

C H I N E S E
BASIC COURSE

PHASE III

BIKONG RENYU

VOICES IN THE BLUE
(BLUE TWO)

Lessons 1 - 20

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PREFACE

This is a third-year text of Chinese and uses a context of military situations. It is assumed that the student will be familiar with the fundamental grammatical forms of spoken Chinese before starting Phase III. The student's vocabulary level should be equivalent to that acquired in the study of Speak Chinese and Chinese Dialogues.

Each of the twenty lessons in this text is divided as follows:

- I. VOCABULARY and NOTES
- II. STORY
- III. TRANSLATION EXERCISE

On the prerecorded student tapes which accompany this text the order of presentation is as follows:

1. Story
2. Dialogue (This does not appear in the text.)
3. Vocabulary (with examples translated in Notes)
4. Rapid Fire
5. Suggested Chinese version of the 20 English sentences which appear in the Translation exercise.

(In addition to these student tapes there are recorded Rapid Fire and Comprehension Exercises for use in the classroom.)

An explanation of these various sections, together with a suggested method of study follows:

STORY: There is a single story line which unfolds as the lessons progress. The central characters of the story encounter a different military situation in each lesson. These changing situations provide the opportunity for the introduction of new vocabulary.

Students are required to study each lesson in advance of the in-class periods with the teacher, utilizing the prerecorded tapes which are provided for this purpose. It is suggested that before studying the vocabulary for the new lesson, the student begin by listening to the story on the tape, referring to the story or vocabulary in romanization whenever he hears a word or passage he cannot understand in the context of the story. The student will find that as his knowledge of Chinese progressively increases, the meaning of new lexical items will be suggested to him by the context as he hears the story in continuity.

VOCABULARY: Following an initial hearing of the story the student should listen to the recording of the vocabulary items while the story is still fresh in his mind, with a sheet of paper covering each lexical item until voiced, and attempt to translate the meaning in association with the story. Finally, withdraw the paper covering the item and check for accuracy. After faithfully going through the vocabulary in this manner, flashcards of each lexical item should be made for additional study and practice.

DIALOGUE: After adequate study of the vocabulary listen to the Dialogue which is in the form of conversation between two or more of the characters of the story. The dialogue provides another opportunity for the student to study the vocabulary of the current lesson in context. Technical aspects of the current situation may also be revealed in this section. This Dialogue does not appear in this edition of Bìkōng Rényǔ ("Voices in the Blue," also called "Blue Two") and can be found only on the prerecorded tapes. This procedure encourages the student to assimilate the vocabulary by aural rather than visual means. The student's mastery of the Dialogue (and vocabulary) is ascertained in the small drill class by means of oral recitation and/or a short quiz. The student will also have an opportunity during these classes to clarify points in the Dialogue or story which he may not have fully understood.

TRANSLATION: The twenty English sentences appearing in this section are to be translated into Chinese, utilizing as much as possible the vocabulary of the current lesson. After making a serious effort to complete the translation the student should listen to the taped translation. This will provide an immediate check on accuracy of structure and word usage. To make a translation after listening to the tape, or to merely copy the taped translation will prove of very little value.

RAPID FIRE: These are a series of Chinese-to-English translation drills and tests. Translation of the drills, which accompany each lesson, must be completed and handed in as a homework assignment. With every two lessons a Rapid Fire test will be given in class with similar, but not identical, treatment of the vocabulary. Students are urged to simulate test conditions when doing their homework assignment, i.e., listening to the taped sentences in their entirety and avoiding a word-for-word translation. Furthermore, the fewer times it becomes necessary to listen to each sentence, the more realistic the exercise is.

COMPREHENSION TESTS (classroom only): These are a series of short stories in Chinese, approximately ten minutes in length, voiced by various Chinese instructors. During these tests the student tapes the story while scanning a prepared question sheet. The questions asked concern the pertinent points of the story. After taping of the story is complete the student completes the question sheet, at his own speed, during a prescribed time period. This type of test allows the student to utilize and to become aware of his progress in the aural comprehension skills which he has acquired in studying the story and dialogue.

In order to refresh the student's memory, this text re-introduces a sizable number of terms previously encountered in other texts. These are in each case identified by an asterisk (*) immediately following the Chinese term. In the process of revision, a number of new entries have been added which may suggest to the student a new dimension of a word, or demonstrate its usage in a larger term or phrase. These new entries are of a supplementary

nature, and the student is not required to memorize them; thus they are placed in brackets []. Some terms are only applicable to Nationalist (Taiwanese) usage, and some are only used in the PRC. These variations should be pointed out by the instructor.

