

CAT THEORY GRADE 11 PRACTICE TEST (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.

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 is a method to accommodate hearing impaired people?

- A. Flashes instead of sound
- B. Use only sound alerts
- C. Rely on spoken instructions
- D. Avoid captions

2. What is contrast ratio?

- A. The number of shades between the whitest white and blackest black a screen can display
- B. The brightness of the screen in nits
- C. The speed of screen refresh
- D. The color accuracy range

3. Which is a way to accommodate visually impaired people?

- A. Braille keyboards/printers
- B. Use standard keyboards only
- C. Rely on color-coded displays
- D. Ignore accessibility

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 of the following is a stated con of ICT?

- A. ICT workers work longer hours to meet expectations of customers
- B. Do tasks faster with less manpower
- C. Identify + adapt to changing trends
- D. Effective communication

6. Which statement accurately describes RAM?

- A. RAM is volatile and used as primary storage
- B. RAM is non-volatile permanent storage
- C. RAM is a type of optical storage
- D. RAM stores the computer's BIOS only

7. UPS stands for?

- A. Uninterrupted Power Supply
- B. Universal Power Source
- C. Uncertain Power System
- D. Unstable Power Supply

8. RAM is best described as:

- A. The place where the CPU fetches instructions and data to work on
- B. Permanent storage for files
- C. The firmware that starts the computer
- D. The graphics memory used by the GPU

9. Which unit is used to measure CPU processing speed?

- A. GHz
- B. MB
- C. Hz
- D. RPM

10. Which item is listed as a vulnerability associated with social networking?

- A. Identity theft and false identities
- B. Enhanced face-to-face meetings
- C. Higher productivity
- D. More secure data handling

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 is a method to accommodate hearing impaired people?

- A. Flashes instead of sound
- B. Use only sound alerts
- C. Rely on spoken instructions
- D. Avoid captions

Accommodating hearing-impaired people means communicating information through channels that don't rely on hearing. Visual alerts, like flashing lights, provide an equivalent cue to what a sound would convey, so someone who cannot hear still notices important warnings or instructions. For example, a fire alarm that uses a bright flash or strobe communicates danger without needing sound. Other options fall short: relying only on sound alerts excludes those who can't hear; depending on spoken instructions overlooks people with hearing loss; and avoiding captions removes text representations of spoken content that many rely on. Using visual flashes is a practical, inclusive method to ensure information is accessible to everyone.

2. What is contrast ratio?

- A. The number of shades between the whitest white and blackest black a screen can display
- B. The brightness of the screen in nits
- C. The speed of screen refresh
- D. The color accuracy range

Contrast ratio measures how much brighter the brightest white on a display is compared with its darkest black. It's found by dividing the luminance of white by the luminance of black. A higher ratio means a bigger gap between light and dark, so you can see more detail in shadows and more distinct grayscale tones overall. For example, if white is 1000 cd/m² and black is 1 cd/m², the ratio is 1000:1. This describes the range of shades you can perceive between the lightest and darkest parts of the image. Other metrics measure different things: brightness in nits is the overall light output, refresh rate is how often the image updates per second, and color gamut/accuracy describes which colors can be shown. So the concept described by the question is the range of shades between the lightest white and darkest black.

3. Which is a way to accommodate visually impaired people?

- A. Braille keyboards/printers
- B. Use standard keyboards only
- C. Rely on color-coded displays
- D. Ignore accessibility

Making technology accessible means providing tools that people with visual impairments can use. Braille keyboards and printers directly address their needs by providing tactile input and output, allowing independent reading and writing without relying on sight. This kind of assistive technology makes information accessible in a tangible way, which is essential for equal access. Relying on standard keyboards alone isn't enough because, without alt formats or feedback, a visually impaired person may not know what they're typing or reading. Color-coded displays assume the ability to perceive color, which many visually impaired users do not have. Ignoring accessibility is not acceptable and creates barriers.

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 of the following is a stated con of ICT?

