

国家示范院校工学结合系列教材

GUOJIA SHIFAN YUANXIAO GONGXUE JIEHE XILIE JIAOCAI

# 实用矿业英语

SHIYONG KUANGYE YINGYU

再生涛 主编

中国矿业大学出版社

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工学结合系列教材

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## 内 容 提 要

本书是国家示范院校工学结合系列教材之一,主要介绍开采技术、开采设备、支护设备、提升设备、运输设备、通风设备、煤矿安全、环境保护等方面的矿业英语知识,同时也介绍了一些常用的实用英语写作知识、口语交际知识和基本句型知识。

本书是高职高专院校煤矿开采、矿井建设、采矿工程、矿井通风与安全、矿山测量等专业的专门用途英语教材,也可作为煤矿生产技术和管理人员、矿业英语爱好者的参考用书。

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## 前言

《实用矿业英语》是根据高职高专院校煤炭类专业(煤矿开采、矿井建设、采矿工程、矿井通风与安全、矿山测量等)的专门用途英语课程标准编写的。本书符合高职高专专业技能培养和专业英语实用能力培养的目标和要求,具有以下三个特点:

(1) 遵循高职高专基础语言课程“实用为主、够用为度、重在应用”的原则,根据高职高专煤炭类专业学生“工学结合”的具体实践,参照并整合了传统专门用途英语的部分内容,增加了对煤炭生产岗位适用的部分内容,充分体现了我国煤炭生产技术、新型采煤机械设备、安全生产和环境保护等方面的最新成果,从而使矿业英语知识结构更加精炼,内容选取更加新颖。

(2) 本书知识体系完整,语言材料简单易学,与工作岗位紧密联系,实用性强。遵循英语语言学习规律,既考虑到专业知识的学习,又照顾到英语学习能力的提高,使两者有机结合,相互促进,相得益彰。本书包括开采技术、开采设备、支护设备、提升设备、运输设备、通风设备、煤矿安全、环境保护等内容。

(3) 本书结构合理,编排科学。本书共分十个单元,每个单元包括三个部分:阅读理解(Reading and Translating)、模拟套写(Simulated Writing)和会话练习(Speaking)。为了便于学习,每单元均附有生词短语、注解和练习,书后有总词汇表、英语句型知识、参考译文和练习答案。

本书主编为冉生涛,副主编为罗鸿伟、任素丽、连博干。参加编写的人员有:冉生涛(第三单元、第四单元、附录Ⅱ)、罗鸿伟(第九单元、第十单元)、任素丽(第五单元、第六单元)、连博干(第一单元、第二单元)。侯慧华、李宏娟、王云、郭晓俊、杨肖娜、李静、张丽丹、董兆慧、宋婷婷参与编写了第七单元、第八单元和附录部分。

本书在编写过程中,得到了平煤集团公司的大力支持,也参考了诸多同类教材。同时,平顶山工业职业技术学院从事采煤生产一线工作的历届毕业生提供了大量的现场实例和经验,提出了许多宝贵的建议,谨在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免存在缺点和错误,敬请读者不吝指正,以便修正时加以完善。

编者

2013年9月

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## Unit One Mine Development

### Part One Reading and Translating

#### Reading A Sinking a New Shaft

It is possible to sink new shafts directly into the coalbed once it has been mapped by a combination of the methods. The earth is removed to expose bare rock and shaft sinking begins. In a typical new shaft 118 holes are bored in the rock in a series of circles. The men working on the outer circles must be highly skilled and work their drills so that these holes are straight and true. They are filled with explosives which break up the rock when exploded. Badly made holes will mean extra work in correcting faults in the sides of shaft. This is itself circular and is twenty-four feet across.



The broken rock is hauled to the surface and a new layer of rock blasted out. The walls will eventually be lined with concrete so that when the shaft is thousands of feet deep it will be supported by a continuous concrete tube.

Concreting can not begin at once, for the next set of explosions would shatter the wall. A temporary lining must be provided, strong enough to withstand these shocks until blasting is deep enough for the permanent wall to be made.

Until recently, the wall was lined with planks of wood called backing deals. These, standing on end and close beside each other, formed a wooden wall held in place by huge steel rings. The rings were made in sections and bolted together to form the circle. All this had to be dismantled again later on when concreting began. During the process it was not safe to continue blasting down below, for there was a period when the walls had to support at all.

The adoption of mechanical grabs and shovels to grub up the broken rock, and of more efficient winding machinery which can haul heavier loads to the surface, doubles the speed at which the bottom of the shaft can be cleared. The laborious business of fitting backing deals and steel rings as a temporary lining and removing them again proved the biggest bar to increasing the speed of shaft-sinking.

The problem was solved by fitting a strong steel-wire mesh round the shaft as a temporary lining. This is bolted in the rock with the help of specially designed strata bolts. Holes are bored into the side of the shaft and the bolts are pushed in. The head of

the bolt is split and a wedge is held between the two halves. As the bolt is driven in, the wedge forces the two halves apart to set the whole bolt firmly in the rock. At the surface, the bolt is threaded so that the steel mesh can be secured with locking nuts.

This form of temporary lining is sufficiently strong to meet all the legal safety requirements, but it has another big advantage. It need not be removed. A hollow steel cylinder is lowered into the shaft and concrete poured in between the cylinder and the wall. The temporary lining thus provides the basis for the reinforced ferro-concrete of the permanent lining. It is now possible for temporary and permanent lining to be done simultaneously at different levels while rock is hauled from the bottom of the shaft at the same time.

### New Words and Expressions

map [mæp]

*vt.* 绘制, 测绘

expose [iks'pəuz]

*vt.* 使暴露, 使面临

bore [bɔ:]

*v.* 钻孔, 挖洞, 打眼

explode [iks'pləud]

*vt.* 使爆炸(破), 使破裂

*vi.* 爆炸, 爆发

fault [fəʊlt]

*n.* 断层, 故障, 缺点

line [lain]

*vt.* 衬, 镶, 填, 装, 用线标示

explosion [iks'pləʊʒən]

*n.* 爆炸, 炸裂

shatter ['ʃætə]

*vt.* 震裂, 破开, 破坏

permanent ['pə:mənənt]

*adj.* 永久的, 持久的

plank [plæŋk]

*n.* 木板, 厚板, 支持物

backing ['bækiŋ]

*n.* 支持, 背衬, 反向

standing ['stændiŋ]

*adj.* 站着的, 不变的, 不活动的

bolt [bəʊlt]

*n.* 螺栓, 锚杆(支护)

*vt.* 用螺栓(锚杆)紧固

dismantle [dis'mæntl]

*vt.* 拆除, 分解, 解除

grab [ggræb]

*n.* 抓取, 挖土机, 开掘机

grub [grʌb]

*vt.* 掘除, 找出

winding ['waɪndiŋ]

*adj.* 提升的, 卷扬的

bar [bɑ:]

*n.* 障碍物, 条, 棒, 杆

strata ['streɪtə]

*n.* 地层, 阶层, 薄片

split [split]

*vt.* 劈开, 切开, 撕开

wedge [wedʒ]

*n.* 楔子, 楔形物

cylinder ['slɪndə]

*n.* 圆柱, 柱体, 汽缸

thread [θred]

*vt.* 车(刻)螺纹

*n.* 线, 螺纹

ferro-concrete ['ferəu'kɒŋkri:t]

*n.* 钢筋混凝土, 钢筋水泥

## Notes

1. The men working on the outer circles must be highly skilled and work their drills so that these holes are straight and true.

在外圈钻眼的工人必须具有高超的技术,使钻出的眼笔直而准确。

work 在此为及物动词,“使……工作”,“开动”;so that 引出目的状语从句。

2. They are filled with explosives which break up the rock when exploded.

这些炮眼里装满炸药,爆炸时把岩石炸碎。

which 引出的定语从句又带一个时间状语从句,when exploded 为省略句,省略了与主句相同的主语 explosives 和谓语的一部分 be。

3. The walls will eventually be lined with concrete so that when the shaft is thousands of feet deep it will be supported by a continuous concrete tube.

