总分复查人

2012年全国外贸业务员考试

外贸业务基础理论试卷(含英语)(B卷)

(考试时间: 2012年5月13日 上午9:00—11:00)

题 号	_	=	三	四	五	总 分	阅卷组长
得 分							

得分	评卷人	复查人

一、单项选择题(请将答案填涂在答题卡上, 答在试卷上无效。每小题 1 分,共 40 分)

座位号

- 1. 如果外贸业务员对国外客户的发盘内容(),则不属于还盘。
- A. 有条件接受
- B. 部分接受
- C. 实质性更改
- D. 非实质性更改
- 2. 船舶在航行途中因故搁浅船长为了解除船货的共同危险,有意、合理地将部分货物 抛入海中,使船舶起浮,继续航行至目的港。搁浅和抛货造成的损失()。
 - A. 都属共同海损
 - B. 前者属共同海损,后者属单独海损
 - C. 都属单独海损
 - D. 前者属单独海损,后者属共同海损
- 3. 我国知识产权司法保护主要是指权利人以()的方式,通过人民法院对知识产权行政、民事或刑事案件的司法审判来寻求对自身合法权益的保护。
 - A. 仲裁
 - B. 协调
 - C. 诉讼
 - D. 抗议
 - 4. 我国现行《商品名称及编码协调制度》规定,商品编码的第五、六位数字表示(
 - A. 类
 - B. 章
 - C. 税目
 - D. 子目
 - 5. 与"拼箱/拼箱"货物交接方式对应的英文缩写是()。
 - A. FCL/FCL

- B. FCL/LCL
- C. LCL/LCL
- D. LCL/FCL
- 6. 我国外汇管理局规定,出口企业对预计不能在报关日期()内收汇的,应当在货物出口报关后60天内凭远期备案书面申请、远期收汇出口合同或协议、核销单、报关单及其他相关材料向外汇管理局办理远期收汇备案。
 - A. 60天
 - B. 90天
 - C. 120 天
 - D. 180 天
 - 7. 根据《UCP600》的规定,若信用证没有规定是否允许转让和加保兑,则视为(
 - A. 允许转让和加保兑
 - B. 禁止转让和不加保兑
 - C. 允许转让和不加保兑
 - D. 禁止转让和加保兑
- 8. 黑龙江天尊进出口有限公司出口大约 20 公吨大米到新加坡鼎盛公司,单价为 600 美元/公吨,FOB 锦州港,信用证金额为 12 000 美元。则该公司最多能装运多少数量,开证行会支付多少美元给该公司?最少能装运多少数量,开证行会支付多少美元给该公司?()
 - A. 20 公吨 12 000 美元; 20 公吨 12 000 美元
 - B. 20 公吨 12 000 美元; 18 公吨 10 800 美元
 - C. 22 公吨 12 000 美元; 18 公吨 10 800 美元
 - D. 22 公吨 13 200 美元; 18 公吨 10 800 美元
 - 9. 承兑是()对远期汇票表示承担到期付款责任的行为。
 - A. 付款人
 - B. 收款人
 - C. 出票人
 - D. 担保人
 - 10. 在 T/T 支付方式、CFR 条件下,以下不属于出口商工作的是()。
 - A. 订舱
 - B. 投保
 - C. 核销
 - D. 退税
- 11. 根据《INCOTERMS® 2010》的规定, CFR 贸易术语下, 买卖双方风险的分界点是()。
 - A. 装运港船舷
 - B. 装运港船上
 - C. 目的港船舷
 - D. 目的港船上
 - 12. 我国海关法规定,进口货物完税价格是指()。
 - A. FOB
 - B. CFR

C. CIF
D. FCA
13. 根据《UCP600》的规定,开证行的合理审单时间是收到单据次日起的()工作
日之内。
A. 4个
B. 5个
C. 6个
D. 7个
14. 在国际货物运输保险中,下列风险属于一般外来风险的是()。
A. 战争
B. 罢工
C. 失火
D. 串味
15. 根据我国有关规定,对外贸易经营者应于取得出口经营权之日起()内,向
所在地的主管退税机关申请办理出口退税认定。
A. 15天
B. 30天
C. 45 天
D. 60天
16. 从 2011 年 12 月 1 日开始,国家外汇管理局在()省市开展出口收汇核销制
度试点改革,取消现场核销。
A. 5 ↑
B. 6 ↑
C. 7个
D. 8个
17. 开证行授权指定银行向受益人预付全部或部分信用证金额,由开证行保证偿还利
息的信用证是()。
A. 可转让信用证
B. 红条款信用证 来源: www.examda.com
C. 背对背信用证
D. 对开信用证
18. 我国对于国家鼓励发展产业的外商投资项目,在投资总额内进口的自用设备,除
《外商投资项目不予免税的进口商品目录》所列商品外,可以免征()。
A. 进口关税和进口报关费用
B. 进口环节消费税和进口环节增值税
C. 进口关税和进口环节增值税
D. 进口关税和进口环节消费税
19. 以下采用哪种信用证支付方式时受益人一般不出具汇票? ()
A. 即期付款信用证
B. 延期付款信用证
C. 议付信用证
D. 承兑信用证
20. 以下哪种保险单据称为"小保单"? ()
A. 保险单

В.	保险凭证
C.	预约保险单
D.	保险批单
21. Acc	cording to INCOTERMS® 2010, which of the following terms requires the seller to pay
for the ir	nsurance? ()
A.	CFR
В.	CPT
С.	FOB
D.	CIP
22.	The risk of leakage is considered to be the ().
A.	Free of Particular Average
В.	With Average
C.	General additional risks
D.	Special additional risks
23.	Foreign trade can be conducted on the following terms of payment ().
A.	remittance
В.	collection
C.	credit
D.	all of the above
24.	An exporter sells goods to a customer abroad on CIF and FCA terms. Who is
responsi	ble for the freight charges respectively? ()
A.	seller, seller
В.	seller, buyer
С.	buyer, seller
D.	buyer, buyer
25.	Which of the following organization replaced the GATT? ()
A.	WTO
В.	IMF
C.	the World Bank
D.	APEC
26.	According to INCOTERMS® 2010, what is the trade term when the seller doesn't
undertak	e to pay for the cost of transport of the goods to a specified destination? ()
A.	FOB
В.	CFR
C.	CIP
D.	CIF
27.	According to INCOTERMS® 2010, when the seller pays for all charges up to an
including	g the loading of a consignment on board the carrying vessel, the term is ().
A.	DDP
В.	FCA
C.	FOB
D.	CIF
28.	Financial documents include the following except ().
Α.	promissory notes

- B. bills of lading
- C. checks
- D. bills of exchange
- 29. According to INCOTERMS® 2010, under which term does the seller have no obligation to contract for carriage? ()
 - A. DAT
 - B. FAS
 - C. CIP
 - D. CIF
 - 30. The basic functions of a bill of lading is (are) ().
 - A. a receipt for the goods which evidences the taking-over or loading by the carrier
 - B. an evidence of contract of carriage between the carrier and the shipper.
 - C. a document of title to goods.
 - D. All of the above.

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

China's entrance into the World Trade Organization(WTO) will benefit not only itself but the whole world, said an article in People's Daily.

For the last nine years negotiations have gone on concerning restoring China's status in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which is replaced by WTO. The negotiation have drawn attention from all over the world.

Only when consensus is reached on key issues, can the final decision, involving more than 100 member states, be made.

It is expected that China's bid will eventually pass, though final details and a timetable have not been decided yet, said the People's Daily.

Over the past years, China has taken important steps to conform with international trade regulations based on the Uruguay-round talks. It is clear that China has made its markets more open, both in commercial and tertiary industries. Since 1992, a series of measures has been taken in lowering tariff rates and reducing non-tariff barriers.

These reforms demonstrate China's readiness to join the WTO. Serious disputes, however, still remain between China and some key member states over the obligations China should undertake.

China should be responsible for reform compatible with its current development level, the article stressed. In future negotiations, we should insist on this point and give the member states a clearer understanding of the practical situation in China.

China has a population of 1.2 billion, which increases by 10 million each year. The government must be very cautious in reforms to prevent dramatic economic downfalls, which may have disastrous results not only in China but around the world.

China's per capita income remains less than \$500, there are still 70 million people who do not have enough for basic food and clothing. The negotiators should bear in mind the country's development level when they decide the obligations China should assume.

Otherwise, negotiation results will be meaningless, or worse; they could stifle the Chinese market. It is like the old Chinese saying: "Killing the hen to get the eggs."

China is in transition from a planned economy to a market one. With such a big population and large economic development scale, a transitional period is necessary for any new reform

measure. This is also the case when adopting some international practice.

