

CAT Theory Grade 11 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. Which statement about contrast ratio best describes its significance?**
 - A. It relates to the difference between the brightest whites and darkest blacks a screen can show**
 - B. It indicates the speed of pixel updates**
 - C. It indicates the number of colors**
 - D. It indicates the brightness of the projector lamp**

- 2. Which statement describes a benefit of online software related to server resources?**
 - A. Server CPU may be more powerful**
 - B. Always up to date**
 - C. Don't have to download anything**
 - D. Can access anywhere with internet**

- 3. Which statement about EMI is true?**
 - A. EMI affects wireless signals**
 - B. EMI strengthens network signals**
 - C. EMI affects only wired networks**
 - D. EMI never affects network communications**

- 4. Online storage is defined as:**
 - A. The disk space allocated to you on a server on the internet**
 - B. A local folder on your computer**
 - C. The RAM**
 - D. A USB drive**

- 5. OTP in online security stands for**
 - A. One-Time Password**
 - B. Online Transfer Protocol**
 - C. Official Token Pass**
 - D. Onetime Passcode**

- 6. Which statement describes a negative aspect of biometrics?**
- A. It is expensive to implement and maintain**
 - B. It is secure**
 - C. It is easy to copy**
 - D. It requires no hardware**
- 7. What does the monthly duty cycle of a printer indicate?**
- A. The maximum number of pages that can be printed within a month without the printer failing.**
 - B. The printer's color accuracy during high-volume printing.**
 - C. The energy consumption per page during continuous use.**
 - D. The time required to print the first page each day.**
- 8. Which statement describes a con of online storage?**
- A. Requires internet**
 - B. Accessible anywhere with internet access**
 - C. Backup and security managed**
 - D. Easy to share**
- 9. Which statement best defines a tablet?**
- A. Portable computer with touch/pen sensitive screen ideal for quick, small scale computing**
 - B. A desktop computer with keyboard**
 - C. A smartphone with no internet access**
 - D. A mainframe computer**
- 10. Which of the following is a privacy-related con of display devices?**
- A. Not private**
 - B. Immediate feedback to user**
 - C. Easy to update content**
 - D. Can be formatted for visually impaired**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement about contrast ratio best describes its significance?

- A. It relates to the difference between the brightest whites and darkest blacks a screen can show**
- B. It indicates the speed of pixel updates**
- C. It indicates the number of colors**
- D. It indicates the brightness of the projector lamp**

Contrast ratio measures how much brighter the white on a display can be compared with its black. It's essentially the white luminance divided by the black luminance. This matters because it controls how much detail you can see in both bright and dark areas of an image. A higher contrast ratio means blacks look truly dark and whites look quite bright, which helps create more depth and a more lifelike picture, especially in dim viewing conditions. This isn't about how fast pixels update (that's refresh rate or response time), nor about how many colors can be shown (color depth), nor about how bright the lamp or projector is (luminance). Those factors influence other aspects of image quality, but contrast ratio specifically describes the difference between the brightest and darkest levels the display can produce.

2. Which statement describes a benefit of online software related to server resources?

- A. Server CPU may be more powerful**
- B. Always up to date**
- C. Don't have to download anything**
- D. Can access anywhere with internet**

Online software runs on remote servers, so its performance can leverage powerful server hardware. The most direct benefit tied to server resources is that the server CPU can be much more powerful than what a typical user's computer offers, enabling faster processing and better handling of many users. Other statements describe general advantages of cloud software—being up to date, not needing to download anything, and access from anywhere—but they don't specifically highlight the resource advantage provided by strong server hardware.

3. Which statement about EMI is true?

- A. EMI affects wireless signals**
- B. EMI strengthens network signals**
- C. EMI affects only wired networks**
- D. EMI never affects network communications**

EMI stands for electromagnetic interference, which are disturbances from electromagnetic energy that disrupt signal transmission. In networks, EMI can degrade performance by adding noise to the signal. For wireless networks, EMI from devices like microwaves, cordless phones, or other nearby electronics can interfere with the radio waves used to carry data, causing slower speeds, errors, or dropped connections. This makes the statement that EMI affects wireless signals true. The other options don't fit because EMI does not strengthen signals, it can affect both wired and wireless networks (not just one or the other), and it certainly can impact network communications, not never.

4. Online storage is defined as:

- A. The disk space allocated to you on a server on the internet**
- B. A local folder on your computer**
- C. The RAM**
- D. A USB drive**

Online storage means keeping your files on remote servers that you access over the internet. That description fits because the space is provided on a server somewhere on the web, not on your own device. You can save files there and retrieve them from different devices via a web interface or an app. A local folder on your computer stays on your own machine, using your hard drive. RAM is the computer's temporary memory for active tasks, not for long-term file storage. A USB drive is physical removable storage you carry with you. Online storage combines convenience and accessibility by placing your data on remote servers rather than on a single device.