井壁最后用混凝土衬砌,以便竖井凿到数千英尺深时,有一整体的混凝土管支撑。

so that 引出的目的状语从句又带有一个时间状语从句 when... deep。

4. A temporary lining must be provided, strong enough to withstand these shocks until blasting is deep enough for the permanent wall to be made.

必须进行临时衬砌,而且这些衬砌要求坚固,以保证井壁能经受住这些震动,直到在很深处爆破时不会影响进行永久性混凝土衬砌为止。

until 引出的时间状语在从句中 for the permanent wall 是动词不定式的逻辑主语,和不定式 to be made 一起构成不定式短语说明 deep enough。

5. These, standing on end and close beside each other, formed a wooden wall held in place by huge steel rings.

这些衬板一块挨着一块竖成一道木墙,用大钢圈固定住。

现在分词短语 standing on end 和介词短语 close beside each other 为并列状语由 and 连接。close “紧密地”,在这里是副词,修饰 beside each other。

6. The adoption of mechanical grabs and shovels to grub up the broken rock, and of more efficient winding machinery which can haul heavier loads to the surface, doubles the speed at which the bottom of the shaft can be cleared.

用抓岩机和挖掘机挖出炸碎了的岩石,并采用高效提升机械,将重载荷提升到地面,能使井底清理速度加快一倍。

这是一个复杂的句子。主句是 The adoption... doubles the speed. which 和 at which 引出的定语从句分别修饰 machinery 和 speed。在“at a speed”“以……的速度”的词组中介词用法较固定。因此在从句中 which 代替 speed 作状语,就必须在其前加介词 at,而不用其他介词。

7. The problem was solved by fitting a strong steel-wire mesh round the shaft as a temporary lining.

在井壁四周装坚固的钢丝网,为临时衬砌,把这个难题解决了。

as a temporary lining 作 fitting 的宾语补足语。

## EXERCISE 1

Fill in the following chart by giving the corresponding translation.

English	Chinese
bore	
	煤层
fault	
	爆炸,炸裂
a series of	
	熟练工人
the biggest bar	

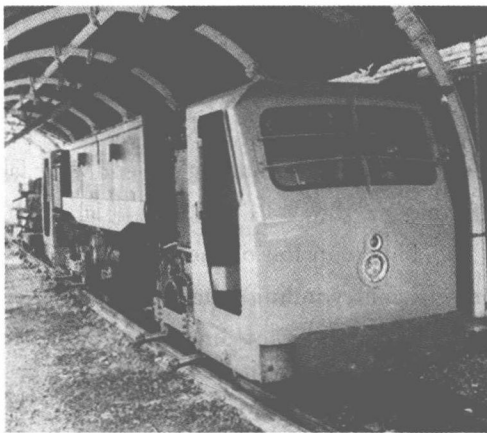
## EXERCISE 2

Complete the following by translating the Chinese in the brackets into English.

1. The men working on the outer circles must be highly skilled and work their drills \_\_\_\_\_ (使钻出的眼笔直而准确).
2. The wall was lined with planks of wood called \_\_\_\_\_ (井壁临时衬板).
3. This is bolted in the rock \_\_\_\_\_ (借助于) specially designed strata bolts.
4. Holes are bored into the side of the shaft and the bolts are \_\_\_\_\_ (推进).
5. As the bolt is \_\_\_\_\_ (钉进去), the wedge forces the two halves apart to set the whole bolt firmly in the rock.

### Reading B Underground Mining

Most present-day mining in Europe occurs under 2000 to 4000 ft of the overburden, as more easily mined deposits have been depleted. At this depth most mines are developed as shaft mines. All personnel, material, and coal have to be hoisted through these shafts. Considering the two factors of hoisting capacity and required length of a shaft, a considerable investment is necessary



to reach the coal-bearing strata. The required development and maintenance of an extensive net of underground entries or tunnels require huge investments. Openings at this depth have to be equipped with costly supports, and periodic reworking and repair is necessary.

Mines not only extend horizontally but also vertically through the development of new levels. The life of the mines is thus extended considerably, and the surface installations can be amortized over a longer period.

