



Production

Unit Objectives

After studying this unit, you are able to:

- describe the functions and applications of CAM
- understand the engineer's instructions
- discuss with a technician about product making
- introduce the production status to guests
- write a notice and the DPR





Warming-up

Task 1 Work in pairs. Discuss which are electromechanical products in the following pictures.



electrical bicycle



boiler



roller coaster



crane



mobile phone



electric shaver



revolving door

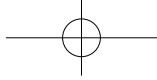


bicycle

Task 2 The following things are what Bob usually does in manufacturing a product. Arrange them in the order of time and explain.

- a. Use CAM to generate a complete set of process plan.
- b. Call the engineer to give advice.
- c. Draft the daily production report.
- d. Operate the NC machine.
- e. Purchase raw material.

1 ___ > 2 ___ > 3 ___ > 4 ___ > 5 ___



Reading A

Task 1 Before reading the passage, try to answer the questions about CAM.

1. What's the complete form of *CAM*? Can you say something about *CAM*?
2. Robots are not easily separated from *CAM*. What tasks can they handle in industrial automation?

Computer-Aided Manufacturing

Computer-Aided Manufacturing (*CAM*) can be defined as the use of computer systems to plan, manage, and control the operations of a manufacturing plant through either direct or indirect computer interface with the plant's production resources.

CAM functions center around four main areas: numerical control, process planning, robotics, and factory management.

Numerical Control (NC)

Numerical control uses coded information to control machine tool movements. In modern CNC systems, end-to-end component design is highly automated using *CAM* programs. The programs produce a computer file that is interpreted to extract the commands needed to operate a particular machine, and then loaded into the CNC machines for production.

Process Planning

Process planning is involved with the detailed sequence of production steps from start to finish. Essentially, the process plan describes the state

of the workplace at each workstation. The use of computers as an aid to process planning is comparatively recent and has led to a rebirth of what is known as group technology (*GT*). Group technology is based on organizing all similar parts into families to allow standardization of manufacturing steps.

Currently a process planning system is under development and it is able to produce process plans directly from the geometric model database with almost no human assistance. In this system, the process planner would review the impact from the design engineer via communication and then enter this input into the *CAM* system which would generate a complete set of process plans automatically.

Robotics

Many advances are being made to integrate robotics into *CAM*. One of these efforts is the US Air Force Integrated Computer-Aided Manufacturing (*ICAM*) project, of which the goal is to organize every step of manufacturing





 English for Mechanical & Electrical Engineering

around computer automation. As part of this program, a robot is used to drill sheet metal aircraft parts. The robot drills a set of holes to 0.005 in tolerance, and machines the perimeter of any one of 250 types of parts. Production rates are four times faster than conventional manual manufacturing.

Factory Management

This portion of CAM ties together the other areas to coordinate operations of an entire factory. The management system relies heavily on group technology with its families of similar parts. Computers also perform various management tasks such as inventory control and material requirements planning (MRP) systems.

Task 2 Read the passage and find the corresponding English equivalents for the following Chinese.

Chinese	English
计算机辅助制造	
计算机接口	
几何模型	
成组技术	
金属薄片	
生产率	
数据库	
人工生产	
存货管制 (或盘仓)	

Task 3 Read the passage again and match the items on the left with their functions on the right.

1. Numerical Control	a. generate a complete set of process plans automatically
2. Process Planning	b. integrate robotics into CAM
3. Robotics	c. tie together the other areas to coordinate operations of an entire factory
4. Factory Management	d. organize all similar parts into families
	e. is involved with the detailed sequence of production steps from start to finish
	f. use coded information to control machine tool movements
	g. produce process plans directly

Task 4 Discuss in groups. How is CAM applied in the operations of a manufacturing plant? What do you think the benefits of CAM are?

Listening

Task 1 Listen to the conversation and match the people with the correct information.



