



**Free Questions for CTS by dumpsheet**

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# Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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What is the standard impedance of a DMX cable?

**Options:**

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A- 55 Q

B- 75 Q

C- 110 Q

D- 150 Q

**Answer:**

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C

**Explanation:**

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The standard impedance for a DMX (Digital Multiplex) cable is 110 ohms ( $\Omega$ ). DMX is a standard for digital communication networks commonly used to control stage lighting and effects. The 110-ohm impedance is crucial for ensuring the integrity and reliability of the digital signal over long distances. Using cables with the correct impedance prevents signal reflections and ensures proper transmission.

of the DMX data without errors, maintaining the synchronization and performance of lighting systems.

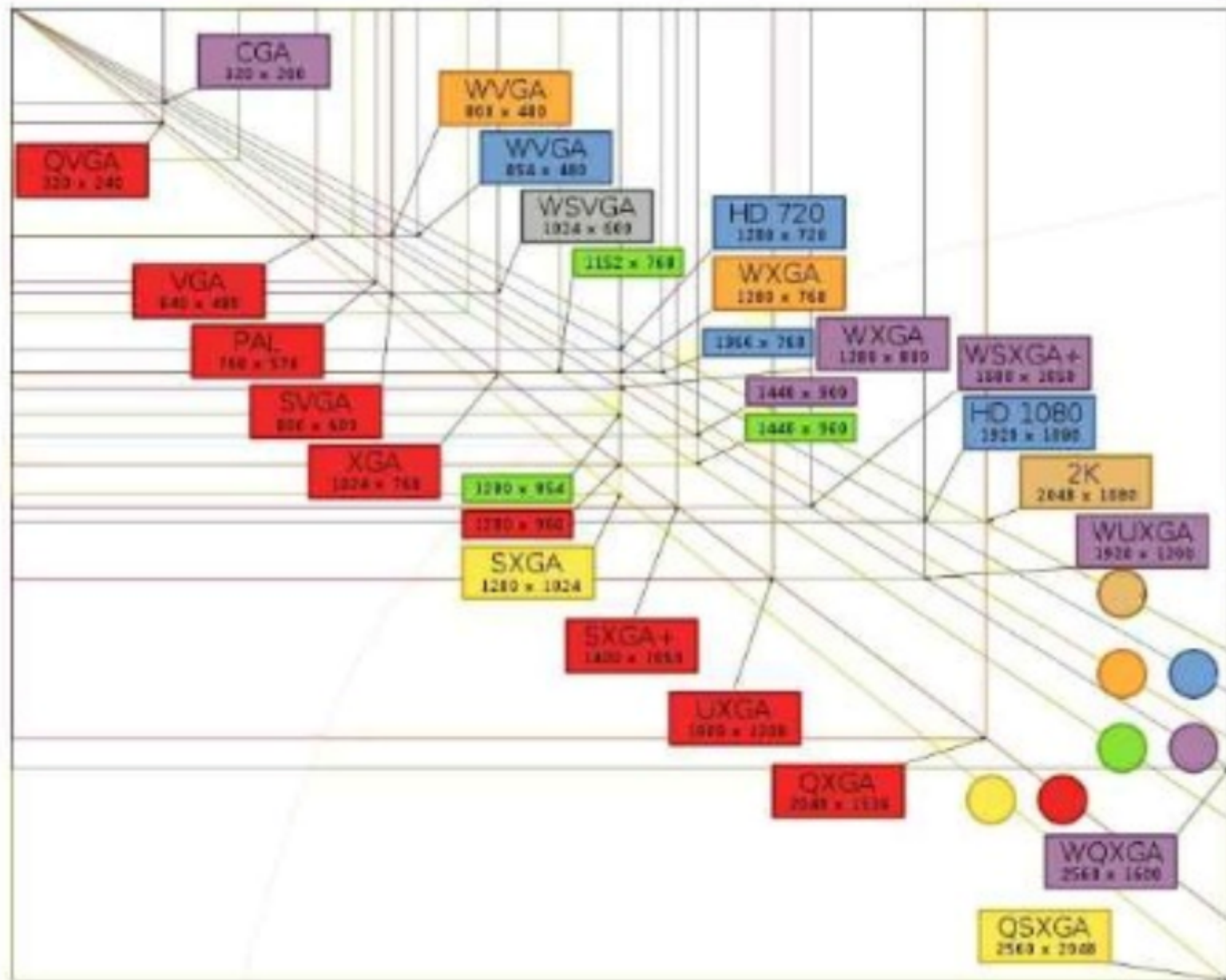
## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Based on this image, what is the aspect ratio for WUXGA?



