24.09.25г среда

группа 4-ГЭМ-22 подгруппа 2

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Тема урока: Термины. Перевод заголовков научно-технических текстов.

**THE COAL MINING LIFE CYCLE**

Task 1. Rewrite the new words in the copy-book, learn the words. Записать новые слова в тетрадь; выучить слова:

feasibility- осуществляемость

geologic mapping- геологическое картрирование

quarry- карьер

open-pit mine- открытые шахты

coal haulage- перевозка угля

armoured face conveyor- бронированный забойный конвейер

utility combustion- полезное сжигание

beneficiation plant- обогатительная фабрика

subsequent large volumes- последующие большие объемы

four ship loaders- четыре судопогрузчика

Task 2. Read and translate the texts in the written form.

Прочитать и письменно перевести текст в рабочую тетрадь; 1-ый вариант текст 1,3, 2-ой вариант текст 2,4.

**1. Exploration**

Coal exploration includes gathering data, which allows for decisions to be made on the desirability of further exploration, the technical feasibility of mining, and economic feasibility – including the size of the mine and the quality of the coal.

Geologic mapping, aerial photography and photogrammetry are all used in exploration. Drilling is the most reliable and cost-effective method of gathering information about a coal deposit and the mining conditions. It provides physical samples of the coal and overlying strata for chemical and physical analysis. Geophysical exploration measures the seismic, electric, magnetic, radiometric and gravitational properties of materials in order to detect the structural features that define the coal deposits.

**2. Mine development**

Coal can be extracted from the earth either by surface mining or underground mining. In open-pit coal mining, a pit is dug in an area and this pit becomes the open-pit mine, sometimes called a quarry. Open-pit mines can expand to huge dimensions, until the coal deposit has been mined or the cost of transporting becomes too great.

In underground coal mining, access to the coal seam is gained by suitable openings from the surface, and a network of roadways driven in the seam then makes possible the installation of facilities for human and material transport, ventilation, water handling and drainage, and power.

**3. Open-pit mining**

Some 53% of South Africa’s coal is produced from surface mining, via open-cast or open-pit mines. This is because the coal is less than 60 metres below the surface.

Open-pit mines use draglines, as well as truck and shovel operations to extract coal. A dragline excavator uses a dragline to pull a bucket by a wire cable. The operator lowers the bucket down to the coal deposit to be excavated. Next, the operator draws the cable so that the bucket gets dragged along the ground and digs into the deposit. The bucket is then lifted and places the coal it has scooped up where it is needed.

**4. Haulage**

Coal haulage, the transport of mined coal from working faces to the surface, is a major factor in underground-mine efficiency. It can be considered in three stages: face haulage, which transfers the coal from working faces; intermediate haulage, which transfers the coal onto the main haulage; and the main haulage system, which removes the coal from the mine. Various methods of haulage are used in different situations and stages and may include electric-powered, rubber-tyred vehicles; chain haulage; armoured face conveyors, mine cars driven by electric- or diesel-powered locomotives.

Workers and materials may be carried to and from the working face by scoops, battery- or diesel-powered trucks, tractors, buses or light duty vehicles.

Текст можно найти по ссылке:

<https://www.miningforschools.co.za/lets-explore/coal/the-coal-mining-life-cycle>

3. Иметь задание в наличии в рабочей тетради на уроке.

Обратная связь: 9061900457 Max (если есть вопросы)

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P.S. если вы забыли, как читается слово, используйте Google-переводчик в своем мобильном, он проговаривает нужное слово.