Test 5

Question 1:
What is the maximum cable length of unshielded twisted pair (UTP), in meters?

A. 100
B. 185
C. 200
D. 500

Question 2:
What is a feature of coaxial cable?

A. It contains four wire pairs in the center.
B. It uses a plastic woven braid.
C. It contains a copper conductor at the center.
D. It relies on cancellation effects to reduce the amount of interference.

Question 3:
What is an advantage of coaxial cable?

A. It can run unrepeated farther than twisted-pair cabling.
B. It is less expensive than any other type of cabling.
C. It is easier to install than UTP.
D. It is more susceptible to noise than UTP.

Question 4:
What is one advantage of using fiber optic cabling in networks?

A. cheap
B. easy to install
C. not susceptible to electromagnetic interference
D. it is available either with or without an outer shield

Question 5:
What is a feature of fiber-optic cable?

A. It is capable of higher data rates than other types of networking media.
B. Its core is made of highly reflective Kevlar.
C. It relies on total internal cancellation to guide light for tremendous distances.
D. It uses an intense incandescent light.

Question 6:
What kind of cable is most frequently recommended and implemented in installations today?

A. category 3
B. category 4

C. category 5
D. coaxial cable

Question 7:
Which element of the TIA/EIA standard allows for the greatest cable length?

A. patch cords
B. work area cable
C. horizontal cabling
D. diagonal cabling

Question 8:
What is the standard 10Base-T termination for the telecommunications outlet?

A. UTP 55
B. RJ-45
C. EIA 45
D. TIA 74

Question 9:
What does the twisting of the wires do in a CAT-5 cable?

A. makes it thinner
B. makes it less expensive
C. limits signal degradation
D. allow 6 pairs to fit in the space of 4 pairs

Question 10:
What is true about RJ-45 connectors?

A. have eight conductors
B. have four conductors
C. have one center conductor
D. They are a layer 2 component.

Question 11:
Which is true about patch panels?

A. have RJ77 jacks on one side
B. have a punch down block on one side
C. cannot be rack mounted
D. require a power supply

Question 12:
What is one purpose of a repeater?

A. filters network traffic
B. increases traffic on a network
C. decreases data transmission rates

D. extends the physical length of a network segment

Question 13:
What is the networking term used for a device that is the center of a star topology network?

A. bridge
B. port
C. hub
D. filter

Question 14:
What happens to data packets during a collision?

A. The packet is resent by the multiport hub.
B. The packet is converted to analog and retransmitted.
C. It will be destroyed, bit by bit.
D. It will be rebuilt by destination device.

Question 15:
Which is a characteristic of a collision domain?

A. all computers on a single shared access media
B. all computers sharing a single IP address
C. all computers sharing a single MAC address
D. all computers within a WAN

Question 16:
How many collision domains exist in a network containing two repeaters?

A. one
B. two
C. three
D. five

Question 17:
How many collision domains exist in a network containing two hubs?

A. one
B. two
C. three
D. five

Question 18:
How many collision domains exist in a network containing one repeater AND one hub?

A. one
B. two
C. three
D. five

Question 19:
What is the term used for separating collision domains with bridges, switches, and routers?

A. switching domains
B. extending domains
C. segmentation
D. fragmentation

Question 20:
Which best describes bus topology?

A. all of its nodes connected directly to a central point (like a hub)
B. all of its nodes connected directly to one physical link
C. all nodes connected to each other (fully meshed)
D. all nodes connected to exactly 2 other nodes

Question 21:
What are disadvantages of using a star topology?

A. hard to setup, install, and maintain the network
B. difficult to diagnose problems that occur in the network
C. needs lots of network media and the network would be susceptible to problems at central node
D. inability to modify the design of the network once it has been set up

Question 22:
Which of the following best describes a star topology?

A. transmission across a single coaxial cable
B. a trunk node which branches to other nodes
C. every node is linked to all other nodes
D. central node with all links to other nodes radiating from it

Question 23:
Which best describes an extended star topology?

A. LAN topology in which each of the end nodes of the core topology are acting as the center of its own star topology
B. LAN topology in which transmissions from network stations propagate the length of a single coaxial cable and are received by all other stations
C. LAN topology in which end points on a network are connected to a common central switch by point-to-point links
D. LAN topology where central points on a network are connected to a

common central switch by linear links

Question 24:
What is a characteristic of a complete (mesh) topology.

A. Every node is linked directly to the same hub.
B. Every node is linked directly to a switch.
C. Every node is linked directly to each other.
D. All nodes share a single wire (or cable).