1985 Reprint: "Blue Two" has been reprinted in two volumes. The GLOSSARY is also printed as a separate volume and page references refer to page numbers in volumes I and II, not to volume numbers. Pages are numbered continuously from Volume I to Volume II. Some terms which have been edited out of the text still appear in the glossary and are not required for testing purposes.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	iii
Lesson	
1 Bàodào (Reporting In)	1
2 Jīběn Jiàoliàn (Basic Training)	11
3 Jūnshì Shēnghuó (Military Life)	21
4 Cānguān Jīdì (Visit to a Base)	33
5 Kōngjūn Wǎnhuì (An Air Force Party)	41
6 Cānguān Yǎnxí (Observing Maneuvers)	53
7 Zhōnggòng Guǎngbō (Chinese Communist Broadcasts)	63
8 Xiūjià Lǚxíng (Vacation Travel)	75
9 Xùnhuà (Training Lectures)	85
10 Shàngkè (Attending Classes)	97
11 Liànxí Shōutīng (Listening-in Practice)	107
12 Jīchǎng Shèbèi (Airfield Facilities)	119
13 Zhuāncháng Xùnliàn (Specialized Training)	129
14 Fúwù Kōngjūn (Serving in the Air Force)	139
15 Jīnmén Zuòzhàn (Fighting on Quemoy)	151
16 Kōngjūn Yīyuàn (An Air Force Hospital)	161
17 Chūguó Shǒuxù (Passport Procedures)	173
18 Jīngguò Rìben (Japan En Route)	185
19 Chuánshang (Aboard Ship)	195
20 Dào le Měiguó (Arriving in the U.S.)	205
Glossary (Separate Volume)	1



Lesson 1

I. VOCABULARY

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. zhànhǎo | RV: stand in line, stand in an orderly manner |
| 2. zhàojí (zhāojí) | V: muster, convene, summon |
| 3. zhěngqí (qízhěng) | SV: orderly, neat |
| a. _____ | |
| 4. zhèngfǔ | N: government |
| 5. jìnglǐ | VO: salute, make a formal gesture of greeting |
| a. _____ | |
| 6. quán | BF/A: the whole, entire/all, completely |
| a. _____ | |
| 6.1 quánhào | N: the entire school |
| 6.2 quánhǎng | N: the whole field or hall |
| 6.3 quánshìjiè | N: the whole world |
| 7. quàn | V: advise, persuade, urge |
| a. _____ | |
| 8. jūn | BF: military |
| 8.1 jūnfú | N: military uniform |
| 8.2 jūnrén | N: serviceman, soldier |
| 8.3 jūnguān | N: military officer |
| 8.4 jūnmào | N: service cap |
| 8.5 jūnshi | Att: military |
| 8.6 jūntǎn | N: military (wool) blanket |
| 8.7 jūnduì | N: troops, forces |
| 8.8 jūnyòng | Att: (for) military (use) |
| 8.9 hǎijūn | N: Navy; sailor |
| 8.10 kōngjūn | N: Air Force; airman |
| 8.11 lùjūn | N: Army; soldier |
| 9. fā | V: issue, transmit, emit |
| 9.1 fāchuqu | RC: send out |
| 9.2 fāgei | V: issue (to) |
| 10. fǎnduì | V/N: oppose, object to/objection |

L. 1

11. fú V: yield, assent; clothing
11.1 fúcóng V/N: obey/obedience
a. _____
- 11.2 fúwù V/N: serve/service
b. _____
- 11.3 yīfu N: clothes
12. xuéyuán N: cadet, (military) student
13. xùnliàn V/N: train/training
13.1 jūn(shi)xùn(liàn) N: military training
a. _____
13. 2 shòu xùn(liàn) VO: receive training
b. _____
14. gǎibiàn V: change
a. _____
15. guǎnlǐ V/N: run, administer, manage/
administration, management
a. _____
16. guī N: rules, customs
16.1 guīju * N: rules, customs
16.2 guīzé N: regulations, rules
17. guójiā N: country, nation
18. lǐng V/N: receive/collar
18.1 lǐngjiào IE: "Could I have your advice?"
or "Thanks for your
advice" (a courtesy term)
18.2 lǐngzi N: collar
18.3 lǐngdài N: necktie
18.4 lǐnghuā(r) N: bowtie
18.5 lǐngshòu V: receive, accept
19. mìnglǐng V/N: order, command/order
19.1 xià mìnglǐng VO: issue an order
a. _____

