

CGS Concepts 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. Providing managers with increased visibility of the entire logistics process is primarily achieved through which component in SCM?**
 - A. User interface**
 - B. Data warehouse**
 - C. Barcode scanner**
 - D. Server hardware**

- 2. Which range best describes the storage capacity mentioned for most new laptops?**
 - A. 128 GB**
 - B. 512 GB**
 - C. 1 TB**
 - D. 123 - 206 TB**

- 3. A connector's endpoint on a computer that allows external devices to attach is called a _____.**
 - A. Port**
 - B. Socket**
 - C. Bay**
 - D. Card edge**

- 4. Which of the following describes the periodic doubling of transistor counts used to estimate technology development pace?**
 - A. Moore's Law**
 - B. Ohm's Law**
 - C. Boyle's Law**
 - D. Pascal's Principle**

- 5. _____ runs the processor faster than recommended by the manufacturer. This can increase performance and speed, but will also void the manufacturer warranty.**
 - A. Overclocking**
 - B. Underclocking**
 - C. Turbo boost**
 - D. Hyperthreading**

- 6. Which represents the least amount of storage?**
- A. Kilobyte**
 - B. Megabyte**
 - C. Gigabyte**
 - D. Terabyte**
- 7. If you remove the Works converter, you might lose compatibility with files from which type of software?**
- A. Word Processing Suite**
 - B. Web Browser**
 - C. Email Client**
 - D. Media Player**
- 8. Because accurate tracking of employee performance is important, most firms invest in software that manages which aspect?**
- A. Payroll processing**
 - B. Employee evaluation**
 - C. Timekeeping**
 - D. Recruitment**
- 9. The stage of the project management process in which project objectives are identified and feasibility studies are conducted is the**
- A. Initiation phase**
 - B. Planning phase**
 - C. Execution phase**
 - D. Closing phase**
- 10. Which horizontal pixel count corresponds to Full HD as described?**
- A. 1920**
 - B. 1080**
 - C. 2560**
 - D. 3840**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Providing managers with increased visibility of the entire logistics process is primarily achieved through which component in SCM?

- A. User interface**
- B. Data warehouse**
- C. Barcode scanner**
- D. Server hardware**

Providing managers with increased visibility of the entire logistics process comes from the user interface. A strong interface is what turns scattered data from across the supply chain into a coherent, actionable view. It presents information from the data warehouse and real-time feeds as dashboards, reports, and alerts, so managers can see end-to-end status—orders in progress, current inventory levels, shipment movements, carrier updates, and any exceptions that require attention. This ability to monitor the whole flow in one place enables quicker detection of bottlenecks, delays, or stock issues and supports faster decisions. The data warehouse stores and consolidates data, and barcode scanners capture transactions, while server hardware provides the underlying processing power. But those components alone don't give visibility; they need a user interface to display and interpret the information in a way managers can act on.

2. Which range best describes the storage capacity mentioned for most new laptops?

- A. 128 GB**
- B. 512 GB**
- C. 1 TB**
- D. 123 - 206 TB**

Storage capacity for laptops is typically discussed in gigabytes and, for many modern models, in the range up to about a terabyte. Most new laptops come with SSDs around a few hundred gigabytes, with 512 GB being a common midrange option and 1 TB a popular higher-end choice. A size in the tens or hundreds of terabytes—like 123-206 TB—would be far more than a consumer laptop needs and would be something you'd expect in servers or large data-storage systems, not everyday portable devices. So the idea you should take away is that laptop storage is realistically described in the hundreds of GB up to around 1 TB, with 512 GB and 1 TB representing typical ranges.

3. A connector's endpoint on a computer that allows external devices to attach is called a _____.

A. Port

B. Socket

C. Bay

D. Card edge

The main idea here is recognizing the external access point on a computer that devices plug into. This endpoint is called a port—the surface you see on the back or sides of a PC or laptop where cables and peripherals connect, such as USB ports, HDMI ports, Ethernet ports, and audio ports. The term port specifically denotes that interface for attaching external devices. A socket, while related to connectors, is more about the receptive half of a connector or a software/end-user networking concept; it isn't the general label for the computer's external access point. A bay is a physical cavity inside the chassis used to house drives or cards, not the interface you plug devices into. A card edge refers to the edge-style connector on expansion cards that mates with a motherboard slot, not the external endpoint for peripherals. So the best term for the endpoint that allows external devices to attach is port.

4. Which of the following describes the periodic doubling of transistor counts used to estimate technology development pace?

A. Moore's Law

B. Ohm's Law

C. Boyle's Law

D. Pascal's Principle

The idea described here is Moore's Law. It captures the observation that the number of transistors on integrated circuits tends to double roughly every two years, which has historically driven faster computing and lower cost per transistor. This doubling pace has been used as a gauge of how quickly technology development in semiconductors progresses, shaping expectations for performance improvements and device capabilities over time. While the exact rate has varied and may be slowing as physical limits loom, the core concept remains that increasing transistor density enables more powerful and affordable electronics. Why the other ideas don't fit: Ohm's Law is about the relationship between voltage, current, and resistance in electrical circuits. Boyle's Law describes how pressure and volume relate for a gas at constant temperature. Pascal's Principle concerns how pressure is transmitted in fluids. None of these describe the growth pattern of transistor counts over time.

5. _____ runs the processor faster than recommended by the manufacturer. This can increase performance and speed, but will also void the manufacturer warranty.

- A. Overclocking
- B. Underclocking
- C. Turbo boost
- D. Hyperthreading

Pushing the processor beyond its rated clock speed is called overclocking. This increases performance by making the CPU execute more cycles per second, but it also raises heat output and power consumption, which can lead to instability or damage if cooling and power delivery aren't adequate. Because it operates outside the manufacturer's specified parameters, many warranties do not cover damage from overclocking. It often requires adjusting settings in the BIOS/UEFI or using specialized software and cooling solutions. In contrast, underclocking lowers the CPU speed to save power or reduce heat; turbo boost is a designed feature that temporarily raises speed within safe limits defined by the manufacturer; and hyperthreading increases the number of logical threads the CPU can handle, without increasing the clock speed beyond its specified rate.

6. Which represents the least amount of storage?

- A. Kilobyte
- B. Megabyte
- C. Gigabyte
- D. Terabyte

Storage units scale up in size, with each step larger by about 1,024 times the previous one in typical computing terminology. A kilobyte is about 1,024 bytes, which is smaller than a megabyte (roughly 1,048,576 bytes), a gigabyte (about 1,073,741,824 bytes), and a terabyte (about 1,099,511,627,776 bytes). Because 1,024 bytes is the smallest amount among these options, a kilobyte represents the least storage.

7. If you remove the Works converter, you might lose compatibility with files from which type of software?

- A. Word Processing Suite
- B. Web Browser
- C. Email Client
- D. Media Player

The key idea is how software handles document formats created by word processing programs. A Works converter exists to translate Microsoft Works word processing files into formats that other word processors can read. If you remove that converter, you lose the ability to open or convert Works documents, since they're produced by a word processing tool and rely on that type of compatibility. The other options—web browser, email client, and media player—deal with different kinds of data (web content, email, media) and aren't tied to the same document-format interoperability. So the software type most affected by removing the converter is the Word Processing Suite.

8. Because accurate tracking of employee performance is important, most firms invest in software that manages which aspect?

- A. Payroll processing
- B. Employee evaluation**
- C. Timekeeping
- D. Recruitment

Accurate performance tracking hinges on capturing how an employee actually performs over time—not just numbers or processes, but evaluations, feedback, and progress toward goals. Employee evaluation software is built to support that needs by organizing performance reviews, setting objectives, collecting ratings from multiple sources, and tracking development progress. This creates a consistent, objective record of performance that can inform decisions about development, promotions, or remediation. Other HR tools serve different purposes. Payroll processing handles how someone is paid and taxed; timekeeping tracks hours worked but not how well those hours are used or the outcomes achieved; recruitment focuses on attracting and selecting new hires. None of these centers on measuring ongoing performance the way evaluation software does.

9. The stage of the project management process in which project objectives are identified and feasibility studies are conducted is the

- A. Initiation phase**
- B. Planning phase
- C. Execution phase
- D. Closing phase

This question tests where you first define why the project is needed and whether it can work. The initiation phase is where you establish the project's objectives and perform feasibility studies to justify moving forward. It involves clarifying purpose, identifying stakeholders, creating the initial business case, and authorizing the project with a charter. After this point, planning develops detailed objectives and plans, execution carries out the work, and closing wraps things up. So the described activities belong to the initiation phase.

10. Which horizontal pixel count corresponds to Full HD as described?

- A. 1920**
- B. 1080
- C. 2560
- D. 3840

Full HD refers to a resolution of 1920 by 1080 pixels, commonly called 1080p. The number that represents the horizontal dimension is 1920, which is the width across the screen. The vertical count is 1080, which is where the term 1080 comes from. The other numbers correspond to different resolutions: 1080 alone would be the vertical count, while 2560 and 3840 are the horizontal widths for higher-end formats like 2560x1440 (WQHD) and 3840x2160 (4K UHD). So the horizontal pixel count for Full HD is 1920.

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://cgsconcepts.examzify.com>

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

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