

Test 9

Question 1:

What kind of jack must be used for making a connection to a Category 5 unshielded twisted pair cable in a horizontal cabling scheme?

- A. RJ-45
- B. BNC
- C. UTP 55
- D. EIA 45

Question 2:

How is an RJ-45 jack surface mounted?

- A. with a punch tool
- B. with Velcro
- C. flush with the surface
- D. adhesive backed or screw box

Question 3:

Why shouldn't you install a jack in the bottom five centimeters of a wooden baseboard?

- A. The bottom plate of the wall will prevent you from pushing the box into the baseboard.
- B. Most floors have metal supports that produce electromagnetic interference when close to the jack.
- C. Dust and dirt accumulate under it that can then get into the connection and affect network performance.
- D. It's so close to the floor, there isn't enough space for most people to work and manipulate the wires.

Question 4:

What is the most important thing to do before you work in walls, ceilings or attics?

- A. Label the faceplate.
- B. Measure out the cable.
- C. Turn off power to the area.
- D. Install the patch panel.

Question 5:

Why is the wiring sequence critical when RJ-45 jacks are used at the telecommunications outlet in a horizontal cabling scheme?

- A. For the network to function properly.
- B. Improper wiring sequence will short out the connection.
- C. You could get a nasty electrical shock.
- D. The collision rate is adversely affected.

Question 6:

What is a rough diagram that shows where the cable runs are located called?

- A. cut sheet
- B. sketch
- C. cable plan
- D. cabling route

Question 7:

When running cable from the wiring closet to wall jacks, where is the cable itself labeled?

- A. at each tie
- B. at each end
- C. at the jack end
- D. at the panel end

Question 8:

What should be done when preparing to run cable?

- A. Cut the cable before pulling it.
- B. Unroll it before pulling it through the ceiling.
- C. Label the boxes and cable.
- D. Take the cable out of the boxes.

Question 9:

What should be used to mount cable to a wall?

- A. tie wraps
- B. electrical tape
- C. staples
- D. paperclips

Question 10:

What type of raceway should be used if it will be visible in the room?

- A. channel guide
- B. decorative
- C. ladder rack
- D. gutter

Question 11:

When should cable not be routed in an existing raceway?

- A. if the raceway distance exceeds 100 feet
- B. if the raceway material is partially metallic
- C. if it already contains a power cable
- D. if it contains a telephone line

Question 12:

All the items below are personal safety precautions before you install cable except :

- A. Wear long sleeves.
- B. Wear long pants.
- C. Wear baggy clothes.
- D. Check for power cables.

Question 13:

What kind of a cable must you use when laying cable through spaces where air is circulated?

- A. shielded
- B. double coated
- C. fire rated
- D. unshielded

Question 14:

What is the central junction for the network cable?

- A. POP
- B. server
- C. center point
- D. wiring closet

Question 15:

If you have one wiring closet and you want to add more, what name is given to additional wiring closets?

- A. IDFs
- B. MDFs
- C. Extended Stars
- D. POPs

Question 16:

Which best describes a patch panel's function?

- A. It serves as a temporary fix to network problems.
- B. It acts as a router for temporary networks connecting the various devices often found at conventions and shows.
- C. It acts as a switchboard where horizontal cabling from workstations can be connected to other devices to form a LAN.
- D. It allows the network administrator to test the entire network cabling from a single location.

Question 17:

How many pins are on each of the ports of a patch panel?

- A. 4 pins
- B. 8 pins
- C. 11 pins
- D. 45 pins

Question 18:

What tool would you use to attach CAT5 cable to a patch panel?

- A. 110 patch tool
- B. cable terminator
- C. punch tool
- D. patch terminator

Question 19:

What is one advantage of using distribution racks for mounting patch panels?

- A. allows easy access to both the front and back of the equipment
- B. provides neutral ground
- C. inexpensive compared to brackets
- D. requires minimal wall space

Question 20:

Why is establishing a baseline performance level for a network important?

- A. for fulfilling one of the requirements necessary for you to get your network certification
- B. for providing your client with proof of a successful installation
- C. for future periodic testing of the network and diagnostics
- D. for obtaining a network registration and identification number from TIA/EIA and IEEE

Question 21:

How does a cable tester (a TDR) measure distance?

- A. The cable tester identifies signal degradation, indicating the cable is longer than the acceptable maximum length.
- B. It determines the time a signal takes to be reflected back from closed-ended cable.
- C. It times the signal sent towards and reflected back from the end of an open-ended cable.
- D. It measures the ability of other devices on the network to receive and send signals through the cable.

Question 22:

Why are split pairs a problem for network installations?

- A. The wires are unshielded and easily lose synchronicity.
- B. The wires are part of different circuits so signals are not protected and cross-talk occurs.
- C. The wires are part of different circuits and easily shorted out by power spikes.
- D. It is difficult to detect split pairs which requires performing a wire map.

Question 23:

Which of the following describes a cable tester measurement of signal attenuation?

- A. It measures the reduction in power of a signal received from a signal injector.
- B. It measures the increase in power of a signal received from a signal injector.
- C. The signal injector attaches to the near end of the cable.
- D. The frequency to be used for testing is specified in EIA/TIA 568A.

Question 24:

What is the first thing you should do if near-end crosstalk is detected?

- A. Redo all connections at the patch panel.
- B. Isolate which connection is the cause by running a TDR test.
- C. Redo all connections at the cross connects.

D. Visually check the horizontal cabling.

Question 25:

Which of the following is a source that can produce interference on UTP cable?

- A. fluorescent lights
- B. fiber-optic cabling
- C. bridges
- D. coaxial cabling