CYBER FUNDAMENTALS BLOCK 2 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. Which CPU structure performs math operations on binary integers?

A. Cache

B. The Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)

C. RAM

D. Registers

2. What modern firmware program has replaced BIOS?

A. UEFI (Unified Extensible Firmware Interface)

B. BIOS

C. EFI

D. ROM

3. Which feature helps users interact with the system through visual or text-based interfaces?

A. User Interface

B. BIOS

C. Security

D. File System

4. SharePoint Standard vs Enterprise hosting location?

A. Standard is hosted in the MS cloud. Enterprise is hosted on the customer's server.

B. Standard is cloud-hosted; Enterprise is on-premises.

C. Standard has more features; Enterprise has fewer.

D. Standard is for collaboration; Enterprise is for email.

5. The Windows activation key may already be associated with your hardware.

A. True

B. False

C. Not specified

D. Only on OEM devices

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6. Windows 10 OS is based on which kernel?

A. New Technology (NT)

B. Windows kernel

C. Linux kernel

D. Mach kernel

7. Data or instructions that tell a computer how to work are provided by which software?

A. Data or instructions that tell a computer how to work

B. Physical components that perform tasks

C. A type of network protocol

D. Firmware that runs after boot

8. List 2 common methods of OS user interface.

A. GUI, Command Prompt

B. Voice Assistant, Gesture Control

C. Batch File Editor, Scheduler

D. Web Interface, API

9. Under criminal penalties, which combination could apply for software piracy?

A. Up to 2 years in jail, $50,000 fine

B. Up to 5 years in jail, up to $250,000 fine

C. Life imprisonment

D. Probation only

10. Which Microsoft web browser is a replacement for Internet Explorer?

A. Edge

B. Chrome

C. Internet Explorer

D. Firefox

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which CPU structure performs math operations on binary integers?

A. Cache

B. The Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)

C. RAM

D. Registers

The Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) is the part of the CPU that performs math operations on binary integers. It contains the circuits for addition, subtraction, and other arithmetic and logic tasks, taking operands from the CPU's registers, computing the result, and sending it back to a register or memory. Cache and RAM are types of memory, used to store data, not to perform calculations. Registers hold data and operands during processing, but the actual arithmetic is carried out by the ALU. For integer math, the ALU is the specialized hardware that executes these operations efficiently.

2. What modern firmware program has replaced BIOS?

A. UEFI (Unified Extensible Firmware Interface)

B. BIOS

C. EFI

D. ROM

The modern firmware interface replacing BIOS is UEFI, the Unified Extensible Firmware Interface. UEFI provides a more flexible, extensible environment between the operating system and the hardware than BIOS, enabling 64-bit code, faster boot times, and richer pre-boot capabilities. It supports larger disks via GPT, modular drivers, and security features like Secure Boot that verify bootloaders before they run. EFI is related as the earlier specification that led to UEFI, but the current standard is UEFI. BIOS is the older firmware that UEFI supersedes, and ROM is just a type of non-volatile memory where firmware can be stored, not the firmware interface itself.

3. Which feature helps users interact with the system through visual or text-based interfaces?

A. User Interface

B. BIOS

C. Security

D. File System

The user interface is what lets people interact with a computer system through visual elements or text prompts. It covers how information is presented to the user and how inputs are received, whether you're clicking icons, navigating menus, or typing commands. This layer directly enables interaction, making it possible to run programs, configure settings, or access files. The other options serve different roles: BIOS is firmware that initializes hardware and boots the operating system, the file system organizes and stores data on storage devices, and security focuses on protecting data and resources. Because the question is about how users interact with the system, the user interface is the best fit.

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4. SharePoint Standard vs Enterprise hosting location?

A. Standard is hosted in the MS cloud. Enterprise is hosted on the customer's server.

B. Standard is cloud-hosted; Enterprise is on-premises.

C. Standard has more features; Enterprise has fewer.

D. Standard is for collaboration; Enterprise is for email.

In SharePoint, where you run it (cloud vs on premises) and which features you have (Standard vs Enterprise) are two separate decisions. The edition mainly determines capabilities, not where the system is hosted. Both editions can be deployed in the cloud as SharePoint Online or installed on your own servers as SharePoint Server. So hosting location isn't dictated by whether you're using Standard or Enterprise. If you need basic collaboration and document sharing, Standard often suffices; if you require advanced capabilities like richer search, BI, or Enterprise content features, you'd choose Enterprise, regardless of whether it's running in the cloud or on-premises.

5. The Windows activation key may already be associated with your hardware.

A. True

B. False

C. Not specified

D. Only on OEM devices

Activation in Windows often links a license to the device's hardware. When Windows is activated, a digital entitlement or product key is registered with Microsoft and associated with a hardware signature drawn from components like the motherboard and other identifying hardware. Because of this link, the same license can stay active on that device even after reinstalling Windows, as long as the hardware hasn't changed beyond what the activation system allows. That's why the statement is true: the activation key may already be tied to your hardware, and Microsoft's activation servers remember that association. If you swap major parts like the motherboard or move the license to another machine, you may need to reactivate and re-associate the license to the new hardware, depending on whether you have a retail or OEM license. OEM licenses often embed a key in the device's firmware and are tied to that specific hardware, while retail keys can be transferred to another device but still require activation.

6. Windows 10 OS is based on which kernel?

A. New Technology (NT)

B. Windows kernel

C. Linux kernel

D. Mach kernel

Windows 10 runs on the Windows NT kernel, the New Technology (NT) kernel Microsoft created for its modern Windows line. This kernel has been the foundation of Windows from the original Windows NT through Windows 10, handling core tasks like scheduling, memory management, and hardware abstraction. It's designed for contemporary 32- and 64-bit hardware and supports the driver model and security features Windows uses. The other choices point to different families entirely—Linux uses the Linux kernel, Mach is associated with other operating systems (and macOS uses a different XNU/ Mach blend), and "Windows kernel" is not the formal name of the architecture. So the correct concept is the New Technology (NT) kernel.

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7. Data or instructions that tell a computer how to work are provided by which software?

A. Data or instructions that tell a computer how to work

B. Physical components that perform tasks

C. A type of network protocol

D. Firmware that runs after boot

Software provides the data and programs that tell a computer how to operate. It includes the instructions the CPU follows and the data those programs manipulate, which together drive every task the computer performs. Without software, the hardware would just be a collection of components with no direction or purpose. The other options describe things that aren't the broad source of all instructions: physical components are the hardware itself, a network protocol governs communication rules rather than how a computer executes tasks, and firmware is a specialized form of software that sits in hardware to control it at a low level—often at boot—but it's a narrower subset and doesn't encompass all the data and instructions used to run the computer.

8. List 2 common methods of OS user interface.

A. GUI, Command Prompt

B. Voice Assistant, Gesture Control

C. Batch File Editor, Scheduler

D. Web Interface, API

Two primary ways you interact with an operating system are graphical user interfaces (GUI) and command-line interfaces (CLI) such as the Command Prompt. The GUI uses windows, icons, menus, and a mouse or touch input to make tasks like opening apps or changing settings intuitive. The command-line interface provides a text-based way to type commands, which can be faster for automation, scripting, and precise control. Other options describe input methods or tools rather than the main ways users directly interact with the OS. Voice assistants and gesture controls exist as additional input modalities, not the standard interface across all systems. Batch file editors and schedulers are automation tools, not primary user interfaces. Web interfaces and APIs relate to interacting with software or services rather than the core OS UI used locally.

9. Under criminal penalties, which combination could apply for software piracy?

A. Up to 2 years in jail, $50,000 fine

B. Up to 5 years in jail, up to $250,000 fine

C. Life imprisonment

D. Probation only

When software piracy is treated as a crime, the penalties involve both jail time and a sizable fine, reflecting the seriousness of illegal copying and distribution. For criminal copyright infringement, the typical maximums are up to five years in prison and fines up to $250,000 per act, especially when the infringement is willful or carried out on a commercial scale. Life imprisonment or probation only don't align with common criminal penalties for this offense, and a much lighter penalty wouldn't match the criminal nature of pirating software. Therefore, the combination of up to five years in jail and up to $250,000 in fines is the best fit.

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10. Which Microsoft web browser is a replacement for Internet Explorer?

A. Edge

B. Chrome

C. Internet Explorer

D. Firefox

Microsoft Edge is the browser designed to replace Internet Explorer. Internet Explorer was the older, legacy browser, and Microsoft shifted to Edge to provide a faster, more secure, and standards-compliant experience for modern websites. Edge is regularly updated and supports current web technologies, while Internet Explorer has reached end-of-life in many scenarios. (Some organizations use IE mode inside Edge to run legacy sites, but the replacement itself is Edge. Chrome and Firefox are other vendors' browsers, not Microsoft's replacement.)

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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://cyberfundamentalsblock2.examzify.com

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

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