中国农业银行考前预测密押卷

考试说明：

1、考试时间180分钟。考试内容为英语、行测和综合三个部分。

2、请在题本规定位置填写姓名和准考证号。

3、考试结束考生不能将题本带出考场。

第一部分 英语（本部分80道题，单选45道题，阅读理解35道题）

一、单选题

1. He was eager to make some extra money, since during these years he could hardly live on his （ ）.

A.little wage

B.few wage

C.wage

D.wages

1. If you increase garlic（ ）you may reduce the risk of stomach cancer.

A.intake

B.entry

C.objective

D.entrance

1. They are（ ）of different presses. Now they are having a meeting in one of the（ ）office.

A.editor-in-chiefs, editors-in-chief’s

B.editors-in-chief, editor-in-chief’s

C.editors-in-chiefs, editor’s-in-chief’s

D.editors-in-chief, editors-in-chief’s

1. I’ll look into the matter as soon as possible, just have a little（ ）.

A.wait

B.time

C.patience

D.rest

1. Studies show that people are more（ ）to suffer from back problems if they always sit before computer screens for long hours.

A.likely

B.possible

C.probable

D.sure

1. What I would do is to go（ ）.

A.really quietly somewhere

B.somewhere quietly really

C.really quiet somewhere

D.somewhere really quiet

1. Mistakes don’t just happen; they occur for a reason. Find out the reason, and then making the mistake becomes（ ）.

A.favourable

B.precious

C.essential

D.worthwhile

1. The price was very reasonable; I would gladly have paid（ ）he asked.

A.three times much as

B.three times as many as

C.as three times much as

D.three times as much as

1. Beginning in the late 19th century, the（ ）rise in the productivity of England was just（ ）less than Germany and the U.S.

A.year; slightly

B.yearly; slight

C.yearly; slightly

D.year; slight

1. Internet shopping allows consumers to have access to products that are not popular（ ）to be given spots in actual stores.

A.well

B.correctly

C.likely

D.enough

1. --Have you ever seen Peter recently?

--Yes. He（ ）me to ask you how you（ ）along with your new job these days.

A.has asked; have been getting

B.asked; were getting

C.often asks; are getting

D.asked; are getting

1. The managers discussed the plan that they would like to see（ ）the next year

A.carry out

B.carrying out

C.carried out

D.to carry out

1. --I'll help you whenever you need me.

--I would love（ ）.

A.you helping

B.that you'll help

C.you to help

D.that you help

1. I hope（ ）the job she's applied for（申请）.

A.she's going to get

B.she'll get

C.she is to get

D.she decides to get

1. Mrs. Green wants to buy that kind of cloth because she（ ）that the cloth（ ）very well.

A.has been told; washes

B. is told; is washed

C.has been told; is washed

D.is told; is washed

1. Let us not waste（ ）time we have left.

A.the little

B.little

C.a little

D.a little more

1. I think the doctor is able to cure of（ ）.

A.all

B.what

C.whatever

D.anything

1. （ ）, we'll come to see you again.

A.If time will permit

B.Time permits

C.Time permitting

D.Time permitted

1. --Nancy is not coming tonight.

--But she（ ）!

A.promises

B.promised

C.will promise

D.had promised

1. （ ）some medals came to live in the sea is not known.

A.Which

B.Since

C.Although

D.How

1. --Paul, I'd like to have a talk with you at tea break.

--（ ）Have what with me?
A.Yes, please.

B.Sorry?

C.Thanks.

D.You're welcome.

1. If you（ ）stop smoking, you can only expect to have a bad cough.

A.won’t

B.would not

C.do not

D.can not

1. He's unlucky, and he's always suffering（ ）luck one after another.

A.a sick

B.an ill

C.sick

D.ill

1. The news about the terrible flood there greatly discouraged（ ）there for sightseeing.

A.us from going

B.us to go

C.our going

D.our to go

1. If I had（ ）, I’d visit Europe, stopping at all the small interesting places.

A.a long enough holiday

B an enough long holiday

C.a holiday enough long

D.a long holiday enough

1. Nobody noticed the thief slip into the house because the lights happened to（ ）.

A.put up

B.give in

C.be turned on

D.go out

1. Besides Tom,（ ）Crosettes have two other sons,（ ）of whom are all interested in making model planes.

A.不填; two

B.不填; the two

C.the, three

D.the, the three

1. Mr. Zhang gave all textbooks to all the pupils, except（ ）who had already taken them.
A.these

B.those

C.the ones

D.the others

1. （ ）professional violinist practices for several hours a day, but（ ）violinist has his own way of playing the Beethoven concert.

A.Each, every

B.Every, each

C.One, a

D.All, each

1. —Who has taken my pen away?

—（ ）. He was here a moment ago.

A.It must be Li Ping

B.It is Li Ping take

C.Li Ping is

D.Li Ping must take

1. My dictionary（ ）. I have looked for it everywhere but still（ ）.

A.has lost; do not find

B.is missing; do not find

C.has lost; have not found

D.is missing; have not found

1. Shortly after the accident, two（ ）police were sent to the spot to keep order.
A.dozens of

B.dozens

C.dozen of

D.dozen

1. —May I have another chocolate?

—Yes, of course（ ）.

A.Take it yourself

B.Eat it, please

C.Help yourself

D.Have it yourself

1. We will take（ ）wants to go there for a sight - seeing.

A.whoever

B.who

C.anybody

D.all that

1. I caught the last bus from town, but Harry came home（ ）that night.

A.very late

B.even later

C.the same late

D.the last one

1. --What was the party like?

--Wonderful. It is years（ ）I enjoyed myself so much.

A.before

B.after

C.since

D.when

1. Isn't it very kind（ ）your parents to do that for us?
A.for

B.to

C.about

D.of

1. There is a（ ）of 1000 dollars for the return.

A.reward

B.prize

C.thank

D.praise

1. A man does not know the difficulty of anything（ ）he does it personally.

A.although

B.if

C.because

D.unless

1. I don't remember（ ）to the airport that year.

A.to be taken

B.being taken

C.having

D.to take

1. The people,（ ）had been damaged by the flood, were given help by the Red Cross.

A.all whose homes

B.all of whose homes

C.all their homes

D.all of their homes

1. （ ）is known to everyone, Taiwan is a part of China. We must unify it.

A.It

B.As

C.Which

D.What

1. Is this research center（ ）you visited the modern equipment last year?

A.where

B.that

C.the one that

D.the one where

1. I was so familiar with him that I recognized his voice（ ）I picked up the phone.

A.while

B.after

C.in case

D.the minute

1. CCTV is exactly like a window on the world（ ）you sit by it and fix your attention on what it shows.

A.if

B.as though

C.even if

D.unless

二、阅读理解

**Reading Comprehension**

**Directions:**

**There are 7 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by 5 questions. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer.**

**Passage One**

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

It came as something of a surprise when Diana, Princess of Wales, made a trip to Angola in 1997, to support the Red Cross’s campaign for a total ban on all anti-personnel landmines. Within hours of arriving in Angola, television screens around the world were filled with images of her comforting victims injured in explosions caused by landmines. “I knew the statistics”, she said. “But putting a face to those figures brought the reality home to me; like when I met Sandra, a 13- year-old girl who had lost her leg, and people like her.”

The Princess concluded with a simple message: “We must stop landmines”. And she used every opportunity during her visit to repeat this message.

