



研究生英语学位 考试模拟试题集

主编 易 文
沈金华

ENGLISH FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

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研究生英语学位考试 模拟试题集

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前 言

本书为非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位考试模拟试题集。它与由中南大学出版社发行的《21 世纪研究生英语系列教材》相配套,旨在帮助学习者在消化好系列教材内容的基础上,进一步拓宽知识面,为英语学位考试作好充分准备。

本试题集以国务院学位委员会颁发的《研究生英语教学大纲》为指导,结合研究生英语教学的最新要求与动态,全面采纳当前国内外各种相应级别与难度的英语水平考试中典型和全新的题型,突出英语知识的实用性和时代感,着眼于学习者语言运用能力的测试与培养。

全书共有模拟试题十套,每套题包含总分为 150 分的题量,以供教师和学习者根据自身需要灵活取舍。每套试题内容如下:

第一部分:听力(包括三种题型)

第二部分:词汇(包括两种题型)

第三部分:完型填空(包括两种题型)

第四部分:阅读(包括三种题型)

第五部分:翻译(包括两种题型)

第六部分:写作(包括两种题型)

本书在十套模拟试题后附有每套题的答案及注释,供学习者随时进行比对和评价,及时了解自身知识的不足之处。

书后附有听力部分的原文材料,并配有该部分的录音光盘。

本书既适用于在读的硕士研究生,也可供准备参加博士生英语入学考试以及其他相应层次英语水平考试的学习者使用。

由于编写时间仓促,加之编写人员水平有限,本书难免存在错误和不足之处,欢迎广大使用者批评指正。

编者

2006.5.8

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第一部分 研究生英语学位考试模拟试题

Simulated Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear nine short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices, A, B, C and D by marking the corresponding letter on **ANSWER SHEET I** with a single line through the center.

1. A. Work in the basement.
B. Soundproof his room.
C. Take his typewriter to the repair shop.
D. Type his paper the next day.
2. A. Surprised. B. Scornful. C. Indifferent. D. Unbelieving.
3. A. The father. B. The son. C. The mother. D. The aunt.
4. A. Driving across London may take half an hour if you know the roads well.
B. Driving across London may take about one hour.
C. The roads in London are not busy.
D. Driving across London takes about one hour during the rush hour.
5. A. She still wants to go to the graduate school after graduation.
B. She has no idea what she will do after graduation.
C. She wants to get a job first.
D. She can't afford the expensive tuition.
6. A. He will not extend the deadline.
B. He is angry.
C. He is disappointed.
D. He is willing to accept a late paper from her.
7. A. The present apartment is too expensive.
B. The new apartment is close to his work place.
C. His present roommate is making noise every night.

- D. He is not getting well with the present roommate.
- 8. A. The chemistry exam is cancelled.
- B. He bought the wrong book.
- C. The book he bought is not cheap.
- D. They can borrow chemistry textbooks from the library.
- 9. A. He called but the line was busy.
- B. He didn't know Albert was ill.
- C. He forgot to tell the woman.
- D. Albert has recovered already.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two short passages and some questions. Both the passage and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices, A, B, C and D by marking the corresponding letter on **ANSWER SHEET I** with a single line through the center.

Questions 10 –12 are based on the previous passage :

- 10. A. More deaths from extreme heat or cold.
- B. Crop failure in dry periods.
- C. A rise in the sea level.
- D. The spread of disease.
- 11. A. Five million.
- B. More than 105,000.
- C. More than 150,000.
- D. Thousands.
- 12. A. Eastern Africa.
- B. Coastlines along the Indian oceans.
- C. Southern Africa.
- D. New York.

Questions 13 –15 are based on the previous passage :

- 13. A. Because they can receive grants.
- B. Because they can get financial aid.
- C. Because they can get student aid.
- D. Because they can get scholarships.
- 14. A. Inflation.
- B. Cuts in federal government spending on education.
- C. Economic recession.
- D. Cuts in state spending on education.

15. A. Unacceptable.
B. Do not tell the whole story.
C. Bad news.
D. Misleading.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. It will be read to you only once. After the passage, you are required to write a summary in about 80 – 100 English words in the space given on **ANSWER SHEET II**.

Part II Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: Read each sentence below and decide which of the four choices, A, B, C and D, best replaces the underlined word or phrase. Then mark your answer on **ANSWER SHEET I** with a single line through the center.

16. Jennifer graduated cum laude from university and was offered a job with Microsoft, a dream company for thousands of aspiring young people.
A. with her degree
B. with full credits
C. with honors
D. with prestige
17. The research team finally zeroed in on the SIR (silencing information regulators) gene in particular as the key longevity factor.
A. aimed at
B. focused on
C. pinpointed
D. detected
18. In language use there are all kinds of standards of correctness at which most of us feel obliged to aim, because certain kinds of English invite irritation or downright condemnation while other kinds convey some kind of prestige and bear a welcome cachet.
A. delight
B. pride
C. fulfillment
D. superiority
19. Using masses of information about insect behavior, entomologists have created computer programs to help farmers and environmentalists fight particular bugs.
A. botanists
B. microprocessor specialists
C. scientists who study insects
D. information technology professionals
20. As envisioned by NASA, the space station would not be a single facility, but several, including a manned base, two or more unmanned platforms, and a space transport vehicle.
A. predicted
B. proposed
C. programmed
D. promulgated
21. George Annas, chair of Boston University Health Law Department, maintains that, as long as

- a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death.
- A. asserts
B. defends
C. holds
D. proposes
22. Adam Smith wrote in his book *The Wealth of Nations* (1776), “ It is not from the benevolence of the butcher, the brewer, or the baker, that we expect our dinner, but from their regard to their own interest.
- A. felicity
B. bounty
C. endowment
D. tribute
23. The planet we live on is not just a ball of inert material; during past ages dramatic changes have taken place inside the earth.
- A. intact
B. sluggish
C. dormant
D. blunt
24. Most substances or drugs taken in excess will produce negative effects such as poisoning or intense perceptual distortions.
- A. unavoidable
B. massive
C. sensory
D. permanent
25. Over the past few decades, like its neighbor America, Canada is awash with violent films, TV programs and video games.
- A. submerged
B. obsessed
C. bashed
D. gluttoned

Section B

Directions: Read each sentence below and decide which of the four choices, A, B, C and D, best fits the context. Then mark your answer on **ANSWER SHEET I** with a single line through the center.

26. Rumor has it that more than 20 books on creationism or evolution are in the publisher's _____. A few have already appeared.
- A. assembly-lines
B. pipelines
C. streamline
D. lifeline
27. Light is less vital to animals than it is to plants; _____ most small animals tend to shun the light rather than to welcome it.
- A. for instance
B. indeed
C. that is
D. therefore
28. In a living thing, the chemical reactions that take place are together called the metabolism and the removal of the wastes produced during metabolism is called _____.
- A. excavation
B. excretion
C. extraction
D. extrication

29. The test, of any democratic society lies not in how well it can control expression but in whether it gives freedom of thought and expression the widest possible _____.
A. altitude B. latitude
C. longitude D. multitude
30. Scientists ferried to the space station and working aboard it carry out scientific experiments and _____ in the space manufacture of drugs, crystals and alloys that might be best produced under conditions of weightlessness.
A. babble B. dabble
C. gabble D. rabble
31. Lines of latitude run horizontally and are parallel to the Equator and lines of longitude run vertically. They _____ at the North and South Poles.
A. converge B. convoke
C. convoy D. convulse
32. Africa and South America are moving away from each other as new material is _____ into the sea floor between them.
A. dejected B. ejected
C. injected D. projected
33. Politicians, environmentalists and businessmen from all over the world assembled to discuss the ways of _____ atmospheric pollution.
A. cutting at B. cutting down
C. cutting off D. cutting out
34. Substances which allow light to pass through them without objects on the other side being clearly seen are said to be _____.
A. transparent B. translucent
C. luminous D. opaque
35. People cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, _____ and vulgar.
A. acquisitive B. inquisitive
C. requisitive D. prerequisite

Part III Cloze

Section A

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the **ONE** that best fits the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on **ANSWER SHEET I** with a single line through the center.

From childhood to old age, we all use language as a means of broadening our knowledge of ourselves and the world about us. When humans first 36, they were like newborn children,

unable to use this 37 tool. Yet once language developed, the possibilities for human kind's future 38 and cultural growth increased.

Many linguists believe that evolution is 39 for our ability to produce and use language. They 40 that our highly evolved brain provides us 41 an innate language ability not found in lower 42. Proponents of this innateness theory say that our 43 for language is inborn, but that language itself develops gradually, 44 a function of the growth of the brain during childhood. Therefore there are critical 45 times for language development.

Current 46 of innateness theory are mixed; however, evidence supporting the existence of some innate abilities is undeniable. 47, more and more schools are discovering that foreign languages are best taught in 48 grades. Young children often can learn several languages by being 49 to them, while adults have a much harder time learning another language once the 50 of their first language have become firmly fixed.

