灰灰考研 2021 复试全书

白嫖快乐版



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前言

首先皮皮灰恭喜大家顺利通过初试的独木桥, 进入复试!

复试的成绩的好坏直接决定了你能否考上研究生以及学业奖学金的等级(第一年的学业 奖学金通常由考研总成绩决定)。现在离成功只有一步之遥,我们切不可掉以轻心:

- (1)复试占比区间一般在50%-20%之间。
- (2)复录比一般为 1.2 (12 个人进复试刷掉 2 人),但热门学校复录比皮皮灰看到最高的可以达到 4: 1,另国家规定必须差额复试,这就意味着总会有人被刷掉。
- (3) 非全日制大行其道,导致分数线一降再降。学校变了法子的让尽可能多的人参加复试,推荐分数不够的人调剂非全日制,甚至分数低的组面试一进去就问你愿不愿意调剂非全日制。
 - (4) 100%的学校都有着复试成绩不合格不予录取的规定。

复试流程通常由体检(查血、胸透)、政治审查(不计入总成绩)、心理测试(不计入总成绩)、机试(部分学校没有该项)、笔试、面试组成,只要有一项不合格均算不合格。

本书针对复试的各个环节进行全方法的复习指导规划,意在给各位小皮皮提供一个精准有方向的复试准备。

- (1) 建议复习开始准备时间: 1月初
- (2)参加复试前需要准备的物品:

外省的同学建议提前预定宾馆,规划好交通路线。

	准考证	有效身份证件	复试志愿申请表
	考完试别丢了		
应届生	学生证	本科成绩单	政审表
		需要有学校的章	辅导员能解决
	1 寸照片若干	现金 200+	
	体检用	复试要交现金的	
	准考证	有效身份证件	复试志愿申请表
	考完试别丢了		
往届生	毕业证和学位证书	本科成绩单	政审表
	原件,复印件	需要有学校的章	档案所在地盖章
	1 寸照片若干	现金 200+	
	体检用	复试要交现金的	

(3) 体检相关

体检主要查血、胸透和血压。

查血: 查转氨酶, 肝好不好, 一查便知。

如果转氨酶超出正常范围过多,需要在学校指定的学院复查。

对自己肝不放心的同学,可以事先吃药降酶(小葵花护肝片)。

关于乙肝的问题: 国家规定, 学校不得以学生有乙肝为依据拒绝入学。

胸透:主要查有没有阴影。

血压: 高血压什么自己控制点=-=。

对于有重大疾病影响入学的同学,可以申请休学,学校保留一年入学资格。

(4) 心理测试

通常是在微信上回答几百个选择题,别乱选就好。

(5) 机试

建议使用语言: C++

如果评分的是老师,一般会给你几个测试用例,看你程序输出的结果。时间复杂度与空间复杂度通常不在考虑的范围之内,只考虑算法的正确性。

编程完成后不要急着叫老师评分,花点时间对每个变量与关键点写注释,评分过程中老师很可能会看你的源程序,这有可能成为扣分的点。如果实在想不出来,切记不要交空的东西,最后给老师看一份写满注释的程序也是会有辛苦分的。

如果评分的是 OJ 系统,请尽可能给出最优解提交。

(6) 面试

综合面试在 20 分钟左右 (部分学校会严格计时)

面试的老师人数为5人以上,通常包含专业面试老师、英语面试老师、面试记录人员等。

通常的顺序为英语面试->专业面试

按教育部要求, 所有考生面试将进行全程录像录音。

参加面试时,考生可提供反映能力与水平的获奖证书、各类证明等相关材料。

几乎所有的学校都存在着:面试不及格不予录取。

(7) 政治审查表

XX 大学 2021 年研究生复试录取政审表

44. 万					
姓名	皮皮灰		性 别	皮	
民族	汉	Ł	出生日期	1997/12/06	
政治面貌	群众	ħ	加入党派 时间	无	
宗教信仰	无	耳		/	
报考院系	计算机学院		Emai1	/	
本科毕业时	 间、院校及专业	l		2021 年 XX 大学	学软件工程专业
硕士毕业时	间、院校及专业			J	Ē
是否拥护党	的路线方针政策			■是	□否
是否参加过	非法组织或活动			□是	■否
是否受过	违法违纪处分			□是	■否
守信,没有党。我期望	任何不良行为;担	任过 XXX	等职务,	对社会工作尽职尽 够继续创造佳绩,	,品学兼优,多次获得各类奖项,诚实责,并于 XX 年加入了光荣的中国共产 早出成绩、早日成才,早日为国家和社 签 名: 皮皮灰
					2021 年 3 月 3 日
以下由单位均	真写(暂无工作学习	习单位的,由	白户籍所在	地村委、居委会党组	且织或档案保管单位填写)
高,学习刻清	面表现突出,思想」	,			E泽东思想、邓小平理论,政治思想觉悟 参加各项活动,全面发展,用心参加社
以上政审情况	兄属实。				
负责人签名:	XXX		党组织公	公章:	2021年 3月 3日

备注: 请用黑色水笔填写政审表内容,以便今后存档,而且所有栏目不能为空,没有则填"无";

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上机99
调剂相关100

面试常考问题

家常篇

【建议听听复试录音】

【终极问题】如果你遇上王攀这样的导师,你会怎么做?

【本校生】这门课是谁教你的?

- 0.有女朋友/男朋友吗?
- 1.谈谈你为什么要考计算机/软工专业研究生?
- 2.如果你能顺利的考入我校研究生,你对今后 2 年/3 年的学习规划是什么?

【镜像问题】如果你不幸被刷,你会怎么办?你愿意来读非全日制吗?

【陷阱问题】如果我们录取你,你一定会来吗?

- 3.你为什么选择我们学校?/为什么选择这座城市(例如深圳)?
- 4.你是否有过项目经验?

如果有项目经验,你在该项目中所担当的角色、本人完成的工作、该项目的亮点是什么?

如果没有项目经验,你今后该如何弥补,才能能胜任今后的开发工作?

5.你在过去的编程中,遇到的最困难的事是什么?你是如何解决的?

- 6.你是否有个人技术博客?
- 7.本科毕设做的怎么样了?请详细说明。
- 8.你学习过什么编程语言?你为什么学习该编程语言?
- 9.简述你学习过的框架技术。
- 10.你本科成绩怎么样?本科排名怎么样?为什么这门课挂科了?

如果本科成绩不好? 【该怎么忽悠?】

11.你是否有过竞赛获奖经历?

如果没有?【该怎么忽悠?】

- 12.你本科学的最好的一门课是什么?说一说你对这个课程一些自己的理解。
- 13.你今后想从事什么方向的学习?为什么?

【近似问题】你怎么看待你今后研究的方向与发展前途?

【近似问题】你想研究的方向与你本科所学有什么相关吗?

【近似问题】你认为计算机/软工方向在未来 5 年发展最好的领域是什么?

【近似问题】你在该方向上做过什么工作?

14.比较熟悉的开发工具是什么?

- 15.如果和老师发生矛盾怎么解决, 你的研究兴趣和老师的要求方向冲突怎么办?
- 16.准备考研的过程中,你认为在哪个方面提升最大?
- 17.你认为研究生相对于本科会有什么改变?
- 18.你想出去实习找工作,但实验室不允许,你会怎么做?
- 19.你认为一个计算机/软工专业的学生应该具备哪些能力?

20.【陷阱问题】你有没有读博士的打算?

- 21.你认为你最大的优势/缺点是什么?
- 22.【跨考】xx 专业为什么跨考计算机/软工?
- 23.【跨考】本科有没有学习过计算机/软工相关课程?
- 24.【跨考】跨考对于计算机/软工的优势与劣势是什么?
- 25.【跨考】聊聊跨考的本专业和计算机/软工专业,本科专业的学习对今后的学习有什么帮助?
- 26.【工作】聊聊你的工作经历
- 27.【工作】为什么放弃工作考研?为什么不考虑换工作而是选择考研?
- 28.【前沿知识】你对人工智能有什么了解?强人工智能可能实现吗?
- 29.【前沿知识】什么是机器学习?讲讲具体的算法。

【近似问题】你认为你本科学的数学有哪些会用到机器学习中?

- 30.【前沿知识】什么是大数据?你接触到的最大的数据有多大?
- 31.【前沿知识】什么是数据挖掘?
- 32.【前沿知识】大数据和机器学习之前有什么联系?
- 33.【前沿知识】什么是云计算?
- 34.【前沿知识】什么是深度学习?

专业面试

综合面试的主要内容:

考生大学阶段的学习情况及成绩,本学科(专业)以外的学习、科学研究、社会实践或实际工作表现等方面的情况。

考生外语听说读写方面的能力。

考生诚实守信情况、思想政治素质和道德品质,事业心、责任感、纪律性、协作性和心理健康情况,人文素养、举止、表达和礼仪等方面的内容。

学术型硕士学位研究生侧重考查考生对本学科(专业)理论知识和应用技能掌握程度,利用所学理论发现、分析和解决问题的能力,对本学科发展动态的了解以及在本专业领域发展的潜力,创新精神和创新能力等方面的内容;应用型硕士学位研究生侧重考查考生专业知识的应用和专业能力倾向,考生实践经验和科研动手能力,考生兴趣、爱好、特长等方面的内容。

数据结构->操作系统->计算机网络->通信原理->微机原理-> 软件工程,编译原理,数据库

数据结构

1. 时间复杂度

时间复杂度是指执行算法所需要的计算工作量,因为整个算法的执行时间与基本操作重复执行的次数成正比,所以将算法中基本操作的次数作为算法时间复杂度的度量,一般情况下,按照基本操作次数最多的输入来计算时间复杂度,并且多数情况下我们去最深层循环内的语句所描述的操作作为基本操作。

2. 循环队列的顺序表中,为什么要空一个位置?

这是为了用来区分队空与队满的情况。如果不空一个位置,则判断队空和队满的条件是一样的。

3. 什么是二叉排序树?以及它的原理,算法。(二叉排序树的查找过程)

二叉排序树又称二叉查找树,它或者是一颗空树,或者满足一下性质的二叉树:

- ① 若左子树不空,则左子树上所有结点的值均小于根节点的值;
- ② 若右子树不空,则右子树上所有结点的值均大于根节点的值;
- ③ 左右子树也分别是二叉排序树。

原理步骤:

若根结点的关键字值等于查找的关键字,成功。

否则, 若小于根结点的关键字值, 递归查左子树。

若大于根结点的关键字值, 递归查右子树。

若子树为空, 查找不成功。

4. 哈夫曼树

定义:

给定 n 个权值作为 n 个叶子结点,构造一棵二叉树,若带权路径长度达到最小,称这样的二叉树为最优二叉树,也称为哈夫曼树(Huffman tree)。

构造方法:

假设有 n 个权值,则构造出的哈夫曼树有 n 个叶子结点。 n 个权值分别设为 w1、w2、...、wn,则哈夫曼树的构造规则为:

- (1) 将 w1、w2、..., wn 看成是有 n 棵树的森林(每棵树仅有一个结点);
- (2) 在森林中选出两个根结点的权值最小的树合并,作为一棵新树的左、右子树,且新树的根结点权值为其左、右子树根结点权值之和;
- (3)从森林中删除选取的两棵树,并将新树加入森林;
- (4)重复(2)、(3)步,直到森林中只剩一棵树为止,该树即为所求得的哈夫曼树。

特点:

- ① 权值越大的结点, 距离根节点越近;
- ② 树中没有度为一的结点。

应用:

哈夫曼编码,减少编码的长度。哈夫曼编码就是长度最短的前缀编码。

5. 什么是哈希冲突?以及如何解决。

散列 (哈希) 表:

根据关键码值(Key value)而直接进行访问的数据结构。根据给定的关键字来计算出关键字在表中的地址,

以加快查找的速度。

冲突: 指的是多个关键字映射同一个地址的情况。

解决办法:

- (1) 开放定址法
- ① 线性探查法 (产生堆积问题);
- ② 平方探查法 (不能探查到哈希表上所有的地址, 但至少能探查到一半的地址)
- (2) 链地址法

把所有的同义词用单链表连接起来。

补充 (常见的哈希函数构造方法)

直接定址法,数字分析法,平方取中法,除留余数法。

6. 深度优先搜索遍历和广度优先搜索遍历的过程

深度优先搜索遍历

基本思想: 首先访问出发点 V, 并将其标记为已访问; 然后选取与 V 邻接的未被访问的邻接顶点 W, 访问 W; 再选取与 W 邻接的未被访问的顶点访问,以此类推。当一个顶点所有的邻接顶点都被访问过时,则依次退回最近被访问过的顶点,若该顶点还有其他邻接顶点未被访问,则从这些顶点中去一个顶点进行上述的过程,直至图中所有顶点都被访问过为止。

广度优先搜索遍历

基本思想: 首先访问起始顶点 V,然后选取与 V 邻接的全部顶点 w1,w2,….,wn 进行访问,再一次访问与 w1,w2,…

, wn 邻接的全部顶点 (不包括已访问过的顶点),以此类推,直至所有顶点都被访问过为止。

7. 迪杰斯特拉算法的过程

该算法可以求得某一顶点到其余各顶点的最短路径。

算法思想:设有两个顶点集合 S 和 T,其中集合 S 中存放的是图中已找到最短路径的顶点,集合 T 中存放的是图中的剩余顶点。

初始状态时,集合 S 中只包含源点 V0,然后不断从集合 T 中选取到顶点 V0 路径最短的顶点 Vu 并加入集合 S 中。集合 S 每加入一个新的顶点 Vu,都要修改 V0 到集合 T 中各个顶点的最短路径的长度值。不断重复这个过程,直至集合 T 中的顶点全部并入到 S 中为止。

8. 链表查找某个元素,平均的时间复杂度是多少?

O(n) 链表是顺序存储,故 (1+n) /2。

9. 图的存储方式

- ① 邻接矩阵: 是图的顺序存储结构,用两个数组分别存储数据元素(顶点)信息和数据元素之间的关系(边/弧)的信息。图的邻接矩阵表示是唯一的,无向图的邻接矩阵是对称的。
- ② 邻接表:是图的链式存储结构,由单链表的表头形成的顶点表和单链表其余结点所形成的边表两部分组成。
- ③ 十字链表:有向图的另一种链式存储结构。
- ④ 邻接多重表: 无向图的链式存储结构。

10. 图的深度遍历是否唯一

不一定是不唯一。我们可以取图中任一顶点进行深度遍历。

11. 图的相关概念

图: 由结点的有穷集合 V 和边的集合 E 组成。

类别:有向图和无向图。 顶点的度:出度和入度。

有向完全图和无向完全图: 若有向图有 n 个顶点,则最多有 n(n-1)条边,则称为有向完全图;

若无向图有 n 个顶点,则最多有 n(n-1)/2 条边,则称为无向完全图。

路径:相邻顶点序偶所构成的序列。

简单路径:序列中的顶点和路径不重复出现的路径。 回路:路径中第一个顶点和最后一个顶点相同的路径。

连通: 无向图中,如果 Vi 到 Vj 有路径,则称这两个顶点连通。如果图中任意两个顶点之间都连通,则称改图为连通图。

有向图中,如果 Vi 到 Vj 有路径,则称这两个顶点连通。如果图中每一对顶点 Vi 和 Vj,从 Vi 到 Vi 和 Vi 到 Vi 都有路径,则称改图为强连通图。

12. 最小生成树的概念

一个有 n 个结点的连通图的生成树是原图的极小连通子图,且包含原图中的所有 n 个结点,并且有保持图联通的最少的边。如果在最小生成树中添加一条边,必定成一个环。

- ① 普里姆算法
- ② 克鲁斯卡尔算法

N 个结点的最小生成树有几个结点, 几条边: n 个结点, n-1 条边。

13. 平衡二叉树

相关算法:

平衡二叉树又称 AVL 树,是一种特殊的二叉排序树,其左右子树都是平衡二叉树,且左右子树的高度差的绝对值不超过 1.

