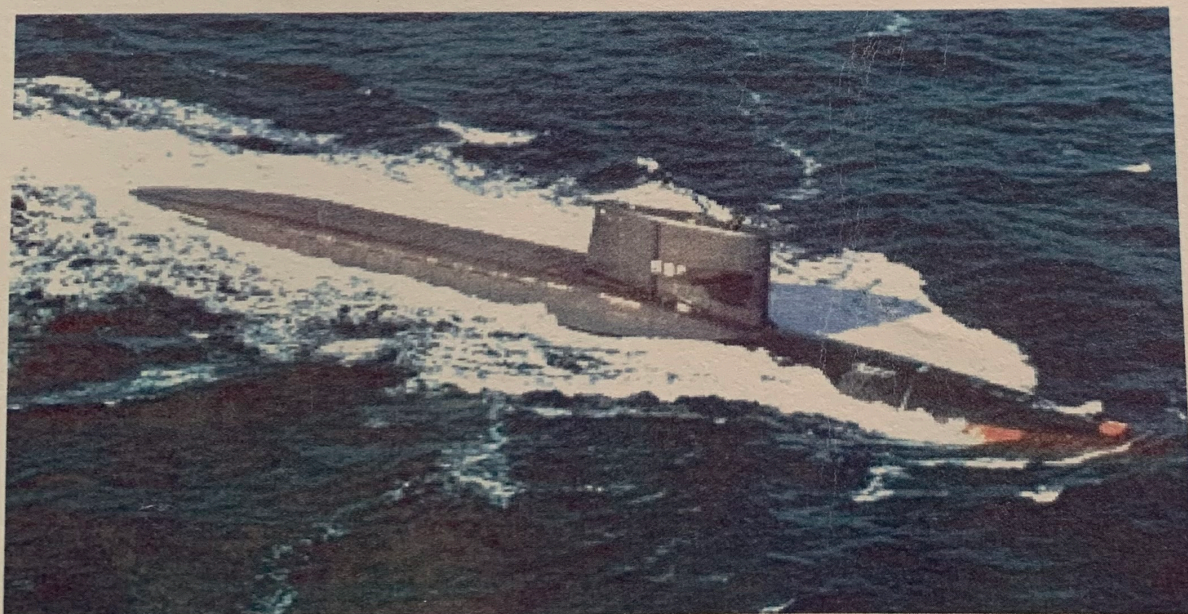


С.Л. Михайлюк

**US Navy: Ships.
Missile and Gun Weapons Systems**



Міністерство освіти і науки України
ІНСТИТУТ ВМС НУ “ОМА”

С.Л. Михайлюк

US Navy: Ships. Missile and Gun Weapons Systems

Навчально-методичний посібник

Одеса – 2019

УДК 359.43
М69

Погоджено і допущено до видання Вченою радою Інституту ВМС як навчальний посібник, протокол № 3/2018 від 20 грудня 2018 р.

US Navy: Ships. Missile and Gun Weapons Systems.

Навчально-методичний посібник / Укл.: С.Л. Михайлюк.
- Одеса: НУ“ОМА”, 2018. – 270 с
Англ. мовою.

Даний посібник призначений для курсантів 4 курсу за фахом “Радіоелектронні комплекси та системи озброєння і техніки Військово-Морських сил” та “Судноводіння”, які досягли рівня STANAG 6001 “1122” (Вживання+) і по закінченню даного курсу мають оволодіти професійною військовою лексикою та навичками аудіювання, говоріння, читання та письма, які відповідають рівням мовленнєвої компетенції за мовним стандартом НАТО STANAG 6001 “2222” (Функціональний) для успішної здачі підсумкового іспиту. Даний посібник може бути використаний як на практичних заняттях так і під час самостійної роботи, а також як навчальний матеріал для повторення і систематизації отриманих знань, умінь та навичок з професійно-направленої лексики під час підготовки та здачі іспитів з англійської мови за професійним спрямуванням.

УДК 359.43

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Передмова

Метою навчально-методичного посібника є формування впродовж 72 годин аудиторних занять у курсантів (вхідний рівень володіння мовою - B1) вмінь та навичок читання, письма та говоріння за тематикою спеціальностей 05090103 “Радіоелектронні комплекси та системи озброєння і техніки ВійськовоМорських Сил” та 7.0701040 “Судноводіння” на IV курсі навчання Інституту ВМС НУ ОМА (вихідний рівень володіння мовою - B2). Навчально-методичний посібник призначений допомогти курсантам вищих військових навчальних закладів правильно вживати основні засоби військової англійської професійної мови, оцінювати мовні варіанти і знаходити найдоцільніші лексикограматичні конструкції, сформувати навички написання типових ділових паперів, а також запобігти найпоширеніших помилок. За рахунок тренування і виконання читання текстів і комунікативних завдань курсанти зможуть досягти практичного володіння англійською мовою за фахом. Практичне володіння іноземною мовою в рамках даного курсу припускає наявність таких умінь в різних видах мовленнєвої комунікації, які дають можливість: • вільно читати оригінальну літературу іноземною мовою у відповідній галузі знань;

- оформляти витягнуту з іноземних джерел інформацію у вигляді перекладу або резюме;
- робити повідомлення і доповіді іноземною мовою на теми, пов'язані з науковою роботою майбутнього фахівця;
- вести бесіду за фахом. Кожний урок складається з тексту й комплексу мовних вправ, які розраховані на удосконалення навичок активізації словарного і граматичного мінімуму професійного спрямування.

