COMPUTER CONCEPTS MODULE 5 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://compconceptsmodule5.examzify.com

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 15

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. **Which term refers to a predefined computation or calculation, such as sum or average?**

   A. Template

   B. Operators

   C. Function

   D. Formula

2. **Which UI element lets you navigate to view parts of a document that won't fit on the screen at once?**

   A. Ruler

   B. Status Bar

   C. Scroll Bars

   D. Title Bar

3. **Rows of data in a database are called**

   A. fields

   B. records

   C. tables

   D. queries

4. **What is digital accessibility, and which examples illustrate designing software usable by people with disabilities?**

   A. Accessibility is optional and only concerns aesthetics.

   B. Accessibility means making software usable by people with disabilities; examples include screen reader support, keyboard navigation, and high-contrast options.

   C. Accessibility refers to speed of loading.

   D. Accessibility is about hardware compatibility.

5. **Which term best covers apps designed to help you interact with and share information?**

   A. Local

   B. Portable

   C. Graphics

   D. Communication

SAMPLE

6. Which statement best describes the primary function of a firewall and the difference between packet-filtering and stateful approaches?

A. Firewalls control traffic based on predefined rules, with packet-filtering examining headers and stateful firewalls tracking connections.

B. Firewalls route traffic between networks using dynamic routing protocols.

C. Firewalls encrypt all data to prevent interception.

D. Firewalls scan email attachments for malware.

7. Which term describes the column label that describes the field?

A. field name

B. fields

C. server

D. table

8. Mobile apps that are made for specific platforms; Android, iPhone

A. Web app

B. Platform specific

C. Cross platform

D. Universal

9. Apps written for a specific operating system and installed on a device are called

A. Native

B. Web app

C. Hybrid

D. Cross-platform

10. What is the collection of related worksheets contained in a single file?

A. Style

B. View Only Link

C. Formula

D. Workbook

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which term refers to a predefined computation or calculation, such as sum or average?

A. Template

B. Operators

C. Function

D. Formula

A function describes a predefined calculation you can call by name, like sum or average. It's a built in routine that takes inputs (arguments) and returns a result, so you don't have to implement the math yourself. For example, in a spreadsheet you use a function by typing something like SUM(A1:A10) to get the total, or AVERAGE(B1:B5) for the mean. A formula, in contrast, is the whole expression you enter to compute a result, which can combine operators, references, and functions. Templates are patterns for creating new items, and operators are the mathematical symbols used inside formulas. So the placeholder for a predefined calculation is the function, which is exactly why that option fits.

2. Which UI element lets you navigate to view parts of a document that won't fit on the screen at once?

A. Ruler

B. Status Bar

C. Scroll Bars

D. Title Bar

When parts of a document won't fit on the screen, you use the scroll bars. The vertical scroll bar lets you move up and down, while the horizontal one moves left and right. The draggable thumb shows how much of the document is currently visible; dragging it, clicking the arrow buttons, or using the mouse wheel or Page Up/Page Down keys scrolls the content so you can view areas that are off-screen. This lets you navigate without changing the document size or layout. Ruler is for measuring and aligning, the status bar shows information like page or zoom level, and the title bar shows the document name and window controls. So the scroll bars are the tool that enables viewing unseen parts of the document.

3. Rows of data in a database are called

A. fields

B. records

C. tables

D. queries

In a database table, data is arranged in columns and rows. Each column defines a type of data, called a field. Each row represents one real-world item, containing a value for every field in that row—the complete set of values for that item. This complete set is called a record. So rows are the records because they capture all the details for a single entry, with each cell providing the value for a particular field. The table as a whole holds multiple records, fields are the columns, and queries are used to retrieve or manipulate data from the tables.

SAMPLE

4. What is digital accessibility, and which examples illustrate designing software usable by people with disabilities?

A. Accessibility is optional and only concerns aesthetics.

B. Accessibility means making software usable by people with disabilities; examples include screen reader support, keyboard navigation, and high-contrast options.