But, back in London, her views were not shared by some members of the British government, which refused to support a ban on these weapons. Angry politicians launched an attack on the Princess in the press. They described her as very ill-informed and a loose cannon (乱放炮的人).”

he Princess responded by brushing aside the criticisms. “This is a distraction (干扰) we do not need. All I’m trying to do is help.”

Opposition parties, the media and the public immediately voiced their support for the Princess. To make matters worse for the government, it soon emerged that the Princess’s trip had been approved by the Foreign Office, and that she was in fact very well-informed about both the situation in Angola and the British government’s policy regarding landmines. The result was a severe embarrassment for the government.

To try and limit the damage, the Foreign Secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, claimed that the Princess’s views on landmines were not very different from government policy, and that it was working towards a worldwide ban. The Defense Secretary, Michael Portillo, claimed the matter was a misinterpretation or misunderstanding.

For the Princess, the trip to this war-torn country was an excellent opportunity to use her popularity to show the world how much destruction and suffering landmines can cause. She said that the experience had also given her the chance to get closer to people and their problems.

1. Princess Diana paid a visit to Angola in 1997 \_\_\_\_.

A.to voice her support for a total ban of landmines

B.to clarify the British government’s stand on landmines

C.to investigate the sufferings of landmine victims there

D.to establish her image as a friend of landmine victims

1. What did Diana mean when she said “... putting a face to those figures brought the reality home to me (Line 5, Para.1)”?

A.She just couldn’t bear to meet the landmine victims face to face.

B.The actual situation in Angola made her feel like going back home.

C.Meeting the landmine victims in person made her believe the statistics.

D.Seeing the pain of the victims made her realize the seriousness of the situation.

1. Some members of the British government criticized Diana because \_\_\_\_.

A.she was ill-informed of the government’s policy

B.they were actually opposed to banning landmines

C.she had not consulted the government before the visit

D.they believed that she had misinterpreted the situation in Angola

1. How did Diana respond to the criticisms?

A.She paid no attention to them.

B.She made more appearances on TV.

C.She met the 13-year-old girl as planned.

D.She rose to argue with her opponents.

1. What did Princess Diana think of her visit to Angola?

A.It had caused embarrassment to the British government.

B.It had brought her closer to the ordinary people.

C.It had greatly promoted her popularity.

D.It had affected her relations with the British government.

**Passage Two**

**Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.**

Scientists have devised a way to determine roughly where a person has lived using a strand(缕) of hair, a technique that could help track the movements of criminal suspects or unidentified murder victims.

The method relies on measuring how chemical variations in drinking water show up in people’s hair.

“You’re what you eat and drink, and that’s recorded in your hair,” said Thure Cerling, a geologist at the University of Utah.

While U.S diet is relatively identical, water supplies vary. The differences result from weather patterns. The chemical composition of rainfall changes slightly as raid clouds move.

Most hydrogen and oxygen atoms in water are stable, but traces of both elements are also present as heavier isotopes (同位素). The heaviest rain falls first. As a result, storms that form over the Pacific deliver heavier water to California than to Utah.

Similar patterns exist throughout the U.S. By measuring the proportion of heavier hydrogen and oxygen isotopes along a strand of hair, scientists can construct a geographic timeline. Each inch of hair corresponds to about two months.

Cerling’s team collected tap water samples from 600 cities and constructed a mop of the regional differences. They checked the accuracy of the map by testing 200 hair samples collected from 65 barber shops.

They were able to accurately place the hair samples in broad regions roughly corresponding to the movement of raid systems.

“It’s not good for pinpointing (精确定位),” Cerling said. “It’s good for eliminating many possibilities.”

Todd Park, a local detective, said the method has helped him learn more about an unidentified woman whose skeleton was found near Great Salt Lake.

The woman was 5 feet tall. Police recovered 26 bones, a T-shirt and several strands of hair.

When Park heard about the research, he gave the hair samples to the researchers. Chemical testing showed that over the two years before her death, she moved about every two months.

She stayed in the Northwest, although the test could not be more specific than somewhere between eastern Oregon and western Wyoming.

“It’s still a substantial area,” Park said “But it narrows it way down for me.”

1. What is the scientists’ new discovery?

A.One’s hair growth has to do with the amount of water they drink.

B.A person’s hair may reveal where they have lived.

C.Hair analysis accurately identifies criminal suspects.

D.The chemical composition of hair varies from person to person.

1. What does the author mean by “You’re what you eat and drink” (Line 1, Para.3)?

A.Food and drink affect one’s personality development.

B.Food and drink preferences vary with individuals.

C.Food and drink leave traces in one’s body tissues.

D.Food and drink are indispensable to one’s existence.

1. What is said about the rainfall in America’s West?

A.There is much more rainfall in California than in Utah.

B.The water it delivers becomes lighter when it moves inland.

C.Its chemical composition is less stable than in other areas.

D.It gathers more light isotopes as it moves eastward.

1. What did Cerling’s team produce in their research?

A.A map showing the regional differences of tap water.

B.A collection of hair samples from various barber shops.

C.A method to measure the amount of water in human hair.

D.A chart illustrating the movement of the rain system.

1. What is the practical value of Cerling’s research?

A.It helps analyze the quality of water in different regions.

B.It helps the police determine where a crime is committed.

C.It helps the police narrow down possibilities in detective work.

D.It helps identify the drinking habits of the person under investigation.

**Passage Three**

**Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.**

It is pretty much a one-way street. While it may be common for university researchers to try their luck in the commercial world, there is very little traffic in the opposite direction. Pay has always been the biggest deterrent, as people with families often feel they cannot afford the drop in salary when moving to a university job. For some industrial scientists, however, the attractions of academia (学术界) outweigh any financial considerations.

Helen Lee took a 70% cut in salary when she moved from a senior post in Abbott Laboratories to a medical department at the University of Cambridge. Her main reason for returning to academia mid-career was to take advantage of the greater freedom to choose research questions. Some areas of inquiry have few prospects of a commercial return, and Lee’s is one of them.

The impact of a salary cut is probably less severe for a scientist in the early stages of a career. Guy Grant, now a research associate at the Unilever Centre for Molecular Informatics at the University of Cambridge, spent two years working for a pharmaceutical (制药的) company before returning to university as a post-doctoral researcher. He took a 30% salary cut but felt it worthwhile for the greater intellectual opportunities.

Higher up the ladder, where a pay cut is usually more significant, the demand for scientists with a wealth of experience in industry is forcing universities to make the transition (转换) to academia more attractive, according to Lee. Industrial scientists tend to receive training that academics do not, such as how to build a multidisciplinary team, manage budgets and negotiate contracts. They are also well placed to bring something extra to the teaching side of an academic role that will help students get a job when they graduate, says Lee, perhaps experience in manufacturing practice or product development. “Only a small number of undergraduates will continue in an academic career. So someone leaving university who already has the skills needed to work in an industrial lab has far more potential in the job market than someone who has spent all their time on a narrow research project.”

1. By “a one-way street” (Line 1, Para. 1), the author means \_\_\_\_.

A.university researchers know little about the commercial world

B.there is little exchange between industry and academia

C.few industrial scientists would quit to work in a university

D.few university professors are willing to do industrial research

1. The word “deterrent” (Line 2, Para. 1) most probably refers to something that \_\_\_\_.

A.keeps someone from taking action

B.helps to move the traffic

C.attracts people’s attention

D.brings someone a financial burden

1. What was Helen Lee’s major consideration when she changed her job in the middle of her career?

A.Flexible work hours.

B.Her research interests.