平衡因子: 左子树高度减去右子树高度的差。

平衡调整: 先找到失去平衡的最小子树,即以距离插入结点最近,且平衡因子绝对值大于 1 的结点最为根节点的子树,分为 LL,LR,RL,RR 四中调节方式。

14. 二叉树的存储

- ① 顺序存储结构:用一个数组来存储一颗二叉树,二叉树中的结点值按照编号依次存入一个一维数组中。 适用于完全二叉树,若用于一般的二叉树则会浪 费 大 量存储空间。 Lchild Data Rchild
- ② 链式存储结构:二叉树中的每一个结点用一个链结点来存放。

15. M 阶 B-树和 M 阶 B+树的主要区别

- ① B+树所有有效数据全在叶子节点,而 B-树所有节点分散在树中, B-树中的关键字不重复。
- ② B+树种有几个关键字就有几个子树, B-树中具有 n 个关键字的节点含有(n+1)棵子树。
- ③ B+树有两个指针,根指针和只想最小节点的指针,叶子节点连接成一个不定长的线性链表
- ④ B+树中,每个节点(除根节点外)中的关键字个数 n 的取值范围是[m/2]<=n<=m,根节点 n 的

取值

- ⑤ 范围是 2<=n<=m。B-树中,每个节点 (除根节点外的所有最底层非叶子节点) 中的关键字取值范围
- ⑥ [m/2]-1<=n<=m-1, 根节点 n 的取值范围是 1<=n<[m-1]。
- B+树中的所有非叶子节点仅仅起到索引的作用,节点中的每个索引项只包含对应子树的最大关键字和

指向该子树的指针,不含有该关键字对应记录的存储地址。而在 B-树中,每个关键字对应记录的存储地址。

16. 折半查找,以及其适用范围和时间复杂度

又称二分查找,基本思路:

在当前的查找区间[low...high]中,首先确定 mid=(low+high)/2,然后拿关键字与 mid 比较,若相等则查找成功,返回该位置,否则确定新的查找区间, mid>K,[low...mid-1]

mid<K, [mid+1...high]

直至查找自区间长度小于1时查找结束。

适用范围:顺序结构存储并按照关键字大小有序排列。

时间复杂度: O(log2N)

17. 完全二叉树

若一棵二叉树至多只有最下面的两层上的结点的度数可以小于 2, 并且最下层上的结点都集中在该层最左边的若干位置上,则此二叉树成为完全二叉树。

完全二叉树特点:

叶子结点只可能在最大的两层上出现, 对任意结点, 若其右分支下的子孙最大层次为 L, 则其左分支下的子孙的最大层次必为 L 或 L+1;

18. 什么是堆? 有什么作用?

堆是一种数据结构,可以把堆看成一个完全二叉树,并且这个完全二叉树满足:

任何一个非叶节点的值都不大于(或不小于)其左右子树的结点的值。若父亲大孩子小,则为大顶堆,若父亲肖孩子大,则为小顶堆。

作用:应用于堆排序。

19. 如何实现循环队列?有何好处?

如何实现:把数组弄成一个环,让 rear 和 front 指针沿着环走,这样就可以产生循环队列。

好处:循环队列是顺序队列的改进,在顺序队列中,在元素进队的时候,rear要向后移动,元素出队的时候,front 也要向后移动,这样经过一系列的出队和入队操作之后,两个指针最后会达到数组的末端,此时虽然队中已经没有元素了,但是还是不能让元素入队,即出现了"假溢出"的现象。循环队列就能避免出现这个现象。

20. 深度优先搜索形成的是什么? 森林唯一么?

(森林,不能说树)(不唯一,因为邻接表可能不唯一)

21. 满二叉树的结点个数 (n 层)

2的 n 次方减一 (2ⁿ-1)

22. 二叉查找树查找的时间复杂度以及中序遍历后得到什么样的序列

递增有序序列

23. 什么图可以进行拓扑排序?

有向无环图

24. 顺序队列的特征

队列是一种操作受限的线性表,只允许队尾入队,在队头进行出队。最大的特点是先进先出。

25. 非连通图如何访问每一个结点?

排序总结

	排序方法	时间复杂度	时间复杂度			稳定性
		平均情况	最坏情况	最好情况	复杂度	
插入排序	直接插入	O(n ²)	O(n ²)	O(n)	O(1)	稳定
	折半插入	O(n ²)	O(n ²)	O(n ²)	O(1)	稳定
	希尔排序	O(nlog₂n)		O(nlog ₂ n)	O(1)	不稳定
交换排序	冒泡排序	O(n ²)	O(n ²)	O(n)	O(1)	稳定
	快速排序	O(nlog₂n)	O(n ²)	O(nlog₂n)	O(log ₂ n)	不稳定
选择排序	简单选择	O(n ²)	O(n ²)	O(n ²)	O(1)	不稳定
	堆积排序	O(nlog₂n)	O(nlog ₂ n)	O(nlog₂n)	O(1)	不稳定
其他排序	二路归并	O(nlog₂n)	O(nlog₂n)	O(nlog₂n)	O(n)	稳定
	基数排序	O(d (n+r))	O(d (n+r))	O(d (n+r))	O(r)	稳定

各类排序的算法详见书本。(需要说出每个算法的基本思想)

查找: 相关章节过一遍。

操作系统

1. 进程和程序的区别

- ① 进程是动态的,程序是静止的。进程是程序的执行,程序是有序代码的集合。
- ② 进程是暂时的,程序是永久的。进程是一个状态变化的过程,程序可以长久保存。
- ③ 进程和程序的组成不同:进程包括程序,数据和进程控制块。
- ④ 进程和程序是密切相关的。通过多次执行,一个程序可以对应多个进程;通过调度关系,一个进程可以包括多个程序。
- ⑤ 进程可以创建其他进程,但是程序不能形成新的程序。

2. 进程和线程的区别

- ① 调度:线程是独立调度的基本单位,进程是资源拥有的基本单位。在同一进程中,线程的切换不会引起进程切换。在不同进程中进行线程切换,将会引起进程切换。
- ② 拥有资源:进程是拥有资源的基本单位,而线程不拥有系统资源(除了少量资源,比如栈,程序计数器,寄存器),不过线程可以访问其隶属进程的系统资源。
- ③ 并发性:在引入线程的操作系统中,不仅进程之间可以并发执行,而且同一个进程内的多个线程之间 也可以并发执行,能提高系统的吞吐量,系统的并发性也更好。
- ④ 系统开销:在创建进程和撤销进程时,系统都要为之分配或回收资源,所以操作系统为进程付出的系统开销远大于创建线程或撤销线程的开销。
- ⑤ 同步和通信:多线程之间的同步和通信容易实现。

3. 什么是微内核?

微内核操作系统能有效地支持多处理机运行,非常适用于分布式系统环境。

什么是微内核操作系统到现在没有一致公认的定义,但是可以从四个方面对微内核操作系统进行描述:

- ① 足够小的内核:在微内核操作系统中,内核是指精心设计的,能实现现代 OS 最基本核心功能的部分,并非是一个完整的 OS,而只是 OS 中最基本的部分。
- ② 基于 C/S 模式:将操作系统中最基本的部分放入内核中,而把操作系统的绝大部分功能都放于微内核外面的一组服务器中实现。
- ③ 应用"极致与策略分离"原理:在传统 OS 中,讲极致放在 OS 的内核的较低层,把策略放在内核的较高层中。而在微内核 OS 中,通常把机制放在 OS 的微内核中,这样才有可能将内核做得很小。
- ④ 采用面向对象技术。

基本功能:

- ① 进程(线程)管理
- ② 低级存储器管理
- ③ 中断和陷入处理

优点:

- ① 提高了系统的可扩展性
- ② 增强系统的可靠性
- ③ 可移植性
- ④ 提供了对分布式系统的支持
- ⑤ 融入了面向对象技术

4. 什么是 DMA? 什么是中断? 两者的区别。

5. 硬中断和软中断是什么?区别是什么?

软中断:

- 1、编程异常通常叫做软中断
- 2、软中断是通讯进程之间用来模拟硬中断的一种信号通讯方式。
- 3、中断源发中断请求或软中断信号后,CPU 或接收进程在适当的时机自动进行中断处理或完成软中断信号 对应的功能
- 4、软中断是软件实现的中断,也就是程序运行时其他程序对它的中断;而硬中断是硬件实现的中断,是程序运行时设备对它的中断。

硬中断:

- 1、硬中断是由外部事件引起的因此具有随机性和突发性; 软中断是执行中断指令产生的, 无外部施加中断请求信号, 因此中断的发生不是随机的而是由程序安排好的。
- 2、硬中断的中断响应周期, CPU 需要发中断回合信号 (NMI 不需要), 软中断的中断响应周期, CPU 不需发中断回合信号。
- 3、硬中断的中断号是由中断控制器提供的 (NMI 硬中断中断号系统指定为 02H); 软中断的中断号由指令直接给出,无需使用中断控制器。
- 4、硬中断是可屏蔽的 (NMI 硬中断不可屏蔽), 软中断不可屏蔽。

区别:

- 1、软中断发生的时间是由程序控制的,而硬中断发生的时间是随机的
- 2、软中断是由程序调用发生的,而硬中断是由外设引发的
- 3、硬件中断处理程序要确保它能快速地完成它的任务,这样程序执行时才不会等待较长时间。

6. 页面置换算法有哪些? 什么是 LRU?

- ① 最佳置换算法 (OPT): 在预知一个进程的页面号引用串的情况下,每次都淘汰以后不再使用的货以后最迟再被使用的页面。该算法不能实现,只能作为一个标准来衡量其他置换算法的优劣。
- ② 先进先出算法 (FIFO):每次总是淘汰最先进入内存的页面,也就是将在内存中驻留时间最长的页面 淘汰。(可能会产生 Belady 异常,缺页次数随着分配的物理块的增加而增加)。
- ③ 最近最少使用算法 (LRU): 选择最近最少未被使用的页面淘汰, 其思想是用以前的页面引用情况来预测将来会出现的页面引用情况。利用了局部性原理。
- ④ 时钟置换算法 (CLOCK): 是 LRU 和 FIFO 的折中, 具体方法略。
- ⑤ 工作集算法
- ⑥ 工作集时钟算法
- ⑦ 第二次机会算法
- ⑧ 最近未使用 (NRU)
- 7. 操作系统中的磁盘调度算法

磁盘调度算法目的: 使磁盘的平均寻道时间最少。

调度算法	算法思想	优点	缺点
先来先服务算法 FCFS	按照进程请求访问磁盘的先后	简单, 公平。	未对寻道进行优化, 平均
	顺序进行调度。		间较长, 仅适用于磁盘请求
			的场合。
最短寻道时间优先算法 SSTF	选择与当前磁头所在磁道距离	较 FCFS 有较好的寻道性能以及	会导致饥饿现象
	最近的请求作为下一次服务的	较少的寻道时间。	
	对象。		
扫描 (电梯调度) 算法 SCAN	在磁头当前移动方向上选择与	具有较好的寻道性能,而且防止	存在一个请求刚好被错过
	当前磁头所在磁道距离最近的	了饥饿现象。	要等待很久的情形。
	请求最为下一次服务的对象。		
循环扫描算法 CSCAN	规定磁头单向移动,如自里向外	兼顾较好的寻道性能, 防止饥饿	可能出现磁臂长时间停留
	移动, 当磁头移动到最外的磁道	现象,同时解决了一个请求等待	处不懂的情况 (磁臂黏着
	时立即返回到最里磁道,如此循	时间过长的问题。	
	环进行扫描。		
N-Step-SCAN 算法,对 SCAN	将磁盘请求队列分成若干个	无磁臂黏着。	
算法的优化。	长度为 N 的子队列,磁盘调度		
	将按照 FCFS 依次处理这些子		
	队列,而每处理一个队列时又		
	是按照 SCAN 算法,对一个队		
	列处理后再处理其他队列,将		
	新请求队列放入新队列。		
FSCAN 算法,对 SCAN 算法	将请求队列分成两个子队列,	无磁臂黏着。	
的优化。	将新出现请求磁盘 IO 的进程		
	放入另一个子队列。		

8. 操作系统中的信号量

信号量是一个确定的二元组 (s, q), 其中 s 是一个具有非负初值的整型变量, q 是一个初始状态为空的队列。整型变量 s 表示系统中某类资源的数目, 当其值大于 0 时, 表示系统中当前可用资源的数目; 当其值小于 0 时, 其绝对值表示系统中因请求该类资源而被阻塞的进程数目。

信号量分类:

- ① 整型信号量:所谓整型信号量就是一个用于表示资源个数的整型量
- ② 记录型信号量(资源信号量):就是用一个结构体实现,里面包含了表示资源个数的整型量和一个等待队列。

信号量的应用:

- ① 实现进程同步
- ② 实现进程互斥

9. PV 操作

信号量的值除了初值外,仅能由这 PV 原语加以改变。P、V 操作以原语形式实现,保证了对信号量进行操作过程中不会被打断或阻塞。P 操作相当于申请资源,V 操作相当于释放资源。P 操作和 V 操作必定成对出现,但未必在同一个进程中。

Struct semaphore{

```
Int count;
        queueType queue;
Wait (semaphore s)
                      // P
{
        s.count --;
        if(s.count<0)
            {
                阻塞该进程;
                将该进程插入等待序列 s.queue;
            }
}
signal (semaphore s)
                    // V
{
        s.count ++;
        if(s.count<=0)
                从等待队列 s.queue 取出第一个进程 p;
                将 p 插入就绪队列;
            }
}
```

10. 什么是操作系统?

操作系统(Operating System,简称 OS)是管理和控制计算机硬件与软件资源的计算机程序,是直接运行在"裸机"上的最基本的系统软件,任何其他软件都必须在操作系统的支持下才能运行。操作系统是用户和计算机的接口,同时也是计算机硬件和其他软件的接口。操作系统的功能包括管理计算机系统的硬件、软件及数据资源,控制程序运行,改善人机界面,为其它应用软件提供支持等,使计算机系统所有资源最大限度地发挥作用,提供了各种形式的用户界面,使用户有一个好的工作环境,为其它软件的开发提供必要的服务和相应的接口。

11. 操作系统的组成

12. 操作系统中用到了哪些数据结构中的数据结构? 请举例说明

13. 简述操作系统中系统调用过程

系统调用提供了用户程序和操作系统之间的接口,应用程序通过系统调用实现其余 OS 的通信,并取得它的服务。系统调用不仅可供所有的应用程序使用,而且也可供 OS 本身的其它部分,如命令处理程序。系统调用的处理步骤(三步):

首先,将处理机状态由用户态转为系统态;然后由硬件和内核程序进行系统调用的一般性处理,即首先保护被中断进程的 CPU 环境,将处理机状态字 PSW、程序计数器 PC、系统调用号、用户栈指针以及通用寄存器内容等压入堆栈;再然后将用户定义的参数传送到指定的地址保存起来。

其次,分析系统调用类型,转入相应的系统调用处理子程序。(通过查找系统调用入口表,找到相应处理子程序的入口地址转而去执行它。)

最后,在系统调用处理子程序执行完后,应恢复被中断的货设置新进程的 CPU 现场,然后返回被中断进程或新进程,继续往下执行。

14. 虚拟存储器, 以及相关算法。

基于局部性原理,应用程序在运行之前,仅将那些当前要运行的少数页面或段先装入内存便可运行,其余部分暂时留在盘上。程序运行时,如果它要访问的页已调入内存,便可继续执行下去;但如果程序要访问的页或段尚未调入内存(即缺页),此时程序应利用请求调入功能将它们调入内存,以使程序能继续执行下去。如果此时内存已满,无法装入新的页或段,则需要利用页面置换功能,将内存中暂不使用的页面或段调至盘上,腾出空间用于页面调入内存,是程序继续执行下去。这样,就实现了大的用户程序能在较小的内存空间里运行,也可以在内存中同时装入更多的进程使它们并发运行。从用户角度出发,该系统的内存容量比实际内存容量大很多,故成这样的存储器为虚拟存储器。

相关算法:

页面置换算法

- ① 最佳置换算法 (OPT): 在预知一个进程的页面号引用串的情况下,每次都淘汰以后不再使用的货以后最迟再被使用的页面。该算法不能实现,只能作为一个标准来衡量其他置换算法的优劣。
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- ④ 时钟置换算法 (CLOCK): 是 LRU 和 FIFO 的折中, 具体方法略。
- ⑤ 工作集算法
- ⑥ 工作集时钟算法
- ⑦ 第二次机会算法
- ⑧ 最近未使用 (NRU)

15. 存储器管理应具有的功能

存储管理的主要任务是为多道程序的运行提供良好的环境,方便用户使用存储器,提高存储器的利用率以及从逻辑上扩充存储器,故应具有以下功能:

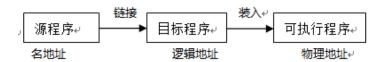
- ① 内存的分配和回收:实施内存的分配,回收系统或用户释放的内存空间。
- ② 地址变换: 提供地址变换功能, 将逻辑地址转换成物理地址。
- ③ 扩充内存:借助于虚拟存储技术活其他自动覆盖技术,为用户提供比内存空间大的地址空间,从逻辑上扩充内存。
- ④ 存储保护:保证进入内存的各道作业都在自己的存储空间内运行,互不干扰。

16. 什么是 TLB?

