

CAT THEORY GRADE 11 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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. What is a print server?

- A. A server that handles all printing requirements of the network
- B. A server that hosts websites
- C. A server that provides access to data stored in central databases
- D. A server that routes emails

2. Input is defined as?

- A. Provides running software with instructions on what to do next
- B. Stores data permanently
- C. Produces visual output
- D. Controls hardware security

3. What is a drive?

- A. A location that is capable of storing and reading information that is not easily removed, like a disk or disc. All drives store files and programs used by your computer.
- B. A type of computer case
- C. A peripheral for input
- D. A wireless adapter

4. What is data transmission speed?

- A. The rate at which data is transferred over the network
- B. The total number of devices connected
- C. The time to log in to the network
- D. The maximum data storage capacity

5. Which of the following is an effect of invasion of privacy?

- A. Identity theft
- B. Faster data transfer
- C. Lower electricity usage
- D. Larger hard drives

6. Backing up is defined as:

- A. Making copies of data and storing the copies in a different place from where the computer is kept to prevent data loss
- B. Saving data to the same drive
- C. Deleting duplicates
- D. Encrypting data only

7. What did the term workstation originally refer to?

- A. Desktop Computer Connected to the Network
- B. Server
- C. Laptop Used by Executives
- D. Mobile Device

8. Point-and-shoot vs DSLR cameras: which statement is true about DSLRs?

- A. They are professional cameras that allow changing lenses and provide control over technical settings
- B. They require lens changes and are compact
- C. They have limited manual controls
- D. They are designed for single-purpose video capture

9. What is the primary function of a UPS when main power fails?

- A. It immediately provides power to connected devices to allow saving work and safe shutdown
- B. It repairs damaged hardware
- C. It increases processing speed
- D. It stores data in the cloud

10. What is the main purpose of CAPTCHA in online forms?

- A. To tell Computers and Humans Apart
- B. To encrypt user data
- C. To verify a user's age
- D. To track browsing history

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. What is a print server?

- A. A server that handles all printing requirements of the network
- B. A server that hosts websites
- C. A server that provides access to data stored in central databases
- D. A server that routes emails

A print server centralizes and manages all printing tasks for a network. It receives print jobs from client computers, queues them, and sends them to the appropriate printer, while handling drivers, permissions, and printer status. This setup lets many users share printers efficiently without each computer needing its own direct printer connection. A print server can be a dedicated computer or a software service on a server, and some printers even have built-in print server capabilities. The other options describe different kinds of servers: one hosts websites, another provides access to data stored in central databases, and a third routes emails.

2. Input is defined as?

- A. Provides running software with instructions on what to do next
- B. Stores data permanently
- C. Produces visual output
- D. Controls hardware security

Input is what you give to a computer to start or guide its work. It includes data and commands that tell the software what to do next, directing its flow of actions as it processes information. This idea captures how programs rely on outside information to decide subsequent steps, turning user actions, sensor readings, or other data into concrete operations. This is distinct from storing data, which is about keeping information for later use; producing visual output, which is about showing results to the user; or handling security aspects of hardware, which is about safeguarding the system. Therefore, input fits best as the source that provides instructions and data for the software to run and determine its next actions.

3. What is a drive?

- A. A location that is capable of storing and reading information that is not easily removed, like a disk or disc. All drives store files and programs used by your computer.
- B. A type of computer case
- C. A peripheral for input
- D. A wireless adapter

A drive is a storage device in a computer that reads and writes data, and keeps files and programs even when the power is off. Think of hard drives, solid-state drives, and optical drives as examples—all are places where the operating system, applications, and your files sit so they can be accessed later. This is what makes them “drives” in the sense of persistent storage. Why this fits best: it directly describes a device that stores information and can be read later, which is the core function of a drive. The other options point to parts with different roles: a computer case houses all components, an input peripheral is used to enter data (like a keyboard or mouse), and a wireless adapter enables network connections. None of those primarily store or read data for the system.

4. What is data transmission speed?

- A. The rate at which data is transferred over the network
- B. The total number of devices connected
- C. The time to log in to the network
- D. The maximum data storage capacity

Data transmission speed is the rate at which data is transferred over a network. It's usually measured in bits per second (bps) and its larger units like Mbps or Gbps, indicating how quickly information can move from one point to another. This reflects the bandwidth of the connection, though actual speeds can be affected by overhead, congestion, and protocol efficiency. The other ideas refer to how many devices are connected, how long authentication takes, and how much data can be stored, which are different network aspects. So the best description is the rate of data transfer over the network.