Jessica



Andrew Johnson

- can't keep appointment on Tuesday
- a student practicing in workshop
- has some questions about CAM system
- will go to Head Office
- will have lunch at the Atlas

Task 2 Listen to the conversation and tick the items mentioned in the conversation.



- Ensuring the appointment time.
- Changing the appointment time.
- Reason of changing the time.
- Not available the whole week.
- Free in Friday afternoon.
- Another appointment time.
- The appointment place.

Task 3 Mr. Clive from an American company is visiting Blue-sky Mold, accompanied by Andrew Johnson, the Production Manager. Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks with what you hear.



New Words

- subcontractor *n.* 次承包商, 转包人
laboratory *n.* 实验室

Andrew Johnson: Now this is the 1 _____ line that produces the machine tools, Mr. Clive.

Mr. Clive: I've been very impressed by what I've seen. I know the factory is 2 _____ at full capacity.

Andrew Johnson: Yes, we've received plenty of orders, both for 3 _____ needs and for export. As you know, we 4 _____ machine tools of all types and sizes.

Mr. Clive: Is any work done by subcontractors?

Andrew Johnson: No, we are fully self-sufficient. We have laboratories, quality control



department and 5 _____ department all here.

Mr. Clive: Have you been producing this new model for a long time?

Andrew Johnson: Yes, we've introduced new technology and started a new model last year. Our designers always keep up with the 6 _____ of technology.

Mr. Clive: Is the 7 _____ of engineers big?

Andrew Johnson: Totally we have about two hundred engineers.

Mr. Clive: How do you ensure quality control?

Andrew Johnson: Well, it's done by the Quality Control Department. Our quality control engineers ensure that all equipment manufactured is thoroughly inspected and 8 _____ in full the requirements of the orders technically.

Mr. Clive: Do you also 9 _____ the packing?

Andrew Johnson: Yes, but we've recently started to use packing companies too. Well, is there anything else you'd like to see?

Mr. Clive: No, thanks.

Andrew Johnson: OK. Let's go to my office for a cup of 10 _____ .

Task 4 Listen to the conversation in Andrew Johnson's office and judge whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).



- () 1. Mr. Clive would not like black tea.
- () 2. Andrew Johnson has worked out a ten-day schedule for Mr. Clive.
- () 3. Mr. Clive thinks Peking Opera is a little different from Western operas.
- () 4. Mr. Clive is not sure if he can understand the opera.
- () 5. Mr. Clive drops a hint that he will purchase products from Andrew Johnson's company.

Task 5 Jessica and Andrew Johnson are talking about CAM. Listen to the conversation and answer the following questions.



1. What is CAD?

2. How do CAD and CAM systems work together in manufacture?

3. What is the main function of CAM?

4. What is the manufacturing process controlled by in a CAM system?

5. What are the advantages of CAM mentioned in the talk? Please note down one of them.

Speaking

Task 1 Work in pairs. Practice making short conversations with the words provided according to the example below.



Example: Production Department / Mr. Brown / Bob / have trouble operating the NC machine tool / in the third workshop

Mr. Brown: Production Department.

Bob: Is that you Mr. Brown? This is Bob.

Mr. Brown: Oh hello, Bob. Nice to hear you.

Bob: I'm calling to ask for your help. I have trouble operating the NC machine tool. Would you please kindly come to help?

Mr. Brown: Sure. But I'm having a meeting this afternoon. How about tomorrow morning?

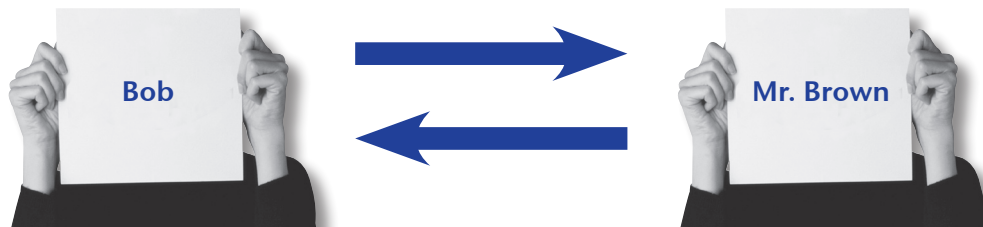
Bob: Let me see... tomorrow morning is Wednesday. Okay, let's make a deal. I'll be waiting for you in the Third Workshop.

