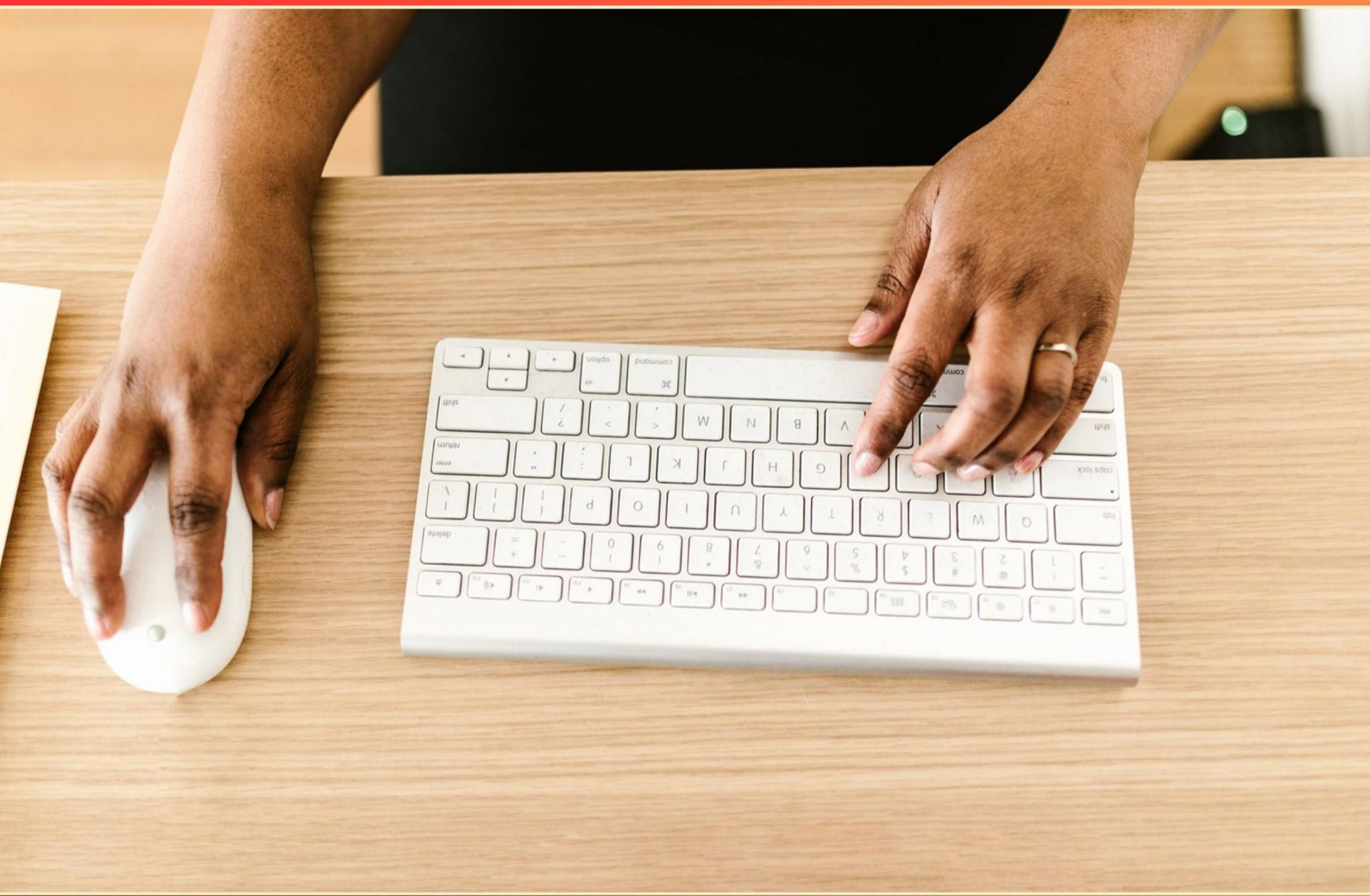
COMPUTER CONCEPTS MODULE 6 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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https://compconceptsmodule6.examzify.com

