

NCTI PROGRESSION CONSTRUCTION COORDINATOR I TO II PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 occurs when there is an impedance mismatch between coaxial cable and the load?**
 - A. All signal energy is absorbed by the load
 - B. Some signal energy is transferred to the load, with the rest being reflected
 - C. The signal is entirely reflected back to the source
 - D. The load experiences complete failure
- 2. What methodologies can enhance communication among project stakeholders?**
 - A. Strict protocols that avoid collaboration
 - B. Frequent meetings and updates
 - C. Lack of documented guidelines
 - D. Limiting feedback to end of project reviews
- 3. Which of the following is an example of a type of construction contract?**
 - A. Time-based contract
 - B. Fixed-price and cost-plus contracts
 - C. Public relations contracts
 - D. Performance-based contracts only
- 4. How does stakeholder involvement impact construction outcomes?**
 - A. It slows down the decision-making process
 - B. It ensures all perspectives are considered
 - C. It complicates project objectives
 - D. It increases costs without benefits
- 5. Why is it important for feed-through distribution taps to pass alternating current?**
 - A. To pass AC to power other amplifiers downstream
 - B. To enhance signal quality
 - C. To filter out harmful signals
 - D. To stabilize the frequency across the network

- 6. What is a critical element to consider in project timelines?**
- A. Ignoring past project durations
 - B. Incorporating time for unexpected challenges
 - C. Focusing solely on ideal conditions
 - D. Disregarding team availability
- 7. What is important about the speed of a fluid-assisted boring machine?**
- A. To prevent equipment wear
 - B. To maintain efficient workload
 - C. To allow the drill bit to work effectively
 - D. To minimize noise pollution
- 8. What should be the initial step before using a measuring wheel?**
- A. Calibrate the measuring wheel with a level surface
 - B. Set the measuring wheel distance counter to zero
 - C. Check for any damages on the wheel
 - D. Confirm the length of the area to measure
- 9. What does a modular vibratory plow require for guidance while operating?**
- A. A trained operator in the tractor
 - B. A ground person to assist
 - C. Automatic guidance systems
 - D. A remote monitoring team
- 10. What is the range of velocity of propagation (VOP) factors for broadband coaxial cables?**
- A. 0.60 to 0.75
 - B. 0.70 to 0.85
 - C. 0.78 to 0.93
 - D. 0.95 to 1.00

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What occurs when there is an impedance mismatch between coaxial cable and the load?

- A. All signal energy is absorbed by the load
- B. Some signal energy is transferred to the load, with the rest being reflected**
- C. The signal is entirely reflected back to the source
- D. The load experiences complete failure

When there is an impedance mismatch between coaxial cable and the load, some signal energy is indeed transferred to the load while the rest is reflected back towards the source. This phenomenon is due to the fact that electrical signals behave according to principles of transmission lines, and when the load impedance does not match the characteristic impedance of the cable, part of the signal cannot be absorbed. In such cases, the load can only absorb a portion of the incoming signal, while the mismatch causes some of the signal energy to reflect back. This reflection can be quantitatively analyzed using concepts like the reflection coefficient and return loss, which provide a measure of how much energy is being reflected versus transmitted. The result of this is that not all energy is effectively utilized at the load, leading to potential signal degradation or interference in communication applications. Understanding this concept is important in fields such as telecommunications and broadcasting, where maintaining signal integrity is crucial. Impedance matching techniques may be employed to minimize reflection and maximize power transfer, thereby enhancing overall system performance.

2. What methodologies can enhance communication among project stakeholders?

- A. Strict protocols that avoid collaboration
- B. Frequent meetings and updates**
- C. Lack of documented guidelines
- D. Limiting feedback to end of project reviews

Frequent meetings and updates are essential methodologies that significantly enhance communication among project stakeholders. Regular interactions allow team members to share progress, address concerns, and clarify tasks, fostering a collaborative environment. When stakeholders are kept in the loop through consistent updates, they feel more engaged and invested in the project. This approach not only ensures that everyone is aware of the project's status but also facilitates the immediate resolution of issues as they arise. Open lines of communication through frequent meetings invite input from all stakeholders, which can lead to more informed decision-making and a stronger alignment toward shared goals. Additionally, these interactions can help build relationships and trust among team members, which are vital for successful project execution.