5. Which of the following is an effect of invasion of privacy?

- A. Identity theft
- B. Faster data transfer
- C. Lower electricity usage
- D. Larger hard drives

Exposure of personal information through invasion of privacy can lead to identity theft because attackers use stolen data to impersonate someone and access financial resources. When private details like names, addresses, SSNs, or passwords fall into the wrong hands, a thief can open accounts, make unauthorized charges, or take out loans in another person's name. This is why identity theft is a common and serious consequence of privacy breaches. The other options don't fit because faster data transfer, lower electricity usage, and larger hard drives are not outcomes of invading privacy; they relate to hardware specs or performance, not misuse of personal data.

6. Backing up is defined as:

- A. Making copies of data and storing the copies in a different place from where the computer is kept to prevent data loss
- B. Saving data to the same drive
- C. Deleting duplicates
- D. Encrypting data only

Backing up means making extra copies of important files and storing them somewhere other than your main computer so you can recover them if something goes wrong, like hardware failure, accidental deletion, or a cyberattack. That exact idea—creating copies and placing them in a different location to prevent data loss—is what backup is all about. Keeping data on the same drive doesn't protect you if that drive fails, and deleting duplicates or encrypting data by itself doesn't give you a recoverable copy. In practice, it's common to follow a rule like: three copies of data, on two different media, with at least one copy kept off-site.

7. What did the term workstation originally refer to?

A. Desktop Computer Connected to the Network

B. Server

C. Laptop Used by Executives

D. Mobile Device

The term workstation originally described a desk side computer that a person used to do professional work. It was a high performance desktop or workstation class machine capable of running demanding applications (like CAD, engineering software, or graphics programs) and it was typically connected to a network so the user could access data and shared resources. The idea is that this machine is the user's dedicated workspace for productive tasks at their desk, as opposed to a server (which provides resources for many users) or a laptop/mobile device (which is portable). So the original sense aligns with a desktop computer connected to the network—the single user's workstation for work at the desk.

8. Point-and-shoot vs DSLR cameras: which statement is true about DSLRs?

A. They are professional cameras that allow changing lenses and provide control over technical settings

B. They require lens changes and are compact

C. They have limited manual controls

D. They are designed for single-purpose video capture

DSLRs are built around interchangeable lenses and strong manual controls, which makes them versatile tools for photography. Being able to swap lenses lets you choose the right focal length and depth of field for any scene—landscape, portrait, or macro—without changing cameras. At the same time, they offer extensive control over technical settings like shutter speed, aperture, ISO, white balance, and metering, so you can fine-tune exposure and creative effects beyond automatic modes. This combination—lens flexibility plus comprehensive manual control—explains why the statement describing DSLRs as cameras that let you change lenses and control technical settings is the accurate one. The idea that they require lens changes and are compact isn't accurate, since while you can switch lenses, DSLRs are typically larger due to the mirror and optical viewfinder system. The notion that they have limited manual controls also doesn't fit, because DSLRs are known for robust manual options. And claiming they're designed for single-purpose video capture misses the mark, since they are designed for both still photography and video, offering versatile capabilities for both.

9. What is the primary function of a UPS when main power fails?

A. It immediately provides power to connected devices to allow saving work and safe shutdown

B. It repairs damaged hardware

C. It increases processing speed

D. It stores data in the cloud

Think of a UPS as a short-term power reserve that kicks in the moment the mains fail. Its main job is to keep connected devices powered long enough for you to save your work and shut things down safely, or for an automatic shutdown to occur if the outage lasts longer. This helps prevent data loss and abrupt system damage from sudden outages. It doesn't repair hardware, it doesn't make the computer run faster, and it doesn't store data in the cloud.

10. What is the main purpose of CAPTCHA in online forms?

A. To tell Computers and Humans Apart

B. To encrypt user data

C. To verify a user's age

D. To track browsing history

CAPTCHA is designed to distinguish humans from automated programs. Online forms can be flooded by bots that submit endless entries, spam, or other abuse, wasting resources and degrading security. CAPTCHA presents tasks that are easy for people but hard for computers—like reading distorted text or identifying certain images—so a real user can prove they're human without needing special tools. This helps keep forms usable for genuine users while blocking automated submissions. It isn't about encrypting data, which is about protecting information in transit or storage; it doesn't verify a user's age, which would require identity details; and it isn't intended to track browsing history, which is handled by other privacy or analytics mechanisms. The core function is preventing automated abuse by separating humans from bots.

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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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