

2019农业银行春季校园招聘 笔试考题



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2019 年 0414 中国农业银行春招试卷

专业知识部分

1. 盈亏平衡分析法中，静态的盈亏平衡分析属于（ ）。
- A. 按货币的时间价值分类
 - B. 按采用的分析方法不同分类
 - C. 按分析产品品种数目分类
 - D. 按分析要素间的函数关系分类
2. 回归分析法是掌握大量观察数据的基础上，利用数理统计的方法建立因变量与自变量之间的回归关系函数表达式进行分析的，以下有关说法不正确的是（ ）。
- A. 变量之间非线性因果关系的函数表达式，属于非线性回归分析
 - B. 进行回归分析需要建立描述变量间相关关系的方程
 - C. 当研究因果关系只涉及因变量和一个自变量时，叫作一元回归分析
 - D. 回归分析法适用于评价经济工程项目风险
3. 按照企业合并的性质分类，通过转让资产、承担负债或发行股票等方式，由一个企业（购买企业）获得对另外一个企业（被购买企业）净资产和经营控制权的合并行为，该合并的性质属于（ ）。
- A. 置换性质的合并
 - B. 联合性质的合并
 - C. 股权性质的合并
 - D. 购买性质的合并
4. 投资性房地产的后续计量，通常采用成本模式，只有在满足特定条件下才可以采用公允价值模式，以公允价值计量的投资性房地产的计量科目是“公允价值变动”和（ ）。
- A. “投资性房地产-成本”
 - B. “投资性房地产”
 - C. “投资性房地产减值准备”
 - D. “投资性房地产累计折旧摊销”
5. 从二十四节气的命名可以看出，节气的划分充分考虑了季节、气候、物候等自然现象的变化。以下节气中，从天文角度来划分，反映了太阳高度变化的转折点的是（ ）。

A.大寒

B.惊蛰

C.秋分

D.立春

6.位于辽宁西部的朝阳自古便有“金朝阳，银赤峰，拉不败的哈达，填不满的八沟”之称，朝阳又别称（ ）

A.雾都

B.花城

C.凤城

D.龙城

7.鲁迅认为的晚清四大谴责小说是中国清末四部谴责小说的合称，其中不包括以下的（ ）

A.贪梦道人的《彭公案》

B.李宝嘉的《官场现形记》

C.刘鹗的《老残游记》

D.吴沃尧的《二十年目睹之怪现状》

8.关于历史常识，下列相关内容的解说，不正确的一项是（ ）

A.年号是中国古代帝王用来纪年的名号，是皇帝当政的是时代标志，如河清、天和等

B.汉武帝为了巩固大统一的政权，提出了“独尊儒术”的思想

C.《四库全书》按照内容分类，分为经史子集四个部分，部门有类，类下有属

D.明朝的皇帝中，在位时间最长的皇帝是明成祖朱棣

9.在以下关于具有中国特色的古代经济思想的叙述中，正确的是（ ）

A.义利思想即关于稳定物价的思想，汉武帝时，桑弘羊实行的平准、均输政策，主要目的在于稳定谷价

B.对土地课征赋税是中国封建社会农产品的主要分配形式，该经济思想被称为平价思想

C.儒家经济思想认为发展农业生产是国家富强的唯一途径，富国就必须“重本”“浸末”

D.道家经济思想的核心是道法自然，主张经济活动应顺从自然法则运行

10.下列叙述中不正确的是（ ）

A.DNA 的全称为脱氧核糖核酸，RNA 的全称为核糖核酸

B.在新陈代谢中，生物体生命活动的主要能源物质是 ATP

C.光合作用包括两个阶段：光反应和暗反应

D.物种形成包括三个基本环节：突变和基因重组、选择、隔离

11.“岁寒三友”所指的植物是（ ）

A.兰竹菊

B.松竹菊

C.梅兰菊

D.松竹梅

12.下列地区与其住房、风俗习惯相符的是（ ）

A.西双版纳--窑洞--泼水节

B.黄土高原--竹楼--吃面食

C.华北平原--四合院--地秧歌

D.内蒙古高原--蒙古包--赛龙舟

13.关于天空说法正确的是（ ）

A.太阳系中只有一颗恒星，是一个宇宙中不算常见的单星系统

B.木星的引力没有地球强，并不能够牵引太阳系在内的其他行星

C.航空器最小发射速度是第二宇宙速度

D.恒星的质量越大，寿命越长

14.在十五个自然带中，斑马、雪兔、北极狐生活的自然带分别是（ ）

A.热带荒漠、温带落叶阔叶林、极地冰原

B.热带草原、亚寒带针叶林、寒带苔原

C.热带雨林、热带荒漠、亚热带常绿硬叶林

D.热带草原、热带雨林、亚寒带针叶林

15.人体通常可以自制哪些所需的维生素（ ）

A.维 K

B.维 E

C.维 B

D.维 A

16.勇敢揭露资本主义社会的伪善和罪恶，同情工人阶级，《华伦夫人的职业》等作品的作者（ ）

A.萧伯纳

B.狄更斯

C.柯南道尔

D.笛福

17.关于我国著名园林，下列说法正确的是（ ）

A.十二兽首曾是颐和园的镇院之宝

B.承德避暑山庄始建于明代崇祯年间

C.《枫桥夜泊》涉及的城市是留园所在地

D.苏州拙政园整体呈现均衡对称的格局

18.下列做法在日常生活中可行的是（ ）

A.用淀粉检验加碘食盐的真假

B.伤口感染时用工业酒精进行消毒

C.酒精中毒后喝牛奶来缓解酒精吸收

D.把生锈的铁钉浸泡在食醋中可除铁锈

19.缺

20.票据法是指涉及票据关系调整的各种法律规范，以下有关票据法的表述，不正确的是（ ）

A.票据法规定票据的种类、形式和内容，明确票据当事人之间的权利义务

B.一般意义上所说的票据法是指狭义的票据法，即专门的票据法规范

C.广义的票据法既包括专门的票据法律、法规，也包括其他法律、法规中有关票据的规范

D.票据法的性质属于公法，是传统商法的重要组成部分

21.关于留置物的特点，以下表述错误的是（ ）

A.在留置期间留置权人对留置物享有占有权但无使用权

B.是留置权人依据有效合同已合法占有的物

C.必须是与债权的发生有牵连关系的物

D.一般是有体的不动产

22.依据我国法规，代币发行融资是指融资主体通过代币的违规发售、流通，向投资者筹集比特币、以太币等所谓“虚拟货币”，本质上是（ ）

A.一种未经批准非法交易的投机行为

- B.一种未经监管的公开洗钱行为
- C.一种未经监管的资产“赌博”行为
- D.一种未经批准非法公开融资的行为

23.对于最惠国待遇,根据不同的标准,可做不同的种类。以授予国和受惠国数量为标准,最惠国待遇可分为()

- A.双边的最惠国待遇和多边的最惠国待遇
- B.普通的最惠国待遇和特殊的最惠国待遇
- C.互惠的最惠国待遇和非互惠的最惠国待遇
- D.有条件的最惠国待遇和无条件的最惠国待遇

24.上世纪 20 年代,韦伯区分了三种作为支配形式的领导、统治和权威的思想类型,但不包括()

- A.魅力型权威
- B.官僚/法理型权威
- C.无为型权威
- D.封建/传统型权威

魅力型权威(基于家族、宗教);封建/传统型权威(基于家族、世袭、封建);官僚/法理型权威(基于现代法律、官僚体系)。所以答案选 C。

25.缺

26.企业在短期内迅速、大幅地推进战略变革,但并未从根本上改变组织范式,此战略变革方式是()

- A.革命性战略变革
- B.进化型战略变革
- C.重组型战略变革
- D.适应性战略变革

进化型战略变革是指企业逐渐完善的过程,不符合题意故排除 B。适应性战略变革是指企业为了适应环境和在市场条件下生存而推行的变革,不符合题意排除 D。所以答案选 C。

27.权变管理理论是 20 世纪 70 年代在美国形成的一种管理理论,这一理论研究()

- A.组织和它所处的环境之间的联系
- B.系统和它所处的组织之间的联系
- C.企业和它所处的社会之间的联系

D.模式和它所处的空间之间的联系

28.缺

29.斯特哥尔堡对策理论与经济管理工作中有着密切的联系，其理论是指（ ）。

A.在动态非零对策中，参与对策的各个选手处于相同的“权力”地位上，形成一种层次结构

B.在动态非零对策中，参与对策的各个选手处于不同的“权力”地位上，形成一种递阶结构

C.在静态非零对策中，参与对策的各个选手处于相同的“权力”地位上，形成一种递阶结构

D.在静态非零对策中，参与对策的各个选手处于不同的“权力”地位上，形成一种层次结构

30.Motel 6 公司的目标市场聚焦于那些很注重介个的旅行者，能够以比竞争对手低的成本，为这些价格敏感性的客户来提供基本的、经济的服务。根据上述表述，Motel 6 公司采取的业务层竞争战略是（ ）。

