

CAT THEORY GRADE 11 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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 feature is commonly associated with a file server?**
 - A. Automatic Backup
 - B. Video Conferencing
 - C. Email Filtering
 - D. Game Server Hosting

- 2. What is visual output?**
 - A. Output presented as text and images on screen/hard copy
 - B. Audio feedback only
 - C. Data processed in memory
 - D. Wireless data transfer

- 3. Which of the following is a standard online banking protection measure?**
 - A. Passwords and PINs
 - B. Public sharing of credentials
 - C. Ignoring notifications
 - D. Using the same password for all sites

- 4. What is the aspect ratio?**
 - A. Ratio between width/height of the screen
 - B. The brightness of the display
 - C. The number of colors displayed
 - D. The physical size of the display

- 5. Which precaution helps protect data by restricting portable storages usage?**
 - A. Limit and Control Use of Portable Storages
 - B. Allow Unrestricted USB Access
 - C. Disable All Security Software
 - D. Share Passwords for Convenience

- 6. Which statement describes a feature of display devices for accessibility?**
 - A. Can be formatted for visually impaired
 - B. They are never private
 - C. They cannot be updated
 - D. They have no interaction

7. Which statement about POS systems is true?

- A. They improve stock control
- B. They have no impact on inventory
- C. They always require offline operation
- D. They cannot be used for pricing

8. Typography refers to the style and arrangement of text on a web page. Which choice best describes typography?

- A. The style and arrangement of text
- B. The color palette of the site
- C. The server uptime
- D. The network throughput

9. Which statement describes a difference between fibre and UTP connections?

- A. Fibre has a faster data transmission speed.
- B. UTP is immune to eavesdropping.
- C. Fibre is affected by EMI.
- D. UTP covers larger distances.

10. Which statement defines a client?

- A. Computers linked to a server in the network
- B. Computers that provide services or resources to other computers linked in the network
- C. A portable computer with touch screen
- D. A server that stores data

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 feature is commonly associated with a file server?

- A. Automatic Backup
- B. Video Conferencing
- C. Email Filtering
- D. Game Server Hosting

File servers are primarily about storing and sharing files across a network, so a feature that's most closely tied to them is automatic backup. Regular, automated backups protect the stored data from hardware failures, user mistakes, or corruption, and they make recovery straightforward, which is essential when many users access the same files. The other options describe services that aren't defining characteristics of a file server: video conferencing focuses on live communication, email filtering handles mail management and security, and game server hosting provides multiplayer gaming infrastructure. While a file server could be involved with these, automatic backup best matches the typical role of a file server.

2. What is visual output?

- A. Output presented as text and images on screen/hard copy
- B. Audio feedback only
- C. Data processed in memory
- D. Wireless data transfer

Visual output is how information is shown to you in a form you can see. It includes text and graphics displayed on a screen or printed on paper. That's exactly what the option describes: text and images on screen or as a hard copy. Audio feedback, by contrast, involves sound. Data processed in memory refers to internal computation, not what you actually view. Wireless data transfer is about sending data between devices, not presenting information visually.

3. Which of the following is a standard online banking protection measure?

- A. Passwords and PINs
- B. Public sharing of credentials
- C. Ignoring notifications
- D. Using the same password for all sites

Protecting online banking relies on controlling who can access your account, which hinges on verifying your identity. Passwords and PINs are a standard protection measure because they serve as the gatekeeper: when you enter the correct password or PIN, the system knows it's you. A strong, unique password and a unused, separate PIN for banking help keep attackers out, especially when you keep them confidential and avoid reuse across sites. Additional security like multi-factor authentication can further strengthen protection, but the fundamental safeguard is having solid credentials. Public sharing of credentials completely defeats protection because anyone who gains access to them can log in. Ignoring security notifications means you might miss signs of unauthorized access or other threats. Using the same password for all sites makes a single breach dangerous, since attackers could access multiple accounts, including your bank. Because of these reasons, passwords and PINs are the standard protective measure for online banking.

4. What is the aspect ratio?

A. Ratio between width/height of the screen

B. The brightness of the display

C. The number of colors displayed

D. The physical size of the display

Aspect ratio is the ratio of a screen's width to its height, describing the shape of the display. When you see something like 16:9, it means for every 16 units of width there are 9 units of height. This describes proportions, not how bright the screen is, how many colors it can show, or how big the screen physically is. Brightness relates to luminance, color depth to the number of colors, and physical size to the actual dimensions or diagonal length. So the aspect ratio specifically answers the width-to-height relationship of the display.

