

当代大学生英语系列教材

大学英语 进级教程

张 旭 周晓文 主编

2

 中国电力出版社
CHINA ELECTRIC POWER PRESS

当代大学生英语系列教材

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内 容 提 要

本书为当代大学生英语系列教材。《大学英语进阶教程》共分四册，每册书由两部分组成：十套完整的模拟试题和十套听力理解录音文字材料。每册内容均注重基本知识和基本技能的训练，加强英语基础知识的学习和巩固。本书为第二册，重点培养学生阅读理解能力。

本书可作为高等院校非英语专业辅导教材，也可作为准备参加大学英语四、六级考试的复习、自测及强化训练的参考用书。

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前 言

《当代大学生英语系列教材 大学英语进级教程》共分四册,是根据《大学英语教学大纲》及《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》的精神,参照2011年以来最新的“大学英语四、六级考试”试点考试样卷,结合一线教师在大学英语一至二年级的教学和研究中所积累的经验 and 收集的资料,参考学生在学习、考试中反馈的问题编写而成的。编者集思广益,力求通过本套书帮助学生解决英语学习和考试中暴露出来的语言知识、应用能力及应试技巧等方面的问题,以提高他们外语综合文化素养,为以后实现语言交际能力、顺利通过英语各级考试打好基础。

每册书由两部分组成:十套完整的模拟试题和十套听力理解录音文字材料。

本系列丛书具有以下几个鲜明的特点:

(1) 遵循教学大纲精神,符合考试大纲标准。本套书严格遵守教育部最新制定的《大学英语教学大纲》及《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》的要求,根据编者的教学经验,按照标准化的四、六级考试新题型编写而成。

(2) 紧扣教材重点内容,同步分级训练。本套书力求严格与现行教材同步,兼顾各项语言技能。依据教材各单元、各章节的课程目标,把课文中的重点和难点知识融入到试题当中,尤其是词汇题、翻译题和作文题,紧扣课本,注重学生实用能力的培养,帮助学生高效率地掌握相关知识和基本技能。

(3) 搭建学习特色平台,构筑考试绿色通道。本套书针对性强,重点围绕学生英语学习中共性的、需要掌握的语言知识和能力,在命题素材、角度和方式等方面均做到精、新、活、准。题项设置上,注重典型性、实用性、灵活性,以期举一反三、触类旁通;题型选择上,注重应用性、科学性、新颖性,以期稳中求进,开阔视野;思路点拨上,注重可操作性、通俗性、规律性,以期激发创新、拓展思维。

本套书各套试题间及每套试题的题项间都考虑到知识的系统性,内容的针对性,题量的适度性,题型的代表性和形式的多样性。

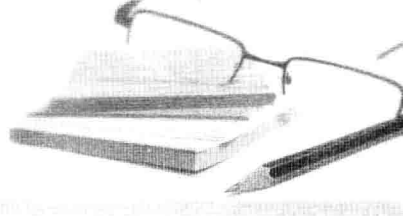
本书为第二册,为大学一年级第二学期使用教材。旨在使学生完全掌握大学英语四级考试题型,熟悉考试环节,针对参加考试学生能够做到有的放矢,突出提升学生阅读理解能力。

本书由东北电力大学张旭、周晓文主编,王敏、任琳副主编,王玺彦、顾平编写。全书由张旭统稿。

由于时间仓促,书中不足之处在所难免,敬请各位专家、读者批评指正。

编 者

2013年4月



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Model Test 1

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **Should Class Attendance Be Required?** You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below.

- (1) 许多大学都实行上课出勤点名制。
- (2) 你认为有无必要实行这种制度及其原因。
- (3) 你的看法。

Should Class Attendance Be Required?

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

How to Create Your Own Blog

Introduction

One of the most exciting features of the Digital Divide Network website is the ability for every DDN member to have a personal blog. A blog, or Web log, is a public Internet journal written by one person or a group of people. Blogs contain journal entries written by the author, who's referred to as a blogger. Most blogs display the most recent entry at the top of the Web page, with previous entries below that in reverse chronological order.

Bloggers have different reasons for creating a blog. Some bloggers just like to generate debate. Others use blogging as civic journalists, writing news stories you might otherwise not see in mainstream media. Organizations often use blogs to publish newsletters, or share resources with their colleagues. Even students blog to publish their classroom writings online

for peer review. But generally, most people blog because they feel they have something important to say, and are empowered by expressing themselves over the Internet. Whether it's a casual hobby or an intense avocation (业余爱好), blogging is a wonderful way to share your ideas with others.