A.集中差异化战略

B.集中成本领先战略

C.差异化战略

D.成本领先战略

31.能充分发挥各位专家的作用，集思广益，准确性高的方法是（ ）。

A.头脑风暴法

B.专家会议法

C.专家咨询法

D.名义群体法

32.个人与群体其他成员一起完成某种事情时，往往个人所付出的努力比单独时偏少，个人的活动积极性与效率下降的现象称之为（ ）。

A.最后通牒效应

B.社会惰化效应

C.霍布森选择效应

D.华盛顿合作规律

33.在离岸金融市场中，由政策引导诱导、推动，专门为非居民交易所创设，一方面便

于金融管理当局对在岸业务、离岸业务分别加以监管，另一方面可以较为有效地阻挡国际金融市场对国内金融市场的冲击。该类型市场属于（ ）。

- A.分离渗透型
- B.避税港湾型
- C.内外分离型
- D.内外一体型

34.企业利用期货市场进行套期保值交易实际上是一种以规避现货交易风险为目的的风险投资行为，是结合现货交易的操作。以下选项中，关于套期保值的交易原则不正确的说法是（ ）。

- A.商品种类不同原则
- B.商品数量相等原则
- C.交易方向相反原则
- D.月份相同或相近原则

35.某企业两个月前收到一张期限 6 个月，金额为 20000 元的银行承兑汇票，现企业欲将该汇票出售给银行，已知贴现年利率为 6%，则企业贴现后实际拿到的金额为（ ）元。

- A.19200
- B.18800
- C.19600
- D.20000

36.对于全面准确地把握通货紧缩的性质、机理，针对不同情况寻找不同的治理对策具有重要意义。按照不同标准，通货紧缩可以划分为不同的类型，主要有（ ）。

- A.直接通货紧缩和间接通货紧缩
- B.相对通货紧缩和绝对通货紧缩
- C.局部通货紧缩和全面通货紧缩
- D.宏观通货紧缩和微观通货紧缩

37.国际贸易领域的外部经济主要有三种类型，不包括以下的（ ）。

- A.战略性产业对其他产业形成支撑的产业间经济外溢效应
- B.基础性一般产业对其他产业形成互补的产业间的经济外溢效应
- C.企业的技术创新知识随产品出口流向国外企业而产生的企业间经济外溢效应
- D.垄断竞争部门的中间产品出口引起的其经济技术知识外溢到国外下游产业部门的产

业内经济外溢效应

38.需求管理政策是以凯恩斯的总需求分析理论为基础指定的，是凯恩斯主义所重视的（ ）。

- A.金融工具
- B.政策工具
- C.财政工具
- D.货币工具

39.在牙买加协议的主要内容中，表述不正确的是（ ）。

- A.协议作出了逐步使黄金退出国际货币的决定
- B.扩大信贷额度，以增加对发展中国家的融资
- C.IMF 取消对各国货币汇率进行严格监管政策
- D.牙买加协议正式确认了浮动汇率制的合法化

40.成本递增行业是这样一种行业，该行业产量增加所引起的生产要素需求的增加，会导致生产要素价格的上升，以下说法不正确的是（ ）。

- A.只有价格高到可以弥补增加的投入成本时，行业才能生产更多的产出
- B.“成本递增”的意思是长期平均成本曲线向上移动
- C.“成本递增”的意思是指成本曲线的斜率是负的
- D.成本递增行业的长期供给曲线是向上倾斜的

41.确定两种不同货币之间的比价，先要确定用哪个国家的货币作为标准。由于确定的标准不同，于是便产生了几种不同的外汇汇率标价方法，以下选项不属于其中的是（ ）。

- A.纽约标价法
- B.直接标价法
- C.黄金标价法
- D.应付标价法

42.知识库是基于知识的系统（或专家系统）具有智能性，基于知识的系统将应用领域的问题求解知识（ ）。

- A.显式地表达
- B.隐含地表达
- C.编码在程序中
- D.编码在数据库中

43.在计算机硬件的各个组成部分中，包含了运算器、控制器、存储器、输入和输出部件，其中实现计算机自身处置过程自动化的是（ ）。

- A.控制器
- B.存储器
- C.运算器
- D.输入部件

44.云服务器又叫云计算服务或云主机。云服务器使用了云计算技术，云服务器整合了数据中心三大核心要素，即（ ）。

- A.通讯、信息与存储
- B.处理、链接与存储
- C.通信、数据与存储
- D.计算、网络与存储

45.随着信息技术的快速发展，第五代移动通信技术简称“5G”即将到来，以下关于 5G 描述不正确的是（ ）。

- A.5G 的主要目标是让终端客户始终处于联网状态
- B.5G 网络意味着超快的数据传输速度
- C.5G 的基本要求与无线网络相同
- D.5G 网络的理论下行速度为 10Gb/s

46.区块链技术（Blockchain technology，BT），也被称之为分布式账本技术，是一种互联网数据库技术，其特点是去中心化、公家透明，让每个人均可参与数据库记录。以下选项说法不正确的是（ ）。

- A.区块（Block）：记录一段时间内发生的交易和状态结果，是对当前账本状态的一次共识
- B.匿名性（anonymity）：由于节点之间的交换遵循固定的算法，其数据交互是无需信任的
- C.交易（Transaction）：一次操作，导致账本状态的一次改变，如添加一条记录
- D.链（Chain）：由一个个区块按照发生逻辑并联而成，是整个状态变化的日志记录

47.（ ）是从自然信源获取信息，并对之进行处理和识别的一门多学科交叉的现代科学与工程技术，它同计算机技术与通信一起被称为信息技术的三大支柱。

- A.自动化技术

B.人工智能技术

C.传感技术

D.光导技术

48.大数据分析的基本方面中,由于非结构化数据的多样性带来了数据分析的新的挑战,我们需要一系列的工具去解析,提取,分析数据。需要被设计成能够从“文档”中智能提取信息的方法是()。

A.挖掘算法

B.语法解析

C.语义引擎

D.数据提取

49.人机交互是指作为人与计算机之间使用某种对话语言,以一正交互方式,为完成确定任务的人与计算机之间的信息交换过程。以下不属于人机交互技术应用场景的是()。

A.《钢铁侠2》里的托尼·斯塔克在自己实验室里用手在空中挥动便能操作电脑

B.医学院校的学生在虚拟实验室进行手术练习

C.银行利用客户刷卡、存取款和微信评论等数据,定期给客户发送针对性广告信息

D.使用苹果智能语音助手 Siri 搜寻手机备忘录

50.随着支付方式的不断革新,人们越来越习惯扫码支付,这里使用的支付码是(),它是使用若干个与()相对应的几何形体来表示文字数值信息。

A.一维码;二进制

B.二维码;二进制

C.一维码;六进制

D.二维码;六进制

51.今年2月,中共中央、国务院印发(),指出巩固提升香港国际航空枢纽地位,进一步扩大大湾区的境内航空网络,积极推动开展多式联运代码共享

A.《粤港澳大湾区发展战略纲要》

B.《深化粤港澳合作推进大湾区建设框架协议》

C.《粤港澳大湾区发展规划纲要》

D.《深化粤港澳合作推进大湾区建设发展协议》

52.在 2019 年经济社会发展总体要求和政策取向上,要正确把握宏观政策取向,继续实施()财政政策和()货币政策,实施就业优先政策,加强政策协调配合,确保经济运行在合理区间,促进经济社会持续健康发展。

- A.紧缩的;紧缩的
- B.紧缩的;稳健的
- C.积极地;扩张的
- D.积极地;稳健的

53.2019 年 2 月 12 日,来自 NASA 地球的卫星资料显示,()的行动主导了地球变绿,其中,中国一个国家的植被增加量,更是占到了过去 17 年里全球植被总增加量的至少 25%。

- 中国和澳大利亚
- 中国和印度
- 中国和美国
- 中国和巴西

54.博鳌亚洲论坛 2019 年年会于 3 月 26 日至 3 月 29 日在中国()举行,年会以()为主题,来自 60 个国家和地区的 2000 多名代表参会,凝心凝智,为推动亚洲和世界共同发展贡献博鳌方案。

