

CISCO模拟试题:CCNA考试自测题2 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/142/2021_2022_CISCO_E6_A8_A1_E6_8B_c101_142281.htm 25) Which statement is true of WinSock (下面对WinSock的哪一句陈述是正确的)?

A. It is a MAC application
B. It represents a graphical user interface
C. It represents a network layer
D. It provides the means for sharing an Internet connection between multiple IP protocol suite utilities

26) Which statement is true of TLI (下面关于TLI的哪一句陈述是正确的)?
A. It is a layer in the OSI model
B. It is a layer in the TCP/IP model
C. It is a System V API
D. It is part of the UNIX Kernel

27) Which statement is true of Windows Name Server (WINS) (下面对于Windows命名服务器(WINS)的陈述中，哪一句是正确的)?
A. It is a protocol
B. It provides capability for name resolution
C. It is a network layer
D. It is a proprietary name server
E. A, B, and D only
F. B and D only

28) ICMP、IP、ARP and RARP of the IP protocol suite map to (IP协议套件的ICMP、IP、ARP和RARP映射到):
A. OSI layers 1 and 2
B. OSI layer 5
C. OSI layer 3
D. OSI layer 2

29) Which layer is most important in providing reliable data exchange between two systems (在两个系统之间提供可靠的数据交换中，哪一层是最重要的)?
A. Physical layer
B. Data link layer
C. Session layer
D. Transport layer

30) Which of the following does TCP provide (TCP提供了下面的哪一个功能)?
A. Unreliable data stream
B. Connectionless virtual circuit
C. Flow control
D. Structured byte stream movement

31) Of the following, which field is not a part of the TCP header (在下面各项中，哪一

个字段不是TCP报头的一部分) ? A. Subnet mask B. Sequence number C. Data offset D. Destination port 32) What is the sequence number in a TCP header used for (在TCP报头中的顺序号的作用是什么) ? A. Acknowledgments B. Reordering of the octets received C. Rejecting duplicate octets 33) Variable sliding windows provide an explicit mechanism for notifying TCP if an intermediate node (for example, a router) becomes congested (在中间节点, 例如一个路由器拥塞的情况下, 可变滑动窗口提供了通知TCP的显式机制)。 A. True B. False 34) Which of the following parameters is not a part of UDP header (下面的哪一个参数不是UDP报头的一部分) ? A. Source port B. Urgent pointer C. Checksum D. Length E. Destination port 35) When a router has been configured for UDP flooding, the source address might change, but the destination address will not change as the datagram propagates through the network (当一个路由器已经配置为UDP泛洪时, 当数据报在网络上传播的过程中, 源地址可能改变, 但是目的地址不会改变) ? A. True B. False 36) The spanning-tree algorithm allows (生成树算法允许) : A. Forwarding of packets with no control B. Forwarding of broadcasts to an interface which already has received the broadcast C. Prevention of duplication of forwarding of packets D. A and B only 37) IP helper addresses are a form of _____ addressing and require the command specification of _____ on every interface receiving broadcasts that need to be forwarded (IP辅助地址是一种什么类型的寻址方法, 在每一个接收到需要转发的广播接口上需要什么命令说明) ? A. Static / IP header

address B. Dynamic / IP forward-protocol UDP C. Dynamic / IP forward-protocol TCP 38) Which of the following protocols provide address resolution (下面的哪一个协议提供了地址解析)? A. ICMP B. RARP C. IP D. UDP E. TCP 39) IP is described as an unreliable mechanism because it does not guarantee delivery (IP被认为是不可靠的机制, 因为它不保证发送)。 A. True B. False 40) What does fragmentation in TCP/IP represent (在TCP/IP中的分段代表什么)? A. Segmenting of datagrams into 53-byte packets for ATM applications B. Division of larger datagrams into convenient size packets C. A process that occurs on a router D. A, B, and C E. A and C only F. B and C only 41) Which of the following statements is true of ARP (下面对ARP的陈述中, 哪一个是正确的)? A. It makes a MAC address logically independent of the physical hardware B. It makes it necessary for the administrator to physically manage the MAC address of each NIC C. It integrates routing function with the physical and data link layers D. It routes packets based on destination host, not on destination network 42) A host's ARP cache is good forever once it has been created (一个主机的ARP高速缓存一旦创建, 则它永远工作良好)。 A. True B. False 43) ARP is a broadcast protocol, and ARP caching is used because broadcasts are expensive (ARP是一个广播协议, 并且使用了ARP高速缓存, 原因是广播太昂贵了)。 A. True B. False 44) Reverse Address Resolution Protocol (RARP) is termed "reverse" because (反向地址解析协议(RARP)中的“反向”的含义是): A. It is used by the system that knows its IP address but does not know its MAC address B. It is used by the system that

knows its MAC address but does not know its IP address C. It is used by the system that knows the destination ' s IP address but does not know the destination ' s MAC address D. It is used by the system that knows the destination ' s MAC address but does not know the destination ' s IP address 45) Inverse Address Resolution Protocol (InARP) is generally used by (逆向地址解析协议(InARP)通常由什么使用) ? A. Broadcast networks B. Nonbroadcast networks C. Both broadcast and nonbroadcast networks 46) The PING command makes use of what ICMP parameter (PING命令使用了什么ICMP参数) ? A. Redirect B. Source quench C. Echo reply D. Destination unreachable 47) ICMP Redirect is sent by (ICMP重定向由什么发出) ? A. A host to the gateway B. A gateway to the host C. A router to another router D. A router to a network 100Test

下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问
www.100test.com