

NCTI Progression Construction Coordinator I to II Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. If the center conductor is too short after coring, what should you do?**
 - A. Abandon the cable and start over**
 - B. Shorten the shield to match**
 - C. Clean out trimmings and continue coring**
 - D. Reattach the jacket and strip again**

- 2. What is the importance of stakeholder consultation in construction projects?**
 - A. To finalize project budgets**
 - B. To uncover key insights and understand requirements**
 - C. To minimize the number of approvals needed**
 - D. To avoid communication with the public**

- 3. What devices are symbolized by squares with a number inside on a network design map?**
 - A. 4-port distribution taps**
 - B. Signal amplifiers**
 - C. Connector ports**
 - D. Power supplies**

- 4. What role does technology play in modern construction management?**
 - A. It enhances inefficiencies in workflows**
 - B. It improves planning, efficiency, communication, and data analysis**
 - C. It is used only for documentation purposes**
 - D. It eliminates the need for team collaboration**

- 5. What is the primary role of a Construction Coordinator I?**
 - A. To oversee and manage day-to-day operations of construction projects**
 - B. To handle procurement and delivery of materials**
 - C. To design construction blueprints**
 - D. To manage financial accounting for projects**

- 6. How should a knife be used when preparing a hardline coaxial cable?**
- A. To cut through the cable entirely**
 - B. To strip off the outer jacket**
 - C. To score the aluminum shield for removal**
 - D. To cut the center conductor**
- 7. What type of adapter is used for temporary connections when hardline coaxial cable is damaged?**
- A. Pin-to-Pin adapters**
 - B. Pin-to-BNC adapters**
 - C. Pin-to-F female adapters**
 - D. Pin-to-RCA adapters**
- 8. What type of splicing project is categorized under repair and/or maintenance?**
- A. Replacing an entire cable section**
 - B. Splicing in a short replacement cable with a straight splice connector**
 - C. Installing new fiber optic lines**
 - D. Creating a new distribution network**
- 9. What is a "punch list" in construction?**
- A. A list of suggested improvements for projects**
 - B. A record of completed phases**
 - C. A list of items that need corrections before finalization**
 - D. A document outlining future project potential**
- 10. Which mechanisms do pit dry boring machines utilize to bore through soil?**
- A. Electric motors and drills**
 - B. Hydraulic power and a rod pusher**
 - C. Pneumatic hammers and chisels**
 - D. Manual tools and hand boring**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. If the center conductor is too short after coring, what should you do?

- A. Abandon the cable and start over**
- B. Shorten the shield to match**
- C. Clean out trimmings and continue coring**
- D. Reattach the jacket and strip again**

In the context of working with cables, particularly when it comes to preparing a cable for connection or splice, ensuring the correct length of the center conductor is crucial for proper functionality. When the center conductor is found to be too short after coring, the best course of action is to clean out trimmings and continue coring. This option allows for the possibility of re-coring effectively, without starting the process over or making unnecessary adjustments to components that could affect the integrity or performance of the cable. Continuing to core can help achieve the desired length of the center conductor while maintaining its proper installation and connection integrity. Abandoning the cable and starting over would not be practical and could lead to wasted materials and time. Shortening the shield to match does not resolve the issue of a short center conductor and could compromise the cable's shielding effectiveness. Similarly, reattaching the jacket and stripping again could introduce additional complications instead of directly addressing the problem at hand. Therefore, continuing with the coring process after cleaning out trimmings is the most efficient and effective solution.

2. What is the importance of stakeholder consultation in construction projects?

- A. To finalize project budgets**
- B. To uncover key insights and understand requirements**
- C. To minimize the number of approvals needed**
- D. To avoid communication with the public**

The significance of stakeholder consultation in construction projects lies in its role in uncovering key insights and understanding requirements. Engaging with stakeholders—such as clients, contractors, local authorities, and community members—provides valuable perspectives that can shape the project's direction and outcomes. This interaction helps to identify specific needs, preferences, and concerns that might not be apparent during the initial planning stages. By understanding these insights, project teams can make informed decisions that enhance project relevance, mitigate risks, and increase the likelihood of success. This process is crucial for aligning the project with stakeholder expectations, which often leads to smoother project execution and greater satisfaction for all parties involved. It encourages transparency and fosters a collaborative environment, crucial for addressing potential issues before they escalate into problems during construction.