Mr. Brown: OK. See you then.

Bob: See you.

1. Production Department / Mr. King / Mike / discuss a production plan / in the meeting room
2. Marketing Department / Mr. Black / Wang Ning / discuss a marketing plan / in Mr. Black's office
3. ABC Company / Mr. Jones / Jane / Jane invites Mr. Jones to have dinner with her / pick him up at 6 pm

Task 2 Work in pairs. Bob waited for Mr. Brown from 8:00 to 12:00 on Wednesday morning, but Mr. Brown didn't appear. Bob was disappointed and decided to call Mr. Brown. Practice making a conversation. You may use the phrases or expressions listed below.





I have a hard time getting through to you.
Did you forget...?
You stood me up.
I waited for you from... to..., but you didn't show up.
I'd like...

I was listening to the lecture...
It was completely out of my mind.
I attended the lecture...
I'm awfully sorry.
I'll treat you to dinner.



Task 3 Work in pairs. Bob is having an on-the-job training program in the evening school. He is discussing CAM with Mr. Brown. Make a conversation according to the instructions below.



	
Mr. Brown	Bob
<p>Ask Bob how the evening training course is going.</p> <p>Ask Bob what he has learnt.</p> <p>Tell Bob that CAM is used in our company in three main areas.</p> <p>Tell Bob that productivity and efficiency has been greatly raised with CAM.</p>	<p>Tell Mr. Brown you have learnt a lot.</p> <p>Describe briefly to Mr. Brown what CAD / CAM is.</p> <p>Ask about the application of CAM in our company.</p> <p>Ask about the advantages of applying CAM.</p>

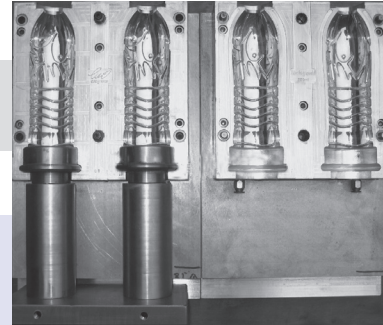
Task 4 Work in pairs. Work with a partner to match each symbol with its indication. Then draw any of the symbols on a piece of paper and take turns to tell your partner its meaning and where it can be seen.



1. This symbol indicates that lethal accidents or serious injuries may occur if the operating and working instructions are not followed properly.
2. This symbol draws your attention to something particular.
3. This symbol warns against dangerous voltage! Immediate death might be the consequence.
4. This symbol informs the user that the system or its components may be damaged if the working and operating instructions are not followed.
5. This symbol indicates compulsory actions that must be performed by the operator.
6. This symbol indicates prohibitive actions that must not be performed by the operator.

Reading B

Plastic Molding



Plastics can be molded into various forms and hardened for commercial use. Plastic molding products can be seen everywhere. Examples are jars, protective caps, plastic tubes, toys, bottles, cases, accessories, kitchen utensils and a lot more. The keyboard and the mouse that you use are made through plastic molding and even the plastic parts of the chair that you are sitting on are created this way.

The basic idea in plastic molding is inserting molten liquid plastic into a ready shaped mold, for example, the mold of a bottle. It will be then allowed to cool, then the mold will be removed to reveal the plastic bottle.

If you are planning to go into plastic molding business, you should first know the different processes. Here are basic definitions of various methods of plastic molding.