TLB 的作用是在处理器访问内存数据的时候做地址转换。TLB 的全称是 Translation Lookaside Buffer,可以翻译做旁路缓冲,是一个具有并行查询能力的特殊高速缓冲寄存器。TLB 中存放了一些页表文件,文件中记录了虚拟地址和物理地址的映射关系。当应用程序访问一个虚拟地址的时候,会从 TLB 中查询出对应的物理地址,然后访问物理地址。TLB 通常是一个分层结构,使用与 Cache 类似的原理。处理器使用一定的算法把最常用的页表放在最先访问的层次。

17. 程序的装入方式有哪些?

补充:应用程序从用户编写的源文件到内内存中执行的进程大致分为三个阶段,经过编译程序将源代码便以为若干个目标模块,在通过链接程序将编译好的目标模块以及所需的库函数链接到一起,形成完整的装入模块,最后通过装入程序将这些装入模块装入内存并执行。(编译,链接,装入)



装入方式:

- ① 绝对装入:在编译时就知道程序将要驻留在内存的物理地址,编译程序产生含有物理地址的目标代码, 不适合多道程序设计。
- ② 可重定位装入:根据内存当前情况,将装入模块装入到内存的适当位置,地址变换通常在装入时一次 完成,之后不再改变,也称静态重定位。当操作系统为程序分配一个以某地址为起始地址的连续主存 区域后,重定位时将程序中指令或操作数的逻辑地址加上这个起始地址就得到了物理地址。
- ③ 动态运行装入:允许程序运行时在内存中移动位置,把装入模块装入到内存后的所有地址都是相对地址,在程序执行过程中每当访问到相应指令或数据时,才将要访问的程序或数据的相对地址转换为物理地址。动态重定位的实现要依靠硬件地址变换机构。

18. 程序的链接方式有哪些?

- ① 静态链接:在程序运行之前,先把各个目标模块及所需库链接为一个完整的可执行程序,以后不再拆 开。
- ② 装入时动态链接:将应用程序编译后所得到的一组目标模块在装入内存时采用边装入边链接的链接方式
- ③ 运行时动态链接:知道程序运行过程中需要一些模块时,才对这些模块进行链接。

19. 交换技术,覆盖技术,以及两者的区别。

覆盖技术:把一个大的程序划分为一系列覆盖,每个覆盖是一个相对独立的程序单位,把程序执行时并不要求同时装入内存的覆盖组成一组,成为覆盖段,这个覆盖段分配到同一个存储区域,这个存储区域成为覆盖区,它与覆盖段——对应。覆盖段的大小由覆盖段中最大的覆盖来确定。(为了解决内存容量太小的问题,打破了必须将一个程序全部信息装入内存后才能运行的限制)

交换技术: 把暂时不用的某个程序及数据部分从内存移到外存中去,以便腾出必要的内存空间;或者把指定的程序或数据从外存读到相应的内存中,并将控制权交给他,让其在系统上运行的一种内存扩充技术。 处理器的中级调度就是采用交换技术。

区别:

① 与覆盖技术相比,交换技术不要求程序员给出的程序段之间的覆盖结构;

- ② 交换技术主要在进程和作业之间进行,覆盖技术主要在同一个进程或作业中进行;
- ③ 覆盖技术只能覆盖于覆盖程序段无关的程序段,交换进程由换出和换入两个过程组成。

20. 内存连续分配管理方式有哪些?

- ① 单一连续分配 (静态分配)
- ② 固定分区分配 (分区大小可以不等, 但事先必须确定, 运行时不能改变)
- ③ 动态分区分配

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21. 动态分区分配的算法有哪些?

- ① 首次适应算法 First Fit
- ② 循环首次适应算法 Next Fit
- ③ 最佳适应算法 Best Fit
- ④ 最差适应算法 Worst Fit

22. 什么叫拼接技术?

在分区管理方式下,系统运行一段时间后,内存中会出现相当一部分的碎片,拼接技术是解决碎片问题的方法。

即将存储器中所有已分配分区移动到主存的一端,使本来分散的多个小空闲区连成一个大的空闲区,这种通过移动把多个分散的小分区拼接成一个大分区的方法即为拼接技术。

23. 什么叫原子操作?

24. 内部碎片和外部碎片

内部碎片: 分配给作业的存储空间中未被利用的部分。

外部碎片:系统中无法利用的小存储块,比如通过动态内存分配技术从空闲内存区上分配内存后剩下的那

部分内存块。

25. 常用的存储保护方法

(1) 界限寄存器

上下界寄存器方法

基址、限长寄存器方法

(2) 存储保护键:给每个存储块分配一个单独的存储键,它相当于一把锁。

26. 连续分区分配和非连续分区分配的比较

27. 什么是页表?有什么作用。

为了便于在内存中找到进程的每个页面所对应的物理块,系统为每个进程建立一张页面映射表。 页表由页表项组成,页表项有页号和块号组成,根据页表项就可以找到每个页号对于物理内存中物理块的 块号。

28. 什么是段寄存器?

29. 进程线程树图

进程树是一个形象化的比喻,比如一个进程启动了一个程序,而启动的这个进程就是原来那个进程的子进程,依此形成的一种树形的结构,我们可以在进程管理器选择结束进程树,就可以结束其子进程和派生的子进程。

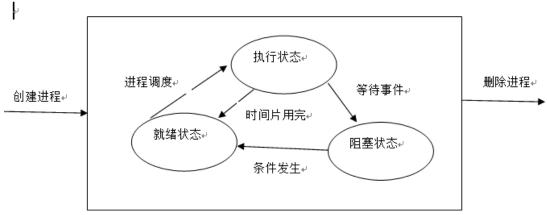
30. 作业和进程的区别

一个进程是一个程序对某个数据集的执行过程,是分配资源的基本单位。作业是用户需要计算机完成的某项任务,是要求计算机所做工作的集合。一个作业的完成要经过作业提交、作业收容、作业执行和作业完成 4 个阶段。而进程是对已提交完毕的程序所执行过程的描述,是资源分配的基本单位。 其主要区别如下。

(1)作业是用户向计算机提交任务的任务实体。在用户向计算机提交作业后,系统将它放入外存中的作业等 待队列中等待执行。而进程则是完成用户任务的执行实体,是向系统申请分配资源的基本单位。任一进程, 只要它被创建,总有相应的部分存在于内存中。

- (2) 一个作业可由多个进程组成,且必须至少由一个进程组成,反过来则不成立。
- (3) 作业的概念主要用在批处理系统中,像 UNIX 这样的分时系统中就没有作业的概念。而进程的概念则用在几乎所有的多道程序系统中进程是操作系统进行资源分配的单位。在 Windows 下,进程又被细化为线程,也就是一个进程下有多个能独立运行的更小的单位。

31. 进程的三个状态以及转换过程



32. 进程调度算法有哪些? (再详细了解其中的算法思想)

- ① 先来先服务调度 FCFS
- ② 短作业优先调度 SJF
- ③ 优先级调度 Priority

- ④ 时间片轮转调度 RR
- ⑤ 高响应比优先调度
- ⑥ 多级队列调度
- ⑦ 多级反馈队列调度

33. 死锁

死锁: 是指两个或两个以上的进程在执行过程中,因争夺资源而造成的一种互相等待的现象,若无外力作用,它们都将无法推进下去。此时称系统处于死锁状态或系统产生了死锁,这些永远在互相等待的进程称为死锁进程。

死锁原因:

- ① 系统资源不足
- ② 进程推进顺序不当

产生死锁的必要条件:

- ① 互斥条件:指进程对所分配到的资源进行排它性使用,即在一段时间内某资源只由一个进程占用。
- ② 请求和保持条件:指进程已经保持至少一个资源,但又提出了新的资源请求,而该资源已被其它进程占有,此时请求进程阻塞,但又对自己已获得的其它资源保持不放。
- ③ 不剥夺条件:指进程已获得的资源,在未使用完之前,不能被剥夺,只能在使用完时由自己释放。
- ④ 环路等待条件:指在发生死锁时,必然存在一个进程——资源的环形链,即进程集合{P0, P1, P2, Pn}中的 P0 正在等待一个 P1 占用的资源; P1 正在等待 P2 占用的资源,, Pn 正在等待已被 P0 占用的资源。

处理死锁的基本方法:

- ① 预防死锁:这是一种较简单和直观的事先预防的方法。方法是通过设置某些限制条件,去破坏产生死锁的四个必要条件中的一个或者几个,来预防发生死锁。预防死锁是一种较易实现的方法,已被广泛使用。但是由于所施加的限制条件往往太严格,可能会导致系统资源利用率和系统吞吐量降低。
- ② 避免死锁: 该方法同样是属于事先预防的策略,但它并不须事先采取各种限制措施去破坏产生死锁的的四个必要条件,而是在资源的动态分配过程中,用某种方法去防止系统进入不安全状态,从而避免发生死锁。
- ③ 检测死锁:这种方法并不须事先采取任何限制性措施,也不必检查系统是否已经进入不安全区,此方法允许系统在运行过程中发生死锁。但可通过系统所设置的检测机构,及时地检测出死锁的发生,并精确地确定与死锁有关的进程和资源,然后采取适当措施,从系统中将已发生的死锁清除掉。
- ④ 解除死锁:这是与检测死锁相配套的一种措施。当检测到系统中已发生死锁时,须将进程从死锁状态中解脱出来。常用的实施方法是撤销或挂起一些进程,以便回收一些资源,再将这些资源分配给已处于阻塞状态的进程,使之转为就绪状态,以继续运行。

34. 什么是饥饿? 与死锁有什么差别?

等待时间给进程推进和响应带来明显影响时成为进程饥饿。 饥饿并不代表系统一点死锁,但至少有一个程序的执行被无限期地推迟。 差别:

- ① 进入饥饿的进程可以只有一个,但是死锁必须大于等于两个;
- ② 出于饥饿状态的进程可以是一个就绪进程,但是死锁状态的进程必定是阻塞进程。

35. 分段和分页的区别

36. 银行家算法

主要思想是避免系统进入不安全状态,在每次进行资源分配时,它首先检查系统是否有足够的资源满足要求,如果有,则先试行分配,并对分配后的新状态进行安全性检查。如果新状态安全,则正式分配上述资源,否则拒绝分配上述资源。这样就保证系统始终处于安全状态,从而避免死锁现象的发生。

37. RAID 磁盘阵列

独立磁盘冗余阵列(RAID, redundant array of independent disks, redundant array of inexpensive disks) 是把相同的数据存储在多个硬盘的不同的地方(因此,冗余地)的方法。通过把数据放在多个硬盘上,输入输出操作能以平衡的方式交叠,改良性能。因为多个硬盘增加了平均故障间隔时间(MTBF),储存冗余数据也增加了容错。

38. 控制管理模块是写在哪个文件里的? 那个文件叫做什么文件?

计算机网络

- 1. 连接 2 个局域网需要用什么 在那一层
- 2. TCP与 UDP 的连接区别及适用情况
- 3. 路由和交换的区别

4. 七层网络结构

物理层

数据链路层 (PPP、HDLC、CSMA/CD)

网络层(IP、ARP (IP→MAC) /RARP(MAC→IP)、ICMP)

传输层 (TCP、UDP)

会话层

表示层

应用层(telnet 23、FTP 20<数据>+21<控制>、SMTP 161、DNS、SNMP、DHCP、HTTP 80) TCP/IP 是四层(网络接口层、网际层、运输层、应用层)

- 5. 时分复用的时隙
- 6. IPV4 和 IPV6 的位数

IPV4 是 32 位; IPV6 是 128 位

7. 单工、半双工、全双工

单工:又称为单向通信,即只能有一个方向的通信而没有反方向的交互。例:无线电广播,电视广播 半双工:又称为双向交替通信,即通信的双方都可以发送信息,但不能双方同时发送(当然也就不能同时 接受)。

全双工: 又称为双向同时通信, 即通信的双方可以同时发送和接受信息。

备注: 单工只要一条信道, 而半双工和全双工需都需要两条信道(每个方向各一条)。

9. 网络通信过程

10. 简述一下停等协议

由于 IP 层是不可靠的,因此 TCP 需要采取措施使得传输层之间的通信变得可靠。停止等待协议就是保证可靠传输,以流量控制为目的的一个协议。其工作原理简单的说就是每发送一个分组就停止发送,等待对方的确认,在收到确认后再发送下一个分组,如果接受方不返回应答,则发送方必须一直等待。

细节描述: ①如果发送方如果一段时间仍没有收到确认,就认为刚才发送的分组丢失了,因而重传前面发送过的分组。

②如果接收方的确认分组丢失或者因其他原因,收到了重传分组,则: 丢弃这个重传分组,并且向发送方发送确认。

11. 应用层有什么协议, 举出两个协议的作用

DNS(域名系统),将网址解析成 IP 地址。

DHCP(动态主机设置协议),是一个局域网的网络协议,使用 UDP 协议工作,主要有两个用途:给内部网络或网络服务供应商自动分配 IP 地址,给用户或者内部网络管理员作为对所有计算机作中央管理的手段。

FTP(文件传输协议),FTP 客户机可以给服务器发出命令来下载文件,上载文件,创建或改变服务器上的目录。

TELNET(远程终端协议),能将用户的击键传到远程主机,同时也能将远程主机的输出通过 TCP 连接返回到用户屏幕。

12.数据链路层的作用

数据链路层在物理层提供的服务的基础上向网络层提供服务,将原始的、有差错的物理线路改进成逻辑上 无差错的数据链路,从而向网络层提供高质量的服务。功能主要有:①链路管理;②封装成帧;③透明传输;④差错检测

13.路由协议有哪些

域内:

①RIP (路由信息协议)。距离矢量协议;16 跳;收敛速度慢;适用小规模网络;仅和邻居交换信息,且交换的是整个路由表,按固定时间周期性交换;实现简单,开销小;传输层使用UDP;RIP报文限制大小为512字节。

②OSPF (开放最短路由协议)。链路状态协议;基于 IP;向自治域中所有路由器发送信息(防洪法),且发送的是链路状态表(LSA),触发更新;更新过程收敛快;根据代价选择最佳路由;支持多路径负载均衡。

域间:

BGP (外部网关协议) 是不同 AS 之间的路由器之间交换路由信息的协议。

14. 频分复用如何避免各路信号间的干扰

15. 简述计算机网络中各层作用 这问题回答之后 老师一直追着网络层问了好多 问得我发懵了。。

16. 列举数据链路层的协议。。2 个即可

局域网:

①CSMA/CD(带冲突检测的载波侦听多路访问协议),每一个站在发送数据之前要先检测一下总线上是否有其他计算机在发送数据,如果有,则暂时不发送数据,以免发生冲突;如果没有,则发送。并且计算机在发送数据的同时边检测信道上是否有冲突发生。如果有,则采用截断二进制指数类型退避算法来等待一段随机时间后再次重发。总的来说,可概括为"先听后发,边听边发,冲突停发,随机重发"。广域网:

①PPP(点对点协议),面向字节;不需要的功能:纠错(PPP协议只负责检错)、流量控制(由TCP负责)、序号(PPP协议是不可靠传输协议,故不需要对帧进行编号)、多点线路(PPP协议是点对点的通信方式)、半双工或单工(PPP只支持全双工链路)。

②HDLC(高级数据链路控制协议),面向比特;标记字段(01111110),地址字段(全1是广播,全0为无效);控制字段(根据前两位取值可以将 HDLC 帧划分为三类(无奸细):信息帧,监督帧,无编号帧),信息字段,帧检验序列 FCS(CRC 循环冗余码)

17. 网络各层的设备分别是什么

物理层:集线器,中继器(均不能隔离冲突域和广播域)

数据链路层:交换机 (转发/学习机制、存储转发、隔离冲突域不能隔离广播域),网桥

网络层:路由器(隔离冲突域和广播域)

18. 什么是滑动窗口协议

滑动窗口协议,是 TCP 使用的一种流量控制方法。该协议允许发送方在停止并等待确认前可以连续发送 多个分组。由于发送方不必每发一个分组就停下来等待确认,因此该协议可以加速数据的传输。

19. PPP 协议

20. 网络按地理范围分

个域网、局域网、城域网、广域网

- 21. 保护频带 就是插入一些 空白的频段
- 22. 一个网络安全有哪些方面,还有个 p2p 协议
- 23. DNS DHCP DNS 倒是记得是让网址转换 IP 地址的 映射 IP 地址 动态主机。。协
- 议 DHCP 是动态分配 ip 吗
- 24. 流量控制在哪些层实现

传输层 (TCP) 、数据链路层(ARQ)

