KNOWLEDGE PROBE 5: WIRING AND CABLING
Troubleshooting

Learning Objectives

- Identify common wiring problems.
- Identify different tests and equipment used in troubleshooting problems with wiring and cabling.

1. Which of the following is NOT a common wiring problem?
   a. Break between wire and connector.
   b. Broken wire
   c. Dirty, corroded or poorly seated connectors
   d. Overheating of cables

2. Crushed cables should be
   a. Ignored
   b. Replaced
   c. Reshaped
   d. Tolerated

3. A piece of equipment cannot be turned on. Which of the following is a possible problem?
   a. AC plug not plugged in.
   b. Blown fuse or breaker
   c. Broken wire or connector
   d. Power strip not turn on
   e. Any of the above

4. The test instrument normally used to test a wire, cable or connector is the
   a. Ammeter
   b. Ohmmeter
   c. Oscilloscope
   d. Voltmeter

5. The test to see if a wire is not opened is called a
   a. Basic test
   b. Circuit contingency test
   c. Continuity test
   d. Make or break test

6. If an ohmmeter is connected to the ends of a wire, a good wire is indicated by which reading?
   a. Infinite resistance
   b. Medium resistance
   c. No resistance
   d. Very low resistance

7. If two wires in a cable are tested by connecting an ohmmeter between them, what is indicated if the meter reading is near zero ohms?
   a. Cable is shorted
   b. Cable is OK.

8. What is the best way to test a CAT5 cable?
   a. Individual wire continuity tests
   b. Professional cable tester
   c. Test in a working system
   d. Time domain reflectometry

9. What do you call the problem in a CAT5 cable when a wire from one pair is connected to the pin allocated to another pair?
   a. Crossed pair
   b. Jumped pair
   c. Reversed pair
   d. Split pair

10. What do you call the cable test that looks for reflections and standing waves using a test pulse?
    a. Cable tester program
    b. Individual wire continuity tests
    c. Test in a working system
    d. Time domain reflectometry