

Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. The network card, the monitor connection, and the mouse port are:
 - A. Personal computer subsystems
 - B. Small, discrete components of a system
 - C. Backplane components
 - D. Ports of the system

2. PCMCIA slots are
 - A. Slots used in laptops
 - B. Used as expansion slots in all computers
 - C. Expansion slots for a NIC card
 - D. Slots for certain specialized devices

3. A network card communicates with the network through a
 - A. Serial connection
 - B. Parallel connection
 - C. Back plane
 - D. None of the above

4. Which of the following correctly describe the resources needed prior to the installation of NIC?
 - A. Knowledge of how the network card is configured
 - B. Knowledge of how to use the network card diagnostics
 - C. Ability to resolve hardware resource conflicts
 - D. All of above

5. What is the decimal number 151 in binary?
 - A. 10100111
 - B. 10010111
 - C. 10101011
 - D. 10010011

6. What is the binary number 11011010 in decimal?
 - A. 186
 - B. 202
 - C. 218
 - D. 222

7. Convert the hexadecimal number EA into binary number.
 - A. 11101010
 - B. 11001110
 - C. 10111010
 - D. 11100110

8. Convert the binary number 11100010 to a hexadecimal number.
 - A. D2
 - B. E2
 - C. F2
 - D. G2

9. Which of the following is an example of network application?
- A. E-mail
 - B. Word Processor
 - C. Spreadsheet
 - D. Database
10. What is the OSI model?
- A. A conceptual framework that specifies how information travels through networks.
 - B. A model that describe show data makes its way from one application program to another thought a network.
 - C. A conceptual framework that specifies which network functions occur at each layer.
 - D. All of above.
11. Which layer of the OSI model handles error detection, network topology, and medium access?
- A. The physical layer
 - B. The data link layer
 - C. The transport layer
 - D. The network layer
12. Which of the following best defines encapsulation?
- A. Segmenting data so it flows uninterrupted through the network.
 - B. Compress data so it moves faster.
 - C. Moving data in groups so it stays together.
 - D. Wrapping of data in a particular protocol header.
13. An e-mail message is sent from Host A to Host B on a LAN. Before you can send this message, the data must be encapsulated. Which of the following best describes what happens after a packet is constructed?
- A. The packet is transmitted along the medium.
 - B. The packet is put into a frame.
 - C. The packet is segmented into frames.
 - D. The packet is converted to binary format.
14. In the TCP/IP model which layer would deal with reliability, flow control, and error correction?
- A. Application
 - B. Transport
 - C. Internet
 - D. Network Access
15. Which of the following statements regarding TCP/IP is true?
- A. TCP/IP combines the OSI data link and session layer issues into its application layer.
 - B. TCP/IP combines the OSI data link and physical layers into one layer.
 - C. TCP/IP combines OSI network and application layers into one network layer.
 - D. TCP/IP combines the bottom four layers of the OSI model into one Internet layer
16. For which of the following problems can repeaters provide a simple solution?
- A. Too many types of incompatible equipment on the network
 - B. Too much traffic on a network
 - C. Too slow data transmission rates
 - D. Too many nodes and/or not enough cable

17. What is one disadvantage of using a hub?
- A. A hub cannot extend the network operating distance.
 - B. A hub cannot filter network traffic.
 - C. A hub cannot send weakened signals over a network.
 - D. A hub cannot amplify weakened signals.
18. Which of the following is true concerning a bridge and its forwarding decisions?
- A. They operate at OSI Layer 2 and use IP addresses to make decisions.
 - B. They operate at OSI Layer 3 and use IP addresses to make decisions.
 - C. They operate at OSI Layer 2 and use MAC addresses to make decisions.
 - D. They operate at OSI Layer 3 and use MAC addresses to make decisions.
19. Which of the following is true concerning the function of a switch?
- A. Increases the sizes of collision domains.
 - B. Combines the connectivity of a hub with the traffic regulation of a bridge.
 - C. Combines the connectivity of a hub with the traffic directing of a router.
 - D. Performs Layer 4 path selection.
20. What does a router do?
- A. It matches information in the routing table with the data's destination IP address and sends incoming data to the correct subnetwork and host.
 - B. It matches information in the routing table with the data's destination IP address and sends incoming data to the correct subnetwork.
 - C. It matches information in the routing table with the data's destination IP address and sends incoming data to the correct network.
 - D. None of the Above
21. Which of the following correctly describes networking topology?
- A. The network topology defines the way in which the computer, printers, and other devices are connected.
 - B. Networks can have either a physical or a logical topology.
 - C. A physical topology describes the paths that signals travel from one point on the network to another.
 - D. A logical topology defines the layout of the device and media.
22. Which of the following statement best describe bus topology?
- A. All of its nodes connected directly to a central point.
 - B. All of its nodes connected directly to one physical link.
 - C. All of its nodes connected to each other.
 - D. All of its nodes connect to exactly 2 other nodes.
23. Which topology has all its nodes connected directly to one center point, and has no other connections between nodes?
- A. Bus
 - B. Ring
 - C. Star
 - D. Mesh
24. What is the purpose of the second ring in a dual ring network?
- A. Duplex
 - B. Signaling
 - C. Redundancy
 - D. None of the above