way to his hotel, the writer _____.
   a. was silent all the time
   b. kept talking to his friend
   c. looked out of the window with great interest
   d. showed his friend something he brought with him
2. He didn't mind the cold and snowy weather, because _____.
   a. he liked such kind of weather
   b. he was too excited to mind
   c. it was very warm in the taxi
   d. it was very warm in the hotel
3. The writer said he saw _____ for the first time.
   a. the sky of Manhattan
   b. the outline of Manhattan in the sky
   c. the top floor of Manhattan

d. the big buildings of Manhattan

4. He went to _____ to get something to eat.
   a. a tea house
   b. a pub
   c. a café
   d. a nearby restaurant

5. He did not have what he really wanted, because _____.
   a. he only made some gestures
   b. he did not order at all
   c. he could not make himself understood
   d. the waiter was unwilling to serve

6. The waiter _____.
   a. knew what he would order
   b. finally understood what he said
   c. took the order through his gestures
   d. served the same thing the man at the next table was having

7. After dinner, he _____.
   a. walked back to the hotel right away
   b. had a walking tour about the city
   c. went to the movies
   d. did some shopping at Broadway

8. That night he could not sleep, because _____.
   a. he did not know what to do the next day
   b. he was not tired at all
   c. he kept hearing the fire and police sirens
   d. he was thinking about this great city

9. On his first day in the United States, he saw many things except _____.
   a. the Statue of Liberty
   b. Broadway
   c. Times Square

d. the skyline of Manhattan

10. From this passage, we know that _____.

a. he didn't like his first day in the U.S.

b. he can speak some English

c. he was upset because of his loneliness

d. he decided to study English on the day he arrived in the U.S.

II. Write T for true and F for false before each of the following statements.

_____ 1. He was so excited that he did not mind the bad weather.

_____ 2. He was left alone because his friend had to go home.

_____ 3. He couldn't speak English, so he asked someone for help.

_____ 4. He ate something with a man together.

_____ 5. Manhattan is a big city in the United States.

_____ 6. He did not feel tired, so he went out to see things here and there after dinner.

_____ 7. When he went back to the hotel, he was too tired to sleep.

_____ 8. He thought New York was a noisy and dangerous city.

_____ 9. He felt it was very difficult to study English.

_____ 10. He decided to leave there soon.

2. Go Over to Speak French!

The soldiers had just arrived in France. *None* (**没有谁**) of them could speak any French *except* (**除了**) Harry. Harry *boasted* (**吹牛**) that he knew the language very well, but the other soldiers did not really believe him. He was always boasting about something, and his words about himself were *seldom* (**很少**) true.

For 50 days, the soldiers were all kept in *camp* (**营地**), so they had no need or *opportunity* (**机会**) to speak any French.[1] But then they were allowed to leave for the weekend.

"Now we can see whether you can really speak French or not," they said to Harry.

"All right," Harry answered, "Come with me, and I will show you."

About ten minutes after they had left the camp, they saw a pretty girl of about twenty on the other side of the road.[2] They all wanted to speak to her, but of course none of them knew any French except (perhaps) Harry.

"Now you can show us whether you can really speak French, Harry," said one of his friends, "Don't *miss* (**错过**) the chance. Go and speak to that girl."

"All right," Harry answered. He *crossed* (**穿过**) the road, smiled, *bowed* (**鞠躬**) politely to the girl and started to speak to her. He said only a few sentences, and the girl's face turned red. She *smacked* (**啪地一声猛击**) his face angrily and walked off.

Harry crossed the road to his friends again, his face all smiles,[3] and

said, "There you are! I told you I could speak French, didn't I?"

Phrases and Expressions

1. arrive in / at	到达
2. allow sb. to do sth.	允许某人做某事
3. leave for	启程去做某事
4. like to do sth.	愿意做某事
5. start to do sth. / start doing sth.	开始做某事
6. turn red	变红
7. walk off	走开
8. There you are!	看见了吧！

Notes

1. ... so they had no need or opportunity to speak any French.
   ……所以他们不需要讲法语，也没有机会讲法语。
2. About ten minutes after they had left the camp, they saw a pretty girl of about twenty on the other side of the road. 他们离开营地大约十分钟后，看到马路对面有一个二十岁左右的漂亮姑娘。
3. his face all smiles
   名词性短语，多用于口语，意思是"满脸笑容，非常高兴"等于 He was all smiles.

Exercises

I. Multiple choice questions.

1. Where did the story happen?
   a. In France. b. In the UK.
   c. In Switzerland. d. In Canada.

2. Could the soldiers speak French?
   a. Yes, all of them could speak French.
   b. No, none of them could speak French.
   c. Yes, some of them could speak French.
   d. A soldier named Harry boasted that he could.
3. Did other soldiers believe Harry?
   a. Yes, because they were good friends.
   b. No, because they hated Harry.
   c. Yes, because they once heard Harry speaking French.
   d. No, because Harry was always boasting.
4. Were the soldiers allowed to leave the camp?
   a. Yes, they were allowed to leave the camp after they stayed there for 50 days.
   b. No, they were not allowed to leave the camp.
   c. Yes, they were allowed to leave the camp as soon as they arrived at France.
   d. Yes, they were allowed to leave the camp after they stayed there for a year.
5. Whom did they meet after they left the camp?
   a. A woman of about thirty.
   b. An old lady of about seventy.
   c. A pretty girl of about twenty.
   d. An ugly girl of about eighteen.
6. Who went to speak to the person they met?
   a. A gentleman. b. Harry.
   c. A girl. d. A woman.
7. What was the girl's reaction?
   a. She was happy to meet a soldier who could speak French.
   b. She was shy and her face turned red.
   c. She was excited and her face turned red.