总分复查人	

座位与	号	

2011年全国外贸业务员考试

外贸业务基础理论试卷(A卷)

(考试时间: 2011年5月15日 上午9:00—11:00)

是	<u></u>	号	_	_	Ξ	四	五	总 分	阅卷组长
í	导力	分							
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í	导 分	分	评卷人	复查人			(请将答案		. — .
					合1	生以苍上九	已效。每小	赵 l 分, ,	氏40分)
						■个 INCOT	FRMS 版本	: 抑完贸易术	
	际兒	7 易 t	也适干国内	贸易?(- ,	7, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 1	LICINIO /IX/		(阳风足) 图
			COTERMS 1		,	B. INCO	TERMS 199	00	
	C.	INC	OTERMS 2	2000		D. INCO	TERMS 201	10	
2.	我国	国加二	工贸易合同'	审批的主管	部门是() 。			
	A.	国多	子院			B. 国家发	 		
	C.	海乡	Ė			D. 商务厅	亍(委)		
3.	根据	J》	JCP600》的	力规定,若信	盲用证中无其	其他规定, 萨	商业发票必须	须以()为抬头。
	A.	付款	 大行			B. 开证行	<u>1</u>		
			E申请人			D. 受益/	\		
4.				融资方式的	是()	0			
			行担保			B. 开证抗			
			起期信用证			D. 打包钉			
5.				IS 2010》的	规定,由卖		的贸易术语	语是 ()	0
	-	EXV				B. FCA			
_		FOE		n t t ->- til	. 3640 V. bl. =	D. CFR	ロウィと ルー・・ ノフ	1. A. 1. A.	16.44
6.					2和报天地/	下一致的出:	境货物,经	检验检没台	格的,出入
			金疫局出具 1.接化物源:			D // Ill k	立化 4加 4円 4人 百	¥ \\	
			境货物通	天里》 正凭条》			竟货物报检卓 竟货物不合构		
7				正先余》 出口商业汇				10世科中/	
<i>'</i> •	D/P	刊动	(ボ竹下)	耳口间亚仁:	示上的又示.	八四疋(<i>)</i> 。		
			外贸	/业务基础理	捏论试卷(A	卷) 第1	页 (共12	2页)	

	A. 代收行	B. 进口商
	C. 出口商	D. 托收行
8.	在国际货物运输保险中,下列风险属于意象	外事故的是 ()。
	A. 地震	B. 海啸
	C. 拒收	D. 爆炸
9.	我国规定,出口退税申报时间是报关单上流	主明的出口日期起()天内。
	A. 60	B. 90
	C. 120	D. 180
10.	根据 CIC 条款,空运险负"仓至仓"责任	E,自被保险货物运离保险单所载明的起运地
	仓库或储存处所开始运输时生效,直至该	逐项货物到达保险单所载明目的地收货人的最
	后仓库或储存处所。如未抵达上述仓库或	试储存处所,则以被保险货物在最后卸载地点
	全部卸离运输工具后满()为止。	
	A. 20天	B. 30天
	C. 60 天	D. 90天
11.	与"整箱/整箱"货物交接方式对应的英文	[[红红] [[红] [[红] [[红] [[红] [[红] [[红] [[红
	A. FCL/FCL	B. FCL/LCL
	C. LCL/LCL	D. LCL/FCL
12.	组织境外旅游是属于()。	
	A. 知识产权贸易	B. 服务贸易
	C. 货物贸易	D. 技术贸易
13.	以下支付方式对出口商的风险而言从小到	大的排列顺序是()。
	A. D/A < 30%装运前 T/T+70%L/C at sigh	t <d at="" p="" sight<装运前="" t="" t<="" th=""></d>
	B. D/A <d at="" p="" sight<30%装运前="" t="" t+70<="" th=""><th>0%L/C at sight<装运前 T/T</th></d>	0%L/C at sight<装运前 T/T
	C. 装运前 T/T < D/P at sight < 30%装运前	$T/T+70\%L/C$ at sight $\leq D/A$
	D. 装运前 T/T < 30%装运前 T/T+70%L/C	at sight < D/P at sight < D/A
14.	根据《联合国国际货物销售合同公约》的	规定,发盘内容可以不包括()。
	A. 品名	B. 数量
	C. 检验	D. 单价
15.	美国保险商实验室标准检验标志的英文缩	写是()。
	A. CCC	B. UL
	C. ISO	D. GS
16.	我国海关对高校以特定减免税进口的教学	:科研设备的监管年限为()年。
	A. 4	B. 5
	C. 6	D. 7
17.	根据《UCP600》的规定,若信用证没有	育规定是否允许分批装运和转运,则视为 (
)		
		B. 禁止分批装运和禁止转运
	C. 允许分批装运和禁止转运	D. 禁止分批装运和允许转运
18.	我国现行《商品名称及编码协调制度》规划	E, 商品编码的第三、四位数字表示()。