- A.海南; 共同命运 共同行动 共同发展
- B.海南; 和衷共济 共赢发展
- C.北京; 和衷共济 共赢发展
- D.北京; 共同命运 共同行动 共同发展

55.2019 年 2 月 24 日,北京大兴国际机场飞行校验工作圆满完成,北京大兴国际机场成为全国首个开航即具备 III 类及()运行保障能力的机场。

- 平视显示器
- 大雾天气
- 雷雨天气
- 夜航

56.2018 年 12 月 8 日中国在西昌卫星发射中心成功发射()探测器,开启了月球探测的新旅程,此次发射任务是长征系列运载火箭的第 294 次发射。

- 玉兔一号

玉兔二号

嫦娥三号

嫦娥四号

为贯彻全国教育大会精神，进一步办好新时代职业教育，落实《中华人民共和国职业教育法》，国务院日前印发了（ ），从 2019 年开始，在职业院校、应用型本科高校启动（ ）制度试点工作。

《国家职业教育改革实施方案》：学历证书+若干职业技能等级证书

《国家职业教育发展方案》：1+X 证书

《国家职业教育改革方案》：1+X 证书

《国家职业教育发展实施方案》：学历证书+若干职业技能等级证书

58.2019 年全国两会即（ ）和（ ）于 2019 年 3 月 3 日---15 日在北京召开。

中华人民共和国第十三届全国人民代表大会第一次会议

中国人民政治协商会议第十三届全国委员会第一次会议

中华人民共和国第十三届全国人民代表大会第二次会议

中国人民政治协商会议第十三届全国委员会第二次会议

A.3、4

B.2、3

C.1、4

D.1、2

59.为深入实施中华优秀传统文化传承发展工程，加强非物质文化遗产区域性整体保护，文化和旅游部出台了（ ），该办法与（ ）起正式施行。

A.《国家级文化生态保护区管理办法》；2018 年 12 月 10 日

B.《国家级文化生态保护区管理办法》；2019 年 3 月 1 日

C.《国家级文化产业示范园区管理办法》；2018 年 12 月 10 日

D.《国家级文化产业示范园区管理办法》；2019 年 3 月 1 日

在《2019 年政府工作报告》中支出，国内生产总值增长（ ），总量突破 90 万亿元。今年经济发展的主要预期目标是国内生产总值增长（ ）。

A.6.5% 6%--7%

B.6.6% 6%---6.5%

C.6.6% 6%---7%

D.6.5% 6%---6.5%

职测部分

1.填入括号处最恰当的词语是（ ）。

(1) 身为一个有社会影响力的人，他做出这样的举动实在是令人失望，其恶劣行径为大家所（ ）

(2) 按照之前约定的价格，这一万元钱算是购买你方公司服务的（ ），项目开始后，我们会按照约定支付余下的三期款项。

A.不耻 定金

B.不齿 定金

C.不耻 订金

D.不齿 订金

2.所谓假数据，就像是互联网经济的“泡沫”。由于注册账号成本极低，粉丝们自发组织起小号，刷转发、刷好评，一门心思为偶像吹起虚拟的泡沫；而在公关和营销公司眼中，假数据是展示其营销“能力”的明证。然而，投资方、制片方到底有没有真被虚假数据蒙骗，还得打个问号。普通人能觉察出来的猫腻，拥有专业数据分析团队的投资方岂会一无所知？何况，假数据泡沫也不难识别，只要简单分析转发内容就能分辨真假，揪出“僵尸号”的马脚。

这段文字主要想要说明的是（ ）。

A 假数据在互联网上流行恐怕并非是一方所为

B.不管数据真假，有数据就是偶像“能力”的证明

C.通过专业团队制造出来的假数据，谁都查不出来

D.假数据是互联网经济的泡沫，理应刺破剔除

3.下列句子中排序最连贯的一项是（ ）。

(1) 这不是人类第一次焦虑。

(2) 眼看着曾以为“人类专属”的一切慢慢被颠覆，人类似乎被逼到了墙角。

(3) 当下，科学技术加速更新迭代，人工智能全面渗透人类生活、挑战人类技能。

(4) 当“阿尔法狗”一举击败“人类最强大脑”，当 AI 主播以假乱真播报新闻……

(5) 一个迫在眉睫的问题摆在面前：面对人工智能的强势来袭，我们要如何掌握主动？

(6) 丛林时代，人类无论奔跑速度、负重能力，还是捕猎水平都处于下风，到了工业革命时代，人类更不可能跟自动化的机器进行体力竞争。

A.(2)(1)(6)(5)(3)(4)

B.(2)(4)(1)(5)(3)(6)

C.(3)(5)(1)(6)(2)(4)

D.(3)(4)(2)(5)(1)(6)

4. 下列句子中没有语病的一项是（ ）。

A. 战争前夕，物价飞涨，单单是他一个人的收入要活一家四口人的生活，日益捉襟见肘。

B. 这是一款彩釉杯子，造型独特，花纹精美，是不可多得的收藏珍品。

C. 在会议之后，总经理又请了几个业务部门的核心员工参加了一次小会议。

D. 这次台风造成了大面积的停电，道路崩坏，无法通行，政府出动了直升机，让被困在山中的游客及时得到了瓶装水、帐篷、面包和救灾物资。

5. 下列句子中排序最连贯的一项是（ ）。

(1) 尽管坏车遍地，运维人员却难觅踪影，这导致越来越多的废年单车沦为城市垃圾，成为公共治理难题。

(2) 背后的因素复杂多样，但企业不愿投入真金白银对单车进行管理维修是主要原因之一。

(3) 通常是，很多共享单车因为无法扫码、部件损坏等原因而不能使用。

(4) 城市里摆的共享单车倒是多，但是能骑的却越来越少了，这是目前各大城市共享单车用户的普遍感受。

(5) 而更残酷的现实在于，共享单车企业几乎都陷入“变现焦虑”，面对外界指责，纷纷摆出一副无可奈何的样子。

(6) 一度受到各方追捧的共享单车，为何如今被弃之如敝屣？

A.(6)(3)(4)(5)(1)(2)

B.(6)(4)(3)(2)(5)(1)

C.(4)(3)(1)(2)(5)(6)

D.(4)(1)(3)(2)(5)(6)

6. 过去 10 年间，免费公交模式在国内得到了更大范围的推广。一些城市推出了特定线路的免费公交，将之发展为特色旅游线路；一些城市在特定时期实施公交免费乘坐政策。这都是“免费公交”概念的延伸和运用。其实，免费公交模式是否可行，必须根据具体情境判

断。显然,动辄人口达数百万乃至上千万的大城市,免费公交会造成巨大的财政负担,其社会效益、环境效益,未必能够与投入相匹配。这也是目前实行免费公交的多在县城,而极少在大城市尝试的重要原因。

这段文字的主要意思是 ()。

A.推广免费公交模式需要结合实际情况量力而行

B.免费公交模式利国利民,应该进行大力推广

C.免费公交虽然免费,实际加重了地方财政负担

D.公交免费模式适合小城市,不适合大城市

7.小明计划 15 天内折出 1500 个纸鹤,每天折 100 个,如此做了 5 天后,他越来越熟练,折量速度比原来快 $\frac{1}{4}$,那么,按照这个速度,他将提前 () 天完成既定任务。

A.1

B.2

C.3

D.4

8.某公司周末包车组织员工团建,如果每辆车坐 12 个人则有 5 人上不了车,如果每辆车坐 15 个人,则有一辆车只坐 2 个人,该公司有 () 名员工,包了 () 辆车。

A.65; 6

B.72; 5

C.60; 5

D.77; 6

9.某市 5A 景区去年的营收额比今年少 20%,预计明年的营收额比今年多 30%,那么,明年预计的营收额比去年多 ()。

A.62.5%

B.72.5%

C.80%

D.85%

10.某单位招聘了 6 名管培生,计划将他们分配到 3 个部门进行锻炼,每个部门分配 2 名管培生,同时挑选 3 名职工当他们的指导老师,每个部门分配 1 人,则不同的分配方案有 () 种。

A.540

B.270

C.630

D.180

11.某工厂安排甲、乙、丙、丁四人值班，甲每隔 5 天去一次，乙每隔 7 天去一次，丙每隔 9 天去一次，丁每隔 11 天去一次。如果 3 月 18 日他们四个人一起值班的，那么下一次四个人一起值班的日期是（ ）。