51 some aspects of language are undeniably innate, language does not develop automatically in a vacuum. Children who have been 52 from other human beings do not possess language. This demonstrates that 53 with other human beings is necessary for proper language development. Some linguists believe that this is even more basic to human language 54 than any innate capacities. These theories view language as imitative, learned behavior. 55, children learn language from their parents by imitating them. Parents gradually shape their child's language skills by positively reinforcing precise imitations and negatively reinforcing imprecise ones.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 36. A. generated | B. evolved | C. born | D. originated |
| 37. A. valuable | B. appropriate | C. optional | D. favorite |
| 38. A. attainments | B. feasibility | C. entertainments | D. lookout |
| 39. A. essential | B. available | C. reliable | D. responsible |
| 40. A. confirm | B. inform | C. claim | D. convince |
| 41. A. for | B. from | C. to | D. with |
| 42. A. organizations | B. organisms | C. humans | D. organs |
| 43. A. potential | B. performance | C. preference | D. passion |
| 44. A. as | B. just as | C. like | D. beyond |
| 45. A. ideological | B. biological | C. social | D. psychological |
| 46. A. reviews | B. references | C. recommendations | D. reactions |
| 47. A. In a word | B. In a sense | C. In fact | D. In sum |
| 48. A. various | B. different | C. the higher | D. the lower |
| 49. A. revealed | B. exposed | C. engaged | D. involved |
| 50. A. regulations | B. formations | C. rules | D. constitution |
| 51. A. Although | B. Whether | C. Since | D. When |
| 52. A. distinguished | B. varied | C. protected | D. isolated |
| 53. A. exposition | B. comparison | C. contrast | D. interaction |

54. A. acquisition B. appreciation C. requirement D. alternative
 55. A. As a result B. After all C. In other words D. Above all

Section B

Directions: Read the following passage and fill each of the numbered spaces with ONE suitable word or phrase selected from the list given, using the words or phrases in their proper forms.

Write your answers on **ANSWER SHEET II**.

with	whenever	be	disappointment	take	it	perfect	nor
when	last	as	get through	were	to	hatred	

William Appleton, author of a recent book entitled "Fathers and Daughters", believes that it is a woman's relationship with her father that decides how successful she will be in her later life. According to Appleton there are three important steps a girl must 56 in her relationship with Daddy.

The first is the "little girl" stage in which the daughter loves and idolizes her father as if he 57 a god or hero without faults. And her father loves his daughter just as blindly, seeing her 58 an "oasis of smiles" in a hard, cold world. Then comes the second stage. It starts during adolescence and 59 for many years. Here, the little girl begins to rebel against Daddy and challenge his authority. She reacts with anger and 60.

And the final stage comes 61 a woman reaches the age of about thirty. At this time she sees her father not as a hero 62 as a fool, but learns to accept him for what he is, for better or worse. And Daddy forgives her, too, for not being the 63 little girl he had once hoped for.

But not all daughters go through all three stages, and it is here that the key 64 a woman's career lies. Those girls who never get past the first "oasis of smiles" stage, who all their lives seek out their fathers' love and approval, will never make 65 in the business world. They will remain at the secretarial level all their lives.

It is only those women who get to the final stage, those who forgive and accept Daddy's faults, who can even hope to be mature enough and independent enough to become a candidate for top-management.

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Section A Passages

Directions: In this section there are 4 passages. Each passage is followed by 5 questions or unfinished sentences. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark your choice on **ANSWER SHEET I** with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

Culture is the sum total of all the traditions, customs, beliefs, and ways of life of a given group of human beings. In this sense, every group has a culture, however savage, undeveloped, or uncivilized it may seem to us. To the professional anthropologist, there is no intrinsic superiority of one culture over another, just as to the professional linguist there is no intrinsic hierarchy among languages.

People once thought of the languages of backward groups as savage, undeveloped forms of speech, consisting largely of grunts and groans. While it is possible that language in general began as a series of grunts and groans, it is a fact established by the study of "backward" languages that no spoken tongue answers that description today. Most languages of uncivilized groups are, by our most severe standards, extremely complex, delicate, and ingenious pieces of machinery for the transfer of ideas. They fall behind our Western languages not in their sound patterns or grammatical structures, which usually are fully adequate for all language needs, but only in their vocabularies, which reflects the objects and activities known to their speakers. Even in this department, however, two things are to be noted: 1. All languages seem to possess the machinery for vocabulary expansion, either by putting together words already in existence or by borrowing them from other languages and adapting them to their own system. 2. The objects and activities requiring names and distinctions in "backward" languages, while different from ours, are often surprisingly numerous and complicated. A Western language distinguishes merely between two degrees of remoteness ("this" and "that"); some languages of the American Indians distinguish between what is close to the speaker, or to the person addressed, or removed from both, or out of sight, or in the past, or in the future.