- 31. What is the meaning the word "consensus" in the passage?
- A. Agreement
- B. Dispute
- C. Disappointment
- D. Eagerness
- 32. What is the former economy mode in China before its reform? ()
- A. Market economy
- B. Market economy and planned economy
- C. Planned economy
- D. None of the above
- 33. The proverb "Killing the hen to get the eggs" means () .
- A. more haste, less speed
- B. strike while the iron is hot 来源: www.examda.com
- C. look before you leap
- D. never run for two hares at the same time
- 34. According to the passage, what kind of measures has been taken in China since 1992?
 - A. lowering tariff rates
- B. reducing non-tariff barriers
- C. opening all markets
- D. Both A and B
- 35. The best title for the passage is ().
- A. History of WTO
- B. From A Planned Economy to A Market One
- C. Welcome to WTO
- D. China's Entrance Into WTO Benefits All

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

The exporter, as drawer of a draft (bill of exchange), hands the draft to his bank, the remitting bank, who in turn forwards it to the buyer through a collecting bank in the buyer's country. A draft (also called a bill) is a written order to a bank or a customer to pay someone on demand or at a fixed time in the future a certain sum of money. If shipping documents accompany the draft, the collection is called "documentary collection."

Documentary collection falls into two major categories: one is documents against payment(D/P); the other, documents against acceptance (D/A).

Documents against payment, as the term suggests, is that the collecting bank will only give the shipping documents representing the title to the goods on the condition that the buyer makes payment.

Where the paying arrangement is D/A, the collecting bank will only give the buyer the shipping documents after buyer's acceptance of the bill drawn on him, i.e. the buyer signs his name on the bill promising to pay the sum when it matures. In return he gets what he needs – the shipping documents.

Under D/A, the seller gives up the title to the goods – shipping documents before he gets payment of the goods. Therefore, an exporter must think twice before he accepts such paying

arrangement.
36. Under D/P, the importer can obtain the goods only by ().
A. showing the bill of lading
B. signing on the bill of exchange
C. paying in cash
D. paying or accepting the bill of exchange
37. Under D/A, the importer can get what he needs – the shipping documents only by (
).
A. showing the bill of lading
B. paying in cash
C. making acceptance of the bill of exchange
D. paying the bill of exchange
38. A draft can be described as followings except ().
A. a bill of exchange
B. a kind of shipping documents
C. a bill
D. a written paying order
39. In a transaction, if payment is made by collection, then the remitting bank is always
located in ().
A. Seller's country
B. Buyer's country
C. Either A or B
D. None of the above
40. The meaning of D/A is ().
A. documents against acceptance
B. documents against payment
C. delivery after payment
D. cash against payment
得 分 │ 评卷人 │ 复查人 │ 二、多项选择题(请将答案填涂在答题卡上,答
在试卷上无效。每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分, 多
选或少选均不得分)
1. 根据《INCOTERMS® 2010》规定,卖方必
须要办理保险并支付保费的贸易术语有()。
A. CIF
B. DAT
C. DAP
D. CIP

D. 原产地标记的监管 3. 以下哪些监管证件代码的商品属于法检商品? ()

2. 原产地规则的适用范围包括()。

A. 国别贸易统计 B. 差别关税的计征 C. 进口配额的管理

В.	В
C.	0
D.	8
4.	中国出口信用保险公司统保保险的业务适保范围包括()。
A.	D/P
В.	D/A
C.	O/A
D.	L/C
5.	根据世界贸易组织的规定,以下属于知识产权的是()。
A.	商标
В.	专利
C.	工业品外观设计
D.	版权
6.	根据《ICC1990》的规定,以下可单独投保的保险险别是()。
A.	ICC (A)
В.	ICC (B)
C.	ICC (C)
D.	IWCC
7.	在进口谈判过程中,让出口商降低价格的理由包括()。
A.	减少订单量
В.	增加订单量
C.	原材料价格上涨
D.	缩短付款时间
8.	银行保函的当事人包括()。
A.	委托人
В.	受益人
C.	担保行
D.	议付行
9.	根据《UCP600》规定,开证行提出不符点必须遵循的条件是()。
A.	在合理的时间内提出不符点,即在开证行收到单据次日起算的5个工作日之内向
单据的	是示者提出不符点
В.	用任何方式将不符点通知提示者
С.	不符点必须一次性提出
D.	不符点可依据合同提出
10.	下列哪些国家是金砖五国的成员? ()
A.	中国
В.	韩国
C.	巴西
D.	印度

得分	评卷人	复查人

A. A

三、判断题(请将答案填涂在答题卡上,答在试卷上无效。每小题 1 分,共 15 分,对的打"√",错的打"×")

	1. 在外页业分中,保险中山中自规必须平于海色促甲自规。 ()	
2.	经销是指卖方作为委托人通过其委派的代表,即代理人在国外向客户招揽生意、计	订
立合同,	,或办理与交易有关的其他事宜的一种销售关系。()	
3	相据《INCOTEDMS® 2010》的和宁 在DAD术语条件下 加里泰方按照法输令	l