25. 频分复用 时分复用 波分复用 码分复用

频分复用:给每个信号分配唯一的载波频率并通过单一媒体来传输多个独立信号的方法。

时分复用: 把多个信号复用到单个硬件传输信道,它允许每个信号在一个很短的时间使用信道,接着再让下一个信号使用。

波分复用: 就是光的频分复用。用一根光纤同时传输多个频率很接近的光载波信号。

码分复用:码分复用是用一组包含互相正交的码字的码组携带多路信号。每一个用户可以在同样的时间使用同样的频带进行通信。由于各用户使用经过特殊挑选的不同码型,各用户之间不会造成干扰,因此这种系统发送的信号有很强的抗干扰能力。

26. CSMA/CD 协议 如果两端同时发送信息会出现什么情况,为什么?

两端都检测到冲突,均停止发送数据,等待一个随机时间再重发。

27. 电路交换, 分组交换

见高分笔记 P27

- 29. 简述下 CSMA/CD 协议的实现原理
- 30. 描述网络某一层的原理
- 31. 说一下路由器的原理

传统地,路由器工作于 OSI 七层协议中的第三层,其主要任务是接收来自一个网络接口的数据包,根据其中所含的目的地址,决定转发到下一个目的地址。因此,路由器首先去掉数据包的二层头,取出目的 IP 地址,在转发路由表中查找它对应的下一跳地址,若找到,就在数据包的帧格前添加下一个 MAC 地址,同时 IP 数据包头的 TTL(Time To Live)域也减一,并重新计算校验和。当数据包被送到输出端口时,它需要按顺序等待,以便被传送到输出链路上。

计算机网络

1. 网络里时延和带宽的概念

时延是指一个报文或分组从一个网络的一端传送到另一个端所需要的时间。它包括了发送时延,传播时延,处理时延,排队时延。(时延=发送时延+传播时延+处理时延+排队时延)一般,发送时延与传播时延是我们主要考虑的。对于报文长度较大的情况,发送时延是主要矛盾;报文长度较小的情况,传播时延是主要矛盾。

带宽又叫频宽,是指在固定的的时间可传输的资料数量,亦即在传输管道中可以传递数据的能力。在数字设备中,频宽通常以 bps 表示,即每秒可传输之位数。在模拟设备中,频宽通常以每秒传送周期或赫兹 (Hz)来表示 (指通过的频率的宽度)。

2. 网络拥塞

网络中存在太多的数据包导致数据包被延迟或丢失,从而降低了整个网络的传输性能,这种情况叫做拥塞。如果产生网络拥塞,则网络的性能明显下降,整个网络的吞吐量将随着输入负荷的增大而下降。

拥塞控制:可分为闭环控制和开环控制。开环控制是在设计网络时事先将有关拥塞的因素考虑到,力求网络在工作时不产生拥塞。闭环拥塞是基于反馈环路的概念。

拥塞控制的 4 种算法:

- ① 慢开始算法
- ② 拥塞避免算法
- ③ 快重传算法
- ④ 快恢复算法

3. CSMA/CD 的原理 (载波侦听多路访问/冲突检测方法)

工作原理:发送数据前,先侦听信道是否空闲,若空闲,则立即发送数据,在发送数据时,边发送边继续侦听,若侦听到冲突,则立即停止发送数据,等待一段随机时间,再重新尝试。(先听后发,边发边听,冲突停发,随机延迟后重发。)

4. 三网指哪三网?

电信网,广播电视网,互联网。

5. 组成网络协议的三个要素

① 语义:对构成协议元素的含义的解释;② 语法:数据域控制信息的结构和格式;

③ 同步: 规定事件的执行顺序。

6. 电路交换,报文交换,分组交换之间的区别以及联系

	电路交换	报文交换	分组交换
建立被双方独占物理通路	需要	不要求	不要求
(建立连接)			
数据交换单位	比特流	报文	分组
传输方式	比特流直接到达	存储转发	存储转发

每个分组沿着规定路径	是		不是
分组按序到达	是		不是
优点	通信时延小;	无需建立连接;	加速传输;
	实时性强;	动态分配路线;	简化存储管理;
	适用范围广;	可靠性高;	减少出错几率和重发数据
	控制简单;	线路利用率高;	
	避免冲突。	可提供多目标服务。	
缺点	建立连接时间长;	由于存储转发方式导致转发时	存在传输时延;
	信道利用率低;	延;	工作量大,可能出现分组
	缺乏统一标准;	对报文大小没有控制, 需要较大	丢失等情况。
	灵活性差。	的存储缓存空间。	

7. 分组交换的优点和缺点

与报文交换相比较,分组交换的优点和缺点如下。

优点:

- ① **加速传输**:因为分组交换是逐个传输,所以可以使后一个分组的存储操作与前一个分组的转发操作并 行,这种流水线式传输方式减少了报文的传输时间,此外,传输一个分组所需的缓冲区比传输一个报 文所需的缓冲区小得多,这样因缓冲区不足而等待发送的几率及等待的时间也必然减少。
- ② 简化了存储管理: 分组的长度固定, 相应的缓冲区大小也固定。
- ③ 减少出错几率和重发数据量: 因为分组较短, 其出错几率必然减少, 所以每次重发的数据量也就大大减少, 这样不仅提高了可靠性, 也减少了传输时延。

缺点:

- ① 存在传输时延:尽管与报文交换相比的传输时延较短,但是与电路交换相比仍然存在存储转发时延, 而且对其结点交换机的处理能力有更高的要求。
- ② 当分组交换采用数据报服务时,可能出现失序、丢失或重复分组,分组到达的目的地的结点时,要对分组按编号进行排序工作,工作量较大。

8. 流量控制在哪些层实现?

流量控制就是要控制发送方数据传输的速率,使接收方来得及接收。

数据链路层:相邻结点的流量控制,

传输层:端到端的流量控制,利用滑动窗口机制在 TCP 连接上实现流量控制。

9. CDMA 及原理

码分多路复用,既共享信道的频率,又共享时间,是一种真正的动态复用技术。 原理:

10. 二层交换机和三层交换机的区别

二层交换技术是发展比较成熟,二层交换机属数据链路层设备,可以识别数据包中的 MAC 地址信息,根据 MAC 地址进行转发,并将这些 MAC 地址与对应的端口记录在自己内部的

- 一个地址表中。
- 三层交换机就是具有部分路由器功能的交换机
- 三层交换技术就是二层交换技术 + 三层转发技术。传统交换技术是在 OSI 网络标准模型第
- 二层——数据链路层进行操作的,而三层交换技术是在网络模型中的第三层实现了数据包的高速转发,既可实现网络路由功能,又可根据不同网络状况做到最优网络性能。
- 11. 频分复用如何避免频带间的干扰, 保护频带?
- 12. 停止等待协议
- 13. IPv4 地址缺乏的解决办法以及 IPv4 的替代方案以及 IPv4 和 IPv6 如何相互通信?
- 14. 传统的搜索引擎基本原理,基于内容的搜索?原理和实现?
- 15. 什么是非对称加密? 什么是数据安全的特征?
- 16. 网络安全有哪些方面

17. 网络的分类

分类	作用范围	使用范围	拓扑结构
	局域网, 城域网, 广域网, 互联网	公用网, 专用网	星状,网状,总线,树形,令牌环

18. 计算机网络各层设备及工作原理总结

层	设备	工作原理	其他
物理层	集线器,中继器	中继器:作用就是讲已经衰竭得不完整的信号经过整理,重新产生出完	集线器不能分割冲
		整的信号再继续传送。(放大器放大的是模拟信号)	
		集线器 Hub: 即多端口的中继器, 假设一台 8 个接口的集线器连接 8 台	
		计算机,计算机 1 发送信息给计算机 8,计算机 1 的网卡会将信息通过	
		双绞线传送到集线器中,集线器将信息进行广播,其他7个端口的计算	
		机接收到广播时,会对信息进行检查,如果是自己的则接受否则不予理	
		睬。	
数据链路层	交换机,网桥	网桥: 网桥至少有两个端口, 每个端口与一个网段连接, 网桥每从一个	
		端口接收到一个帧,就先暂存在缓存中,若该帧未出现差错,且欲发往	
		的目的地 MAC 地址属于另一个网段(同一网段无需转发,应该丢弃),	
		则通过查找转发表,从相应端口发出。	
		交换机: 实质上是一个多端口网桥, 每个端口都直接与主机或集线器相	
		连,并且一般都工作在全双工方式。当主机需要通信时,交换机能同时	
		连通许多对的端口,使每一对相互通信的主机都能像独占通信媒体一样,	
		进行无冲突地传输数据,通信完成后断开连接、	
网络层	路由器	路由器的主要作用是转发数据包,通过查询其的路由信息表,将每一个	
		IP 数据包由一个端口转发到另一个端口。	

【白嫖版】复试全书

设备名称	隔离冲突域	隔离广播域
集线器	×	×
中继器	×	×
交换机	✓	×
网桥	✓	×
路由器	✓	✓

19. 计算机网络协议总结 (按层总结: 什么层,协议,作用,特点等)

层		传输单位	任务	功能	设备	协议
物理层		比特	透明地传输比特流	为数据端设备提供传送数据通路	集线器/中继器	
数据链路	层	帧	将网络层传下来的 IP 数据报组	① 链路的建立,拆除,分离;	交换机/网桥	PPP、HD
			成帧	② 帧定界和帧同步		ARQ
				③ 差错检测		
网络层		数据包	① 将传输层传下来的报文段	为传输层提供服务;	路由器	ICMP
			封装成分组	组包和拆包;		ARP
			② 选择适当的路由,是传输	路由选择;		RARP
			层传下来的分组能够交付	拥塞控制。		IP
			到目标主机			IGMP
传输层		报文段	负责主机两个进程之间的通信	为端到端提供可靠的传输服务;		TCP
		TCP,UDP		为端到端连接提供流量控制、差错		UDP
				控制、服务质量等管理服务。		
会话层	应		提供系统与用户的接口	文件传输;		FTP、SM [*]
表示层	用			访问和管理;		POP3、H
应用层	层			电子邮件服务。		DHCP、F
						BGP

计算机组成, 微机原理, 通信原理

1. RAM 和 ROM 的原理和区别(在基本存储单元上存在本质区别)

RAM:随机通道存储器(random access memory)。一般用来存放各种现场的输入输出数据、中间计算结果、与外存交换的信息以及作为堆栈。一般分为双极型 RAM 和 MOS RAM(又分为静态 SRAM、动态 DRAM)。

双极型 RAM 以晶体管的触发器作为基本存储电路,所以管子多,速度快、功耗大、集成度较低、成本高,一般用于高速计算机或者 cache。

MOS RAM 一般分为静态 SRAM 和动态 DRAM。静态 RAM 用由六管构成的触发器作为基本电路,集成度适中,功耗适中,速度较快,不需要刷新电路(为了维持数据,动态 RAM 中需要一个刷新电路,在短周期内对所有基本存储单元进行充电,维持电平状态,来达到数据的保存)。

动态 DRAM 基本存储电路用单管线路组成(电平靠电容存储,如一般计算机中的内存),集成度高,功耗低,成本比 SRAM 低,由于靠电容的电荷保持电平,所以需要刷新电路(典型要求每隔 1ms 刷新一次)。

总的说 RAM 使用晶体管打开或关闭通往位于交点处的电容器来访问电路。它有如下特性:A、易挥发 B、速度快 C、成本高,即不易制作大容量的 RAM。所以这类存储器一般用在计算机设备的内存部分,而且往往容量不会很大。

ROM: read-only memory,只读存储器。一般用来存放固定的程序以及存放各种常数、函数表。一般分为掩摸 ROM、可编程的 ROM(PROM)和可重复擦除的 ROM 三种(按出现时间顺序排列)。

掩摸 ROM:由厂家固化一次性程序,不可擦写。原理是:由晶体管构成,'0':存储单元通过晶体管导通连地,上电后该单元视为'0'电平。'1':与'0'逻辑相反,存储单元没有晶体管接地。出现时间最早。

PROM: 可编程 rom, 本身不带有程序, 只允许用户进行一次擦写操作, 出现时间较晚。

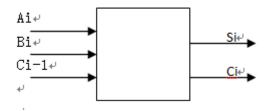
可擦写可编程 rom:有紫外线擦除 (EPROM, 70 年代初)、电擦除 (EEPROM)以及 FLASH (闪存)。他们都是可以多次重复擦写的 ROM。

EPROM 原理是通过击穿绝缘层向浮空栅注入电子进行写操作;利用紫外线使浮空栅电子泄露进行擦操作。

EEPROM:原理与 EPROM 相似,在绝缘层间加入隧道二极管,于是可以通过电场作用,使浮空栅带上电子或消去。

FLASH: (太高端了, 我也不懂 0.0·。)

2. 一位全加器的真值表以及逻辑表达式



上图是一位全加器示意图:Ai、Bi 是两个二进制加数,Ci-1 是上一级加法器的进位,Si 是本级一位加法输出,Ci 是加法进位。真值表如下:

Si=Ai ⊙ Bi ⊙ Ci-1

Ci= (Ai⊙Bi) Ci-1+AiBi (⊙表示异或逻辑)

3. 什么是芯片组

芯片组 (Chipset) 是构成主板电路的核心。一定意义上讲,它决定了主板的级别和档次。它就是"南桥"和"北桥"的统称,就是把以前复杂的电路和元件最大限度地集成在几颗芯片内的芯片组。芯片组是整个身体的神经,芯片组几乎决定了这块主板的功能,进而影响到整个电脑系统性能的发挥,芯片组是主板的灵魂。芯片组性能的优劣,决定了主板性能的好坏与级别的高低。这是因为目前 CPU 的型号与种类繁多、功能特点不一,如果芯片组不能与 CPU 良好地协同工作,将严重地影响计算机的整体性能甚至不能正常工作。

北桥芯片:提供对 CPU 类型和主频的支持、系统高速缓存的支持、主板的系统总线频率、内存管理(内存类型、容量和性能)、显卡插槽规格,ISA/PCI/AGP 插槽、ECC 纠错等支持;

南桥芯片:提供了对 I/O 的支持,提供对 KBC(键盘控制器)、RTC(实时时钟控制器)、USB(通用串行总线)、Ultra DMA/33(66)EIDE 数据传输方式和 ACPI(高级能源管理)等的支持,以及决定扩展槽的种类与数量、扩展接口的类型和数量(如 USB2.0/1.1,IEEE1394,串口,并口,笔记本的 VGA 输出接口)等;

4. 触发器相关的问题

三类: 电位触发、主从触发、边沿触发等等。。。

5. 中断的软件实行过程

中断源产生中断请求, CPU 一般要先屏蔽该中断源的中断, 防止错误的中断嵌套->CPU 对现场进行保存, 存储断点程序地址并将当前数据压入栈中->PC 指向对应的中断入口, 转入执行中断向量指向的中断服务程序->完成中断响应后,恢复现场,程序回到断点处,将栈中的数据重新读出->重新开中断。

6. 查询传输和中断传输,解释比较

中断传输:中断式传送是指处理器进行的各种处理。执行主程序时,输入设备准备好数据,或者输出设备已把数据输出,向处理器发出中断申请,使处理器中止当前程序的执行,转向中断服务程序,读取输入设备的数据,或者把数据送往输出设备。

无条件传送和查询传输:程序控制传送分为无条件传送(同步传送)和程序查询传送(条件传送、异步传送)。无条件传送只对固定的外设(如开关、继电器、7段显示器等)在规定的时间用 IN 或 OUT 指令进行信息的传输,实质是用程序定时同步传送数据。条件查询的条件是在执行输入或输出指令前,要先查询接口中状态寄存器的状态。输入时,由它只是要输入的数据是否已准备就绪;而输出时,由它只是输出设备是否空闲,由此条件决定执行输入或输出。

可以看出,从 CPU 的角度看,中断的响应相对查询来说是被动的、实时的,如网络的通讯请求,键盘、鼠标的操作等等。查询则一般用于主动的、可控的场合,通常在需要输入/输出数据时,对外设的状态进行查询,以防冲突。而很多外设的速度是很慢的(如打印机), CPU 就会长时间处于等待的状态,无法进行其他操作,这就降低了 CPU 的效率,所以检测到这类设备忙碌的状态时,我们会用设置中断的方法避免这种等待,提高 CPU 的使用率。

中断是难以或者无法预测的,查询的操作是用户在程序中制定的,所以一般是可以控制的。

7. 过程调用具体执行了哪些操作

8. PC 机的端口是同步的还是异步的? 什么是异步?

USB 好像是同步的。

PC 机的串口是异步的,即 UART,采用 RS-232 标准。

异步通信:它用一个起始位表示字符的开始,用停止位表示字符的结束来构成一帧。它的传输帧是由起始位、内容和停止位构成的。每个字符可能还包含有奇偶校验位。波特率一般在 50-9600 baud 。数据信号传输速率单位是字符/秒 或 bps 。

