

Office Systems & Technology
Chapter 3 – A

1. D - Bluetooth
2. F - Bridge
3. I - Cellular
4. N - Coaxial Cable
5. B - Front-end Processor
6. E - Gateway
7. L - Microwave
8. A - Modem
9. C - Multiplexer
10. K - NIC
11. G - T-1 Line
12. H - T-3 Line
13. M - Telecommunications
14. J - Telecommunications Processors

- A. A device that converts data codes into analog signals and vice versa.
- B. A small, specialized computer that communicates with the main computer system and manages all the routine telecommunications tasks.
- C. Allows one communication channel to carry data from multiple sources at the same time.
- D. Can transmit data around corners and through objects.
- E. Communication processor needed to connect two dissimilar networks.
- F. Communication processor that provides a connection between two similar networks.
- G. Dedicated line that consists of 24 individual channels, each supporting 64K bps.
- H. Dedicated service line that consists of 672 individual channels, each supporting 64K bps.
- I. Devices equipped with radio technology for the transmission of voice and data.
- J. Devices necessary for the communications function.
- K. Expansion card that connects the microcomputer to a network enabling the exchange of data between computers.
- L. System that transmits high-speed radio signals between transmission stations, point to point, in a straight line.
- M. The exchange of voice, data, text, graphics or audio and video information over computer-based networks.
- N. Thickly insulated copper wire for fast data transmission.

True or False

15. T - Broadband cable is for digital transmission.
16. F - Data transmission is an example of an analog transmission signal.
17. F - Telecommunication hardware controls the entire transmission process.
18. F - The three types of line channels are twisted wire, coaxial cable and satellite.
19. F - Transmission stations for microwave signals need to be spaced 15 miles apart.
20. T - Two modems are required for computers to communicate over telephone lines.