大从**郊**小女市 /伊险黄山黄月期改须且无海岸组黄月期

3. 根据《INCOTERMS® 2010》的规定,在 DAP 术语条件下,如果卖方按照运输合同在目的地发生了卸货费用,除非双方另有约定,卖方有权向买方要求偿付。 ()

4. 在出口商相符交单情形下,即使进口商发现出口商有欺诈行为,也不能阻止开证行付款。 ()

- 5. 采用样品成交时,为了争取国外客户,应尽量选择质量最好的样品。()
- 6. 从法律效力来看,合同和形式发票没有区别。()
- 7. 提单的出具日期肯定就是货物发运日期。 ()
- 8. 在进口业务中, 询盘、发盘和接受是不可缺少的步骤。 ()
- 9. 从 2011 年 1 月 1 日开始,《INCOTERMS® 2010》开始生效,《INCOTERMS 2000》自动失效。 ()
- 10. 根据《UCP600》的规定,商业发票的货物描述必须要与信用证的货物描述完全一样。
 ()
 - 11. 生产尾期检验一般安排在全部完成订单的成品生产后进行。 ()
- 12. 根据《UCP600》的规定,如果信用证的截止日或最迟交单日为法定节假日,则截止日或最迟交单日将顺延到银行重新开业的第一个银行工作日。()
- 13. 根据《INCOTERMS® 2010》的规定,在 DAT 术语条件下,卖方应负责办理进口批文。()
- 14. If anything in the L/C is not agreeing with the contract, the exporter should ask the informing bank to amend the L/C immediately, in order to guarantee the collection and avoid dispute. ()
- 15. Commercial documents are generally issued by the importer, exporter or some relevant non-government business organizations. They aim to ensure smooth transactions. ()

得 分	评卷人	复查人

四、简答题(每小题5分,共20分)

- 1. 简述接受的构成条件。
- 2. 简述航空运单的作用。
- 3. 简述外贸业务员应具备的职业素质和职业能力。

4. 简述即期议付信用证的业务操作流程。

得 分	评卷人	复查人

五、案例分析题(每小题5分,共10分)

1. 2011年4月,浙江正阳进出口有限公司(以下简称正阳公司)受南京盛利科技有限公司(以下简称盛利公司)委托,代理其从日本 NNTC 公司进口一台硅棒切片机,合同价 50 万美元,交货期为 6 个月。当时,设备供不应求,为尽快拿到设备,正阳公司根据盛利公司要求,在收到其 30%开证保证金后即开出 100%不可撤销即期信用证,以便让外方早备货。考虑到设备从日本发运至上海港仅需 3-4 天时间,为避免货物压港,在信用证议付条款中,正阳公司增加了"受益人直接邮寄 1/3 套正本提单给开证申请人"的条款。9 月 15日,日本 NNTC 公司提前发货。正阳公司于 9 月 20 日收到 NNTC 公司邮寄的 1/3 套正本提单后,先行办理报关清关手续。设备于 9 月 25 日完成清关送至盛利公司。9 月 28 日,正阳公司收到银行到单通知,要求在 5 个工作日内赎单。正阳公司即通知盛利公司付款,但在银行规定最迟付款日,盛利公司未支付赎单款。正阳公司紧急派人赴盛利公司催款,才得知该公司拟转产已停工多日,设备暂存放工厂仓库。因正阳公司是信用证申请人,只能先行垫款向开证银行如期支付信用证款项。

问: (1) 正阳公司应如何妥善处理上述情况。

(2) 从上述案例中,正阳公司应吸取哪些教训。

2. 2011年9月,广东芝达进出口有限公司(以下简称芝达公司)以FOB条件向法国 LIM公司出口一批皮鞋,合同规定用即期议付信用证支付。信用证规定: "手签商业发票一 式三份;全套清洁已装船提单注明'运费到付',做成空白指示抬头,空白背书,通知开 证申请人;最迟装运日期为2011年11月30日;信用证截止日为12月21日"。信用证没有规定交单期。芝达公司在11月1日装运,并在交单期内向议付行交单议付,议付行随即向开证行寄单索偿。开证行于11月10日收到单据,于11月15日来电表示拒绝付款,其理由是单证存在下列不符点:(1)商业发票一份正本和两份副本,不符合信用证三份正本的要求;(2)提单没有进行空白背书。

- 问: (1) 开证行的拒付理由是否成立并分析原因。
- (2) 如果你是芝达公司外贸业务员,对以上情形你该采取哪些应对措施。