

# Computer Essentials 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. Approximately how many mobile apps are available on Google Play?**
  - A. Over 1 million**
  - B. About 100 thousand**
  - C. 500 thousand**
  - D. Over 3.5 million**
  
- 2. Which web generation is characterized by the innovation of the Semantic Web?**
  - A. Web 2.0**
  - B. Web 3.0**
  - C. Web 1.0**
  - D. Web 4.0**
  
- 3. Which of the following is NOT a typical category of application software?**
  - A. Mobile applications**
  - B. General-purpose applications**
  - C. Specialized applications**
  - D. System utilities**
  
- 4. Which type of commerce involves the sale of a product or service from one business to another and is typically a manufacturer-supplier relationship?**
  - A. B2C**
  - B. C2B**
  - C. B2G**
  - D. B2B**
  
- 5. Which terms are associated with photo editors?**
  - A. Layer, Mask, Channel**
  - B. Pixel, Bitmap, Raster**
  - C. Vector, Path, Gradient**
  - D. DPI, Color Depth, Resolution**

- 6. Which of the following are input devices?**
- A. Monitor**
  - B. Speaker**
  - C. Printer**
  - D. Keyboard and mouse**
- 7. Which option lists common presentation software programs?**
- A. PowerPoint, Google Slides, Apple Keynote**
  - B. Resoft**
  - C. Impress**
  - D. LibreOffice Impress**
- 8. Search services maintain databases about web information. Which of the following are types of information stored in these databases?**
- A. Content description, classification, address**
  - B. User passwords, financial data, private notes**
  - C. File formats, update timestamps, authors**
  - D. IP addresses, protocols, hostnames**
- 9. Which of the following is a mobile operating system?**
- A. Windows 10 Mobile**
  - B. macOS**
  - C. Linux**
  - D. Android**
- 10. Which terms are associated with computer connectivity?**
- A. The Internet, networks, and the World Wide Web**
  - B. Local area networks**
  - C. Email**
  - D. USB drives**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Approximately how many mobile apps are available on Google Play?**

- A. Over 1 million**
- B. About 100 thousand**
- C. 500 thousand**
- D. Over 3.5 million**

Google Play has a very large, continually growing library of Android apps. The total is around three and a half million, meaning it's far bigger than the other options. Because apps are constantly being added and sometimes removed, saying the catalog is "over 3.5 million" captures the current scale more accurately than the smaller figures. That's why the best choice is the one that states over 3.5 million.

**2. Which web generation is characterized by the innovation of the Semantic Web?**

- A. Web 2.0**
- B. Web 3.0**
- C. Web 1.0**
- D. Web 4.0**

The idea being tested is how the web evolves to let machines understand information. The Semantic Web adds meaning to data on the web by using structured metadata, ontologies, and linked data so software can interpret, integrate, and reason about information from different sources. This enables smarter search, automated data connections, and reasoning beyond what human readers can do alone. That capability is what people refer to when they talk about Web 3.0. Web 2.0 centers on user-created content and social features, Web 1.0 on static pages, and Web 4.0 is a more forward-looking vision of pervasive intelligence. So the distinctive feature here is the Semantic Web, which is the hallmark of Web 3.0.

**3. Which of the following is NOT a typical category of application software?**

- A. Mobile applications**
- B. General-purpose applications**
- C. Specialized applications**
- D. System utilities**

The key idea here is understanding the difference between application software and system software, and what kinds of programs fall into each category. Applications are what you use to get tasks done, like creating documents, editing photos, or running apps on a phone. Mobile applications, general-purpose applications (such as word processors or spreadsheets), and specialized applications (like CAD or medical software) are all typical examples of application software because they are designed to help users do specific tasks. System utilities, however, are part of system software; they help maintain and manage the operating system and hardware (think disk cleanup, antivirus, or file management tools) rather than enabling end-user tasks. Since system utilities aren't considered application software, they're the correct choice for what's NOT a typical category of application software.

**4. Which type of commerce involves the sale of a product or service from one business to another and is typically a manufacturer-supplier relationship?**

- A. B2C
- B. C2B
- C. B2G
- D. B2B**

In business-to-business commerce, transactions occur when one company sells products or services to another company. This exactly describes a manufacturer-supplier relationship, where the buyer is another business rather than an individual consumer. For example, a factory supplying components to a parts maker, or a software company licensing enterprise solutions to a corporation, fits this pattern. In contrast, business-to-consumer involves selling directly to individuals, business-to-government targets government agencies, and consumer-to-business is when individuals sell to businesses. B2B often features larger orders and longer sales processes tied to procurement and negotiations.