Injection Molding

In Injection Molding, melted plastic is forced into a mold cavity. Once cooled, the mold can be removed. This plastic molding process is commonly used in mass-production of a product. Injection molding machines were made in the 1930's. These can be used to mass produce toys, kitchen utensils, bottle caps, and cell phone stands.

Blow Molding

Blow molding is like injection molding except that hot liquid plastic pours out of a barrel vertically in a molten tube. The mold closes on it and forces it outward to conform to the inside shape of the mold. When it is cooled, the

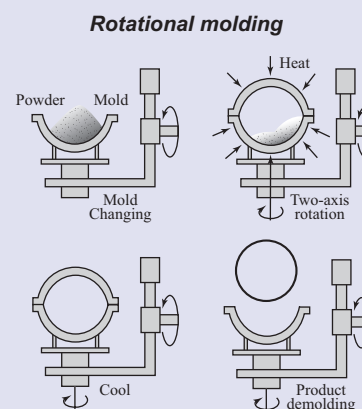
hollow part is formed. Examples of blow molding products are bottles, tubes and containers.

Compression Molding

In this type of plastic molding, hard plastic is pressed between two heated mold halves. Compression molding usually uses vertical presses instead of the horizontal presses used for injection and blow molding. The parts formed are then air-cooled.

Rotational Molding

Hollow molds packed with powdered plastic are secured to pipe-like spokes that extend from a central hub. The hub swings the whole mold to a closed furnace room causing the powder to melt and stick to the insides of the tools. As the molds turn slowly, the tools move into a cooling room. Here, sprayed water causes the plastic to harden into a hollow part.





Task 1 Read the passage and discuss the following questions.

1. In addition to the items mentioned in the text, can you make some other examples of plastic molding products in your daily life?
2. What did the invention of injection molding machines mean to the manufacturer?
3. What is the difference between injection molding and blow molding?
4. What is the difference in terms of raw material among the four types of plastic molding?

Task 2 Match the English expressions with their Chinese meanings.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. kitchen utensils 2. injection molding 3. mold cavity 4. blow molding 5. compression molding 6. horizontal press 7. vertical press 8. rotational molding 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 吹塑成型 b. 立式压力机 c. 卧式压力机 d. 注塑成型 e. 滚塑成型 f. 模具型腔 g. 压缩成型 h. 厨具
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Task 3 Translate the following paragraph into Chinese.

Hollow molds packed with powdered plastic are secured to pipe-like spokes that extend from a central hub. The hub swings the whole mold to a closed furnace room causing the powder to melt and stick to the insides of the tools. As the molds turn slowly, the tools move into a cooling room. Here, sprayed water causes the plastic to harden into a hollow part.

Writing

Task 1 A lecture, titled Digital Mold and Literate Activity, will be given by Professor Eric Jackson at 8 am on Wednesday April 14th in the 9th Meeting Room of Blue-sky Mold. Try to write a notice to inform all the staff of the report.

Sample:

A meeting to deliver a work report for 2008 by the Principal is to be held at 2 pm Friday, May 28th, in the auditorium.

All students and faculty are requested to be present on time.

Principal's Office
Mar. 22nd, 2009

Notice

Task 2 Read the following table and then complete the Daily Production Report (DPR).

Product	Specification	Standard time	Actual time	Date of producing	Output	Defective items	Operator
Carburetor (化油器)	361v	45S	45S	2009-4-6	640	1	Jeff
Radiator (散热器)	FH-201	45S	45S	2009-4-6	640	1	Bob

A Daily Production Report in Die-casting Workshop

Date: 2009-6-4

Prepared by: Peter Stein

Unit production manager: Norman Brown

Examiner: Andrew Johnson

There are _____
 (生产出 640 件型号为 361V 汽车化油器和 640 件型号为 FH-201 摩托车散热器) in
 the die-casting workshop on 6th April 2009. _____
 _____ (每件标准工时均为45秒), and so is their actual time.
 _____ (包括2件
 残次品在内, 今日的总产量是1280). Jeff is in charge of carburetor's production, and
 _____ (鲍勃负责摩托车散热器的生产).

