

COMPUTER CONCEPTS MODULE 2 PRACTICE EXAM (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. Gmail is an example of which cloud service model?**
 - A. IaaS
 - B. PaaS
 - C. DaaS
 - D. SaaS

- 2. Which cloud service model provides software applications accessed over the internet?**
 - A. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
 - B. Software as a Service (SaaS)
 - C. Platform as a Service (PaaS)
 - D. Backup as a Service (BaaS)

- 3. Microsoft Windows is an example of which category?**
 - A. Word Processing
 - B. Operating System
 - C. System Software
 - D. Microchip

- 4. Which cloud service model provides a platform for building and deploying applications?**
 - A. IaaS
 - B. PaaS
 - C. SaaS
 - D. DaaS

- 5. Which term describes a device category designed to be easily transported and used away from a fixed workstation?**
 - A. Tablet
 - B. Personal computer
 - C. Portable media player
 - D. Smartphone

6. The term describing the size, shape, and physical layout of computer components such as case, motherboard, and power supplies is known as?
- A. Firmware
 - B. Clock rate
 - C. Form factor
 - D. Bus width
7. Which coating is designed to repel oils from fingertips?
- A. Anti-glare coating
 - B. Thermal paste
 - C. Conductive coating
 - D. Oleophobic coating
8. Which of the following best describes the purpose of a VPN on public Wi-Fi?
- A. To speed up the connection
 - B. To bypass all security checks
 - C. To share your password with others
 - D. To encrypt traffic and protect data privacy
9. What does a differential backup copy?
- A. They copy all data every time
 - B. They copy changes since last backup
 - C. They copy data until storage runs out
 - D. They copy changes since last full backup
10. A device that integrates a cell phone with the features of a PC, such as the ability to store information, receive email, and install programs.
- A. Niche Devices
 - B. Tablet
 - C. Smartphone
 - D. Raspberry Pi

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Gmail is an example of which cloud service model?

- A. IaaS
- B. PaaS
- C. DaaS
- D. SaaS**

Cloud service models define who manages the software you use versus the underlying infrastructure and platform. Gmail is a Software as a Service: you access a complete email application over the internet, typically through a browser or app, while Google handles all the hosting, maintenance, and updates. You don't install or manage the software or the servers yourself, which is what distinguishes SaaS from the other models. In contrast, IaaS would give you virtualized hardware and storage to manage, and PaaS would provide a platform to build and deploy your own apps, while DaaS (Desktop or Data as a Service) isn't a fit for a ready-made email app like Gmail. Therefore, the best fit is SaaS.

2. Which cloud service model provides software applications accessed over the internet?

- A. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
- B. Software as a Service (SaaS)**
- C. Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- D. Backup as a Service (BaaS)

Software as a Service is the model that provides software applications accessed over the internet. In this setup, the provider hosts the application, handles maintenance, security, and updates, and you use the software through a web browser or lightweight client without installing anything locally. You typically pay for what you use and can access the latest version from anywhere with internet access. This contrasts with infrastructure as a service, which focuses on virtualized computing resources like servers and storage; platform as a service, which offers a development environment and tools for building apps; and backup as a service, which centers on data backup and recovery rather than delivering full software applications.

3. Microsoft Windows is an example of which category?

- A. Word Processing
- B. Operating System
- C. System Software**
- D. Microchip

The main idea is that software falls into two broad groups: system software and application software. System software includes programs that manage the computer's hardware and provide a platform for other software to run. Windows fits here because it handles hardware management, memory, I/O, and the user interface, and it serves as the foundation that lets other programs operate. In this context, it's treated as system software because its purpose is to support the entire system, not to perform a specific end-user task like word processing. It's not a word processor (an application) and not a microchip (hardware).

4. Which cloud service model provides a platform for building and deploying applications?

- A. IaaS
- B. PaaS**
- C. SaaS
- D. DaaS

The main idea is identifying the cloud service model that gives you a ready-made environment to build and deploy applications. The platform as a service model provides the development platform in the cloud, including the runtime, languages, libraries, tools, databases, and deployment capabilities. You write code and deploy it, while the platform handles the underlying infrastructure, runtime management, and scaling. This setup lets you focus on application development rather than server maintenance. In contrast, infrastructure as a service offers raw computing resources (virtual machines, storage, networks) and you're responsible for installing and managing the operating system and software. Software as a service gives you a complete application you use as a service, with no development or deployment steps on your end. Desktop as a service provides virtual desktops, not a development platform. Examples of the platform as a service model include Heroku, Google App Engine, and AWS Elastic Beanstalk.

