

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

| 1. | A is a cheap, ef<br>a. hub  | fective | way of extend |         | cable lengths.<br>repeater |
|----|---|---------|---------------|---------|----------------------------|
|    | b. router   |         |               | d.      | bridge                     |
|    | ANS: C  | PTS:    | 1             | REF:    | 2-2                        |
| 2. | 2 are network hardware that are used for connecting segments of a LAN.  |         |               |         |                            |
|    | a. Hubs   |         |               |         | Repeaters                  |
|    | b. Routers  |         |               | d.      | Bridges                    |
|    | ANS: A  | PTS:    | 1             | REF:    | 2-2                        |
| 3. | make use of frame header information by observing the source and destination MAC address on each frame of data.                   |         |               |         |                            |
|    | a. Hubs   |         |               | c.      | Repeaters                  |
|    | b. Routers  |         |               | d.      | Bridges                    |
|    | ANS: D  | PTS:    | 1             | REF:    | 2-3                        |
| 4. | are devices or software that transfer data packets along networks.  |         |               |         |                            |
|    | a. Hubs   |         |               |         | Repeaters                  |
|    | b. Routers  |         |               | d.      | Bridges                    |
|    | ANS: B  | PTS:    | 1             | REF:    | 2-3                        |
| 5. | are the central components of networks that interconnect computers in LANs and route information from one network type to another |         |               |         |                            |
|    | a. Hubs   |         |               |         | Brouters                   |
|    | b. Gateways   |         |               | d.      | Switches                   |
|    | ANS: D  | PTS:    | 1             | REF:    | 2-4                        |
| 6. | A connects networks with different communication protocols, or architectures, and translates                                      |         |               |         |                            |
|    | between the network   | s.      |               |         | have de r                  |
|    | a. hub  |         |               | c.<br>d | brouter<br>switch          |
|    | b. gateway  | DTG     | 1             |         |                            |
|    | ANS: B  | PTS:    | 1             | REF:    | 2-5                        |
| 7. | cable is a basic type of wire that is used for telecommunications, and is commonly used for wired computer networking.            |         |               |         |                            |
|    | a. Shielded twisted   |         |               | с.      | Fiber-optic                |
|    | b. Unshielded twist   | ed-pair |               | d.      | Coaxial                    |
|    | ANS: B  | PTS:    | 1             | REF:    | 2-5                        |
| 8. | The is a standard telephone line connector used in telephone modular cords between the wall and telephone.                        |         |               |         |                            |
|    | a. RJ-11  |         |               | c.      | RJ-45                      |
|    |   |         |               |         |                            |

b. IEEE 1394 d. USB

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 2-6

9. The \_\_\_\_\_ removes the guesswork in linking peripherals to a computer by providing connectivity for up to 127 peripheral devices, such as mice, modems, and keyboards. a. RJ-11 c. RJ-45 b. IEEE 1394 d. USB PTS: 1 ANS: D REF: 2-6 10. \_\_\_\_\_ is an international bus standard that supports data transfer rates of up to 400 Mbps (in 1394) and 800 Mbps (in 1394b). a. RJ-11 c. RJ-45 b. IEEE 1394 d. USB REF: 2-6 ANS: B PTS: 1