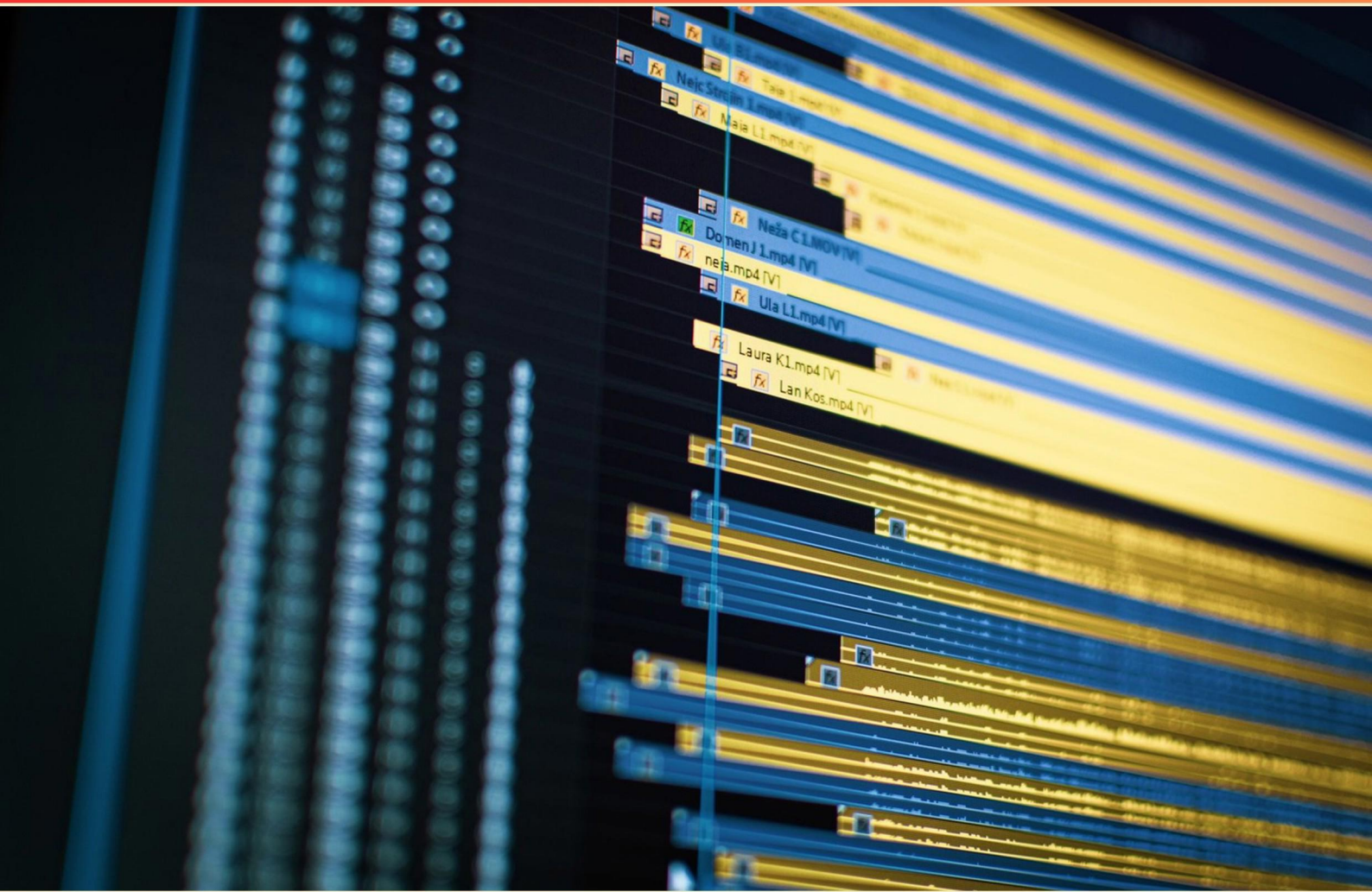


INFOCOMM / AVIXA CERTIFIED TECHNOLOGY SPECIALIST – INSTALLATION (CTS-II) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What is defined as a single source of audio?**
 - A. Distributed Source
 - B. Point Source
 - C. Mono Source
 - D. Static Source
- 2. What primary technology is used in the Data Link layer for sending frames?**
 - A. Fiber optics
 - B. IP addresses
 - C. MAC addresses
 - D. Wireless protocols
- 3. What is the importance of confirming that the laptops display the resolution set by the EDID table?**
 - A. To ensure compatibility with peripheral devices
 - B. To avoid visual data loss during playback
 - C. To ensure optimal visual performance for the audience
 - D. To maintain a consistent audio output
- 4. What type of cable is preferable for balanced audio connections?**
 - A. XLR cable
 - B. Coaxial cable
 - C. HDMI cable
 - D. Fiber optic cable
- 5. In a star topology, how are the nodes connected?**
 - A. Each node connects to every other node
 - B. All nodes connect to a central point
 - C. Nodes are randomly connected
 - D. Only some nodes connect directly to others
- 6. How is Damping Factor (DF) defined?**
 - A. Ratio of load impedance to amplifier output impedance
 - B. Volume control for speakers
 - C. Frequency response of audio systems
 - D. Sensitivity rating of microphones