20. bàn gōng(shì) * VO: transact official business
 20.1 bàngōngchù N: office
 20.2 (bàn)gōngshì N: office
21. bào * V/N: read off/message; news-
 paper
 21.1 bàogào V/N: report
- a. _____
- 21.2 bàodào V: report in, report for duty
- b. _____
22. běnzi N: booklet
23. bǐjì N: notes (as taken in class)
 23.1 bǐjì běnzi N: notebook
24. bīng N: troop, soldier
 24.1 bīnglì N: troop strength
25. shǒucè N: handbook
26. shòu V: bear, endure, undergo,
 receive
 26.1 shòu jiàoyu VO: receive an education
 26.2 shòubuliǎo RE: unbearable, can't stand it
27. dìtú N: map
 27.1 huà dìtú VO: draw a map
28. zàrchéng V: approve of, support, be in
 favor of, endorse
- a. _____
29. duì BF/M: unit (military)/group (of
 men)
 29.1 zǒngduì N: an air force (5th AF, etc.)
 29.2 liánduì (kōngjūnshǐ) N: division
 29.3 zhīduì N: wing
 29.4 dàduì N: group
 29.5 zhōngduì N: squadron
 29.6 fēnduì (or xiǎoduì) N: flight

Note: The unit designations and English translations above are those which apply to the U.S. Air Force. Designations for units of the Chinese Air Force are currently under study.

- 29.7 duìzhǎng N: leader, unit commander

L. 1

30. tōngxùn V/N: communicate/communication

a. _____

30.1 wúxiàndiàn tōngxùn N: radio communications

30.2 (") tōngxùnyuán N: radio operator

31. tóng CV/SV: and, with, together with
(like gēn)/same, alike

a. _____

b. _____

32. zìyóu N/SV: freedom/free

32.1 Zìyóu Zhōngguó N: Free China

33. wéi V: be; do

33.1 rènwei V: think that, suppose,
consider, assume (rightly)

33.2 yǐwéi* V: thought that, was under the
impression that, assumed
(wrongly)

NOTES

English translations of sentences used in the vocabulary of this lesson as examples of usage.

- (1) a. The cadets are all lined up.
- (3) a. His room is straightened up very neatly.
- (5) a. When you saw me why didn't you salute?
- (6) a. How many students are there in the entire class?
- (7) a. I urged him not to do that, but he wouldn't listen.
- (9) a. What all did the government issue you?
- (10) a. I neither approve of nor object to what he said.
- (11) a. Why don't you obey officers' commands?
b. He's now serving with the New Asia Company.
- (13) a. He has received one year of military training.
b. He is untrained.

- (14) a. He's changed plans again.
- (15) a. That school is run quite well.
- (19) a. Who issued this order?
- (21) a. I've reported this matter to the flight commander.
 b. Tomorrow I'm going to the Air Force school to report in.
- (28) a. I don't approve of your intentions.
- (30) a. I don't think this communication came from the squadron commander.
- (31) a. He likes nothing better than playing with (the) children.
 b. Clocks are not the same as watches.

II. STORY.

Bàodào

Chén Xīng-hàn shì yige Zhōngguó qīngnián, gāng cóng gāozhōng bìyè. Tā niànshū de shíhou, shòuguo jūnshì xùnliàn. Tā rènwéi kōngjūn duì guójiā fēicháng yào jǐn, suǒyǐ tā dāsuan bìyè yǐhòu jìn Kōngjūn Tōngxùn Xuéxiào, jiānglái kěyǐ zài kōngjūnlǐ fúwù.

Tā zài bìyè yǐqián, méi gēn tā fùmǔ shāngliang, jiu bǎ Kōngjūn Tōngxùn Xuéxiào de shǒuxu bànhǎole. Bìyè yǐhòu, cái gào song tāde jiā lītou. Tāde fùmǔ hěn bú zànchéng. Ànzhe Zhōngguorén de xiǎngfǎ, yige qīngniánrén yīngdāng bǎ tā jiānglái de jìhua xiān gào song tā fùmǔ, wènwen fùmǔ de yìsi zěnme yàng. Chén Xīng-hàn méi gēn tā fùmǔ shuō jiu juédìngle. Dāngrán tā fùmǔ yǒuyìdiǎnr bù gāoxìng. Zàishuō, tā fùqin shì yige zuòmǎimaide, hěn xīwàng tā érzi jiānglái

bāngzhu tā zuò mǎimai, suǒyǐ búzànchéng Chén Xīng-hàn jìn Kōngjūn Tōngxùn Xuéxiào, jiu quàn Chén Xīng-hàn gǎibiàn jīhua. Kěshi Chén Xīng-hàn xiǎng, wèi guójiā fúwù bǐ zuò mǎimai yào jìn. Tā bǎ zhège yìsi gēn tā fùmǔ tánle hěn jiǔ yǐhòu, tā fùmǔ yě jiu bùfǎnduìle. Jiéguǒ, tā jiu dào Kōngjūn Tōngxùn Xuéxiào qù bàodào qùle.