### Options:

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A- 1.6:1

B- 1.78:1

C- 1.85:1

D- 2.35:1

### Answer:

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A

### Explanation:

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WUXGA stands for Wide Ultra Extended Graphics Array and has a resolution of 1920 x 1200 pixels. To determine the aspect ratio, we divide the width by the height:

$$\text{Aspect Ratio} = \frac{1920}{1200} = 1.6:1$$

Therefore, the aspect ratio for WUXGA is 1.6:1. This aspect ratio is common for widescreen monitors and provides a wider display format compared to traditional 4:3 screens, enhancing the viewing experience for multimedia content.

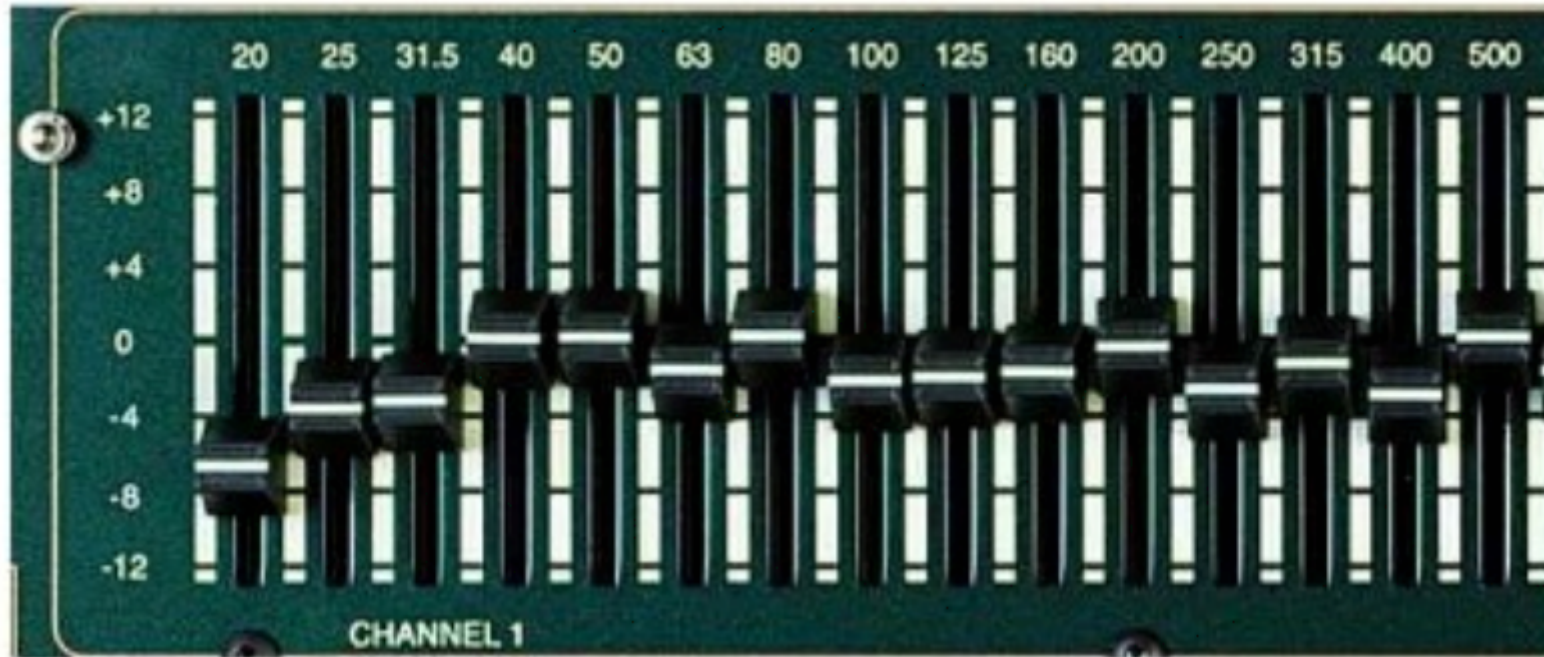
## Question 3

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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What frequency is identified by the numbers above each slider of a graphic equalizer?



Options:

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- A- center
- B- lowest
- C- highest
- D- secondary

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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The frequency identified by the numbers above each slider of a graphic equalizer is the center frequency. The center frequency is the specific frequency that each slider controls, allowing the user to boost or cut the amplitude of that frequency and those in its immediate vicinity. This helps in fine-tuning the audio signal to achieve the desired sound quality. Reference: Audio equipment manuals and equalizer usage guidelines, such as those from Axis Communications and other audio equipment manufacturers, explain the function of center frequencies in graphic equalizers.

## Question 4

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Milestones are key events or deliverables in a project. On a Gantt Chart or Network Diagram, milestones are represented by a(n)

**Options:**

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A- circle or oval.

B- diamond or triangle.

C- square or rectangle.

D- asterisk or apostrophe.

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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The frequency identified by the numbers above each slider of a graphic equalizer is the center frequency. The center frequency is the specific frequency that each slider controls, allowing the user to boost or cut the amplitude of that frequency and those in its immediate vicinity. This helps in fine-tuning the audio signal to achieve the desired sound quality. Reference: Audio equipment manuals and equalizer usage guidelines, such as those from Axis Communications and other audio equipment manufacturers, explain the function of center frequencies in graphic equalizers.



## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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While conducting a site survey, it is discovered that a conference room has glass walls, high ceilings, and wooden floors. The BIGGEST challenge for this room would be handling of which of the following?

**Options:**

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- A- feedback
- B- cable paths
- C- reverberance
- D- loudspeaker placement

**Answer:**

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C

**Explanation:**

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In a conference room with glass walls, high ceilings, and wooden floors, the biggest challenge would be handling reverberance. These materials and architectural features tend to reflect sound, creating excessive reverberation that can lead to poor speech intelligibility and

overall sound quality. Addressing this issue typically involves acoustic treatments to absorb or diffuse sound. Reference: Acoustic design principles and guidelines, such as those provided by the Acoustical Society of America (ASA), emphasize the importance of managing reverberation in spaces with reflective surfaces.

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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What is the difference between the audio system's operational level and the maximum level the system can attain?

**Options:**

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- A- noise floor
- B- headroom
- C- directivity index
- D- loudspeaker sensitivity

**Answer:**

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B

### **Explanation:**

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Headroom is the difference between the audio system's operational level and the maximum level the system can attain. It is the margin between the normal operating level and the maximum level before distortion occurs, allowing the system to handle peaks without clipping and ensuring clean audio performance. Reference: Audio engineering standards and guidelines, such as those provided by the Audio Engineering Society (AES), describe headroom as a critical parameter for ensuring high-quality audio reproduction.

## **Question 7**

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### **Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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A client setting terms for "tire protection of existing conditions" would most likely apply to which of tire following project types?

### **Options:**

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- A-** New construction
- B-** A technology refresh
- C-** A prefabricated building

**D-** Expansion of an existing building

**Answer:**

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D

**Explanation:**

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A client setting terms for 'tire protection of existing conditions' would most likely apply to an expansion of an existing building. This is because protecting existing conditions is crucial when construction activities are taking place adjacent to or within parts of a structure that will remain in use. Ensuring that existing elements of the building are not damaged during expansion work is a key concern.

Reference: Construction and project management documents often specify requirements for protecting existing conditions during building expansions, as outlined in construction contracts and project specifications.

## Question 8

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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What is a MAIN benefit of an externally managed AV/IT service?

### Options:

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- A- reduce costs for business-software
- B- complete outsourcing of the AV/IT department
- C- on-demand availability of computer system resources
- D- cost reduction in operations through clear responsibilities

### Answer:

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D

### Explanation:

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The main benefit of an externally managed AV/IT service is the cost reduction in operations through clear responsibilities. Externally managed services can streamline operations by clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of the service provider, which leads to more efficient management and utilization of resources. This approach can also provide specialized expertise and support, reducing the need for in-house staff and lowering overall operational costs. Reference: Axis Communications and industry best practices highlight the importance of operational efficiency and cost savings through managed services. This is detailed in various managed service provider (MSP) agreements and guidelines.

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