C.Her preference for the lifestyle on campus.

D.Prospects of academic accomplishments.

1. Guy Grant chose to work as a researcher at Cambridge in order to \_\_\_\_.

A.do financially more rewarding work

B.raise his status in the academic world

C.enrich his experience in medical research

D.exploit better intellectual opportunities

1. What contribution can industrial scientists make when they come to teach in a university?

A.Increase its graduates’ competitiveness in the job market.

B.Develop its students’ potential in research.

C.Help it to obtain financial support from industry.

D.Gear its research towards practical applications.

**Passage Four**

**Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.**

Only two countries in the advanced world provide no guarantee for paid leave from work to care for a newborn child. Last spring one of the two, Australia, gave up the dubious distinction by establishing paid family leave starting in 2011. I wasn't surprised when this didn't make the news here in the United States—we're now the only wealthy country without such a policy.

The United States does have one explicit family policy, the Family and Medical Leave Act, passed in 1993. It entitles workers to as much as 12 weeks' unpaid leave for care of a newborn or dealing with a family medical problem. Despite the modesty of the benefit, the Chamber of Commerce and other business groups fought it bitterly, describing it as "government-run personnel management" and a "dangerous precedent". In fact, every step of the way, as (usually) Democratic leaders have tried to introduce work-family balance measures into the law, business groups have been strongly opposed.

As Yale law professor Anne Alstott argues, justifying parental support depends on defining the family as a social good that, in some sense, society must pay for. In her book No Exit: What Parents Owe Their Children and What Society Owes Parents, she argues that parents are burdened in many ways in their lives: there is "no exit" when it comes to children. "Society expects—and needs—parents to provide their children with continuity of care, meaning the intensive, intimate care that human beings need to develop their intellectual, emotional and moral capabilities. And society expects—and needs—parents to persist in their roles for 18 years, or longer if needed."

While most parents do this out of love, there are public penalties for not providing care. What parents do, in other words, is of deep concern to the state, for the obvious reason that caring for children is not only morally urgent but essential for the future of society. The state recognizes this in the large body of family laws that govern children' welfare, yet parents receive little help in meeting the life-changing obligations society imposes. To classify parenting as a personal choice for which there is no collective responsibility is not merely to ignore the social benefits of good parenting; really, it is to steal those benefits because they accrue (不断积累) to the whole of society as today's children become tomorrow's productive citizenry (公民). In fact, by some estimates, the value of parental investments in children, investments of time and money (including lost wages), is equal to 20-30% of gross domestic product. If these investments generate huge social benefits—as they clearly do—the benefits of providing more social support for the family should be that much clearer.

1. What do we learn about paid family leave from the first paragraph?

A.America is now the only developed country without the policy.

B.It has now become a hot topic in the United States.

C.It came as a surprise when Australia adopted the policy.

D.Its meaning was clarified when it was established in Australia.

1. What has prevented the passing of work-family balance laws in the United States?

A.The incompetence of the Democrats.

B.The existing Family and Medical Leave Act.

C.The lack of a precedent in American history.

D.The opposition from business circles.

1. What is Professor Anne Alstott's argument for parental support?

A.The cost of raising children in the U. S. has been growing.

B.Good parenting benefits society.

C.The U. S. should keep up with other developed countries.

D.Children need continuous care.

1. What does the author think of America's large body of family laws governing children's welfare?

A.They fail to ensure children's healthy growth

B.The fail to provide enough support for parents

C.They emphasize parents' legal responsibilities.

D.They impose the care of children on parents.

1. Why does the author object to classifying parenting as a personal choice?

A.It is regarded as a legal obligation.

B.It relies largely on social support.

C.It generates huge social benefits.

D.It is basically a social undertaking.

**Passage Five**

**Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.**

An article in Scientific America has pointed out that empirical research says that, actually, you think you’re more beautiful than you are. We have a deep-seated need to feel good about ourselves and we naturally employ a number of self-enhancing strategies to research into what they call the “above average effect”, or “illusory superiority”, and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and 85% at getting on well with others—all obviously statistical impossibilities.

We rose tint our memories and put ourselves into self-affirming situations. We become defensive when criticized, and apply negative stereotypes to others to boost our own esteem, we stalk around thinking we’re hot stuff.

Psychologist and behavioral scientist Nicholas Epley oversaw a key studying into self-enhancement and attractiveness. Rather that have people simply rate their beauty compress with others, he asked them to identify an original photograph of themselves’ from a lineup including versions that had been altered to appear more and less attractive. Visual recognition, reads the study, is “an automatic psychological process occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation”. If the subjects quickly chose a falsely flattering image which must did- they genuinely believed it was really how they looked. Epley found no significant gender difference in responses. Nor was there any evidence that, those who self-enhance the must (that is, the participants who thought the most positively doctored picture were real) were doing so to make up for profound insecurities. In fact, those who thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other makers for having higher self-esteem. “I don’t think the findings that we having have are any evidence of personal delusion”, says Epley. “It’s a reflection simply of people generally thinking well of themselves’. If you are depressed, you won’t be self-enhancing. Knowing the results of Epley’s study, it makes sense that why people heat photographs of themselves Viscerally-on one level, they don’t even recognize the person in the picture as themselves, Facebook therefore ,is a self-enhancer’s paradise, where people can share only the most flattering photos, the cream of their wit ,style ,beauty, intellect and lifestyle it’s not that people’s profiles are dishonest, says Catalina Toma of Wisconsin-Madison university ,”but they portray an idealized version of themselves.

1. According to the first paragraph, social psychologists have found that \_\_\_\_.

A.our self-ratings are unrealistically high

B.illusory superiority is baseless effect

C.our need for leadership is unnatural

D.self-enhancing strategies are ineffective

1. Visual recognition is believed to be people’s \_\_\_\_.

A.rapid watching

B.conscious choice

C.intuitive response

D.automatic self-defense

1. Epley found that people with higher self-esteem tended to \_\_\_\_.

A.underestimate their insecurities

B.believe in their attractiveness

C.cover up their depressions

D.oversimplify their illusions

1. The word “Viscerally” (Line 2, para.5) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

A.instinctively

B.occasionally

C.particularly

D.aggressively

1. It can be inferred that Facebook is self-enhancer’s paradise because people can \_\_\_\_.

A.present their dishonest profiles

B.define their traditional life styles

C.share their intellectual pursuits

D.withhold their unflattering sides

**Passage Six**

**Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.**

Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick, hard-wired responses.

Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms; if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within milliseconds. But we need more time to assess other factors. To accurately tell whether someone is sociable, studies show, we need at least a minute, preferably five. It takes a while to judge complex aspects of personality, like neuroticism or open-mindedness.

But snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli aren’t exclusive to the interpersonal realm. Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster, even though reading has little to do with eating. We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we’re doing, Subjects exposed to fast-food flashes also tend to think a musical piece lasts too long.

Yet we can reverse such influences. If we know we will overreact to consumer products or housing options when we see a happy face (one reason good sales representatives and real estate agents are always smiling), we can take a moment before buying. If we know female job screeners are more likely to reject attractive female applicants, we can help screeners understand their biases-or hire outside screeners.

John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly “thin slice” information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in “thick sliced” long-term study. When Dr. Gottman really wants to assess whether a couple will stay together, he invites them to his island retreat for a much longer evaluation; two days, not two seconds.

Our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what differentiates us from animals: doge can think about the future only intermittently or for a few minutes. But historically we have spent about 12 percent of our days contemplating the longer term. Although technology might change the way we react, it hasn’t changed our nature. We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend.

