**DV162\_18\_PAS on video related to Internet Access Technologies  
Possible Answers Sheet**

**Q1. DSL stands for a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A1. Digital Subscriber Line.

**Q1.1. DSL is popular technology used by homes and businesses to access\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data over the internet**

A1.1. Broadband.

**Q1.2. DSL can carry voice and data at the same time over phone lines (True/False)**

A1.2 True.

**Q2. DSL modem uses common \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lines to carry its data.**

A2. Telephone Lines.

**Q2.1. It’s a high speed connection that is much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_then your regular dial-up modems.**

Q2.1. Faster.

**Q3. ADSL stands for asymmetric digital subscriber line. It is called asymmetric because download speed is faster than upload. (True/False)**

A3. True.

**Q4. SDSL stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A4. Asymmetric DSL.

**Q5. VDSL has download speed of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_over copper wire**

A5. 50 Mbps.

**Q6. By BroadBand Cable many homes access the internet. It uses a cable modem with attached coaxial cable it links to an internet service provider. (True/False)**

A6. True.

**Q7. Broadband cable is typically provided by the same provider that provides \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to their customers.**

A7. Cable Televisioin.

**Q8. POTS/PSTIN stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A8. Plain Old Telephone Service / Public Switched Telephone Network.

**Q9. POTS/PSTIN is just your plan old \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and this is slowly because obsolete by people who are using internet today because of their slow speed**

A9. Telephone Lines.

**Q10. If you ever using high speed internet such as broadband you were never go back to using a slow speed of 56K which is a standard speed of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_modem**

A10. Dial-up.

**Q11. Telephone lines do have an advantage and that is there is basically everywhere and they are fairly cheap to use. (True/False)**

A11. True.

**Q12. Where is Satellite communication mainly used? is pretty expensive**

A12. Where no other services were provided like phone, cable or DSL.

**Q13. The speed of satellites has increased throughout the year. With a speed maximum around about 50 Mbps. (True/False)**

A13. False.

**Q14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is portable devices that are used in a circular network to connect wireless devices to the internet**.

A14. Mobile Hotspot.

**Q15. In mobile hotspot wireless devices within \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ feet they can join it so they can have access to the internet**.

A15. 33 Feet.

**Q16. Mobile Hotspots comes in two forms, they were either in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_device or they can come in a feature built in to a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A16. Free Standing, Smart Phones.

**Q17. Mobile hotspots are available through cell phone carriers such as AT&T , T-Mobile and sprint. (True/False)**

A17. True.

**Q17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is basically a super wireless network that covers entire cities or countries**

A18. WIMAX.

**Q19. WIMAX does have the potential to placing DSL cable service because it can provide internet access to places where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-can’t reach**.

A19. Cabel, DSL.

**Q20. WIMAX towers directly connect to ISP with the T3 line. (True/False)**

A20. False.

**Q21. Metro Ethernet is simply a metropolitan area network or MAN that is based on\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A21. Ethernet.

**Q22. Metro Ethernet is simple and changes to use because it doesn’t require any specialized cabling and equipment like other expensive technologies require. (True/False)**

A22. True.

**Q23. Metro ethernet uses equipment and cabling related to ethernet which is by default the most common technology today. (True/False)**

A23. True.

**Q24. Even though end users are not sure about which technology their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is providing in the middle, what matters is that both ends are using\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ connectivity**.

A24. ISP, Ethernet.