This study of language, in turn, casts a new light upon the claim of the anthropologists that all cultures are to be viewed independently and without ideas of rank or hierarchy.

66. What does the author think of cultures?
- A. There is intrinsic hierarchy among them.
 - B. Developed culture is superior to undeveloped culture.
 - C. Cultures, whether developed or not, are basically equal.
 - D. Savage tribes do not have a culture.
67. What is true according to professional linguists?
- A. The languages of primitive societies consist of grunts and groans only.
 - B. Language actually comes from grunts and groans.
 - C. Some spoken languages now are made up of groans and grunts.
 - D. Most languages of primitive tribes are complicated.
68. Compared with Western languages, the languages of uncivilized groups are limited in ____.
- A. vocabulary
 - B. pronunciation
 - C. grammar
 - D. syntax
69. What statement about language is true according to this passage?
- A. All languages allow the introduction of new words from other languages.

- B. For all languages, new vocabulary has to be borrowed from other languages.
 - C. "Backward languages" are too simple for the transfer of ideas.
 - D. American Indians' languages are much more complex than Western languages in many aspects.
70. What influence does this study of language have on anthropology?
- A. It has made anthropology unbelievable.
 - B. It helps anthropology to show the absence of hierarchy among cultures.
 - C. It denies some of anthropologists' claims.
 - D. It becomes similar to anthropology.

Passage 2

The spectacular aurora (极光) light displays that appear in Earth's atmosphere around the north and south magnetic poles were once mysterious phenomena. Now, scientists have data from satellites and ground-based observations from which we know that the aurora brilliance is an immense electrical discharge similar to that occurring in a neon sign.

To understand the cause of auroras, first picture the Earth enclosed by its magnetosphere, a huge region created by the Earth's magnetic field. Outside the magnetosphere, blasting toward the earth is the solar wind, a swiftly moving plasma of ionized gases with its own magnetic field. Charged particles in this solar wind speed earthward along the solar wind's magnetic lines of force with a spiraling motion. The Earth's magnetosphere is a barrier to the solar winds, and forces the charged particles of the solar wind to flow around the magnetosphere itself. But in the polar regions, the magnetic lines of force of the Earth and of the solar wind bunch together. Here many of the solar wind's charged particles break through the magnetosphere and enter Earth's magnetic field. They then spiral back and forth between the Earth's magnetic poles very rapidly. In the polar regions, electrons from the solar wind ionize and excite the atoms and molecules of the upper atmosphere, causing them to emit aurora radiation of visible light.

The colors of an aurora depend on the atoms emitting them. The dominant greenish white light comes from low energy excitation of oxygen atoms. During huge magnetic storms oxygen atoms also undergo high energy excitation and emit a crimson light. Excited nitrogen atoms contribute bands of color varying from blue to violet. Viewed from outer space, auroras can be seen as dimly glowing belts wrapped around each of the Earth's magnetic poles. Each aurora hangs like a curtain of light stretching over the polar regions and into the higher latitudes. When the solar flares that result in magnetic storms and aurora activity are very intense, aurora displays may extend as far as the southern regions of the United States. Studies of auroras have given physicists new information about the behavior of plasmas, which has helped to explain the nature of outer space and is being applied in attempts to harness energy from the fusion of atoms.

71. Which of the following statements about scientists' understanding of auroras is true according to this passage?

- A. Scientists have long been able to explain the causes of auroras' various colors.
 - B. New knowledge about the fusion of atoms enabled scientists to learn more about auroras.
 - C. Before advances in technology, scientists knew little about auroras.
 - D. Little will be known about auroras until scientists learn more about plasma physics.
72. Which of the following expressions doesn't mean auroras?
- A. "Aurora light displays" in Line 1.
 - B. "Aurora brilliance" in Line 3.
 - C. "Huge magnetic storms" in Line 17.
 - D. "The behavior of plasmas" in Line 24.
73. What serves as the earth's means of protection against the solar wind?
- A. The magnetosphere.
 - B. The plasma of ionized gases.
 - C. The magnetic lines of force of the solar wind.
 - D. The magnetic poles of the earth.
74. Why do auroras show different colors?
- A. Because auroras come from excitations of all kinds of atoms.
 - B. Because the colors depend on the low or high energy excitation of the atoms, oxygen and nitrogen for example.
 - C. Because the magnetic storms are not stable.
 - D. Because the white light itself contains lights of 7 colors.
75. What's the subject matter of this passage?
- A. The methods of observing auroras from satellites.
 - B. The formation and colors of auroras above the earth's poles.
 - C. The factors that cause the variety of colors of auroras.
 - D. The influence of auroras on the earth.