1. The time needed in making decisions may \_\_\_\_.

A.vary according to the urgency of the situation

B.prove the complexity of our brain reaction

C.depend on the importance of the assessment

D.predetermine the accuracy of our judgment

1. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions \_\_\_\_.

A.can be associative

B.are not unconscious

C.can be dangerous

D.are not impulsive

1. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should \_\_\_\_.

A.trust our first impression

B.do as people usually do

C.think before we act

D.ask for expert advice

1. John Gottman says that reliable snap reactions are based on \_\_\_\_.

A.critical assessment

B.“thin sliced” study

C.sensible explanation

D.adequate information

1. The author’s attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is \_\_\_\_.

A.tolerant

B.uncertain

C.optimistic

D.doubtful

**Passage Seven**

**Questions 76 to 80 are based on the following passage.**

For the first time in history more people live in towns than in the country. In Britain this has had a curious result. While polls show Britons rate “the countryside” alongside the royal family, Shakespeare and the National Health Service (NHS) as what makes them proudest of their country, this has limited political support.

A century ago Octavia Hill Launched the National Trust not to rescue stylish houses but to save “the beauty of natural places for everyone forever”. It was specifically to provide city dwellers with spaces for leisure where they could experience “a refreshing air”. Hill’s pressure later led to creation of national parks and green belts. They don’t make countryside any more, and every year concrete consumes more of it. It needs constant guardianship.

At the next election none of the big parties seem likely to endorse this sentiment. The conservatives’ planning reform explicitly gives rural development priority over conservation, even authorizing “off-plan” building where local people might object. The concept of sustainable development has been defined as profitable. Labour likewise wants to discontinue local planning where councils oppose development. The Liberal Democrats are silent. Only Ukip, sensing its chance, has sided with those pleading for a more considered approach to using green land. Its Campaign to Protect Rural England struck terror into many local conservative parties.

The sensible place to build new houses, factories and offices is where people are, in cities and towns where infrastructure is in place. The London agents Stirling Ackroyd recently identified enough sites for half a million houses in the London area alone, with no intrusion on green belt. What is true of London is even truer of the provinces.

The idea that “housing crisis” equals “concreted meadows” is pure lobby talk. The issue is not the need for more houses but, as always, where to put them. Under lobby pressure, George Osborne favours rural new-build against urban renovation and renewal. He favours out-of-town shopping sites against high streets. This is not a free market but a biased one. Rural towns and villages have grown and will always grow. They do so best where building sticks to their edges and respects their character. We do not ruin urban Development should be planned, not let rip. After the Netherlands, Britain is Europe’s most crowed country. Half a century of town and country planning has enabled it to retain an enviable rural coherence, while still permitting low-density urban living. There is no doubt of the alternative --- the corrupted landscapes of southern Portugal, Spain or Ireland. Avoiding this rather than promoting it should unite the left and right of the political spectrum.

1. Britain’s public sentiment about the countryside \_\_\_\_.

A.has brought much benefit to the NHS

B.didn’t start till the Shakespearean age

C.is fully backed by the royal family

D.is not well reflected in politics

1. According to Paragraph 2, the achievements of the National Trust are now being \_\_\_\_.

A.gradually destroyed

B.effectively reinforced

C.properly protected

D.largely overshadowed

1. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3?

A.Ukip may gain from its support for rural conservation.

B.The Conservatives may abandon “off -plan” building.

C.The Liberal Democrats are losing political influence.

D.Labour is under attack for opposing development.

1. The author holds that George Osborne’s preference \_\_\_\_.

A.reveals a strong prejudice against urban areas

B.shows his disregard for the character of rural areas

C.stresses the necessity of easing the housing crisis

D.highlights his firm stand against lobby pressure

1. In the last paragraph, the author shows his appreciation of \_\_\_\_.

A.the size of population in Britain

B.the enviable urban lifestyle in Britain

C.the town-and-country planning in Britain

D.the political life in today is Britain

# 第二部分 行政能力测试（本部分45道题，判断推理12道题，数量关系24道题，言语理解4道题，资料分析5道题）

1. 下列各句中，没有语病的一句是（ ）。

A.有的外国人士在赞誉中国美术片独特风格的同时，也指出过“习惯于完整的故事和懒洋洋的叙述”“很难捉摸到时代脉搏的跳动”等批评意见

B.解决黄河断流问题，一定要加强对黄河水资源的统一管理，加强保护或恢复黄河全流域的植被

C.应该用“启事”而滥用“公告”的现象屡见不鲜，致使社会上有些人也见错而不怪了

D.当上级宣布摄制组成立并将拍摄这一巨片的任务交给我们时，大家有既光荣又愉快的感觉是难以形容的

1. 美国国家情报局局长上周在一次公开会议上\_\_\_\_美国年度情报总预算数额为440亿美元。多年来，美国政府对这个数字一直采取守口如瓶的态度，外人对此不得而知。

填入画线部分最恰当的一项是（ ）。

A.揭露

B.披露

C.指出

D.表示

1. 清凉的天气已经（ ）了整整一周时间，气象部门提醒，由于春天是雷电和强降水多发季节，市民要及时做好（ ），减少因强对流天气造成的损失。
在空格处选填最恰当的字是（ ）。

A.持续 防御

B.继续 抵御

C.连续 预防

D.维持 防范

1. 家长（ ）孩子上大学仍是新生报到时校园内的一大景观。

填入括号中最恰当的一项是（ ）。

A.携同

B.偕同

C.陪同

D.随同

1. 某村村民经过集体投票民主选举村干部，5位村干部候选人中得票最高者将当选。经统计，本次选举有效选票一共395票，且当选者的得票数比其他4位候选人的平均得票数要多60票，则这名当选者一共获得（ ）票。

A.62

B.67

C.122

D.127

1. 甲书的页数是乙书的4倍，甲，乙两书共损坏16页之后，未遭损坏的页数之和是489页，问甲书共有多少页？（ ）

A.365

B.387

C.396

D.404

1. 某羽毛球协会举办羽毛球单打公开赛，共有1044人报名参加。比赛采取淘汰制。首先用抽签的方法抽出522对进行522场比赛，获胜的522人，进入第2轮比赛。第2轮比赛也用同样的抽签方法决定谁与谁比赛。这样比赛下去，假如没有人弃权，最少要打多少场才可决出冠军？（ ）

A.1044

B.1043

C.874

D.688

1. 在下列a、b、c、d四个等周长的规则几何图形中，面积最大和最小的分别是（ ）。

A.a和b

B.d和a

C.b和d

D.d和c

1. 2010年某种货物的进口价格是15元／公斤，2011年该货物的进口量增加了一半，进口金额增加了20％。问2011年该货物的进口价格是多少元／公斤?（ ）

A.10

B.12

C.18

D.24

1. 的值是（ ）。

A.

B.

C.

D.

1. 某单位扩建周长为44米的长方形草坪，计划扩建后的草坪仍为长方形，其长和宽分别比原来增加5米和3米，面积比原来增加95平方米，则扩建前草坪的面积为( )

A.85平方米

B.105平方米

C.117平方米

D.121平方米

1. 某饼店一种成本为1.4元的点心卖2元一份，每天没卖完的点心会在晚上8点后半价促销，全部卖完。已知一个月30天中，平均有15天每天晚上8点前可卖出100份点心，而其余15天每天晚上8点前只能卖出60份。如果饼店每天做的点心数量相同，一个月能够获得的最大利润是（ ）元。

A.1080

B.1200

C.1320

D.1440

1. 在某企业，40％的员工有至少3年的工龄，16个员工有至少8年的工龄。如果90％的员工的工龄不足8年，则工龄至少3年但不足8年的员工有（ ）人。

A.48

B.64

C.80

D.144

1. 一支600米长的队伍行军，队尾的通讯员要与最前面的连长联系，他用3分钟跑步追上了连长，又在队伍休息的时间以同样的速度跑回了队尾，用了2分24秒，如队伍和通讯员均匀速前进，则通讯员在行军时从最前面跑步回到队尾需要多长时间?（ ）

A.48秒

B.1分钟

C.1分48秒

D.2分钟

1. 边长为8分米之正方形长板，要完全覆盖12米宽16米之长方形，要几块？（ ）

A.30块

B.300块

C.24块

D.240块

1. 某人搬运2000只易碎物品，每只运费为3角。如果损坏一只不但不给运费，还要赔偿5角，结果共得560元，问他损坏了多少只？（ ）

A.80只

B.70只

C.60只

D.50只

1. （101+103+…+199）-（90+92+…+188）＝（ ）。

A.100

B.199

C.550

D.1089

1. 某学校举办知识竞赛，共设50道选择题，评分标准是：答对1题得3分，答错1题扣1分，不答的题得0分。若王同学最终得95分，则他答错的选择题最多有（ ）。

A.12道

B.13道

C.14道

D.15道

1. 小李所在的科室共有5人，在年终测评中，小李的四位同事得分分别为68、92、81和79，小李的得分比5个人的平均分高10分，则小李的得分是（ ）。

A.81

B.88

C.92.5

D.90

1. 下列选项中，大于3/5而小于5/7的数是（ ）。

A.4/7

B.103/140

C.25/34

D.47/70

1. 甲、乙两人分别从A、B两地同时相向而行，甲每小时行5千米，乙的速度是甲的1.2倍，在行进的途中乙因事耽误1小时，结果3小时后甲乙两人相遇。则A、B两地相距多少千米?（ ）

A.27千米

B.33千米

C.35千米

D.38千米

1. 一间会议室，长8.5米，宽6米，用长20厘米，宽10厘米的长方形砖铺地，要用多少块?（ ）

A.2550

B.2500

C.2450

D.2650

1. 22×32×42×52的值为（ ）。

A.1440

B.14400

C.144000

D.1440000

1. 一个分数，用10约分1次，2约分3次，3约分2次，得4/5，约分前的分数是（ ）。

A.2880/3600

B.2860/3600

C.2880/3880

D.2860/3880

1. 某单位五个科室间举办拔河比赛，每两个科室之间最多比赛一场。其中甲、乙、丙、丁科室分别参加了4、3、2和1场比赛，问已经进行了多少场比赛？（ ）

A.8

B.7

C.6

D.5

1. 某人沿电车线路匀速行走，每12分钟有一辆电车从后面追上，每4分钟有一辆电车迎面开来。假设两个起点站的发车间隔是相同的，求这个发车间隔。（ ）

A.2分钟

B.4分钟

C.6分钟

D.8分钟

1. 乒乓球世界杯锦标赛上，中国队、丹麦队、日本队和德国队分在一个小组，每两个队之间都要比赛1场，已知日本队已比赛了1场，德国队已比赛了2场，中国队已比赛了3场，则丹麦队还有几场比赛未比？（ ）

A.0

B.1

C.2

D.3

1. 某机关单位召开一次会议预期12天,后因会期缩短4天,因此原预算款节约了一部分,其中生活费一项节约了4000元,比原计划少用40%,生活费预算占总预算的4/9,则总预算为（ ）。

A.45000

B.35000

C.27500

D.22500

1. 张、王、李三位老师分别在小学教劳动、数学、自然、手工、语文、思想品德，且每位老师教两门课。自然老师和劳动老师住同一个宿舍，张老师最年轻，劳动老师和李老师爱打篮球，数学老师比手工老师岁数大，比王老师岁数小，三人中最大的老师住得比其他两位老师远。由此则可以推断出：（ ）

A.张老师教：语文、劳动；王老师教：手工、思想品德；李老师教：数学、自然

B.张老师教：手工、自然；王老师教：语文、思想品德；李老师教：数学、劳动

C.张老师教：手工、劳动；王老师教：语文、思想品德；李老师教：数学、自然

D.张老师教：手工、思想品德；王老师教：语文、劳动；李老师教：数学、自然

1. 抗体保健中心进行了为期20周的减肥实验。结果显示，参加者平均减肥10千克。其中，男性参加者平均减肥14千克，女性参加者平均减肥8千克。如果以上陈述是真的，并且其中统计数据是精确的，则以下哪项也一定是真的？（ ）

A.所有参加者体重均下降

B.男性参加者和女性参加者一样多

C.女性参加者比男性参加者多

D.男性参加者比女性参加者多

1. “医院里的医生和护士，包括我在内总共是16名，下面讲到的人员情况，无论是否把我计算在内，都不会有任何变化。在这些医护人员中，（1）护士多于医生；（2）男医生多于男护士；（3）男护士多于女护士；（4）至少有一位女医生。”请问这位说话者是什么性别和职务？（ ）

A.男医生

B.女护士

C.男护士

D.女医生

1. 乒乓球单打决赛在甲、乙、丙、丁四位选手中进行，赛前，有些人预测比赛的结果，A说：甲第4。B说：乙不是第2，也不是第4。C说：丙的名次在乙的前面。D说：丁将得第1。比赛结果表明，四个人中只有一个人预测错了。那么，甲、乙、丙、丁四位选手的名次分别为？（ ）

A.2、3、4、1

B.1、2、4、3

C.1、3、4、2

D.4、3、1、2

1. 抱负水平是指一种想将自己的工作做到某种质量标准的心理需求。个体从事某一实际工作之前，其内心会预先估计所能达到的成就目标，然后竭尽全力向此目标努力，假如工作的质与量都达到或超过了自己预定的标准，便会有一种成功感，否则就有失败感、挫折感。根据上述定义，下列各种心理中符合抱负水平的是（ ）。

A.部分建筑商无视国家的法纪，在建筑工程中偷工减料
B.在张老师的精心培育下，试验田里的稻苗结出了饱满的稻穗

C.老赵年轻时曾放弃国外的优越条件，回到祖国

D.小王每天都按照工作计划表的要求及时完成自己的工作，从不拖沓

1. 最近一项针对职业病致病原因的调查显示，在所有接受调查的职业病患者中，有69.2％的职业病患者每天工作达9.7个小时，其中74.8％的患者每天工作达12个小时。这种长时间密集的与有毒有害物质的接触，使罹患职业病的风险提高。这表明，通过减少工作时间，可以大幅降低劳动者患上职业病的风险。以下哪项如果为真，最能支持上述论断？（ ）

A.在所有接受调查的职业病患者中，26％的劳动者每天工作时间少于9.7个小时

B.在所有接受调查的职业病患者中，26％的劳动者每天工作时间少于12个小时

C.在所有接受调查的职业病患者中，31％的劳动者每天工作时间少于9.7个小时

D.在所有接受调查的职业病患者中，31％的劳动者每天工作时间少于12个小时

1. 在一次经济学研讨会上，针对目前国内消费价格上涨的现象，与会的各位专家学者纷纷表达自己的看法。一位经济学家指出，本轮物价上涨主要表现为食品价格的上涨，其根本原因则在于流动性过剩，表现为有过多的货币投放量，这些多余的资金需要寻找投资出路，于是就有了投资或经济过热现象，流动性过剩为当前物价上涨埋下隐患。以下哪项如果为真，能够削弱上述经济学家的观点？（ ）