同步通信:为了提高速度,去掉异步通信中使用的起始位和停止位,而在数据块开始前使用一段同步字符指示通信开始,同步通信对整块数据进行传输,速度较快,通常为几十到几百 Kbaud。

9. 控制单元设计··分为组合逻辑和微程序··两者区别··优缺点·

电路的输出仅由该时刻电路的输入决定的电路,称为组合逻辑电路。

上面那句是概念性的东西,具体在数字电路组合逻辑部分。

郎艳峰上的 EDA 技术用的 FPGA 就是组合逻辑控制的一种,不过那个太低端了。。

程序的特点是:为了达到一定目的,程序按照一定的逻辑关系一条一条地执行,程序执行的快慢取决于机器周期的快慢、CPU 的性能以及软件算法的优劣等。

- 1、**速度上**:组合逻辑电路由用户制定好逻辑关系后,输入信号经过电路的响应,直接得出结果,很大程度上是纯硬件的响应,因此在时刻间隙内可以完成可能需要通过多条程序才能完成的算法,不难看出,组合逻辑电路设计的控制单元比程序控制的单元具有更快的处理速度,而且系统越复杂,组合逻辑在速度上的优势越明显。
- 2、**复杂度上**:组合逻辑电路是由设计者按照自己的设想将众多逻辑器件组合而成的,对于较为复杂的系统,设计一个逻辑电路往往需要庞大的工作量,检验和仿真等都是费时费力的工程。在这一点上,程控的方法显得方便的多,程序结构的有条不紊是它在设计复杂度上占优势的主要因素。一个无比复杂的逻辑结构可能只需要设计者为 CPU 设计一些精炼的算法就可以实现,在对处理速度没有十分苛刻的要求情况下,通过程序设计会大大地减轻设计者的工作量。
- 3、**成本**:一般来说,大型可编程逻辑器件的成本要比一些较为高端的处理器或单片机高得多,而且工作量一般比较大,花费的工比较多。

总的来说,工程设计上,要综合实际应用的要求和成本,设计者要尽量选择全方位的设计方案。

10. 关于 IO 接口的, 微机原理中的内容, 要仔细看下。

接口:接口是位于主机和外设之间的一种缓冲电路,包括了硬件电路和软件控制,现在接口通常为可编程的大规模集成电路芯片。

端口:接口电路通常有三种寄存器:数据输入输出缓冲寄存器、控制寄存器、状态寄存器。这些寄存器称为(数据、控制、状态)端口。对 I/O 设备的访问,就是通过对端口访问实现的,每个端口赋予一个唯一的地址码,称为端口地址。

端口的编址:独立编址和统一编址。统一编址是将端口当做存储器单元,与内存统一编址,内存和端口的操作指令是统一的,所以指令功能强,但是端口占用了存储器的地址空间,使存储器容量减少。

独立编址也称为 I/O 映射编址,即端口和内存分开各自独立地拥有自己的地址空间,端口不占用存储器空间。

80x86 采用独立编址。

I/O 端口地址译码: 1、用逻辑门电路进行译码 2、用译码器进行译码 3、比较器译码 4、PROM (可编程 rom) 和 GAL (通用逻辑阵列)。

11. 中断 (概念, 补充: 中断可不可以被打断, 有哪些情况)

指当出现需要时,CPU 暂时停止当前程序的执行转而执行处理新情况的程序和执行过程。即在程序运行过程中,系统出现了一个必须由 CPU 立即处理的情况,此时,CPU 暂时中止程序的执行转而处理这个新的情况的过程就叫做中断。

在响应中断时,CPU 执行两个连续的中断响应周期,每个周期都输出中断响应信号/INTA,第一个周期 CPU 使 0~15 位的地址总线(8086 有 20 根地址总线)浮空,第二个周期被响应的外设向数据总线输送一个字节的中断向量号,而后 CPU 读取中断向量号,转向中断服务程序,响应中断。

有些不可屏蔽中断是可以打断其它中断的。如掉电、复位等。

- 20. 简述 RAM、ROM、PROM、EPROM、EEPPROM 的区别(第一题说过了。。。)
- 21. 什么是指令,时钟,总线周期,有什么关系 我们把要求计算机执行的各种操作用命令的形式写下来,就是指令。

口语面试

口语准备

对口语的考查,各个学校各不相同。有的学校制定了非常详细的标准和流程,甚至规定了每个老师发问的方式和时间;有的只是面试老师的自由发挥,成绩也基本上由面试老师主观判定。不管面试的形式如何,不管是否被严格控制,同学们一定要提前认真准备一下几个问题:

1. 自我介绍

有必要预先准备一些有关自己情况的话题,比如自己的大学、家 乡等等。般来说,面试的老师一般最感兴趣的话题是考生家庭背景、大学生活还有个人爱好等等。然后,找一个会英语的伙伴或朋友帮忙。如果周围没有适合的人选,也可以自己训练。有关这方面的训练要尽量达到流利的程度。因为你临时去想很嗑巴,而一个人在介绍自己的很嗑巴,就说明他的口语肯定很差。

同时,考生也要关心近期社会上发生的大事和时事。有可能在听力或者口语部分涉及到一些你对重大的社会问题的看法。

2. 专业话题

口语测试时老师有可能要求你就本专业展开话题,考查你用英语讲解陌生概念的能力。因此熟悉本专业常用的英语词汇,适当阅读最新的专业外文期刊是必要的。对有可能问到并展开的专业话题要有所准备。同学们可以事先阅读一些相关文章,积累一些专业上的词汇。

最后,简单谈一谈同学们在面试的时候应该注意的问题。首先穿

着不能太随意,要严肃和庄重一点,这样也可以一定唱呢过度反应你对待复试的态度和你对监考老师的尊重;谈吐上要谦虚,想好了再回答,如果自己不熟悉的内容应该尽量实话实说,切忌不懂装懂;动作和行为上尽量避免一些不好的习惯。

最后, 祝愿各位同学梦想成真!

复试中的口试要求从以下三个方面进行评价:

- 1、语言准确性(语法和用词的准确性、语法结构的复杂性、词汇的丰富程度、发音的准确性)
- 2、话语的长短和连贯性(内容的连贯性、寻找合适词语而造成的停顿频率及长短、表达思想的语言长短等)3、语言的灵活性和适合性(语言表达是否灵活、自然,话语是否得体,语言能否与语境、动能和目的适应)

评价成绩为:

- a优秀--能用外语就指定的话题进行口头交流,基本没有困难
- b良好--能用外语就指定的题材进行口头交流,虽有些困难,但不 影响交流
 - c 及格--能用外语就指定的话题进行简单的口头交流
 - d 不及格--不具有口头表达能力

附:中科院招收攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语口试暂行办法 口试内容与结构分为两部分,有两名教师参加口试工作,一名教 师主持口试,随时与考生交谈并评分;另一名教师专事评分,不参与交 谈。两名口试教师所给的分数各占口试成绩的50%。

第一部分:考查学生理解并回答有关日常生活、家庭、工作、学习等问题的能力(3分钟)。

第二部分:考查学生连续表达的能力。考生从所给你的问题中选择一个话题,就此话题表达自己的看法(3分钟)。口试用材料(部分,仅供参考)

part a inter locutor (问话者): ----good morning. my name is, and this is my colleague....he is just going to listening to us .are your name is....? -----first of all, we'd like to know sth. about you, so i'm going to ask some questions about yourself. (从以下各项问题中选择几个适当的问题提问考生) ----hometown where are you from? how long have you lived there? how do you like it? why? do you live near here? where about? what do you think are the good points about living in this city? ----family could you tell us sth. about you family? what does your family usually do for the weekend? what do you think about living together with your parents? ----leisure do you have any hobbies? how did you become interested in the hobbies?

----study/work

why do you choose to study at our institute?

why do you want to go to graduate school instead of finding a job?

what are your favorite subjects?

what kind of job did you do?

have you ever worked during the vacation?

why do you want to go back to study instead of going on with your work?

what qualifications are needed in order to do your job well?

what did you enjoy most about your campus life?

----future plans

what do you expect to achieve during your study if you are enrolled into this institute?

do you think english is important for your future plans? in what aspects is it important?

part b

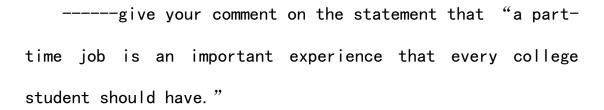
inter locutor (问话者):

----now i'd like you to talk about sth. for about 3 minutes.

here is a list of topics(将一组话题或问题递给学生),pls

read the topics and choose one from the list you like to talk about. you'll have 5 minutes to prepare for your talk. (5 分钟后) could you tell me what you want to talk about? all right, you'll have 3 minutes to give your talk. would you begin? (the interloculor may intervene only when necessary)

topics/questions(只列举了一部分话题)



- ----use specific examples to set forth your views on the saying "haste makes waste".
- -----describe one of your own experiences to demonstrate that "nothing ever becomes real till it is experienced"
- ----explain your understanding of the conventional belief that "age brings wisdom"
- ----what are the current problems of college education? how to resolve them?
- "truth" is defined by people and there is no objectivity whenever people are involved. does absolute truth exist or not ?why?

1. 自我介绍(self-introduce)

Good morning. I am glad to be here for this interview. First let me introduce myself. My name is ***, 24. I come from *****, the capital of ******Province. I graduated from the ****** department of *****University in July ,2001. In the past two years I have been prepareing for the postgraduate examination while I have been teaching ****in NO. ****middle School and I was a head-teacher of a class in junior grade two. Now all my hard work has got a result since I have a chance to be interview by you.

I am open-minded ,quick in thought and very fond of history. In my spare time, I have broad interests like many other youngers. I like reading books, especially those about *******. Frequently I exchange with other people by making comments in the forum on line. In addition , during my college years, I was once a Net-bar technician. So, I have a comparative good command of network application. I am able to operate the computer well. I am skillful in searching for information in Internet. I am a football fan for years. Italian team is my favorite. Anyway, I feel great pity for our country's team.

I always believe that one will easily lag behind unless

he keeps on learning .Of course, if I am given a chance to study ***** in this famous University, I will stare no effort to master a good command of advance *****.

2. 考研原因 (reasons for my choice)

There are several reasons.

I have been deeply impressed by the academic atmosphere when I came here last summer. In my opinion, as one of the most famous *****in our country, it provide people with enough room to get further enrichment. This is the first reason.

The second one is I am long for doing research in ******throughout my life. Its a pleasure to be with my favorite *****for lifetime. I suppose this is the most important factor in my decision.

Thirdly, I learnt a lot from my *****job during the past two years. However, I think further study is still urgent for me to realize self-value. Life is precious. It is necessary to seize any chance for self-development, especially in this competitive modern world.

In a word, I am looking forward to making a solid foundation for future profession after two years study here.

3. 研究生期间你的计划(plans in the postgraduate study)

First, I hope I can form systematic view of *****. As for *****, my express wish is to get a complete comprehension of the formation and development as well as *******. If possible, I will go on with my study for doctorate degree.

In a word, I am looking forward to making a solid foundation for future profession after two years study here.

4.介绍你的家乡(about hometown)

years. It is called "Rong Cheng" because there were lots of banians even 900 years ago. The city lies in the eastern part of the province. It is the center of politics, economy and culture. Many celebrities were born here, for instance, Yanfu, Xie Bingxin, Lin Zexu and so on . . You know, there is a saying that "The greatness of a man lends a glory to a place". I think the city really deserves it. The top three artware are Shoushan Stone, cattle-horn combs and bodiless lacquerware. In addition, it is famous for the hot springs. They are known for high-quality. Visitors athome and abroad feel it comfortable bathing here. There is my beloved hometown.

5. 你的家庭(about family)

There are four members in my family; my parents, my cute cat of 9 years old and me. My father is a technician in the Fujian TV station. He often goes out on business. So most of the housework is done by my industrious mom. Climbing at weekends is our common interest. The fresh air and natural beauty can help us get rid of tiredness. They can strengthen our relation, too. During my prepareing for coming here ,my parents' love and support have always been my power and I hope in future I wil be able to repay them.

6. 你的大学(about university)

关于录取复试时的口试问题:

口试去年一共分3部,总用时大概10分钟!

- 1、自己准备一个 introduction!要求脱稿说大约 3 分钟。
- 2、念一篇短文,是到试场以后临时抽题,大约有3分钟的时间提前先看一遍,难度不大!
- 3、抽题---回答问题。要先念一遍问题, 然后回答!全程录音, 有A、B、C、D、E 五个分值!

所要说的是:大家应该先把自己的 introduction 提前准备好,趁这些天没有事情可做。还有就是看一看,抽到什么问题怎么回答!下面我把我的 introduction 给大家写一下吧!我口试只得了 B,主要是因为最后那个问题没有回答好,对于 introduction,老师们应该还是比较满意的!

Good morning/afternoon, my dear teachers:

my name is CC, 23 years old, I graduated from XX University in 1999. I also have an English name. My English name is Stell, that means a star. I take stell as my English name because my Chinese nickname is BeiBei which means star in Chinese.

I have many hobbies, I like music, chinese chess, sports, and I like English very much I improve my oral and listening ability by listen English songs and watch English movies. I passed CET6 this year. But I do think my English is not good

enough, so I will do my best to study English. Thank you for your attention!

由于时间长了,记得也不是很清楚,错误再所难免,大家不要见怪啊!其实你如果 introduction 写的不多就可以念慢一点!这样就可以保证时间了,而且建议一定要自己写,这样自己说出来比较自然,关键是 pronunciation!相信每一个口语老师都是最注重这一点的!另外,我抽到的题是:if you are millionaire, how to spend the money!我考了两次口试,第一天是外语老师考的,她就是随便问,先都是最简单的东西,最后会有一个很难的问题,好象是关于时事的,让你发表自己的意见。第二天是我们所里的老师,让我用英语谈谈教育的观点!我当时口语考试是这样的,先是selfintroduction,然后抽题目演讲,我抽到的是,"交流能力对学术研究影响大吗?",说完后,老师就随便问一些问题,主要是关于为什么报考我们学校,为什么选择这个专业,对桂林印象如何等。

(-)pesonel statement(introduction)

Good morning, my dear teachers, my dear professors. i am very glad to be here for your interview. my name is song yonghao, i am 22 years old . i come from luoyang, a very beautiful aicent city. my undergratuade period will be accomplished in chang'an university in july ,2004; and now, i am trying my best for obtaining a key to tongji university.

generally speaking ,i am a hard working student

especially do the thing i am interested in. i will try my best to finish it no matter how difficult it is. when i was sophomore, i found web design very interesting, so i learned it very hard. to weaver a homepage for myself, i stayed with my pesonel computer for half a month., and i am the first one in my class who own his homepage. forthermore, i am a person with great perserverence. during the days preparing for the first examination, i insist on running every day, no matter what the weather was like and just owning to this, i could concentrate on my study and succeeded in the end.

well, in my spare time, i like basketball, tennis and chinese chess. also english is my favorate i often go to english corner to practise my oral english on every thursday, and write compositions to improve my witten ability .but i know my english is not good enough, i will continue studying.

ok, that is all, thank you for your attention.

my hometown----luoyang

i am from luoyang, a beautiful city in henan province. it is famous as the "capital of nine dynasties" and enjoy yhe honer that luoyang peony is the best in the world.

luoyang played a very important role in chinese history.

so it has a profound cultural background and many great heritagesites have been well reverved. such as longmen grotto, one of the three grottoes in china ang white horse temple, being regarded as the cradle of chnese buddhism.

luoyang peony is world-famous. every year, many tourists travel to luoyang to see the beauty of peony . the people in my hometown are friendly, they welcome the travellers from all over the world.

i like my hometown very much

英语口语复试范文: 献给正在准备复试的考友

if luckily i got the chance to learn environment engineering in tongji university, i will concentrate on the study and reserch in this field. first i will hard to learn the theoritical knowledge, constucting a solid base for my future work; second i would like to do some practical work with the help of the supervisor ang classmate .and through this , i can get something that cannot be acquired from the textooks. i believe after 2 years of learning , my dream will finally come true.

(二)Self-introduction:

Good morning, everyone! I am glad to be here for this interview. First, let me introduce myself to you. My name is Qin Jiayin. I was born on April 23, 1981. I am a local person. I am graduating from Jilin Normal University this June. I major in Chinese literature. I hope I could get the opportunity to finish my postgraduate courses in Jilin University which I have desired for a long time. I have the confidence because I have such ability! I am a girl who is fervent, outgoing and creative. At the same time, I think I am quick in mind and careful in everything. I am looking forward to my postgraduate studies and life. I will soon prove that your decision of choosing me is the wisest. Thank you for giving me such a valuable opportunity!