7. What protocol is developed by Audinate for audio transportation?

- A. HDBaseT
- B. Q-Sys
- C. Dante
- D. AVB

8. What does RTA stand for in audio measurement?

- A. Relative Time Analyzer
- B. Real Time Analyzer
- C. Rapid Testing Apparatus
- D. Random Tone Analyzer

9. What term is used to describe devices that share data in a network?

- A. Routers
- B. Nodes
- C. Servers
- D. Switches

10. Which network address range is typically used in medium-sized networks?

- A. 192.168.0.0
- B. 172.16.0.0 - 172.31.255.255
- C. 169.254.0.0 - 169.254.255.254
- D. 10.0.0.0

Answers

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1. B
2. C
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What is defined as a single source of audio?

- A. Distributed Source
- B. Point Source**
- C. Mono Source
- D. Static Source

A point source is defined as a single source of audio. In acoustics, a point sound source emits sound uniformly in all directions from a single location, which is often characterized by its omni-directional nature. This concept is crucial for audio installations as it helps in understanding how sound propagates and how it can be effectively distributed throughout a space. In practical applications, using a point source allows for a clear definition of sound coverage and can help in designing systems where sound needs to reach a specific area, such as in a classroom, auditorium, or concert hall. This principle enables technicians to calculate sound levels and address issues related to sound dispersion and fidelity based on the intended engagement with the audience. Understanding the characteristics of point sources also comes into play when integrating various audio equipment and ensuring optimal placement for best sound quality, hence making it essential knowledge for professionals in the industry.

2. What primary technology is used in the Data Link layer for sending frames?

- A. Fiber optics
- B. IP addresses
- C. MAC addresses**
- D. Wireless protocols

The primary technology used in the Data Link layer for sending frames is MAC addresses. At this layer, the focus is on the physical addressing of devices within the same local area network (LAN). MAC addresses are unique identifiers assigned to network interfaces for communications at the data link layer. This allows for the proper identification of devices that are sending and receiving frames across the network. The Data Link layer utilizes these MAC addresses to ensure that data frames are delivered to the correct destination device on the local network. When a frame is transmitted, it includes the MAC address of the source device as well as the MAC address of the destination device, which enables switches and network devices to determine where to send the frames. While fiber optics, IP addresses, and wireless protocols play important roles in networking, they belong to different layers of the OSI model. Fiber optics are a medium for transmitting data (typically used in the Physical layer); IP addresses operate at the Network layer for routing packets across different networks; and wireless protocols are methods enabling communication using radio signals, which can sit at various layers, depending on their implementation. Therefore, MAC addresses are integral to the functioning of the Data Link layer, making them the correct answer in this context.

3. What is the importance of confirming that the laptops display the resolution set by the EDID table?

- A. To ensure compatibility with peripheral devices
- B. To avoid visual data loss during playback
- C. To ensure optimal visual performance for the audience**
- D. To maintain a consistent audio output

Confirming that laptops display the resolution set by the EDID (Extended Display Identification Data) table is crucial for ensuring optimal visual performance for the audience. The EDID table provides information about the capabilities of a display device, including its supported resolutions and refresh rates. When a laptop correctly communicates with a display based on this data, it ensures that the output is rendered in the highest quality possible without scaling or distortion. Proper resolution matching is vital for delivering clear and sharp visuals, especially in settings like presentations, video conferences, or events where visual content is critical. If the resolution is not aligned with the EDID settings, it can result in image artifacts, blurriness, or misalignment, detracting from the audience's experience and comprehension of the material being presented. While factors like compatibility with peripheral devices, avoiding visual data loss, and maintaining audio output are important, they focus on different aspects of the connection. Ensuring the correct resolution directly impacts the quality of visuals, which is paramount in any audiovisual setting.

4. What type of cable is preferable for balanced audio connections?

- A. XLR cable**
- B. Coaxial cable
- C. HDMI cable
- D. Fiber optic cable

The preference for XLR cables for balanced audio connections is rooted in their design, which is specifically engineered to minimize noise and interference. Balanced audio connections utilize a three-conductor system, consisting of two signal wires and a ground. The two signal wires carry the audio signal in opposite phases, which helps to cancel out any electromagnetic interference that the signal might encounter as it travels through the cable. This makes XLR cables highly effective for professional audio applications, where maintaining signal integrity is crucial. XLR connectors are commonly used in microphones, mixing consoles, and other studio equipment, further establishing their role as a standard in the industry for high-quality audio transmission. Their ability to provide a robust connection and handle long cable runs without degradation of sound quality makes them the preferred choice for balanced audio connections. In contrast, the other cable types do not serve the same purpose as effectively in a balanced audio context. Coaxial cables, while suitable for certain digital audio signals, primarily support unbalanced signals and are more prone to interference over long distances. HDMI and fiber optic cables are designed for video and digital audio respectively but do not emulate the specific qualities of a balanced audio connection that XLR cables provide.

5. In a star topology, how are the nodes connected?

- A. Each node connects to every other node
- B. All nodes connect to a central point**
- C. Nodes are randomly connected
- D. Only some nodes connect directly to others

In a star topology, all nodes connect to a central point, which is typically a hub or switch. This configuration allows each node to communicate with the network through the central point rather than directly with one another. The central device acts as a mediator, managing the data traffic between the nodes. This arrangement helps to simplify troubleshooting because if one connection fails, the rest of the network can continue to operate without disruption. Additionally, this centralized structure enhances performance, as the network can handle multiple communications simultaneously without interference. The straightforward layout of star topology also makes it easy to add or remove nodes without affecting the overall network stability, which highlights its advantages in installation and maintenance.

6. How is Damping Factor (DF) defined?

- A. Ratio of load impedance to amplifier output impedance**
- B. Volume control for speakers
- C. Frequency response of audio systems
- D. Sensitivity rating of microphones

Damping Factor (DF) is defined as the ratio of load impedance (such as a speaker) to the amplifier's output impedance. This parameter is crucial in audio systems, as it indicates how well the amplifier can control the movement of the speaker cone. A higher damping factor suggests that the amplifier has better control over the speaker, leading to decreased distortion and improved transient response. This results in clearer sound reproduction, particularly in the low-frequency region where speaker movement can be more pronounced. Understanding damping factor is particularly important for installation professionals, as it influences the selection of amplifiers and speakers for a given application, ensuring optimal performance in audio systems.

7. What protocol is developed by Audinate for audio transportation?

- A. HDBaseT
- B. Q-Sys
- C. Dante**
- D. AVB

Dante is the protocol developed by Audinate specifically for the digital transportation of audio over Ethernet networks. It allows multiple channels of audio to be transferred between devices over standard IP networks with very low latency and high synchronization. Being designed for professional audio applications, Dante provides significant advantages in scalability, flexibility, and ease of use compared to traditional analog audio connections. In a Dante network, devices can connect and communicate seamlessly, enabling a wide range of configurations. It also supports features like automatic device discovery and management, which simplifies setup and troubleshooting in complex AV environments. The protocol's robust architecture ensures reliable audio transmission, making it a popular choice in live sound, installed sound systems, recording studios, and other professional audio contexts.

8. What does RTA stand for in audio measurement?

- A. Relative Time Analyzer
- B. Real Time Analyzer**
- C. Rapid Testing Apparatus
- D. Random Tone Analyzer

In the context of audio measurement, RTA stands for Real Time Analyzer. This device is essential for audio professionals as it provides a real-time display of audio signals across a range of frequencies. With an RTA, users can visualize how sound energy is distributed across the audible spectrum, which is crucial for tasks such as setting up sound systems, monitoring performance environments, and troubleshooting audio issues. A Real Time Analyzer measures the amplitude of audio signals within predetermined frequency bands and presents that information graphically, often as a spectrum display. This allows technicians to quickly assess frequency response and identify problems such as peaks or gaps in sound that may need correction. The real-time aspect means that it continuously updates the display as the audio signal changes, providing immediate visual feedback on dynamic audio content. Other terms listed, such as Relative Time Analyzer, Rapid Testing Apparatus, and Random Tone Analyzer, do not relate to the standard terminology or function within audio measurement and analysis, making them less relevant to the practice of audio engineering and system installation.

9. What term is used to describe devices that share data in a network?

- A. Routers
- B. Nodes**
- C. Servers
- D. Switches

The term that best describes devices that share data in a network is "nodes." In networking, a node refers to any device that is connected to the network and capable of sending, receiving, or forwarding information. This includes computers, printers, servers, and other networked devices. The fundamental role of nodes is to facilitate communication across the network, allowing data to be shared and accessed by various endpoints. Routers, for example, are specialized nodes that manage data traffic between networks, but they do not inherently define all devices within a network. Servers are nodes that provide resources, data, services, or programs to other devices, but they serve a specific function. Switches operate within a local network, directing data packets between various nodes, but they are also not a universal descriptor for all interconnected devices. Thus, while all these components may be part of a network, the term "nodes" encompasses the broader category of devices involved in data sharing within a network.

10. Which network address range is typically used in medium-sized networks?

- A. 192.168.0.0
- B. 172.16.0.0 - 172.31.255.255**
- C. 169.254.0.0 - 169.254.255.254
- D. 10.0.0.0

The choice of 172.16.0.0 - 172.31.255.255 as a typical network address range for medium-sized networks is based on its classification as a private IP address range defined by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). This range is part of the Class B addressing space, which provides a substantial number of addresses (over one million) suitable for medium to large networks that require more than the basic capacities of Class C ranges. Private IP addresses are crucial for internal network configurations, allowing organizations to create their own private networks while conserving public IP addresses. The 172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255 range is often utilized in environments such as corporate offices, educational institutions, and similar settings, where moderate-sized networks are common. It strikes a balance between address availability and ease of management for most medium-sized organizations. On the other hand, while 192.168.0.0 is also a private address space and frequently used in smaller networks (like home networks), it offers fewer addresses compared to the Class B range. The address range 10.0.0.0 is larger and typically associated with larger enterprises or infrastructure. The range 169.254.0.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://infocommctsi.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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