**5. Which terms are associated with photo editors?**

- A. Layer, Mask, Channel
- B. Pixel, Bitmap, Raster**
- C. Vector, Path, Gradient
- D. DPI, Color Depth, Resolution

Photo editors work with raster images, which are built from tiny picture elements called pixels. A pixel is the smallest unit of a digital image, a bitmap is a common way to store the image data as a grid of those pixels, and raster describes the overall type of image that consists of this pixel grid. Because photo editing revolves around manipulating this pixel-based data, terms that refer to pixels and the grid they form are the most directly connected to photo editors. Other term groups relate to editing tools (like layers and masks), vector graphics (which use paths and scalable shapes), or print/quality settings (DPI, color depth, resolution). Those concepts are important in image work, but the fundamental picture you edit in a photo editor is the pixel-based raster, which is why pixel, bitmap, and raster are the best fit.

**6. Which of the following are input devices?**

- A. Monitor
- B. Speaker
- C. Printer
- D. Keyboard and mouse**

Input devices are tools you use to send information into a computer. The keyboard and mouse fit this role because they capture your actions—typing keystrokes and moving or clicking the mouse—and convert them into data and commands the computer processes. In contrast, the monitor displays output from the computer, the speaker plays audio, and the printer prints a physical copy of data. So the combination of keyboard and mouse is the correct example of input devices.

**7. Which option lists common presentation software programs?**

- A. PowerPoint, Google Slides, Apple Keynote**
- B. Resoft**
- C. Impress**
- D. LibreOffice Impress**

The main idea is recognizing tools that people actually use to create and deliver presentations across different environments. PowerPoint from Microsoft is the dominant desktop option in many workplaces and schools. Google Slides is favored for its cloud-based collaboration, making it easy to work on presentations with others in real time. Apple Keynote is a popular choice for users on Macs and iOS devices and integrates well with Apple hardware. Together, these three cover the most widely encountered presentation environments, which is why they form the best answer. Other options include a non-existent Resoft, which isn't a known presentation tool, and two real but less commonly used programs from the LibreOffice/OpenOffice family (Impress and LibreOffice Impress). While they exist, they aren't as universally encountered in everyday use as the trio above.

**8. Search services maintain databases about web information. Which of the following are types of information stored in these databases?**

- A. Content description, classification, address**
- B. User passwords, financial data, private notes**
- C. File formats, update timestamps, authors**
- D. IP addresses, protocols, hostnames**

Search services maintain databases about web information to enable locating and retrieving pages. The most important data are network identifiers that tell the system how to reach a resource: the IP address of the server hosting the page, the protocol used to transfer the data (such as HTTP or HTTPS), and the hostname that names the site. These details are what connect a request to the right server and page, making indexing and retrieval possible. Other types described—such as user passwords or financial data—are sensitive and not something a search index would store, and file-level metadata like formats or authors doesn't directly serve the purpose of locating resources across the network. Therefore, IP addresses, protocols, and hostnames fit the role of search index data best.

**9. Which of the following is a mobile operating system?**

- A. Windows 10 Mobile**
- B. macOS**
- C. Linux**
- D. Android**

A mobile operating system is the software that runs on smartphones and tablets, designed for touch input, power efficiency, and a mobile app ecosystem. Android fits this purpose best because it is built specifically for mobile devices, with a touch-first interface, efficient background process management for battery life, and access to a large app store tailored to phones and tablets. In contrast, macOS targets desktops and laptops with keyboard and mouse input; Linux describes a family of distributions used mainly on desktops, servers, or specialized devices rather than standard mobile hardware; Windows 10 Mobile was a mobile option but is no longer widely used today.

**10. Which terms are associated with computer connectivity?**

- A. The Internet, networks, and the World Wide Web**
- B. Local area networks**
- C. Email**
- D. USB drives**

Connectivity is about how devices connect and communicate across systems. The Internet represents the global network of networks that lets computers talk to each other anywhere. Networks is the general idea of devices connected together to share data and resources, from small local setups to large, complex systems. The World Wide Web is a major part of the Internet that uses those connections to access linked documents and resources. Together, these terms cover the broad ways we connect, share, and retrieve information online. Other options describe pieces of connectivity without capturing the whole picture. A local area network is a type of network, which fits, but it doesn't reference the global aspect of connectivity. Email is a service that runs over networks, not a connectivity concept itself. USB drives are hardware for storing data, not about connecting devices.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://computeressentials.examzify.com>**

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

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