A. ICT workers work longer hours to meet expectations of customers

B. Do tasks faster with less manpower

C. Identify + adapt to changing trends

D. Effective communication

Understanding a common downside of ICT involves recognizing how constant connectivity can push workers to longer hours as expectations to respond quickly rise. ICT enables real-time communication, remote monitoring, and always-on customer service, so there's pressure to be available and react promptly. That makes longer working hours a genuine drawback, since work can spill into personal time to keep up with demands and service levels. The other statements describe benefits of ICT: it can allow tasks to be completed faster with less manpower due to automation and improved processes; it helps identify and adapt to changing trends through data and analytics; and it supports effective communication by making information flow clearer and more timely.

6. Which statement accurately describes RAM?

A. RAM is volatile and used as primary storage

B. RAM is non-volatile permanent storage

C. RAM is a type of optical storage

D. RAM stores the computer's BIOS only

RAM is the computer's fast, temporary workspace. It is volatile, meaning it loses all its data when power is removed. Because the CPU reads from and writes to RAM while programs run, it serves as the main working memory, or primary storage, for active tasks. It isn't permanent storage, so data isn't kept after shutdown, and it isn't optical storage like CDs or DVDs. The BIOS isn't stored in RAM either; it lives in non-volatile memory on the motherboard. So describing RAM as volatile and used as primary storage captures its essential role.

7. UPS stands for?

- A. Uninterrupted Power Supply
- B. Universal Power Source
- C. Uncertain Power System
- D. Unstable Power Supply

Recognizing common acronyms used in electronics and IT. UPS stands for Uninterruptible Power Supply, a device that keeps your equipment running when the main power fails. It includes a battery and an inverter so, during a outage, computers, routers, and other gear can continue to run long enough to save work and shut down safely. This is different from a generic "power source" or terms like Uncertain or Unstable Power Supply, which aren't standard names for a device. The idea behind a UPS is to provide continuous power, bridging brief outages and protecting against power surges.

8. RAM is best described as:

- A. The place where the CPU fetches instructions and data to work on
- B. Permanent storage for files
- C. The firmware that starts the computer
- D. The graphics memory used by the GPU

RAM is the fast, temporary workspace the CPU uses to fetch and process the instructions and data it is currently operating on. When programs run, their code and the data they need are loaded into RAM so the CPU can access them quickly, keeping everything responsive. RAM is volatile, so its contents disappear when power is off, unlike long-term storage like a hard drive or SSD. This clearly distinguishes RAM from other roles in a computer: permanent storage holds files long-term, firmware like BIOS/UEFI starts the computer, and graphics memory (VRAM) is used by the GPU for rendering. The description captures RAM's job as the place the CPU fetches instructions and data to work on.

9. Which unit is used to measure CPU processing speed?

- A. GHz
- B. MB
- C. Hz
- D. RPM

CPU processing speed is the rate at which the processor's clock ticks, i.e., how many cycles it can perform each second. This rate is measured in hertz, with larger prefixes for practical numbers. In everyday practice, modern CPUs are described in gigahertz, meaning billions of cycles per second, so GHz is the standard unit to express speed. Megabytes indicate data size, not how fast the CPU runs. RPM stands for revolutions per minute and is used for rotating parts, not for computing speed. Therefore GHz best captures how many cycles per second the processor can handle.

10. Which item is listed as a vulnerability associated with social networking?

A. Identity theft and false identities

B. Enhanced face-to-face meetings

C. Higher productivity

D. More secure data handling

Sharing information on social networks opens doors for misuse of personal data. Identity theft and false identities are a vulnerability because someone can collect enough details from profiles to impersonate you, commit fraud, or trick others into revealing more information. This risk is specific to online social platforms, where people may not fully verify who they're interacting with and where easy access to personal details can be exploited. The other scenarios describe potential positives or protections: more face-to-face meetings aren't an online vulnerability, higher productivity is a benefit, and more secure data handling is a security improvement rather than a vulnerability.

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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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