2018 农业银行秋招模拟试题

考试说明:

- 1、考试时间 分钟。考试内容为英语、行测和综合知识等。
- 2、题型为单选题。
- 3、请在题本规定位置填写姓名和准考证号。
- 4、考试结束考生不能将题本带出考场。

第一部分 英语

一、单项选择题(本部分 道题,共 分)

1. —What are you going to do tomorrow?
—I will go () with my friends on the lake.
A. hunting
B. shopping
C. shipping
D. boating
2 —Have you moved into the house?
—Not yet. The rooms ().
A. are being painted
B. are painting
C. are painted
D. are being painting
3. Some people like wearing fashionable clothes; () some birds like brilliant feathers.
A. immediately
B. likely
C. completely
D. similarly
4. Thank you () visiting our company. We are looking forward to () you again.
A. to, seeing
B. for, see
C. to, see
D. for, seeing
5. You don't want your parents to critisize you () you stop wearing long hair at school



A. unless
B. if
C. though
D. so that
6. —I think languages subjects are more interesting than science ones.
— () . I prefer science subjects.
A. It's up to you
B. That's all right
C. I can't agree more
D. I don't think so
7. We all hope that our head teacher is both strict () us and friendly () us.
A. in, to
B. in, for
C. with, to
D. with, for
8. He is afraid to face the problems he'll have () the exam.
A. to pass
B. passed
C. passing
D. been passing
9. —Mary, new copies of Harry Potter are on sale now.
—Great! Let's go and buy () this afternoon.
A. it
B. that
C. any
D. one
10. Try to use bank cards if possible and avoid () too much money with you.
A. to bring
B. bringing
C. to bringing
D. brought
11. The boy is very brave. I () he () the tall tree.
A. dare to say; dare climbing
B. dare say; dares to climb
C. dare say; dares climb
D. dare to say; dares to climbing
12. Choosing a mobile phone for personal use is not an easy task because technology () so
fast.



A. has changed
B. would change
C. changed
D. is changing
13. —What do you think of the first lecture by Ms Li?
—Well, it's quite () and all of us are quite () at it.
A. amazed, amazing
B. amazed, amazed
C. amazing, amazed
D. amazing, amazing
14. The academic report was () a failure; it was a great success.
A. far from being
B. nothing but
C. in fact
D. as a result
15. Thinking () you know () in fact you don't know is a terrible mistake.
A. that, that
B. what, what
C. that, what
D. what, that
16. There are many idioms used in English () quite a few of them come from the Bible.
A. that
B. which
C. and
D. but
17. Idioms are used all the time and unless you recognize when an idiom is being used, what you
read or hear () can easily be misunders to od
A. spoken
B. speaking
C. speak
D. be spoken
18. Mr. Smith went to a bookstore, where a lot of books were ().
A. produced
B. invented
C. housed
D. disappeared
19. (), domesticated grapes grow in clusters, range in color from pale green to black, and
contain sugar in varying quantities.



A. Their botanical classification as berries

B. Although their botanical classification as berries
C. Because berries being their botanical classification
D. Classified botanically as berries
20. The cymbal is () in the military band and is also frequently used in modern orchestral
music.
A. a basic instrument
B. basic instrument
C. how basic an instrument it is
D. as an instrument is basic
21. She seldom plays basketball, so she isn't () at playing it.
A. sociable
B. skillfull
C. specializing
D. social
22. Your explanation is too general to understand; you should try to be more () .
A. spiritual
B. specific
C. strict
D. stressed
23. He was set free because the police didn't get () evidence to convict him.
A. suitable
B. sufficient
C. suspicious
D. superstitious
24. To make both ends meet, the farmers were working hard under the () sky.
A. sweltering
B. suspicious
C. sympathetic
D. swollen
25. () is quite natural, a beginner can't read the books written in English very quickly.
A. Which
B. As
C. What
D. It
26. We can never expect () bluer sky unless we create () less polluted world.
A. a; a
B. a; the



C. the; a
D. the; the
27. For most informal dinners, you should wear comfortable, () clothes.
A. fake
B. casual
C. gentle
D. curious
28. Tom loves his English teacher but dare not tell her the truth. He is a () admirer of her.
A sacred
B rubbish
C secret
D satisfied
29. The factory must be torn down because it is not allowed in () area.
A residential
B remote
C risky
D ridiculous
30. Friends might not be always trust-worthy, but dogs are; they have long been regarded as the
most () company of human beings.
A reliable
B regular
C reluctant
D religious
31. He is an incurable idealist; it's unlike to help him come down to earth and be more ().
A realistic
B racial
C recycled
D rebellious
32. The Japanese government on Wednesday urged people () 11 types of vegetables ()
near the quake-hit Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant in Northeast Japan .
A. mustn't eat, growing
B. not to eat, growing
C. not to eat, grown
D. couldn't eat, grown
33. The design of the modern architecture concentrates on usefulness () decoration.
A. rather than
B. more than
C. other than





D. instead
34. There are, of course, bad teachers as well as ().
A. good one
B. some good
C. good ones
D. those good
35. —My TV set doesn't work, the water tap is dripping and my car is still under repair!
—You sure () bad luck these days.
A. had
B. will have
C. had had
D. are having
36. You will see this product made in this factory () wherever you go.
A. to be advertised
B. advertise
C. advertised
D. advertising
37. The young man spent as much time as he () over his lessons.
A. went
B. could go
C. could going
D. could to go
38. He must have attended the meeting yesterday, () he?
A. didn't
B. mustn't
C. needn't
D. hadn't
39. So absorbed () in her work that she didn't realize I was behind her.
A. did she
B. was she
C. she did
D. she was
40. I thought our friendship was finished () Jenny apologized first and I forgave her right
then.
A. when
B. until
C. while
D. unless



41. I can't thank you too much for your kindness because without your help I () have won the
first prize in the speech contest.
A. can't
B. shouldn't
C. might not
D. couldn't
42. When his dad died, he felt () his world had turned upside – down.
A. in case
B. as if
C. so that
D. even though
43. May be you have been too many famous restaurants, but nowhere else () such spicy ducks.
A. can you taste
B. you can taste
C. do you taste
D. you taste
44. () you study hard, you will pass the exam.
A. If
B. Although
C. Though
D. Before
45. His car () yesterday, so he can not go to work by car.
A. is repaired
B. was repaired
C. repairs
D. has repaired

二、阅读理解(本部分 道题,共 分)

Reading Comprehension

Directions:

Read the following eight texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers.

Passage 1

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 the 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 Consecutive 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 are alone, with no intrusion on green bet. 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 conservation areas. Why ruin rural ones?

Development should be planned, not let rip. After the Netherlands, Britain is Europe's most crowded 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.

- 46. Britain's public sentiment about the countryside ()
- A. didn't start till the Shakespearean age.
- B. has brought much benefit to the NHS.
- C. is fully backed by the royal family.
- D. is not well reflected in politics.
- 47. According to Paragraph 2, the achievements of the National Trust are now be ().
- A. gradually destroyed.
- B. effectively reinforced.
- C. largely overshadowed.
- D. properly protected.
- 48. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3?



- A. Labour is under attack for opposing development.
- B. The Conservatives may abandon "off-plan" building.
- C. The Liberal Democrats are losing political influence.
- D. Ukip may gain from its support for rural conservation.
-) . 49. The author holds that George Osborne's preference (
- A. highlights his firm stand against lobby pressure.
- B. shows his disregard for the character of rural areas.
- C. stresses the necessity of easing the housing crisis.
- D. reveals a strong prejudice against urban areas.
- 50. In the last paragraph, the author shows his appreciation of (
- A. the size of population in Britain.
- B. the political life in today's Britain.
- C. the enviable urban lifestyle in Britain.
- D. the town-and-country planning in Britain

Passage 2

King Juan Carlos of Spain once insisted kings don't abdicate, they die in their sleep. But embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republican left in the recent Euro-elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down. So, dies the Spanish crisis suggest that monarchy is seeing its last days? Does that mean the uniting is on the wall for all European royals, with their magnificent uniforms and majestic lifestyles?

The Spanish case previous arguments both for and against monarchy when public opinion is particularly. Polarized, as it was following the end of the France regime, monarchs can rise above "mere" politics and "embody" a spirit of national unity.

It is this apparent transcendence of politics that explains monarchs continuing popularity as heads of states. And so, the Middle East expected, Europe is the most monarch-infested region is the world, with 10 kingdoms not counting Vatican city and Andorra. But unlike their absolutist counterparts in the Gulf and Asia, most royal families have survived because they allow voters to avoid the difficult search for a non-controversial but respect public figure.

Even so, kings and queens undoubtedly have a downside, symbolic of national unity as they claim to be, their very history-and sometimes the way they behave today-embodies outdated and indefensible privileges and inequalities. At a time when Thomes Piketty and other ecumenists are warning of rising inequality and the increasing power of inherited wealth, it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states. The most successful monarchies strive to abandon or hide their old aristocratic ways. Prince and princess have day-jobs and ride bicycles, not horses (or helicopters). Even so, these are wealthy families who party with the international 1%, and media intrusiveness makes it increasingly difficult to maintain the right image.



While Europe's monarchies will no doubt be smart enough to strive for some time to come, it is the British royals who have most to fear from the Spanish example.

It is only the Queen who has preserved the monarchy reputation with her rather ordinary (if well-healed) granny style. The danger will come with Charles, who has both an expensive taste of lifestyle and a pretty hierarchical view of the world. He has failed to understand that monarchies have largely survived because they provide a service-as non-controversial and non-political heads of state. Charles ought to know that as English history shows, it is kings of republicans, who are the monarchy's worst enemies.

- 51. according to the first two paragraphs, king Juan Carl of span (
- A. used to enjoy high public support
- B. was unpopular among European royals
- C. ended his reign in embarrassment
- D. eased his relationship with his rivals
- 52. monarchs are kept as head of state in Europe mostly
- A. owing to their undoubted and respectable status
- B. to achieve a balance between tradition and reality
- C. to give voters more public figures to look up to
- D. due to their everlasting political embodiment
- 53. Which of the following is shown to be odd, according to Paragraph 4?
- A. Aristocrats' excessive reliance on inherited wealth.
- B. The simple lifestyle of the aristocratic families.
- C. The role of the nobility in modern democracies.
- D. The nobility's adherence to their privileges.
- 54. The British royals "have most to fear" because Charles (
- A. takes a tough line on political issues.
- B. fails to change his lifestyle as advised.
- C. takes republicans as his potential allies.
- D. fails to adapt himself to his future role.
- 55. Which of the following is the best title of the text?
- A. Carlos, Glory and Disgrace Combined
- B. Carlos, a Lesson for All European Monarchs
- C. Charles, Slow to React to the Coming Threats
- D. Charles, Anxious to Succeed to the Throne

Passage 3

John Smith, an office worker, lives in Washington. He inherited a million dollars when he was 23, but he wasn't happy at all. When his college friends were looking for their jobs, he didn't have to. Jack decided to living a simple life like everyone else. He gave \$10,000 of his money to a



charity to help poor children live a better life. Today he is 36. He still wears cheap shoes and clothes and drives a small car only, but he is very happy.

Up to now John has helped some children from poor countries all over the world, by sending them each \$200 a month. The money was used for the children's study, food, medicine and clothing. John receives a report each year on the children's progress. They can write to each other, but usually the children do not speak English.

When John first heard about these children, he wanted to help them. "It was nothing special," he said. "Until I went to these countries and met the children I was helping, I didn't know anything about their life." Once John went to meet a little girl in Africa. He said that the meeting was very exciting. "When I met her, I felt very happy." he said. "And I saw that the money was used for a good cause. It brought me happiness. I want to do everything I can to go on helping those children."

- 56. John didn't need to look for a job (
- A. before he went to college
- B. after he went to Africa
- C. because he got a lot of money
- D. before he received a report
- 57. John has sent them each \$200 a month to help some poor children
- A. near Washington
- B. in European countries
- C. only in Africa
- D. throughout the world
- 58. John learned about the children's progress by (
- A. visiting them each year
- B. getting a report every year
- C. staying with them
- D. talking to them in English
- 59. What's the main idea of the story?
- A. Help others, and you will feel happy.
- B. It's necessary to write letters to poor children.
- C. Live a simple life, and you can give others help.
- D. It's the most important to help the children in Africa.

Passage 4

Luo Jingyu, 19, has four years of experience of running business. He is also a freshman in the arts department of Hubei University.

Luo Jingyu is from an ordinary family. He said, "My parents told me if I wanted something I should make an effort to get it, so I earned pocket money by doing housework when I was little."



The dream of running his own business grew in his heart. He said, "I want to be a successful person, like Alibaba's Ma Yun."

When Luo was a junior student, he had the idea of selling lanterns when he saw many people flying Chinese lanterns in a square. Luo bought some lanterns from a store, but the sales were not as good as he had expected. Then he found another way to do business. He bought lanterns on the Internet at a very low price. Finally he easily made 5,000 yuan in two days.

With a happy beginning, Luo planned to open a dress shop, "My parents didn't support me opening a dress shop, so I had to borrow 120,000 yuan for it." Although he did market research before starting, the business wasn't very good because his taste in fashion wasn't accepted by customers. The shop eventually closed down after half a year.

After experiencing a big loss, he decided to do something he was familiar with --- selling painting tools. As a fine arts student, he knew the market. He convinced his friends to invest one million yuan in his shop. With a good business mind and a lot of effort, the sales of the shop reached six million yuan in a year.

Even though Luo is rich, he uses a cheap cell phone and does not wear luxury clothes. He has a simple lifestyle. "It isn't easy to make money, so money should be used on something worthwhile," he said.

- 60. We can learn from the second paragraph that Luo's parents) .
- A. asked him for money to pay the rent
- B. gave him some money to do business
- C. advise him to pay more attention to his studies
- D. suggested that he work hard to get something
- 61. What is the right time order for the following events?
- a. Luo bought some lanterns from the store.
- b. Luo bought some Lanterns on the Internet.
- c. Luo began selling painting tools.
- d. Luo opened a dress store.
- A. abcd
- B. abdc
- C. bacd
- D. cbad
- 62. Why wasn't the dress shop successful?
- A. He had to prepare for his exam.
- B. The dresses he bought weren't of high quality.
- C. Customers didn't accept his taste in fashion.
- D. He didn't have enough money to buy beautiful dresses.
- 63. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. Luo learnt to make lanterns from his father.



- B. Luo's friends advised him to sell painting tools.
- C. The loss at the dress shop taught Luo a lesson.
- D. Luo borrowed money from the bank to open shops.
- 64. Which of the following words can describe Luo best?
- A. Talented but lazy.
- B. Rich but mean.
- C. Optimistic and generous.
- D. Hard-working and plain-living.

Passage 5

The fourth-graders at Chicago's McCormick Primary School are unaware of the difficulty in learning Chinese. For most, who speak Spanish at home, it's becoming their third language. They've been learning and using Chinese words since kindergarten, and it's now second nature to give a hearty "ni hao" when strangers enter the classroom.

The classroom scene at McCormick is unusual, but it may soon be a common fixture in American schools, where Chinese is rapidly becoming the hot new language. Government officials have long wanted more focus on security—useful languages like Chinese, and pressure from them—as well as from business leaders, politicians, and parents—has driven a quick growth in the number of programs.

Chicago itself is home to the largest effort to include Chinese in US public schools. The program here has grown to include 3,000 students in 20 schools, with more schools on a waiting list. Programs have also spread to places like Houston, Los Angeles, New York City, and North Carolina. It's true that the number of students learning Chinese is tiny compared with how many study Spanish or French.

Advocates see knowledge of the Chinese language and culture as a help in a global economy where China is growing in importance. "This is an interesting way to begin to engage with the world's next superpower," says Michael Levine, director of education at the Asia Society, which has started five new public high schools that offer Chinese. "Globalization has already changed the arrangements in terms of how children today are going to need to think about their careers... The question is, when not whether, the schools are going to adjust."

In Chicago, the trend extends beyond schools with high numbers of Asian students. "The fact that my students are 98% low income and 99% Latino and they are succeeding in this, tells me everyone should have a try at learning languages," says Virginia Rivera, principal at McCormick. "We want to give our young people opportunities to advance... and Chinese is a great opportunity to survive in today's economy," says Richard M. Daley, Mayor of Chicago.

- 65. The underlined word "Advocates" in paragraph 3 probably means (
- A. Supporters
- B. Objectors
- C. Teachers



- D. Learners
- 66. How many languages are mentioned in this passage?
- A. Six.
- B. Two.
- C. Three.
- D. Four.
- 67. In the last paragraph, the underlined word "this" probably refers to (
- A. the competition between Latino and Asian students
- B. the global economy
- C. the interesting way to engage with China
- D. the Chinese learning
- 68. What CANNOT be learned from this passage?
- A. Most students at McCormick can speak three languages.
- B. Chinese is gaining its popularity in all schools in Chicago.
- C. French has far more speakers than Chinese does in Chicago.
- D. Globalization in a way makes it necessary to learn Chinese.
- 69. Which of the following is mainly about in this passage?
- A. The Chinese learning in Chicago.
- B. The ways to learn Chinese.
- C. McCormick Primary School.
- D. Globalization and Chinese learning.

Passage 6

Below is adapted from an English dictionary. Use the dictionary to answer the following questions.

figure /fīgə/ noun, verb

·noun

- 1. a number representing a particular amount, especially one given in official information: the trade / sales figures
- 2. a symbol rather than a word representing one of the numbers between 0 and 9. a six-figure salary
 - 3. (informal) the area of mathematics that deals with adding, multiplying, etc. numbers
- 4. a person of the type mentioned: Gandhi was both a political and a religious figure in Indian history.
 - 5. the shape of a person seen from a distance or not clearly
 - 6. a person or an animal as shown in art or a story: a wall with five carved figures in it
- 7. the human shape, considered from the point of view of being attractively thin: doing exercise to improve one's figure
 - 8. a pattern or series of movements performed on ice: figure-skating



- * be / become a figure of fun: be / become sb. that others laugh at
- * cut a...figure: sb. with a particular appearance: He cut a striking figure in his dinner jacket.
- * put a figure on sth.: to say the exact price or number of sth.
- * a fine figure of man / woman: a tall, strong-looking and well-shaped person
- * figure of speech: a word or phrase used in a different way from its usual meanings in order to create a particular mental image or effect
- * figurehead: someone who is the head or chief in name only (with no real power or authority)

·verb

- 1. to think or decide that sth. will happen or is true: I figured that if I took the night train, I could be in Scotland by morning.
- 2 to be part of a process, situation, etc. especially an important part: My opinion of the matter didn't seem to figure at all.
 - 3. to calculate an amount or the cost of sth.: We figured that attendance at 150,000.
 - * figure in: to include (in a sum): Have you figured in the cost of hotel?
 - * figure on: to plan on; to expect sth. to happen: I haven't figured on his getting home so late.
- * figure out to work out, understand by thinking: Have you figured out how much the trip will cost?
 - * It / That figures!: That seems reasonable.
- 70. According to the information above, which of the following sentence is not right?
- A. This year's sales figures were quite excellent.
- B. I couldn't figure out what the teacher was talking about.
- C. She was the leading figure in British politics in the 1980s.
- D. He was about to speak but she put a figure on his lips to stop him.
- 71. She was coming late again for the work.
- ()! That's typical of her. You just can't do anything to stop her doing that.
- A. It figures her out
- B. She is a figure of fun
- C. It cuts a poor figure
- D. It figures
- 72. The phrase "watch my figure" in the sentence "Don't tempt me with chocolate; I am watching my figure." means " (
- A. add the numbers
- B. have sports
- C. try not to get fat
- D. watch games
- 73. Which sentence is used as figure of speech?
- A. John is fond of animals and raises a rabbit as a pet.

- B. In some countries, bamboo can be used to build houses.
- C. We all regard Mr. Smith as an important figure in our company.
- D. I didn't really mean my partner was a snake.

Passage 7

Organic food, once considered something that only health fanatics desired, is now a regular feature at most supermarkets. And that has created a bit of a dilemma. On the one hand, you have a conventionally grown apple. On the other, you have one that's organic. Both apples are firm, shiny and red. Both provide vitamins and fiber, and both are free of fat, sodium and cholesterol.

Conventionally grown food generally costs less, but is organic food a better choice? The advantages claimed for such foods over conventionally grown and sold food products are now being debated on a large scale. Supporters of organic foods — a term whose meaning varies greatly —are frequently telling the world that such products are safer and more nutritious than others.

The growing interest of consumers in the safety and nutritional quality of daily foods is a welcome development. However, much of this interest has been aroused by sweeping claims that the conventional food supply is unsafe or inadequate in meeting nutritional needs.

Almost daily, the public is surrounded by claims for "no-aging" diets, new vitamins and other wonder foods. There are numerous unsubstantiated reports that natural vitamins are superior to man-made ones, that fertilized eggs are nutritionally superior to unfertilized eggs, that untreated grains are better than those treated with insect spray and the like.

Although most of these claims are not supported by scientific evidence, large amounts of written material about the benefits of organic foods makes it difficult for people to separate fact from fiction. As a result, claims that eating a diet consisting of organically grown foods prevents or cures disease or provides other benefits to health have become widely advertised and form the basis for people's opinion.

One thing that most organically grown food products seem to have in common is that they cost more than conventionally grown foods. But in many cases consumers are misled if they believe organic foods can maintain health and provide better nutritional quality than conventionally grown foods. So there is real cause for concern if consumers, particularly those with limited incomes, distrust the conventional food supply and buy only expensive organic foods instead

- 74. According to Paragraph 2, which of the following statements about organic food is true?
- A. It hasn't been used until recent years.
- B. It has no agreed definition.
- C. It is popular among producers.
- D. It is accepted by most nutritionists.
- 75. It can be inferred from the passage that () .

A. most doctors believe organic foods prevent disease or provide other benefits to health



- B. organic foods are actually less nutritious than conventionally grown foods
- C. people cannot separate fact from fiction because of the TV advertisements
- D. organic foods cost more but are not necessarily better than conventionally grown foods
- 76. According to the passage, many consumers are attracted by organic foods because they

 ().
- A. want to try something new
- B. have carefully researched the products
- C. value food safety and nutrition
- D. expect to save some money
- 77. What is the author's attitude towards the claims of organic foods?
- A. Doubtful.
- B. Enthusiastic.
- C. Supportive.
- D. Uninterested.

Passage 8

Ever since he got into the Hong Kong film industry in 1994 with He's a Woman, She's a Man, Hong Kong director, Peter Chan has been one of the industry's most powerful voices. Later in 1996, another milestone Comrades: Almost a Love Story came into being. Chan's latest film, American Dreams in China is a carefully-calculated film with an eye toward opening the mainland cinema market.

American Dreams in China is a film purely for Chinese audiences, but how it plays there remains to be seen. It sends the right messages, but whether that's enough to make it a hit is everyone's guess. Mainland audiences aren't quite that easy to "speak" to.

The film began during the period of economic reforms in China in the 1980s. The bookish farm boy Cheng Dongqing (Huang Xiaoming), the ambitious and confident boy Meng Xiaojun (Deng Chao) and the poetic Wang Yang(Tong Dawei), were three friends at university in Beijing and preparing for American visa interviews. Wang was the first to be granted the visa but he gave it up for his western girlfriend, and Cheng was repeatedly denied. Only Meng actually got a study visa. As he was leaving, he told his friends that he wouldn't come back.

Several years later, Cheng and Wang built a successful school, New Dream, from the ashes of Cheng's misfortune(his girlfriend got a visa too, and Cheng lost his university teaching job) and Wang's ability to connect with students often through Hollywood movies. In America, Meng suffered a lot. Disappointed, he went home and joined his friends at New Dream. Later, the three friends' relationship became worsened, but finally was improved under the weight of their common goals.

- 78. Which of the following films made Peter Chan a most influential director in Hong Kong?
- A. American Dreams in China
- B. Comrades: Almost a Love Story



- C. New Dream
- D. He's a Woman, She's a Man
- 79. The underlined word "granted" (in paragraph 3) probably means " (
- A. prepared
- B. given
- C. involved
- D. permitted
- 80. What led Cheng and Wang to start a business?
- A. The connection with Hollywood movies.
- B. The weight of their common goals.
- C. Cheng's misfortune and Wang's ability.
- D. Meng's disappointment and sufferings.