C. Accessibility refers to speed of loading.

D. Accessibility is about hardware compatibility.

Digital accessibility means designing software so that people with disabilities can use it. It's about making interfaces and interactions that can be perceived, understood, navigated, and operated by everyone, including those who rely on assistive technologies or alternative input methods. The strongest examples are screen reader support, which lets blind or low-vision users hear content read aloud; keyboard navigation, which enables full use of the app without a mouse; and high-contrast options, which improve visibility for users with visual impairments. These features embody the goal of accessibility by directly supporting how people with disabilities interact with software. Accessibility isn't about aesthetics, load speed, or hardware compatibility, which are separate concerns.

5. Which term best covers apps designed to help you interact with and share information?

A. Local

B. Portable

C. Graphics

D. Communication

Apps that enable you to interact with others and share information are called communication apps. This category covers messaging, email, social media, video conferencing, and collaboration tools—all focused on exchanging content and staying connected. The other terms point to different ideas: local refers to where the app is stored or runs from the device, portable means it can run from removable media, and graphics targets creating or editing visual content. These don't emphasize the collaborative, information-sharing aspect, which is why communication is the best fit.

SAMPLE

6. Which statement best describes the primary function of a firewall and the difference between packet-filtering and stateful approaches?

A. Firewalls control traffic based on predefined rules, with packet-filtering examining headers and stateful firewalls tracking connections.

B. Firewalls route traffic between networks using dynamic routing protocols.

C. Firewalls encrypt all data to prevent interception.

D. Firewalls scan email attachments for malware.

Firewalls act as gatekeepers between networks, enforcing rules about what traffic is allowed. Packet-filtering examines each packet's header information—such as source and destination IP addresses and port numbers—and makes an allow/deny decision for that individual packet, without considering the broader context of a connection. Stateful firewalls, on the other hand, track active connections over time, building a record of ongoing sessions and allowing packets that belong to an established, legitimate connection while blocking others. This capability to understand the state of a connection provides more contextual protection than per-packet checks. So the statement that firewalls control traffic based on predefined rules, with packet-filtering focusing on headers and stateful firewalls tracking connections, best describes both the function and the difference between the two approaches. Other options describe routing, encryption, or content scanning, which are functions of other security devices or features, not the primary role of a firewall.

7. Which term describes the column label that describes the field?

A. field name

B. fields

C. server

D. table

Field name is the label used for a specific column to describe what data that column holds. In a table, each column represents a field, and its name tells you what the field is about (for example, Email or BirthDate). The term "fields" refers more to the collection or concept of columns in general, not the label of a single column. "Server" is the system hosting the data, and "table" is the whole structure that holds rows and columns. So the column label that describes the field is the field name.

8. Mobile apps that are made for specific platforms; Android, iPhone

A. Web app

B. Platform specific

C. Cross platform

D. Universal

Platform-specific means an app is built for a particular mobile operating system, like Android or iOS, using that platform's native development tools and APIs. This leads to tight integration with the device and usually the best performance and user experience on that OS, but it requires creating and maintaining separate codebases for each platform. Web apps run in a browser and aren't tied to one OS, cross-platform apps share code across platforms (though may still use some native bits), and universal isn't the standard term for this concept. So, the term that fits is platform-specific.

SAMPLE

9. Apps written for a specific operating system and installed on a device are called

A. Native

B. Web app

C. Hybrid

D. Cross-platform

Native apps are built specifically for one operating system using that system's own development tools and languages, and they are installed directly on the device. This integration lets them run with high performance and full access to hardware features like the camera, GPS, and sensors, which is why they're described as being for a specific OS and installed locally. Web apps run in a browser and aren't installed as standalone apps, so they don't have the same direct access or performance. Hybrid apps bundle web content in a native wrapper, so they're installed too but rely on web technologies. Cross-platform apps aim to work on multiple OSs from a single codebase, which means they're not tied to a single operating system.

10. What is the collection of related worksheets contained in a single file?

A. Style

B. View Only Link

C. Formula

D. Workbook

In spreadsheet terminology, the thing that holds multiple worksheets within one file is a workbook. The workbook is the entire file, and inside it you have one or more worksheets (often shown as tabs). So the collection of related worksheets contained in a single file is a workbook. A style is about formatting, a view-only link is a sharing option, and a formula is a calculation entered in a cell.

SAMPLE

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://compconceptsmodule5.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE