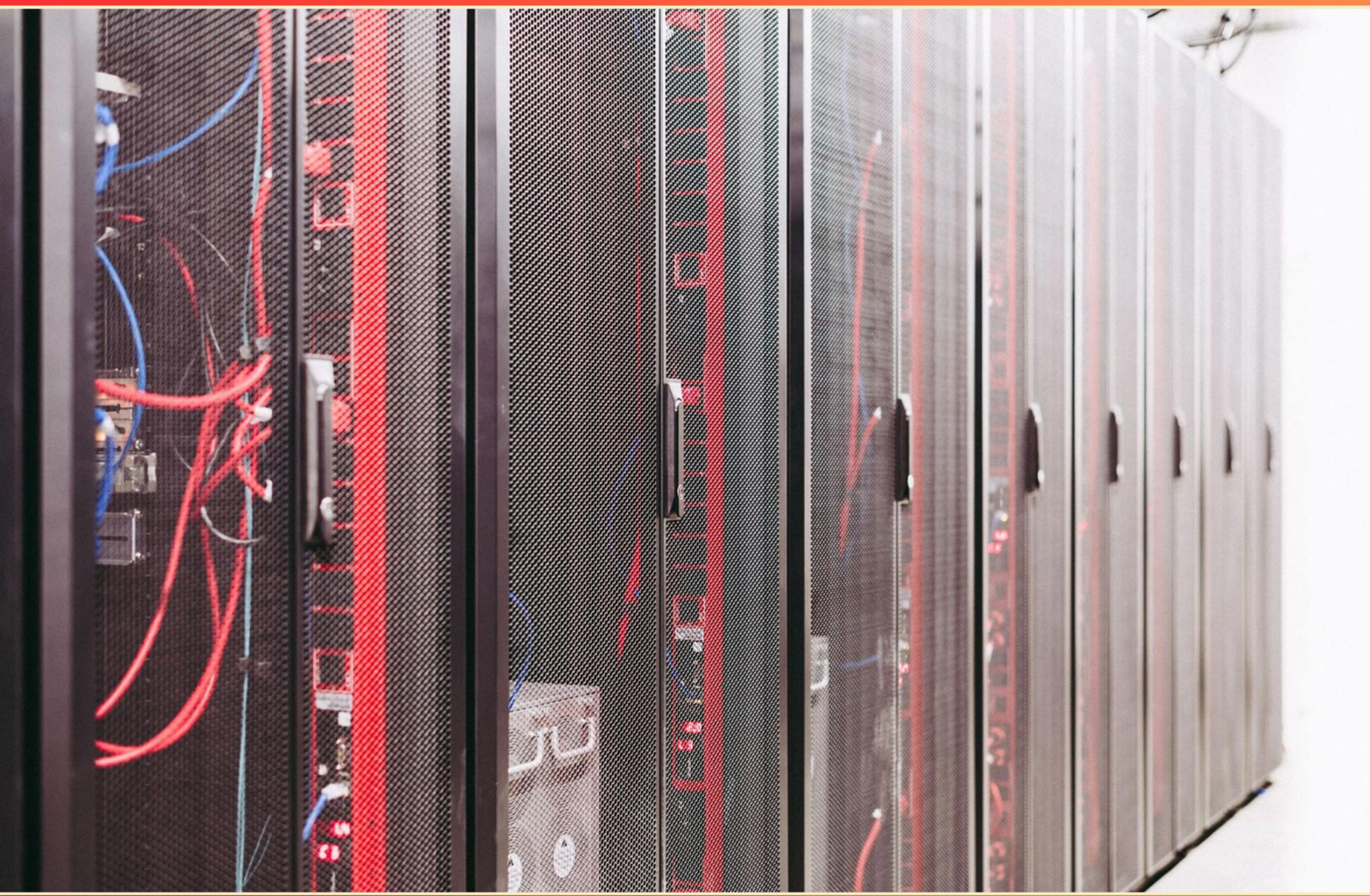
U.S. MILITARY CYBER TEST (CT) PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 statement correctly describes Safe Mode in Windows?

