

TEACHING MINING VOCABULARY

The term "specific" in ESP refers to the specific purpose for learning English. Students approach the study of English through a field that is already known and relevant to them. Teaching English for Specific Purposes (ESP) differs from teaching general English in two ways: the learners and their purposes for learning English. The learners in the ESP class are adults already familiar with the English language and they learn it for communicating professional skills and performing particular job-related functions. Therefore teaching ESP focuses more on language in context than on teaching grammar and language structures. Depending on the students' needs an ESP program emphasizes, for example, the development of reading skills and enriching the vocabulary for reading foreign literature in their subject matter; the development of spoken skills in students who are going to be in charge of negotiations or presentations.

Teaching special vocabulary to mining engineers provides students with the knowledge necessary to communicate their subject-matter content in English. Knowledge of the subject area enables the students to identify a real context for the vocabulary and structures of the ESP classroom. In such a way, the learners can take advantage of what they already know about the subject matter to learn English. The article presents a complex of exercises aimed at drilling mining vocabulary. The exercises are compiled on the text "Sedimentary Rocks" [1, p. 47].

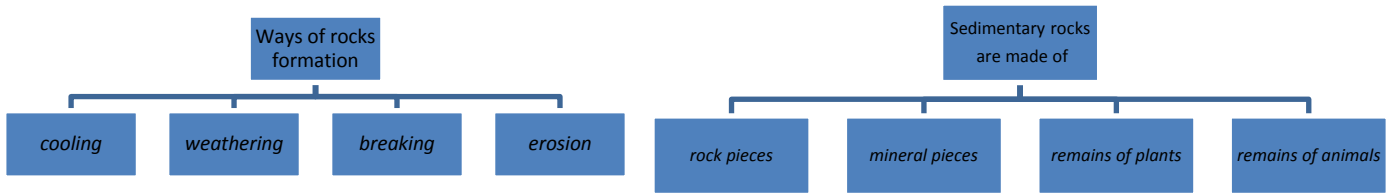
Read the text below and try to guess the meaning of the following words from the context. If necessary use the dictionary: *sedimentary rocks, cooling, melted rocks, weathering, erosion, minerals, stuck together, remains of plants and animals, chalk, limestone, calcite, coquina, sand, shells.*

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

The cooling of melted rocks is only one way rocks are formed. Rocks break and change from weathering and erosion. Small pieces of rocks and minerals can become stuck together to form another kind of rock. This is called a sedimentary rock. They are made of rock and mineral pieces, and remains of plants and animals. The pieces are stuck together by other minerals.

The White Cliffs of Dover in England are made of a sedimentary rock called chalk. Chalk is a kind of limestone. It's made of the mineral calcite and very tiny animals that once lived in oceans. Another sedimentary rock, coquina, is made of sand and pieces of shells.

Build up a word web:



Odd one out (explain your decision):

- Breaking, change, erosion, make
- Rock, mineral, change, plant
- Chalk, limestone, sand, shells

Explain the association chain:

- cooling — melted rocks — one way
- break — change — weathering — erosion
- small pieces — stuck together — rock
- rock — mineral — plants — animals
- pieces — stuck together — minerals
- chalk — limestone — calcite — tiny animals
- coquina — sand — shells

Match the words and expressions in two columns:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| • rocks change | • is made of sand |
| • cooling | • by other minerals |
| • stuck together | • is a sedimentary rock |
| • remains | • of melted rocks |
| • stuck together | • of plants and animals |
| • chalk | • to form another kind of rock |
| • coquina | • from weathering and erosion |

“Love is ...”: Write suitable endings for the definitions:

- The cooling of melted rocks is ...
- A sedimentary rock is ...
- Chalk is ...
- Coquina is ...

Give the Ukrainian equivalents: *sedimentary rocks, cooling, melted rocks, weathering, erosion, minerals, stuck together, remains of plants and animals, chalk, limestone, calcite, coquina, sand, shells*

Give the English equivalents: *осадові породи, розплавлені породи, охолодження, мінерали, залишки рослин і тварин, крейда, вапняк, кальцит, пісок, склеюватись, ерозія, вивітрювання, мушлі*

Fill in the gaps in the text with the necessary word: *sand, a sedimentary rock, cooling, weathering, erosion, minerals, stuck together, remains of plants and animals, limestone, shells.*

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

The (1)___ of melted rocks is only one way rocks are formed. Rocks break and change from (2)___ and (3)___. Small pieces of rocks and (4)___ can become stuck together to form another kind of rock. This is called a sedimentary rock. They are made of rock and mineral pieces, and (5)___. The pieces are (6)___ by other minerals.

The White Cliffs of Dover in England are made of a (7)___ called chalk. Chalk is a kind of (8)___. It's made of the mineral calcite and very tiny animals that once lived in oceans. Another sedimentary rock, coquina, is made of (9)___ and pieces of (10)___.

References:

1. Суховецька С.В., Фурсова Л.І., Кобзар С.К. Методичний посібник з англійської мови для студентів факультету інженерної механіки / Світлана Володимирівна Суховецька та ін. – Житомир: ЖІТІ, 2000. – 67 с.

2. <http://www.usingenglish.com/articles/teaching-english-for-specific-purposes-esp.html>