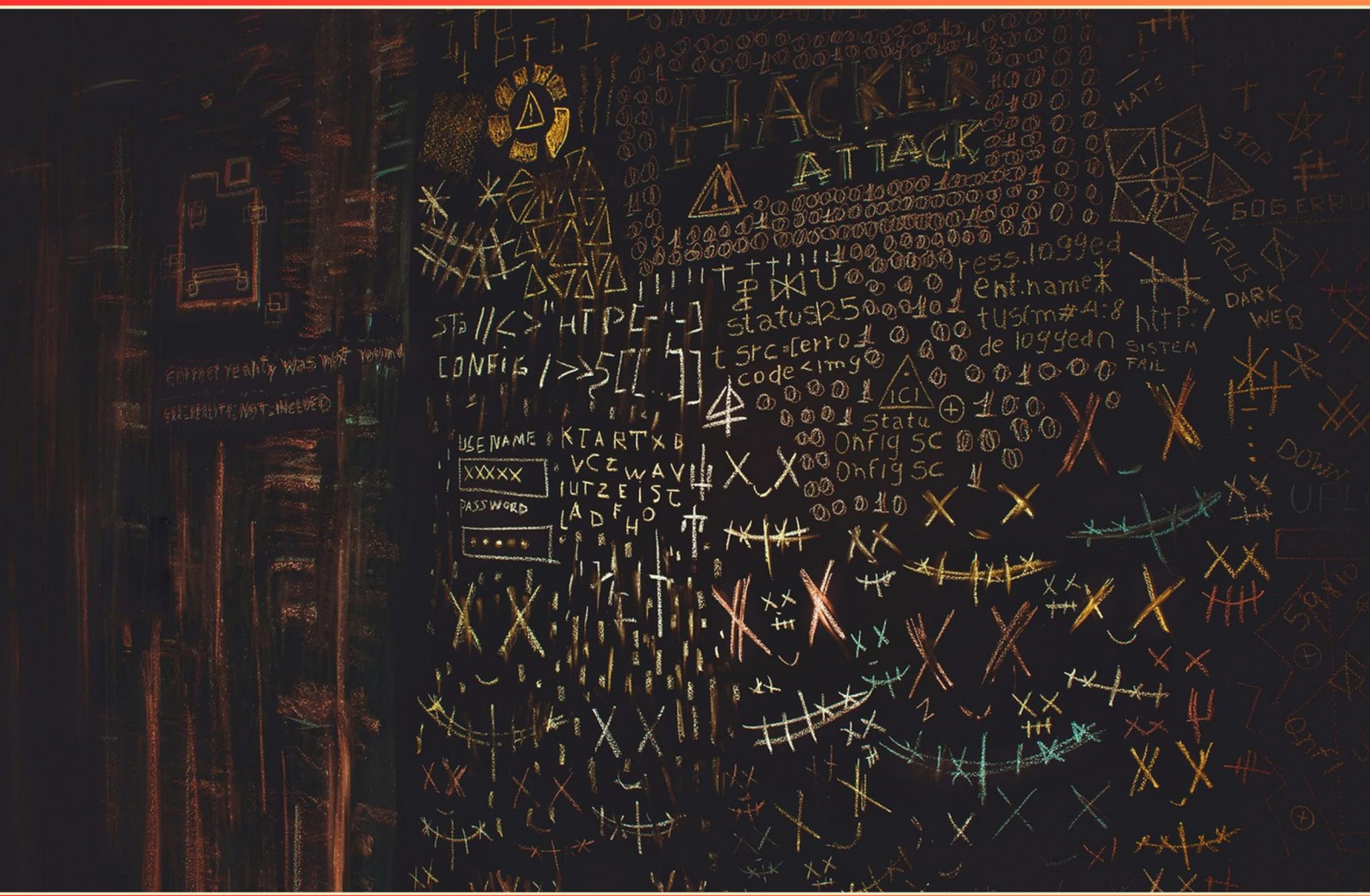
NETWORK SECURITY INSTRUCTIONAL TERMINOLOGY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://netsecinstructionalterms.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. Set of guidelines for creating user accounts and passwords.