第二部分 行政能力测试

一、单项选择题(本部分 道题, 共

81. 我们的文化出口从电影扩展到电视剧,实际上是从"中国印象"转变为"中国故事",电影是短诗,往往 电视剧是长篇,能翔实而真切地表现生活。电视剧能在"细无声"处沁						
润忍心,日日与剧相伴,海外观众会在						
剧作。						
填入划横线部分最恰当的一项是()。						
A.轻描淡写 不知不觉 复制						
B.浮光掠影 潜移默化 认同						
C.意犹未尽 耳濡目染 实现						
D.囫囵吞枣 天长日久 模仿						
♡. 美国爆发金融危机,必然						
损失,并在一段较长的时期逐渐暴露出来,引发一次次的金融。						
填入划横线部分最恰当的一项是()。						
A.打击 风暴						
B.重创 恐慌						
C.影响 危机						
D.波及 动荡						

83. 美国交通运输业正逐渐从以石油为基础过渡为采用多种替代能源,如乙醇、生物柴油、 电力或氢能等。为了更加壮大这支队伍, 能源部阿贡国家实验室的研究人员已经开始调查将 压缩天然气(CNG)作为轻型轿车和卡车能源选择的可能性。CNG 汽车是指主要由甲烷构 成的天然气在 25 兆帕左右的压力下储存在车内类似于油箱的气瓶内,用作汽车燃料。使用

CNG 替代汽油作为汽车燃料,可大量减少温室气体排放和噪音污染,而且其不含铅、苯等

热线: 4006-01-9999

CNG 替代汽油作为汽车燃料,可大量减少温至气体排放机噪音污染,而且其不含铅、苯等致癌的有毒物质。

下列说法与原文不符的是: ()。

A.CNG 作为卡车能源可能性很大

B.CNG 可能会成为一种替代能源

C.美国交运输业现在仍以石油为基础

D.CNG 替代汽油作为汽车燃料好处很多

84. "孤独乔治"恐怕是世界上最有名的单身汉了,它是加拉帕戈斯群岛象龟一个亚种中最后的成员,多年来,它都子然一身,人类将它与近亲繁殖的尝试也终告失败。2012年6月,"孤独乔治"被发现死亡,享年已达100多岁。在过去的四十年中,乔治作为世界上最稀有的生物,成为了全球物种保护的象征符号。它的形象曾经出现在纸币、邮票、纪念币上。乔治死后,当地的达尔文大道上的一块黑板上写着:""。

填入划横线部分最恰当的一句是: ()。

A.乔治,物种的终结者

B.我们不想再看到下一个

C.我们亲眼目睹了灭绝

D.又一个物种亚种消失了

85. 老王围着边长为 50 米的正六边形的草地跑步,他从某个角点出发,按顺时钟方向跑了 500 米, 距出发点直线距离多少米?

 $A.50\sqrt{2}$

B.50√3

C.25 $(\sqrt{2}+1)$

D.50 $(\sqrt{3}-1)$

86. A、B 两列车早上 8点同时从甲地出发驶向乙地,途中 A、B 两列车分别停了 10 分钟和 20 分钟,最后 A 车于早上 9 点 50 分,B 车于早上 10 点到达目的地,问两车平均速度之比为 多少?

A.1: 1

B.3: 4

C.5: 6

D.9: 11

87. 某种商品原价 25 元,每半天可销售 20 个。现知道每降价 1 元,销量即增加 3 个。某日上午将该商品打八折,下午在上午价格的基础上再打八折出售,问其全天销售额为多少元?

A. 1760

B.1940

C.2160

D.2560

88. 1, 6, 20, 56, 144, ()

A.384

- B.352
- C.312
- D.256
- 89. 1, 2, 6, 15, 40, 104, ()
- A.273
- B.329
- C.185
- D.225
- 90. 2, 3, 7, 16, 65, 321, ()
- A.4542
- B.4544
- C.4546
- D.4548
- 91. 3, 2, 11, 14, (), 34
- A. 18
- B.21
- C.24
- D.27

92. 1,
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
, $\frac{6}{11}$, $\frac{17}{29}$, $\frac{23}{38}$, (

- A 199
- Α.
- B. 191
 - , ---
- $C^{\frac{31}{47}}$
- D. 45
- 93. 某单位订阅了30份学习材料发放给3个部门,每个部门至少发放9份材料。问一共有多少种不同的发放方法?
- A. 12
- B.10
- C.9
- D.7
- 94. 某城市居民用水价格为:每户每月不超过 5 吨的部分按 4 元/吨收取;超过 5 吨不超过 10 吨的部分按 6 元/吨收取;超过 10 吨的部分按 8 元/吨收取。某户居民两个月共交水费 108 元,则该户居民这两个月用水总量最多为多少吨?
- A.17.25
- B.21
- C.21.33

D.24

95. 一公司销售部有 4 名区域销售经理,每人负责的区域数相同,每个区域都正好有两名销售经理负责,而任意两名销售经理负责的区域只有 1 个相同。问这 4 名销售经理总共负责多少个区域的业务?

A.4

B.6

C.8

D.12

96. 某地劳动部门租用甲、乙两个教室开展农村实用人才培训。两教室均有 5 排座位,甲教室每排可坐 10 人,乙教室每排可坐 9 人。两教室当月共举办该培训 27 次,每次培训均座无虚席,当月共培训 1290 人次。问甲教室当月共举办了多少次这项培训?

A.8

B.10

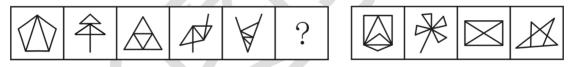
C.12

D. 15

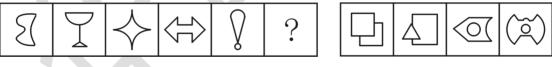
97. 从所给的四个选项中, 选择最合适的一个填入问号处, 使之呈现一定的规律性: ()



98. 从所给的四个选项中,选择最合适的一个填入问号处,使之呈现一定的规律性: ()。



99. 从所给的四个选项中,选择最合适的一个填入问号处,使之呈现一定的规律性: ()。



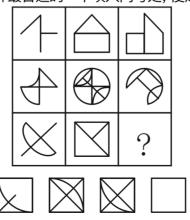
A B C D

В

C

D

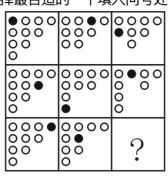
100. 从所给的四个选项中,选择最合适的一个填入问号处,使之呈现一定的规律性:()。

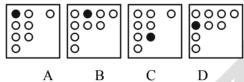




A B C D

101. 从所给的四个选项中,选择最合适的一个填入问号处,使之呈现一定的规律性:()。





102. 证实性偏见是指过于关注支持自己决策的信息。当我们在主观上认为某种观点正确的时候,往往倾向于寻找那些能够支持这一观点的信息,而忽略掉那些可能推翻这一观点的信息。

根据上述定义,下列属于证实性偏见的是()。

A.自从小王产生辞职的念头以后,总觉得经理处处刁难他,甚至看不起他,就连经理和他开个玩笑,都认为是对他的嘲笑

- B.小林今年未考上重点大学,他明知是因为自己实力不够,但他总是对同学说:"要不是考试前患了感冒、我肯定考得更好。"
- C.小张总觉得室友最近的表现很反常,好像出什么事了,第二天公安局的人找小张询问情况,证实了他的猜测,室友被牵扯进了一起盗窃案
- D.小张前天夜里梦见自己的钱包被偷,昨天钱包真的被偷了;昨晚他又梦见自己被车撞, 结果今天一整天没敢出门
- 103. 存疑时有利于被告原则是指在刑事诉讼中遇到事实无法查清或查清事实所需成本过高的情况,依照有利于被告的原则判决。

根据上述定义、下列表现符合该原则的是()。

- A.检察机关认为被告人犯罪情节显著轻微,决定免于起诉
- B.因缺少直接证据证实被告人有罪, 法院对被告人做出无罪判决
- C.无法确信某犯罪行为是否超过追诉时效时, 应当追诉
- D.法院在认定被告人犯有数罪或一罪之间存在疑问时, 发回公安机关补充侦查
- 104. 同类群体影响力是指人们对他人(尤其是类似群体)的行为总会做出某种反应;类似程度越高,影响力就越大。比如对某种良好行为规范大力宣传,往往会成为所谓的"磁心",吸引人们仿效。

下列做法中不会带来同类群体影响力的是()。

- A.酒店在房间内放置标语,提醒客人大多数客人都不是每天要更换手巾
- B.某地节水办告知那些用水量高的用户、他们的用水量明显高出了周围的邻居
- C.老师在墙报上贴上小红花,表扬那些完成作业好、守纪律的小学生

D.某森林公园设置告示牌,告知偷盗林木者将受到高出林木价钱 10 倍的罚款

105. 蓄积器官是毒物在体内的蓄积部位,毒物在蓄积器官内的浓度高于其他器官,但对蓄积器官不一定显示毒作用。这种毒作用也可以通过某种病理生理机制,由另一个器官表现出来,这种器官叫作效应器官。

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根据上述定义,下列判断正确的是()。

A.大气污染物中的二氧化硫经人体的上呼吸道和气管吸入人体,并直接刺激上呼吸道和气管, 所以上呼吸道和气管是蓄积器官

- B.大气污染物中的铅经肺吸收后可转移并积存于人的骨骼中, 损害骨骼造血系统, 所以铅的 蓄积器官是肺
- C.沉积于网状内皮系统的放射性核素对肝、脾损伤较重,引起中毒肝炎,所以网状内皮系统 是蓄积器官
- D.有机磷酸酯农药作用于神经系统,会造成神经突触处乙酰胆碱蓄积,使人产生流涎、瞳孔缩小等症状,所以神经系统是有机磷酸酯的效应器官
- 106. 偶然防卫是指在客观上被害人正在或即将对被告人或他人的人身进行不法侵害,但被告人主观上没有认识到这一点,出于非法侵害的目的而对被害人使用了武力,客观上起到了人身防卫的效果。

根据上述定义,下列行为不属于偶然防卫的一项是()。

- A.甲与乙醉酒后发生激烈冲突,两人相互厮打至马路上,正当甲要捡起路边砖头击打乙时, 围观人群中有人喊"警察来啦",甲受惊吓不慎跌落路边河沟溺水身亡,乙安全无事
- B.甲正准备枪杀乙时,丙在后面对甲先开了一枪,将其打死。而丙在开枪时并不知道甲正准备杀乙,纯粹是出于报复泄愤的目的杀甲,结果是保护了乙的生命
- C.甲与乙积怨很深,某日发生冲突后,甲回家拿了手枪打算去杀乙,两人在路上正好碰上, 甲先开枪杀死了乙,但开枪时不知乙的右手已抓住口袋中的手枪正准备对其射击
- D.甲身穿警服带着电警棍,冒充警察去"抓赌",甲抓住乙搜身时,乙将甲打伤后逃离,甲未能得手

107. 身份证: 身份

A.结婚证: 配偶

B.毕业证: 学位

C.执业证:资格

D.房产证: 房屋

108. 茶壶: 紫砂: 雕刻

A.马路: 柏油: 铺设

B.房门: 木材: 油漆

C.电线: 金属: 生产

D.夹克: 布料: 制作

109. 骨骼 对于 () 相当于 () 对于 房屋

A.肌肉 电梯

B.上肢 窗户

C.人体 梁柱

D.关节 钢筋

110. 在由发展中国家向经济发达国家前进的过程中,大量资本支持是必不可少的条件,而高储率是获得大量资本的必要条件。就目前来说,中国正处于经济起飞时期,因此,储蓄率高是当前经济发展中的一种正常而合理的现象。

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由此可以推出()。

- A.如果没有高储蓄率,就不能实现向发达国家的转变
- B.有了高储蓄率,就可以获得大量的资本支持
- C.如果没有获得大量的资本支持,说明储蓄率不高
- D.有了大量的资本支持, 就可以实现由发展中国家向发达国家的跨越
- 111. 当代知名的动漫设计大师,绝大部分还没从动漫设计学校毕业就已经离开学校,开始自己的动漫设计生涯。因此,有人认为动漫设计的专业学习对学生们今后的职业发展并没能提供有力的帮助。
- 以下哪项如果为真,能够最有力地反驳上述推论?
- A.知名动漫公司在招聘设计师时,很看重应聘人员的毕业院校
- B.动漫设计大师都承认, 他们学习了动漫设计学校的基础课程
- C.在动漫设计行业中职业发展比较好的从业者,基本都毕业于动漫设计学校
- D.调查显示, 动漫设计学校毕业生的平均年收入要显著高于同类院校其他专业的毕业生
- 112. 以往,境内企业进出口只能以美元或第三方货币结算,在合同签约至合同执行完毕期间汇率的变化会使企业的实际盈收出现波动,现在银行推出了人民币结算业务。由于人民币是境内企业的本币,合同计价和企业运营的主要货币相一致,境内企业在合同签订前能够切实了解交易的成本和收入,从而防范了汇率风险。因此,使用跨境贸易人民币结算业务的企业必定会增多。
- 以下哪项如果为真, 最能作为上述论证的前提条件?
- A.由于国内巨大的市场空间, 越来越多的境外企业愿意与国内企业开展贸易往来
- B.有了跨境贸易人民币结算业务, 国内企业可以更方便地将跨境贸易开展到世界各地
- C.有了跨境贸易人民币结算业务,开展对外贸易的企业数量会越来越多
- D.在与国内企业发展贸易时,由于人民币币值保持稳定,境外企业愿意使用人民币作为结算 货币
- 113. 调查显示, 59.4%的公众感觉当前社会"逆淘汰"现象普遍, 其中 18.8%的人觉得"非常多"。 所谓"逆淘汰", 简言之, 即指坏的淘汰好的, 劣质的淘汰优质的, 平庸的淘汰杰出的等现象。 根据上述定义, 下列属于逆淘汰现象的是()。
- A.某公司拥有领先的卫星通话技术,语音质量高,覆盖范围广,但该技术的维持费用高昂。 后来该公司入不敷出、宣告破产
- B.市场上某些价格高昂的止咳药疗效实际不如价格低廉的常用药, 而事实上常用药所占市场份额较小
- C.许多公司都有对工作发牢骚的人,结果,凡是公司中有对工作发牢骚的人,那家公司一定 比没有这种人的公司要成功得多