There are a variety of blogging tools available to the public. Many of them are fee-based services, while others are free but require the inclusion of advertising on your blog, or require a high amount of technical expertise. Because of this, we decided to create a blogging tool that would allow members of the Digital Divide Network to create their own blogs with an easy-to-use interface that's free of advertising. As you'll see, our blogging tool is designed for beginners, but experienced bloggers may use it to "mirror" their existing blogs on the Digital Divide Network.

Getting Started: Setting Up Your Blog

For starters, you're going to have to be a member of the Digital Divide Network. If you're not a member, [join now](#). Simply fill out that form and submit it; you'll then get an email asking you to reconfirm your membership by clicking a link. It's that easy.

Before posting your first blog entry, it's a good idea to check the blog's settings to make sure you're happy with it—not to mention the fact that you'll want to give your blog a name.

To edit your blog settings, click on the [Edit My Profile](#) link near the top of the left navigation column. You'll then see an edit page with four different sections listed across the top of the main column. If this is your first time filling out your profile, click each section and fill out your profile so DDN members can learn more about you. If it's not your first time and you just want to set up your blog, click on the fourth link, labeled [Blog Settings](#).

When you get to blog settings page, you'll notice a series of form fields and settings. The most important one is up first; it's the Page Title field. Here, you should give your blog a name.

The second item on the page asks whether you'd like to be notified of comments. This means that whenever someone posts a comment to your blog, you will get an email notifying you of this. Most bloggers set this to yes, but if you're not interested, you can set it to no.

Next, you can select how many blog entries you wish to have displayed on your homepage at any given time. Personally, I have mine set to five, but it's up to you. Once your page has reached its limit, the oldest entry will be archived automatically and the newest entry posted to the top of the blog.

Blog Style. If you'd like to change the color of your blog, you can select from the colors shown here.

Creative Commons. Creative Commons is a simple way of letting people know if you'd like your blog entries to be republished by others. Here you can select from a variety of copyright licenses if you wish to use one. For a description of the various licenses, please read my Creative Commons Tutorial.

Header Image. This allows you to upload an image from your computer and have it displayed at the top of your blog. Many bloggers like to post a small photo of them, but it's entirely optional.

How to Post a Blog Entry

If you look at the left navigation column on any DDN homepage, you'll see a section called Blogs. Click on the link labeled Post an Entry. This will bring you to a blank template that you'll use to post your blog entries.

As you'll see when you look at the template, it's a very simple form. The two most important elements are the Title and the Body. When you're ready to write an entry, put the title in the Title box and the text of your entry in the Body box. You can write it directly in the boxes, or you can write your entry using a word processor so you can spellcheck it, then paste it into the form fields.

Below the Title and Body boxes are two more boxes. The first one allows you to upload an image from your computer if you have an image you'd like to display with your blog entry. Please remember that you should only post images that you own yourself or have copyright permission to post online. The last item is the Community box. This is useful if you're writing a blog entry about a particular subject, like education or e-government, that has its own DDN community. Click the Community box to see a list of them. You should use this feature if you'd like to share your blog entry with members of a particular topical community. Select it from this list and that will create a link to your blog on that community's homepage.

Once you've posted a blog entry, it will appear on your blog's homepage and be added to your archive. DDN will also post a link to your blog on the DDN homepage, as well as particular topical community if you've chosen that option.

What Should I Blog About?

Well, that's entirely up to you. The reason we created the DDN blogging tool is because we wanted to encourage our members to share their ideas with each other, as well as the general public. Think of it as a way to start virtual brainstorming, share interesting news stories or online resources, comment on what's being done to bridge the digital divide, or whatever else may interest you. It's often helpful if you pick a theme to your blog, such as education technology, e-health, Internet access for the disabled, cool Internet tools, etc., especially if you have expertise in a specific area. Think of your blog as a way to share your expertise and your ideas, so try to focus on things you know about and care about. If you have something you'd like to share that relates to the digital divide in one way or another, use your blog to share it with all of us.

Promoting Your Blog

Once you start blogging, it's a good idea to share your blog with friends and colleagues. You can send them an email with the URL for your blog and encourage them to visit it. They don't have to be a DDN member to read your blog, but they'll have to join if they want to post comments.



注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. This passage is probably published _____.
A) in a book

- B) on a newspaper
 - C) on a website
 - D) in a magazine
2. Where can people find the access to your latest journal entry in your blog?
- A) At the bottom of your journal entries column.
 - B) At the top of your journal entries column.
 - C) In the middle of your journal entries column.
 - D) Not mentioned.
3. Compared with many other blogging tools, what advantages does DDN have?
- A) It doesn't charge the bloggers.
 - B) No advertisements on the blog.
 - C) It's easy to use.
 - D) All above.
4. After you submitted the application form for membership, what will happen next?
- A) You are a DDN member already
 - B) You can create your blog immediately
 - C) You will receive an email from DDN
 - D) You will receive a call from DDN
5. Both of the old and new DDN members have to _____ when creating blogs.
- A) name their blogs
 - B) fill out their profiles
 - C) quit other memberships
 - D) provide their real personal information
6. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A) Once your page has reached its limit, you will lose your previous journal entries.
 - B) You have to click "Update Settings" after editing your setting, or else you'll lose your changes.
 - C) Anyone who wants to republish your journal must get your permission first.
 - D) It's up to the blogger whether he/she wants to be notified of the comments.
7. Before you post an image on your blog, you must make sure that _____.
- A) the picture is small enough
 - B) the picture is clear enough
 - C) the picture is bright enough
 - D) you have the right to post the picture
8. You may find your own blog entry both _____.
9. With the blogging tool, DDN wanted to encourage their members to _____.
10. People cannot comment on your blog unless _____.

**Part
III****Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)****Section A**

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*



注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A) The woman likes to do many things except going to the concerts.
B) The woman's best pastime is reading.
C) The woman likes to go to the concerts most.
D) As a matter of fact, the woman likes nothing.
12. A) The man thinks traveling by air is safe.
B) The woman never travels by air.
C) They both think traveling by air is unsafe.
D) They are both very sad about the loss of lives.
13. A) In the school office.
B) In the clothes store.
C) In the hotel.
D) In the laundry.
14. A) By car.
B) Walk.
C) By bus.
D) By taxi.
15. A) For several weeks.
B) For a month.
C) For several months.
D) For several days.
16. A) A Robot collector.
B) An inventor.
C) A writer.
D) An editor.

17. A) She didn't pass the physics exam.
B) She did better in earlier exams.
C) She didn't work hard.
D) If she works harder, she might pass the exam.
18. A) To give him the necklace.
B) To find the administration building.
C) To find the security office.
D) To give it to the security office.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) She has to have the English literature class.
B) She doesn't feel very well these days.
C) She has to pass the TOEFL exam.
D) She wants to be accepted by American universities for further education.
20. A) Health is as important as wealth.
B) He is ignorant.
C) Health is superior to wealth.
D) Wealth is better than health.
21. A) Have some sleep.
B) Do some physical exercises.
C) Relaxing by reading some books.
D) Have more nutritious food.
22. A) Mary has some pimples because of having unqualified food.
B) Mary has great pressure.
C) Mary is unlikely to accept Jack's suggestions.
D) Mary will probably go on study after the conversation.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) The outline of the student's paper.
B) The deadline for the outline.
C) The definition of the statement in the thesis.
D) What the professor taught in class.
24. A) He has no confidence in the paper.
B) He doesn't like students dropping by anytime.
C) He has flexible office hours.
D) He doesn't give the woman classes.
25. A) Add more information about technologies.
B) Limit her discussion.
C) Find a new, much more manageable topic.
D) Examine a new topic on technologies.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*



注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A) Because of their age.
B) Because of the language interference.
C) Because they have no time.
D) Because they are not knowledgeable.
- 27. A) Russian has different obligatory categories.
B) Russian is different to translate.
C) Russian has fewer grammar rules.
D) Russian has an obligatory category for gender.
- 28. A) Languages have different sentence structures.
B) Translators have difficulties with the language interference.
C) Languages connect with the community where it is used.
D) Languages have different obligatory categories.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 29. A) To praise other ways of life.
B) To treat other ways of life as normal as theirs.
C) To criticize other ways of life.
D) Do not treat other ways of life as normal as theirs.
- 30. A) It is in favor of knowing other countries' inhabitants and languages.
B) It is against other ways of life.
C) It distorted other ways of life.
D) It is second-hand information and useless.
- 31. A) The world will become more and more interesting.
B) People in different countries will keep their own customs.
C) Differences between people will gradually disappear.
D) The tourism industry will become flourishing.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) They were attacked by a thunderstorm.
B) The engine of their boat stopped working.
C) They ran out of food.
D) They ran out of oil.
33. A) Made a fire.
B) Waved their shirts.
C) Waved their hands.
D) Shouted and cried.
34. A) One.
B) Four.
C) Two.
D) Three.
35. A) The soldiers.
B) The residents.
C) The police.
D) The passers.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*



注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

There's a new business in a trendy Washington D.C. neighborhood that's kind of hard to categorize. It could be (36) _____ as a store with no employees inside, or perhaps the world's biggest (37) _____ machine.

Our Bob Franken, quarters in hand, checked it out. ATMs, who (38) _____ bank tellers? Travel is becoming almost (39) _____. Reservations are booked on the Internet. Boarding passes picked up at (40) _____ ticket kiosks. And now, an automated convenience store. The (41) _____ ranges from the proverbial soup to nuts, from electrical (42) _____ to any large equipment. About 200 items compared to the more

than 2,000 in a (43) _____ convenience store, like the one a couple of blocks from here. But that's not the biggest difference. It's convenient. (44) _____

These are more common in Europe and Asia, but this is the only one in the United States. (45) _____

The irony is that, the behind-the-scenes owner of this new age automat is McDonald's. (46) _____

We'll see what happens.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

The _____ 47 _____ of an application is far more often the fault of the applicant, for many applicants do not set about their task in the right way. They do not study the job requirements _____ 48 _____ enough and dispatch applications to all and sundry (所有的人) in the hope that one will bear fruit (奏效). The personnel manager of a textile's manufacturer for example _____ 49 _____ for designers. He was willing to consider young people _____ 50 _____ working experience provided they had good ideas. The replies contained many remarks like this, "At school I was good at art", "I like drawing things" and even "I write very interesting stories". Only one applicant was sensible enough to _____ 51 _____ samples of her designs. She got the job.

Personnel managers emphasize the need for a good letter of application. They do not look for the finest writing paper or perfect typing, but it is _____ 52 _____ to expect legible writing on a clean sheet of paper, not a piece torn roughly from an exercise book.

As soon as the applicant is lucky enough to receive an invitation to attend all interviews, he _____ 53 _____ acknowledge the letter and say he will attend. But the manager does not end there. The wise applicant will fill in the interval making himself familiar with the activities of the company he hopes to _____ 54 _____. Some applicants have not the faintest idea _____ 55 _____ the company does and this puts them _____ 56 _____ a great disadvantage when they come to answer the questions that will be put to them in the interview.



注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| A) enclose | B) that | C) reasonable | D) failure |
| E) to | F) acknowledge | G) what | H) deeply |
| I) advertised | J) with | K) without | L) should |
| M) which | N) join | O) at | |

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

As you make your way through the crowded stalls of Beijing's food markets nowadays, you may sometimes be confused as to just what you should be looking for. There is a variety of fresh vegetables laid out for sale, so much celery, so many Dutch beans, tomatoes, even broccoli and parsley. How different things were only a scant 15 years ago. At that time there was no variety in the selection of vegetables. Today, with bread, jam, milk and eggs available for breakfast instead of porridge, deep-fried dough strips and pickles, more and more people can afford the indulgence of eating whatever they want.

It is all the rage for fashionable teenagers and trendy yuppies to go to a Western restaurant for spaghetti, a hamburger, fried chicken, pizza or a sandwich. Older folks in China have not quite caught on to these trends, as their younger counterparts have, and tend to be more practical, focusing their attention on simple but sensible food. The purpose of eating is not simply to fill one's stomach, they reason, but also to maintain one's mind and body. Products like low-fat foods, vegetables, bean products and "black food" (foods dark in colour, believed to be highly nutritious) have all won over many older consumers who would probably blanch at the thought of McDonald's Happy Meal for lunch.

It is an old Chinese tradition to attach great importance and ceremony to the art of dining. When friends come for dinner, they are often treated to a rich banquet, which results in a lot of left-overs, which turns out sometimes a huge waste. Young people nowadays pay more attention to quality than quantity, though, and innovative contraptions like chafing dishes are starting to appear on Chinese tables instead of the old "eight courses (usually four meat dishes and four vegetable dishes) and one soup", allowing diners to chat while they eat. Some companies are now beginning to treat guests to buffets instead of the traditional big banquet,

which helps in turn to cut costs.

China is well-known for its food, and that is saying a lot. The famous “eight cuisines” of Chinese kitchens have won phrase from customers as far afield as Capetown and Salt Lake City. But preparing Chinese dishes is no easy job, and it takes one or two hours to serve up one dish with the right flavor, color, taste and shape to satisfy demanding Chinese palates. People of the 1990’s just don’t have the time any more. Affluence brings more fast food and instant meals in a box, especially frozen food, and the introduction of electric steamers, microwave ovens and electric ranges gives many people an excuse to spend fewer and fewer hours in the kitchen preparing a decent meal.



注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

57. What did Chinese people usually have for breakfast 15 years ago?
- A) Beans, tomatoes, broccoli and parsley.
 - B) Bread, jam, milk and eggs.
 - C) Porridge, deep-fried dough strips and pickles.
 - D) Bread, milk, porridge and pickles.
58. According to the Chinese tradition, dining is not only a way to fill one’s stomach but also a _____.
- A) revolution.
 - B) trend.
 - C) ceremony.
 - D) waste.
59. Which of the following is NOT the reason that Chinese people are spending less time in the kitchen now than in the past?
- A) They are much busier than before.
 - B) They care less about eating than before.
 - C) More fast food and instant meals are available than before.
 - D) More modern electric appliances are available than before.
60. Which of the following statement is TRUE according to the passage?
- A) A large variety of foods are available in the Chinese market now.
 - B) Chinese people like to go to Western restaurants.
 - C) Traditional Chinese people pay more attention to quantity than to quality.
 - D) A traditional Chinese dish that presents the right taste, flavor, and color is regarded as an excellent dish.
61. What is the author’s attitude toward China’s gastronomic (美食的) revolution?
- A) In favour of.
 - B) Indifferent.
 - C) Against.
 - D) Holds a neutral view.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

We all know the Internet does not run fast enough. What we often do not know is why. When a web page is slow downloading, we usually attribute it to the kind of computer we have, the speed of the connection or the time of day. But in fact there are other things that can figure in, and they are often hidden.

Did you know that there are only 13 “root name servers” in the world, serving all 150 million people using the Internet? A root server is a computer that holds the routing information for the naming system of the Internet. It allows your computer to connect with the host computer of, for example, all the www.apple.com page. It's like an electronic directory. Each request for a Web page generates at least two transactions well before any real content is communicated—one from the customer to find the name server, and one from the server to confirm the information to the customer. All that back-and-forth generates huge data traffic, so there is some of your slowdown.

Significantly, only three of the root name servers are outside the United States—in London, Stockholm and Tokyo. This means that an awful lot of Net access generated outside the United States has to go to one of the three servers there to find its way. That makes it slow for users.

Of course, as with many things about the Internet, the Washington area has a particular advantage. As many as four name servers are here. One is in Hemdon at Network Solutions Inc, and one is College Park at the University of Maryland Computer Science Center. The other two are maintained by the Defense Department's Network Information Center in Vienna and the Army Resource Lab in Aberdeen, Md. But the military rotates (轮流) the servers among undisclosed locations for security purposes.

The Net is “distance insensitive”. In other words, the fact that sites are close to each other does not necessarily mean that traffic will move between them faster than between far-apart sites. Singapore and Phnom Penh, for example, are about 750 miles apart. A data trip from one to the other and back takes 1100 milliseconds. But from Singapore to Los Angeles, which is many more times distant, the data trip is just 400 milliseconds. This has a lot to do with capacity—the fattest “pipes” of access are to the top-level Internet servers, the backbone computers of the Net, the ones that function like trunk lines, providing long-distance interconnections. If you and the computer host of the page you want to reach are both near a big pipe, signals will travel between you very quickly, even if you are very far away from each other. But even if you are close together the signal will travel slowly if you have a small connecting line.



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62. Which of the following is the correct description about “root name servers”?

A) A root name server is a route for all the Internet's naming systems.