Project

Project Guidelines

This project aims to go through the procedures of production after product designing. The whole process is divided into three steps. Step One is about preparation of the production. Step Two is about making a production plan. Step Three is about the daily production.

Please follow the *Task Description* to complete the project.



Task Description

1

Step One

- Set up a group with 4-6 students in your class;
- Decide on the product you are going to produce;
- Discuss with your group members how to purchase raw materials for the production; you may search online for related information.

2

Step Two

- Discuss with your group members what CAM will help in this production process;
- Make a production plan arrangement.

3

Step Three

- Divide your group into two sides;
- Discuss within your side something important or necessary about technical specifications and programming and then exchange your ideas with the other side.

4

Step Four

- Divide your group into two sides: one side being the unit production manager and the examiner, the other being the workers;
- Take turns to play each role: the side of the workers reporting the daily production to the manager, and the side of the manager and the examiner asking about the production.

Self-evaluation

Rate your progress in this unit.	D	M	P	F*
I can describe the functions and application of CAM.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can understand the engineer's instructions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can discuss with a technician about product making.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can introduce the production status to guests.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can read a production report.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can write a notice and a DPR.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Note: Distinction, Merit, Pass, Fail*



New Words and Expressions

Reading A

New Words

aircraft /'eəkrɑ:ft/ *n.* 飞机, 飞行器
 assistance /ə'sɪstəns/ *n.* 帮助, 援助
 coded /'kəʊdɪd/ *a.* 编码的
 coordinate /kəʊ'ɔ:dnət/ *v.* 协调
 database /'deɪtəbeɪs/ *n.* 数据库
 drill /drɪl/ *v.* 钻孔
 essentially /ɪ'senʃəli/ *ad.* 本质上, 根本地
 extract /ɪk'strækt/ *v.* 摘出, 选取
 generality /,dʒenə'rælətɪ/ *n.* 通性, 普遍(性)
 interface /'ɪntəfeɪs/ *n.* 接口, 接合处
 interpret /ɪn'tɜ:pri:t/ *v.* 解释, 翻译
 inventory /'ɪnvəntəri/ *n.* 库存
 load /ləʊd/ *v.* 加载, 装入程序

machine /mə'ʃi:n/ *vt.* 以机器制造
 numerical /nɜ:'mɛrɪkəl/ *a.* 数字的
 perimeter /pə'rɪmɪtə(r)/ *n.* 周边, 周长
 previously /'pri:vɪəslɪ/ *ad.* 以前, 先前
 review /rɪ'vju:/ *v.* 审查, 回顾
 sequence /'si:kwəns/ *n.* 系, 一连串
 tolerance /'tɒlərəns/ *n.* (偏离标准的) 容许误差, 公差

Phrases & Expressions

be defined as 被定义为
 centre around 以……为中心, 围绕
 rely on 依赖, 依靠

Reading B

New Words

barrel /'bærəl/ *n.* 圆筒, 筒状物
 cavity /'kævətɪ/ *n.* 腔, 凹处
 container /kən'teɪnə(r)/ *n.* 容器
 furnace /'fɜ:nɪs/ *n.* 熔炉
 harden /'hɑ:dən/ *v.* 变硬, 凝固
 hollow /'hɒləʊ/ *a.* 中空的
 hub /hʌb/ *n.* 轮轴, 轮毂
 jar /dʒɑ:(r)/ *n.* 瓶, 罐
 mass /mæs/ *n.* 大量
 molten /'mɒltən/ *n.* 熔化的, 熔融状的
 outward /'aʊtwəd/ *ad.* 向外

powder /'paʊdə(r)/ *n.* 粉末
 reveal /rɪ'vi:l/ *v.* 显露出, 展现出
 rotational /rəʊ'teɪʃənəl/ *a.* 旋转的
 spoke /spəʊk/ *n.* 轮辐
 spray /spreɪ/ *v.* 喷洒, 喷射
 swing /swɪŋ/ *v.* 使旋转, 摆动
 tube /tju:b/ *n.* 管, 管状物
 utensil /ju:'tensəl/ *n.* 器皿, 用具
 vertically /'vɜ:tɪkəli/ *ad.* 垂直地