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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

1. Programming languages fall into which category of software?

A. system software

B. utility software

C. application software

D. middleware

2. A local application is installed on a computer's hard disk.

A. In cloud storage

B. On a computer's hard disk

C. In RAM

D. On a USB drive only

3. In a spreadsheet, which behind-the-scenes feature tells the processor how to use cell contents in calculations?

A. Format rule

B. Formula

C. Function

D. Macro

4. In a spreadsheet worksheet, each cell in a grid can contain a value, label, or formula.

A. All of the above

B. Value

C. Formula

D. Label

5. Which pricing model is described as allowing long-term use at no charge?

A. Free and Freemium

B. One-time Payment

C. Subscription

D. Trial

6. A what-if analysis performed in spreadsheet software would be useful for answering which question?

A. How many hours will the project take to complete?

B. What will be my tax liability this year?

C. What is the total interest rate among the loan?

D. How will it affect the total I pay for my car if I pay an extra $100 per month on my car loan?

7. The following statement is true: The Android operating system is used on a variety of laptop and desktop devices.

A. True

B. False

C. Not Always

D. It Depends

8. Which command is commonly used to view Unix-like file permissions and the associated owner/group information?

A. ls -l

B. cat /etc/passwd

C. rm -rf

D. ps aux

9. The following statement is true: Paragraph style includes alignment and line spacing in text.

A. Not Always

B. False

C. It Depends

D. True

10. The term for activities such as program execution and input handling is called what?

A. executions

B. processes

C. cycles

D. functions

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Programming languages fall into which category of software?

A. system software

B. utility software

C. application software

D. middleware

Programming languages are the tools developers use to create software that users interact with. Their purpose is to enable building applications that help people accomplish tasks, so they belong with application software—the category for programs that perform user-oriented functions. System software handles the computer itself (like the operating system and drivers), middleware sits between components to enable communication, and utilities are small tools that assist maintenance. While languages are part of the development process, their end goal is to produce applications, which is why they're placed in application software.

2. A local application is installed on a computer's hard disk.

A. In cloud storage

B. On a computer's hard disk

C. In RAM

D. On a USB drive only

Local applications live on the computer's hard disk because this non-volatile storage keeps program files even when the machine is turned off. RAM is used only for actively running programs and loses data when power is removed, so it isn't suitable for storing a persistent installation. Cloud storage means software is kept on remote servers and accessed over the internet, not stored locally on your machine. A USB drive could host software in some scenarios, but the standard local installation resides on the hard disk.

3. In a spreadsheet, which behind-the-scenes feature tells the processor how to use cell contents in calculations?

A. Format rule

B. Formula

C. Function

D. Macro

Formulas are the instructions the spreadsheet engine uses to perform calculations. When you enter a formula, usually starting with an equals sign, you specify how to combine cell contents, constants, and operators (like =A1 + B1). The engine evaluates that formula to produce the result in the cell. This is different from formatting rules, which only change how data looks and don't perform calculations. Functions are built-in operations you can use inside formulas (like SUM or AVERAGE); they're part of a formula, but the overall mechanism driving calculations with cell contents is the formula itself. Macros automate sequences of actions and can include calculations, but they're not the standard way the processor handles typical calculations.

4. In a spreadsheet worksheet, each cell in a grid can contain a value, label, or formula.

A. All of the above

B. Value

C. Formula

D. Label

In spreadsheets, a cell can hold different kinds of content. It can store a direct value like a number or date, it can contain text used as a label, or it can contain a formula that computes a result from other cells (for example, =A1+B1). Since a single cell can be any of these, the statement that a cell can contain a value, a label, or a formula is accurate. That's why the option that covers all of these possibilities is the best choice. For clarity, a value is a literal number or date, a label is plain text identifying data, and a formula starts with = and returns a computed result.

