1. **填空题（每题2分,20题,共40分）**
2. var arr = [1,2,3,4,5]; arr.length=2; 则执行console.log(arr) 的值为\_\_\_\_[1,2]\_\_\_\_\_\_。
3. var arr = [“red”,”blue”,”green”]; arr[1]=”aqua”;则执行console.log(arr) 的值为\_\_\_[‘red’,’aqua’,’green’]\_\_。
4. var arr = [“red”,”blue”,”green”]; arr.length = 5;则执行console.log(arr) 的值为\_[“red”,”blue”,”green”,undefined,undefined]\_。
5. var arr = [“red”,”blue”,”green”]; arr[arr.length] =”aqua”;则执行console.log(arr) 的值为\_[“red”,”blue”,”green”,”aqua”]\_。XXX

5、var arr = [“red”,”blue”,”green”]; var str = arr.join(“-”);则str 的值为\_‘red-blue-green’\_。

6、var arr = [“red”,”blue”,”green”]; var str = arr.join();则str 的值为\_\_‘red,blue,green’\_\_\_。??

7、var arr = [“red”,”blue”,”green”]; var str = arr.join(“”);则str 的值为\_‘redbluegreen’\_。???

8、var arr = [1,2,3,4]; var len = arr.push(5,6); 则 arr = \_\_[1,2,3,4,5,6]\_; len = \_\_6\_\_。

9、var arr = [1,2,3,4]; var val = arr.pop(); 则 arr = \_[1,2,3]\_\_; val = \_[4]\_。

10、var arr = [1,2,3,4]; var len = arr.unshift(“red”,0); 则 arr = \_[“red”,0,1,2,3,4]\_; len = \_6\_。

11、var arr = [1,2,3,4]; var val = arr.shift(); 则 arr = \_[2,3,4]\_\_; val = \_[1]\_\_。

12、var arr = [1,2,3,4,5,]; arr.reverse() ; 则 arr = \_\_[5,4,3,2,1]\_;

13、var arr = [6,1,4,2,5,3]; arr.sort(function(a,b){ return a-b; }) ; 则 arr = \_\_[1,2,3,4,5,6]\_;

14、var arr1 = [1,2],arr2=[3,4],arr3=[5,6]; arr1.concat(arr2,arr3); 则arr1 = \_[1,2,3,4,5,6]\_;XXX[1,2]

15、var arr = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]; var newArr = arr.slice( 2,6 ) ; 则 arr = \_[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]\_\_;newArr = \_[3,4,5,6,]\_\_;

16、var arr = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]; var newArr = arr.slice( 2 ) ; 则 newArr = \_ [3,4,5,6,7,8]\_\_;

17、var arr = [“梁山”,”王伦”,”朱贵”]; var newArr = arr.splice(1,2); 则 arr = \_\_[‘梁山’]\_\_;newArr = \_[”王伦”,”朱贵”]\_;

18、var arr = [“梁山”,”王伦”,”朱贵”]; var newArr = arr.splice(1,2,”林冲”,”晁盖”); 则 arr = \_\_[“梁山”,”林冲”,”晁盖”]\_;newArr = \_\_”王伦”,”朱贵”\_\_;

19、var arr = [1,2,3,3,2,1]; var index = arr.indexOf( 2 ) ; 则 index = \_\_1\_\_\_\_\_。

20、var arr = [1,2,3,3,2,1]; var lastIndex = arr.lastIndexOf( 2 ) ; 则 lastIndex = \_\_\_4\_\_\_\_。

1. **选择题（每题2分,10题,共20分）**

21、var str=“get-element-by-id”，将str转换成数组，正确的实现方法是（ C ）.

A splice() B join() C split("-") D join("-")

22、var arr=["a","b","c"],str=arr.reverse().join();console.log(str)的打印结果是（ **B** ）

A 以上都不对 B c,b,a C abc D ["c","b","a"]

23、var a = [1,5,9],b = a;b[1]=8;console.log(a);的打印结果是（ A ）

A [1,8,9] B [8,5,9] C 以上都不对 D [1,5,9]

24、var cars = ['bmw','qq','byd','glof'];cars.splice(2,0,'polo');console.log(cars)的打印结果是（ C ）

A ["bmw", "qq", "byd", "polo", "glof"]

B ["bmw", "qq", "polo", "glof"]

C ["bmw", "qq", "polo", "byd", "glof"]

D 以上都不对

25、var cars = ['bmw','qq','byd'];cars.splice(1,1,'polo');console.log(cars)的打印结果是（ B ）

A ["bmw", "polo", "qq", "byd"]

B ["bmw", "polo", "byd"]

C ["bmw", "qq", "polo", "byd"]

D 以上都不对

26、var arr1 = [1],arr2 = [2,3],将arr1和arr2这两个数组合并成一个新的数组，方法是 D

A push()加在最前 B reverse()反转 C sort() 排序 D concat()

27、var arr=['a','b','c','d']，将arr转换成"a-b-c-d"这样的字符串，正确的实现方法是arr.( D )

A split("-") B split() C join() D join("-")

28、将值加到数组的最前面，正确的方法是（ C ）

A push() B pop() C unshift() D shift()

29、var arr = [1,3,5],arrs = arr.push(8);console.log(arr+','+arrs)的打印结果是（ A ）;

A 1,3,5,8,4 B 1,3,5,8,8 C 8,1,3,5,4 D 8,1,3,5,8

30、var nums=[];nums[9]=100;console.log(nums.length);的打印结果是（D）

A 0 B 1 C 9 D 10

**三、技能题（每题20分,2题,共40分）**

1) 写一段程序,实现字符串var str= ”get-elements-by-tag-name” 的 转驼峰大小写形式 , 转换后的字符串为 ”getElementsByTagName”;

要求：写出思路

1. 写一段程序,实现将字符串反转。如 var str = ”I love Javascript”;反转后的字符串为 “Javascript love I”;

要求：使用连缀写法