

COMPUTER CONCEPTS MODULE 5 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. What is multi-factor authentication (MFA)?**
 - A. MFA requires only a password.
 - B. MFA requires two or more verification factors.
 - C. MFA is less secure than password-only.
 - D. MFA relies solely on biometric data.
- 2. Which of the following is commonly considered an input device?**
 - A. Printer, monitor, and speaker.
 - B. Keyboard, mouse, and microphone.
 - C. External hard drive, network card, and GPU.
 - D. UPS, power strip, and fan.
- 3. What term is used for functions that perform financial, mathematical, logical, date, time, etc.**
 - A. Add-In
 - B. Built In
 - C. Custom Function
 - D. User Defined
- 4. A user-designed layout of database content is called a**
 - A. field
 - B. table
 - C. query
 - D. report
- 5. Which feature explains why UTF-8 is widely used on the internet?**
 - A. It uses fixed-length encoding for all characters
 - B. It is backward compatible with ASCII and supports variable length encoding
 - C. It can only represent English characters
 - D. It requires special software to decode
- 6. Let you create simple 2D images**
 - A. Clip art
 - B. Photo editing
 - C. Bitmap
 - D. Drawing apps

- 7. In a network, what are the roles of a modem, a router, and a switch, and how does data typically flow from a device to the Internet?**
- A. Modem connects to LAN; router assigns IPs; switch routes to ISP.
 - B. Modem forwards traffic; router connects devices within LAN; switch connects to ISP; data goes from modem directly to ISP.
 - C. Modem connects to ISP; router forwards traffic between networks; switch connects devices within a LAN; data travels through router to WAN via modem.
 - D. Modem filters traffic; router encrypts data; switch handles wireless access.
- 8. Which term refers to predefined computation or calculation, such as calculating the sum or average?**
- A. Formula
 - B. Template
 - C. Function
 - D. Operators
- 9. Which term denotes the formatting category responsible for text appearance and effects?**
- A. Typography
 - B. Format
 - C. Layout
 - D. Style
- 10. Extracts data from a database based on specified criteria for one or more fields are called**
- A. report
 - B. form
 - C. query
 - D. server

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is multi-factor authentication (MFA)?

- A. MFA requires only a password.
- B. MFA requires two or more verification factors.**
- C. MFA is less secure than password-only.
- D. MFA relies solely on biometric data.

The key idea being tested is that authentication becomes stronger when more than one form of evidence is required to prove who you are. Multi-factor authentication combines two or more verification factors from different categories, making it much harder for someone to gain access with just one stolen credential. In practice, MFA means you verify your identity using two or more factors. These factors usually come from different groups: something you know (like a password), something you have (such as a code from an authenticator app or a hardware security key), and something you are (biometric data like a fingerprint). By needing multiple kinds of proof, even if one factor is compromised, the others still protect the account. This is why the option describing two or more verification factors is the best answer. The other statements describe single-factor authentication (relying only on a password), claim MFA is less secure than password-only (which isn't true—MFA increases security), or state MFA relies solely on biometric data (which would not be multiple factors).

2. Which of the following is commonly considered an input device?

- A. Printer, monitor, and speaker.
- B. Keyboard, mouse, and microphone.**
- C. External hard drive, network card, and GPU.
- D. UPS, power strip, and fan.

An input device is hardware that sends data into the computer, allowing you to interact with software. Keyboard, mouse, and microphone fit this role because each one captures something you provide: the keyboard converts keystrokes into digital signals, the mouse reports movement and clicks to control the cursor, and the microphone turns sound into digital audio data for recording or commands. Printer, monitor, and speaker are primarily used to receive data from the computer and present it back to you as printouts, visuals, or sound, respectively. External hard drives, network cards, and GPUs handle storage, connectivity, and processing tasks rather than actively capturing user input. Power-related items like a UPS, power strip, and fan are about power management and cooling, not feeding data into the computer.

3. What term is used for functions that perform financial, mathematical, logical, date, time, etc.

- A. Add-In
- B. Built In**
- C. Custom Function
- D. User Defined

These are built-in functions. They come with the software by default and cover common tasks across categories like financial calculations, math, logic, and date/time processing. The term highlights that they are part of the standard function library provided with the program, not something you create yourself or add through a separate package. An add-in would add extra functions beyond the default set, while a custom or user-defined function is something you create yourself (often via scripting) for a specific purpose. So the correct term for these everyday, ready-to-use functions is built-in.

4. A user-designed layout of database content is called a

- A. field
- B. table
- C. query
- D. report**

A report is a user-designed layout of database content. It's built to present data in a readable, formatted way—often with headings, groupings, calculations, and summaries—so you can print or share it easily. This goes beyond simply storing data or pulling it from the database. Why this fits best: a field is a single data element within a record, a table is the structure that stores data in rows and columns, and a query retrieves or filters data to produce a result set. A report, by contrast, focuses on how that data is arranged and displayed for consumption, which is exactly what a user-designed layout aims to achieve.