Passage 3

One summer my wife Chris and I were invited by friends to row down the Colorado River in a boat. Our expedition included many highly successful people—the kind who have staffs to take care of life's daily work. But in the wilder rapids, all of us naturally set aside any pretenses and put out backs into every stroke to keep the boat from tumbling over. At each night's encampment, we all hauled supplies and cleaned dishes. After only two days in the river, people accustomed to being spoiled and indulged had become a team, working together to cope with the unpredictable twists and turns of the river.

I believe that in life—as well as on boat trips—teamwork will make all our journeys successful ones. The rhythms of teamwork have been the rhythms of my life. I played basketball alongside famous players, and the team I now coach, the New York Knicks, has recovered from years of adversity to become a major contender in the 1990s.

I'm persuaded that teamwork is the key to making dreams come true. We all play on a

number of teams in our lives—as part of a family, as a citizen, as a member of an agreement, written or unwritten. It contains the values and goals for every team member.

For example, in the late 1970s a General Motors plant in Fremont, Calif, was the scene of constant warfare between labor and management. Distrust ran so high that the labor contract was hundreds of pages of tricky legal terms. GM spent millions trying to keep the facility up to date, but productivity and quality were continually poor. Absenteeism(旷工) was so out of control that the production line couldn't even start up on some mornings. Finally in the early 1980s, GM shut down the plant.

GM became convinced that it had to create new production systems based on teamwork. In the mid-1980s it reopened the Fremont plant with Toyota, starting from scratch with a much simpler and shorter labor contract. It promised that executive salaries would be reduced and jobs performed by outside sellers would be given to employees before any layoffs were considered. Over a hundred job classifications were cut to just two. Instead of doing one boring job over and over, workers agreed to be part of small teams, spending equal time on various tasks.

76. What changes took place to those people rowing down the Colorado River?
- A. They quickly got used to being spoiled and indulged.
 - B. They began to show the spirit of teamwork.
 - C. They kept their pretenses.
 - D. They became good housewives and househusbands.
77. What is the author now?
- A. A boatman.
 - B. A company manager.
 - C. A major contender in the 1990's
 - D. A coach of a basketball team.
78. How important is teamwork according to the author?
- A. It is the key to making dreams come true.
 - B. It is most critical to companies and basketball teams.
 - C. It is the written or unwritten agreement of individual values and goals.
 - D. It is as part of a family, as a citizen or as a member of an agreement.
79. What was the primary problem with GM in the late 1970s and the early 1980s according to the author?
- A. Poor productivity and quality as a result of bad designs.
 - B. Workers used to play truant and the production line was of poor quality.
 - C. Bad management on account of the lack of teamwork.
 - D. Constant conflicts between labor and management.
80. What does the expression "starting from scratch" in the 2nd line of the last paragraph mean?
- A. Starting with the cooperation with a foreign company.
 - B. Starting with the application of teamwork.
 - C. Starting from the very beginning.
 - D. Starting from experiments with the relationship between labor and management.

Passage 4

If you intend using humor in your talk to make people smile, you must know how to identify shared experiences and problems; your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view. Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different. If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized bosses.

Here is an example, which I heard at a nurses' convention, of a story which works well because the audience all shared the same view of doctors. A man arrives in heaven and is being shown around by St. Peter. He sees wonderful accommodations, beautiful gardens, sunny weather, and so on. Everyone is very peaceful, polite and friendly until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new arrival is suddenly pushed aside by a man in a white coat, who rushes to the head of the line, grabs his food and stomps over to a table by himself. "Who is that?" the new arrival asked St. Peter. "Oh, that's God," came the reply, "but sometimes he thinks he's a doctor."

If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties. With other audiences you mustn't attempt to cut in with humor as they will resent an outsider making disparaging remarks about their canteen or their chairman; you will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats like the Post Office or the telephone system.

If you feel awkward being humorous, you must practice so that it becomes more natural. Include a few casual and apparently off-the-cuff remarks which you can deliver in a relaxed and unforced manner. Often it's the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light-hearted remark.

Look for the humor. It often comes from the unexpected. A twist on a familiar quote "If at first you don't succeed, give up" or a play on words or on a situation. Search for exaggeration and understatements; look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about and inject with humor.

81. The best title for this passage may be _____.
A. Humor of Various Kinds
B. Strategies of Humor
C. Audiences and Humor
D. Use Humor Effectively
82. What, in the author's opinion, must we know in order to be humorous in a talk?
A. How to tell the identities of the audience.
B. How to make our talk relevant to the audience.
C. How to get the audience's belief in us.
D. How to please managers and abuse secretaries.