Phrases & Expressions

conform to 和……一致



Vocabulary and Structure

Task 1 Write out the words in Reading A or Reading B according to their meanings in the right column. The first letters are already given.

- r _____ the capacity to withstand something
- i _____ to make or be made into a whole
- s _____ possessing or displaying symmetry
- a _____ the act of assisting
- c _____ to try to be more successful than someone or something else
- n _____ of, relating to, or denoting a number or numbers
- i _____ to put liquid, especially a drug, into someone's body by using a special needle
- r _____ to trust or depend on someone or something

Task 2 Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the word given in the brackets.

1. There wasn't a very (define) _____ reason why she should do so.
2. If goods are not well made you should complain to the (manufacture) _____.
3. The (apply) _____ of what you know will help you solve new problems.
4. I have been given an (inject) _____ by the doctor.
5. A healthy person offers more (resist) _____ to disease than a weak person.
6. He said he was in great need of my (assist) _____.
7. Cooking times may (various) _____ slightly, depending on your oven.
8. It is difficult to get (accuracy) _____ figures on population numbers.
9. They (replace) _____ the old machines with new ones.
10. Such rude behavior is not (tolerate) _____.



Task 3 Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases given below. Change the form if necessary.

avail lead to involve with in addition to competitive
coordinate link to secure rely conform to

1. Traditional booksellers face stiff _____ from companies selling via the Internet.
2. What one thinks and feels is mainly _____ tradition, habit and education.
3. Peter does not _____ the stereotype of a policeman.
4. There were no tickets _____ for Friday's performance.
5. _____ such subjects, the department also taught mathematics and geography.
6. We need good hand-eye _____ to play the ball game.
7. She's been _____ animal rights for many years.
8. She had proved that she could be _____ in a crisis.
9. The gate won't stay open, so we'll have to _____ it to that post.
10. Too much work and too little rest often _____ illness.

Task 4 Make sentences with the same pattern as is shown in the examples.

Example 1: the use of computers as an aid to process planning is comparatively recent and has led to a rebirth of / what is known as group technology (GT)

— The use of computers as an aid to process planning is comparatively recent and has led to a rebirth of *what is known as group technology (GT)*.

Example 2: the pictures are vivid and descriptive: they can show / you / what does the ancient city look like

— The pictures are vivid and descriptive: they can show you *what the ancient city looks like*.

1. he wants to make sure / when will Tom be here

2. this depends on / how hard do you work

3. our success is totally dependent on / whether would she give us some help

4. she had to tell me / what had happened to her by that day

5. people have heard / what has the President said / they are waiting to see / what will he do



Example 1: hurry up / you'll miss the train
— Hurry up, *otherwise* you'll miss the train.

Example 2: leave the horse alone / it would kick you
— Leave the horse alone, *otherwise* it would kick you.

1. he must be ill / he is present

2. the homework must be well done / our teacher will criticize us

3. take the opportunity / you will regret it

4. heat the water / it will freeze

5. she was out / I should have seen her

Task 5 Translate the following sentences into English using the words or phrases given in the brackets.

1. This technology is moving _____ (正朝着更广泛的应用方向发展). (*in the direction of*)

2. CAD/CAM will _____ (为未来的计算机集成工厂提供技术基础). (*provide for*)

3. In the 16th century, _____ (乡村生活以宗教生活为中心). (*center around*)

4. The class _____ (年龄从15岁到18岁不等). (*vary from... to*)

5. This computer _____ (并没有与制造过程直接连在一起). (*be linked to*)



Task 3 Combine the following pairs of simple sentences into compound sentences using the words in the brackets.

1. We will go out to dinner tonight. They will join us. (and)
We will go out to dinner tonight and they will join us.
2. I would like to get this job done in a hurry. I think it will take a long time. (but)

3. We could have the meeting tomorrow. We may postpone it until next Monday. (or)

4. We didn't choose the first class seat. We had to save money. (for)

5. I can't study everything all at once. I will study the most important concepts. (so)

6. I don't enjoy the study of chemistry much. I don't like the other natural sciences. (nor)

7. Lily was a successful career woman. Her husband wanted her to be a housewife. (yet)

8. Be quick. We'll be late for class. (or)

9. Come a little earlier next time. You'll miss the best part of the TV show. (or)

10. The teacher told them to clean the lecture room. He quickly walked away. (but)

Task 4 Underline each dependent clause in the following passage. If the dependent clause includes another dependent clause, underline it twice.

You ask how I met my boyfriend. Well, it's quite a funny story. Do you remember I failed one of my final exams? That meant I had to spend part of the summer in college. And that meant I couldn't go on holiday with my family. The travel company refused to give us a refund because we cancelled too late. I was pretty angry about it. Then something nice happened. I think the travel agent felt sorry for me, because he had failed his final exam when he was a student. He agreed to transfer my booking to another tour which started later in the summer. I was really pleased. My father was too, as transferring the booking meant that his money wasn't being wasted. So, I went on this tour. And I met this young man. He was on his own too. He told me his girlfriend should have been with him, but they had a quarrel and she had refused to come. We were the only ones traveling alone, so we found ourselves going around the sights together. He hadn't read about the places we were visiting and I spent most of my time telling him about them. We found we'd fallen in love at the end of the tour.



英语中的句子

根据句子的结构，英语中的句子可分为简单句 (simple sentence)、并列句 (compound sentence) 和复合句 (complex sentence)。

简单句: 含一个主语 (或并列主语) 和谓语 (或并列谓语) 的句子。基本句型 (pattern) 包括:

1. 主语+系动词+表语 (SVP) : He is a student.
2. 主语+不及物动词 (SV) : My tooth aches.
3. 主语+及物动词+宾语 (SVO) : Henry bought a dictionary.
4. 主语+及物动词+双宾语 (SVOO) : My father bought me a car.
5. 主语+及物动词+宾语+宾补 (SVOC) : Tom made the baby laugh.

注: 其他各种简单句都可由这五种基本句型扩展、变化或省略而成。

并列句: 由并列连词 (coordinator) 把两个或两个以上的简单句合并而成的句子。并列连词主要有: and, but, so, for, or, nor, yet。例如:

1. I asked her to have dinner together, but she was too busy.
2. He studied hard, yet he failed.

复合句: 含有一个或一个以上从句的句子。从句一般由从属连接词 (subordinator)、关系代词 (relative pronoun) 或关系副词 (relative adverb) 等引导, 这些从句包括名词性从句 (主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句及同位语从句)、定语从句和状语从句。例如:

1. Who will be our monitor hasn't been decided yet. (主语从句)
2. I am interested in what she is doing. (宾语从句)
3. This is what we should do. (表语从句)
4. He made a promise that he would never come late. (同位语从句)
5. He is the man who wants to see you. (定语从句)
6. If you are not too tired, let's go out for a walk. (状语从句)

Comprehensive Exercises

Task 1 Make sentences with the words and tips given.

1. the local school / attends / my son Tim
SVO

2. to his school / my wife and I went / yesterday
SV

3. we / to his teachers / spoke
SV

4. Tim's school report / the teachers / gave us
SVOO

5. very good / wasn't / Tim's report
SVP

6. in every subject / were / his marks / low
SVP

7. made him / Tim's report / very anxious
SVOC

8. to try harder / my wife and I / told him
SVOC

9. seems / Tim's friend Jimmy / very clever
SVP

10. good marks / he got / in all subjects
SVO

2. They are the new secretaries. They work in our office. (who)

3. She is the nurse. I saw her at the hospital. (whom, that)

4. They are the children. Their football team won the match. (whose)

5. He had already opened the letter. He realized it wasn't addressed to him. (before)

6. I will give the letter to him. I see him. (as soon as)

7. I'll never forget the school. There I started to learn to play the violin. (where)

8. He didn't come to the meeting. He was injured in a car accident yesterday. (because)

9. It was such a big box. Nobody could move it. (that)

10. We will go to the beach. The weather is fine. (if)

Task 2 Combine the following simple sentences into complex sentences with the words given in the brackets.

1. They didn't get the contract. He told us. (that)

Task 3 Fill in the blanks with appropriate coordinators, subordinators, relative pronouns or adverbs.

Dear Sir,

I wish to complain about the villa holiday 1 _____ I booked with your company. The brochure described it as "in a peaceful setting", 2 _____ this was not the case. In fact, the villas were next to a building site, 3 _____ were noisy throughout the day.

4 _____ the villa was comfortable, one of the chairs was broken, 5 _____ the kitchen was dirty. We also expected a daily maid service, 6 _____ this did not happen. In fact, we only saw the maid twice during our holiday, 7 _____ her service was not good.

8 _____ the holiday did not live up to the promises 9 _____ you offered in the brochure, I think 10 _____ I'm entitled to compensation.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully,
Dr. Brown

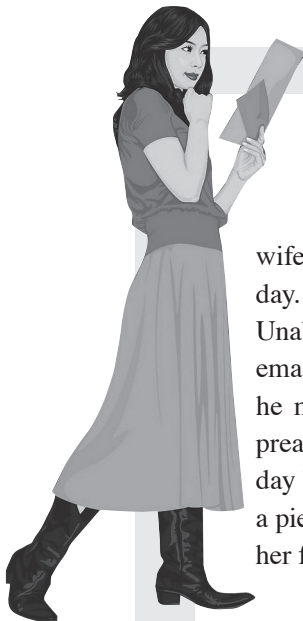


Task 4 Combine some of the simple sentences in the following passage into compound or complex sentences where possible or necessary. Don't start too many sentences with the word "I".

I still remember the first day when I came to college. It was a sunny day. Everything seemed fresh to me. All the freshmen were excited. I was very excited, too. I had long dreamed of becoming a college student. Finally, my dream had come true. This was really a turning point in my life. I looked at the modern classroom buildings and the large library. I felt proud of my college. I knew that going to college would be a good opportunity for me to obtain a great deal of knowledge. The knowledge would be useful for my future career. But I knew that studying at college was a great challenge to me.

I had to learn how to overcome the difficulties in my study and life at college. Anyway, I was determined to study hard. I had to live up to the expectations of my parents and my friends. I was sure that I would meet the challenge. I would make the best of the opportunity. I would prove myself a worthy college student.

Fun Time



Wrong Email Address

A man left the snowy streets of Chicago for a vacation in Florida. His wife was on a business trip and was planning to meet him there the next day. When he reached his hotel, he decided to send his wife a quick email. Unable to find the scrap of paper (记事纸片) on which he had written her email address, he did his best to type it in from memory. Unfortunately, he missed one letter, and his note was directed instead to an elderly preacher's wife (老牧师的妻子) whose husband had passed away only the day before. When the grieving (悲伤的) woman read her email, she let out a piercing scream (发出凄厉的尖叫声), and fell to the floor. At the sound, her family rushed into the room and saw this note on the screen:

"Dearest Wife,

Just got checked in (已登记入住). Everything prepared for your arrival tomorrow.

Your Loving Husband

P.S. Sure is hot down here."