A. Account Policy

B. Access Control List (ACL)

C. Active Desktop

D. Accepted Domains

2. Which type of malware blocks access to systems and demands payment to restore access?

A. Ransomware

B. Privacy

C. Recovery (Cold Site)

D. Quality of Service (QOS)

3. Which fiber optic cable type is optimized for long-distance communication due to a single light path?

A. Multi-mode Fiber

B. Coaxial

C. Single-mode Fiber

D. Twisted Pair

4. Which standard or concept is commonly used to connect devices in a network with Ethernet?

A. Ethernet

B. Token Ring

C. Wi-Fi

D. Bluetooth

5. Which Ethernet connector is commonly used for standard LANs and has 8 positions?

A. Ethernet (RJ45)

B. Ethernet (RJ11)

C. Ethernet (Shielded Twisted Pair)

D. Ethernet over Power

SAMPLE

6. What is the process of validating a user to provide access?

A. Authentication

B. Authorization

C. Attenuation

D. Backup

7. UNC stands for what naming convention?

A. Uniform Naming Convention

B. Universal Naming Convention

C. Unified Network Convention

D. Universal Network Configuration

8. Which term denotes a controlled security assessment that attempts to exploit vulnerabilities?

A. Penetration Testing

B. Patch

C. Phishing

D. Patent

9. Which ISO framework explains network system communications?

A. Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Model

B. TCP/IP Model

C. Seven Layer Model

D. Local Area Model

10. Which protocol is used to retrieve email from a server, as described in the material?

A. Post Office Protocol (POP)

B. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)

C. Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP)

D. File Transfer Protocol (FTP)

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Set of guidelines for creating user accounts and passwords.

A. Account Policy

B. Access Control List (ACL)

C. Active Desktop

D. Accepted Domains

This question tests understanding of the policy that governs how user accounts and passwords are created. The appropriate term is Account Policy because it defines the rules and standards for account creation and password management—things like minimum password length, complexity requirements, password history, expiration, and lockout settings. These guidelines help enforce consistent security across all user accounts and reduce the risk of weak credentials. Access Control List focuses on what actions different users can perform on specific resources, rather than on how accounts and passwords are formed or managed. Active Desktop is a Windows UI feature related to the desktop experience, not identity or password governance. Accepted Domains pertains to email domain routing and delivery, not account creation policies.

2. Which type of malware blocks access to systems and demands payment to restore access?

A. Ransomware

B. Privacy

C. Recovery (Cold Site)

D. Quality of Service (QOS)

Ransomware is a type of malware that blocks access to systems or data, typically by encrypting files or locking the screen, and then demands payment to restore access or decrypt the data. This immediate goal of denying user access and monetizing that denial is what makes it the best fit for the description. The other terms describe different concepts: privacy refers to protecting data confidentiality, a cold site is a disaster recovery option for resuming operations after an outage, and QoS deals with prioritizing network traffic. None of those involve malware that locks systems for ransom. In real incidents, it often spreads via phishing or exploiting vulnerabilities, and the recommended response is to isolate affected systems and restore from clean backups rather than paying the ransom.

3. Which fiber optic cable type is optimized for long-distance communication due to a single light path?

A. Multi-mode Fiber

B. Coaxial

C. Single-mode Fiber

D. Twisted Pair

Single-mode fiber is designed so that only one light path propagates through the core. This eliminates modal dispersion, where multiple paths cause pulses to spread out over distance, allowing the signal to travel much farther with less distortion. That makes it ideal for long-distance communication. Multi-mode fiber, with a larger core, supports many paths and experiences greater dispersion, limiting distance. Coaxial and twisted pair are copper-based media, not optical fibers, so they carry electrical signals rather than light. So the option that best supports long-haul, single-light-path transmission is single-mode fiber.

SAMPLE

4. Which standard or concept is commonly used to connect devices in a network with Ethernet?

A. Ethernet

B. Token Ring

C. Wi-Fi

D. Bluetooth

Ethernet is the wired local area network standard used to connect devices. It defines how data is physically transmitted over copper or fiber and how devices on a LAN address and frame data so they can communicate. In most wired networks, devices connect via Ethernet interfaces and switches or hubs, making Ethernet the practical foundation for connecting devices with cables. Token Ring is an older, now mostly obsolete LAN technology that used token-passing. Wi Fi covers wireless networking, not a wired Ethernet connection, and Bluetooth is a short-range wireless technology for peripherals, not the typical method for building a LAN. So the best fit for connecting devices in a network with Ethernet is Ethernet itself.