A.7 月 16 日

B.6 月 18 日

C.7 月 18 日

D.6 月 18 日

12.超市有 10 箱苹果，每箱装的个数相同，现在从每只箱子里取出 14 个，那么，10 只箱子里下的苹果数量相当于原来的 3 箱苹果。则原来每箱有（ ）个苹果

A.30

B.25

C.20

D.15

13. 有 360 斤沙子，如果用甲种袋子装，要若干袋子，如果用乙种袋子，则少用 1 个，且还有一个袋子剩下 40 斤未装满。已知，甲种袋子比乙中袋子少装 20 斤，那么，单独使用甲种子的话，需要（ ）个。

A. 5

B. 6

C. 4

D.7

14. 某公司计划将 21 公斤的普通包从北京寄到德国，有两家快递可供选择，快递 a 报价：首重运费 260 元，每续重 0.5 公斤增加运费 60 元，快递 b 报价：首重运费 260 元，每续重 0.5 公斤增加运费 65 元，燃油附加费 10%，折扣为 8 折。为使得运费最低，应该选择（ ），总运费为（ ）元。（注：首重是 0.5 公斤以内，超出 0.5 公斤以后是续重）

A.快递 b，2574

B.快递 b，2925

C.快递 a，2720

D.快递 a, 2460

15. 甲乙两车从 AB 两地同时出发相向而行, 1 个小时后, 两车相距 100 公里, 两过 2 个小时, 两车又再次相距 100 公里, 已知甲车比乙车每小时快 10 公里, 那么, AB 两地之间的距离是 () 公里。

A.220

B.200

C.320

D.120

16.某大学新建了一个游泳池, 已知泳池长 50 米, 宽 20 米, 高 2.5 米, 现在要把游泳池的四壁和池底都贴上瓷砖, 已知池底价格 50 元平方米, 池壁价格是 30 元平方米, 那么装修游泳池的价格 () 元。

A.60000

B.60500

C.50000

D.65000

17. 在一次比赛的获奖学生名单中, 有 46 人不是甲中学的, 有 18 人不是乙中学的, 但两所中学的学生共有 52 人。那么, 获奖学生中有 () 人是乙中学的。

A.40

B.35

C.26

D.19

18. 老张购进一批电子产品, 成本 100 元, 定价 150 元。按照这个价格销售了七成后, 他打算将余下的电子产品打折出售, 售完后, 所得利润是既定利润的 64%。那么, 余下商品打几折出售的? ()

A.7 折

B.8 折

C.6 折

D.9 折

19. 实验室的桌子上有甲乙两个烧杯, 装有同种溶质和相同容量的溶液, 其中甲杯子里溶质和水的比例是 2: 5, 乙杯子中溶质和水的比例是 1: 8, 现在将甲乙两个杯子的溶液混在一起, 那么, 混合后的溶液中, 溶质与水的比例是 ()。

A.25:101

B.45:129

C.2:7

D.3:13

20. 所有部门经理都参加了篮球俱乐部, 甲、乙和丙都是部门经理, 篮球俱乐部不接受 25 岁以下年龄的人参加。如果上述论断为真, 则以下哪项一定为真? ()

(1) 甲、乙和丙都不是 25 岁以下年龄的人

(2) 所有部门经理都不是 25 岁以下的人;

(3) 有些篮球俱乐部成员不是部门经理。

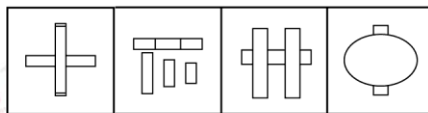
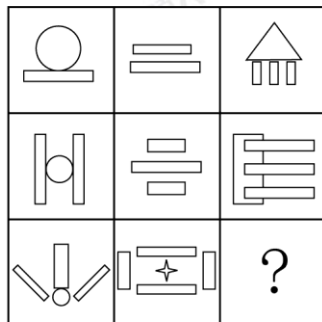
A. 只有 (2)

B. 只有 (2) 和 (3)

C. 只有 (1)

D. 只有 (1) 和 (2)

21. 填入问号处最恰当的图形是 ()。



A

B

C

D

22. 甲公司采购的货车长度都大于 30 米, 所有客车的长度都小于 30 米, 且大多数车辆是在 2010 年前采购的; 乙公司所有货车和客车都是 2010 年后采购的, 且长度都小于 30 米。朝阳汽修厂的车间只对上述两家公司的车辆开放, 且适用于长度小于 30 米的车辆。青年号是一辆货车, 且正在维修车间维修。如果上述叙述为真, 则可以推知以下哪项正确? ()

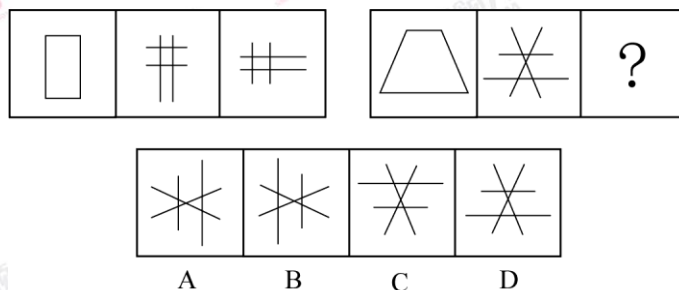
A. 青年号是 2010 年后采购的

B.青年号属于甲公司

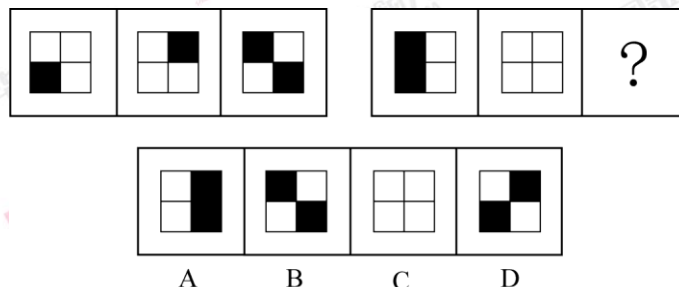
C.汽修车间只适用于长度小于 30 米的货车

D.汽修车间不维修其他公司的车辆

23. 填入问号处最恰当的图形是 ()。



24. 填入问号处最恰当的图形是 ()。



25. 8、24、64、160、()

A. 265

B. 324

C. 200

D. 384

26. 入冬以来, 北方城市的雾霾开始肆虐。专家称, 雾霾中含有有毒颗粒物, 长期接触会导致眼睛干涩诱发炎症, 所以, 如果不采取措施改善空气质量, 眼睛疾病的发病率会大幅增加。

以下哪项为真, 最能支持专家的观点? ()

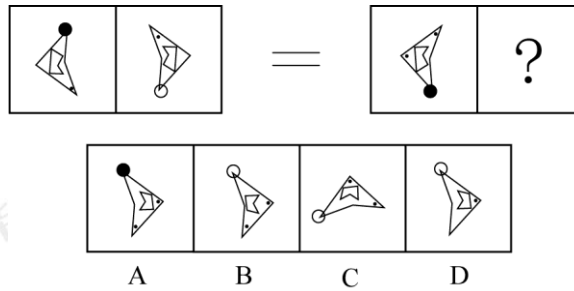
A. 有调查显示, 入冬患有眼疾的人有 70% 是 65 岁以上的老人

B. 眼睛炎症的诱发原因有很多, 比如入冬后沙尘增多

C. 要改善空气质量需要每个人都爱护环境

D. 有毒颗粒物接触到潮湿的眼膜会附着在上面, 滋生细菌

27. 根据以下图形的规律, 问号处应填入的是 ()。



28.经验表明，婴幼儿对未知事物的掌握熟悉速度是很快的。科学家对此很感兴趣。他们研究婴幼儿的学习模式。他们说：“事实证明，婴幼儿是人的一生中最有效率的学习阶段，他们是优秀的学习者，我们必须研究他们，以便能够设计出像他们那样优秀的机器人。”

如果以上论述为真，那么，可以推知，隐含在科学家们观点中的假设是（ ）。

- A.研究婴幼儿的学习模式对开发机器人的性能大有帮助
- B.即便是现有最好的机器人，也没有婴幼儿那样的学习效率
- C.处于本能的探索与学习是最有效的学习方式
- D.婴幼儿的大脑处于生长发育期，脑细胞非常活跃