5. Which precaution helps protect data by restricting portable storages usage?

A. Limit and Control Use of Portable Storages

B. Allow Unrestricted USB Access

C. Disable All Security Software

D. Share Passwords for Convenience

Limiting and controlling the use of portable storages protects data by reducing the risk of malware infections and data leakage from USB drives and other removable media. When organizations enforce policies such as device whitelisting, encryption, disabling auto-run, and requiring authorization for connecting devices, they create barriers that prevent unauthorized or unsafe use of these storages. This directly reduces the attack surface and helps ensure that only approved, secure devices can interact with systems and data. Unrestricted USB access opens the door to infected drives and unapproved data transfers, increasing risk. Disabling security software removes essential protections, leaving systems vulnerable to threats. Sharing passwords compounds security risks by weakening accountability and enabling broad, uncontrolled access.

6. Which statement describes a feature of display devices for accessibility?

A. Can be formatted for visually impaired

B. They are never private

C. They cannot be updated

D. They have no interaction

Display devices for accessibility are built to adjust how information is shown so people who are visually impaired can access it. The key feature is the ability to format content to enhance readability and navigation—things like larger text, higher contrast, and options to use screen readers or other assistive display modes. When a device offers these formatting and presentation adjustments, it directly supports users who rely on visual accommodations. Other statements imply things like a lack of privacy, no ability to update, or no interaction, which aren't characteristics of accessible displays. In reality, accessible displays can have privacy controls, receive software updates to improve or add features, and provide various ways to interact (touch, keyboard, voice, or assistive devices).

7. Which statement about POS systems is true?

- A. They improve stock control**
- B. They have no impact on inventory
- C. They always require offline operation
- D. They cannot be used for pricing

POS systems tie sales to inventory, so every transaction updates the stock counts in real time. This direct link means you always know how many units are on hand, making stock control much more accurate and responsive. With real-time data, you can spot shortages before they happen, avoid overstock, and set automatic reordering when stock falls to a chosen level. The ongoing visibility also helps with forecasting, since you can see which items move quickly and adjust purchasing accordingly. The other statements don't fit because POS systems do impact inventory—sales reduce stock, not leave it unchanged. They don't always require offline operation; many systems can run online or offline depending on the setup. And pricing is a fundamental function of POS systems—they're used to set prices, apply discounts, and generate receipts.

**8. Typography refers to the style and arrangement of text on a web page.
Which choice best describes typography?**

- A. The style and arrangement of text**
- B. The color palette of the site
- C. The server uptime
- D. The network throughput

Typography is about how text looks and how it is laid out. It covers the style of the text—font type, size, weight, and decorations—as well as how the text is arranged, including line height, spacing between letters, margins, and alignment. On a web page, good typography makes content easy to read, helps readers understand the hierarchy of information, and sets the overall feel or tone of the design. The other options refer to aspects outside text styling: the color palette handles colors, while server uptime and network throughput relate to performance and reliability. So the description that matches typography is the style and arrangement of text.

9. Which statement describes a difference between fibre and UTP connections?

- A. Fibre has a faster data transmission speed.**
- B. UTP is immune to eavesdropping.
- C. Fibre is affected by EMI.
- D. UTP covers larger distances.

Fibre optic cables deliver data as light, which lets them carry far more information at higher speeds than copper twisted-pair (UTP). The light signal suffers far less loss over distance and can use a much wider range of frequencies, so practical networks can run at gigabit speeds and beyond with fibre. That fundamental difference is why fibre is typically much faster than UTP. The other statements don't fit. UTP is not immune to eavesdropping—copper cables can be tapped more easily, so copper isn't secure by default. Fibre isn't affected by EMI, since light signals in glass aren't disturbed by electrical noise, so claiming fibre is affected by EMI is incorrect. And UTP cannot cover larger distances than fibre; copper signals degrade more quickly over length, whereas fibre supports much longer distances without repeaters.

10. Which statement defines a client?

- A. Computers linked to a server in the network**
- B. Computers that provide services or resources to other computers linked in the network**
- C. A portable computer with touch screen**
- D. A server that stores data**

In a client-server network, the client is the device that requests services or resources from a server. The statement that describes the client emphasizes the relationship in which computers are linked to a server in the network and use the resources the server provides. This captures the essential role: the client initiates requests and relies on the server to supply data, applications, or services. The other options describe different things: one focuses on hardware or general connectivity, while the others describe the server's role or a specific type of computer. So the idea of a client is best captured by computers that are connected to and use what the server offers.

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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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