

1. Прочитайте текст В без словаря. Кратко суммируйте его содержание (6-7 предложений. Полученный текст запишите в тетрадь).

ТЕКСТ В

In pre-revolutionary Russia there were several higher mining schools which trained geologists and mining engineers. The oldest Russian school of mining was in St.Petersburg, where some well-known scientists taught: A.P. Karpinsky, B.I. Boky and others. Among the famous scientists who lectured at the Yekaterinoslav (now Dnepropetrovsk) Mining Institute was Professor I.K. Sobolevsky, whose subject was mine surveying and geodesy.

The Technological Institute in Tomsk was opened in 1900. It was the oldest industrial and cultural centre of Siberia. The Tomsk Technological Institute had three departments: engineering, chemical and mining. The Don Polytechnic Institute founded in Novocherkassk in 1907 also had a mining department. In 1916 a new Mining Institute in Yekaterinburg came into existence.

The total number of students did not exceed two thousand with only 60 to 70 mining engineers who graduated from mining institutes ' each year. That was far below the number needed. It was quite obvious that the small number of these institutions could not cope with the problem of training specialists in the field of mining and geology. Little wonder that there was a shortage of mining engineers and geologists in the mining regions of pre-revolutionary Russia.

After the Revolution the Moscow Mining Academy was the first higher mining educational establishment. In the early thirties the Academy established close contacts with the coal, oil and ore mining industries. The Academy's scientists carried out research in the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly, in the Donbas and in other industrial areas.

The need for geologists and mining engineers increased so much that the Academy could not cope with the problem of training a large number of specialists for the country. Among the new colleges which grew out of the Academy were the Moscow Mining Institute, the Oil Institute, the Institute of Geological Prospecting and others.

In 1950 a new mining institute appeared in Kemerovo, the centre of the coal and chemical industries in West Siberia. The Institute trained mining engineers for the coal and ore mining industries of the Kuzbas. Later the Kemerovo Mining Institute was transformed into the Polytechnic Institute which is now one of the largest and most important engineering colleges in West Siberia.

1. Найдите в каждом абзаце текста предложение, выражающее его основную мысль (можно распечатать текст и отметить в нем или записать в тетрадь).

2. Прочитайте первые два абзаца текста и перечислите все горные вузы, которые имелись в дореволюционной России (можно отметить в тексте или записать в тетрадь).

3. Найдите в тексте предложения, в которых дается оценка деятельности старейших горных вузов России(можно отметить в тексте или записать в тетрадь). .

4. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих русских слов и сочетаний слов (записать в тетрадь. Ищем слова в тексте!):

высшие учебные заведения;

известные ученые;

основывать; контингент студентов;
справляться с чем-либо;
не удивительно, что;
недостаток горных инженеров и геологов;
в начале 30-х годов;
проводить исследования;
к тому времени; большое количество;
среди новых институтов; появляться;
горнорудная промышленность;
преобразовывать

5. Определите, какой из трех заголовков лучше всего соответствует содержанию текста В:

1. Mining Education in Russia.
2. Mining Education in Siberia and the Far East.
3. The Development of Mining Education in Russia.