5. Which term describes a device category designed to be easily transported and used away from a fixed workstation?

- A. Tablet
- B. Personal computer
- C. Portable media player**
- D. Smartphone

Portability is the key idea here: a device category built to be carried easily and used away from a fixed workspace. A portable media player embodies this because it is small, battery-powered, and designed to be held and used on the go for consuming media like music or videos without needing to sit at a desk or connect to a computer. This makes it a distinct class of devices focused on mobile use outside a traditional workstation. While smartphones and tablets are also portable, a portable media player specifically emphasizes on-the-go media playback as its primary purpose, aligning with the concept of being designed for use away from a fixed location.

6. The term describing the size, shape, and physical layout of computer components such as case, motherboard, and power supplies is known as?

- A. Firmware
- B. Clock rate
- C. Form factor**
- D. Bus width

Form factor describes the size, shape, and physical layout of computer components. It sets the standard for how the case, motherboard, and power supply fit and align with each other, including screw hole patterns, mounting points, and the location of the I/O panel. This standardization lets you mix parts from different manufacturers as long as they share the same form factor family (for example, ATX motherboard in an ATX case with a compatible power supply). It also influences how many expansion slots, drive bays, and connectors you'll have access to. This is different from terms that refer to speed or software stored in hardware, such as clock rate, firmware, or bus width.

7. Which coating is designed to repel oils from fingertips?

- A. Anti-glare coating
- B. Thermal paste
- C. Conductive coating
- D. Oleophobic coating**

Oleophobic coatings create a surface that repels oils from fingertips, so fingerprints don't stick and smudges are easier to wipe away. By having low surface energy, oils bead up instead of spreading, which is why screens, camera lenses, and other touch surfaces stay clearer. Anti-glare coatings are about reducing reflections, not oil resistance. Thermal paste is used to improve heat transfer between components, not to repel oils. Conductive coatings add electrical conductivity, which isn't about oil repellence.

8. Which of the following best describes the purpose of a VPN on public Wi-Fi?

- A. To speed up the connection
- B. To bypass all security checks
- C. To share your password with others
- D. To encrypt traffic and protect data privacy**

On public Wi-Fi, the main risk is that others on the same network can monitor your traffic. A VPN creates an encrypted tunnel from your device to a VPN server, so your data is scrambled as it travels. This encryption protects privacy by making it difficult for eavesdroppers to read sensitive information like passwords or credit card numbers, even if they intercept the traffic. It's not primarily about speeding up the connection, bypassing security checks, or sharing passwords, which is why the description that best fits is that a VPN encrypts traffic and protects data privacy.

9. What does a differential backup copy?

- A. They copy all data every time
- B. They copy changes since last backup
- C. They copy data until storage runs out
- D. They copy changes since last full backup**

Differential backups capture all changes made since the last full backup. After you run a full backup, each differential backup includes every file that has changed or been added since that full backup, so differentials accumulate new changes until another full backup resets them. When restoring, you use the most recent full backup plus the latest differential to reconstruct the state at that time. That's why this option matches the definition of a differential backup. The other descriptions point to a full backup (copying everything) or to an incremental approach (copying changes since the last backup, not since the last full), or aren't a recognized backup type.

10. A device that integrates a cell phone with the features of a PC, such as the ability to store information, receive email, and install programs.

A. Niche Devices

B. Tablet

C. Smartphone

D. Raspberry Pi

A smartphone combines cell phone capability with a full mobile computing system, letting you store information, receive email, and install programs while on the go. It runs a mobile operating system and supports a wide range of apps, so you can do everything from messaging and web browsing to productivity tasks, all in a pocket-sized device. This integration of telephony with computing features is what sets a smartphone apart from other gadgets. Why the other options don't fit as well: a tablet is a larger, portable computer that can run apps and store data, but it isn't inherently a phone with built-in cellular voice service; some models offer calling features, but the emphasis is on being a larger handheld computer rather than a phone-first device. a Raspberry Pi is a small single-board computer intended for hardware projects and general computing; it doesn't include built-in cell radio or phone functionality out of the box. Niche devices is a vague label that doesn't specify a device that fuses cell-phone capabilities with PC-like features.

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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://compconceptsmodule2.examzify.com>

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

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