5. OTP in online security stands for

- A. One-Time Password**
- B. Online Transfer Protocol**
- C. Official Token Pass**
- D. Onetime Passcode**

OTP stands for a password that is valid for a single use. The idea is to have a code that changes every time you log in or perform a sensitive action, so it can't be reused if someone intercepts it. This makes authentication much stronger when combined with something you know (a regular password) and something you have (a device or app that generates the code). The code is usually short-lived and generated by a hardware token, a mobile app, or sent to you via SMS, which helps prevent replay attacks and credential stuffing. While you might see similar phrases, the standard expansion is One-Time Password. The other options don't match how this term is used in security practice. One-Time Passcode is close in meaning but the conventional term tied to the acronym OTP is One-Time Password.

6. Which statement describes a negative aspect of biometrics?

- A. It is expensive to implement and maintain**
- B. It is secure**
- C. It is easy to copy**
- D. It requires no hardware**

Evaluating the drawbacks of using biometrics, cost stands out as a real practical hurdle. Implementing biometric authentication requires hardware such as scanners or cameras, plus software for enrollment, template storage, and matching. There are ongoing expenses too—maintenance of devices, software updates, dealing with faulty sensors, and potential scalability costs as the user base grows. All of this can make biometrics expensive to set up and keep running, which is a clear downside compared to cheaper methods like passwords or tokens. The other statements describe aspects that aren't drawbacks in the same way. Biometrics being secure is a benefit, not a downside. The idea that biometrics is easy to copy is not generally true and depends on protections like liveness checks and anti-spoofing measures. The claim that biometrics requires no hardware is simply incorrect because sensors are essential to capture the biometric data.

7. What does the monthly duty cycle of a printer indicate?

- A. The maximum number of pages that can be printed within a month without the printer failing.**
- B. The printer's color accuracy during high-volume printing.**
- C. The energy consumption per page during continuous use.**
- D. The time required to print the first page each day.**

The monthly duty cycle is a durability rating that tells you how many pages a printer is designed to print in a month without experiencing undue wear or failure. It helps you match a printer to the workload it can reliably handle over time. In other words, it indicates the maximum page volume the device is built to sustain in a month. So the option that describes the maximum number of pages printed per month without the printer failing matches this purpose. It's not about color accuracy, energy use per page, or how long it takes to print the first page—those relate to quality, efficiency, or latency, not the printer's endurance under sustained use.

8. Which statement describes a con of online storage?

- A. Requires internet**
- B. Accessible anywhere with internet access**
- C. Backup and security managed**
- D. Easy to share**

Relying on an internet connection is the main drawback of online storage. Since your files live in the cloud, you need to be online to access, edit, or sync them. If the internet is slow, unstable, or unavailable, you can't get to your data or keep changes updated, which can interrupt work. The other points describe typical benefits: being accessible from anywhere with internet access, having backup and security managed by the provider, and easy sharing of files. These are advantages, not drawbacks, which is why the need for an internet connection is the con.

9. Which statement best defines a tablet?

- A. Portable computer with touch/pen sensitive screen ideal for quick, small scale computing**
- B. A desktop computer with keyboard**
- C. A smartphone with no internet access**
- D. A mainframe computer**

Tablets are portable computing devices with a touch-sensitive screen (often supporting a stylus), designed for quick, on-the-go use. This combination of portability and direct touch interaction makes them ideal for small, everyday tasks like browsing, reading, note-taking, and using lightweight apps—without needing a full keyboard or mouse. The description of a portable computer with a touch/pen-sensitive screen best fits what a tablet is. Other devices described don't fit as well: a desktop with a keyboard isn't portable; a smartphone lacking internet access isn't representative of tablets and is generally categorized differently; a mainframe is a large, centralized system used for enterprise-scale computing.

10. Which of the following is a privacy-related con of display devices?

A. Not private

B. Immediate feedback to user

C. Easy to update content

D. Can be formatted for visually impaired

A display device can raise privacy concerns when the information shown on the screen is visible to people nearby. If sensitive data is on display, bystanders or colleagues can glance at it and learn what you're working with, leading to privacy breaches. That is why the option describing information as "Not private" best captures the privacy-related drawback: the content being visible to others. The other choices describe usability or accessibility benefits—immediate feedback, easy content updates, and formatting for visually impaired users—none of which are privacy drawbacks.

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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://cattheorygrade11.examzify.com>

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

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