外贸业务基础理论试卷(A卷) 第2页 (共12页)

	A. 类	B. 章	
	C. 税目	D. 子目	
19.	信用证关于唛头的规定是"KKK in tri	ungle",则以下符合信用证要求的唛头是	를 (
) 。		
	A. KKK in triangle	B. N/M	
		\wedge	
	C. (KKK)	D. KKK	
20.	我国出入境检验检疫机构依据我国《商检	法》的有关规定,对非法定检验的进出口商	品配
	可以实施()。		7 66
	A. 强制检验	B. 抽查检验	
	C. 随机检验	D. 定期检验	
21.	What is the most appropriate term when the	seller must pay the cost and freight necessary	y to
	bring the goods to the named port of destina		
	A. FOB	B. FCA	
	C. CIF	D. CPT	
22.	When the seller pays for the goods to be loa	ded on board the container ship, but does not	pay
	freight or insurance, what is most appropriate	e term? ()	
	A. DDU	B. CFR	
	C. FCA	D. CIF	
23.	According to INCOTERMS 2000, when the	seller is responsible for the arrival of the good	ls at
	the agreed place or point of destination, the	corresponding trade terms are following exc	cept
	().		
	A. DDU	B. DDP	
	C. CFR	D. DEQ	
24.	An insurance agreement is called an () <u>.</u>	
	A. insurance policy	B. insurance contract	
	C. insurance cover	D. insurance document	
25.	What is the name given to the sum of mon	ey which a person agrees to pay to an insura	nce
	company? ()		
	A. compensation	B. commission	
	C. insurance value	D. premium	
26.	"Financial documents" means bills of ex	change, promissory notes, () or or	ther
	similar instruments used for obtaining the pa	yment of money.	
	A. invoices	B. deposit receipts	
	C. checks	D. bills of lading	
27.) .	
	A. Free of Particular Average	B. With Average	
	C. special additional risks	D. general additional risks	

外贸业务基础理论试卷(A卷) 第3页 (共12页)

- 28. The irrevocable L/C can ().

 A. be amended or canceled without notice to the beneficiary
 B. be amended or canceled if the buyer notifies the seller
 C. neither be amended nor canceled without agreement of all parties
 D. be amended but not be canceled by an applicant

 29. Bank of China informs the beneficiary, a Chinese import and export company that a foreign bank has opened a letter of credit in his favor. The bank does not add its engagement by informing the beneficiary. The Bank of China is acting as ().
 A. the issuing bank B. the advising bank
 C. the confirming bank D. the negotiating bank

 30. Which of the following payment modes may bring the highest risk to a seller? ()
 - A. D/AB. D/P after sightC. D/P at sightD. T/T in advance

Questions from 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

There are a lot of "markets". Some markets are local; you may be willing to compare prices for fruits and vegetables in a few shops in your local area, but you would be unwilling to go across the city to find out more information. Some markets are national. Many firms sell goods across the country. Some markets are global or international. Increasingly, more and more countries are involved in the world economy, whether they know about it or not.

However, there are many other markets: labor markets for job seekers, supermarkets for grocery shopping, foreign exchange market, capital market, real estate markets and so on. And we must not overlook the fact that many services such as banking, insurance are also bought and sold on a worldwide scale.

But what is a "market"? Most people would say, "A market is a place where enough buyers and sellers meet face to face, so that a market price for goods and services can be determined." However, with rapid growth of telecommunications, it is no longer necessary for buyers and sellers to physically meet to form a market.

You may hear the terms "global market" or "global economy". What do those terms mean to you? What do they mean to business today? Thanks to the Information Age we are seconds away from the rest of world. Business everywhere recognizes that they can expand their market to anywhere and do business at any time because of the Internet. Now, the Internet is the fastest growing market in the world today, yet buyers and sellers don't even have to leave their own homes to transact business.

In the modern world, a market can take many forms. Generally speaking, a market may be housed in a place, or it may exist only in people's minds. And a market can be any place or process that brings together buyers and sellers with a view to agreeing to a price.

31. Which of following markets is not mentioned in the passage? ()

- A. Asian market B. international market C. national market D. local market 32. The stock market, banking services market and capital market can be described as) . A. supermarket B. financial market C. labor market D. real estate market 33. Which of following is the fastest developing market according to the passage? (A. home market B. labor market C. the Internet D. international trade market 34. Which of following statements is True according to the passage?
 - A. You are willing to find fruits and vegetables at a lower price all over the country.
 - B. If a firm sell its products across the country, then it is doing international business.
 - C. Insurance can not be sold on a worldwide scale.
 - D. Buyers and sellers can do business without meeting face to face.
- 35. In the modern world, what a market can take? ()
 - A. A market can be housed in a place.
 - B. A market can exist in people's mind.
 - C. A market can be a place where buyers and sellers meet for bargain.
 - D. above all

Questions from 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

China's trade volume surged in 2010. The development wasn't only in quantity, but also in quality — namely structure diversification.

The European Union, the United States and Japan remained China's top 3 largest trading partners in 2010.

But trade volumes between China and other emerging economies increased also. Bilateral trade volumes between China and other BRIC nations — Brazil, Russia and India — all jumped more than 40 percent. That made India China's tenth largest trading partner.

Huang Guohua, Statistics Department Director of General Administration of Customs said "Trade volume between China and emerging economies increased faster than that with the traditional market. It indicates that China's foreign trade is diversifying, and showing less dependence on the traditional partners. It's a good way to reduce risks."

Data also shows that foreign trade volumes developed dramatically in China's middle and western areas last year. Although the southern province of Guangdong still topped others in the total volume of import and export.

Huang Guohua said "The export volume of middle and western areas surged over 40 percent year on year in 2010. The speed was 10 percentage points higher than the country's total. It indicates that industrial structure has improved in these areas."

The import and export volume of private enterprises surged faster than the country's average in 2010, with 47 percent year on year growth. Experts say China's foreign trade development

reduced dependence on foreign-funded enterprises.

2010 imports and exports reached a historical high with a strong sign that the country's trade sector has shrugged off the global economic recession.

36.	Wh	nich country is not China's top 3 largest to	radir	ng partners in 2010? ()		
	A.	the E.U.	В.	the U.K.		
	C.	the U.S.A.	D.	Japan		
37.	Ac	cording to the passage, what does the wo	rd "l	BRIC " mean ? ()		
	A.	Brazil, Russia, India and China				
	В.	Britain, Romania, Italy and Canada				
	C.	Bulgaria, Russia , Indonesia and Colom	bia			
	D.	Belgium, Romania , Israel and Cuba				
38.	In	In which terms can we say that China's foreign trade is diversifying? ()				
	Α.	the development in quantity				
	В.	the development in quality				
	C.	the development in quantity and quality				
	D.	the development in quotient				
39.	Wł	nat indicates that industrial structure has i	mpr	oved in middle and western areas? ()		
	A.	Trade volumes between China and other	r em	erging economies increased also.		
	В.	Trade volume between China and emerg traditional market.	ging	economies increased faster than that with the		
	С.	The southern province of Guangdong and export.	still	topped others in the total volume of import		
	D.	The speed was 10 percentage points hig	her t	than the country's total.		
40.	A	ccording to the passage, which enterpr	ises	surged faster than the country's in 2010?		
	()				
	A.	state-owned enterprises	В.	joint ventures		
	C.	private enterprises	D.	foreign-funded enterprises		
得	1 /			择题(请将答案填涂在答题卡上,答 上无效。每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分,多		