A.实践证明，当市场上流动性不足时往往导致供过于求，消费价格下调

B.据一项权威调查显示，80％的食品生产者表示成本提高是食品价格上涨的原因

C.这位经济学家此前在国内的经济学界一直名不见经传

D.究竟是什么原因导致本轮消费价格上涨还在进一步研究当中

1. 某机构决定从五位业务骨干中选派一人到国外学习，这五位骨干分别是赵、钱、孙、李、周。在决定选派人选之前有如下对话：赵说：或者是我去，或者是孙去钱说：周不去孙说：如果不是李去，那么就是钱去李说：既不是我去，也不是钱去周说：既不是孙去，也不是赵去最终确定人选后发现以上对话中只有两个人说对了，那么被选中的是（ ）。

A.赵

B.钱

C.周

D.李

1. 获致身份是指一个人经历某种公开的、具有竞争性的奋争或因具备某种特殊的本领而获得的社会地位。根据上述定义，下列选项符合获致身份说法的是（ ）

A.生子当如孙仲谋

B.王侯将相宁有种乎

C.忠臣必出孝子之门

D.上品无寒门，下品无士族

1. 火炬：蜡烛（ ）

A.中药：草药

B.矿石：煤炭

C.棉布：丝绸

D.扇子：蚊香

1. 风险：规避：损失（ ）

A.保险：购买：赔偿

B.老人：关爱：长寿

C.锻炼：加强：肥胖

D.军队：保卫：战争

1. 生命：生物（ ）

A.思维：人类

B.绿色：植物

C.节气：历法

D.收获：秋季

**根据以下资枓，回答下列题。**

2015年1-3月，国有企业营业总收入103155.5亿元，同比下降6%。其中，中央企业收入63191.3亿元，同比下降7%。地方国有企业收入39964.2亿元，同比下降4.2%。1-3月，国有企业营业总成本100345.5亿元，同比下降5.1%，其中销售费用、管理费用和财务费用同比分别下降2.9%、増长2.3%和增长7.3%。其中，中央企业成本60216.5亿元，同比下降6.4%；地方国有企业成本40129亿元，同比下降3.1%。1-3月，国有企业利润总额4997.3亿元，同比下降8%。国有企业应交税金9383亿元，同比增长0.13%。3月末，国有企业资产总额1054875.4亿元，同比增长12%；负债总额685766.3亿元，同比增长11.9%；所有者权益合计369109.1亿元，同比增长12.2%。其中，中央企业资产总额554658.3亿元，同比增长10.5%；负债总额363304亿元，同比增长10.4%；所有者权益为191354.4亿元，同比増长10.7%。地方国有企业资产总额500217.1亿元，同比增长13.8%；负债总额322462.3亿元，同比増长13.7%；所有者权益为177754.7亿元，同比增长13.9%。

1. 2014年1-3月，国有企业营业总收入最接近（ ）

A.10.5万亿元

B.11万亿元

C.11.5万亿元

D.12万亿元

1. 2015年1-3月，在销售费用、管理费用和财务费用中，占国有企业营业总成本的比重同比上升的有几项？（ ）

A.0

B.1

C.2

D.3

1. 2015年3月末，中央企业所有者权益占国有企业总体比重比上年同期约（ ）

A.下降了0.7个百分点

B.下降了1.5个百分点

C.上升了0.7个百分点

D.上升了1.5个百分点

1. 2015年3月末，中央企业的资产负债率（负债总额÷资产总额）约在以下哪个范围内？（ ）

A.50%以下

B.50%-60%

C.60%-70%

D.70%以上

1. 能够从上述资料中推出的是（ ）

A.2015年1-3月，中央和地方国有企业营业成本均低于同期营业收入

B.2014年1-3月，国有企业应交税金占同期营业总收入的一成以上

C.2015年3月末，国有企业资产总额同比增长不到12万亿元

D.2015年3月末，地方国有企业资产负债率高于上年同期水平

第三部分 综合知识（本部分70道题，时事政治21道题，专业知识13道题，管理人力营销7道题，法律2道题，会计3道题，计算机7道题，农行相关5道题，人文常识12道题）

1. 银监会9月2日发布的数据显示：截至2016年6月末，21家主要银行业金融机构（ ）余额达7.26万亿元，占各项贷款的9%。同时节能环保项目和服务资产质量较好，其不良贷款余额为226.25亿元，不良率仅为0.41%，低于同期各项贷款不良率1.35个百分点。

A.生态信贷

B.绿色信贷

C.小微企业贷款

D.中小企业贷款

1. （ ）是二十国集团（G20）经济政策合作中的一大核心内容。作为G20轮值主席国，中国重启国际金融架构工作组，在G20层面继续推进完善国际金融架构。

A.宏观经济政策协调

B.微观经济政策协调

C.市场经济协调

D.计划经济协调

1. 习近平9月3日出席2016年二十国集团工商峰会开幕式，并发表题为《中国发展新起点 全球增长新蓝图》的主旨演讲，强调中方希望同各方一道，建设（ ）型世界经济，推动世界经济走上强劲、可持续、平衡、包容增长之路。

A.创新、开放、联动、包容

B.共享、合作

C.创新、包容

D.可持续、绿色

1. 旨在营造良好投资环境的《G20全球投资指导原则》将提交G20杭州峰会审批，有望成为全球首份关于投资政策制定的多边纲领性文件。中国今年首次将（ ）纳入了G20议程，提出制订《G20全球投资指导原则》 。

A.投资政策指挥

B.投资政策协调

C.消费拉动

D.出口贸易

1. 十二届全国人大常委会第二十二次会议于9月3日上午在京闭幕，会议通过的（ ）是党的十八大以来第一部国防军事立法，也是党和国家将军民融合发展上升为国家战略后第一部深入贯彻该战略的重要法律。

A.义务兵法

B.国防交通法

C.边境法

D.交通运输法

1. 当地时间9月5日上午，中国体育代表团在里约残奥村举行升旗仪式。在代表团团长、中国残联主席（ ）的带领下，300多名运动员、教练员及工作人员参加了升旗仪式。是我国参加境外举行的残奥会运动员人数最多、参赛项目最多、代表团规模最大的一届。

A.李鹏

B.邓亚萍

C.郎平

D.张海迪

1. 世界自然保护联盟（IUCN）发布报告，将大熊猫濒危等级从“濒危”降为（ ）。国家林业局认为，IUCN的报告是根据相关数据和技术指标，从理论上做出的判断。国家林业局作为大熊猫保护管理部门，着眼于实际工作情况和保护形势，认为大熊猫仍是濒危物种。

A.极危

B.易危

C.近危

D.无危

1. 李克强2016年9月7日在老挝万象国家会议中心出席第十九次中国—东盟（10+1）领导人会议暨中国与东盟建立对话关系（ ）周年纪念峰会。中国—东盟关系经受住国际风云变幻的考验，树立了大小国家平等相待、共谋发展的典范。双方坚持以“信”为本，以“义”为重，以“利”为绳，以“和”为贵。

