

HISTORY OF PETROLUM

1. International word

history	to conserve
natural	production
mineral	pyramid
metal	hydrocarbon
material	archaeologist
asphalt	illumination
alchemist	progress
antiseptic	effect
type	industry

2. Remember

1. petroleum - нефть
2. purpose - цель
3. rock - порода
4. physician - врач
5. report - сообщение
6. ancient - древний
7. to dig - копать
8. to invent - изобретать
9. distillation - очистка, перегонка
10. cracking - крекинг
11. food - пища, еда

3. Read this word. pay attention to the atress:

Geology - geological; compose- composition;

various- variety; produce- production;

industry- industrial; history- historical;

hymen- humanity; China- Chinese.

4. Translate word. combinations paying attraction to the meaning of the words some, same

some scientists - the same scientists

some oilfields - the same oilfields

some element - the same element

in some cases - in the same cases

some pipe - the same pipe

some effect - the same effect

5. Choose the antonym from the words on the right (see example)
right – wrong

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. atrong | 1. narrow |
| 2. early | 2. thin |
| 3. wide | 3. expensive |
| 4. clean | 4. difficult |
| 5. thick | 5. weak |
| 6. dead | 6. alive |

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 7. cheap | 7. dirty |
| 8. easy | 8. late |

6. The following words and word combinations will help you to understand the text

to belong (to) - принадлежность (относиться)
humanity – человечество
numerous – многочисленный
sweat – пот
devil – дьявол, черт
to shine (shone) – светить, сверкать
to survive – пережить
to derive - происходить
word - слово
queer – странный
medieval – средневековый
mummy – мумия
tomb – могила
widespread – широко распространенный
evidence – доказательство, основание
temple – храм
loam – глина
brick – кирпич
mortar – строительный раствор
priest - священник
treat - лечить
wound - рана
disease - болезнь

7. Read and translates the text.

History of petroleum

Petroleum and natural gas belong to the minerals that have been used by humanity since the earliest ages, earlier than metals and coal, and for numerous different purposes/

The peoples that found and used these useful but unusual materials gave a lot of different names in their languages like «Sweat of Devil\», «Oil from Rocks», «Shinning Water» and many others. Some of these names have survived thousands of years, a/g. «petroleum» derived from the Greek word «petro's» for rock and the Roman word «oleum» for oil. The queerest name is that of «mania», used by medieval physicians, because oil was used for many centuries to conserve mimes in Egyptian tombs.

Reports on petroleum and especially on the use and production of petroleum have been found in Mesopotamian libraries written about 4000 years B.C., in Egyptian pyramids, in ancient Chinese books, books of Mexico, written in picture - writing and they are widespread in medieval European books.

Other evidence on the use of natural hydrocarbons in ancient ages has been brought by archeologists, digging out old towns, temples and tombs in the Near East, Again and again they have found things of the daily life of those ages made with the help of petroleum and asphalt like, for example, houses built from loam bricks using asphalt as mortar.

For several thousands of years hydrocarbons have been used for illumination. In Mesopotamia they were used for the illumination of houses and streets. Egyptian alchemists invented the distillation of crude oil and even a kind of cracking process.

The antiseptic effect of some types of petroleum was already known to priests in Egypt at the time of the Pharaohs. In the early middle ages physicians from Egypt and Arabia used petroleum for treating some wounds and diseases, using the name «mumia».

Petroleum is also used in food industry.

8. Find the answers to the following questions in the text.

1. When petroleum and natural gas were used by humanity?
2. What names did the people give petroleum and gas in ancient times?
3. What does the word «petroleum» mean?
4. Where were the reports on the use and production of petroleum found?
5. What did archeologists find digging out old towns, temples and tombs?

6. Where hydrocarbons used for illumination?
7. What did Egyptian alchemist invent?
8. What effect have some types of petroleum?
9. What name did the physicians from Egypt and Arabia use for medicine made of petroleum for treating some wounds and diseases?
10. Is petroleum used in food industry?

9. Find English equivalents to the following words. Remember them.

Уголь, нефть, природный газ, порода, вода, добыча, строить, древний, углеводороды, археолог, кирпич, освещение, изобретать, использовать, тип, знать, пища.

10. Find information in the text about the names of oil.

11. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Construction.

1. Sometimes temperature and pressure conditions are changed by the process of production the oil after a well has been drilled the reservoir.
2. Natural gas will be more economically treated in future.
3. The gas dissolved in crude oil is used to lift the oil towards the surface.

12. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Infinitive Constructions.

1. It is necessary to explain the way in which oil and gas accumulations occur.
2. Wells drilled into the zones of oil- and gas – saturated rocks are likely to produce mixtures of the fluids.
3. Oil producers do their to utilize the maximum amount of associated gas.
4. There is likely to be an increase in the occurrence of petroleum with depth.

13. Dialogues.

1. a. Hallo, Bob. Where are you going to?
b. To the library to read something interesting about petroleum.
a. Why?
b. I've heard that there is a very interesting book about it.
a. Really. I'll go there with you.
b. You are welcome.
2. a. What are you reading about?
b. A report on the use and production of petroleum.
a. Is it interesting?
b. Yes, of course. I've learned some interesting things about use and production of petroleum.
3. a. Hallo, Nick. Have you ever heard a word combination «Shining Water».
b. Yes, I have. It's a name for petroleum.
a. Really.
b. Yes, it has many names «Sweat of Devil» for example.
a. And do you know why?
b. Yes, I do. I have a book about it.

14. Complete the sentences according to the text and translate them.

1. «Petroleum» derived from the Greek word «petros» for rock and the Roman word «oleum» for ...

2. For several alchemists invented the distillation of crude oil and even a kind of
3. Egyptian alchemists invented the distillation of crude oil and even a kind of
4. The antiseptic effect of some types of petroleum was already known to priests in Egypt at the time of the
5. In the early middle ages physicians used petroleum for treating some wounds and diseases, using the name «.....»
6. Petroleum and natural gas belong to the minerals that have been used by humanity since the earliest ages, earlier than ... and

15. Retell the text according to the plan:

1. Different names of oil.
2. Some evidences on the use of natural hydrocarbons in ancient ages.
3. Petroleum and illumination.
4. Petroleum and medicine.
5. Petroleum and food.