Reasons for taking postgraduate exams:

First of all, I love my major. Chinese literature is the symbol of the start of Chinese literary modernization. It plays an important part in modernization of our citizens' thoughts. What's more, modern literature is very close to our daily life and it can deeply reflect the styles and features of our society. I am fascinated by the great masters' refreshing or warm or profound styles as well. But I am not

easily satisfied with such superficial knowledge. I hope I could have a better understanding in modern literature by studying further. This is a very important reason for me to take the postgraduate exams.

Next, I love the feeling in the university. It is full of youthful spirit. And I am deeply attracted by the scholarly atmosphere. And the most important, it's my great honor to open my ears to your teaching.

Finally, I want to talk about a very practical problem.

That is my dream of becoming a teacher in the university. I want to realize my dream and make myself to be a well-qualified person. I think the postgraduate studies can enrich my knowledge and make me competent in my future job.

That's my simple and clear reasons why I took the postgraduate exams.

My university:

I'm graduating form Jilin Normal University this June which has a history of 50 years. It shares many same characteristics with Jilin University. Both of them have a refreshing and scholarly atmosphere. Four years' studying there made me an independent, optimistic and strict girl. I appreciate the education my university gave me.

(三) Good afternoon, teachers.

I am very glad to be here for this interview. First let me introduce myself. My name is abc, 25 years old. I come from Weifang, a beautiful city of Shandong Province. I graduated from Commercial College in July, 2001 and major in finance. Then, I was a teacher in abc, When I was a senior school student, I am interested in thought and began to read a certain classic work of Marxism, especially I finished reading "the florilegium of Mao ZeDong". From then on, I have dabbled in more and more theoretical works and accumulated great interests in theory study, especially in Marxism.

I have a dream, a dream of my study. I wish devote my whole life and energy into the development of the Marxism.

If I have the opportunity to study in abc University, I' II dabble in as much as document about the specialty as possible.

If it is possible, I want to get the primary accomplishment in my major, at least, a stable basis.

Personally, for today's China, the first task to the development of Marxism is a process of construction. That's to say, we should understand Marxism mostly from the aspect of construction and development of social society. Only when

our socialistic country has a more rapid and balance development than the capitalistic, we can enhance the attractiveness and persuasion of Marxism eventually.

(四) respected Professors:

Good afternoon! I'm great honored to meet you here. Now allow me to give a brief self-introduction:

I'm ******, 26 years old , born in ***** city , HeNan Province. In year 1996, I entered *******University, majoring in Machincal Designing and Producing. During those 4 years'study, I worked hard and I was always active in various activities . I gained the first scholarship for four times and I joined the Communist Party at the college. After my graduation in June 2000, I worked in -----company. I got a position in the Technology Department the first year and I was involved in several internet projects, such as the one for College student Recruitment in Henan Province and the one for Computer Center in Mathmatics Department in Zhengzhou University. Owning to my hard work , I was rewarded the Best Newcomer Prize in the year 2000. The next year, I was transferred Principal into the Customer Department, responsible for the Developing and strengthening a good relationship between the principal customers

company . Two major customers, Henan Provincipal Department of Transportation and Henan Provincial Department of Personnel, are under my work. However, with time going on , the more I experienced, the clearer I realized that I'm really interested in the Enterprise Management . I find many enterprises have the problem of an unmatched management to its developing speed . I'm eager

to learn more about management and I hope I can study further in this University. So I resigned in August , 2003 and started the way to pursuing my studies. After about half year's hard work, I'm finally standing before you honorable professors now. I'm really excited . Though I've sacrificed much on my way to pusuing studies, I believe it's worthwhile. I believe working hard will finally be repaied . Thank you!

[求助]如果在英语口试中听不懂或讲不出,怎么办?我反正只背了个自我介绍,如果他们还要问其他的,只好说"could you speak slowly ?"or"sorry, i didn't prepare for this question"

保持微笑: I am sorry! I beg your pardon?

I don't understand your question, Could you repeat it again?

Sorry, I don't know. (I am little acquainted with the aspect of special knowledge)

But I wish I can have a chance to learn more deeply the knowledge under your direction.

(五) Good morning:

My name is XX, you can also call me Eason, I has such an english name just because the pronunciation of it is like my chinese name. I graduated from this university last year, and major in computer science, I liked computer very much, especially in multimedia technology, and wanted to make some achievement in this field, but when I finished my school, I realized that what I had learned was not enough for this target, I thought it would be great if I can continue my interest in that, so that was why I choose to further my study with a master degree.

Well, in my spare time, I like soccer, pop music, and stamp, being a soccer fan, I always show my love to Manchester United and Ryan Giggs is my favorite. I also like English very much, and had passed Band six this year, but I do think it's still a long way to study it, so I wouldn't give up my English studying, and improve my oral and listening ability.

So that's all, thank you.

(六)Good morning, teachers, I am honored to be informed

to have this interview.

Introduce yourself

First let me introduce myself, my name is XX, 23 years old, and David is my English name. I am open-minded, easy to adapt, compatible with my friends, and willing to help others.

Introduce your college

I studied in XX University. Although it is not well know, I still appreciate it, because it offers me a chance to develop my abilities. During my college years, I have made rapid and great progress in many areas, as a student, I work very hard, and obtain scholarship many times, as a monitor, I work earnestly, also gain good comments from teachers and classmates, working as a member of Student Union, I strive to finish any assignment perfectly. In a word, I learned a lot in my college life.

Introduce your family

In my family, there are three members, my farther, my mother, and I. My parents are workers, my father works very hard, and he is always fully occupied, so most of the housework is done by my mother, of course, while I am at home, I would help her. I love my parents and they love me, too. When I make a success, they are more excited than me,

and support me to do better. Even though I failed, instead of blaming, they always share sorrow with me, and encourage me not to give up. During my preparation for graduate examination, the support from my family is always my momentum. Parents' love is unselfish, I am deeply affected, so I will do all what I can to repay them.

Introduce your hometown

My hometown is XX, a young city in XX Province. It is famous for its XX and XX. There are great scenes here, XX, XX, XX, and so on. Each year, many people come here for tour and investment. So I believe that, with the joint efforts of every person, a better future of XX is coming (round the corner).

Introduce your reason for preparing the postgraduate exam

During the past four years, I have learned a lot of
professional knowledge and practical skills, but gradually,
I realize it is not enough. In my opinion, further study is
actually urgent for me to realize and finally achieve selfvalue. Life is precious, it is necessary to catch any
opportunity for self-development, especially in the
competitive modern society. Therefore, I prefer to go on for
further education.

Why do you choose to study in our department?

I am deeply impressed by the academic atmosphere when connecting to the web site of your department. In addition, I am attracted by the process of XX, and want to do something for XX. As the proverb says 'process is the activity of today and the assurance of tomorrow.' If I got a chance to study here, I would like to continue to accept professional training, in order to get ready for working in the future. I hope I can achieve my goal soon.

About your future plans:

What do you expect to achieve during your study if you are enrolled into this institute? There must be many things to learn if I were enrolled into my ideal research field. I hope I can build up a systematic view of XX, especially in the fields of XX. Sincerely, my wish is to get a complete comprehension of XX. On the other hand, I am dreaming of the participation of some relevant projects of my major, for this reason, I will get more experience in practice. And what's more, I expect to continue my study for doctorate degree, if it is possible. In a word, I am looking forward to making up a solid foundation for future profession which is based on three years of study here.

Do you have any hobbies?

In my spare time, I like reading books, collecting cards and coins, playing volleyball, communicating with friends, and so on.

I also like English very much, I am fond of watching English films and listening to English songs, I passed College English Test Band six in September, 2003, I do believe there is still a long way for me to learn English well enough, however I will not shrink back, Because I realize that English is a bridge connected our country with the outside world. Learning English is the most direct and available method for intercourse among countries and also useful for us to get advanced knowledge and technology from other nations.

一、委婉抱怨

不知你是否能够帮助我一下

很抱歉, 打扰了, 我想……

有点事情想请你帮个忙

真不好意思, 只是

I wonder if you could help me

Look, I'm sorry to bother you, but

There's something you could help me with

I hate to have to say this, but

二、如何劝解别人的生气

放心吧 你难得不觉得你自己是不是反应过度了一点吗?(太敏感了吗)

没什么值得心烦的

你一说,我还真不好意思(难为情了)

Take it easy!

Don't you think you're overacting a bit?

There is no reason to get upset.

I am sorry to hear that.

三、提出建议和忠告

不知您有没有考虑过……

我想那是一个不错的注意

你想到过没有

你总是 ……

我要是你,就……

你最好

I was wondering if you'd ever thought of

I think it might be a good idea. Have you ever thought of

Don't you think it might be a good idea to

You could always

If I were you I' d.....

Why don't you

You'd better

四、了解别人经历

Didn't you once······帮助别人回忆

Did you ever

Tell me about the time you

I hear you once

You' ve..., haven' t you?

What happened next? 后来呢

Why didn't you…?你为什么不

Did you… before that?

How do you feel when ?那时候你感觉如何

Where were you doing while?

Then what did you do?

Did you think of…?

五、回顾时引导别人的想象

要是……你会干了些什么

要是……情况会怎么样

如果……你会有什么样的感觉?

What would you have done if

What would have happened if

How would you felt if

六、这样回应引导

我不知道,我猜我会

很难说,但是我想我会

当然啦,我……

Oh, I don't know, I guess I would have…

Hard to say, but I think I would have…

Well, of course, I could have

七、老实道歉

噢,实在对不起 Oh, I'm awfully sorry······

歉意之深,实在是无以言表 | can't tell you how sorry | am······

我真不知该怎样说才好 | just don't know what to say…… 万分抱歉 |' m extremely sorry。

考研复试英语口语中,老师会问的问题汇总

在自我介绍完了老师就会开始问你问题这里列出一些常见的问题,可以认真准备。注意在准备的过程中,要结合自己的经历和见解来准备答案,让自己回答的问题和整个的自我介绍融为一个整体。要不然很容易被考官抓住把柄,问个没完,很容易因紧张而露出马脚。

在每一年的面试中都会有很多相同的问题,这些问题看起来很平常,却有很多陷阱,一不小心就会被考官抓主小辫子了。回答这些常见的看起来很平常的问题,是很有艺术的。

传统面试问题(Sample Traditional Interview Questions)

1、"What can you tell me about yourself?" ("关于你自己,你能告诉我些什么?")

This is not an invitation to give your life history. The interviewer is looking for clues about your character, qualifications, ambitions, and motivations.

这一问题如果面试没有安排自我介绍的时间的话。这是一个必问的问题。考官并不希望你大谈你的个人历史。是在寻找有关你性格、资历、志向和生活动力的线索。来判断你是否适合读 MBA。

The following is a good example of a positive response.

"In high school I was involved in competitive sports and I always tried to improve in each sport I participated in. As a college student, I worked in a clothing store part-time and found that I could sell things easily. The sale was important, but for me, it was even more important to make sure that the customer was satisfied. It was not long before customers came back to the store and specifically asked for me to help them. I'm very competitive and it means a lot to me to be the best."

下面是一个积极正面回答的好例子: "在高中我参加各种竞争性体育活动,并一直努力提高各项运动的成绩。大学期间,我曾在一家服装店打工,我发现我能轻而易举地将东西推销出去。销售固然重要,

但对我来说,更重要的是要确信顾客能够满意。不久便有顾客返回那家服装店点名让我为他们服务。我很有竞争意识,力求完美对我很重要。"

2、 "What would you like to be doing five years after graduation?"("在毕业以后5年内你想做些什么?")

Know what you can realistically accomplish. You can find out by talking to others MBA about what they accomplished in their first five years with a particular company after graduation.

"I hope to do my best I can be at my job and because many in this line of work are promoted to area manager, I am planning on that also."

你要清楚你实际上能胜任什么。你可以事先和其他的 MBA 交流一番。问问他们在毕业后在公司的头 5 年都做了些什么。

可以这样回答: "我希望能在我的职位上尽力做好工作,由于在同一领域工作的许多人都被提为区域负责人,所以我亦有此打算。"

3. "What is your greatest strength"?" ("你最突出的优点是什么?")

这是很多面试考官喜欢问的一个问题。

This is a real opportunity to toot your own horn. Do not brag or get too egotistical, but let the employer know that you believe in yourself and that you know your strengths.

"I feel that my strongest asset is my ability to stick to things to get them done. I feel a real sense of accomplishment when I finish a job and it turns out just as I'd planned. I've set some high goals for myself. For example, I want to graduate with highest distinction. And even though I had a slow start in my freshman year, I made up for it by doing an honor's thesis."

这是你"展示自己"的最佳机会,不要吹嘘自己或过于自负,但要 让雇主知道你相信自己,你知道自己的优点。

如可答: "我认为我最大的优点是能够执着地尽力把事情办好。 当做完一件工作而其成果又正合我的预想时, 我会有一种真正的成就 感。我给自己定了一些高目标。比如说, 我要成为出色的毕业生。尽 管在大学一年级时我启动慢了些, 但最终我以优等论文完成了学业。

4. "What is your greatest weakness?"("你最大的弱点是什么?")

You cannot avoid this question by saying that you do not have any, everyone has weaknesses.

The best approach is to admit your weakness but show that you are working on it and have a plan to overcome it. If possible, cite a weakness that will work to the company's advantage. "I'm such a perfectionist that I won't stop until a job is well done.

你不应该说你没有任何弱点,以此来回避这个问题;每个人都有弱点。最佳策略是承认你的弱点,但同时表明你在予以改进,并有克服弱点的计划。

可能的话,你可说出一项可能会给公司带来好处的弱点,如可说: "我是一个完美主义者。工作做得不漂亮,我是不会撒手的。"

5. "How do you feel about your progress to date?" ("对于你至今所取得的进步你是怎样看的?")

Never apologize for what you have done.

"I think I did well in school. In fact, in a number of courses I received the highest exam scores in the class."

"As an intern for the X Company, I received some of the highest evaluations that had been given in years.

绝不要对你以前的所作所为表示内疚。

如可答: "我认为我在学校表现不错。事实上,有好几门功课我的成绩居全班第一。""在某公司实习时,我获得了该公司数年来给予其雇员的好几项最高评价。"

其他值得参考的问题:

- 6. Why did you choose peking university?
- 7. Why did you choose MBA?
- 8. What would you like to be doing five years after graduation?
 - 9. What has been your greatest accomplishment?

- 10. Describe your greatest strengths and weaknesses.
- 11. What have you learned from the jobs you have held? 行为面试问题(Sample Behavioral Interview Questions):
- 12. Describe the best/worst team of which you have been a member.
- 13Tell me about a time when your course load was heaviest. How did you get all of your work done?
- 14. Give me a specific example of a time when you sold someone on an idea or concept.
- 15. Tell me about a time when you were creative in solving a problem.
- 16. Describe a time when you got co-workers or classmates who dislike each other to work together.
 - 17. Tell me about a time when you made a bad decision.
 - 压力面试问题(Sample Stress Interview Questions):
- 18. What kinds of people do you find it difficult to work with?
 - 19. What are some of the things you find difficult to do?
 - 20. How would you evaluate me as an interviewer?
 - 21. What interests you least about MBA?
 - 22. How do you handle rejection?
 - 23. What is the worst thing you have heard about our

school?

24. See this pen I'm holding. Sell it to me.

案例面试问题(Sample Case Interview Questions):

25. A chain of grocery stores currently receives its stock on a decentralized basis. Each store deals independently with its suppliers. The president of the chain is wondering whether the firm can benefit from a centralized warehouse. What are the key considerations in making this decision?

A magazine publisher is trying to decide how many magazines she should deliver to each individual distribution outlet in order to maximize profits. She has extensive historical sales volume data for each of the outlets. How should she determine delivery quantities?

非常规问题:

- 26. It is the 15th Century. How do convince the Pope that the Earth is round?
 - 27. If I gave you an elephant, where would you hide it?
 - 28. Why are soda cans tapered on the top and bottom?
 - 29. How much RAM does a PC need to run Windows95?
- 30. You are in a boat on a fresh water lake. In your hand is a rock. You throw the rock into the lake. How is the lake's water level affected?

- 31. If it rained music, what would grow?
- 32. Describe your best friend and what he or she does for a living.
- 33. In what ways are you similar or different from your best friend?
- 34. What are your career's strengths and how do you capitalize on them?
 - 35. Are you a happy person?
- 36. According to JRM, Jr., a fast growing software company asked this question... You have a wealthy aunt who weighs 300 pounds. Tell me how you would redesign her toilet.