29.8、10、12、12、0、（ ）

- A.15
- B.4
- C.-72
- D.-2

30.5、15、27、41、57、75、（ ）

- A.85
- B.95
- C.105
- D.115

31.有学生喜欢所有任课教师。如果该命题为真，则以下哪项不可能为真？（ ）

- A.有学生不喜欢所有任课教师
- B.所有学生都不喜欢某个任课教师
- C.所有任课教师都有学生喜欢
- D.有学生不喜欢某个任课教师

32.24.12、6.3、9.45、84.42、100.5、（ ）

- A.2.1

B.3.05

C.112.98

D.78.63

33.小明和同学聚会喝饮料，他们买了 32 瓶，喝光后老板告诉他们每 3 个空瓶可以换 1 瓶饮料，那么，接下来他们最多还能免费喝（ ）瓶。

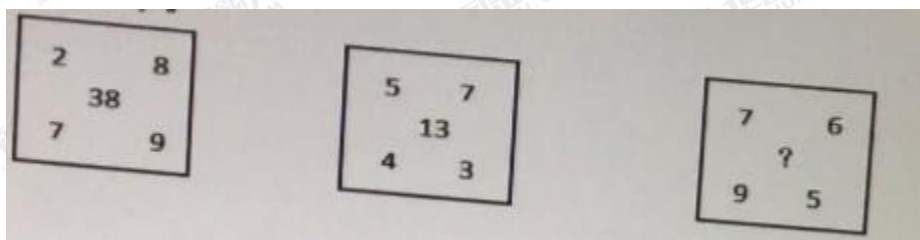
A.13

B.14

C.12

D.15

34.填入问号处的数字应是（ ）。



A.33

B.29

C.19

D.17

35.已知甲银行向乙银行借入 100 万，乙银行向丙银行借入 200 万，丙银行向丁银行借入 300 万，丁银行向甲银行借入 500 万。现在它们四家银行要结清债务，那么，为使得钱周转次数最少，做法应该是（ ）。

A.只要乙给甲 200 万就够了

B.甲给乙 100 万，乙给丙 200 万，丙给丁 300 万，丁给甲 500 万

C.乙丙分别给甲 100 万，丁给甲 200 万

D.只要丁给甲 700 万就够了

36. $2.5 \times 6 + 1.25 \times 9 + 854 + 259 + 25 \times 23 + 12.5 \times 19 =$ （ ）

A.2015.05

B.2236.45

C.1951.75

D.1854.25

37. 有三个数字, 两两相乘后的积是 130、250、325, 那么, 这三个数的和是多少? ()

A.58

B.48

C.38

D.28

38. 桌面上有 5、6、7、8、9 五个数字标签各一个, 从中随机抽出数字标签, 组成没有重复的数字, 并按照从小到大的顺序记录下来, 那么, 第 205 位数字是 ()。

A.7865

B.879

C.987

D.9876

39. $(5+6+7+\cdots+45+46) \times (6+7+8+\cdots+46+47) - (5+6+7+\cdots+46+47) \times (6+7+8+\cdots+45+46) = ()$

A.235

B.256

C.279

D.291

$-47a+5a+5 \times 47=235$ 。故本题正确答案选择 A 项。

40. 已知 $a=4\frac{2}{3}$, b 是 a 的小数部分, 则 $(b+2)^3$ 的值为 ()。

A.10

B.12

C.16

D.18

41. $(992+198+1) / (25+34+11+18+12) = ()$

A.100

B.200

C.1

D.2

42. 在一条直线道路上栽了一行石柱, 一共有 30 根, 每两根之间的距离相等都是 3 米, 现在要把间隔改为 5 米, 那么, 可以不用移动的有几根? ()

A.5

B.6

C.7

D.8

43.已知 X 是 1 至 9 数字中的一个,那么,下列数字中,可以被 2、3、5 整除的是()。

A.XX0000

B.X0X0X0

C.X000XX

D.X0X00X

44.一条直线上依次有甲乙丙丁四个煤场,相邻两个煤场之间的距离都是 3 公里,目前,甲有煤 100 吨,乙有煤 90 吨,丙有煤 12 吨,丁没有煤。现在要将四个煤场的煤集中到一个煤场,已知 1 吨煤运输 1 公里的花费是 10 元,那么为使得运费最少,则应该把煤集中到哪个煤场?()

A.乙

B.丙

C.甲

D.丁

45.某车间有职工 16 人,每两人一班,轮流执勤,每 6 个小时换一次。甲乙两人一起值班后,到下次两人再一起值班,最长需要()天。

A.35

B.30

C.25

D.20

资料分析

初步核算,2017 年全市第一产业实现增加 284.9 亿元,增长 3.4%;第二产业实现增加值 502.3 亿元,增长 5.1%;第三产业实现增加值 443.1 亿元,增长 3.9%。规模以上工业单位增加值能耗(等价值)降低率为 7.6%。

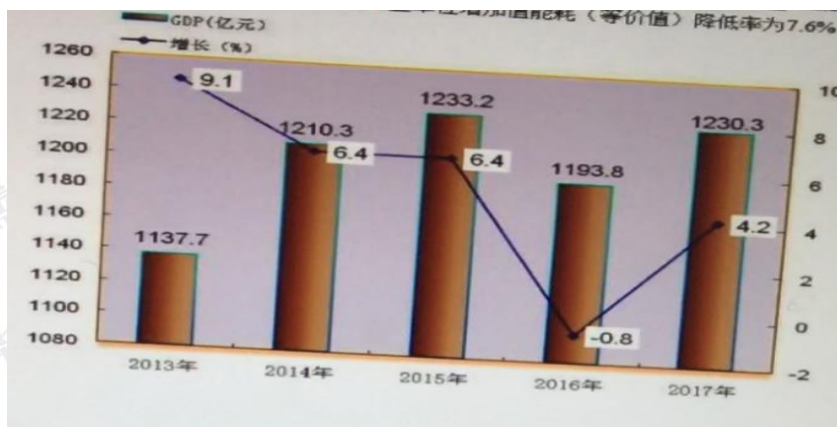


图 12013-2017 年地区生产总值及增长速度



图 2 2013—2017 年三次产业增加值占 GDP 比重

年末全市总人口 320.4 万人，市区人口 68.1 万人，占总人口 21.3%。全年出生人口 2.2 万人，人口出生率为 6.8%；全年死亡人口 5.3 万人，人口死亡率为 16.7%。

人口主要构成情况		
指标	年末总人口 (万人)	比重 (%)
全市总人口	320.4	100.0
# 城镇人口	126.3	39.4
乡村人口	194.1	60.6
# 男性	162.1	50.6
女性	158.3	49.4

全年新增城镇就业 4.07 万人（不含公主岭），全市城镇登记失业率控制在 4.5% 内（不含公主岭）。

全年全市一般公共预算全口径财政收入 103.5 亿元，比上年下降 3.4%。其中，一般公共预算地方级财政收入 56.6 亿元，比上年下降 10.7%。市区一般公共预算全口径财政收入 62.8 亿元，比上年增长 4.9%，市区一般公共预算地方财政收入 30.1 亿元，比上年增长 3.2%。

全市一般公共预算财政支出 303.8 亿元，比上年增长 16.3%。市区财政支出 82.8 亿元，

比上年增长 1.0%。在市区财政支出中：教育支出 10.1 亿元，下降 11.3%；科学技术支出 3682 亿元，增长 77.4%；社会保障和就业支出 23.4 亿元，增长 17.4%；医疗卫生与计划生育支出 6.8 亿元，增长 24.0%；节能环保支出 6.5 亿元，增长 24.9%；农林水支出 6.8 亿元，增长 69.9%；住房保障支出 2.6 亿元，下降 16.4%。



46. 据文中信息，以下描述中错误的一项是（ ）。

- A. 2016 年全市地区生产总值同比减少 39.4 亿元，同比下降 8 个百分点
- B. 2013—2017 年间，2013 年的同比增速最快，2014 年地区生产总值同比增长数额最大
- C. 2017 年全市实现地区生产总值 1230.3 亿元，比上年增长 4.2%
- D. 2013—2017 年间，2015 年地区生产总值最多，2013 年的最少

47. 根据资料，下列描述中正确的一项是（ ）。

- A. 2013—2017 年间，第一产业的比重持续下降
- B. 2013—2017 年同，2015 年第二产业的比重最大
- C. 2017 年，第一、二、三产业的结构比例力 1：1.5：1.1
- D. 2013—2017 年间，第三产业的比重持续增加

48. 2017 年，该市人均地区生产总值约是（ ）元。

- A. 42000
- B. 56000
- C. 38000
- D. 67000

49. 2017 年，该市人口自然长判断正确的一项是（ ）。

A.人口自然增长率为-9.9%，自然人口负增长

B.人口自然增长率为-9.9‰，自然人口负增长

C.人口自然增长率为 9.9‰，自然人口正增长

D.人口自然增长率为 9.9%，自然人口正增长

50.2017 年，该市科学技术支出在全市一般公共预算财政支出中的比重约是（ ）。

A.0.26%

B.0.38%

C.0.12%

D.0.44%

英语部分

一、选词填空（45 题）

1. Julia could hardly () her excitement when she was chosen to be the representative of the school.

A. include

B. involve

C. contain

D. comprise

2. Evidence obtained from observation and experiment is often used to () a scientific theory.

A. confirm

B. conform

C. conceive

D. confine

3. Today is so cold, the temperature is 10 degrees () zero.

A. under

B. below

C. beneath

D. underneath

4. Socioeconomic status primarily influences marriage timing, () lifetime chances of

marrying.

- A. less than
- B. rather than
- C. more than
- D. other than

5. () these studies confirm that university reputation can enhance students' perception towards the university, there is a lack of understanding of how university brand is formed and how this influences students' behavior towards the university?

- A. Now that
- B. Whether
- C. As
- D. While

6. A study estimated that over 50, 000, 000 tons of fresh produce is () each year because they don't meet supermarket and consumer standards.

- A. taken away
- B. thrown away
- C. bargained away
- D. frightened away

7. Infants' recognition of their mothers' voices proves that infants are () learning.

- A. capable of
- B. afraid of
- C. accustomed to
- D. slow at

8. Reagan's claim to historic character was based entirely on references to () deeds performed in a purely mythic space.

- A. imaginative
- B. imaginary
- C. imagining
- D. imaginable

9. We may focus on finding ways to detect those cancers () to random mutations in

genes at early, curable stages.

- A. retrieved
- B. contributed
- C. distributed
- D. attributed

10. Plastic has helped advance innovation in our society, but our infatuation with single-use convenience has led to () consequences.

- A. impressive
- B. unexpected
- C. disastrous
- D. desired

11. Microfinance businesses operate in many developing countries. They accept () and provide small loans to people in the developing world.

- A. deposits
- B. advances
- C. funds
- D. overdrafts

12. Aspects of Jackson's personal life, including his changing appearance, personal relationships and behavior, () controversy.

- A. attributed
- B. committed
- C. generated
- D. unleashed

13. Currently, scientists depend mainly on cameras in the wild to () animals.

- A. keep in touch with
- B. keep away from
- C. keep track of
- D. keep up with

14. More recently wages have begun to go up, but they haven't gone up () inflation.

- A. no less than

B. any less than

C. no more than

D. much more than

15. Culture may do more than mirror history, () its citizen's thinking and language.

A. it may even influence

B. may even influence

C. that it may even influence

D. even influencing

16. The periodic requirement for Congress to () raising the debt ceiling has become a reliable piece of political theater.

A. vote against

B. vote for

C. vote on

D. vote in

17. () it didn't raise the debt ceiling and the US suddenly didn't have access to the money it needed to pay its bills?

A. How if

B. How come

C. What if

D. What for

18. The volume of the food purchased for home consumption fell by 3.5% last year. The drop was not as great in terms of (), mainly due to the increase in the average price of these products.

A. fact

B. cost

C. value

D. volume

19. The health information system is a(n) () effort to collect, process, report and use health information and knowledge to influence policy-making, program action and research.

A. persistent

B. integrated

C. great

D. huge

20. The company recognizes many users are trying to find the right () in life with technology. Sometimes they would like to break away from their devices to be able to spend time "on better things."

A. balance

B. concern

C. direction

D. relationship

21. Tree nuts are dry fruits with one seed in which the ovary wall becomes hard ().

A. at ripeness

B. at maturity

C. at harvest

D. at large

22. Environmentalists have praised the automakers for taking major steps to limit harmful pollutants () worldwide climate change.

A. linked to

B. based on

C. regarded as

D. mixed up

23. He's convinced that researchers will come up with new artificial intelligence (AI) techniques that will make computers much () than they are today.

A. quicker

B. smarter

C. quieter

D. wiser

24. This pattern is important because it () the expectation that the college education beyond HS would yield health payoffs.

A. opposes

B. argues

C. objects

D. contradicts

25. These results confirm that the health benefits of fruits and vegetables are deeply () the minds of consumers.

A. rooted in

B. familiar to

C. dependent on

D. concerned with

26. Whenever a patient leaves their doctor's office without a plan for addressing obesity, they remain () for developing negative health outcomes like diabetes and hypertension.

A. at a loss

B. at risk

C. in relief

D. in disguise

27. In order to overcome various () in this stepwise process, learning theory and understandings about information processing prove to be complementary.

A. blocks

B. hinders

C. obstacles

D. dilemma

28. Brazil is the second largest soybean producer and the third largest maize producer in the world, contributing with 30% and 7%, (), of the global harvest of these crops in 2013.

A. respectively

B. exclusively

C. incredibly

D. undoubtedly

29. The government has promised money to help farmers () the trade war.

A. serve

B. survive

C. suffer

D. support

30. Fashion is a very important part in ecommerce which will () about one third of the whole e-commerce.

A. account for

B. build up

C. estimate for

D. call upon

31. A lot of consumers are () plant-based foods and incorporating nutritious exotic fruits in their daily food habits due to their wonderful flavor and myriad health benefits.

A. assisting

B. adopting

C. resisting

D. adapting

32. The EU's free trade agreement with Singapore will eliminate virtually all () between the two sides within five years, according to the European Parliament.

A. tariffs

B. import duties

C. taxes

D. export duties

33. It is clear that children between the ages of 3 and 6 years already have negative attitudes towards fat and a () for a thin body.

A. like

B. infection

C. preference

D. reference

34. Some transportation experts argue that U.S. lawmakers and the public may resist the self-driving technology if they believe self-driving cars will repeatedly make () mistakes.

A. dead

B. dying

C. deadly

D. deathly

35. You may quote some words or sentences from others in your text, but don't forget to put all the () references in your reference list.

A. text

B. borrowed

C. material

D. cited

36. David just got elevated to () financial officer of the famous international company.

A. leading

B. principal

C. main

D. chief

37. 5G technology is expected to connect self-driving cars and support new technologies () virtual reality.

A. being involved

B. to involve

C. involved

D. involving

38. We will () the next project because of a lack of enough funds.

A. discontinue

B. suspend

C. halt

D. cease

39. Academics have claimed that a prototype robot () to inspect and pick hard-to-harvest soft fruits is set to be unveiled in time for Brexit.

A. design

B. to design

C. designed

D. designing

40. The news agency is redesigning its news presentation in a way it says. It will make it easier for users to () the news they are most interested in.

- A. come up with
- B. keep up with
- C. make up with
- D. put up with

41. Price can sometimes be a giveaway. Many deals on e-commerce websites offer () specialized helmets for \$50 when the real ones cost \$200 to \$250.

- A. counterfeit
- B. handmade
- C. artificial
- D. original

42. When in doubt, donating cash is better. People who are looking to donate should be () of whom they are donating to and should research any organization before donating to it.

- A. cautious
- B. reluctant
- C. subjective
- D. appreciative

43. Ironically, the administration's tax cuts may have actually helped to increase the trade () by juicing spending on overseas goods by consumers and companies.

- A. deficit
- B. surplus
- C. balance
- D. exchange

44. The CERN anniversary event celebrated how the creation of the World Wide Web launched a technological revolution that () life in many ways.

- A. improves
- B. has improved
- C. improved
- D. had improved

45. What is the () price of the beef?

- A. modern
- B. contemporary
- C. current
- D. present

二、阅读理解 (35 题)

Passage 1

Governments and central banks like there to be “just enough” growth in an economy – not too much that could lead to inflation getting out of control, but not so little that there is stagnation. Their aim is the so-called “Goldilocks economy” – not too hot, but not too cold.

One of the main tools they have to control growth is raising or lowering interest rates. Lower interest rates encourage people or companies to spend money, rather than save.

But when interest rates are at almost zero, central banks need to adopt different tactics – such as pumping money directly into the financial system.

This process is known as quantitative easing, or QE.

The central bank buys assets, usually government bonds. It then uses this money to buy bonds from investors such as banks or pension funds. It can also push interest rates lower across the economy. This in turn should allow businesses to invest and consumers to spend more, giving a knock-on boost to the economy.

46. It can be inferred from the passage that higher interest rates ().

- A. encourage people or companies to spend money
- B. encourage people or companies to save money
- C. lead to inflation getting out of control
- D. prevent people from making more money

47. According to the passage, what tactic can the government use to control the economic development? ()

- A. Raising or lowering interest rates.
- B. Pumping money directly into the financial system.
- C. Buying bonds from investors such as banks or pension funds

D. All of above

48. What is TRUE about QE according to the passage? ()

A. It represents qualitative easing.

B. It only means the tool that pumping money directly into the financial system.

C. It is the process to control the economic growth.

D. It is adopted when interest rates are at zero.

Passage 2

YOU THINK YOU NEED SOMEONE SERIOUSLY SENIOR

And it's true that seniority is far from a bad quality to look for in a mentor. People with more years and experience often have even more time to devote to helping. But peer mentors can be just even more effective in communications. They've likely had parallel experiences and can understand what you're going through and share their own perspectives. Don't discount how valuable that can be.

YOU'RE LOOKING TOO FAR AFIELD

There are potentially excellent mentors right in front of you, but you might not be seeing them. Maybe it's because you're thinking of a mentor as someone remote from you in age and experience, or maybe it's because you haven't considered talking about your career with someone who knows you personally.

But it's possible you've got the right mentor for the right moment among your own friends and family. Someone who knows you outside of a work environment may actually be able to offer insights based on your personality and a broad perspective of your current life situation. Those things might escape a mentor who knows you less well.

YOU'RE ASKING FOR MORE THAN YOU NEED

I recently met with an award-winning designer who was applying for a higher position with her longtime employer. She mentioned she felt overwhelmed by the advice she was getting from a mentor. Curious but confused, I asked what kind of help she was asking for. Turns out she'd engaged the mentor to help her with something she didn't need at all. Preparing answers to the most global interview questions-stuff like, "How would your best friend describe you?" I reminded her that the firm was already familiar with her and her work and to tighten her focus on that—both with her mentor and in her interview.

Life is made up of moments. When you're seeking a mentor, think in terms of what you need for this moment. Write a short, focused list of goals for the ideal mentor-ship you need right now. For example, focus on exactly what should be in your portfolio, or how to frame your most significant accomplishments on a job interview. Your mentor should help you keep this focus and practice active listening by summarizing what you're saying, asking questions, and not overriding or interrupting.

49. The underlined word "override" is closest in meaning to: ()

- A. overlook
- B. overrule
- C. argue
- D. ingratiate

50. Why sometimes a senior mentor less favorable than a peer mentor? Choose the one that is NOT true. ()

- A. Because peer mentors can better understand your situations.
- B. Because peer mentors have more parallel experiences with you than senior mentors.
- C. Because peer mentors have more time to devote to helping.
- D. Because senior mentors may not communicate as effectively as peer mentors.

51. What is the problem with that award-winning designer? ()

- A. She finds some difficulties in getting a senior mentor.
- B. Her mentor too often interrupts in her conversations.
- C. She and her mentor are not focused enough on her current concerns.
- D. Her mentor is too familiar with her personal life situations.

52. What is the best possible title of the article? ()

- A. Tips On Finding A Mentor That Suits You Best.
- B. Peer Mentors Are Even More Favorable.
- C. Where Can I Find My Mentors?
- D. Three Reasons You Can't Find A Good mentor.

53. What is the most possible profession of the author? ()

- A. negotiation expert
- B. psychologist

C. banker

D. teacher

Passage 3

Concerns about greenhouse gases and pollution are driving an industry-wide change in the way cars are powered. Regulations on fuel economy and CO2 emissions are forcing carmakers to make engines more efficient. By 2025, 25% of cars sold will have electric engines, up from 5% today. But most of those will be hybrids, and 95% of cars will still rely on fossil fuels for at least part of their power. That means automakers will need to make internal combustion engines more efficient to comply with new standards.

The development of alternative power sources such as fuel cells will add to overall efficiency, but only if people can afford them. The Japanese government has set a target price of ¥2.2million-around US \$18,000-for fuel-cell vehicles by 2025. While they would still be a small niche in global sales, that target price would allow them to become competitive with popular hybrids.

54. According to the passage, what is the main reason for carmakers to make engines more efficient? ()

- A. Internal combustion engines are not efficient enough.
- B. The tightened regulations on fuel and greenhouse gas emission.
- C. In the future, cars will use electric engines.
- D. The greenhouse gases and pollution start to make people sick.

55. According to the passage, which of the following is INCORRECT? ()

- A. Internal combustion engines are not efficient enough to meet the new standards.
- B. It will be expensive if the engine is powered by fuel cells.
- C. 95% of cars will still rely on fossil fuels by 2025.
- D. The greenhouse gases and pollution will be reduced if we use hybrid engines.

56. From paragraph two, we can infer that ().

A. Although fuel-cell vehicles do not cover much market share, the price set by Japanese government makes them competitive.

B. The tightened regulations on fuel made fuel-cell vehicles cheaper.

C. In the future, cars that use electric engines will be more competitive with popular hybrids.

D. Japanese government is paying a lot to reduce the cost of fuel-cell vehicles.

Passage 4

Speak up! Put yourself out there! American society generally places high value on being friendly and speaking freely. That can worry introverts. Introverts are people who tend to be more private and favor individual activities over social ones. Susan Cain, and introvert herself, is an expert on the subject. She has become the voice of these quiet people.

In her new book, “Quiet Power: The Secret Strengths of Introverts.” Cain takes her hopeful message about introverts to teenagers. She says her goal is to help parents and teachers understand their introvert teens and develop their secret power. Introverted children are not necessarily shy. In fact, they can have excellent social skills. They just tend to enjoy being alone, doing quieter things or being with just one friend at a time. Cain says that is how introverts get their energy.

Their human “batteries” are actually weakened by loud, busy activities.” If you imagine an introvert going to a party where they’re having a good time, at the end of two hours, you start to wish you were home in your pajamas because your battery is running low. Whereas for extroverts in the exact same situation, their batteries are getting recharged. So they want more time at the party. This has everything to do with how our brains are wired; how our nervous systems react to stimulation.” In other words, introverts have a low threshold for dopamine, so they are easily overwhelmed. In contrast, extroverts have a very high threshold so can keep going for longer. Cain says the idea that extroverts are more successful than introverts is widespread but wrong.” If you look around, you see introverts contributing to this culture in all kinds of ways, people like Bill Gates and J.K Rowling and Dr. Seuss – any number of people you could name who are introverts.” Cain says these people add much to society because of their quiet temperament.

But somehow this idea is not widely accepted. The author says American society pushes everyone to be gregarious even if it is not natural for them. Cain says there are more introverts than people think. “You’re talking about 1 in every 2 or 3 people. That’s in the U.S. But then there are other studies that look comparatively at the world and find that the U.S. is on the more extrovert side of the spectrum. So there are probably more introverts in other countries.” Cain spoke with hundreds of teens, parents and teachers to explore introversion among teens. One of her important findings is that introverts can be effective leaders.”

In her book, Cain gives advice to parents and teachers. She tells parents that introverts

usually want to come home at the end of the day and spend time alone. They need to recharge their batteries and they should not be pushed into after-school activities. For teachers, introverted students might not succeed in large study groups.” By their nature they prefer to learn independently and autonomously. They don’t want to be learning calculus in a group. They want to be putting their heads down, and thinking a problem through.” Cain says what she wants young readers to take away from her book is that being introverted is not something to outgrow. It is something to accept, develop and treasure.

57. What is mainly discussed in the passage? ()

- A. The misunderstandings about introverts.
- B. The influence of American society on introverts
- C. The secret power of introverts
- D. The difference between introverts and extroverts

58. What does Cain think of the difference between introverts and extroverts? ()

- A. It is biological
- B. It is ideological
- C. It is statistical
- D. It is psychological.

59. What is the misunderstanding about introverts? ()

- A. Introverts like to spend most of their time alone.
- B. Introverts can learn to use their differences as a skill
- C. Introverts are less successful than extroverts
- D. Introverts have social skills but avoid social situations.

60. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage? ()

- A. Introverts and extroverts enjoy completely different things
- B. There are more introverts in America than other countries
- C. Introverted children are usually shy and socially anxious
- D. Introverts have the strengths that don’t come naturally to extroverts

61. What can be inferred from the last paragraph? ()

- A. It is natural for introverts to avoid social situations
- B. It usually takes a long time for introverts to accept themselves

- C. Few introverts are willing to study in large group
- D. Introverts are vulnerable for being more anxious in a social context

Passage 5

Over the past several years, one of the most important contributions psychology has made to the field of business has been in determining the key traits of acknowledged leaders. Psychological tests have been used to determine what characteristics are most commonly noted among successful leaders. This list of characteristics can be used for developmental purposes to help managers gain insight and develop their leadership skills.

The new leaders of tomorrow are visionary. They are both learners and teachers. Not only do they foresee paradigm changes in society, but they also have a strong sense of ethics and work to build integrity in their organizations.

Raymond Cattell, a pioneer in the field of personality assessment, developed the Leadership Potential equation in 1954. This equation, which was based on a study of military leaders, is used today to determine the traits which characterize an effective leader. The traits of an effective leader include the following:

Emotional stability: Good leaders must be able to tolerate frustration and stress. Overall, they must be well-adjusted and have the psychological maturity to deal with anything they are required to face.