5. Which feature explains why UTF-8 is widely used on the internet?

- A. It uses fixed-length encoding for all characters
- B. It is backward compatible with ASCII and supports variable length encoding**
- C. It can only represent English characters
- D. It requires special software to decode

UTF-8 is widely used on the internet because it combines compatibility with ASCII and flexible, Unicode-wide encoding. The first 128 characters of Unicode match ASCII exactly, so any ASCII text is automatically valid UTF-8. This makes data exchange across systems and protocols smooth since existing ASCII-based content remains readable without special handling. At the same time, characters outside ASCII are encoded with two, three, or four bytes, allowing the entire Unicode repertoire to be represented without wasting space on simple English text. That mix of ASCII backward compatibility and variable-length encoding is what makes UTF-8 both efficient for everyday English content and capable of representing text from many languages, which is why it's so widely adopted. It doesn't require special decoding tools because standard software and web protocols support UTF-8, and it isn't limited to English.

6. Let you create simple 2D images

- A. Clip art
- B. Photo editing
- C. Bitmap
- D. Drawing apps**

To create simple 2D images from scratch, you want a tool designed for drawing directly on a canvas. Drawing apps provide the core features you need—brushes and shapes for freehand drawing, layers to keep parts separate, color palettes, text, and easy export options—so you can build images from nothing and iterate quickly. Clip art, by contrast, uses pre-made images you insert, which isn't about creating with your own strokes. Photo editing focuses on modifying existing photos rather than starting a new image, and bitmap refers to a pixel-based image format rather than a creation tool. So drawing apps are the best fit when the goal is to craft original 2D images.

7. In a network, what are the roles of a modem, a router, and a switch, and how does data typically flow from a device to the Internet?

- A. Modem connects to LAN; router assigns IPs; switch routes to ISP.
- B. Modem forwards traffic; router connects devices within LAN; switch connects to ISP; data goes from modem directly to ISP.

C. Modem connects to ISP; router forwards traffic between networks; switch connects devices within a LAN; data travels through router to WAN via modem.

- D. Modem filters traffic; router encrypts data; switch handles wireless access.

The main idea is how each device handles different parts of the path from a local device to the Internet. The modem is the interface to your Internet service—it connects to the ISP and passes signals between your home network and the wider Internet. The router sits at the boundary between your local network (the devices in your home) and the Internet; it forwards traffic between networks, provides a local IP addressing scheme, NAT, firewalling, and often DHCP to assign addresses to devices. The switch is used to connect multiple wired devices within the local network, letting them communicate with each other efficiently at the data-link layer. In a typical setup, a device on the LAN sends data to the router. The router determines that the destination is outside the local network and forwards the traffic toward the Internet, sending it through the modem to reach the ISP. The ISP then routes it onto the broader Internet. Responses come back the same way in reverse: to the modem, to the router, and then to the correct device on the LAN (often via the switch if multiple wired devices are involved). This arrangement—modem connecting to the ISP, router handling inter-network routing and local addressing, and switch linking devices within the LAN—best describes how data travels from a device to the Internet.

8. Which term refers to predefined computation or calculation, such as calculating the sum or average?

- A. Formula
- B. Template
- C. Function**
- D. Operators

A reusable computation that you can invoke to produce a result is what's being tested. A function fits because it's a named block of logic designed to perform a calculation (like summing values or finding an average) and return the result. It encapsulates the computation so you can reuse it with different inputs. An operator is just a single symbol that performs a basic operation and needs operands; a template provides structure, not calculation; a formula is an expression that computes a value, but it's not the standalone reusable unit that a function represents.

9. Which term denotes the formatting category responsible for text appearance and effects?

- A. Typography
- B. Format**
- C. Layout
- D. Style

This question tests understanding of where text formatting options are grouped in software. The term Format is the label used for the set of commands that control how text looks, including font type, size, color, and text effects like bold, italic, and underline, as well as alignment and spacing. So Format is the best fit because it directly represents the category you use to adjust text appearance and its effects. Typography is related to the design and arrangement of type itself, not the general formatting controls you apply in a document. Layout concerns the positioning and organization of elements on a page, rather than how text itself is styled. Style refers to a predefined, consistent appearance across elements, which is a broader concept than the specific formatting category for text appearance and effects.

10. Extracts data from a database based on specified criteria for one or more fields are called

- A. report
- B. form
- C. query**
- D. server

Extracting data from a database based on criteria is what a query does. A query asks the database to fetch records that match specific conditions for one or more fields (for example, retrieving all orders placed last month or all customers in a certain city). It can pull data from a single table or combine data from multiple tables, returning a set of results that meet the criteria. A report, by contrast, is a formatted presentation of data—often derived from one or more queries—for viewing or printing. A form is a user interface for entering or updating data, not for filtering and retrieving it. A server is the system that stores and serves data, while the query is the tool that actually selects the data based on the specified criteria. So the term you're looking for is a query.

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://compconceptsmodule5.examzify.com>

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

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