Навчально-методичний посібник забезпечує підготовку до міжнародного усного і письмового спілкування англійською мовою для спеціальних цілей, а саме оволодіння лексичними, граматичними і стилістичними навичками, а також умінням розмовляти, читати, переписуватися, перекладати, конспектувати, згортати і розгортати усну і письмову англомовну інформацію наукового функціонального стилю, що передбачено вимогами Програми вивчення іноземних мов у ВВНЗі.

Автор



Introductory unit

US ready to boost arms supplies to Ukraine naval and air forces, envoy says Exclusive: Former ambassador to Nato Kurt Volker tells the Guardian US and Russia still divided on how to deploy UN peacekeepers to end four year war

Washington is ready to expand arms supplies to Ukraine in order to build up the country's naval and air defence forces in the face of continuing Russian support for eastern separatists, according to the US special envoy for Ukraine. In an interview with the Guardian, Kurt Volker said there was still a substantial gap between the US and Russia over how a United Nations peacekeeping force could be deployed to end the four year war and predicted that Vladimir Putin would wait for presidential and parliamentary elections in Ukraine next year before reconsidering his negotiating position. However, Volker argued that time was not on Putin's side.

He insisted prowestern antiRussian sentiment was growing in Ukraine with every passing month. And he made clear that the Trump administration was "absolutely" prepared to go further in supplying lethal weaponry to Ukrainian forces than the antitank missiles it delivered in April. "They are losing soldiers every week defending their own country," said Volker, a former US ambassador to Nato. "And so in that context it's natural for Ukraine to build up its military and engage in self defense and it's natural to seek assistance and is natural that other countries should help them. And of course they need lethal assistance because they're being shot at." He added: "We can have a conversation with Ukraine like we would with any other country about what they need. I think that there's going to be some discussion about naval capability because as you know their navy was basically taken by Russia. And so they need to rebuild a navy and they have very limited air capability as well/ I think we'll have to look at air defence." In May, Congress approved \$250m in military assistance to Ukraine in 2019 including lethal weaponry. Congress had voted for military support on a similar scale in the past but was blocked by the Obama administration, fearful of triggering a matching escalation from Moscow. The Trump administration lifted that restraint in December 2017 and then approved the shipment of Javelin missiles. "The Javelins are mainly symbolic and it's not clear if they would ever be used," said Aric Toler, a researcher at the Atlantic Council. "Support for the Ukrainian navy and air defence would be a big deal. That

would be far more significant.” Russia continues to arm separatists in the Donbass region. Drone footage released in August by monitors from the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) showed convoys of lorries crossing the border on a dirt road at night. US officials believe there are about 2000 Russian troops in eastern Ukraine with most of the fighting being done by local separatists. The frontlines are frozen and the war has settled into a low intensity conflict taking lives each week to add to the estimated 10500 already killed. Under an agreement reached in Minsk more than three years ago Russia was supposed to withdraw its troops and Ukraine was to assign special status to Russian majority districts in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions. The Ukrainian president Petro Poroshenko has made some moves toward decentralisation but the most critical legislation has been stalled in parliament and is unlikely to see progress until next year’s elections. Russia shows no signs of withdrawing. Volker appeared to make progress in January with his Russian counterpart. Vladislav Surkov, a Putin aide. At talks in Dubai, the two discussed a compromise proposal on how a UN peacekeeping force might function. The suggestion put forward by the US, Germany and France is that peacekeepers initially deploy to the frontline where Moscow wants them, and then over time move through the Donbass and establish a presence on the border with Russia which is where Kiev and its western supporters would like the UN blue helmets to be. In January, Surkov described the plan as “a balanced

approach". But there has been no official Russian response. Volker said he outlined the plan in more detail on paper but the Kremlin appeared less willing to compromise than it did in January. It is insisting that the peacekeepers' mission be restricted to protecting OSCE monitors and that it not be deployed until the rebel entities, the Donetsk and Luhansk "people's republics", are recognised and given special status. Those conditions are unacceptable to Kiev and Washington. "What the US president is doing, it seems is trying to keep open a channel of dialogue with Putin so that if there is a chance of resolving the issues we have a vehicle for doing so." Volker said. "I think it is actually smart and important." The envoy added that he was confident Trump maintained the US position on Ukraine at his summit with Putin in Helsinki in July. He argued that time was against Putin in Ukraine as the war turns its people against Moscow. "It has alienated the Ukrainian population, especially the younger generation, [it has] produced a more westernoriented country than before with a stronger national identity," Volker said. The Ukrainian presidential elections remain a wild card with no clear frontrunner and an electorate disillusioned by corruption and human rights abuses. "The problem is the Ukrainian government is not doing what they are being urged to do by all their western partners which is really to deal with their own corruption domestically and build the rule of law," said Angela Stent, a former national intelligence officer on Eurasia, now a Georgetown University professor.