The more limited reserves have forced companies into mining less favorable deposits, and European governments require that all possible deposits be mined to conserve the nation's energy resources. These factors and the large percentage of inclined seams and

faults make mining very difficult and costly. The population density and the heavy surface buildup cause additional expense in the form of payments for subsidence damage to surface structures. Therefore, backfilling is frequently practiced to reduce subsidence. The close spacing of faults often severely limits the size of a mining section, forcing frequent moves and excessive development work.

The thickness of the overburden results in very high ground pressure. This would require extremely large pillars if the room and pillar method was applied. Additionally, support is required for any opening, adding prohibitive costs to a multiple-entry room and pillar operation.

As a result, single-entry longwall operations requiring the minimum number of entries and allowing maximum recovery of resources is the mining method almost exclusively practiced.

Shaft mines dominate the European coal mining industry. Shaft, 20 to 30 ft in diameter, with circular cross section, lined with masonry, concrete, or steel, are the dominant means of gaining access to the coal-bearing strata. They are often extended beyond the last mining level to provide for future expansion. As in the United States, shafts are developed by drilling, blasting and excavating or by large diameter shaft-boring equipment. Shaft boring is more frequently used, particularly on the smaller and shorter subshafts, which connect the different levels but do not extend to the surface.

Haulage in the shafts is usually accomplished by hoisting of the filled mine cars on multistage cages or by skips. Pumping of coal slurry is also done in special cases.

The complex system of forces and the resulting rock mechanical problems developed by mining activities at different levels result in significant differences between European and US underground development. The rock mechanical interaction of the extraction operations at the various levels requires that all deposits be mined as completely as possible. Pillars left after mining create zones of extreme and often unmanageable ground control problems, as well as a high probability of roof bounce.

Since the number of the entries is to keep a minimum because of cost, no bleeder systems are provided. If retreat mining is practiced, only two entries are advanced into a new mining area.

Panels are laid out as large as possible. The large-panel layout is used as another means of reducing the number of entries. Mined-out panels are sealed off to prevent spontaneous combustion through the removal of oxygen.

The main levels, with extensive entry systems, are used for coal supply, and personnel haulage and for ventilation. They are often spaced with little regard to the position of the coal seams, because the deposits are reached selectively through other means. In the past, 165- or 330-ft intervals were selected while increasing ground pressures and development and maintenance costs forced an increase of this distance to 660 to 990 ft. The temperatures at greater depth increase substantially, requiring large volumes of air for cooling. As a result, entry cross sections at these levels have to be increased.

## New Words and Expressions

overburden[ˌəʊvə'bɜːdn]

deplete[di'pli:t]

skip [skip]

hoisting ['hɔɪstɪŋ]

exhaust [ɪgzɔːst]

multistage ['mʌltisteɪdʒ]

cylindrical[sɪ'lɪndrɪk(ə)l]

heading ['hedɪŋ]

plow[plau]

shearer ['ʃiərə]

pick [pɪk]

pitching['pɪtʃɪŋ]

monorail['mɒnəreɪl]

overhead ['əʊvəhed]

diffuser [dɪ'fjuːzə(r)]

silo ['saɪləʊ]

quenching ['kwentʃɪŋ]

amortize [ə'mɔːtaɪz]

subsidence ['sʌbsɪdəns]

backfill['bækfɪl]

dominate['dɒmeɪt]

masonry['meɪsnrɪ]

excavate['ekskeɪvɪt]

subshaft ['sʌbfɑːft]

slurry['sləri]

bounce[baʊns]

seal[si:l]

mined-out gob

head frame

coal preparation plant

refuse pile

coal-bearing strata

be lined with

spontaneously combustion

main level

*n.* 表面覆盖层,上覆岩层,表土层上部沉积*v.* 耗尽,放空*n.* 箕斗*n.* 提升,起重*n.* 排气,排出*adj.* 耗尽的,抽出的*adj.* 多级的,多段的*adj.* 圆柱体的*n.* 煤层,巷道,掘进头*n.* 煤犁,刨煤机*n.* 采煤机*n.* 风镐*adj.* 陡的,倾斜的*n.* 单轨铁路*adj.* 高架的,过顶的*v.* 扩散器,洗料池*n.* 圆筒,地窖,地下仓库*n.* 熄灭,冷却*vt.* 摊提,分期偿还*n.* 下沉,下降*v.* 回填*v.* 统治,支配*n.* 砖石建筑*v.* 开垦,挖掘*n.* 阶段,井筒*n.* 稀浆,泥浆*n.* 岩石突出,跳跃,回弹*v.* 封口

采空区

井架

选煤厂

矸石山

含煤地层

衬砌有

自燃

开采水平,主水平

## Notes

1. ... ,as more easily mined deposits have been depleted.

因为容易开采的煤层已经采完,……。

as 引导一个原因状语从句,一般引导原因状语从句的连词有 because、since、as。其中 because 语气最强,表示直接原因;since 语气较弱,表示已知原因;as 语气最弱,表示明显原因。

另外,常用于表示原因的词组有 in view of the fact that, owing to the fact that, on account of the fact that 等,它们引出的句子,可视为原因状语从句。

2. Periodic reworking and repair is necessary.

定期返修是必要的。

reworking and repair 可译为返修,从系动词 is 也可判定这两个词是一个整体,即主语是单数。

3. Mines not only extend horizontally but also vertically through the development of new levels.

矿井不仅仅在水平方向上扩展,而且在垂直方向上也通过新的开拓水平来延伸。

extend(延伸)在两个并列句中作谓语(but also 后面省略了 extend)。

4. European governments require that all possible deposits be mined to conserve the nation's energy resources.

欧洲各国政府要求采出所有可采的煤层以保护国家能源。

require 后面的宾语从句应为虚拟语气。宾语从句用虚拟语气表示意愿的动词还有 order, command, desire, demand, request, promise, insist, arrange, recommend, propose, suggest, prescribe 等。

5. The close spacing of faults often severely limits the size of a mining section, forcing frequent moves and excessive development work.

过小的断层间距常常严重地限制采区的尺寸,因而不得不频繁搬家,并造成过大的开拓量。

现在分词 forcing 在句中作状语表示结果,其逻辑主语就是句子的主语。

6. This would require extremely large pillars if the room and pillar method was applied.

如果采用房柱式(开采)方法,就需要(留)异常大的煤柱。

此句为一现在的虚拟条件句,表示与现在事实相反的条件,即欧洲没有用房柱式开采。

7. As in the United States, shafts are developed by drilling, blasting and excavating or by large diameter shaft-boring equipment.

如在美国,立井是用打眼、爆破和挖掘的方法或用大直径钻井设备来开凿的。

两个 by 引出两个并列的方式状语,各表示一种方法。

## EXERCISE 1

Give a short answer to each of the following questions.

1. Why does most present-day mining in Europe occur under 2000 to 4000 ft of the overburden?

2. What have to be hoisted through these shafts?

3. How do mines extend through the development of new levels?

4. What is frequently practiced to reduce subsidence?

5. What often severely limits the size of a mining section, forcing frequent moves and excessive development work?

6. As a result, what kind of mining method is almost exclusively practiced?
7. What kind of mine dominates the European coal mining industry?
8. Which is the dominant means of gaining access to the coal-bearing strata?
9. How is the haulage in the shafts usually accomplished?
10. What result in significant differences between European and US underground development?

### EXERCISE 2

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Considering the two factors of hoisting capacity and required length of shaft, a considerable investment is necessary to reach the coal-bearing strata.
2. The required development and maintenance of an extensive net of underground entries or tunnels require huge investments.
3. These factors and the large percentage of inclined seams and faults make mining very difficult and costly.
4. Additionally, support is required for any opening, adding prohibitive costs to a multiple-entry room and pillar operation.
5. As in the United States, shafts are developed by drilling, blasting and excavating or by large diameter shaft-boring equipment.
6. Shaft boring is more frequently used, particularly on the smaller and shorter subshafts, which connect the different levels but do not extend to the surface.
7. The rock mechanical interaction of the extraction operations at the various levels requires that all deposits be mined as completely as possible.
8. The temperatures at greater depth increase substantially, requiring large volumes of air for cooling.