Zài Kōngjūn Tōngxùn Xuéxiào bàodào, gēn zài pǔtōng de xuéxiào bàodào bùtóng. Dìyī, yīnwei Kōngjūn Tōngxùn Xuéxiào shì yíge jūnshì xuéxiào, xuéyuán de shēnghuó dōu shì jūnrén de shēnghuó. Bàodào de shíhou, yǒu yìdiǎn xiàng zài jūnduìlǐ bàodào. Dièr, yīnwei Kōngjūn Tōngxùn Xuéxiào shì zhèngfǔ bàn de, xuéyuán yòng de dōngxì dōu shì xuéxiào fā, xuéyuán búbì zìjǐ mǎi.

Chén Xīng-hàn qù bàodào de shíhou, xiān dào bàngōngchù tián biǎo, ránhòu qù líng dōngxì. Tā língle yítào jūnfú, yíge jūnmào, yítiáo jūntǎn, hái yǒu xiē línglíngsuìsuì de dōngxì. Yě língle hěn duō shū, nàxiē shū duōbàn dōu shì gèzhǒng de guízé, shǒucè, hái yǒu xiē dìtú, zhǐ, bǐ, bìjì běnzi, shénmede. Tā língle dōngxì yǐhòu, jiu dào sùshè qùle.

Zài zhège xuéxiàolǐ, xuéyuán de shēnghuó dōu shì jūnshì guǎnlǐ. Quán xiào yígòng yǒu èrbǎiduō xuéyuán zǔzhǐchéng yíge dàduì, fēnchéng liǎngge zhōngduì. Měiyíge zhōngduì zhù yíge dàlóu. Lóu lǐtou yǒu sùshè, yǒu fàntīng, yě yǒu yíge bàngōngshì. Xuéyuán de shìqing quán shì nàge bàngōngshìlǐ de rén guǎn. Bàn shì de rén quán shì jūnrén.

Yǒude shì jūnguān, yǒude shì bīng. Yíqiè bàn shì de shǒuxu
quán gēn jūnduì yíyàng. Bǐfang shuō, xuéyuán qù jiàn
jūnguān, děi zài mén wàitou dàshēng de shuō "Bàogào!"
jiànzhào jūnguān, děi jìnglǐ; shénmede.

Chén Xīng-hàn de sùshè zài Dièr Zhōngduì, Dièr Fēnduì.
Tā dào le sùshè, bǎ lǐnglai de dōngxī shōushihǎo le, gāng
huànshàng jūnfú, fēnduìzhǎng jiù zhào jí Dièr Fēnduì de
xuéyuán jiǎnghuà.

Dièr Fēnduì yǒu sānshíliù ge xuéyuán. Zhèxiē rén duōbàn
dōu méishòuguó jūnshì xùnliàn. Shòuguó jūnxùnde, dǒng
yìdiǎn jūnduìlǐ de guīju. Tāmen zhàn zhe de yàngzi, zǒu lù de
yàngzi, quán gēn méishòuguó jūnxùnde bùtóng. Yóuqíshì
jiànzhào duìzhǎng shuōhuà de yàngzi, gèng kàndechulai tāmen
shì dǒng jūnduìlǐ de guīju.

Fēnduìzhǎng zhào jí xuéyuán jiǎnghuà de shíhou, tā jiào
xuéyuán dōu zhàn hǎo. Kěshì nàxiē rén zhàn le bàntiān,
zhàn de háishi hěn bùzhèngqí. Tóngshí, nàxiē rén jūnfú de
chuānfǎ, jūnmào de dàifǎ, yě bùdōu yíyàng, kàn zhe fēicháng
kěxiào. Fēnduìzhǎng zhàn zài dāngzhōng, dàshēng de gēn dàjiā
jiǎnghuà. Tā xiān bǎ jūnlǐ de guīju gēn dàjiā shuō le shuō,
jiào dàjiā bǎ shǒucè hǎohǎo de kànkan, bìngqiě shuō, jūnduì
de shēnghuó, zuì yào jìn de jiùshì fúcóng. Měiyí ge xuéyuán
dōu děi fúcóng mìnglìng.

Chén Xīng-hàn tīngdào zhè ge dìfang, xīnlǐ xiǎng, "Cóng
xiàn zài qǐ, wǒmende zìyóu shì méiyǒu le!"

