

Testpassport**Q&A**



H i g h e r Q u a l i t y

B e t t e r S e r v i c e !

We offer free update service for one year
[Http://www.testpassport.com](http://www.testpassport.com)

Exam : **CCNT**

Title : **Convergent Network
Technologies**

Version : **DEMO**

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: 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: 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: 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: 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: B

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

- A. T1.

- B. Trunk.
- C. Line.
- D. Wire.

Answer: 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: C

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

- A. CPE.
- B. PBX.
- C. Trunking.
- D. Transmission.

Answer: D

9.Universal service and interconnection are goals of:

- A. IXCs.
- B. Public policy in the United States.
- C. The FCC.
- D. Congress.

Answer: B

10.The MFJ:

- A. Deregulated PBXs.
- B. Deregulated premise wiring.
- C. Created the RBOCs.
- D. Created the Bell System.

Answer: C

11.Commercial long distance telephony began in:

- A. 1938.
- B. 1811.
- C. 1881.
- D. 1876.

Answer: 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: 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: D

14.A telephone is called a:

- A. Station set.
- B. Message oriented device.
- C. Key device.
- D. Simple port.

Answer: 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: B

16.The CO switch provides power for:

- A. Analog station sets.
- B. Digital station sets.
- C. Tie lines.
- D. Key service units.

Answer: A

17.Call appearance buttons allow the management of multiple:

- A. Calls.

- B. Station sets.
- C. Display colors.
- D. Analog modems

Answer: B

18.DC signaling is used by analog sets for:

- A. In-band signaling.
- B. Supervisory signaling.
- C. Ringing.
- D. Touchtone signaling

Answer: C

19.A few lines serve multiple users using a:

- A. PBX.
- B. CO switch.
- C. Multiplexer.
- D. Key system.

Answer: D

20.An 8 by 4 key system would have:

- A. Eight lines.
- B. Eight trunks.
- C. Eight stations.
- D. Four stations.

Answer: C

21.In a key system, direct access means:

- A. Callers can access an outside line.
- B. Callers access an outside line using "dial 9."
- C. Callers access an outside line without using an attendant.
- D. Callers access an outside by pressing a button.

Answer: D

22.The device that controls the operation of the key telephone system is called:

- A. Central control.
- B. A call processor.
- C. A key service unit.
- D. The system controller.

Answer: C

23.A PBX is:

- A. A switch.
- B. A simplified line sharing device.
- C. An analog multiplexer.
- D. Owned by the telco.

Answer: A

24.A PBX can provide multiple:

- A. Billing systems.
- B. Entry points.
- C. Trunk groups.
- D. Power supplies

Answer: C

25.A PBX can select the most economical trunk group using:

- A. Translations.
- B. Least cost routing.
- C. Automatic selection lists.
- D. Account code routing.

Answer: B

26.Tie trunks are not switched by:

- A. The telco.
- B. The PBX.
- C. The premise switch.
- D. Using LCR.

Answer: A

27.Direct Inward Dialing uses:

- A. Key system lines.
- B. Loop start functionality.
- C. Digital key systems.
- D. Trunks.

Answer: D

28.An OPX is:

- A. An outside party line.

- B. A station set on a different premise than the PBX.
- C. An outside priority extension call.
- D. Onside parameter exchange.

Answer: C

29.If you want to track the cost of long distance calls, the feature you use is called:

- A. SMDR
- B. CAR
- C. LLCR
- D. LCR

Answer: A

30.The LEC service that provides PBX like features from the LEC switch is:

- A. Centrex.
- B. SMDR.
- C. Off-premise extensions.
- D. Off-premise switching.

Answer: A