# COMPUTER CONCEPTS MODULE 2 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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# 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 ..... 15


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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.

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# 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!

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# Questions

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**1. What best describes the role of a file system on a storage device?**

A. It manages physical disk hardware components.

B. It handles high-level application protocols.

C. It defines how data is organized, named, and accessed, including metadata.

D. It encrypts all data by default.

**2. Which statement about hash function output is true?**

A. The output length varies with input.

B. The output is a fixed-size digest.

C. The output is the original input.

D. The output is encrypted data.

**3. In a client-server network, where are the primary resources and services typically located?**

A. On central servers

B. Equally distributed among all peers

C. Exclusively on client devices

D. Only in a cloud region

**4. Which statement correctly describes cloud computing services IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS?**

A. IaaS provides software as a service.

B. PaaS provides infrastructure.

C. SaaS provides platforms.

D. Cloud computing delivers resources over the internet; IaaS provides infrastructure, PaaS provides platforms, and SaaS provides software.

**5. What is the purpose of data normalization in relational databases?**

A. Increase data duplication

B. Encrypt data

C. Reduce redundancy and improve data integrity

D. Speed up indexing only

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**6. Which term refers to data units that hold information while it is being processed, typically within the CPU?**

A. Registers

B. Cache

C. RAM

D. ALU

**7. Which term describes delay in a network path?**

A. Jitter

B. Bandwidth

C. Latency

D. Throughput

**8. How do relative references in a spreadsheet behave when the formula is copied to another cell?**

A. They Adjust to Reference the Corresponding New Cells

B. They Stay Fixed When Copied

C. They Automatically Convert to Absolute References

D. They Cause the Formula to Error

**9. Which term best describes a set of instructions that directs the computer to perform a variety of tasks?**

A. Computer program

B. Data

C. Output

D. Stored program

**10. Which option best describes the motherboard's role?**

A. It is a power supply unit.

B. The motherboard is the main printed circuit board that connects all components and provides buses for communication.

C. It stores the operating system.

D. It is a peripheral device like a mouse.

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# Answers

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

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# Explanations

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## 1. What best describes the role of a file system on a storage device?

A. It manages physical disk hardware components.

B. It handles high-level application protocols.

C. It defines how data is organized, named, and accessed, including metadata.

D. It encrypts all data by default.

*The role of a file system is to define how data is organized, named, and accessed on a storage device, and to manage the associated metadata. It provides the structured view of files and directories that applications interact with, while handling how file data is mapped to physical storage blocks, tracking free space, and storing details like names, sizes, timestamps, permissions, and ownership. This abstraction lets programs read and write files without needing to know where exactly the data sits on the disk. It doesn't directly manage hardware components or high-level application protocols, and encryption isn't a universal default function of all file systems.*

## 2. Which statement about hash function output is true?

A. The output length varies with input.

B. The output is a fixed-size digest.

C. The output is the original input.

D. The output is encrypted data.

*Hash function output is a fixed-size digest. This means the algorithm always produces the same number of bits (or bytes) for any input, determined by the specific hash function you're using (for example, SHA-256 always outputs 256 bits, regardless of input length). This fixed length is what makes digests convenient for quick comparisons and integrity checks. This digest is not the original input, and hashing is not encryption. A hash is designed to be one-way and not reversible; you shouldn't be able to recover the original data from the digest. Also, changing even a tiny part of the input yields a markedly different digest (the avalanche effect), reinforcing its role in integrity verification.*

## 3. In a client-server network, where are the primary resources and services typically located?

A. On central servers

B. Equally distributed among all peers

C. Exclusively on client devices

D. Only in a cloud region

*Resources and services in a client-server network are typically located on central servers. The servers store data, run applications, and handle tasks like authentication and processing, while client devices request and use these resources. This centralization simplifies management, security, backups, and updates, and it scales by adding more server capacity as needed. Distributing resources among all peers describes a peer-to-peer setup, which is different; having resources only on client devices would remove the server's role; and limiting resources to a cloud region is too restrictive and doesn't capture the common mix of on-premises and centralized server offerings.*

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**4. Which statement correctly describes cloud computing services IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS?**

A. IaaS provides software as a service.

B. PaaS provides infrastructure.

C. SaaS provides platforms.

D. Cloud computing delivers resources over the internet; IaaS provides infrastructure, PaaS provides platforms, and SaaS provides software.