5. Which Ethernet connector is commonly used for standard LANs and has 8 positions?

A. Ethernet (RJ45)

B. Ethernet (RJ11)

C. Ethernet (Shielded Twisted Pair)

D. Ethernet over Power

RJ45 is the connector most commonly used for standard LANs and it has eight positions, eight pins that mate with a matching jack on devices and wall outlets. This eight pin design is what supports the Ethernet signals carried over twisted-pair cables like Cat5e and Cat6. The other options don't fit: RJ11 is smaller and designed for telephone lines with typically six positions; Shielded Twisted Pair describes a cable construction, not a connector type; Ethernet over Power uses adapters to send data over electrical outlets, not a specific connector.

6. What is the process of validating a user to provide access?

A. Authentication

B. Authorization

C. Attenuation

D. Backup

Authentication is the process of validating a user's claimed identity before granting access. It answers "Are you who you say you are?" by using credentials or proofs such as a username and password, a fingerprint or facial scan, a hardware token, or a one-time code. Once authentication succeeds, the system recognizes who you are and can apply appropriate permissions (authorization) to determine what you're allowed to do. The other options don't fit because attenuation relates to signal loss in networks, and backup is about making copies of data for protection, not verifying identity for access.

SAMPLE

7. UNC stands for what naming convention?

A. Uniform Naming Convention

B. Universal Naming Convention

C. Unified Network Convention

D. Universal Network Configuration

This question tests understanding of UNC as the naming convention used to reference network resources. Universal Naming Convention is the standard term describing how Windows references resources on a network with a path like \\server\share\path. The word universal signals that this naming form is intended to be understood across the network, allowing clients to locate resources by server and share rather than by local drive letters. The other phrases aren't the established term for this concept, so the universal naming convention is the correct designation.

8. Which term denotes a controlled security assessment that attempts to exploit vulnerabilities?

A. Penetration Testing

B. Patch

C. Phishing

D. Patent

The idea being tested is a controlled security assessment where testers try to exploit weaknesses to see if an attacker could actually break in. This is penetration testing. It's performed with explicit permission and a defined scope, using real-world attack techniques to determine if vulnerabilities can be exploited, what access could be gained, and how far an intruder could move inside the network. The goal is to validate risk and demonstrate how effective current defenses are, not just to identify issues on paper. To contrast, a patch is a fix applied to software to resolve a vulnerability, but it isn't about actively testing defenses. Phishing is a social-engineering attack used to trick people into revealing credentials or sensitive information. A patent is a legal protection for inventions, not a security assessment.

9. Which ISO framework explains network system communications?

A. Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Model

B. TCP/IP Model

C. Seven Layer Model

D. Local Area Model

The Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Model is a conceptual framework published by ISO to describe how network communications are organized and moved through a system. It breaks functionality into seven distinct layers, from the physical transmission up to the application level, with clear responsibilities and interfaces between each layer. This standardization lets different technologies and vendors interoperate because they share a common language and structure for how data is prepared, transmitted, and processed. Why this fits best: it is an explicit ISO framework that defines network communications in a layered, interoperable way. The TCP/IP Model, while widely used in real networks, is a protocol suite rather than an ISO-standard framework. The Seven Layer Model is just another term people use for the same OSI concept, and Local Area Model isn't a recognized framework.

SAMPLE

10. Which protocol is used to retrieve email from a server, as described in the material?

A. Post Office Protocol (POP)

B. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)

C. Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP)

D. File Transfer Protocol (FTP)

Retrieving email from a server is about downloading messages from the mail store to your device. Post Office Protocol (POP) is designed for that purpose: a client connects to the mail server, downloads the messages to your device, and can optionally delete them from the server after download. This makes it straightforward to read mail offline and keeps a local copy. In contrast, Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP) is built to manage and access messages while they remain on the server, supporting synchronization across multiple devices. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) handles sending mail, not retrieving it. FTP is used for transferring files and isn't related to email retrieval.

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://netsecinstructionalterms.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE