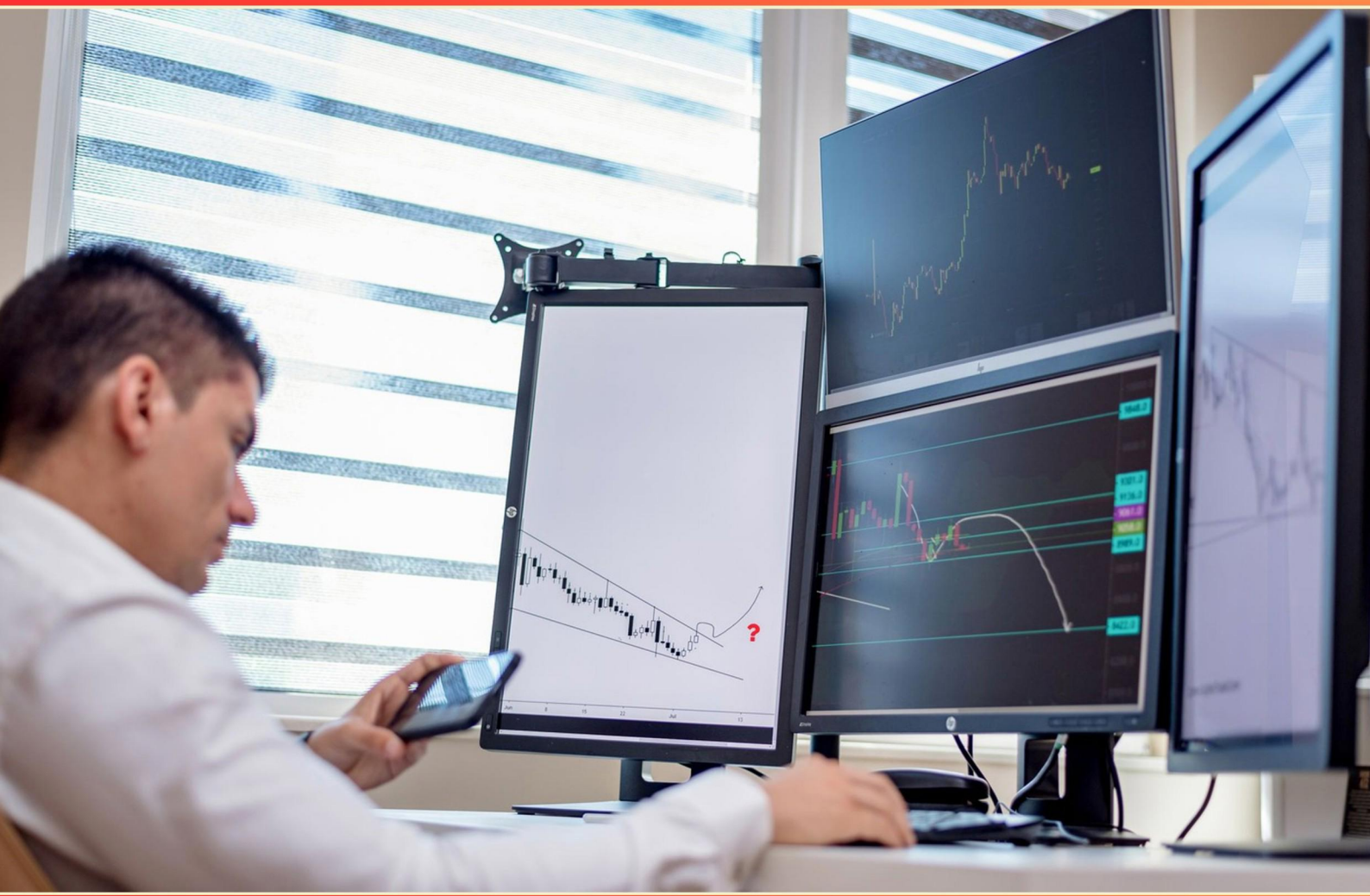
INFORMATION SYSTEMS TECHNICIAN SECOND CLASS (IT2) ADVANCEMENT PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

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. Water waves in which the disturbance takes place in the direction of propagation are called what type?

A. Transverse

B. Longitudinal

C. Surface

D. Rotational

2. What is the time required for one complete vibratory cycle called?

A. Period

B. Frequency

C. Velocity

D. Amplitude

3. The event associated with radar detection at Opana Point occurred in which year?

A. 1940

B. 1941

C. 1942

D. 1943

4. Which type of messages received by nodes with a suspected strangler attached are accepted and processed to the called station?

A. Flash

B. Strangler

C. Propagation

D. Transmission

5. Range of compression wave frequencies to which the human ear is sensitive is called what?

A. Sound

B. Ultrasonic

C. Infrasound

D. Noise

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6. Which backup type is most commonly used to minimize restore time and is performed after a full backup?

A. Incremental backups

B. Full backups

C. Differential backups

D. Delta backups

7. The angle between the reflected wave and the normal is called what?

A. Angle of reflection

B. Angle of incidence

C. Refraction angle

D. Complement angle

8. What does Quality of Service (QoS) primarily do in a network?

A. Encrypt all payloads end-to-end

B. Provide on-demand scaling of bandwidth

C. Prioritize traffic and manage bandwidth

D. Replace all routers with faster models

9. In differentiating IDS and IPS, which statement is correct?

A. IPS only logs anomalies

B. IDS blocks threats; IPS only monitors.

C. IDS monitors and alerts; IPS can actively block.

D. Both never block

10. JN-25 was used by which navy?

A. United States Navy

B. Japanese Navy

C. Royal Navy

D. Kriegsmarine

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Water waves in which the disturbance takes place in the direction of propagation are called what type?

A. Transverse

B. Longitudinal

C. Surface

D. Rotational

In a longitudinal wave, the particles of the medium move parallel to the direction the wave travels. This motion creates compressions and rarefactions along the same line as the propagation, so the disturbance is carried forward along the path of travel. Water waves on the surface involve complex, looping particle motion, but when you describe a disturbance that propagates with the medium's displacement along the travel direction, you're describing a longitudinal wave. Transverse waves, by contrast, have particle motion perpendicular to the travel direction, and the other terms don't fit the standard wave-type description for this criterion.

2. What is the time required for one complete vibratory cycle called?

A. Period

B. Frequency

C. Velocity

D. Amplitude

Period is the time required for one complete vibratory cycle. It tells you how long the motion takes to go through a full cycle and return to the same point in its cycle. In vibrating systems, period and frequency are reciprocal: T = 1/f and f = 1/T. So a longer period means a lower frequency. The period is measured in seconds, while frequency is in hertz (cycles per second). For example, if the motion makes 5 cycles in one second, the period is 1/5 second (0.2 s). Velocity describes how fast the position changes, amplitude is how far the motion moves from its rest position, and frequency indicates how many cycles occur per second, not how long each cycle lasts.

3. The event associated with radar detection at Opana Point occurred in which year?

A. 1940

B. 1941

C. 1942

D. 1943

Radar detection at Opana Point is tied to the Pearl Harbor attack. The attack occurred on December 7, 1941, so the radar detection event happened in 1941. That year marks the morning of the surprise strike on Oahu, which is the incident Opana Point is associated with. The other years don't fit because they occur before or after this specific event.

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4. Which type of messages received by nodes with a suspected strangler attached are accepted and processed to the called station?

A. Flash

B. Strangler

C. Propagation

D. Transmission

The main idea is how signaling control is handled when a node might be compromised by a strangler device. A Flash signal is a momentary off-hook indication that the network recognizes as a legitimate user-initiated control to access features or to route the call toward the called station. Because it's a clear, purpose-driven control signal, the system accepts it and processes it to the called station even in the presence of a suspected strangler. The other message types do not serve this direct control function and could be tied to data, propagation, or attacker behavior, so they aren't forwarded to complete the call.

5. Range of compression wave frequencies to which the human ear is sensitive is called what?

A. Sound

B. Ultrasonic

C. Infrasound

D. Noise

The key idea is what our ears actually respond to: pressure fluctuations within a certain band of frequencies. The human ear is sensitive to those frequencies roughly from 20 Hz up to 20,000 Hz, which we normally call audible sound. Frequencies above that range are ultrasonic, and those below are infrasonic. Noise is not a range; it describes sound that is unwanted or has a broad, often random spectrum. So the term that describes the frequencies we can sense with the ear is sound.

6. Which backup type is most commonly used to minimize restore time and is performed after a full backup?

A. Incremental backups

B. Full backups

C. Differential backups

D. Delta backups

After a full backup, the backup type used to minimize restore time is a differential backup. This approach records all changes made since the last full backup. When you need to restore, you simply restore the most recent full backup and then apply the latest differential backup. That single differential captures all changes since the full, so you avoid the need to replay a chain of backups. Incremental backups, by contrast, save only changes since the last backup of any type, so restoring requires applying the full backup plus every incremental backup in sequence, which can take longer and be more error-prone. Delta backups are similar in purpose to differential in some systems but are less universally used in practice.

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7. The angle between the reflected wave and the normal is called what?

A. Angle of reflection

B. Angle of incidence

C. Refraction angle

D. Complement angle

When a wave hits a boundary, the angle between the reflected ray and the line perpendicular to the surface (the normal) is called the angle of reflection. This is the quantity described by the law of reflection, which states that the angle of incidence (the angle the incoming ray makes with the normal) equals the angle of reflection. The other terms refer to different directions: the refraction angle is the angle of the refracted ray in the other medium, and a complement angle isn't a standard term used here.

8. What does Quality of Service (QoS) primarily do in a network?

A. Encrypt all payloads end-to-end

B. Provide on-demand scaling of bandwidth

C. Prioritize traffic and manage bandwidth

D. Replace all routers with faster models

Quality of Service focuses on ensuring critical traffic gets priority and that bandwidth is managed to prevent congestion. In practice, devices classify and mark different types of traffic (such as voice, video, and standard data) and place them into appropriate queues, shape traffic, or police usage to guarantee lower latency and less jitter for time-sensitive applications. This approach helps ensure smooth voice calls and video streams even when the network is busy, by reserving or prioritizing the needed resources. It does not encrypt payloads, nor does it automatically scale total available bandwidth or require replacing hardware with faster models. QoS is about policy-driven control of traffic flow within existing network capacity to meet performance needs.

9. In differentiating IDS and IPS, which statement is correct?

A. IPS only logs anomalies

B. IDS blocks threats; IPS only monitors.

C. IDS monitors and alerts; IPS can actively block.

D. Both never block

The difference being tested is how the systems handle traffic: one is a monitoring and alerting tool, the other sits in line and can actively block traffic. An IDS watches network traffic, analyzes it for suspicious activity, and raises alerts or logs incidents for administrators to respond to. It does not intervene to stop traffic by itself. An IPS, on the other hand, is placed inline on the data path and can automatically block or drop traffic it identifies as malicious, acting in real time to prevent intrusions. This is why the statement that IDS monitors and alerts while IPS can actively block is the best answer. The other options mischaracterize the roles: an IPS is not limited to logging-only and can block; an IDS does not block traffic; and the idea that neither system blocks traffic is incorrect because the defining feature of an IPS is its ability to block.

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10. JN-25 was used by which navy?

A. United States Navy

B. Japanese Navy

C. Royal Navy

D. Kriegsmarine

JN-25 is the designation used for the Imperial Japanese Navy's encrypted radio communications during World War II. It was the Japanese Navy's code, and American cryptanalysts eventually broke it, using the deciphered messages to anticipate Japanese plans and movements, notably contributing to the Allied victory at Midway. The other navies—United States Navy, Royal Navy, and Kriegsmarine—used their own separate codes and were not the source of JN-25.

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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://it2advancement.examzify.com

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

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