Dominance: Leaders are often competitive, decisive and usually enjoy overcoming obstacles. Overall, they are assertive in their thinking style as well as their attitude in dealing with others.

Enthusiasm: Leaders are usually seen as active, expressive and energetic. They are often very optimistic and open to change. Overall, they are generally quick and alert and tend to be uninhibited.

Self-assurance: Self-confidence and resiliency are common traits among leaders. They tend to be free of guilt and have little or no need for approval. They are generally unaffected by prior mistakes or failures.

Charisma: People usually perceive leaders as larger than life. Charisma plays a large part in this perception. Leaders who have charisma are able to arouse strong emotions in their employees by defining a vision which unites and captivates them.

Leaders are rarely (if ever) born. Circumstances and persistence are major components in the

developmental process of any leader, so if your goal is to become a leader, work on developing those areas of your personality that you feel are not up to par. For instance, if you have all of the basic traits but do not consider yourself very much of a people person, try taking classes or reading books on empathy. Just remember, anyone can do anything they set their mind to.

62. What is the target reader of the passage? ()

- A. Student
- B. Potential leader
- C. President
- D. General

63. What magazine column might the article be in? ()

- A. Social
- B. People
- C. Holidays
- D. Culture

64. What cannot be inferred from the article? ()

- A. Leaders can be cultivated by environment and persistence.
- B. If you own all of the traits of a leader, you can be one
- C. Leaders are born rather than cultivated by environment
- D. Charisma is the most important trait of a leader

65. What's the tone of the author? ()

- A. Pessimistic
- B. Humorous
- C. Critical
- D. Encouraging

66. What's the most suitable title for the article? ()

- A. Visionary
- B. Leadership Potential Equation
- C. The Development of Psychology
- D. Being a Leader

Research shows that burnout occurs when the demands people face on the job outstrip the resources they have to meet them. Certain types of demands are much more likely to tax people to the point of burnout, especially a heavy workload, intense pressure, and unclear or conflicting expectations.

A toxic interpersonal environment - whether it shows up as undermining, back-stabbing, incivility, or low trust-is a breeding ground for burnout because it requires so much emotional effort just to cope with the situation.

Role conflict, which occurs when the expectations of one role that's important to you conflict with those of another, also increases risk of burnout. This might happen for example, when the demands of your job make it impossible to spend adequate time with your loved ones, or when the way you're expected to act at work clashes with your sense of self.

67. The primary purpose of the passage is to ().

- A. explain the incentives for people's burnout
- B. present a concern about people's burnout
- C. make an example of overcoming the burnout
- D. suggest several outcomes of the burnout

68. According to the passage, which of the following situation could stimulate people to the burnout? ()

- A. High rust interpersonal environment
- B. Too much workload with intense pressure and unclear or conflicting expectations.
- C. A job that allows you to spend adequate time with your loved ones.
- D. Unstable working environments and markets

69. Which of the following could best explain the meaning of burnout? ()

- A. Someone characterized by sadness, passiveness and reduced efficacy
- B. Someone characterized by exhaustion, cynicism, and reduced efficacy
- C. Someone characterized by sympathy, compassion and reduced efficacy
- D. Someone characterized by guilty, self-denial and reduced efficacy

Passage 7

Price can be defined narrowly as the amount of money charged for a product or service. Or it can be defined more broadly as the sum of the values that consumers exchange for the benefits of

having and using the product or service. The pricing challenge is to find the price that will let the company make a fair profit by getting paid for the customer value it creates.

Despite the increased role of nonprice factors in the modern marketing process, price remains an important element in the marketing mix. It is the only marketing mix element that produces revenue; all other elements represent costs. Price is also one of the most flexible elements of the marketing mix. Unlike product features and channel commitments, price can be raised or lowered quickly. Even so, many companies are not good at handling pricing. Pricing problems often arise because managers are too quick to reduce prices, prices are too cost oriented rather than customer-value oriented, or prices are not consistent with the rest of the marketing mix.

70. According to the passage, price can be defined as ().

- A. the amount of money charged for a product or service
- B. the sum of the values that consumers exchange for the benefits
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of above

71. What does “marketing mix” mean? ()

- A. It is the combination of marketing activities a company uses to promote a particular product or service
- B. It is the combination of marketing activities a company uses to set the price and avoid risks.
- C. All of above
- D. None of above

72. What basic rules should you follow when handling the price? ()

- A. Reduce the price quickly to win the market
- B. The prices should be cost-oriented
- C. Prices should be inconsistent with the rest of the marketing mix
- D. None of above

Passage 8

Lions, tigers and other mammals are staying awake at night to avoid human beings, a new study finds. Scientists have long known that human activity can lead to changes in nature. Many mammals may move around less or travel to distant places to avoid contact with people. By being

awake at night, mammals can also be on guard against possible attackers and spend less time looking for food. The latest research found even activities like hiking and camping can frighten animals and cause them to become more active at night.

Kaitlyn Gaynor of the University of California, Berkeley led the study. She said, it suggests that animals might be playing it safe around people. We may think that we leave no trace when we're just hiking in the woods, but our mere presence can have lasting consequences. She and her team of researchers examined 76 other studies involving 62 species on six continents. Among the animals studied were lions in Tanzania, tigers in Nepal, and otters in Brazil. Researchers compared how much time those animals were active at night in areas of human activity, such as hunting, hiking and farming. The team found that, on average, human presence caused an increase of about 20 percent in night time activity, even in creatures that usually sleep at night.

Results were published in the journal Science. The findings are unusual because no one else has gathered all this information and looked at it in such detail, noted Ana Benitez Lopez of Radboud University in the Netherlands. She examined the research, but was not part of the study. Ecologist Marlee Tucker was surprised that any kind of human activity is enough for mammals to see people as a threat. It's a little bit scary, she said. Tucker works at the Goethe University Frankfurt in Germany. She was not part of the study.

Kaitlyn Gaynor said the change in hours will affect animals that have already had trouble in the darkness. But she said that the changes could also help other animals reduce conflict with people. Humans can do their thing during the day; wildlife can do their thing at night. Gaynor added, that way, people would be sharing the planet with many other species.

73. Why do animals stay awake at night? ()

- A. to travel to distant places
- B. to avoid contact with people
- C. to look for food
- D. to guard against possible stacks

74. What question does the research address? ()

- A. how human presence affect animal activity
- B. whether animals follow human beings at night
- C. whether animals hunt for food at night

D. how human beings should behave in the woods

75. What can we learn about the research finding? ()

A. they justify that many animals are endangered

B. they are expected to contribute to wildlife protection

C. they remain to be furthered investigated

D. they reveal an increase of 20% in animals' day time activity

76. What does Kaitlyn Gaynor think of the change in hours? ()

A. It is troublesome.

B. It is a little bit scary.

C. It is favorable.

D. It remains to be solved.

77. Where would this passage most probably appear? ()

A. In a research paper.

B. In a daily newspaper.

C. In a tourist guide.

D. In a university catalog.

Passage 9

Procrastination comes in many disguises. We might resolve to tackle a task, but find endless reasons to defer it. We might prioritize things we can readily tick off our to-do list- answering emails, say -while leaving the big, complex stuff untouched for another day. We can look and feel busy, while artfully avoiding the tasks that really matter. And when we look at those rolling, long-untouched items at the bottom of our to-do list, we can't help but feel a little disappointed in ourselves.

The problem is our brains are programmed to procrastinate. In general, we all tend to struggle with tasks that promise future upside in return for efforts we take now. That's because it's easier for our brains to process concrete rather than abstract things, and the immediate hassle is very tangible compared with those unknowable, uncertain future benefits. So the short-term effort easily dominates the long-term upside in our minds an example of something that behavioral scientists call present bias.

78. According to the passage, what would people choose to do first on their to-do lists?

()

- A. Tasks which seem the most interesting.
- B. Tasks which look complicated.
- C. Tasks which require minimal effort
- D. Tasks which are the most urgent

79. Why would we feel disappointed when we look at our to-do list? ()

- A. Because we are too busy to finish tasks that really matter.
- B. Because we pretend to be busy to avoid complex tasks.
- C. Because we can't see the bottom of our to-do lists.
- D. Because we can't help ourselves.

80. What can be inferred from the second paragraph? ()

- A. Long term upside can't easily attract our brains to endure short-term efforts.
- B. The growth of our brains can be disrupted by immediate hassles.
- C. Our brains can't process abstract concepts like future benefits.
- D. Our brains are programmed to accept disappointment



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