A.23

B.24

C.25

D.26

1. 第十三届中国—东盟博览会于9月11日至14日在广西南宁举行，主题是（ ）。自2004年以来，这个服务中国与东盟务实合作的国家级平台，不断完善、升级，为推动中国—东盟战略伙伴关系向前发展发挥了独特作用。

A.共建21世纪海上丝绸之路，共筑更紧密的中国—东盟命运共同体

B.共创中国-东盟美好未来

C.中国-东盟同呼吸、共命运

D.中国-东盟一体化

1. 受台风影响，日本（ ）一号机组附近的两处冻土墙近日发生融化。一旦地下水位继续上升，核污水恐将流入大海。该事件再度暴露了日本核污水处理问题存在的漏洞和风险。

A.北海道核电站

B.福岛核电站

C.大阪核电站

D.东海核电站

1. 全面推开“营改增”试点后，财政部国库司有关负责人在对2016年1月份至7月份中央营业税情况进行说明时明确，国内增值税由中央与地方按（ ）分享，而营业税则由地方收入调整为50%归中央。

A.40比60

B.50比50

C.60比40

D.45比55

1. 李克强9月8日中午在老挝（ ）国家会议中心出席第十一届东亚峰会时表示，东亚地区被视作远离战争冲突的“净土”和贸易投资较快发展的热土。坚持东亚峰会作为“领导人引领的战略论坛”定位，支持东盟中心地位，奉行协商一致、照顾各方舒适度等“东盟方式”，积极务实推动对话合作。

A.曼谷

B.雅加达

C.万象

D.金边

1. 马凯近日在广东调研时强调，要深入实施《中国制造2025》，以新一代信息技术与制造业深度融合为主线，以（ ）为主攻方向，大力推进制造业数字化、网络化、智能化发展，积极推动中国制造向中国智造迈进，加快形成中国制造竞争新优势。

A.绿色生态

B.智能制造

C.互联网+

D.新能源

1. 数据显示，美国和中国2015年继续稳居欧盟前两大货物贸易伙伴地位，其中（ ）是欧盟最大出口国，（ ）是欧盟最大进口国。

A.中国、中国

B.美国、中国

C.中国、日本

D.美国、美国

1. 我国页岩气开发取得重大进展，国内首个实现商业开发的大型页岩气田（ ）顺利实现50亿方年产能的建设目标，该气田目前是除北美之外全球最大的页岩气田。

A.克拉玛依油田

B.涪陵页岩气田

C.胜利页岩气

D.江汉油田

1. 新农民创业创新大会9月6日到7日在江苏省苏州市召开，汪洋强调，发展（ ），是提高农业发展质量和效益、促进农民增收的重大举措，是加强农村社会管理和服务的有效途径。

A.互联网+现代农业

B.绿色农业

C.生态农业

D.线上+线下农业

1. 中巴合作建设的巴基斯坦（ ）奠基仪式9月1日举行，标志着从港区建设朝着工业园区扩展，进入新的发展阶段。

A.新德里自贸区

B.雅加达自贸区

C.瓜达尔港自贸区

D.塔里自贸区

1. 中巴经济走廊峰会暨中巴经济走廊博览会8月29日在巴基斯坦首都（ ）巴中友谊中心举办。此次峰会是中巴建交65周年系列纪念活动的组成部分，也是中巴经济走廊从构思到落实的3周年庆典。

A.喀布尔

B.雅加达

C.伊斯兰堡

D.瓜达尔

1. 国家主席习近平9月3日在杭州西湖国宾馆会见前来出席二十国集团领导人杭州峰会的美国总统奥巴马。奥巴马表示，在台湾问题上，（ ）

A.美方支持台湾寻求独立

B.美方奉行一个中国政策没有改变，反对任何寻求台湾“独立”的做法

C.美国对台湾问题放任不管

D.美国承认台湾的合法权益

1. 被称为具有“里程碑式意义”的北约峰会召开，主旨是面对恐怖主义、俄罗斯和中东北非的不稳定三大挑战，进一步加强北约的集体防御和威慑能力，以应对来自所有方向的威胁。会议决定将接纳（ ）为第二十九个成员国。

A.克里米亚

B.塞尔维亚

C.热那亚

D.黑山共和国

1. 吉尔吉斯斯坦国家安全委员会9月6号公布，日前袭击中国驻吉尔吉斯斯坦大使馆的疑犯，证实是恐怖组织（ ）成员。

A.乌兹别克斯坦伊斯兰运动

B.塔利班

C.基地组织

D.东突厥斯坦伊斯兰运动

1. “搭便车现象”是指没有为商品生产或购买做出贡献，却仍然可以免费享受这种商品带来的好处。如海上每一艘过往船只都可以享受到灯塔发出的灯光，不管它是否付费。因此这类商品总是出现供给不足。解决这个问题的办法应当是（ ）。

A.提高技术识别水平，只为付费者服务

B.将类似商品承包给私人管理，靠市场化运作实现供需平衡

C.政府通过征税获得必要的资金来提供类似的公共服务

D.采取法律手段，惩罚不付费的搭便车者

1. 在开放经济体中，一国对所有产品和劳务的支出所反映的是：（ ）。

A.国内支出

B.国内支出和国外支出的总和

C.国外支出

D.国内支出和国外支出的差

1. 在经济处于“流动性陷阱”时，（ ）。

A.货币需求的利率弹性无穷大

B.货币供给的利率弹性无穷大

C.货币需求的利率弹性很低

D.货币供给的利率弹性很低

1. 在金银复本位制下，当金币与银币的实际价值相背离，致使实际价值高于名义价值的货币被收藏、融化而退出流通，而实际价值低于名义价值的货币则充斥市场，这就是（ ）。

A.特里芬难题

B.米德冲突

C.格雷欣法则

D.三元悖论

1. 利率作为调节经济的杠杆，其杠杆作用发挥的大小主要取决于（ ）。

A.利率对储蓄的替代效应

B.利率对储蓄的收入效应

C.利率弹性

D.消费倾向

1. 正回购方所质押证券的所有权真正让渡给逆回购方的回购协议属于（ ）。

A.正回购

B.逆回购

C.封闭式回购

D.开放式回购

1. 属于投资银行最本源、最基础的业务活动是（ ）。

A.证券发行与承销

B.兼并收购

C.基金管理

D.存贷款

1. 以下业务属于商业银行资产业务的是（ ）。

A.银行同业拆借

B.回购协议

C.票据贴现

D.信托业务

1. 商业银行首先必须坚持的经营原则是（ ）。

A.流动性

B.安全性

C.盈利性

D.效益型

1. 利息与活期储蓄相比有一定优越性，但可以随时支取的人民币储蓄存款是（ ）。

A.定期储蓄

B.定活两便储蓄

C.零存整取储蓄

D.教育储蓄

1. 下列关于财政收支与货币供给关系的表述，正确的是（ ）。

A.财政收入和支出都会导致货币供给量的增加

B.财政收入使货币供给量的增加，财政支出使货币供给量减少

C.财政收入使货币供给量减少，财政支出使货币供给量增加

D.财政收入和支出都会导致货币供给量的减少

1. 外汇期货与期权交易的最大不同之处在于（ ）。

A.在外汇期货中买卖双方拥有对等的权利和义务，而在外汇期权中买卖双方权利义务不对等

B.外汇期货合同是标准化的，而外汇期权合同是非标准的

C.外汇期货有固定的交易场所，而外汇期货则没有

D.外汇期货一般是没有违约风险，而外汇期权则存在较大违约风险

1. 我国某商业银行向某居民放出按揭贷款，在贷款期内中国人民银行宣布降息，该居民的借款利率随之被商业银行下调，导致该商业银行的利息收入下降，这种情形说明该商业银行因此承受（ ）而蒙受了经济损失。

A.信用风险

B.利率风险

C.汇率风险

D.操作风险

1. 用来评价主管人员职位的最常用方法是（ ）。

A.比较法

B.职务系数法

C.时距判定法

D.指示图表法

1. 规定出所设想的管理信息系统应该做些什么，应该具有怎样的功能，以形成新的管理信息系统的逻辑模型，这是（ ）。

A.系统分析的任务

B.系统设计的任务

C.系统实施的任务

D.系统反馈的任务

1. 在人员培训中，在组织同一层次上的各个部门之间有计划的进行职务轮换，这是指（ ）。

A.非主管工作轮换

B.在主管的职位间轮换

C.事先未规定的主管职位间轮换

D.上下级职位轮换

1. 契约约束与（ ）能促使中间商达到生产者预期的绩效标准。

A.佣金

B.销售配额

C.提成

D.放宽信用条件

1. 准确地计算产品所提供的全部市场认知价值是（ ）的关键。

A.系认知价值定价法

B.竞争导向定价法

C.需求差异定价法

D.成本导向定价法

1. 为了增进小张和小李的相互理解，人力资源部门为他们安排了互换工作岗位的场景，让他们在逼真的环境中相互理解对方的处境，以减少彼此的误解。这种培训方法为（ ）。

A.讲授法

B.案例分析法

C.角色扮演法

D.实地考察法

1. 在创业阶段，组织的薪酬体系应该是（ ）。

A.基本工资和福利所占比重大，绩效工资所占比重小

B.基本工资和福利所占比重小，绩效工资所占比重大

C.基本薪资处于平均水平，资金所占比例较高，福利处于中等水平

D.较低的基本工资之上，将奖金发放与成本控制相结合

1. 单位犯罪是指公司、企业、事业单位、机关、团体实施的危害社会的、依照法律规定应受到惩罚的行为。下列选项中，不属于单位犯罪的是（ ）。

A.某存款类金融机构发布承诺高理财产品广告骗取了很多人的钱财

B.某存款类金融机构负责人收受贿赂给不符合贷款条件的朋友发放贷款

C.某存款类金融机构开发了很多高风险、高收益理财产品，诈骗投资者投资

D.某存款类金融机构采取多种手段隐瞒职工工资性报酬收入，以偷税漏税

1. 甲、乙双方签订了货物买卖合同，由甲方向乙方提供货物，后经甲方同意，乙方将合同中的权利、义务转给丙。这样，法律关系的（ ）发生变更。

A.主体、客体

B.内容

C.客体

D.主体

1. 企业的筹资组合是指企业资金总额中（ ）

A债务资本与权益资本的比例关系

B.流动资产也非流动资产的比例关系

C.长期债务与短期债务的比例关系

D.长期债务与中短期资金的比例关系

1. 作为企业财务管理目标，每股收益最大化目标较之利润最大化目标的优点在于（ ）。

A.考虑了资金时间价值因素

B.考虑了风险价值因素

C.把企业的利润和股东投入的资本联系起来考察

D.能够避免企业的短期行为

1. 在清查中发现库存现金短缺时，应贷记（ ）科目。

A.待处理财产损益

B.库存现金

C.其他应收款

D.管理费用

1. 一个完整的微型计算机系统应包括（ ）。

A.计算机及外部设备

B.主机箱、键盘、显示器和打印机

C.硬件系统和软件系统

D.系统软件和系统硬件

1. DRAM存储器的中文含义是（ ）。

A.静态随机存储器

B.动态随机存储器

C.静态只读存储器

D.动态只读存储器

1. 在微机中，Bit的中文含义是（ ）。

A.二进制位

B.字

C.字节

D.双字

1. 汉字国标码（GB2312-80）规定的汉字编码，每个汉字用（ ）。

A.一个字节表示

B.二个字节表示

C.三个字节表示

D.四个字节表示

1. 断电会使原存信息丢失的存储器是（ ）。

A.半导体RAM

B.硬盘

C.ROM

D.软盘

1. 在计算机网络中，LAN网指的是（ ）。

A.局域网

B.广域网

C.城域网

D.以太网

1. 世界上公认的第一台电子计算机诞生的年代是（ ）。

A.二十世纪20年代

B.二十世纪30年代

C.二十世纪40年代

D.二十世纪50年代

1. 国家助学贷款申请金额每人每年原则上不超过（ ）元。

A.5000

B.6000

C.7000

D.8000

1. 下面哪一个不是四大国际黄金市场之一。（ ）

A.伦敦黄金市场

B.苏黎世黄金市场

C.纽约和芝加哥黄金市场

D.东京黄金市场

1. 信用评级的基本原则？（ ）

A.真实性、统一性、独立性、客观性、审慎性。

B.真实性、一致性、独立性、客观性、审慎性。

C.真实性、一致性、独立性、完整性、审慎性。

D.真实性、一致性、公正性、客观性、审慎性。

1. 信用报告被人们喻为（ ）

A.经济身份证

B.经济快车

C.经济名牌

D.以上都是

1. 以下那一项是中国农业银行的银行卡产品。( )

A.龙卡

B.牡丹卡

C.金穗卡

D.长城卡

1. 最早发明出坦克的是哪个国家（ ）。

A.俄罗斯

B.美国

C.德国

D.英国

1. 那一项不属于1905年孙中山提出的三民主义的是（ ）。

A.民族主义

B.民生主义

C.民主主义

D.民权主义

1. （ ）于1869年提出的化学元素周期表，经过科学实践的验证和补充，逐渐成为无机化学和分析化学发展的重要基础。

A.罗蒙诺索夫

B.法拉第

C.门捷列夫

D.柯塞尔

1. 下列关于《马关条约》的表述，正确的是（ ）。

A.割占中国大片领土的内容全部得到落实

B.允许在华开办工厂有利于列强对华资本输出

C.增开内地通商口岸使日本实现了“大陆政策”

D.勒索巨额战争赔款使日本控制了中国的经济命脉

1. 下列作品中属编年体历史著作的是（ ）。

A.《左传》

B.《史记》

C.《论语》

D.《孟子》

1. 成书于清代的小说是（ ）。

A.《聊斋志异》

B.《西游记》

C.《水浒传》

D.《三国演义》

1. （ ）是激光唱机的简称，是当代激光应用技术最为成功的杰作之一。

A.盒式唱机

B.CD唱机

C.VCD

D.镭射唱机

1. 19世纪晚期，在第二次工业革命中，美国经济结构发生重大变化，主要表现在（ ）。

A.南方种植园经济被废除

B.向以重工业为主导转变

C.产生了垄断组织

D.工业产值跃居世界第一

1. 文艺复兴是16世纪在欧洲盛行的一场思想文化运动，其兴起地是（ ）。

A.法国

B.西班牙

C.德国

D.意大利

1. 最早使用风能的国家是：（ ）。

A.古埃及

B.古中国

C.古印度

D.古希腊

1. 所谓玻璃钢，指的是用玻璃纤维增强的（ ）。

A.钢质复合材料

B.塑料复合材料

C.纤维复合体

D.高树脂复合体

1. 实现海水淡化应用最广、历史最长的方法是（ ）。

A.蒸馏法

B.电渗析法

C.反渗透法

D.分离法