L. 1

III. TRANSLATION

Translate the following sentences into Chinese, then compare your version with that recorded on the homework tape.

1. Most military schools are government run. The money they use is supplied (given) by the government.
2. After Chén Xīng-hàn reported in at the Air Force school, the school issued him many things, all of which were things that students need.
3. The military uniforms and caps that all the troops wear all look very neat.
4. There are two offices at this school, (but) none of the people working in the offices are servicemen, so while studying in this school there is no need for military control.
5. As soon as I arrive at the office, I must be sure to remove my military cap.
6. In serving the country, one must obey orders. Many people agree with me.
7. In the military school there is one group, two squadrons and six flights. There are more than 200 students in the entire school.
8. He advised me not to attend Air Force Communications School; I objected and went anyway.
9. He feels that the Air Force is most important and said that, if you wish to serve your country, it would be best to enter the Air Force.
10. When an enlisted man (soldier) sees an officer, he salutes. Sometimes the officer is busy and doesn't notice.
11. Yesterday the officer called the enlisted men (soldiers) together for a meeting. He said there was a new order that everyone must obey.
12. While I was undergoing military training, I felt there were a great many regulations. It seemed that there was no freedom. But after completing military training I felt that military training wasn't all that bad.

13. After Chén Xīng-hàn had completed his military training, he wrote a report. He said that undergoing military training was good for a person's health and spirit, and urged everyone to go take (receive) military training.
14. Yesterday I saw his notebook. It was written very neatly. I think he is a very hard-working student.
15. When I reported for duty, the school issued me quite a few notebooks, manuals (handbooks), etc., but it didn't issue me any GI blankets.
16. There are three officers and one EM in the office. They work in the Second Squadron.
17. As soon as I see someone wearing a military uniform, I know he must be a serviceman, but I don't know whether he's an officer or an enlisted man.
18. After I reported for duty I was issued a handbook. I looked it over, and there were a whole lot of regs-- what a bother! Although I agree with some of them, there are others I don't approve of.
19. All men serving in the armed forces are servicemen; all must wear uniforms, and almost all have received military training.
20. In light of (according to) the regulations of the military school, it seems that the students simply have no freedom. All orders must be obeyed, no matter what.



Lesson 2

I. VOCABULARY

34. chángshì (chángshí) N: common sense, general information, common knowledge, "know-how"
35. zhèngquè SV: be accurate, correct
- a. _____
36. jīběn Att: basic, fundamental
37. jíhé V: assemble, rendezvous, "Fall in!"
- a. _____
38. jìlǚ N: discipline
39. qiāng N: gun
- 39.1 jī(guān)qiāng N: machine gun
- 39.2 qīng jī(guān)qiāng N: light machine gun
- 39.3 zhòng jī(guān)qiāng N: heavy machine gun
- 39.4 bùqiāng N: rifle
- 39.5 shǒuqiāng N: pistol
40. jiàoliàn V/N: train/training, instruction
- 40.1 jīběn jiàoliàn (or jīběn xùnliàn) N: basic training
41. zhíyè N/Att: profession, career/professional, career
42. zhǐhuī V/N: command, control, direct/command, control, directions
- a. _____
- b. _____
- 42.1 zhǐhuīguān N: commanding officer
- a. _____
- 42.2 tīng zhǐhuī VO: obey commands, follow directions

66. yǎn (continued)

66.3 yǎnyuán

66.4 yǎnxí

N: speaker, performer

V/N: maneuver/maneuver,
(military) drill,
exercise

a. _____

NOTES

- (35) a. His Beijing accent isn't very authentic.
- (37) a. Each morning we assemble at the athletic field.
- (42) a. During wartime whose command should we obey?
- b. He cannot command troops.
- c. Who is our commanding officer?
- (43) a. What is the crux of this matter?
- (44) a. Such an approach is absolutely unsatisfactory.
- (45) a. I'm still not used to American food.
- (46) a. Who's coming to give the training lecture tomorrow?
- (47) a. First we pick up our books, then go to class.
- (48) a. He's a very warm and considerate person.
- (49) a. What will we do if it rains?
- (50) a. Tomorrow we start class.
- (51) a. According to his report, Commandant Wang is already dead.
- b. Is there any basis for his remarks?
- (52) a. I don't like life in the military.
- (53) a. We have to have a commandant with command ability.
- (55) a. Salute! Fall out!
- b. They've dispersed along the east side of the road.

L. 2

- (56) a. He's already lost his combat capability.
- (57) a. There are too many students in this school who fail to observe the regulations.
- (60) a. Please come over to the house for a little fun whenever you can make it.
- (61) a. This plan is pretty good, but I'm afraid there will be technical problems involved in carrying it out.
- (63) a. We've been working very busily here.
b. Have you ever been in combat?
- (64) a. He's using an automatic rifle.
b. He volunteered to come and take part in the war.
- (66) a. Who gave the best performance in that movie?
b. He is showing the students how to use automatic weapons.
c. This afternoon we are going on combat maneuvers.

II. STORY

Jīběn Jiàoliàn

Chén Xīng-hàn zài Kōngjūn Tōngxùn Xuéxiào bàodào yǐhòu, huànshang jūnfú, kāishǐ guòzhe jūnshì xuéxiào de shēnghuó, juéde gēn cóngqián de shēnghuó wánquán bùtóng le. Cóngqián, fēicháng zìyóu, yuànyì gōngzuò, jiu gōngzuò; yuànyì xiūxi, jiu xiūxi, méiyǒu rén guǎn. Xiànzài shòu jīběn jiàoliàn, yíqiè dōu shì jūnshì guǎnlǐ, shénme dōu àn jūnshì de mìnglìng dòngzuò. Kāishǐ de shíhou, tā shízài juéde yǒu yìdiǎn bù tài xíguàn, kěshì, mànmande, yě jiu xíguàn le.

Gāng dào jūnshì xuéxiào de shíhou, měi yíge xuéyuán, dōu xūyào shòu sānzhǒng xùnliàn. Yìzhǒng shì shēntǐ de

xùnliàn, yìzhǒng shì jìshù de xùnliàn, yìzhǒng shì jīngshēn de xùnliàn. Bùguǎn zài lùjūn yě hǎo, zài kōngjūn yě hǎo, zhèsānzhǒng dōu shì zhǔyào de xùnliàn, yīnwei, rúguǒ méiyǒu zhèxiē xùnliàn, shòu xùn de xuéyuán, zài jìshùshàng, búhuì yòng jūnshì de wǔqì; zài shēnghuóshàng bùshǒu jìlǚ, nàme, jiānglái zuòqǐ zhàn lái de shíhou, dàjiā bùfúcóng sīlǐng de mìnglǐng, bùtīng zhǐhuīguān de zhǐhuī, bú àn guīju dòngzuò, zhèyàng de jūnduì, jiùshì yǒu hěn duō hěn yǒunénglì de jūnguān zhǐhuī, kǒngpà yě bùnéng dǎzhàng.

Zài jīběn jiàoliàn de jǐge yuè lǐtǒu, yīnwei shíjiān tài duǎn, yīnggāi xué de dōngxī yòu tài duō, suǒyǐ, zhèxiē xuéyuán, chùle xuéhuì zěnme yòng shǒuqiāng, bùqiāng, gēn qīng jīguānqiāng yǐwài, yǒu xiē biéde zìdòng wǔqì gēn dàpào, shízài méiyǒu gōngfū liànxī. Búguò, tāmen kěyǐ chángcháng tīngdào yìxiē jūnguān jiǎng gèzhǒng zìdòng wǔqì de yòngfǎ, yě kěyǐ kàndào biǎoyǎn, suǒyǐ, duìyú zhèxiē zìdòng wǔqì, tāmen yě dédào bùshǎo de jīběn chángshì.

Zài jūnshì shēnghuó lǐtǒu, xùnhuà shì yíjiàn zuì píngcháng de shìqíng. Cóng fēnduìzhǎng qǐ, yìzhí dào xiàozhǎng, suǐshí dōu duì zhèxiē shòu xùn de xuéyuán xùnhuà. Yǒude shì zhèngzhì xùnhuà, shì xīwang xuéyuánmen duìyú guójiā de zhèngzhì, yǒu yìzhǒng zhèngquè de kànfǎ; duì wèi guójiā fúwù de gōngzuò, néng tèbié rèxīn. Yǒude xùnhuà shì jiǎng jūnduì de jìlǚ gēn jūnshì chángshì.

Zhèxiē shìqing, duìyu zhíyè jūnrén, shízài yào jīnjíe.

Zài jīběn jiàoliàn de shíhou, Chén Xīng-hàn juéde gèzhǒng yǎnxí zuì yǒuyìsi. Bífāng shuō, liànxi jíhé: wúlùn dàjiā zhèngzai zuò shénme, hūrán yìtīng yào tāmen jíhé, lìkè dōu děi yòng zuì kuài de sùdù, bǎ jūnfú chuānhǎo, bǎ jūnmào dài hǎo, nàqǐ bùqiāng hěn kuài de pǎodào wàitou qù jíhé. Zài zhèjífēn zhōng lǐtou, dàjiā juéduì bùxǔ shuōhuà. Dēng dàjiā zhànzhèngqē yǐhòu, duìzhǎng zǒuguolai, yígeyígede jiǎnchá. Ránhòu, tā yěxǔ shuō jǐjù huà, yěxǔ jiu mìnglíng dàjiā lìkè jiěsàn.

Zuò zhàn yǎnxí yě shì yìzhǒng hěn hǎo de xùnliàn. Yǒude shíhou shì yíge fēnduì yǎnxí, yǒude shíhou, shì yíge zhōngduì huòshi quán xiào de jūnguān, xuéyuán dōu cānjiā yǎnxí. Bùguǎn zěnme yàng, dàjiā yǎnxí zuò zhàn de shíhou, juéduì xūyào jìde liǎngjiàn shìqing. Yíjiàn shì quán duì yíkuàir zěnme zuò zhàn, yíjiàn shì zìjǐ yíge rén zěnme zuò zhàn, juéduì bùnéng yīnwei quán duì sànkāi yǐhòu, yígeyígede bīng jiu shǐdiào le zuò zhàn de nénglì. Rúguǒ yǒu zhèyàng de qíngxing, zhège zhàng yě jiu búbi dǎ le.

Jiǎndānde shuō, Chén Xīng-hàn rènwei zài Kōngjūn Tōngxùn Xuéxiào shòu xùn shì yíjiàn tā wàngbuliǎo de dà shìqing. Zài nàjǐge yuè lǐtou, tā cónglái méiqǐngguo bìngjià, yě bùjuéde jūnshì guǎnlǐ tài búziyóu. Gēnjù tāde kànfǎ, guójiā xiànzài shízài xūyào rèxīn gōngzuò de rén. Yě jiùshì yīnwei zhège yuángu, suǒyǐ, tā rènwei zài

kōngjūn gōngzuò shì wèi guójiā fúwù yíge zuì hǎo de jìhuì.

III. TRANSLATION

Translate the following sentences into Chinese, then compare your version with that recorded on the homework tape.

1. While undergoing basic training, there are really too many regulations, and everyone must observe those regulations.
2. Many kinds of automatic weapons are made in this factory. They also make hand guns, rifles, light machine guns, etc.
3. He's very warm and considerate towards his friends and also very capable at doing that type of thing. He's rich in common sense, too.
4. They're pretty fast when they assemble, but when they fall out, they're even faster.
5. The discipline of that flight is rotten--they've lost the ability to fight.
6. In wartime, the commandant's orders must be followed without fail, and discipline must be adhered to even more.
7. Yesterday the commandant told us our discipline wasn't so good, and that we should be sure to pay attention (to it) at all times.
8. We begin classes at 8:00 in the morning, and are busy straight through to the afternoon. The teachers go at a very fast pace; it's best not to go on sick call.
9. He has finished Air Force basic training, and now he hopes to join the Army voluntarily.
10. The Third Flight put on a good performance the other evening. Their movements were both precise and neat.
11. He's both skillful and capable, and found a good job as soon as he graduated.

L. 2

12. This flight is nothing to brag about on the drill field. The main reason is that the cadets in this flight are always going on sick call, so that none of their movements is precise enough.
13. According to our regulations you must not fail to observe discipline. If you can't observe discipline, you'd best not come.
14. This morning when assembling, our movements were too slow. The officer said we'd better do it again.
15. As far as technique is concerned, he's very able; his movements are perfectly precise, and his speed is very fast. He's a good troop.
16. Although he's very capable, he doesn't observe discipline, and he isn't enthusiastic about his job. The commandant says he'll never become a good troop.
17. That military school has a lot of old-fashioned machine guns and rifles, none of which can be used in combat.
18. He's always enjoyed learning about weapons. His basic general knowledge of hand guns is really terrific.
19. Yesterday the commandant told us that once the fighting begins, we absolutely cannot go on sick call whenever we feel like it.
20. Once assembled, if the command to fall out is not given, you absolutely cannot fall out.

Lesson 3

I. VOCABULARY

67. chāi V: break open, pull down, destroy
 67.1 chāixialai RC: tear down, tear apart
 a. _____
- 67.2 chāikai RC: rip open, break open
 a. _____
68. qízi N: flag, banner
 68.1 guóqí N: national flag
 68.2 jiàng qí VO: lower the flag, retreat
 a. _____
- 68.3 shēng qí VO: hoist the flag, reveille
 a. _____
69. jiāting N/Att: family/family, domestic
 69.1 jiācháng(biàn)fàn N: home-cooked meal, home cooking, everyday fare
70. jiàng V: descend; to lower
 70.1 jiàngluò V: land
 a. _____
- 70.2 jiàngdī RC: lower (altitude), descend
 70.3 xiàngjiàng V: descend
71. jiàoshì N: classroom
72. jiējí N: steps; a grade or rank; a class (of people)
73. jiěchú V: annul, cancel, remove, release
 a. _____
- 73.1 jiěchú jǐngbào VO/N: give the all clear signal/
 all clear signal

L. 3

74. zhí
 74.1 zhíxīng V: meet, happen, worth
 74.2 zhíxīngguān V: on duty (for the week)
 74.3 zhírì N: duty officer (for the week)
 V: on duty (for the day)
 a. _____
- 74.4 zhírìguān N: duty officer, O.D.
 (Officer of the Day)
 74.5 zhírìbīng N: C.Q. (Charge of Quarters)
75. jǐn SV: tight, taut; urgent
 75.1 jǐnzhāng SV: tense, nervous, "up tight"
 a. _____
- 75.2 jǐnjí SV/N: urgent, critical,
 pressing/emergency
 a. _____
- 75.3 jǐnjí jǐngbào N: red alert (signaling an
 imminent air raid)
76. jǐngào V/N: warn/warning
 76.1 jǐngbào N: alarm, alert
 76.2 lā (kōngxí) jǐngbào VO: sound an (air raid) alarm,
 send out an (air raid)
 alert
 a. _____
77. zhuāng* V: install, load, carry (on
 board)
 77.1 ānzhuāng V: install
 77.2 zhuāngbèi N: equipment
78. jǔxíng V: take place, hold (a
 meeting, etc.)
 a. _____
79. jūnshì N: non-commissioned officer
 (NCO)
 79.1 shìguānzhǎng (or
 jūnshìzhǎng) N: MSgt (E-7)
 79.2 jìshùjūnshì N: TSgt (AF E-6)
 79.3 cānmóujūnshì N: SSgt (AF E-5)
 79.4 shàngshì N: SFC (Army E-6)
 79.5 zhōngshì N: Sgt (Army F-5)
 79.6 xiàshì N: Sgt (AF), Cpl (Army) (E-4)

80. fá V: fine, punish
 a. _____
- 80.1 shòufá VO: receive punishment, be fined
 a. _____
81. fāngmiàn M: aspect, side
 a. _____
82. fángyù V/N: defend, guard (against)/ defense
 82.1 fángkōng V: air defense
 a. _____
- 82.2 fángkōng yǎnxí N: air defense exercise
83. fǒuzé MA: otherwise, or else (same as yàoburán)
84. hǎn V: cry out, call out, shout
 a. _____
- 84.1 hǎnjiào V: yell, call loudly
 84.2 hǎnxǐng V: awaken (by calling)
85. xiànguān N: field grade officers
 85.1 shàngxiào N: Colonel
 85.2 zhōngxìào N: Lieutenant Colonel
 85.3 shàoxiào N: Major
86. xián SV: idle, unoccupied, at leisure
 86.1 xiánzhe SV: at leisure, relaxing, taking it easy
 a. _____
- 86.2 xiánzhe yě shì xiánzhe Ph: (Since) I have nothing to do anyway...
- 86.3 xiángōngfu N: spare time, free time
 a. _____

L. 3

86. xián (continued)
86.4 xiántán V: chat, "shoot the breeze,"
have a gab session
- a. _____
87. rènzhēn SV/A: conscientious/
conscientiously
- a. _____
88. kǒulìng N: verbal command (in a
drill), (military)
password
89. mǎnyì SV: satisfied (with)
90. mùdì N: aim, object, purpose, goal
91. pǎobù VO: run; double-time march (in
drill), on the double
- a. _____
92. bīngshì N: enlisted man (EM)
92.1 shìbīng N: enlisted man (EM)
92.2 yìděngbīng N: A1C, Airman First Class
(E-3)
92.3 èrděngbīng N: Amn, Airman (E-2)
92.4 sānděngbīng N: AB, Airman Basic (E-1)
92.5 xīnbīng N: a recruit
93. bùgào N: announcement
93.1 bùgàobǎn N: bulletin board
94. shēng V: raise; rise, ascend
94.1 shēngjí V: be promoted (in one's
occupation)
94.2 shēngbān V: be promoted (in school)
94.3 shēngzuò V: take the chair (witness
stand, seat of honor,
etc.)
94.4 shēngjiàngjī (or
diàntī) N: elevator, lift
95. shí N: time; when
- a. _____
- 95.1 zhànshí N: wartime