其他常见的英语面试问题:

- 37. Would you please make a brief introduction about yourself?
- 38. Why did you take the MBA examination? Would you please say something about the currently MBA program in China?
- 39. Why do you choose RENMIN University to study MBA? Tell me a little about RENMIN University form your understanding.
 - 40. How do the people around you review MBA?
- 41. What's the difference between MBA program at home and abroad?
 - 42. If you failed this time what will you do in the near

future?

- 43. Why do you want to be a part of MBA students?
- 44. Why do you think you are qualified for MBA program?
- 45. Do you have a career plan in 5 years?
- 46. Do you have a study plan if you were accepted as a MBA student?
- 47. What's your opinion about the requirement that a MBA student must have working experience?
 - 48. How do you define marketing or management?
- 49. Do you think English is quite important in MBA study? Why?
- 50. Do you think MBA training courses will help you a lot in your future life? Why?
 - 51. What do you want to do after your MBA study?
- 52. What is the most important qualification that a MBA student should have?
 - 53. Say a little about teamwork.
 - 54. Say a little about management.
 - 55. How communication works in organizations?
- 56. Tell me the relationship between the management and management theory.
 - 57. What will you do if you can't find a job?

- 58. Do you think that the economy will get better?
- 59. Who are you currently employed with?
- 60. What kinds of opportunities are you looking for?
- 61. What is your biggest accomplishment on the job?
- 62. What joy did you enjoy the most and why?
- 63. What would your former boss say about you?
- 64. Why did you leave your last job?
- 65. Please tell me a little about your working history? What kind of fields?
 - 66. Say a little about your educational background.
 - 67. What are your strengths and weakness?
 - 68. What do you do in your spare time?
 - 69. What is your impression of Beijing?
 - 70. What is CFO? If you were a CFO, what would you do?
 - 71. What is the difference between sales and marketing?
 - 72. What do you think is the most important as a manager?

在面试快结束的时候,一般考官都会问,你有没有什么要问的。 除非你是最后一个面试者,你明显感到所有的考官都急切的想离开, 一般不适合说"I don't have any question."可以问考官一两个 你关心的问题(Questions you should ask the recruiter):

73. What changes do you anticipate in our school? (你希望我们学校会有些什么样的变化)

74. Which is the best course in our school? (什么课程是 我们院最好的课程)

75. does our school provide some guidance of job to MBA? 最后可以说: Thank you for giving me the chance. I hope to see you again and soon. (谢谢您给我机会,我希望很快能再见到您。)

考研英语复试口语常见问题 30 例

- 1. Where do you come from?
- 2. What kind of landscape surrounds your hometown?
 - 3. What do you do during the Spring Festival?
- 4. Tell me something about the customs of your hometown.
- 5. Could you tell me something about your family?
- 6. What social responsibilities should a post-graduate take?
 - 7. Which kind of professor do you like best?
- 8. What does friendship mean to you and what kind of people do you make friend with?
- 9. What is your major? How do you like your major?

- 10. When and where did you graduate? What qualifications have you obtained?
- 11. What impressed you most when you were at university?
 - 12. What is the best university in your opinion?
- 13. Do you think the subjects you are studying today are relevant to present-day society? Why ?
 - 14. What do you do for a living?
 - 15. What are your job prospects?
- 16. If you had the opportunity to change your subject, what would you do with it?
 - 17. What are your spare time interests?
- 18. Where have you been traveling to? Which place interested you most?
- 19. What kind of differences in the system of higher education between China and other countries?
- 20. Do you think you will be able to cope with English-demands of your intended study program?
- 21. What difficulties do you think you'll encounter in your studies?
 - 22. Why did you choose our university?
 - 23. If there were an opportunity of studying abroad,

what would you do?

- 24. Should you study more theory or do more practice? Give your reasons, please.
- 25. What do you intend to do after you finish studying?
- 26. How serious is unemployment among young people and what will you do if you cannot find a job after graduation?
- 27. In your opinion, what are the most serious problems associated with modern life?
- 28. What do you think have been the most important changes in your study field over the past 5 years?
 - 29. How do you afford your tuition?
- 30. Does your family support your decision on studying? What help do they offer?

二、重视给考官的第一印象

口试教师的第一个目的是得到有关考生英语水平的初步印象。老师可以选择日常的话题或者是根据考生的自我介绍等信息了解考生的英语水平,这一印象对于考生的最后得分至关重要。因为根据心理学测试的结果,一个有经验的面试官可以在口试开始后 1-2 分钟之内得出对考生评判的结论,而无需等到口试结束。在余下的时间里,口试教师多半都在按照自己初步结论的惯性思维,从考生的回答中有意无意地寻找符合自己所做结论的证据来进一步证实自己的结论是正确的。其实这种思维方式不仅体现在各种口试中,也普遍存在于社会生活的方方面面,我们对于一个人或任何事物在最初接触时形成的第一印象往往是很难改变的,除非发生什么戏剧性的情况,这种印象经常是占据主导地位的。

这就意味着我们应该特别注意对第一阶段最初几个问题的回答,尽管它们都是非常简单的问题,考生绝不能掉以轻心,忽视对这些简单问题的回答。有些考生在回答这些简单问题时甚至会犯一些低级错误,给口试教师留下不好的第一印象,也影响了自己后面的正常发挥。例如: T: "What do you do?" S: "I'm talking with you."

口试教师明明在问:"你是做什么的?"考生却回答:"我正在跟你谈话。"可以想象,口试教师对这样的回答会产生对考生多么不利的第一印象。

口语考试应该是不仅用口,还要用心回答每个问题,在回答任何问题时,不要慌慌张张地急于切入主题,大脑中迅速思考一下这个问题可能涉及到的后续问题,尽量把话题引到自己比较熟悉而口试教师又可能感兴趣的话题上,而不要匆忙中为自己设下一个陷阱。比如当口试教师问你曾经做过哪些职业或从事过哪些业余活动时,如果你的回答是"I like singing"就可能被问到更多有关 singing 的问题,如"who is your favorite singer?""What is your favorite song?""Why do you like him/her/it?"等等。这就要求考生在考前要做好相应的准备,并在考试中思维敏捷,随机应变。

三. 常见问题归纳

1. 部分常见问题

进考场后,一般先做自我介绍,然后考官会问一些问题,考生要结合自己的经历和见解来准备答案,让自己回答的问题和自我介绍融为一个整体。否则,很容易被考官抓住把柄问个没完,这样就容易因紧张而露出马脚。这里列出一些考官常考的问题,供大家参考。

----hometown

Where are you from?

How long have you lived there?

How do you like it? Why?

Do you live near here? Where about?

What do you think are the good points about living in this city?

-----family

Could you tell us sth. about your family?

What does your family usually do for the weekend?

What do you think about living together with your parents?

----leisure

Do you have any hobbies?

How did you become interested in the hobbies?

----study/work

Why do you choose to study at our institute?

Why do you want to go to graduate school instead of finding a job?

What are your favorite subjects?

What kind of job did you do?

Have you ever worked during the vacation?

Why do you want to go back to study instead of going on with your work?

What qualifications are needed in order to do your job well?

What did you enjoy most about your campus life?

-----future plans

What do you expect to achieve during your study if you are enrolled into this institute?

Do you think English is important for your future plans? In

what aspects is it important?

针对部分常见问题, 需做出的回答 (一些模板):

(1). self-introduction (自我介绍)

Good morning, my dear teachers and professors. I am very happy to avail myself of the opportunity to introduce myself. I am *****, a *** (年龄) -year-old girl/ boy graduated from ****University. My major was ****. Four-year study in **** department gives me all-round knowledge about****(专业名称). In the past two years I have been preparing for the postgraduate examination. I am a very hard-working person with great perseverance. And also, I am very kind-hearted as well and ready to help others especially when they are in troubles. Owing to my kindness I made a lot of friends in university. In my spare time I like sports. Among all the events, I like football best, because we should unite as one to achieve success. In my opinion, it is the best slogan of team work spirit. I also took some part-time jobs as a family tutor. One of my students got his mark improved through our joint effort and I was very proud of that. This is all for my self-introduction. If I am lucky enough to get the chance, I will devote all myself to my major and focus all of my energy on it.

(2). reasons for my choice (考研原因)

Firstly, I have a profound love in my major, ***, which is very practical and useful. Through four years' study in university I find the knowledge I have mastered is not enough to solve some specific problems though I have satisfactory marks in all the subjects. So I decide to further my education and take the postgraduate entrance examination.

Secondly, I want to take ***(专业) as my life long career, therefore, further study in this field is still necessary. In my opinion, I can broaden my horizon and enrich the knowledge in this field through the postgraduate education. It is an indispensable step for my self-development in the future as well.

Last but not the least, I have a long-lasting love of the atmosphere of campus. It is full of passion and youthful spirit. All the things can inspire me to form some fantastic thoughts and excellent ideas. This kind of atmosphere is very helpful for study. As for my choice of universities, I should say I love this university very much. When I came here for the first time I was deeply impressed by the academic atmosphere and the faculty. In addition, your university enjoys a good reputation in this field. I think as one of

the most famous *****(专业) in our country, it provides people with enough room to get further enrichment.

(3). plans in the postgraduate study (研究生期间你的计划)
First, a systematic view of *****is my first and most important goal in the postgraduate study. second, I would like to take more social activities to promote myself in every possible way. If possible, I will go on with/continue my study for doctorate degree.

In a word, I am looking forward to making a solid foundation for my future profession and life after two/three years study here.

(4). about hometown (介绍你的家乡)

I am from **** a beautiful city in the****(写个方位)part of *** province. (如果是省会可以加上: it is also the capital city of **** province.) It is famous for**** (特产或是旅游项目). Every winter numerous visitors are attracted by its(特产或景物). The city lies in the ****(方位)part of China and the climate there is very suitable for living. Thanks to the government's effort to protect the environment, our city is becoming more and more beautiful and attacks people all around the world. Last five years witnesses the fast economic development of my home town due to the Opening Policy. I

believe my hometown will definitely be prosperous in the future. After my graduation I will return to my hometown and make my due contribution to its development.

(5). about family (你的家庭)

I have a happy family . In my family, there are five members: grandfather, father, mother, brother and I. My family is just like a hand, and each of us like a finger. Just as the relationship among fingers and hand, we five members live together and can not be separated. I will introduce my family to you.

My grandfather

My grandfather is a healthy old man. He likes moving and believes that one can have long life only if he takes exercise. So, though he is over seventy, he doesn't feel tired after long walking.

My father

My father works in a private high school and he is the vice-headmaster of that school. My father is a diligent man. He likes reading and writing. No matter how busy he is, he must read something useful in his spare time. He often says that as a teacher who must read as much as he can. He does what he says. He gives me a good sample with his action.

My mother

My mother is a hardworking housewife. She is a kind, gentle and diligent woman. She cooks and washes for us day after day. However, in my mind, she is the greatest woman in this world. Now I study out of my home, and I always miss her very much. I miss her cooking, I miss her speaking too much, and, of course, I also miss our quarrelling!

My brother

My brother is a clever and tall boy. He is a senior high student . I am three years older than him. He likes reading. His favorite writer is Yi Zhongtian. Therefore, he reads most works written by Yi Zhongtian and watches all the programs talked by him, called Bai Jia Jiang Tan. In my mind, he is a thoughtful boy.

Myself

I am a college student. Next year, I will graduate. I dream much for my future. In the future, first I will be a teacher. But maybe I will try other kinds of jobs, such as free writer, editor, and so on. However, no matter what is my hobby, I will be on my own stage; no matter which stage I am on, I will dance wonderfully!

(6). about university (你的大学)

My university is ..., which is modern and smart. You see, the many age-old buildings here are actually great libraries and labs. Scientific and technological development is easily smelt in the air, because she never lags behind the world. Her everlasting youth and vigor beam through every corner of the campus and the young in school vivify every piece of concrete and wood here. What makes me happy and strong is that it perpetuates me with

unfading energy. And it is definitely beneficial for me to be granted enthusiasm. The deep impression of my university is her creativity and profundity. As is known to all, she has a wide range and comprehensive style. No wonder I can enjoy the multi-colored life here. Every school year a diversity

of competitions and activities are held and a large number of students take active part in them. I do appreciate such a style, and in my mind's eye, she resembles a tall tree silhouetting with all shapes of branches while stretching far into the blue sky. Undoubtedly there is a world of difference between university and high school.

University students are supposed to enjoy more freedom to develop themselves. However, ... seems more concerned about

the efficient cooperation and teamwork among students as to prepare them for the competitive society. I believe upon graduation I will be equipped with abundant skills to face more unknown challenges.

After all, in my opinion, university is for more cultivated character, richer knowledge and greater abilities. That's why I chose She provides me with what I've dreamed of. After my graduation, I want to find a job in Siemens and make good use of the theories I will have learned from this university. I have the potential to be a professional manager and do program management.

(7). Why do you change your major? (为什么换专业)

I have shifted my major from Mathematics to Quantitative Economics, mainly out of my interest. During the holidays, I got the chance to work for a company as an intern, when I first acquainted myself with the knowledge of Quantitative Economics, and I was attracted deeply by it. What's more, what I have learned can

be applied very well to this subject. Meanwhile, the major has gained wide application and concern for the time being. So gradually, I got the idea that I should try my best to learn Quantitative Economics.

(8). Why do you choose this major? (为什么选择这个专业) I major in International Trade and have great interest in it. International trade currently become increasingly important in the world of globalization, and those companies desirous to file themselves into the international market and have to confront plenty of issues. Thus, corresponding emphasis have been put on these issues in this field. But during my college study and internship period, I have found I have many to study, so it is very necessary and urgent for me to grasp firmly and comprehensively the relevant knowledge of international trade. That is why I chose this major. Now I look forward to enriching my scope in this field in our university.

(9). Could you tell the importance of English? (您觉得英语重要吗)

Yes, it's very important. It plays an indispensable role both in my academic study and future career. When I look for some learning material on-line for my research paper, the Chinese information is usually not enough, and thus the English information works as an essential compensation. Furthermore, when I command English, work efficiency will be greatly improved because the time of the translation between

languages is shortened.

(10). plans in the postgraduate study (研究生期间你的计划) I've already made a plan for my postgraduate study. If luckily I got the admission to the …university, I would make good use of the two/three years. You know, three years is very short for an aspirant pursuer for knowledge, so it's necessary to make a good plan both for my academic research and future career. First, I will try my best to grasp the theoretical knowledge and set the solid foundation for my further study. Second, if time permits, I will do some parttime job relevant to my major and in this way I can put the theory into practice. Third, I will apply for a doctor degree and if impossible I will find a job related to my major and become an expert in this field.

(11). plans after graduation (毕业后有什么打算)

After my graduation, I want to find a job in Siemens and make good use of the theories I will have learned from this university. I have the potential to be a professional manager and do program management. I love economic policy research. After graduation, I want to further my study for a Doctor's degree. Then I'll work for a research institute. What satisfies me most is to make contributions for Chinese

economic growth.

(12). What can you tell me about yourself? (关于你自己, 你能告诉我些什么?)

I am 21 years old, born in Heilongjiang province, northeast of China. I am now a senior student at Beijing XX University. My major is packaging engineering, and I will receive my bachelor' degree after my graduation in June. In the past four years, I have spent most of my time on study. I have passed CET4/6 with an ease and I have acquired basic knowledge of packaging both in theory and in practice. Besides, I have attended several

packaging exhibition held in Beijing and I have taken a tour to some big factories through which I have had a deep understanding of domestic packaging industry. Compared to developed countries such as U.S., unfortunately, although we have made extraordinary progress since 1978, our packaging industries are still underdeveloped. But I have full confidence in a bright future if only our economy can keep the growth pace still. I choose to learn law in my graduate study because pursuing law is one of my lifelong goals. I like my major packaging and I won't give up it. If I can pursue my master degree here I will combine law with my

former education. I will work hard in patent, trademark, copyright in the packaging field. I am optimistic and confident.

Sometimes I prefer to stay alone, reading, listening to music, but I am not lonely. I like to chat with my classmates on various subjects. My favorite pastime is playing volleyball. Through college life, I learn how to keep balance between study and entertainment. By the way, I was an actor of our amazing drama club. I had a few glorious memories on stage. (13). What would you like to be doing within five years after graduation? (在毕业以后5年内你想做些什么?)

Five years are quite a long time, I would like to divide it into two parts for my future plan. In the three years of postgraduate in this university, if I am admitted, I will spend our my efforts on the knowledge of my major and skills concerned, and try to learn more interpersonal skills at the same time. After equipping myself full, when I will get my master's degree, I will immense myself into the society in the next two years. I will find a job which I love and specialize in so that I can make a contribution to our nation as well as the society.

(14). What is your greatest strength? (你最突出的优点是什

么?)

As for my strongest strength, I think it is my conscientiousness in work and learning, which promotes me to develop unceasingly and devote myself in my work and do a good job. I think it is helpful for my future work.

给大家列举一些关于特长常用的词:

1. 一般描述特长的形容词

honest 诚实

easy-going 随和

energetic 精力充沛的

quick-learning 学习能力强的

confident 自信

2. 表示特长的名词:

perseverance 坚持

dedication 奉献

team-spirit 团队精神

leadership skills 领导能力

positive attitude 乐观态度

flexible 灵活

helpfulness 乐于助人

caring 关心他人

sense of humor. 幽默感

cheerfulness 乐观

friendliness 友爱

adaptability 适应能力

problem-solving work well with others

get along well with others 与人相处和睦

work under pressure 能承受压力

focus on projects 专一

善于与他人合作

- (15). What is your greatest weakness? (你最大的弱点是什么?)
- 1. 相关表达:

be lack of experience 缺乏经验

be lack of proper planning 缺乏合理的计划

drive myself work too hard 辛苦工作

set high goals 制定高目标

be eager to complete an assignment 急于完成任务

critical to others 对其他人要求严格

2. 相关句型:

My greatest weakness lies in

My greatest weakness is

I am…, I think that is my greatest weakness.

I'm a perfectionist that I always require myself get a job well done.

3. 范例

There is no perfect man in the world, so do I. I feel that my greatest weakness is that I often devote nearly all the time in work. Sometimes I even forget to do some excises. Although this weakness makes me sad sometimes, I try my best to overcome it.

(16). How do you feel about your progress today? (对于你至今所取得的进步你是怎样看的?)

To be frank, I made a great progress in the past few years with the help of my classmates and friends and under the guidance of my teachers. In academic aspect, I acquired much basic knowledge of this field from text books and learnt how to solve problems with them. In other aspects, I got along well with all my classmates and gained their friendship and respect. What is more important is that I learnt to work with the others and now I have a good sense of teamwork. All in all, the last few years are really important for me.

问完上边问题后,考生有时需要就一个话题进行自我陈述。在此也列举了一些常考话题,仅供参考:

- (1). Why do you choose Renmin University to study MPA? Tell me a little about Renmin University from your point of view.
- (2). What has been your greatest accomplishment in solving a

problem? Use a specific example to demonstrate.

- (3). Please tell me sth. about the job you have held, and what you have learned form it.
- (4). What do you think about taking part-time job? Somebody thinks that it is necessary for every university student to take, do you agree or disagree?
- (5). Tell me the time when you made a bad/good decision.
- (6). What is your point of view about the hot debate of private housing?
- (7). Explain your understanding on the old saying "practice makes perfect" / "age brings wisdom" / "silence is gold" ect.
- (8). What are the main problems in our society/of college education, and how to solve them?
- (9). What does happiness mean to you?
- (10). What's your view on the gap between rich and poor? 在面试快结束的时候,一般考官都会问,你有没有什么要问的。这时候,如果你是最后一个考生,

明显感到所有的考官都急切的想离开, 你可以说 "I have nothing else to ask"; 否则, 一般不适合说"I don't have any question.", 可以问考官一两个你关心的问题, 比如:

(11). Which is the best course in our school? (什么课程是我

们院最好的课程)

(12). Does our school provide some guidance of job to XXX? 最后可以说: Thank you for giving me the chance. I hope to see you again and soon. (谢谢您给我机会,我希望很快能再见到您。)
II. 复试常用话语:

由于紧张,难免面试老师的话听不清楚,千万不要不好意思进行询问(当然也不能就一个问题一直问个不停),对于自己不清楚的问题一定要勇于承认,免得弄巧成拙。如果别人的表达没有听懂想再次用自己的话表达,用什么样的话表达,因此为大家整理了一些常用话语避免尴尬。

- (1). Sorry, I did not catch/follow your meaning. Pardon, please.
- (2). Let me put it another way. You mean that ...
- (3). Well, let me see. I am not the expert on this, but I have heard quiet a lot of such discussion from TV program and other people's talking, so I think …
- (4). That's not exactly what I mean / You know, that's what I think.
- (5). I'm not really sure, I'll have to check.
- (6). Um, this isn't easy to explain/ Hard to say, but I think I would have \cdots
- (7). I can't tell you how sorry I am, but I really don't

know. I will have to check.

- (8). I'm not exactly sure how to put this, but I am really sorry.
- (9). The point is \cdots
- (10). Yes, that's true, but ...

语言因素之自我简介篇

中英文姓名

背景简介 (家乡、学业)

兴趣爱好简介(性格特征、爱生活、爱英语、爱校园)

语言因素之家乡篇

Where are you from?

How long have you lived there?

How do you like it? why?

Do you live near here? where about?

What do you think are the good points about living in this city?

语言因素之家庭篇

Could you tell us something about you family?

What does your family usually do for the weekend?

What do you think about living together with your parents? 语言因素之考研篇 Why do you choose to study at our institute?

Why do you want to go to graduate school instead of finding a job?

What are your favorite subjects?

What kind of job did you do?

Have you ever worked during the vacation?

Why do you want to go back to study instead of going on with your work?

What did you enjoy most about your campus life?

What do you expect to achieve during your study if you are enrolled into this institute?

Do you think English is important for your future plans?

In what aspects is it important?

面试必备句型表之一

You know what I think? I think that...

The point is...

Wouldn't you say that...

I'd just like to say that I think...

I'd like to point out that...

Could you tell me some more about...

Could you mind telling me more about...

I'd like to know more about...

Something else I was wondering about was...

Something else l' d like to know is...

Sorry to keep after you, but could you tell me...

面试必备句型表之二

Well, I' ve heard that...

Wouldn't you say that...

Do you think it's right to say that...

It's my feeling that...

I didn't follow what you said about...

Sorry, I don't see what you mean.

I don't see what you're getting at.

What exactly are you trying to tell me 面试必备句型表之三

I couldn't agree more.

That's just what I was thinking.

You know, that's what I think.

That's a good point.

Great minds think alike.

Yes, that's true, but...

I'm not sure if I agree.

Well. You have a point there, but...

Maybe that's right, but don't you think that...

面试必备词汇表

adaptable 适应性强的 ambitious 有雄心壮志的 capable 有能力的,有才能 competent 能胜任的 cooperative 有合作精神的 dedicated 有奉献精神的 disciplined 守纪律的 well-educated 良好教育的 energetic 精力充沛的 frank 直率的,真诚的 gentle 有礼貌的 impartial 公正的 intelligent 理解力强的 有方法的 methodical objective 客观的 punctual 严守时刻的 responsible 负责的 sweet-tempered 性情温和的

主动的, 活跃的 active apprehensive 有理解力的 careful 办事仔细的 constructive 建设性的 creative 富创造力的 dependable 可靠的 dutiful 尽职的 efficient 有效率的 faithful 忠诚、守信的 宽宏大量的 generous humorous 有幽默 independent 有主见的 logical 条理分明的 modest 谦虚的 precise 一丝不苟的 elastic 实事求是的 systematic 有系统的 tireless 孜孜不倦的

听力材料 四级

https://pan.baidu.com/s/1gfQvJ9L https://pan.baidu.com/s/1dF4Lmgx

https://pan.baidu.com/s/1jHI7VYe https://pan.baidu.com/s/1bpEsD0V

上机 视频相关

https://www.bilibili.com/video/av39107935?from=search&seid=12332646742708387285

调剂相关

视频相关:

https://www.bilibili.com/video/av46249549?p=3

【19回顾】研究所计算机调剂汇总

【19回顾】985/211 计算机调剂汇总

【19回顾】计算机相关专业调剂信息

【17/18年】计算机非全日制调剂信息汇总

【18年】985/211 院校计算机调剂要求

【20调剂】百所计算机调剂信息汇总

【20 考研调剂】1月1日至3月20日调剂信息汇总



群名称:【灰灰考研】21复试调剂1群

群号:996715279

一、用 163、126 邮箱

用 126 和 163 邮箱主要是在邮箱底部有个已读回执选项。

当导师看到你的邮件,系统会自动回复你的。



二、重点信息一定要说

- 1、姓名
- 2、本科大学
- 3、本科专业

如果你是跨专业考试,这部分内容建议不写!

(学会就重避轻)

- 4、XX级本科生
- 5、初试成绩!
- 6、专业排名
- 7、大学时期的绩点
- 8、大学期间是否获得奖学金
- 9、大学期间"至高"的荣誉

例如:

马拉松优秀志愿者 不算!

学院学生会主席 算!

学院学生会副主席 笨!

(写主席就行,至于正副,让导师去猜吧。)

学院学生会部长 不算!

科研项目 算!

XX 报刊的某篇文章你是第一作者或第二作者 算!

(为什么第二作者也算,本科生是研究生的打工仔,研究生是第一作者,你是第

二作者,我们的目的是让老师知道你积极参与科研。)

10、去知网寻找导师的研究方向

三、模板形式

文字+简历图片

为什么还要附带一张简历图片

文字只负责描述重要信息,

如果导师对你感兴趣,

至少还有简历。

相反, 如果把全部内容以文字形式表述,

显得不那么得体。

想想英语小作文

字数控制在 200 是最佳的。

四、文字模板

模板 (一)

尊敬的 X 老师:

康! 工作愉快!

您好!

我叫 XX,是 XXX 大学 XXX 专业 XX 级本科生,我希望能够有机会攻读您 2020年的硕士研究生,所以非常冒昧地给您写信。

我初试成绩 XX 分,按照往年情况,可进入贵院复试。本科生期间我成绩优秀,三年来成绩一直名列班级第一,在全系也名列前茅(优秀的话,具体排名能列出来更好)。

我刻苦学习,积极实践,在老师的精心培养以及大学良好的学术氛围的影响下,我在基础知识、设计实验、操作能力等方面积累了一定的经验,为读研打下坚实的基础。附件中是我的个人简历和大学三年来的学习成绩表,恳请您能多花几分钟看一看。我在网上查阅了您的有关资料,并看了些您发表的文章。我对您所研究的课题很感兴趣,所以非常希望能在您的课题组攻读我的硕士学位,我相信通过自己的努力,我能很好的完成硕士期间的任务。冒昧致信,恳请您海涵!非常感谢您能在百忙之中抽出时间阅信!祝身体健

学生 XXX X年X月X日

模板 (二)

尊敬的 XX 老师:

您好!

我叫 XXX,是 XX 专业 XX 级本科生。我初试成绩 XX 分,按照往年情况,可进入贵院复试。

早在大二末我的科任老师(XXX 老师)就向我介绍过您,说您在 XXX 领域是我国学术带头人。当时我就下定决心一定要发奋努力、刻苦学习争取做您的学生!也一直追求着!本学期通过贵院的两位学长介绍,更加坚定了我的信念。真诚地希望能攻读您 2020 级的硕士研究生,所以非常冒昧地给您写信,万分感激您在百忙之中来阅读我的邮件!

进大学以来我就刻苦学习、基础知识扎实,培养了较强的学习、科研及动手能力,期间我的成绩和综合能力都很优秀。①XXX,综合排名第一。②已获得多项 XXX 奖项、国家及地区 1 项、省级 3 项、校级 7 项)且多次获得国家奖学金、校级甲等奖学金及三好学生称号,特别擅长 XXX、XX。③在 XXX 方面都取得了优秀的成果,参与 XX 大赛,科研项目获 XXX,在 XXX 作品竞赛中其作品 XXX 研究及应用"在校级决赛中获二等奖(排名第二)。④社会实践论文在省级、校级多次获奖。附件中是我的简历、主要成果及摘要和前五学期的成绩分类汇总。

恳请您能多用些时间阅览一下,再次表示最诚挚的感激!如果可以请问能否 亲自去 XX 拜访您?

冒昧来信,敬请海涵。学生期待您的回信,谢谢!

此致

敬礼

祝愿身体健康,工作顺利!

学生 XXX

X年X月X日

模板 (三)

尊敬的 XX 老师:

您好!

我叫 XXX,是 XX 大学 XX 学院 XX 专业 XX 级本科生。我初试成绩 XX 分,按照往年情况,可进入贵院复试。我非常希望能够有机会免试攻读您 2020年的硕士。

三年来我的综合成绩一直保持全年级第一名(年级共有 XXX 人), 前三年专业课平均成绩为 XXX, 绩点为 XX。并且顺利通过了英语四、六级和 XXX 三级考试。

我除了完成学校教学大纲所规定的课程外,还积极参加各类实践活动,注重培养自己动手能力和研究能力.在校期间你参加的项目、比赛等。

主要获奖情况如下:

XX 年获得 XXX 奖;

XX 年获得国家励志奖学金,并被评为"XX 大学优秀学生标兵";

XX 年获得国家奖学金,并被评为"XX 大学优秀学生标兵";

我对 XXX 领域很感兴趣,所以平时就很注重关注这方面的知识,非常希望能够在您的指导下攻读硕士、博士学位.

附件中是我的大学三年来的学习成绩表,以供您参考。

冒昧致信, 恳请您海涵! 非常感谢您能在百忙之中抽出时间阅信!期待您的回复。

祝身体健康!工作愉快!

学生 XXX

X年X月X日

模版 (四)

尊敬的 XX 老师:

您好!

我叫 XX,是 XX 学院 XX 级本科生,专业是 XXXX。我初试成绩 XX 分,按 照往年情况,可进入贵院复试。

我了解到您的研究方向是 XXXXXXX。在本校老师讲解 XXX 时,我就对其很感兴趣,并认识到该焊接方法具有很大的发展前景。并从网上以及学长学姐得知您在该领域做了深入研究,因此非常希望成为您的研究生,在您的指导下进行深入学习。

以下是我的学习情况:

1、大学前三年的平均学分绩 90,居专业第一(1/XX),综合测评成绩居专业第二(2/XX)。在 XX——XX 学年获得国家奖学金(2/XX)、校一等奖学金及校三好学生称号;在 XX——XX 学年获得国家励志奖学金、校一等奖学金及校三好学生称号。

- 2、在计算机方面,我通过了全国计算机二级、三级,并利用课余时间学习AutoCAD、CAXA、Solidworks 绘图软件、Photoshop 图像处理软件,并系统深入的学习 Office 等常用文档处理工具。
- 3、在英语方面,通过了四级(XX)、六级(XX),具备了一定的英语听、说、读、写能力。

如果能有幸成为老师的研究生,我将踏实努力的完成您下达的任务。以下是我硕士期间的学习和研究计划:

(一)专业知识的学习

- 1、扎实地学习专业知识,积极动手做实验,将知识和实践结合起来;
- 2、广泛阅读相关书籍,扩大自己在该领域的知识面。

(二)应用知识的学习

- 1、积极协助导师完成其科研和其他课题项目,扎实培养科学研究与创新能力;
- 2、加强英语特别是材料加工工程专业英语方面的自主学习,达到能自如地阅读、翻译专业相关英文学术论著,并力争自主进行英文论文的写作;
- 3、不断地学习需要的知识和技能。

学习计划会根据老师的具体要求以及自我认识的提高而做调整,以上只是初步计划。

我个人的特点:

1、喜欢制定明确的目标,并有很强的规划意识,并且在生活学习中朝着目标坚定不移的实施;

- 2、对自己要求严格,但我并不是一味的读书,也爱看看其他书籍(如经济、 法律等),也注意学习与娱乐相结合;
- 3、喜欢独立思考,不懂的地方及时向老师寻求解答。

接下来,我将好好准备复试,冒昧的问老师,面试时主要考察哪些知识,我 应该看哪些书籍。希望老师给予我指导以及提出对我的要求。

感谢您在忙碌的工作中抽时间读我的这封信,衷心祝愿您身体健康,工作顺利!

此致

敬礼!

学生 XXX

X年X月X日

上面的模板是站在成绩较高的同学能够进入复试的角度上写的,那么对于需要调剂的同学,邮件的主体内容不变,但是需要把第一句稍作修改,比如这样"我叫 XX,是 XX 大学 XX 学院 XX 级本科生,专业是 XXXX。我初试成绩 XX 分,看到贵校(或者您)发布的调剂信息,希望有机会取得这次调剂的机会。"

如果白嫖还不能让你快乐, 皮皮灰还有

灰灰考研正式版复试全书

灰灰考研上机班

灰灰考研模拟面试班

报名方式:





Mlin .