D.名牌大学毕业的甲和普通大学毕业的乙同时进入某国际知名公司,但甲始终未获提升, 乙却逐渐得到了公司的认可

- 114. 生物灾害:指在处理微生物病原体或者包含微生物病原体的材料以及被其感染的个体时造成的对工作人员的危害或者伤害。下列属于生物灾害的是()。
- A.由于抗生素的滥用,普通细菌产生了耐药性,在经历结构变异后,变得更难治疗,或变为超级细菌,仅欧洲每年就有 2 万多人被感染,参与救治的多名医生被击倒
- B.各种动植物相互依存, 可一旦失去平衡, 灾难就会接踵而至。结果招致老鼠泛滥成灾
- C.大量的水葫芦覆盖水面,容易造成水质恶化,影响水底生物的生存,太湖等地均出现过水 葫芦泛滥成灾的情况
- D.由于干旱,蝗灾开始泛滥,大片芦苇叶被蝗虫吃的精光,尚未长出翅膀的大群蝗虫正向附近的草滩和农田逼近
- 115. 产品责任是指产品有缺陷,存在可能危及人身、财产安全的危险,造成产品的消费者、使用者或才其他第三者人身或其他直接财产损失后,缺陷产品的生产者、销售者应当承担的特殊的侵权法律责任。
- 根据上述定义,下列受害人可因产品责任要求侵权损害赔偿的是: ()。
- A.甲购买了一辆新车,一次与朋友王某驾车外出时,汽车因电路质量问题发生自燃,致使王 某被烧伤
- B.乙购买了一件大衣,大衣上没有洗涤标志和成分说明,营业员也未告知应如何洗涤。大衣水洗后严重缩水
- C.丙购买了一部新手机,一次因质量问题自动关机,无法开启,致使丙漏接了客户的电话, 损失了一笔大额订单
- D.丁的电视机使用了 20 年,图象不清晰时拍打几下就好了。一次丁在拍打电视机时,电视机发生爆炸、将丁炸伤、后经检验发现是显像管老化造成的
- 116. 有甲、乙、丙、丁四人,如果甲炒股,那么乙、丙、丁也都炒股。如果上述断定为真, 那么以下哪项一定也为真?
- A.如果甲没有炒股,那么乙、丙、丁也没有炒股
- B.如果甲没有炒股、那么乙、丙、丁中至少有一人没有炒股
- C.如果乙、丙、丁都炒股, 那么甲也炒股
- D.如果丁没有炒股,那么甲和乙至少有一人没有炒股
- 117. 俗话说:不入虎穴,焉得虎子。对这句话理解不正确的是()。
- A.进了虎穴,就一定能得到虎子
- B.只有进虎穴, 才可能得到虎子
- C.即使进了虎穴, 也不一定就能得到虎子
- D.要得到虎子, 就必须得进虎穴
- 118. 某慈善基金会收到一名没有署名的捐款, 经多方调查得知, 是林川、吴飞、郑傅、郭博

四人中一人中捐的。但问他们时,林川说,"我没捐";郑傅说,"是吴飞捐的";吴飞说,"是郭博捐的";郭博说,"不是我捐的"。如果四人中只有一人说了真话,则下列哪项为真?

- A.林川说真话,是吴飞捐的
- B.林川说假话, 是林川捐的
- C.吴飞说真话, 是郭博捐的
- D. 郑傅说假话, 是郑傅捐的
- 119. 某学校学雷锋小组决定给校园现在的小树浇水,可当他们到了学校之后,发现学校正好有三个学生,而小树也浇过了。甲说,"是乙干的";乙说,"不是我干的";丙说,"不是我干的"。这三个人中有两个说了假话,一个说了真话。由此可知,浇树的是()。

A.甲

B.Z

C.丙

D.其他人

120. "马斯特杯 2003 年中国机器人大赛"中的足球正在进行,有三位教授对决赛结果进行预测: ()。

赵教授说:"冠军不是清华大学队,也不是浙江大学队。"

钱教授说:"冠军不是清华大学队,而是中国科技大学队。"

孙教授说:"冠军不是中国科学技术大学队,而是清华大学队。"

比赛结果表明,他们中只有一人的两个判断都对,一人的判断一对一错,另外一人全错了。

根据以上情况可以知道,获得冠军的是()。

- A.清华大学队
- B.中国科学技术大学队
- C.浙江大学队
- D.北京航空航天大学队

根据材料,回答下列问题。

2006年全国农村外出从业劳动力流向及从业情况统计表

(单位:%)

·	全国	东部地	中部地	西部地	东北地
	到 十	X	X	X	区
外出从业劳动力从业地区构成乡外县内		29.9	13.5	15.2	26.9
县外市内	13.8	18.4	9.9	12.4	31.5
市外省内	17.7	33.1	9.0	12.8	24.2
省外	49.3	18.6	67.6	59.6	17.4
外出从业劳动力产业构成第一产业		2.5	2.2	3.6	4.2
第二产业	56.7	55.8	57.1	58.4	44.3
第三产业	40.5	41.7	40.7	38.0	?



2006年、全国农村外出从业劳动力中、男性劳动力8434万人、占64%。从年龄构成上 看, 20 岁以下占 16.1%, 21~30 岁占 36.5%; 31~40 岁占 29.5%; 41~50 岁占 12.8%; 51 岁 以上占 5.1%。从文化程度看、文盲占 1.2%;小学文化程度占 18.7%;初中文化程度占 70.1 %;高中文化程度占8.7%;大专及以上文化程度占1.3%。

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121. 全国农村外出从业的女性劳动力约有多少万人?

A.4744 B.5397 C.9901 D.13178 122. 表中"?"处的数值应为()。 A.41.6 B.42.5 C.51.5 D.52.4

123. 假设不同性别劳动力会在三大产业间均匀分布,则全国男性农村外出从业劳动力从事 第二产业的约有多少万人?

A.3416

B.3736

C.4342

D.4782

- 124. 关于农村外出从业劳动力的描述、无法从上述资料中推出的是(
- A.外出劳动力大多从事第二产业
- B.各地区的劳动力流向主要取决于本地的生活习惯
- C.东部和东北地区的劳动力大部分会留在省内
- D.不同地区劳动力对从业地区选择的倾向性差异很大
- 125. 关于农村外出从业劳动力的描述、能够从上述资料中推出的是()。
- A.超过 7500 万男性劳动力为高中以下文化程度
- B.东北地区劳动力对从业地的选择差异最小
- C.中西部地区劳动力大部分流向东部和东北地区
- D.大专及以上文化程度仅占 1.3%,说明高学历的劳动力多数都在家从业

第三部分 综合知识

一、单项选择题(本部分 道题,共 分)

126. 下面哪一个是微观经济描述?

A.去年实际国内生产总值增加了 9%

B.去年失业人口占劳动人口的 12%

- C.去年小麦平均价格上涨了 7%
- D.去年全国物价总水平上涨幅度达 5.4%
- 127. 当汽油的价格下降时,在其他条件不变的情况下,对小汽车的需求量将()。
- A.增加
- B.不变
- C.减少
- D.难以确定
- 128. 市场均衡要求()。
- A.政府平衡了供需双方的力量
- B.在某一价格上, 买者想要购买的数量恰好等于卖者想要卖的数量
- C.价格和数量相等
- D.价格上升或下降
- 129. 如果甲商品与乙商品是替代品,那么(
- A.甲与乙之间的需求交叉弹性为零
- B.甲与乙之间的需求交叉弹性为正值
- C.甲与乙之间的需求交叉弹性为负值
- D.它们的需求收入弹性都是负值
- 130. 如果某种物品价格上涨 5%而需求减少 6%, 那么物品的需求 ()。
- A. 富有弹性
- B.缺乏弹性
- C.单一弹性
- D.完全无弹性
- 131. 边际效用为 0 时,总效用(
- A.最小
- B.最大
- C.等于 0
- D.不确定
- 132. 商品 X、Y 价格与消费者收入按相同比例下降, 预算线()。
- A.向左下方平动
- B.向右上方平动
- C.不变动
- D.转动
- 133. 如果消费者的预算收入为 50 美元,商品 X 和 Y 的价格分别为 5 美元和 4 美元,消费者 打算购买6单位X和5单位Y、商品X、Y的边际效用分别为25和20、那么、要达到效用 最大化,他应该()。
- A.按原计划购买
- B.减少 X 和 Y 的购买量
- C.增加 X 和 Y 的购买量

D.增加 X 的同时减少 Y 的量

134. 下列关于长期平均成本与短期平均成本的关系、错误的选项是()。

A.LAC 和任意一条 SAC 仅相切于一点、除此之外、LAC 均低于 SAC

B.LAC 仅在最低点与 SAC 最低点相切

C.在 LAC 最低点左侧,LAC 切于 SAC 最低点的左边,在 LAC 最低点右侧,LAC 切于 SAC 最低点右边

D.在 LAC 的任意一点,都可以建立一个规模最优工厂,并在其最低点生产

135. 下列说法错误的是()。

A.会计成本=显性成本

B.经济成本一定大于会计成本

C.会计利润=总收入—会计成本

D.经济利润通常小于会计利润

136. SAC 曲线 U 型特征的原因在于(

A.MU 递减规律

B.规模经济与不经济

C.边际报酬递减规律

D.无法确定

137. 某一经济中、若 1995 年的名义 GDP 为 40000 亿元、价格指数为 200 (1985 年的价格指 数为 100) , 那么 1995 年的实际 GDP 以 1985 年的价格衡量应为 ()。

A.200 亿元

B.400 亿元

C.20000 亿元

D.80000 亿元

138. 一般认为, 财政政策手段是为了实现财政政策目标而选择的政策工具, 其内容不包括 ()

A.财政收入

B.财政支出

C.财政赤字

D.国家预算

139. 在金融衍生工具中, ()的风险最大。

A 互换

B.期权

C.期货

D 远期

140. 某企业持有一张半年后才到期的汇票,面额为2000元,到银行请求贴现,银行确定该 票据的贴现率为年利率 5%。则企业获得的贴现金额是()。

A.2000 元

B.1950 元

- C.1900 元
- D.1850 元
- 141. 不属于国家开发银行业务范围的是()。
- A.发放重点项目政策重点性贷款
- B.办理向重点项目贷款贴息
- C.为大型国有企业提供贷款
- D.办理粮棉油储备贷款
- 142. 如果一国出现国际收支逆差,该国外汇供不应求,则该国本币兑外汇的汇率的变动将表 现为()。
- A.外汇汇率下跌
- B.外汇汇率上涨
- C.本币汇率上涨
- D.本币法定升值
- 143. () 准入是银行监管的首要环节。
- A.市场
- B.机构
- C.业务
- D.高级管理人员
- 144. 在我国货币层次划分中, MO 通常是指(
- A.企业单位的活期存款
- B.流通中的现金
- C.居民储蓄存款
- D.银行全部存款
- 145. 我国习惯上将年息、月息、日息都以"厘"做单位、但实际含义却不同、若年息6厘、月 息4厘、日息2厘、则分别是指() ,
- A. 年利率为 6%, 月利率为 0.04%, 日利率为 0.2%
- B.年利率为 0.6%, 月利率为 0.4%, 日利率为 0.02%
- C.年利率为 0.6%, 月利率为 0.04%, 日利率为 2%
- D.年利率为 6%, 月利率为 0.4%, 日利率为 0.02%
- 146. 下列资产中,商业银行随时可调度、使用的资金头寸是()。
- A.法定存款准备金
- B.派生存款
- C.超额准备金
- D 原始存款
- 147. 商业银行的被动负债是()。
- A.发行债券
- B.吸收存款
- C.同业拆借

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D .		・ノヽ		J	借款

148. 以下不属于货币政策"三大法宝"的是()。

- A.再贴现
- B.政府采购
- C.存款准备金
- D.公开市场业务
- 149. 一家美国投资公司需一万英镑进行投资、预期一个月后收回、为避免一个月后英镑汇率 下跌的风险,可以()。
- A.买进1万英镑现汇,同时买进1万英镑的一个月期汇
- B.卖出1万英镑期汇,同时卖出1万英镑的一个月期汇
- C.买进1万英镑现汇,同时卖出1万英镑的一个月期汇
- D.卖出1万英镑现汇,同时买进1万英镑的一个月期汇
- 150. 对于看涨期权的买方来说、到期行使期权的条件是(
- A.市场价格低于执行价格
- B.市场价格高于执行价格
- C.市场价格上涨
- D.市场价格下跌
- 151. 党的十七大报告提出完善人民币汇率形成机制,逐步实现()项目可兑换。
- A.经常
- B.特别
- C.资本
- D.所有
- 152. 《巴塞尔协议 III》规定,截至 2015 年 1 月,全球各商业银行的一级资本充足率下限调 至(),由普通股构成的核心一级资本占银行风险资产的下限提高至()。
- A.4% 4%
- B.5% 4.5%
- C.6% 4.5%
- D.6% 4%
- 153. 可疑类贷款是本息逾期()以上,无法足额还本付息,即使执行抵押和担保也要发 生一定的损失的贷款。
- A.60 天
- B.90 天
- C.180天
- D1年
- 154. 本国货币贬值,可以使()。
- A.本国的进口、出口都增加
- B.本国的进口、出口都减少
- C.本国的出口增加, 进口减少

- D.本国的进口增加, 出口减少
- 155. 国际收支出现大量顺差时会导致下列哪种经济现象?
- A.本币汇率上浮、出口增加
- B.本币汇率上浮, 出口减少
- C.本币汇率下浮, 出口增加
- D.本币汇率下浮, 出口减少
- 156. 期限在一年以上的金融工具交易称之为()。
- A.货币市场
- B.黄金市场
- C.外汇市场
- D.资本市场
- 157. 某银行以900 元的价格购入5年期的票面额为1000元的债券,票面收益率为10%,银行 持有3年的到期偿还,那么购买的债券持有期收益率为(
- A.3.3%
- B.14.81%
- C.3.7%
- D.10%
- 158. 下列关于同业拆借表述不正确的是(
- A. 同业拆借是金融机构之间发生的短期临时性借贷活动
- B.同业拆借率由双方协定, 反映的是一种市场利率
- C.同业拆借是为了调剂资金余缺、利用资金融通过程的时间差、空间差、行际差来调剂资金
- D.同业拆借率由央行决定
- 159. 关于汇率的下列说法中错误的是()。
- A.汇率就是两种不同货币之间的比价
- B.日元(JPY)为本币、美元(USD)为外币、那么 USD1=JPY110 为直接标价法
- C.英镑(GBP)为本币,美元(USD)为外币,那么 GBP1 = USD1.96 为间接标价法
- D.在直接标价法下, 汇率升高表示本国货币升值; 在间接标价法下, 汇率升高表示本国货币 贬值
- 160. 经济萧条时期,政府可采取的政策有(
- A.膨胀性财政政策和紧缩性货币政策
- B.紧缩性财政政策和紧缩性货币政策
- C.紧缩性财政政策和膨胀性货币政策
- D.膨胀性财政政策和膨胀性货币政策
- 161. 假定美元利率为 8%, 日元的利率为 4%, 则三个月的远期美元对日元 ()。
- A.升水 4%
- B.贴水 4%
- C.升水 1%
- D.贴水 1%

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162.	经济增长是指一	-个特定时期内一国	(或地区)	()的增长。		

- A.经济产出
- B.居民收入
- C.经济产出和居民收入
- D.经济收入
- 163. 商业银行经营与管理三大原则的首要原则是()。
- A.安全性原则
- B.盈利性原则
- C.流动性原则
- D.效益性原则
- 164. 再贴现业务是中央银行对存款货币银行的(
- A. 主要短期信贷
- B.主要借款
- C.主要债抵押放款
- D.主要现金调拨
- 165. 金融宏观调控的核心是(
- A.财政政策
- B.产业政策
- C.货币政策
- D.收入政策
- 166. 中央银行最重要的负债业务是(
- A.存款准备金
- B.经理国库
- C.再贷款
- D.货币发行
- 167. 某企业为增值税一般纳税人, 2014年6月采购商品一批, 取得的增值税专用发票上注明 的价款为 300000 元, 增值税税额为 51000 元, 款项用银行存款支付, 商品已验收入库。另支 付保险费 10000 元。不考虑其他因素,该企业采购商品的成本为()元。
- A.310000
- B.361000
- C.351000
- D.300000
- 168. 2016年12月初,某企业"应收账款"科目借方余额为600万元,相应的"坏账准备"科目贷 方余额为 40 万元, 本月实际发生坏账损失 12 万元。2016年 12 月 31 日经减值测试、该企业 应补提坏账准备 22 万元。假设该企业坏账准备计提比例为 5%,不考虑其他因素,该企业 2016年12月31日"应收账款"期末余额为()万元。
- A.1 000
- B.600

C.550

D.560

169. 某企业采用先进先出法计算发出材料的成本。2016年3月1日结存A材料100吨,每吨实际成本为400元;4月4日和5月17日分别购进A材料300吨和400吨,每吨实际成本分别为350元和420元;4月10日和5月27日分别发出200吨A材料。A材料5月末账面余额为()元。

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A.30 000

B.25 601

C.178 000

D. 168 000

170. 2012年1月1日,甲公司购入乙公司当日发行的面值总额为1000万元的债券,期限为5年,到期一次还本付息。票面利率8%,支付价款1080万元,另支付相关税费10万元,甲公司将其划分为持有至到期投资,甲公司应确认"持有至到期投资——利息调整"的金额为()。

A.70

B.80

C.90

D.110

171. 某公司共有职工 500 名,其中生产工人为 400 名,管理人员为 100 名。2016 年 12 月份,该公司向职工发放自产产品作为福利,每人发放一台。该产品的成本为每台 150 元,计税价格为 200 元,增值税税率为 17%。不考虑其他因素,该公司因该事项而计入管理费用的金额为()元。

A.117 000

B.23 400

C.15 000

D.20 000

172. 甲公司出售一项无形资产,取得收入800万元,增值税税率为6%。该无形资产取得时实际成本为550万元,已摊销70万元,已计提减值准备20万元。甲公司出售该项无形资产应计入当期损益的金额为()万元。

A. -300

B.438

C.340

D.342

173. A 企业为增值税一般纳税人,于 2016 年 5 月向某客户销售一批产品,取得不含税收入 150 000 元,成本 100 000 元。2016 年 10 月份,由于质量问题部分产品被退回,退回部分产品 对应的售价为 60~000 元,成本为 30~000 元。A 企业销售该批产品对其 2016 年度利润影响的 金额为()元。

A.50 000

B = 10000

C.20 000

D.30 000

174. 2013 年 10 月, 某企业将自产的 300 台空调作为福利发放给职工, 每台成本为 0.18 万元, 市场售价为 0.2 万元(不含增值税),该企业适用的增值税税率为 17%,假定不考虑其他因素,该企业由此而贷记"应付职工薪酬"科目的发生额为()万元。

热线: 4006-01-9999

A.70.2

B.63.18

C.54

D60

175. 某企业年初未分配利润贷方余额为 400 万元,本年实现净利润 1 600 万元,按净利润的 10%提取法定盈余公积,提取任意盈余公积 100 万元,向投资者分配利润 80 万元。该企业年末可供分配利润为())万元。

A.1 840

B.2 000

C.1 740

D.1680

176. 下列选项中,属于其他业务成本核算内容的是()。)。

- A.出售交易性金融资产的损失
- B.出售无形资产的损失
- C.出售固定资产的损失
- D.出售原材料的成本

177. 2017年6月9日,上海合作组织成员国元首理事会第十七次会议在哈萨克斯坦首都阿斯塔纳举行。习近平在会上发表 () 重要讲话,再次重申以"互信、互利、平等、协商、尊重多样文明、谋求联合发展"为基本内容的"上海精神"。

- A.共担时代责任 共促全球发展
- B.应势而为、勇于担当
- C.团结协作、开放包容、建设安全稳定、发展繁荣的共同家园
- D.直面全球化与自由贸易的未来

178. 2017 年政府工作报告中提到推动中国 – 东盟自贸区升级议定书全面生效实施,早日结束区域全面经济伙伴关系协定谈判,推进()建设。继续与有关国家和地区商谈投资贸易协定。

- A.亚投行
- B.亚太自贸区
- C.亚太经济合作组织
- D.亚太商会

179. 2017年第一届一带一路高峰论坛会议在北京召开,这次会议提出了()、开放包容、互学互鉴、互利共赢的丝路精神。

A.和平合作

- B.共建共享
- C.携手并进
- D.开拓创新

180. 国家主席习近平主持金砖五国领导人会晤。南非总统祖马、巴西总统特梅尔、俄罗斯总统普京、印度总理莫迪出席。五国领导人围绕() 的主题,就当前国际形势、全球经济治理、金砖合作、国际和地区热点问题等深入交换看法。

热线: 4006-01-9999

- A.共担时代责任 共促全球发展
- B.应势而为、勇于担当
- C.开放包容、合作共赢
- D.深化金砖伙伴关系, 开辟更加光明未来
- 181. 2016年,我国对全球经济增长的贡献率超过了()

A.25%

B.30%

C.35%

D.40%

- 182. 2017 年达沃斯国际会议中心世界经济论坛年会,习近平发表题为()的主旨演讲,强调要坚定不移推进经济全球化,引导好经济全球化走向。
- A.共担时代责任 共促全球发展
- B.应势而为、勇于担当
- C.团结协作、开放包容、建设安全稳定、发展繁荣的共同家园
- D.直面全球化与自由贸易的未来
- 183. 2017 年诺贝尔和平奖获得者是()。
- A.奥巴马
- B.特朗普
- C.国际废除核武器运动组织
- D.金正恩
- 184. 第 41 届联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会会议(世界遗产大会)上获准列入世界文化遗产名录。成为中国第 52 处世界遗产的是()。目前中国总数排名世界第二。
- A.可可西里藏羚羊保护区
- B扎龙湿地自然保护区
- C.福建鼓浪屿
- D.阴山岩画
- 185. 2016年,着力抓好了"三去一降一补",供给结构有所改善。以()、去库存、去杠杆、降成本、补短板五大任务为重点的"路线图"更加清晰。
- A.去浪费
- B.去壁垒
- C.去产能

热线: 4006-01-9999

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17.		ייוו

186. 博鳌亚洲论坛秘书长周文重 1 月 9 日在北京宣布、博鳌亚洲论坛 2017 年年会将于 3 月 23 日至 26 日在海南博鳌召开、主题为()。

- A.正面全球化与自由贸易的未来
- B.共同迎接全球化的未来
- C.携手共创全球化与自由贸易的新未来
- D. 直面全球化与自由贸易的未来
- 187. 2017 年诺贝尔物理学奖的主要贡献是在()方面。
- A.黑洞辐射
- B.超新星爆炸
- C.引力波
- D.宇宙黑暗森林理论
- 188. 2017 年上半年中国国内生产总值 (GDP) 381490 亿, 同比增长 (
- A.6.5%
- B.6.7%
- C.6.8%
- D.6.9%
- 189. 2017年度诺贝尔经济学奖9日揭晓,美国经济学家())凭借在行为经济学领域的卓 越贡献而摘取这一奖项。他的理论是"通过探索有限理性、社会偏好以及缺乏自制的后果, 他展示了这些人性特征如何系统性地影响个体决策以及市场结果。"
- A.理查德·塞勒
- B.雅克·杜博歇
- C.约阿希姆·弗兰克
- D.理查德·亨德森
- 190. 2017 年是香港回归 20 周年, 香港特首是 (
- A.何厚铧
- B.崔世安
- C.梁振英
- D.林郑月娥
- 191. 2016年, 在美国《财富》杂志世界 500 强排名中, 本行位列第 () 位。
- A.20
- B.25
- C.26
- D 29
- 192. 在英国《银行家》杂志全球银行 1,000 强排名中,以一级资本计,本行位列第(
- 位。
- A.5
- B.6



C.7

D.8

193. 中国农业银行的核心价值观是()。

A.细节决定成败

B.责任成就事业

C.客户至上,始终如一

D.诚信立业, 稳健行远

194. ()年,中国农业银行 A+H 股于 15 日、16 日分别在上海、香港挂牌上市,实现全球最大规模 IPO。

热线: 4006-01-9999

A.2008

B.2009

C.2010

195. 下列关于中国农业银行品牌表述错误的是()。

A.金钥匙是个人金融品牌

B.金光道是为客户提供对公金融服务品牌

C.金 e 顺是为客户提供快捷的快递服务

D.金益农是主要服务于三农客户。

答案与解析

第一部分 英语

- 1. 【答案】D。本题回答语表示在湖泊上进行的活动,应该是和朋友们一起去划船,go boating 表示此意,故本题选 D。
- 2 【答案】A。room 和 paint 之间的关系是被动,所以用被动语态,强调正在进行,所以用现在进行时。
- 3. 【答案】D。本题的含义是一些人喜欢穿时尚的衣服和一些鸟喜欢明亮的羽毛相似,similarly 表示相似地含义,故本题选 D。
- 4. 【答案】D。考查动词搭配。thank sb for doing 因某事感谢某人; look forward to doing 盼望做,根据句意选 D。
- 5. 【答案】A。本题的含义如果你在学校留有长头发,你不想让你的父母批评你,unless 表示如果不的意思,与本题题意相符,故本题选 A。
- 6. 【答案】D。在英文中,对于别人的观点认同不一的话,可用 I don't think so,意思为我不这样认为,故本题选 D。
- 7. 【答案】C。考查介词。考查短语 be strict with sb 对某人严格; be friendly to sb 对某人友好,根据句意选 C。
- 8. 【答案】C。考查非谓语动词。句意:他害怕面对他的通过考试的问题。he'll have 作定语修饰 problems,后面现在分词短语做伴随状语,表示正在进行的伴随性的动作,和主语 he 是主谓关系,故选 C。
- 9. 【答案】D。在英文中,代替上文事物的种类,但不是指上文所提到的事物,通常可用 one 表示,故本题选 D,意思为让我们今天下午去买一本吧。
- 10. 【答案】B。avoid doing sth 表示避免做某事,故本题选 B。
- 11. 【答案】B。考查动词。dare 既可作情态动词又可作行为动词。I 后面可选 dare say 或者 dare to say 同样后面 he 可选 dares to climb 或者 dare climb 综上选 B。
- 12. 【答案】D。强调变化的进行,用现在进行时。
- 13. 【答案】C。amazing 修饰物,amazed 修饰人,选择 C。
- 14. 【答案】A。far from 表示完全不。
- 15. 【答案】C。考查名词性从句。句中 that 引导宾语从句,在从句中作主语;what 引导宾语从句,在从句中作宾语;故选 C。
- 16. 【答案】C。本题的含义是在英文中有许多的习惯用语,相当一部分习语来自于圣经,表示先后的逻辑关系用连词 and,故本题选 C。
- 17. 【答案】A。考查过去分词做宾语补足语,分析句子成分,what 引导的是主句的主语从句,在主语从句中 what 做 read 和 hear 的宾语,用到 hear sth done 结构,因为 speak 和 what 的关系是被动,用过去分词做宾语补足语,句意是:习语一直都被使用,如果习语使用时,你不知道,你读的或是听到被说的很容易被误解。选 A。



18. 【答案】C。词义辨析。A.生产 B.发明 C.把……储藏在屋子内 D.消失。句意:史密斯先生去了一家屋内储满书的书店。故选 C。

- 19. 【答案】D。句子的主语是 grapes,后面是平行结构 grow ..., range ..., and contain ...。空格后的句子已完整,那么空格处就应该是同位语,状语从句,分词等修饰成分。A 中 Their 指代不明,而且 classification 和 berries 也不相符,错;B 中 Although 为 conj.,后面应该是完整句,错;C 中 Because 为 conj.,后面应该是完整句,错。培植的葡萄的植物分类跟浆果是一样的,它们成串的长在树上,颜色从灰白色到黑色,并且包含由不同数量的糖份。
- 20. 【答案】A。instrument 可数,前面应该有限定词 a,and 前为一简单句。钹在军乐队里是一个基本的乐器,而且还经常在现代管弦乐里使用。
- 21. 【答案】B。她很少打篮球, 所以她对打篮球不熟练。
- 22. 【答案】B。你的解说太笼统而难以理解;你应该试着讲更明确一点。
- 23. 【答案】B。因为警方没有充分的证据定他的罪,他被释放了。
- 24. 【答案】A。为求收支平衡,这些农夫们正在炎热的天气下辛苦工作。
- 25. 【答案】B。本题是连词的使用考查。as 引导非限制性定语从句,表示"正如……那样"的含义。
- 26. 【答案】A。本题考察冠词的用法,因为 sky 和 world 原本是独一无二的,但这里前面都有了形容词修饰,表示会出现一个什么样的 sky 和 world,这里就属于泛指了。
- 27. 【答案】B。fake 伪造的;casual 随便的;gentle 文雅的;curious 稀奇的。句意:对于去 赴非正式的晚宴,你应穿舒适的便装就行。
- 28. 【答案】C。Tom 很爱他的英文老师,但不敢告诉她他是她的暗恋者。
- 29. 【答案】A。这工厂必须拆除,因为在住宅区禁设工厂。
- 30. 【答案】A。也许朋友不是常常值得信赖的,但狗可以信赖;它们长久以来就被视为人 类最可靠的伙伴。
- 31. 【答案】A。他是个无可救药的理想主义者;很难将他拉回现实、让他更实际点。
- 32. 【答案】C。第一空考查动词 urge 的用法, urge sb. (not)to do 敦促某人(不要)做某事;第二空考查非谓语动词,这里是考查分词作定语,由于 vegetables 与 grow 之间是被动关系,故用过去分词作定语。
- 33. 【答案】A。考查短语辨析,rather than 而不是,more than 超过,不仅仅,other than 除了,instead 代替,句意:现代的建筑设计集中在用途上而不是装饰。故选 A。
- 34. 【答案】C。句意: 当然有一些坏老师也有一些好老师。one 是泛指,同名异物,根据前面 bad teachers,后面应用 good teachers,为了避免重复,用 ones 来代替 teachers,所以选 C。
- 35. 【答案】D。本题考查时态。进行时既表示某一时间点正在做某事也可以表示某一时间段一直在做某事,这里选 D 是表示一段时间一直在做的事情,即这几天一直都很不幸。选 D。
- 36. 【答案】C。考查非谓语动词。句意:无论你走到哪儿,你都会看到这个工厂生产的产品的广告。过去分词表示被动的发生过的动作,和所修饰词是动宾关系。根据中 product 是被广告的对象,故选 C。
- 37. 【答案】D。考查句型搭配。后面复习他的功课是目的,句意为那个年轻人花了尽可能多的时间为了复习功课。



38. 【答案】A。考查反义疑问句。对情态动词+have done 进行反义疑问,如果句子没有过去时的时间状语就对完成时中的助动词 have 反问。如果句子里有过去时的时间状语,就对过去时反问。本题前句里有 yesterday 这个过去时的时间状语,所以应该对过去时反问,选择 A。

- 39. 【答案】B。考查倒装句。be absorbed in 沉浸于…; So/such 结构放在句首,后面使用部分倒装。这个句子的陈述语序: She was so absorbed in her work that she didn't realize I was behind her. 句意: 她是如此沉浸于她的工作,以至于她没有意识到我在她后面。
- 40. 【答案】B。考查连词用法。句意为我以为我们的友谊结束了,直到简妮先向我道歉,并且我立刻原谅了她。Until 直到后面动作发生,前面动作结束。
- 41. 【答案】D。考查情态动词的虚拟语气的用法。意为,我再感谢你也不为过,没有你的帮助,我不可能在演讲比赛中获得第一名。根据句意可知,演讲比赛已经结束。Can't have done不可能做了某事。 Shouldn't have done 本不应当做某事 might not have done 可能没有干某事,均不符合题意。
- 42. 【答案】B。考查词组辨析。In case,万一 as if 好像 so that 为了 even though 尽管。句意为当他父亲去世的时候,他感觉好像他的整个世界都天翻地覆了。
- 43. 【答案】A。考查倒装句。当否定词放句首时要采用部分倒装的句式,故排除 BD,根据句意可知此处意为没有其他的地方可以尝到如此辣的鸭子。故选择 A。
- 44. 【答案】A。考查从句连词的辨析。句意为如果你学习努力,你将会通过考试。Although 尽管 though 尽管 before 在……之前。
- 45. 【答案】B。考查时态。根据 yesterday 可知,动作发生在过去,用过去时。
- 46. 【答案】D。根据题干回到原文精确定位到首段最后一句,该句中的 polls 民意调查对应题干中的 public sentiment,定位答案处为"this has limited political support",意思为这在政治支持方面是有限的。与 D 选项"在政治上没有得到很好的反响"为同义替换。
- 47. 【答案】C。关键词 the National Trust,定位到第二段首句 the National Trust 该句。二段首句只是对 Hill 的该项目做介绍,需向后看影响。往下可以读到 Hill's pressure 这句,写到"Hill 的项目创造出国家公园和绿地。他们不再制造乡村了,而且每年钢筋混凝土消耗的乡村越来越多。乡村需要持久的保护"。对应选项,该项目的成就很大程度上被夺取了光辉。
- 48. 【答案】D。题干问的是从第三段能推出什么,考察的是相应段落的段落中心。观察选项不难发现,选项中都是大写的 Ukip,The Conservatives,The Liberal Democrats,Labour。可根据选项中的大写回段落中寻找,发现 Ukip 所在的定位句为 Only 的倒装强调句(倒装强调句往往为答案所在处)。该句子意思是:只有 Ukip 意识到其机会,并支持这些人。和选项 D 对应一下,Ukip 可能能从其对农村保护的支持中获得好处,是同义替换。
- 49. 【答案】B。细节题问的是作者对于奥斯本的偏好(观点)的具体看法。根据关键词奥斯本定位至第五段,因为问的是作者对于奥斯本观点的看法,所以只需要看在奥斯本的观点之后作者的表达内容,第五段倒数两句话就是作者表达自己观点的地方,即"我们没有破坏城市中受到保护的地方","你们为什么要破坏乡村的呢?"这就说明奥斯本一方的观点是要破坏乡村环境。所以可得出答案是奥斯本想法表明了他对于乡村人们的忽视。
- 50. 【答案】D。根据题干定位到最后一段,问的是作者欣赏赞同什么,作者的观点即是文章末段的段落中心,可定位到末段末句。末句指出,避免 this 会将左右党派联系起来,this

代词指代指代上句中所提到的内容。Should 即作者赞同的地方,也就是作者赞同的是城乡结合。

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- 51. 【答案】D。细节题。根据关键词 King Juan Carlos of Spain 定位到第一段第一和第二句。But embarrassing scandals...have forced him to eat his words and stand down.此处 stand down 译为放弃席位。因此 D ended his reign in embarrassment 是原文内容的同义替换。
- 52. 【答案】A。细节题。根据关键词定位到第三段第一句 it is this apparent ...that explains ...as heads of state.和第三句 But unlike their absolutist...most royal families have survived because they allow voters to avoid the difficult search for ...respected public figure. 绝大多数皇室家族使得选民避免了寻找受人尊敬的公众人物的麻烦。因此 A owing to their undoubted and respectable status 是原文内容的同义替换。
- 53. 【答案】B。细节题。根据关键词定位到第四段最后一句话…it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states 奇怪的是有钱的贵族家庭仍然处于现代民主国家的核心地位。因此 B the role of the nobility in modern democracies 是原文内容的同义替换。
- 54. 【答案】B。细节题。根据关键词"have most of fear"定位到第六段,Charles 定位到最后一段的地二句 Charles 后面 who 引导定语从句 who has both an expensive taste of lifestyle and ...world 因此 B fails to change his lifestyle as advised 是原文内容的同义替换。
- 55. 【答案】C。主旨题。着眼全文,通篇都在围绕 monarchs 展开。第一段由 Carlos 引出当今君主制面临的危机。因此 Carlos,a Lesson for All European Monarchs 是全文内容的精确概括。
- 56. 【答案】C。细节理解题。根据第一段中 He inherited a million dollars when he was 23,可知他继承了很多钱,所以他毕业后不用去找工作,选 C。
- 57. 【答案】D。细节理解题。由文章第二段首句 Up to now John has helped some children from poor countries all over the world,可知他救助全世界的穷困儿童,选 D。
- 58. 【答案】B。细节理解题。从文章第二段中 John receives a report each year on the children's progress.可知选 B。
- 59. 【答案】A。主旨大意题。根据文章内容可知约翰开始的时候即使不用上班,也不开心,于是他就去资助穷困儿童,从中获得了快乐,文章最后通过 It brought me happiness.进一步点明主题,故答案选 A。
- 60. 【答案】D。细节理解题。根据第二段 My parents told me if I wanted something I should make an effort to get it, so I earned pocket money by doing housework when I was little.可以得出答案。故 D 正确。
- 61. 【答案】B。细节理解题。根据文章第三、四、五段可以从时间顺序上判断罗敬宇的所做事情的经商经历。故 B 正确。
- 62. 【答案】C。细节理解题。根据文章倒数第三段 Although he did market research before starting, the business wasn't very good because his taste in fashion wasn't accepted by customers. 可知服装店关闭的原因。故 C 正确。
- 63. 【答案】C。推理判断题。根据文章倒数第二段 After experiencing a big loss, he decided to

do something he was familiar with — selling painting tools.可知服装店的损失给他很大的教训。 故 C 正确。

