1. What is a network?

   (A) A group of computers and other devices connected through means that allows for communication between them

   (B) A single computer connected to the internet

   (C) A group of mobile phones connected wirelessly

   (D) A printer connected to a computer

2. What is network topology?

   (A) The way in which computers are interconnected

   (B) The type of data that is transmitted in a network

   (C) The speed at which data is transmitted in a network

   (D) The geographical location of a network

3. What is the difference between LAN and WAN?

   (A) LAN covers a broader area than WAN

   (B) WAN connects computers that are in a small area

   (C) LAN interconnects computers that are in a small area

   (D) WAN covers a broader area than LAN

4. What does the point-to-point topology consists of?

   (A) Each node is connected to a single cable

   (B) A permanent link between two nodes

   (C) A network where all nodes are connected to a central node

   (D) A network where all nodes are connected to each other

5. What is the client/server model?

   (A) A model where all computers in a network have the same role

   (B) A model where all computers in a network operate as clients

   (C) A model where some computers operate as servers and others as clients

   (D) A model where all communication between computers is done through a central server

6. What is a communication protocol?

   (A) The way that messages should be formed

   (B) The system of digital message formats and rules for exchanging these messages

   (C) The speed at which data is transmitted in a network

   (D) The geographical location of a network

7. What is a bit?

   (A) The maximum length of an information packet
   (B) A system of digital message formats and rules for exchanging messages
   (C) The value that a binary digit can take (1 or 0)
   (D) The basic unit of data in a network

8. What is ADSL?

   (A) A technology that allows faster data transmission over telephone lines
   (B) A network topology where each node is connected to a single cable
   (C) A communication protocol for wireless networks
   (D) A fiber optic cable for data transmission

9. What is VDSL?

   (A) The successor of ADSL
   (B) A type of wireless network
   (C) A network topology where all nodes are connected to each other
   (D) A technology for faster data transmission over telephone lines

10. What are 3G, 4G, and 5G networks?

    (A) Different types of fiber optic cables
    (B) Types of wireless networks
    (C) Different communication protocols
    (D) Types of network topologies

11. What is the most commonly used topology in computer networks?

    (A) Point-to-point
    (B) Bus topology
    (C) Star topology
    (D) Mesh topology

12. What is the purpose of the client/server model in a network?

    (A) To increase network speed
    (B) To partition tasks and workload
    (C) To create a point-to-point connection
    (D) To establish a bus topology

13. How do computers communicate with each other in a network?

    (A) By using different "languages" called communication protocols
    (B) By sending packets of information to each other
    (C) By using telepathy
    (D) By exchanging postcards

14. How is network speed calculated?

(A) In kilometers per hour
(B) In bytes per second
(C) In binary units per second
(D) In watts per second

15. What technology allows for faster data transmission over telephone lines?

(A) Asymmetric Digital Subscribe Line (ADSL)
(B) Very Fast bit-rate Analog Line Subscriber (VFASL)
(C) 3rd generation (3G) networks
(D) Optical fiber

16. What is the next generation DSL technology that provides data transmission faster than ADSL?

(A) 3rd generation (3G) networks
(B) 4th generation (4G) networks
(C) 5th generation (5G) networks
(D) Very high bit-rate Digital Line Subscriber (VDSL)

17. What is the successor of 3G networks?

(A) 4th generation (4G) networks
(B) 5th generation (5G) networks
(C) ADSL
(D) VDSL

18. What is the maximum data rate for receiving data in 4G Long Term Evolution (LTE)?

(A) 1 Mbit/s
(B) 50 Mbit/s
(C) 100 Mbit/s
(D) 300 Gbit/s

19. What is the purpose of optical fibers in communication?

(A) To exchange light signals over longer distances and at higher data rates
(B) To transmit data using radio waves
(C) To create a bus topology in a network
(D) To partition tasks and workload

20. What does the Internet Protocol (IP) address uniquely identify?

(A) A website
(B) A computer
(C) A network
(D) An email