A. It loads Windows with all services disabled

B. It starts Windows with minimal drivers for troubleshooting

C. It boots into safe network mode only

D. It disables antivirus permanently

2. Which operation is Parted commonly used to perform?

A. Defragmenting disks

B. Monitoring processes

C. Compiling code

D. Resizing partitions

3. Which value correctly defines 1 Kilobyte in bytes?

A. 512 Bytes

B. 1024 Bytes

C. 1000 Bytes

D. 2048 Bytes

4. Android OS base is built on which kernel?

A. Windows NT kernel

B. Linux kernel

C. BSD kernel

D. Mach kernel

5. What is the Central Processing Unit, the key component of a computer system, which contains the circuitry necessary to interpret and execute program instructions?

A. CPU

B. DNS

C. Malware

D. Spyware

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6. Which port is used for HTTP (unencrypted web traffic)?

A. Port 443

B. Port 22

C. Port 25

D. Port 80

7. Local Area Network (LAN) stands for:

A. Local Area Network

B. Large Area Network

C. Local Access Node

D. Link Array Network

8. Which term describes spear phishing aimed at executives or high-profile targets?

A. Whaling

B. Spear Phishing

C. Clone Phishing

D. Smishing

9. Which term describes an interface that allows users to interact with the system using windows and icons?

A. Command Line Interface

B. Terminal

C. DNS

D. CPU

10. RAM is best described as:

A. External storage not connected to the motherboard

B. Temporary memory that is expandable and resides on the motherboard

C. A permanent storage on solid state drives

D. A CPU component responsible for arithmetic numbers (arithmetic operations)

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement correctly describes Safe Mode in Windows?

A. It loads Windows with all services disabled

B. It starts Windows with minimal drivers for troubleshooting

C. It boots into safe network mode only

D. It disables antivirus permanently

Safe Mode boots Windows with a minimal set of drivers and services, giving you a stripped-down environment for troubleshooting. By loading only the essential components, it makes it easier to determine whether a problem is caused by drivers, startup programs, or software conflicts, since fewer things are running in the background to hide or complicate the issue. This is why the statement describing Safe Mode as starting Windows with minimal drivers for troubleshooting is the best fit. Keep in mind that Safe Mode doesn't disable every service; it disables most nonessential ones. It also doesn't always enable network connectivity unless you choose Safe Mode with Networking. And it isn't a permanent action that disables antivirus; security features may be limited in Safe Mode, but protection isn't permanently turned off once you reboot normally.

2. Which operation is Parted commonly used to perform?

A. Defragmenting disks

B. Monitoring processes

C. Compiling code

D. Resizing partitions

Parted is a disk partitioning tool used to modify the layout of storage devices. Its main role is to manage partitions—creating, deleting, moving, and resizing them. When you need to allocate more space to a partition or reclaim space from another without starting from scratch, resizing partitions is exactly what Parted is designed to do. This operation adjusts the partition boundaries and often requires the file system to be unmounted (or the system to run from a live environment) to avoid data loss, so backing up before making changes is wise. The other activities listed—defragmenting disks, monitoring processes, and compiling code—are not tasks handled by a partition editor.

3. Which value correctly defines 1 Kilobyte in bytes?

A. 512 Bytes

B. 1024 Bytes

C. 1000 Bytes

D. 2048 Bytes

In computing, data sizes are based on powers of two. A kilobyte is 2^10 bytes, which is 1024 bytes. This binary stepping is why memory sizes are labeled as 1 KB = 1024 B, 1 MB = 1024 KB, and so on. The decimal approach uses 1000 bytes per kilobyte, but that isn't the convention used for memory addressing, where the binary count is standard. The other numbers you see—512 (half a kilobyte), 1000 (a decimal kilobyte), and 2048 (two kilobytes)—don't match the common memory-size convention, so 1024 bytes best defines a kilobyte in this context.

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4. Android OS base is built on which kernel?

A. Windows NT kernel

B. Linux kernel

C. BSD kernel

D. Mach kernel

Android OS is built on the Linux kernel. The kernel handles fundamental tasks such as process scheduling, memory management, device drivers, and networking, providing the bridge between apps and hardware. Android adds its own patches and drivers on top of this Linux base (for features like Binder IPC, ashmem, and power management), while the rest of the platform—runtime, libraries, and user-space services— sits atop the kernel. The other kernels belong to different operating systems: Windows NT kernel powers Windows, BSD kernel comes from BSD-family systems, and the Mach kernel was used in NeXTSTEP and early macOS.

