

TIA Certified Network Technician

1. Telecommunications is:

A. The use of a telephone or similar equipment for voice communication.

B. The practice of transporting a signal, often through a switch, typically using voice communications technology.

C. Communications at a distance.

D. The designing of a telephone network calling area.

Answer(s): C

2. Cellular subscribers represent:

A. Only 5 percent of the total voice users.

B. The largest growth in absolute numbers over the last decade.

C. A declining segment of the telecommunications market.

D. The most exciting area of Internet access innovation.

Answer(s): B

3. CPE is:

A. Owned by the ILEC.

B. Owned by a CLEC.

C. Owned or leased by the end user.

D. Provided by the IXC.

Answer(s): C

4. The public switched telephone network (PSTN) is defined by:

A. Direct trunk access to the called party.

B. Private leased lines.

C. Long-distance connection.

D. Dial-up access

Answer(s): D

5. The point of demarcation divides:

A. The central office from the network.

B. Network responsibility and subscriber responsibility.

C. Local networks and long-distance networks.

D. IXC POP switch and CO switch.

Answer(s): B

6. A connection between a phone and a switch is called a:

A. T1.

B. Trunk.

C. Line.

D. Wire.

Answer(s): C

7. A trunk is:

A. A T1.

B. A connection between a key system and a switch.

C. A connection between two switches.

D. A connection between a switch and a STP.

Answer(s): C

8. The three parts of the PSTN are switching, access, and:

A. CPE.

B. PBX.

C. Trunking.

D. Transmission.

Answer(s): D

9. Universal service and interconnection are goals of:

A. IXCs.

B. Public policy in the United States.

C. The FC

D. Congress.

Answer(s): B

10. The MFJ:

A. Deregulated PBXs.

B. Deregulated premise wiring.

C. Created the RBOCs.

D. Created the Bell System.

Answer(s): C

11. Commercial long distance telephony began in:

A. 1938.

B. 1811.

C. 1881.

D. 1876.

Answer(s): C

12. The transistor, stored program control, and digital technologies enabled:

A. The Internet.

B. Universal service.

C. Deregulation of telecommunications.

D. International calling.

Answer(s): B

13. Which of the following technologies are changing our view of telecommunications?

A. Transistor, computers, and fiber optics

B. Satellite and submarine technology

C. Computers and communications

D. Cell and PCS phones, and the Web browser

Answer(s): D

14. A telephone is called a:

A. Station set.

B. Message oriented device.

C. Key device.

D. Simple port.

Answer(s): A

15. An in-band signal used by station sets is:

A. Loop start.

B. TT, or DTMF.

C. Rotary dial.

D. E&M.

Answer(s): B

16. The CO switch provides power for:

A. Analog station sets.

B. Digital station sets.

C. Tie lines.

D. Key service units.

Answer(s): A

17. Call appearance buttons allow the management of multiple:

A. Calls.

B. Station sets.

C. Display colors.

D. Analog modems

Answer(s): B

18. DC signaling is used by analog sets for:

A. In-band signaling.

B. Supervisory signaling.

C. Ringing.

D. Touchtone signaling

Answer(s): C

19. A few lines serve multiple users using a:

A. PBX.

B. CO switch.

C. Multiplexer.

D. Key system.

Answer(s): D

20. An 8 by 4 key system would have:

A. Eight lines.

B. Eight trunks.

C. Eight stations.

D. Four stations.

Answer(s): C