3. What devices are symbolized by squares with a number inside on a network design map?

A. 4-port distribution taps

B. Signal amplifiers

C. Connector ports

D. Power supplies

The correct answer pertains to the representation on network design maps, which use squares with numbers inside to indicate specific components in the network. In this case, squares with a number inside symbolize 4-port distribution taps. Distribution taps are crucial in network setups as they allow for the splitting of signal paths to multiple destinations while preserving signal quality. The number inside the square denotes the number of output ports available, which is indicative of the type of distribution tap being used—in this instance, a 4-port version. Understanding this visual representation is important for anyone involved in network design or construction, as it allows for quick identification of how signals are being distributed throughout the network, which aids in planning and troubleshooting activities. The other options refer to different devices that may not be represented in the same manner on a network map. For example, signal amplifiers generally may not be represented by a simple square with a number inside, as they often require more specific representation to illustrate their nature or purpose within the network. Similarly, connector ports and power supplies typically have distinct symbols associated with them that are not squares with a number, focusing instead on their function in connectivity and power distribution.

4. What role does technology play in modern construction management?

A. It enhances inefficiencies in workflows

B. It improves planning, efficiency, communication, and data analysis

C. It is used only for documentation purposes

D. It eliminates the need for team collaboration

The chosen answer highlights the significant impact technology has on enhancing various aspects of construction management. In modern construction, technology is pivotal in improving planning by enabling better scheduling and resource allocation. Advanced project management software allows teams to visualize timelines and dependencies, ensuring that projects are completed on time and within budget. Efficiency is boosted through automation and real-time data insights, which streamline operations and reduce manual labor. This leads to faster decision-making processes and minimizes the potential for errors. Moreover, technology facilitates better communication among project stakeholders. With tools like cloud-based platforms, everyone involved can access up-to-date information, share feedback, and collaborate effectively, thus improving teamwork. Data analysis capabilities offered by technology provide valuable insights that help in predicting project outcomes, identifying potential risks, and optimizing processes. This analytical approach ensures more informed decision-making and contributes to higher project success rates. Overall, the integration of technology into modern construction management leads to a more organized, efficient, and collaborative environment, which is essential for the complexities of contemporary projects.

5. What is the primary role of a Construction Coordinator I?

- A. To oversee and manage day-to-day operations of construction projects**
- B. To handle procurement and delivery of materials**
- C. To design construction blueprints**
- D. To manage financial accounting for projects**

The primary role of a Construction Coordinator I is to oversee and manage the day-to-day operations of construction projects. This role encompasses various responsibilities that ensure the construction process runs smoothly and efficiently. A Construction Coordinator II typically acts as a point of contact for different stakeholders, including subcontractors, suppliers, and project managers, facilitating communication and coordination on-site. By managing day-to-day operations, the Construction Coordinator I is involved in scheduling tasks, monitoring progress, ensuring compliance with safety regulations, and addressing any issues that arise during construction. Their role is critical for maintaining the workflow and helping project timelines be met. In contrast, handling procurement and delivery of materials, designing blueprints, and managing financial accounting are specialized tasks that may fall under the responsibilities of other roles within the construction ecosystem, but they are not the main focus of a Construction Coordinator I.

6. How should a knife be used when preparing a hardline coaxial cable?

- A. To cut through the cable entirely**
- B. To strip off the outer jacket**
- C. To score the aluminum shield for removal**
- D. To cut the center conductor**

When preparing a hardline coaxial cable, scoring the aluminum shield for removal is the most appropriate use of a knife. This technique allows for precise separation of the shield from the underlying insulation without risking damage to the inner components of the cable, such as the dielectric or the center conductor. The aluminum shield is important for grounding and shielding against interference, so careful handling during removal is crucial to maintain the integrity of the cable. Scoring the shield ensures that you are only cutting through a specific layer of the cable rather than indiscriminately cutting through the entire cable or affecting the inner elements. Using a knife to cut through the cable entirely or to cut the center conductor would not be advisable due to the risk of damaging critical components of the coaxial line, which could lead to signal loss or degradation. Stripping off the outer jacket directly with a knife may also be done but could lead to tearing or unintended cuts into the shield or insulation underneath. Therefore, scoring the aluminum shield effectively combines precision and care, making it the best practice for this task.

7. What type of adapter is used for temporary connections when hardline coaxial cable is damaged?

- A. Pin-to-Pin adapters**
- B. Pin-to-BNC adapters**
- C. Pin-to-F female adapters**
- D. Pin-to-RCA adapters**

The type of adapter used for temporary connections when hardline coaxial cable is damaged is the Pin-to-F female adapter. This adapter is designed to connect a male pin connector, often found on coaxial cables, to an F-type female connector. F-type connectors are commonly used for coaxial cables in television and internet connections, making them suitable for temporary repairs and connections in various applications. Using this adapter allows technicians to continue to maintain signal integrity and connectivity while addressing issues with the hardline coaxial cable. It is a practical solution when immediate replacement of damaged cables is not feasible, as it enables the existing infrastructure to remain functional until a permanent fix can be applied. While the other adapters listed may serve specific purposes in different contexts, they do not provide the necessary compatibility with coaxial systems that the Pin-to-F female adapter offers for this particular situation.

8. What type of splicing project is categorized under repair and/or maintenance?

- A. Replacing an entire cable section**
- B. Splicing in a short replacement cable with a straight splice connector**
- C. Installing new fiber optic lines**
- D. Creating a new distribution network**

The choice of splicing in a short replacement cable with a straight splice connector is correct because it directly pertains to repair and maintenance activities. This method is typically employed when there is a need to restore functionality to an existing cable line that has been damaged or is malfunctioning. By using a straight splice connector, technicians can effectively join a new, shorter section of cable to the existing infrastructure, ensuring continuity of service without the need for extensive replacement of the entire cable. This approach is more efficient and cost-effective for repair tasks, as it targets specific problems without the broader implications of replacing larger sections of cable or installing completely new lines. In contrast, replacing an entire cable section is a more extensive undertaking that goes beyond simple repair, as it often involves significant disruption and investment in new materials. Similarly, installing new fiber optic lines and creating a new distribution network fall into the category of expansion or enhancement projects, which are not focused on repairing or maintaining existing systems but rather on building new infrastructure. Thus, splicing in a short replacement cable with a connector is specifically aligned with repair and maintenance objectives, making it the appropriate choice.

9. What is a "punch list" in construction?

- A. A list of suggested improvements for projects
- B. A record of completed phases
- C. A list of items that need corrections before finalization**
- D. A document outlining future project potential

A "punch list" in construction refers specifically to a compilation of items that must be addressed before a project is considered complete. This list is typically generated towards the end of a construction project during the final walkthrough. It includes items that require correction, adjustment, or additional work to meet the contract specifications or acceptable standards. Examples of items on a punch list might include unfinished paint work, minor repairs, or incomplete installations that need resolution before the project can be fully signed off and considered operational. Understanding the punch list is crucial for ensuring that all aspects of a project meet quality standards and client expectations prior to final completion. In contrast, a list of suggested improvements, a record of completed phases, or a document outlining future project potential does not accurately capture the essence of what a punch list represents in the construction process.

10. Which mechanisms do pit dry boring machines utilize to bore through soil?

- A. Electric motors and drills
- B. Hydraulic power and a rod pusher**
- C. Pneumatic hammers and chisels
- D. Manual tools and hand boring

Pit dry boring machines primarily utilize hydraulic power and a rod pusher to effectively bore through soil. Hydraulic systems are powerful and allow for substantial force to be applied, enabling the machine to penetrate various types of soil. The rod pusher mechanism is essential because it assists in pushing the drilling rods deeper into the ground as the boring operation progresses. This combination of hydraulic power and mechanical movement ensures efficient and effective soil penetration, particularly in urban settings where conditions may be challenging. The other mechanisms listed, although they may have their own applications in different contexts, do not provide the same level of efficiency or capability as hydraulic systems in boring applications. Electric motors and drills might be misleading in this context because they do not typically provide the force necessary for large-scale boring through dense soil. Pneumatic hammers and chisels are more suited to breaking through hard materials rather than boring through soil, while manual tools and hand boring are significantly limited in terms of depth and efficiency compared to mechanized options like pit dry boring machines.

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://ncticonstcoordinator1to2.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE