

12.09.2025

Задание: прочитать текст, письменно выполнить упр 7, 8. Подготовиться к устной проверке.

The First Mining School in Russia

The Moscow Mining Academy was established¹ in 1918. The main task of the Academy was to train mining engineers and technicians, to popularize technological achievements among miners, to work on important problems of mining and metallurgical engineering and to direct scientific research.

There were three departments in the Academy²: mining, geological prospecting and metallurgy. The Moscow Mining Academy introduced a new course in coal mining mechanization which provided the basis for the development of mining engineering. The two scientists A.M. Terpigorev and M.M. Protodyakonov wrote the first textbook on machinery for mining bedded deposits.

Much credit for the establishment of the Moscow Mining Academy and the development of co-operation among outstanding scientists and educators is due to³ Academician I.M. Gubkin, a prominent geologist and oil expert.

In 1925 the Moscow Mining Academy was one of the best-known educational institutions in Russia. It had well-equipped laboratories, demonstration rooms and a library which had many volumes of Russian and foreign scientific books and journals.

The Academy established close contacts with the coal and ore mining industries. The scientists carried out scientific research and worked on important mining problems.

The rapid growth of the mining industry called for the training of more highly-qualified specialists and the establishment of new educational institutions.

New collieries and open-cast mines, concentration plants, metallurgical works and metal-working factories for processing non-ferrous and ferrous metals appeared in the country. The people took an active part in the construction of new industrial enterprises.

The Academy alone could not cope with the problem of training specialists. In 1930 the Moscow Mining Academy was transformed⁴ into six independent institutes. Among the new colleges which grew out of the Academy's departments were the Moscow Mining Institute and the Moscow Institute of Geological Prospecting. Later, the scientific research Institute of Mining appeared near Moscow.

ПОЯСНЕНИЯ К ТЕКСТУ

¹ **was established** — была основана (пассивный залог; вводится дальше).
Ср. ниже **established close contacts** — установила тесные контакты

² **There were three departments in the Academy** — В Академии было три факультета.

Конструкция «**there + глагол to be**» (в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени) употребляется, когда нужно сообщить о наличии, существовании в данном месте предмета (предметов) или лица (лиц). Обратите внимание на то, что перевод предложений с таким оборотом лучше начинать с обстоятельства места (*В Академии...*). Подробнее см. Unit 4.

³ **Much credit ... is due** — Большая заслуга... принадлежит

⁴ **was transformed** — была преобразована (Ср. пояснение 1.)

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

7. Укажите, какие предложения соответствуют содержанию текста. Подтвердите свои ответы фактами из текста.

1. There were four departments in the Academy.
2. The Academy introduced a new course in coal mining mechanization.
3. In 1925 the Academy had only several well-equipped laboratories, demonstration rooms and a library which had many volumes of books.
4. The Academy established close contacts with the coal industry.
5. In 1930 the Academy was transformed into six independent institutes.
6. The Moscow Mining Institute and the Moscow Institute of Geological Prospecting were among the new colleges which grew out of the Academy's departments.

8. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What was the main task of the Academy?
2. What new course did the Academy introduce?
3. Were there three or four departments at the Academy?
4. What industries did the Academy establish contacts with?
5. Who wrote the first textbook on machinery for mining bedded deposits?
6. Why was the Academy transformed into six independent institutes?
7. Why was the Academy transformed?