## Part Two Simulated Writing

### Writing a Letter of Invitation

邀请信是邀请亲朋好友或知名人士、专家等参加某项活动时所发的邀约性书信。一般邀请信通常适用于一些平常的事情的邀请,而且邀请人同被邀请人之间很熟悉。一般邀请信具有简短、热情的特点。写邀请函时须注意:

1. 说明与收信人的相关性 with 写作意图。
2. 具体交代情景:包括受邀请的人、邀请朋友干什么、地点以及具体的时间等内容。并且强调为什么邀请收信人而不是别的朋友。
3. 结尾时表示期待希望对方接受邀请。
4. 如果希望被邀请人答复,应注明 RSVP/r. s. v. p. (意思是“请回复”)。
5. 提前相邀,以便应邀人及早考虑和安排。
6. 语言要简洁、热情。

**Sample One**

Dear Ruth,

Tom and I are having some very special friends here for dinner on Thursday, Jan. 20. Naturally the party wouldn't be complete without you and Bill.

We hope you can come, as we are planning to show the pictures we took in Hong Kong and we know you and Bill are thinking of going there this summer.

Dinner is at seven, as usual. We'll be looking forward to seeing you two charming people at that time. Don't disappoint us.

Affectionately,  
Mr. And Mrs. White

**Sample Two**

Dear Mr. Harrison,

Our new factory will be commencing production on April 10 and we would like to invite you and your wife to be present at a celebration to mark the occasion.

As you will appreciate, this is an important milestone for this organization, and is the result of continued demand for our products, both at home and overseas. We are inviting all those individuals and trust that you will pay us the compliments of accepting.

Please confirm that you will be able to attend by advising us of your time — we can arrange for you to be met. All arrangements for your stay overnight on April 10 will, of course, be made by us at our expense.

Yours faithfully,  
Guo Ming

**Useful expressions**

I am writing to invite you to. . . .

我写信是想邀请你……。

I think it would be a great idea if you could participate in. . .

我想如果你能参加……将是一个非常好的主意。

I wonder if you can come. . .

我在想你是否能来参加……。

How would you like to join us in. . . ?

你想不想来参加我们的……？

Would you please drop me a line to let me know if you can come to. . . ?

你可以写封短信来告诉我你能否来……？

My family and I would feel much honored if you could come.

如果你能来我们全家都将感到不胜荣幸。

I really hope you can make it.

我真的希望你能来。

We would be looking forward to your coming with great pleasure.

我们高兴地期待着你的到来。

I would like to meet you there and please let me know your decision soon.  
我希望能在那见到你,请早点让我知道你的决定。

### Practice

Below are two situations that make it necessary for you to write invitation letters.  
Study the samples carefully before you do your own writing.

1. You are going to celebrate your 20th birthday this Saturday evening, January 25, between 6:00~9:00 p.m. at a restaurant near the campus. You wish to invite Yang Jing, your former classmate, to the birthday party.

2. Your company, the Nanjing Software Development Corporation, is planning a sales promotion fair on February 25, next month, on the second floor of the Jiangsu Exhibition Center. As general manager, you wish to invite Thompson Ward of an American electronics company to attend this fair, telling him that you will cover his air fare and accommodation. You also expect an early reply from him.

## Part Three Speaking

### Greeting and Introducing People

#### Dialogue 1

Lin: Hi! Are you new here?

John: Yes. I'm an overseas student. This is my first year here.

Lin: My name is Lin, a third-year student.

John: How do you do, Lin? I'm John Thomson from England.

Lin: How do you do? It's a great pleasure to meet you, John. I'll go to England to further my study for a master's degree.

John: I'm here for my Chinese program. Perhaps we could help each other.

Lin: Yeah, John. If you need any help, feel free to tell me.

John: Really? Thank you.

Lin: Are you on-line?

John: Yes, I am.

Lin: My e-mail address is Lin@campus.com.

John: Mine is John@England.net. Let's keep in touch.

Lin: OK. Bye for now, John.

John: Bye-bye, Lin. It's nice to have met you.

#### Dialogue 2

Li Ming is a young English teacher at the university. Now he is coming to invite Professor Brown for a dinner party on behalf of the English Department. They are meeting at the guesthouse now.