3. Which of the following is an example of a type of construction contract?

- A. Time-based contract
- B. Fixed-price and cost-plus contracts**
- C. Public relations contracts
- D. Performance-based contracts only

The example of a type of construction contract that includes fixed-price and cost-plus contracts is a broad and commonly used categorization in the construction industry. Fixed-price contracts are agreements where the contractor is paid a set amount regardless of the actual costs incurred, providing budget certainty for the owner. In contrast, cost-plus contracts reimburse the contractor for their allowable costs plus an additional amount for profit, allowing for flexibility regarding changes and unforeseen expenses during the project. This combination highlights the varying structures of contracts that can be utilized in the construction sector, addressing different project needs and risk distributions. Other options do not present a comprehensive depiction of standard construction contracts. While time-based contracts may represent a form of contractual agreement, they lack the clarity and recognition of fixed-price and cost-plus arrangements in construction discussions. Public relations contracts are unrelated to construction specifics and cover different sectors entirely. Performance-based contracts may be effective in certain scenarios but are considered a specialized approach rather than an encompassing category like fixed-price and cost-plus, which are foundational to understanding construction contracts.

4. How does stakeholder involvement impact construction outcomes?

- A. It slows down the decision-making process
- B. It ensures all perspectives are considered**
- C. It complicates project objectives
- D. It increases costs without benefits

Stakeholder involvement is crucial in construction projects because it ensures that all relevant perspectives are considered, which can lead to better decision-making and more favorable outcomes. Engaging stakeholders—including clients, team members, and the community—allows for the identification of potential issues early on and fosters collaboration. This comprehensive input helps to align the project goals with the needs and expectations of those affected, ultimately increasing the likelihood of project success. When stakeholders are involved, valuable insights can be gathered, which may lead to innovative solutions and improvements that would not have been identified otherwise. This collaborative approach can enhance communication and increase buy-in, which are essential for the smooth execution of a construction project. Thus, stakeholder involvement directly contributes to better construction outcomes by creating an environment where all voices are heard and integrated into the planning and implementation processes.

5. Why is it important for feed-through distribution taps to pass alternating current?

- A. To pass AC to power other amplifiers downstream**
- B. To enhance signal quality
- C. To filter out harmful signals
- D. To stabilize the frequency across the network

The importance of feed-through distribution taps passing alternating current (AC) primarily lies in their role in distributing power to other amplifiers downstream. In a communication network, especially those involving cable television or broadband services, AC is used to power various components such as amplifiers which boost the quality and strength of the signal being transmitted along the network. Without the ability of the distribution taps to pass AC, these amplifiers would not function, leading to a degradation of signal quality and potential service interruptions. While enhancing signal quality, filtering harmful signals, and stabilizing frequency are important aspects in network management, they do not directly address the fundamental requirement of providing power to active devices in the system, which is why the ability of feed-through distribution taps to pass AC remains crucial for their effective operation.

6. What is a critical element to consider in project timelines?

- A. Ignoring past project durations
- B. Incorporating time for unexpected challenges**
- C. Focusing solely on ideal conditions
- D. Disregarding team availability

In project management, a critical element to consider in project timelines is incorporating time for unexpected challenges. This approach is essential because unforeseen circumstances, such as supply chain disruptions, unexpected weather conditions, or changes in project scope, can significantly impact the progress of a project. By planning for these uncertainties, project coordinators can build flexibility into the schedule, allowing the team to adapt without derailing the entire timeline. Adjusting timelines to account for potential difficulties enables more realistic planning. It helps ensure that projects are not only completed on time but also delivered with the quality expected. Failure to include time for unexpected challenges can lead to rushed work or missed deadlines, ultimately compromising the project's success. Other options like ignoring past project durations, focusing solely on ideal conditions, or disregarding team availability would undermine effective planning, as they do not acknowledge the dynamic nature of project environments and the interplay of various factors affecting timelines. Balancing optimism with practicality is key to successful project management.

7. What is important about the speed of a fluid-assisted boring machine?

- A. To prevent equipment wear
- B. To maintain efficient workload
- C. To allow the drill bit to work effectively**
- D. To minimize noise pollution

The speed of a fluid-assisted boring machine is crucial primarily because it directly impacts the effectiveness of the drill bit's performance. When the machine operates at the right speed, the drill bit can engage more efficiently with the material being excavated. This optimal speed enables the cutting edges of the drill to penetrate the surface effectively, ensuring that the boring process occurs smoothly and without excessive strain. Fluid assistance plays a significant role by cooling the drill bit and removing cuttings from the borehole, aiding in maintaining the optimal operating conditions for the drill. If the speed is too slow, the drill bit may become bogged down, leading to increased wear and potentially causing overheating or damage. Conversely, excessive speed can lead to inadequate cooling and might compromise the drilling efficiency. Therefore, maintaining the appropriate speed is essential for the drill bit to perform its function effectively, minimizing downtime and maximizing productivity.

8. What should be the initial step before using a measuring wheel?

- A. Calibrate the measuring wheel with a level surface
- B. Set the measuring wheel distance counter to zero**
- C. Check for any damages on the wheel
- D. Confirm the length of the area to measure

Setting the measuring wheel distance counter to zero is a crucial initial step before taking measurements. This action ensures that any distance measured is recorded from a known starting point, which is essential for accuracy. If the counter is not set to zero, the measurements taken afterward may include any previous measurements, leading to errors in distance calculation. This practice aligns with standard operational procedures to maintain precision in measurements. Calibrating the measuring wheel with a level surface, checking for damages, and confirming the length of the area to measure are important steps in their own right; however, they relate more to ensuring the equipment's proper function and understanding the context of measurement rather than directly impacting the accuracy of the measurement process itself. Thus, while relevant, those steps should follow the initial action of zeroing the distance counter.

9. What does a modular vibratory plow require for guidance while operating?

- A. A trained operator in the tractor
- B. A ground person to assist**
- C. Automatic guidance systems
- D. A remote monitoring team

For a modular vibratory plow to operate effectively, it typically requires a ground person to assist in directing the plow during its operation. The role of the ground person is crucial for safety and precision as they can provide real-time feedback and guidance to the operator in the tractor, ensuring that the plow is navigating the terrain correctly and avoiding obstacles. This interaction helps optimize the performance of the plow and ensures that the installation is aligned with project specifications. While some advanced systems or operators may employ technology for additional guidance, having a trained ground person is a traditional and reliable practice that enhances operational efficiency and safety on-site.

10. What is the range of velocity of propagation (VOP) factors for broadband coaxial cables?

- A. 0.60 to 0.75
- B. 0.70 to 0.85
- C. 0.78 to 0.93**
- D. 0.95 to 1.00

The range of velocity of propagation (VOP) factors for broadband coaxial cables is typically between 0.78 and 0.93. This range indicates how fast an electrical signal moves through the coaxial cable relative to the speed of light in a vacuum. The VOP varies based on the specific construction and materials used in different types of coaxial cables. The reason this range is considered standard for broadband coaxial cables is due to the dielectric materials that surround the core conductor, which affect how signals are transmitted. A higher VOP indicates that the signal is propagating closer to the speed of light, which is desirable for minimizing latency and ensuring optimal performance in broadband applications. While other options present different ranges, they do not correspond to the commonly recognized VOP factors for coaxial cables employed in broadband settings. The correct range acknowledges the physical properties of coaxial cables used for efficient signal transmission in telecommunications.

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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!

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