12. Was there a compromise proposal at Dubai's talks on how a UN peacekeeping force might function?
13. What was the suggestion put forward by the US, Germany and France?
14. Was Volker optimistic that there would be any substantial progress until after Ukrainian elections next year?
15. What is the US President's stance?
16. Does the Ukrainian parliament fulfill recommendations made by all their western partners?

Comprehension

3. Read and mark the statements as true (T) or false (F)

1. ___ Volker said he outlined the plan in more detail on paper but the Kremlin appeared less willing to compromise than it did in January. It is insisting that the peacekeepers' mission be restricted to protecting OSCE monitors and that it not be deployed until the rebel entities, the Donetsk and Luhansk "people's republics", are recognised and given special status. Those conditions are unacceptable to Kiev and Washington.

2. ___ "Russia wants Ukraine to take these steps before relinquishing control of the territory," Volker said. "And that's just not feasible. You can't have elections in a condition where territory is occupied."

3. ___ "Trump maintained the US position on Ukraine at his summit with Putin in Helsinki in July. He argued that time was against Putin in Ukraine as the war turns its people against Moscow. "It has alienated the Ukrainian

population, especially the younger generation. it has produced a more westernoriented country than before with a stronger national identity,” Volker said.

Vocabulary

4. Match the definitions to the correct terms

- 1.arms supplies
- 2.United Nations peacekeeping force
- 3.lethal weaponry
- 4.to build up
- 5.air defence
- 6.restraint
- 7.withdrawing
- 8.shipment
- 9.low-intensity conflict
- 10.frontline,

A.located or used at a military front.

B.military conflict , usually localised, between two or more states or non-state groups which is below the intensity of conventional war.

C.the act of shipping cargo

D.the act of removing something

E.a measure or condition that keeps someone or something under control

- F. All defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy craft or missiles in the Earth's envelope of atmosphere or to reduce the effectiveness of such attacks.
- G. the process of attaining the required strength of forces and equipment, esp. prior to operation.
- H. very hamphul or destructive weapon systems.
- I. UN Forces that monitor and observe peace processes in post-conflict areas and assist ex-combatants in implementing the peace agreements they may have signed
- J. act of providing weaponry

Speaking

5. Watch the video again and then work out the dialogue with your partner. Then switch roles.

USE THE LANGUAGE SUCH AS

The USA is ready to expand arms supplies to Ukraine in order to build up the country's naval and air defence forces in the face of continuing Russian support for eastern separatists... This kind of weapon can fire against a wide range of targets...

This makes it...

Midshipman A. You are a naval instructor. Talk to midshipman B about

- lethal assistance the Ukraine needs
 - a low intensity conflict
- Midshipman B: Give a presentation similar to Midshipman A's.

Writing

6. Write an article on the situation in east Ukraine and proposals made by all the western partners concerned.

LESSON 1

Fleetwide upgrade of the U.S. Navy's shipboard defensive weapon (general overview)

1. Read and interpret the passage

The U.S. Navy is pursuing a massive, fleetwide upgrade of its shipboard defensive weapon designed to intercept and destroy approaching or nearby threats. the Phalanx Close in Weapons System, service officials said. The Phalanx, or CIWS, is an area weapon engineered to use a high rate of fire and ammunition to blanket a given area, thus destroying or knocking threats out of the sky before they reach a ship. The Phalanx CIWS which can fire up to 4500 rounds per minute has been protecting ship platforms for decades. The weapon is currently on Navy cruisers, destroyers, aircraft carriers and amphibious assault ships among other vessels. The upgrades are designed to substantially increase capability and ensure that the system remains viable in the face of a fastchanging and increasingly complex threat environment, Navy officials said. The overhaul includes numerous upgrades to the weapon itself converting the existing systems into what is called the Phalanx 1B configuration. At the same time, the CIWS overhaul includes the development and integration

Навчальне видання

МИХАЙЛЮК Сергій Леонідович

US Navy: Ships. Missile and Gun Weapons Systems

Навчально-методичний посібник

Англ. мовою

Підп. до друку 30.01.2019. Формат 60x84/16. Папір офсет.

Гарнітура Times New Roman. Ум. друк. арк. 15,69.

Тираж 30 пр. Зам. № И19-02-41

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Свідоцтво суб'єкта видавничої справи

ДК № 1292 від 20.03.2003