得分	评卷人	复查人

- 选或少选均不得分)
- 1. 我国对外贸易救济措施包括()。

A. 反倾销

B. 反补贴

C. 出口信用保险

D. 建立外贸预警机制

2. 根据《UCP600》的规定,即使信用证没有规定单据需要签字,出单人也必须签字的单据

	包括()。		
	A. 商业发票	В.	保险单
	C. 受益人证明	D.	海运提单
3.	根据《UCP600》的规定,遇法定节假日可	丁顺致	延的期限是()。
	A. 信用证效期	В.	装运期
	C. 交单期	D.	交货期
4.	在我国海运货物的保险业务里,适用"仓	至仓	"条款的险别有()。
	A. ALL RISKS		STRIKES RISK
	C. F.P.A	D.	WAR RISK
5.	以下属于 T/T 支付方式、CIF 条件下出口原	夏约	阶段的工作有()。
	A. 投保		订舱
	C. 审证		退税
6.	与《INCOTERMS 2000》相比,《INCOT		- <i>v</i> -
	A. DAF		DAT
	C. DAP		DDU
7.	我国对入境货物的报检方式包括()		220
, •	A. 一般报检		流向报检
	C. 逆向报检		异地施检报检
8	到目前为止,以下哪些商品属于我国禁止		
0.	A. 犀牛角		虎骨
	C. 仿真枪		受放射性污染的废旧金属
0	在出口谈判过程中,出口商提高价格让进		
9.			劳动力成本上涨
	C. 原材料价格上涨		缩短付款时间
10		υ.	组起的承即问
10	. 调查客户的方法包括()。	D	如从黑木
	A. 人员走访		邮件调查
	C. 电话调查	D.	集点人群法
		C 8 5	/津收效安持及无效的 F L - 数无法
1	寸 刀 竹仓八 友旦八		(请将答案填涂在答题卡上,答在试
	I I I	-	效。每小题 1 分,共 15 分,对的打
			,错的打"×")
		€ Ж.	务中,可转让信用证常用于中间商转售货
_	物交易。		ᇬᅜᇶᄱᅩᅠᆠᅩᄼᇎᇶᅷᆒᅖᄪ
2.	根据《INCOTERMS 2010》的规定,在 Cl	IFST	
•	III III //xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		
3.	根据《UCP600》的规定,当信用证条款与U	JCP	600条款相矛盾时,以 UCP600条款为准。
			()
	在出口业务中,样品制作费都是由出口企		
5.	根据《UCP600》的规定,保兑行可以将信	i用i	正修改通知受益人而不对其加保兑。

外贸业务基础理论试卷(A卷) 第7页 (共12页)

		<)
6.	根据《INCOTERMS 2010》的规定,在 DDP 术语条件下,卖方应负责办理进口打	批文。)
		()
7.	电放提单适用于近洋运输。 (()
8.	出口信用保险公司对国外某客户 O/A 方式项下承保金额越大,表示该国外客户的	的信月	Ħ
	风险越大。 ()		
9.	如果信用证中规定海运提单的收货人为 TO ORDER OF ISSUING BANK,向银行交	と 単 田	ţ,
	受益人应对提单进行背书。()		
10.	. 根据《INCOTERMS 2010》的规定,在 CFR 术语条件下,买卖双方的风险分界点	〔是装	运
	港船上。 ()		
11.	. 若信用证中要求保险证明,则受益人可提交保险单。 ()		
12.	. 进口环节税包括进口关税、进口环节增值税和进口环节消费税。 (()
13.	. 监管证件代码"A"代表出境货物通关单。	()
14	. UCP600 is a code to standardize the conditions under which bankers are prepared	to iss	sue
	documentary credit. ()		
15	. Unless otherwise stipulated in the credit, the minimum amount for which the in	ısurar	ıce
	document must indicate the insurance cover to have been effected is the CIF value	e of	the
	goods plus 20%, but only when the CIF value can be determined from the docum	nents	on
	their face. ()		
1	得		

得 分	评卷人	复查人

四、简答题(每小题5分,共20分)

- 1. 简述海运提单的作用及其抬头类型。
- 2. 简述在一般货物贸易中,生产型外贸企业办理出口收汇核销和出口退税时分别需提供的凭证。
- 3. 简述凭提单传真件 T/T 的业务操作流程。
- 4. 简述构成有效发盘的条件和发盘撤回的时间限制。

得	分	评卷人	复查人

五、案例分析题(每小题5分,共10分)

1. 2010年3月,江苏吉盛进出口有限公司外贸业务员 Sherry 通过网络一"世界黄页"结识加拿大 Sam Corporation 经理 Jackson,双方通过磋商订立了羽绒服出口合同,价值9万美元,采用 CIF 温哥华的贸易术语,支付方式为 L/C at sight。由于该商品的季节性很强,

延迟到货会影响货物的销售,为此双方规定卖方8月份装运,保证10月1日前运抵温哥华港口,否则,买方有权取消合同,如卖方收妥货款,须退还买方。

- 问: (1) 请指出外贸业务员 Sherry 在该出口签约操作中存在的问题并分析原因;
 - (2) 外贸业务员 Sherry 针对以上出口合同该采取哪些应对措施?
- 2. 2010年4月,浙江永大进出口有限公司(简称永大公司)向美国的斯哈尔公司自营进口8台数控加工中心,合同总额为80万美元;10%合同金额在合同签订后7个工作日内电汇支付,余款采用即期信用证支付;交货期为收到信用证后的6个月内。永大公司向该设备的国内买家收取人民币230万元定金后,按照合同规定时间支付预付款和开出即期信用证。由于该设备供不应求,交货期又长,斯哈尔公司以种种借口拖延装运。9月,斯哈尔公司来函提出涨价,要求把合同总额提高到98万美元。永大公司考虑到已向斯哈尔公司支付了预付款,若不同意其涨价要求会很被动,但同意其涨价要求将会造成经营亏损。
 - 问: (1) 永大公司应如何妥善处理上述情况?
 - (2) 从上述案例中, 永大公司应吸取哪些教训?

2011年外贸业务基础理论试券(A券)参考答案

一、单项选择题

1-5 DDCDD 6-10 CBCBB 11-15 ABDCB 16-20 BACDB

21-25 DCCAD 26-30 CCCBA

31-35 ABCDD 36-40 BACDC

二、多项选择题

1-5 ABD BCD AC AC ABD

6-10 BC ABD ABCD ABC ABCD

三、判断题

1-5 $\sqrt{\sqrt{\times}}$ 6-10 $\sqrt{\sqrt{\times}}$ 11-15 $\sqrt{\times}$ $\sqrt{\times}$

四、简答题

1. (以下每点1分,但总分不超过5分)

作用: (1)提单是海上货物运输合同的证明;

- (2) 提单是证明货物已由承运人接收或装船的货物收据;
- (3) 提单是承运人保证凭以交付货物的物权凭证。

抬头类型:记名提单、指示提单、不记名提单

- 2. 出口收汇核销时需提供的凭证:
- (1) 出口收汇核销报告表; (0.5分)
- (2) 盖有海关"验讫章"的核销单; (0.5分)
- (3) 盖有海关"验讫章"的报关单; (0.5分)
- (4) 核销专用联(收取人民币的提供人民币入账凭证); (0.5分)

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出口退税时需提供的凭证:

- (1) 出口货物报关单(出口退税联); (1分)
- (2) 出口收汇核销单(出口退税专用); (1分)
- (3) 出口货物外销发票。(1分)
- 3. 简述凭提单传真件 T/T 的业务操作流程。(或用流程图形式回答)
- (1) 出口商在合同规定的装运期内装运货物; (0.5分)
- (2) 出口商从承运人或货代拿到提单; (0.5分)
- (3) 出口商将提单通过传真或电子邮件方式发送给进口商; (0.5分)
- (4) 进口商填写境外汇款申请书,向银行(汇出行)申请电汇:(0.5分)
- (5) 汇出行按进口商指示,通过 SWIFT 方式把资金汇划给汇入行; (0.5 分)
- (6) 汇入行解付给出口商: (0.5分)
- (7) 出口商把提单直接邮寄给进口商,或要求承运人或货代电放提单给进口商; (1分)
- (8)进口商凭提单或凭电放提单和电放保函换取提货单,然后向承运人或货代提货。(1分)
- 4. 构成有效发盘的条件:
- (1) 发盘要有特定的受盘人。(1分)
- (2) 发盘的内容必须十分确定。(1分)
- (3) 表明发盘人愿意承受约束的意旨。(1分)
- (4) 送达受盘人。(1分)

发盘撤回的时间限制: 在发盘到达受盘人之前或同时到达受盘人,才能使发盘撤回(1分)

五、案例分析题

1. (1) 请指出外贸业务员 Sherry 在该出口签约操作中存在的问题:

合同不能规定卖方保证 10 月 1 日前运抵温哥华港口, (1分) 因为根据 INCOTERMS 2000 的规定, 在 CIF 贸易术语下, 卖方承担的交货风险和责任是货物越过装运港船舷之前。(1分) 如果按合同条款规定,则卖方的交货责任延伸到了目的港。(1分)

- (2) 对策: 首先,应与买方协商修改合同条款; (1分)如果买方不同意修改,则卖方应争取在8月初就安排装运,使货物能够在10月1日之前顺利运抵温哥华港口。(1分)
- 2. (以下每点1分,但总分不超过5分)
 - (1) 应对方法:
- ①因永大公司收取了国内买家的定金,在斯哈尔公司提出要求涨价的同时,可以与国内买家协商提价并调整销售合同,若同意提价,则经营风险不大;

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- ②若国内买家拒绝提价,成本测算后出现亏损的话,则永大公司应依据进口合同的有 关索赔条款,向斯哈尔公司严正交涉,要求对方赔偿。否则,永大公司将面临亏损或者失 信于国内买家,还可能被国内买家索赔。
- ③斯哈尔公司提出涨价要求,已经失去商业信誉。永大公司可致电或致函给斯哈尔公司, 严厉指出其违反了合同约定,要求对方严格履行合同,否则将依据合同条款提交仲裁。
- (2) 教训:①采用代理进口;②不支付预付款,全部采用信用证;或支付预付款之前要求对方开立预付款保函;③对于交易金额较大的设备进口,可以要求对方开立履约保函,以保证履约。

全国外贸业务员考试草稿纸