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- 64. 【答案】D。推理判断题。根据文章中 With a good business mind and a lot of effort, the sales of the shop reached six million yuan in a year.和 Even though Luo is rich, he uses a cheap cell phone and does not wear luxury clothes. He has a simple lifestyle.可知他勤奋和简朴。故 D 正确。
- 66. 【答案】A。猜词题。根据 Advocates see knowledge of the Chinese language and culture as a help in a global economy where China is growing in importance.可猜出"Advocates"意思是支持者,故选 A。
- 66. 【答案】C。计算题:通过阅读文章可知,文章一共提到了三种语言,故选 C。
- 67. 【答案】D。词义猜测题。根据倒数第 2 段的语境(即谈论语言学习)再结合全文的话题 (即中文学习) 即可以推断这里 this 所指的是中文学习。故选 D。
- 68. 【答案】B。是非题。根据第 1 段第 2 句"For most, who speak Spanish at home, it's becoming their third language."可排除 A 项;根据第 2 段最后一句"It's true that the number of students learning Chinese is tiny compared with how many study Spanish or French."可排除 C 项;根据第 3 段第 1 句得知,对全球经济,中文学习有着积极的作用,所以"在一定意义上,全球化(进程)使得学习中文成为一种必要"这种观点是成立的,可排除 D 项;而 B 项在文中没有明显依据,故选 B。
- 69. 【答案】A。主旨大意题。全文主要介绍了芝加哥人学习中文的情况,故选 A。
- 70. 【答案】D。细节理解题。根据文章中* put a figure on sth: to say the exact price or number of sth.报价;确定 ... 的数量,与 D 选择项的句子用法不相符合。选 D。
- 71. 【答案】D。推理判断题。根据文章最后一句 It/That figures! (informal): That seems reasonable, logical and what I expect. It figures.意为: 是这样。选 D。
- 72. 【答案】C。细节题。根据语境可知这里的 figure 是指体型的意思。watch my figure 注意体型。正是第7层意思: the human shape, considered from the point of view of being attractively thin: doing exercise to improve one's figure。选C。
- 73. 【答案】D。细节题。修辞格是指句中使用了一种修辞的手法。ABCD 四个选项中 D 选项中使用了比喻的修辞法。选 D。
- 74. 【答案】B。是非题。根据文章第二段中的主要内容可知,其实对于有机食品并没有统一的界定。故 B 正确。
- 75. 【答案】D。推理判断题。根据第二段内容可以推知有机食品花费大,价格高,但不一定比传统的食物更好。故 D 正确。
- 76. 【答案】C。细节理解题。根据最后一段内容知道,许多消费者被有机食品所吸引,是因为那些消费者太看重食物的安全与营养。故 C 正确。
- T. 【答案】A。细节理解题。根据文章最后一段的内容可以看出,作者其实对有机食品是持怀疑态度的。故 A 正确。
- 78. 【答案】D。细节题:从第一段的句子: Ever since he got into the Hong Kong film industry in 1994 with He's a Woman, She's a Man, Hong Kong director, Peter Chan has been one of the industry's most powerful voices.可知 Peter Chan 是因为 He's a Woman, She's a Man 这部电影

成为香港最有影响力的导演、选D。

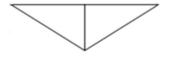
79. 【答案】B。猜词题: 从这段的句子: Only Meng actually got a study visa. As he was leaving, he told his friends that he wouldn't come back. 可知 granted=given, 选 B。

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80. 【答案】C。细节题:从最后一段的句子: Several years later, Cheng and Wang built a successful school, New Dream, from the ashes of Cheng's misfortune(his girlfriend got a visa too, and Cheng lost his university teaching job) and Wang's ability to connect with students often through Hollywood movies.可知 Cheng 和 Wang 开始做生意是因为 Cheng 的不幸和 Wang 的能力,选 C。

第二部分 行政能力测试

- 81. 【答案】B。第一空要填入与"能翔实而真切地表现生活"语义相反相对的词,"意犹未尽" 为还没有尽兴;"囫囵吞枣"比喻在学习上不求甚解,朦胧地接受新知识。故排除 CD。"不知不觉"意思是没有意识到,没有觉察到。现多指未加注意。故排除 A。"潜移默化"潜:暗中同,不见形迹;默:不说话,没有声音。指人的思想或性格不知不觉受到感染、影响而发生了变化。与文段中"在'细无声'处沁润人心"相对应,故正确答案为 B。
- 82. 【答案】B。本题突破口为第一空,虽然四个词语都能表达出美国金融危机对欧元国家金融投资有影响,但这四个词的轻重程度不同,从文段中"必然"、"重大损失"等词可知第一空应填入一个语气最重的词语,即"重创"。故本题选择 B 选项。
- 83. 【答案】A。A 项曲解文义: 只是谈到"调查将压缩天然气(CNG)作为轻型轿车和卡车能源选择的可能性"问题而没有谈到可能性有多大的问题,文段中指出的是"CNG 有作为轻型轿车和卡车能源选择的可能性",但 A 项将可能性偷换成可能性很大。B 项可以从第一句和第二句看出来; C 项可以从第一句"以石油为基础过渡为采用多种替代能源"看出来; D 项可以从最后一句看出来。因此本题选择 A 项。
- 84. 【答案】C。文段介绍人们看着"孤独乔治"多年孤独着,将它与近亲繁殖却失败了,在过去的四十多年时间里它一直是全球动物保护的象征符号,说明人们一直在关注着"孤独乔治",直到它最后死亡。最后一句话"当地"一词也可以看出来是"亲眼目睹"由此可知最适合尾句中的一句话是:我们亲眼目睹灭绝。正确答案为 C 项。
- 85. 【答案】B。每边长度为 50 米,共计跑了 10 段线路,因此将跑到与出发点相间的位置,两点之间的直线距离为 $2\times25\sqrt{3}$ =50 $\sqrt{3}$ 。



- 86. 【答案】A。甲车运动时间 110-10=100 分钟,乙车运动时间 120-20=100 分钟,运动时间相同,路程一定的情况下,速度之比必然为 1: 1。
- 87. 【答案】B。因为每降价 1 元,销量增加 5 个,所以上午打八折,售价为 $25 \times 0.8 = 20$,降价 5 元,销量增加 25 个,上午销售额= $20 \times 45 = 900$;下午在上午价格的基础上打八折,售价为

20×0.8=16, 比原价 25 降价 9 元, 销量增加 45 个, 下午销售额=16×65=1040。所以全天的销售额=900+1040=1940 元。答案选 B。

- 88. 【答案】B。6=1×2+4, 20=6×2+8, 56=20×2+16, 144=56×2+32, () =144×2+64=352, 即加数 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 构成等比数列。
- 89. 【答案】A。1=1× (1+0) =1×1, 2=1× (1+1) =1×2, 6=2× (1+2) =2×3, 15=3× (2+3) =3×5, 40=5× (3+5) =5×8, 104=8× (5+8) =8×13, () =13× (13+8) =273。
- 90. 【答案】C。7=2×2+3,16=3×3+7,65=7×7+16,321=16×16+65,() =65×65+321=4546, 本题选 C。
- 91. 【答案】D。将相邻两项相加得到 5, 13, 25; 14+ () 与 34+ () 相差 20; 5, 13, 25 做差得到 8, 12, 则 8, 12, () 1, 20 可以构成等差数列,故 () 1=16, 因此 14+ () =25+16, 则 () =27, 本题选 D。
- 92. 【答案】A。可将原数列变为 1, 2, 6, 17, 17, 46, 则分子=前一项分子+前一项分母, 分母=分子+前一项分母+1, 故 () 的分子为 46+76=122, 分母为 122+76+1=199, 选 A。 93. 【答案】B。每个部门均先分到 9 份资料,则还有 3 份资料需要分配,将每个部门得到的资料写为坐标形式(a 部门得的资料,b 部门得的资料,c 部门得的资料),即把 3 分解为(0, 0, 3),(0, 3, 0),(3, 0, 0),(1, 2, 0),(1, 0, 2),(0, 1, 2),(0, 2, 1),(2, 1, 0),(2, 0, 1),(1, 1, 1),共有 10 种发放方法。
- 94. 【答案】B。先把每月不超过 10 吨水的水费扣掉, $108-10\times4-10\times6=8$ (元),还有 8 元 买的是超过 10 吨的水。因为超过 10 吨的水每吨 8 元,8÷8=1(吨),则用水总量为 10+10+1=21 吨,故居民最多用了 21 吨水。
- 95. 【答案】B。因为任意两名销售经理负责的区域只有一个相同,且每个区域都正好有两名销售经理负责,故只要计算出 4 名销售经理选取 2 名的组合 C^2 4,即可得出 4 名区域经理共负责 6 个区域的业务。如下分配:A 经理负责第 1,2,3 三个区域,B 经理负责第 3,4,5 三个区域,C 经理负责第 5,6,1 三个区域,D 经理负责第 6,2,4 三个区域。
- 96. 【答案】D。设甲教室当月共举办了 x 次这项培训,则乙教室该月共举办了 27-x 次这项培训,根据总人数可列方程: $5\times10x+5\times9\times$ (27-x)=1290,解得:x=15。故甲教室当月共举办了 15 次该项培训。
- 97. 【答案】B。所给图形中的小图形在大图形里的位置依次顺时针转动 90°, B 选项符合这一规律
- 98. 【答案】C。本题所给图形呈现的规律是元素数量递增。第一幅图形中有 3 个小三角形,第二幅图形中有 4 个小三角形,第三幅图形中有 5 个,第四幅图形中有 6 个,第五幅图形中有 7 个,由此可知,问号处应该有 8 个小三角形,C 选项正确。
- 99. 【答案】C。本题所给图形呈现的规律是对称。第一个图形关于横轴对称,第二个图形关于纵轴对称,第三、四个图形关于中心对称,第五个图形关于纵轴对称,因此可以确定问号处的图形关于横轴对称。四个选项中只有 C 项中的图形关于横轴对称,符合题意。
- 100. 【答案】A。本题所给图形呈现的规律是叠加后去同存异。第一行和第二行图形中的第一个图形与第二个图形叠加后去同存异得到第三个图形,依此规律,A 选项正确。
- 101. 【答案】C。本题所给图形呈现的规律是元素数量和位置的变化。第一行中的三个图形

里的白色小球个数依次为 9、8、7,黑色小球沿每行方向移动两格;第二行中小球的变化也是如此。依此规律,第三行图形中,由白色小球变化的规律可以排除 B、D 选项,由黑色小球的变化规律可以排除 A 选项,因此 C 选项正确。

- 102. 【答案】A。证实性偏见定义的关键词是"支持自己决策"、"信息"。B 选项中小林是明知缘由,而给自己寻找借口,C 选项是猜测,D 选项是迷信。
- 103. 【答案】B。该定义的关键词是"事实无法查清"、"依照有利于被告的原则判决"。A 选项"犯罪情节轻微"而非"事实无法查清",C 选项"应当追诉"不是"有利于被告的原则判决",D 选项是发回补充侦查而不是作出判决。只有 B 选项符合定义。
- 104. 【答案】D。同类群体影响力定义的关键是人们对他人行为作出的反应,这种反应是主观上的。D 选项的罚款是客观上的、强制性的,因此不符合该定义。
- 105. 【答案】C。"蓄积器官"定义的关键是毒物在其内部蓄积。A、B 选项没有体现蓄积,不符合蓄积器官的定义。D 选项中的神经系统是蓄积器官而非效应器官,故 D 项错误。
- 106. 【答案】A。"偶然性防卫"定义的关键是被告人对被害人使用了武力。A 选项中甲是自己受到惊吓跌落河沟溺水身亡的,而不是乙造成的,所以不符合该定义。
- 107. 【答案】C。身份证是证明身份的,执业证用来证明已具备资格。房产证是证明房屋的产权的,不是证明房屋。且身份和资格都是抽象的。故选 C。
- 108. 【答案】B。雕刻是紫砂烧制成茶壶的过程中的一道工艺,不是主要的加工工作。符合此种关系的只有 B 项。
- 109. 【答案】C。骨骼对于人体起支柱作用,同样,梁柱对于房屋也起支柱作用。
- 110. 【答案】A。由题干,高储蓄率是获得资本的必要条件,而大量资本是发展中国家向发达国家前进的必要条件。因此,如果高储蓄率这一必要条件不存在,就无法推出其后的结论,A 项正确。
- 111. 【答案】B。题干的推论是:绝大多数知名的动漫设计大师都是没有毕业就开始设计生涯,因此,学校的专业学习对动漫设计这一职业没有帮助。B 项指出,动漫设计师们虽然可能没有毕业于专业学校,但都学习了动漫基础课程,因此专业学习对职业发展是有帮助的,从而反驳了推论。故选 B。
- 112. 【答案】D。题干给出的论证过程是:使用跨境贸易人民币结算业务能够有效防范合同签订及履行过程中的汇率风险,因此,国内使用这项业务的企业会增多。但对外贸易是境外企业与境内企业双方合作的结果,而结论只是从境内企业的角度考虑,因此其前提条件必然是境外企业也愿意使用人民币作为结算货币。故正确答案为 D。
- 113. 【答案】B。本题考查定义判断社会学类。A 项中的领先的卫星通话技术费用昂贵而没有获得市场优势,说明自身存在不足,不能说是"劣质的淘汰了优质的"。C 项并没有优劣对比。D 项是个例,也不符合定义。B 项价格高的药占据了大部分市场,而疗效却不如常用药,属于典型的"平庸的淘汰杰出的"情况,故本题选 B。
- 114. 【答案】A。本题考查定义判断生物学类。生物灾害的定义要点是:在处理微生物病原体或者包含微生物病原体的材料以及被其感染的个体时造成的危害。A 项符合定义;8 项的动植物、C 项的水葫芦和 D 项的蝗虫均不涉及微生物病原体,因此不符合生物灾害的定义。故答案选 A。



115. 【答案】A。定义中关键词①'产品有缺陷''②'人身或其他直接财产损失",A 项符合题 干定义要求,B 项不符合关键词②,C 项不符合关键词②,D 项不符合关键词①,故此题答案为 A。

- 116. 【答案】D。题干翻译为: 甲 \rightarrow 乙且丙且丁,A 项、B 项否前错误,C 项肯后错误,D 项否定且关系其中一项,整个且关系都是假的,否后必否前,甲肯定不炒股,不管 C 如何,D 项的判断都是对的。因此选择 D 项。
- 117. 【答案】A。题干是一个反问句,翻译为: 虎子→虎穴。B、C、D 均与题干相符,A 项犯了肯后错误,因此选择 A 项。
- 118. 【答案】B。吴飞和郭博说的话是一组矛盾,题干中唯一的真话只存在于吴飞和郭博中, 其他的林川和郑傅说的话都是假话、所以林川说了假话、那么是林川捐的。故答案为 B。
- 119. 【答案】C。甲乙所说矛盾,故甲与乙必有一人所说为真,另一个为假。丙的话一定为假,浇树的是丙,这样可推出答案为 C。
- 120. 【答案】A。钱教授与孙教授的话完全矛盾,所以必有一真一假。如果钱教授说的话为真,则孙教授说的话为假,那么赵教授的两个判断都为真,这样就有两个人的两个判断都为真,即赵教授和钱教授。所以钱教授说的话不可能为真,孙教授所说的话为真,即"冠军不是中国科技大学队,而是清华大学队"。故答案为 A。
- 121. 【答案】A。由"2006年,全国农村外出从业劳动力中,男性劳动力 8434 万人,占 64%" 知,全国农村外出从业劳动力为 8434÷64%≈13178 万人,女性劳动力占 1−64%=36%,13178 ×36%≈4744 万人,故本题正确答案为 A。
- 122. 【答案】C。外出从业劳动力产业构成: 东北地区第一产业 4.2, 第二产业 44.3, 第三产业=1-4.2%-44.3%=51.5%, 故本题正确答案为 C。
- 123. 【答案】D。全国男性农村外出从业劳动力从事第二产业占 56.7%,又由"2006 年,全国农村外出从业劳动力中,男性劳动力 8434 万人"知,全国男性农村外出从业劳动力从事第二产业的有 8434×56.7%≈4782 万人,故本题正确答案为 D。
- 124. 【答案】B。全国农村外出从业劳动力从事第二产业占 56.7%,A 项正确;东部和东北地区的劳动力在省外的只占 18.6%和 17.4%,C 项正确;由 C 项知,D 项正确,B 项无法推出,故本题正确答案为 B。
- 125. 【答案】B。男性劳动力为高中以下文化程度无法推出,A 项错误;中西部地区劳动力并不一定大部分流向东部和东北地区,也可以是中西部地区之间流动,C 项错误;"大专及以上文化程度仅占 1.3 %,说明高学历的劳动力多数都在家从业",明显错误;故本题正确答案为 B。

第三部分 综合知识

126. 【答案】C。本题考查的是微观经济学的研究对象、目标和问题。国内生产总值、失业率、全国物价水平都是宏观经济所描述的内容,某种商品价格变化属于微观经济描述的内容。127. 【答案】A。本题考查的是需求理论。汽油和小车是互补品。当汽油价格下降时,对汽

油的需求增加、对小汽车的需求也增加。

128. 【答案】B。本题考查的是市场均衡以及应用。在某一价格上,买者想要购买的数量恰好等于卖者想要卖的数量,这时我们称为市场均衡。

- 129. 【答案】B。本题考查的是其他弹性。如果甲商品与乙商品是替代品,那么甲的价格上升会引起乙需求的上升,因此甲与乙之间的需求交叉弹性为正值。
- 130. 【答案】A。本题考查的是需求的价格弹性。需求价格弹性=6%÷5%=1.2,由于大于 1, 因此富有弹性。
- 131. 【答案】B。该题主要考察总效用与边际效用之间的关系,即总效用最大时,边际效用为零。
- 132. 【答案】C。商品 X、Y 价格与消费者收入按相同比例下降或上升,预算线都不会发生变动。
- 133. 【答案】A。本题考查的是基数效用论。每一元钱购买 $X \times Y$ 的边际效用为 $25 \div 5 = 5$ 和 $20 \div 4 = 5$,二者相等,因此按原计划购买。
- 134. 【答案】D。在 LAC 的任意一点,都可以建立一个规模最优的工厂,其短期成本曲线与长期成本曲线相切于该产量,但该产量未必是 SAC 最低的产量。
- 135. 【答案】B。经济利润=会计利润—隐性成本,一般情况下隐性成本大于 0, 所以一般情况下,经济成本大于会计成本。即 B 选项正确的说法应为一般情况下,经济成本大于会计成本。
- 136. 【答案】C。SAC 曲线 U 型特征的原因在于边际报酬递减规律。边际报酬递减规律是指技术水平不变的前提下,随着一种生产要素投入的增加,当投入量小于某一特定值时,边际产量递增,当投入量超过某一特定值时,边际产量递减。
- 137. 【答案】C。1995 年的价格指数是 200, 1985 年是 100, 则 GDP 平减指数是 2。GDP 平减指数=名义 GDP/实际 GDP。则实际 GDP=20000。选择 C 项。
- 138. 【答案】C。财政赤字,实质上它是一种财政现象,指财政支出大于财政收入,而非为实现某种财政目标所采用的手段或措施。
- 139. 【答案】D。在远期合约有效期内,合约的价值随相关资产市场价格的波动而变化。若合约到期时以现金结清的话,当市场价格高于合约约定的执行价格时,由卖方向买方支付价差;相反,则由买方向卖方支付价差。双方可能形成的收益或损失都是无限大的。
- 140. 【答案】B。贴现付款额=票据金额(1-年贴现率×未到期天数 / 360)=2000(1-5%×6 / 12)=1950。
- 141. 【答案】D。D 属于农业发展银行的业务范围。
- 142. 【答案】B。国际收支逆差,外汇供不应求,则外汇汇率上升,本币贬值。
- 143. 【答案】A。市场准入是银行监管的首要环节,包括三个方面: 机构准入、业务准入和高级管理人员准入。
- 144. 【答案】B。M0 是指流通中的现金,即银行体系外流通的现金。
- 145. 【答案】D。年利率的单位是%,月利率的单位是‰,日利率的单位是万分之一。



146. 【答案】C。超额准备金是指商业银行及存款性金融机构的存款准备金减去法定存款准备金后的剩余部分,主要用于支付清算、头寸调拨或作为资产运用的备用资金。是商业银行随时可以调度、使用的资金头寸。

- 147. 【答案】B。存款是商业银行的被动负债、借款是商业银行的主动负债。
- 148. 【答案】B。货币政策的三大法宝是公开市场操作、再贴现率及存款准备金率。
- 149. 【答案】C。现在需要1万英镑外汇,应该在市场上买入1万英镑的现汇。在未来要卖出英镑,为了规避汇率风险,可以现在约定在未来某一时间以某一确定汇率卖出特定外汇,即远期卖出英镑。
- 150. 【答案】B。本题考查对看涨期权知识的理解。对于看涨期权的买方来说,当市场价格高于合约的执行价格时,他会行使期权,取得收益。
- 151. 【答案】C。党的十七大报告提出完善人民币汇率形成机制,逐步实现资本项目可兑换
- 152. 【答案】C。《巴塞尔协议 III》规定,截至 2015 年 1 月,全球各商业银行的一级资本充足率下限调至 6%,由普通股构成的核心一级资本占银行风险资产的下限提高至 4.5%。
- 153. 【答案】C。可疑类贷款是本息逾期 180 天以上,无法足额还本付息,即使执行抵押和担保也要发生一定的损失的贷款。次级类贷款是本息逾期 90 天以上,损失类贷款是本息逾期 1 年以上。
- 154. 【答案】C。本币贬值,意味着本币相对于外币更便宜,外币购买力增强,因此出口增加,进口减少。
- 155. 【答案】B。国际收支顺差,本币升值,出口减少。
- 156. 【答案】D。金融市场按期限可分为货币市场和资本市场,交易期限在一年以内的为货币市场,交易期限在一年(含一年)以上的为资本市场。
- 157. 【答案】B。购买的债券到期收益率=票面金额—购买价格+票面利息/购买价格 X 持有期。即为(1000-900+1000*10%*3)/(900*3)。
- 158. 【答案】D。同业拆借率由双方协定而非央行决定。
- 159. 【答案】D。汇率是两种不同货币之间的兑换价格,故 A 选项的说法正确直接标价法是以一定单位的外国货币为标准来计算应付出多少单位的本国货币,故 B 选项说法正确间接标价法是以一定单位的本国货币为标准,来计算应收若干单位的外国货币,故 C 选项说法正确直接标价法下,汇率升高表示购买一定单位外币需要付出更多本国货币,即本国货币贬值;类似的,间接标价法下,汇率升高表示本国货币升值,D 选项的说法错误。
- 160. 【答案】D。经济萧条时期,政府和央行应该通采用"双宽"的货币和财政政策。
- 161. 【答案】D。利率平价理论讨论的是远期汇率的决定,表明远期汇率由即期汇率和国内外利差决定,高利率货币远期贴水(相应地外汇升水),低利率货币远期升水(相应的外汇贴水),年升贴水率等于两国利差。所以三个月美元对日元贴水(8%-4%)÷4=1%。
- 162. 【答案】C。经济增长是指一个特定时期内一国(或地区)经济产出和居民收入的增长。 A、B 选项均不完整。
- 163. 【答案】A。安全性原则被视为商业银行经营管理三大原则之首。
- 164. 【答案】A。再贴现是金融机构为了取得资金,将未到期的已贴现商业汇票再以贴现的方式向中央银行转让的票据行为,是中央银行对商业银行的短期信贷。

165. 【答案】C。货币政策是金融宏观调控的核心。

166. 【答案】D。货币发行业务是中央银行对社会公众的负债,是央行最重要的负债业务。 存款准备金和再贷款业务是中央银行的资产业务。

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167. 【答案】A。采购商品的成本=300000+10000=310000(元)。

168. 【答案】A。期末,坏账准备的贷方余额=40-12+22=50(万元),根据期末坏账准备的余额=应收账款的余额×坏账准备计提比例,可以得出应收账款的期末余额=50/5%=1000(万元)。

169. 【答案】D。4月10日发出材料成本为100×400+100×350=75000(元);5月27日发出材料成本为200×350=70000(元);则A材料月末账面余额为400×420=168000(元),因此答案应该选D。

1 000

170. 【答案】C。相关会计分录如下:

借:持有至到期投资——成本

—利息调整

贷: 其他货币资金 1090

171. 【答案】B。本题的分录是:

借: 生产成本 93 600 (400×200×1.17)

管理费用 23 400 (100×200×1.17)

贷: 应付职工薪酬 117 000

172. 【答案】C。出售该项无形资产应计入当期损益的金额=800-(550-70-20)=340(万元)。

注意: 出售无形资产应该交纳增值税, 增值税是价外税, 不影响处置损益。该题的分录是:

借:银行存款 848

累计摊销 70

无形资产减值准备 20

贷: 无形资产 550

应交税费——应交增值税(销项税额)48(800×6%)

营业外收入340

173. 【答案】C。非资产负债表日后期间发生的销售退回,应冲减企业当期收入和成本,因此该笔业务对 A 企业 2016 年度利润影响的金额=($150\ 000-60\ 000$) - ($100\ 000-30\ 000$) = $20\ 000\ (元)$ 。

174. 【答案】A。应确认的应付职工薪酬=0.2×300+0.2×300×17%=70.2(万元)。

175. 【答案】B。企业当年实现的净利润加上年初未分配利润(或减去年初未弥补亏损)和 其他转入后的余额、为可供分配的利润。可供分配利润=400+1 600= 2 000(万元)。

176. 【答案】D。出售交易性金融资产的损失在投资收益中核算,出售无形资产的损失和固定资产的损失要在营业外支出中核算。

177. 【答案】C。

178. 【答案】B。

179. 【答案】A。



- 180. 【答案】D。
- 181. 【答案】B。
- 182. 【答案】A。
- 183. 【答案】C。
- 184. 【答案】C。
- 185. 【答案】C。
- 186. 【答案】D。
- 187. 【答案】C。
- 188. 【答案】D。
- 189. 【答案】A。
- 190. 【答案】D。
- 191. 【答案】D。
- 192. 【答案】A。
- 193. 【答案】D。
- 194. 【答案】C。
- 195. 【答案】C。