5. Which pricing model is described as allowing long-term use at no charge?

A. Free and Freemium

B. One-time Payment

C. Subscription

D. Trial

This question is about pricing models that let you use a product without ongoing charges. The best match is Free and Freemium because both arrangements offer no cost to use the product indefinitely—the free tier in particular provides long-term access at no charge. Freemium adds the nuance that you can upgrade for paid features, but you can still use the core product for free. The other options involve some form of payment: a one-time payment grants lifetime access after paying once, but it isn't no charge; a subscription charges you regularly to maintain access; a trial gives temporary access for a limited time before you'd need to pay or stop using it.

6. A what-if analysis performed in spreadsheet software would be useful for answering which question?

A. How many hours will the project take to complete?

B. What will be my tax liability this year?

C. What is the total interest rate among the loan?

D. How will it affect the total I pay for my car if I pay an extra $100 per month on my car loan?

What-if analysis lets you change input values and observe how the results respond. In a car loan scenario, you can adjust the monthly payment and recompute the total amount paid to see the effect of that change. If you pay an extra $100 each month, the total you end up paying decreases and the loan finishes sooner. That direct link between a modified input (monthly payment) and a calculated outcome (total paid) is exactly what what-if analysis is designed for, making this option the best fit. Other possibilities aren't as natural fits for this specific concept. The question about project hours could be explored with scenario testing, but it doesn't center on how changing payments changes a financial outcome. The tax liability question involves many variables and can be modeled with what-if, but the core aim here is clearly about how a change in loan payments affects total cost. The loan's interest rate is a fixed property of the loan and isn't driven by changing monthly payments, so varying the payment wouldn't reveal a new outcome about the rate itself.

7. The following statement is true: The Android operating system is used on a variety of laptop and desktop devices.

A. True

B. False

C. Not Always

D. It Depends

Android isn't limited to phones. It's designed to be adaptable across different kinds of hardware, and its open, component-based nature has led to it being used on devices beyond smartphones and tablets, including laptops and desktops through various builds and configurations. While most PCs run other operating systems, there have been real implementations and projects that let Android operate on laptop- or desktop-class hardware, and Chrome OS devices can run Android apps, illustrating Android's presence on non-mobile form factors. Because of these examples, the statement is true in a broad sense: Android has indeed been used on a variety of laptop and desktop devices. The other options imply it never or only conditionally occurs, which doesn't reflect these real deployments.

8. Which command is commonly used to view Unix-like file permissions and the associated owner/group information?

A. ls -l

B. cat /etc/passwd

C. rm -rf

D. ps aux

Showing who can do what with a file and who owns it is done with a long listing. The command that prints a detailed listing including permissions and the owner/group is ls -l. Each line begins with a permission string like -rw-r----- or drwxr-xr-x, where the first character indicates the file type and the next nine characters are split into three groups for user, group, and others. These tell you at a glance whether the owner, members of the group, or others can read, write, or execute. Right after that, you see the owner and the group names, so you know who owns the file and which group it's associated with. This is why ls -l is the standard way to view file permissions and ownership. Contrast: cat /etc/passwd shows user account information, rm -rf deletes files and directories, and ps aux lists running processes. So the best choice for viewing permissions and owner/group is ls -l.

9. The following statement is true: Paragraph style includes alignment and line spacing in text.

A. Not Always

B. False

C. It Depends

D. True

Paragraph style controls the formatting that applies to an entire paragraph. Alignment sets how the text sits horizontally (left, center, right, or justified), while line spacing determines the vertical distance between lines within the paragraph. Since these are formatting properties applied to a whole paragraph, they are part of paragraph style. Therefore the statement is true.

10. The term for activities such as program execution and input handling is called what?

A. executions

B. processes

C. cycles

D. functions

Think of a program as stored instructions, and when it's actually running and handling things like input, it becomes an active unit called a process. A process is an executing instance of a program that has its own state and resources (memory, CPU time, I/O handles) and represents what the system is actively doing for that program. The other terms don't fit as well: "executions" isn't the standard label for running tasks, "cycles" usually refers to CPU clock cycles or loop iterations, and "functions" are blocks of code, not active tasks. So the best term for activities like program execution and input handling is processes.

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://compconceptsmodule6.examzify.com

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