5. What is the Central Processing Unit, the key component of a computer system, which contains the circuitry necessary to interpret and execute program instructions?

A. CPU

B. DNS

C. Malware

D. Spyware

The CPU, or Central Processing Unit, is the brain of a computer. It contains the circuitry that fetches instructions from memory, decodes them, and executes them, performing the calculations and data moves software requires. Inside it, the arithmetic logic unit handles math and logic operations, while registers hold data briefly as instructions are processed. This centralized unit coordinates the rest of the system, driving how programs run and how components interact. The other options describe different things: DNS is a network service that translates domain names to IP addresses, and Malware and Spyware are types of harmful software, not the component that interprets and runs programs.

6. Which port is used for HTTP (unencrypted web traffic)?

A. Port 443

B. Port 22

C. Port 25

D. Port 80

HTTP uses port 80 by default, which is the standard way unencrypted web traffic is sent between a client and a server. Ports are the numeric channels services listen on, and the well-known ports help identify common protocols. HTTPS, the encrypted version, uses port 443, while SSH uses 22 and SMTP uses 25. Since the question specifies unencrypted web traffic, the correct choice is port 80.

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7. Local Area Network (LAN) stands for:

A. Local Area Network

B. Large Area Network

C. Local Access Node

D. Link Array Network

A LAN is a Local Area Network, a network that interconnects computers and other devices within a small geographic area such as a home, office, or campus. It typically uses technologies like Ethernet and Wi Fi, supports high data transfer rates, and enables resource sharing (printers, files, apps) and centralized services while usually using private addressing. This exactly matches what the acronym LAN stands for: Local Area Network. The other options aren't standard network terms: "Large Area Network" isn't a common designation and would resemble a WAN; "Local Access Node" and "Link Array Network" aren't used to name a type of network.

8. Which term describes spear phishing aimed at executives or high-profile targets?

A. Whaling

B. Spear Phishing

C. Clone Phishing

D. Smishing

Whaling describes phishing aimed at executives or other high-profile targets. The idea uses the whale metaphor to denote going after the big catch—the people who hold power, access, or large financial impact. These attacks are still a form of targeted phishing, but they focus on individuals like CEOs, CFOs, or board members because compromising them can yield significant rewards for the attacker. The messages are crafted to look legitimate and may reference real business events to seem trustworthy, which is why this category stands out from other phishing types. General spear phishing targets a specific person but not necessarily someone high-profile; clone phishing imitates a legitimate email with a malicious link or attachment; smishing uses text messages. So the term for this targeted, executive-focused phishing is whaling.

9. Which term describes an interface that allows users to interact with the system using windows and icons?

A. Command Line Interface

B. Terminal

C. DNS

D. CPU

A windowed, icon-based interaction with the system is characteristic of a graphical user interface, or GUI. In most real-world setups, you work with that GUI by opening a terminal window—the terminal is the program inside the graphical environment that lets you issue commands to the system. So, when the question emphasizes interacting through windows and icons, the term that best fits among the options is the terminal, because it represents the accessible interface within a windowed environment. The command line interface describes a text-only mode without a window, while DNS and CPU are unrelated to how a user interacts with the display and controls.

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10. RAM is best described as:

A. External storage not connected to the motherboard

B. Temporary memory that is expandable and resides on the motherboard

C. A permanent storage on solid state drives

D. A CPU component responsible for arithmetic numbers (arithmetic operations)

RAM is the system's working memory: it holds the data and instructions the CPU needs right now so operations happen quickly. It's temporary and volatile, meaning everything stored in RAM is lost when power is removed. RAM is expandable—additional memory modules can be installed to increase capacity—and these modules sit on the motherboard in dedicated slots. It's not external storage, and it's not permanent storage like an SSD, nor is it a CPU arithmetic unit. RAM acts as fast, short-term storage to keep active tasks flowing smoothly.

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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://usmilitaryct.examzify.com

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

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