*Cloud service models organize resources into layers that map to who handles what. In IaaS you get the basic infrastructure—virtual machines, storage, and networks—so you manage the operating system and applications yourself. In PaaS you're given a platform to develop, deploy, and manage apps without worrying about the underlying hardware or runtime, which handles much of the setup for you. In SaaS you access ready-made software applications hosted by the provider, with maintenance taken care of. The statement that best fits these ideas describes cloud computing as delivering resources over the internet, with IaaS providing infrastructure, PaaS providing platforms, and SaaS providing software. The other options mislabel the services relative to the layers they belong to.*

**5. What is the purpose of data normalization in relational databases?**

A. Increase data duplication

B. Encrypt data

C. Reduce redundancy and improve data integrity

D. Speed up indexing only

*Normalization in relational databases is about organizing data to minimize duplication and to enforce data integrity. By splitting information into related tables and linking them with keys, the same fact isn't stored in multiple places. This setup reduces redundancy, making updates, deletions, and insertions less prone to anomalies and inconsistencies. It also helps ensure that changes in one place automatically reflect correctly across related data, preserving accuracy. It's not about increasing data duplication, which would create inconsistencies. It isn't about encryption, which is a security concern handled separately. And it isn't primarily about speeding up indexing; in fact, normalized designs can require joins to assemble related data, which may affect performance but greatly improves data integrity and storage efficiency.*

**6. Which term refers to data units that hold information while it is being processed, typically within the CPU?**

A. Registers

B. Cache

C. RAM

D. ALU

*Registers are the small, fast storage locations inside the CPU that hold the operands and intermediate results while instructions are being executed. They sit right in the processor and can be accessed in a single clock cycle, which is why they're used to hold data during processing. Cache is also fast storage but is larger and serves to keep recently used data close to the CPU to speed up memory access, not to hold data actively being processed. RAM is main memory, holding the bulk of program data and instructions, but it's slower than registers. The ALU (arithmetic logic unit) performs computations, not storage. So the data units that hold information while it is being processed within the CPU are registers.*

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## 7. Which term describes delay in a network path?

A. Jitter

B. Bandwidth

C. Latency

D. Throughput

*Delay in a network path is latency—the total time it takes for a data packet to travel from the sender to the receiver. This time includes several parts: propagation delay (the time for the signal to move through the physical medium), transmission delay (how long it takes to push all the bits onto the link), plus any processing delay in devices like routers and switches, and queuing delay when packets wait in buffers during congestion. Adding these up gives the end-to-end latency. Jitter refers to how much the latency varies over time, not the average delay itself. Bandwidth is the capacity of a link—how much data can be sent per second. Throughput is the actual data transfer rate achieved, which can be lower than the bandwidth due to delays and congestion.*

## 8. How do relative references in a spreadsheet behave when the formula is copied to another cell?

A. They Adjust to Reference the Corresponding New Cells

B. They Stay Fixed When Copied

C. They Automatically Convert to Absolute References

D. They Cause the Formula to Error

*Relating references move with the formula so you can apply the same operation across different places quickly. When you copy a formula to another cell, each reference shifts by the same amount as the move—from rows to rows and columns to columns. For example, if a formula in one cell adds the value to its left and you copy it one column to the right, the left-hand reference moves one column to the right as well, keeping the calculation aligned with the new location. This is why relative references adjust to reference the corresponding new cells. If you want a reference to stay put, you'd use an absolute reference (like $A$2), which prevents adjustment. Automatic conversion to absolute references doesn't happen just by copying; you'd change the reference style manually. Copying relative references also doesn't cause errors—the formula simply recalculates based on the new positions.*

## 9. Which term best describes a set of instructions that directs the computer to perform a variety of tasks?

A. Computer program

B. Data

C. Output

D. Stored program

*A computer program is a set of instructions that directs the computer to perform a variety of tasks. It tells the CPU what operations to carry out, in what order, and under what conditions, enabling the machine to process data and achieve different results. Data are the information the program uses, and output is what you get after running those instructions on the data. While the concept of a stored program describes how those instructions are kept in memory so the computer can run different programs, the term that names the actual set of instructions is computer program.*

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**10. Which option best describes the motherboard's role?**

A. It is a power supply unit.

B. The motherboard is the main printed circuit board that connects all components and provides buses for communication.

C. It stores the operating system.

D. It is a peripheral device like a mouse.

*The motherboard's role is to be the main printed circuit board that connects all system components and provides buses for communication. It hosts the CPU socket, memory slots, and chipset, and it offers expansion slots for add in cards. It distributes power from the power supply to all parts of the system and coordinates data and timing signals through the system buses and interfaces (such as PCIe, SATA, USB). Because it ties the processor, memory, storage, and peripherals together and enables their communication, it's the backbone that makes the whole computer work. The other options aren't correct because a power supply is a separate unit, storage devices hold the operating system, and a mouse is a peripheral.*

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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://compconceptsmodule2.examzify.com

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

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