

CYBER FUNDAMENTALS BLOCK 2 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://cyberfundamentalsblock2.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

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- 1. Which OS installation method makes an exact copy of Windows and all files & applications onto another disk drive?**
 - A. Disk Clone
 - B. Clean Install
 - C. Fresh Install
 - D. System Image Restore

- 2. Which scenario demonstrates an Official Use communication?**
 - A. A personal email about dinner plans
 - B. A social media post about a game
 - C. Streaming a movie
 - D. An emergency repair payment instruction sent to a contractor using government devices

- 3. Which UNIX-like OS was developed by Apple Inc.?**
 - A. Linux
 - B. BSD
 - C. Solaris
 - D. MacOS

- 4. Form factor refers to the physical dimensions of the motherboard.**
 - A. CPU socket type
 - B. RAM density
 - C. Physical Dimensions
 - D. Expansion slot count

- 5. Which of the following is true about transmitting classified information?**
 - A. It requires no encryption
 - B. You can transmit as long as you think it's secure
 - C. It is not allowed on any system
 - D. You must follow approved security procedures and use encryption and secure networks

6. How can DDR SDRAM generations be identified?

- A. The location of the notch on the RAM stick
- B. The color of the RAM label
- C. The size of the memory module
- D. The number of pins on the edge connector

7. Which devices use Chrome OS?

- A. Windows PCs
- B. iPads
- C. Android tablets
- D. Chromebooks

8. What exclusive legal right is granted to an author or inventor?

- A. Patent
- B. Copyright
- C. Trademark
- D. Trade Secret

9. Under US law software piracy is considered a form of _____.

- A. Trademark violation
- B. Patent infringement
- C. Trade secret theft
- D. Copyright infringement

10. _____ software interacts directly with computer hardware.

- A. Application
- B. Firmware
- C. System
- D. Middleware

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which OS installation method makes an exact copy of Windows and all files & applications onto another disk drive?

- A. Disk Clone
- B. Clean Install**
- C. Fresh Install
- D. System Image Restore

Disk cloning creates a byte-for-byte replica of an entire drive, including Windows, all files, programs, and settings. The target disk becomes bootable and is an exact mirror of the source, which is exactly what you want when migrating to a new disk or replacing a failed one. A clean or fresh install puts Windows on the target from scratch, with no existing programs or data carried over. A system image restore uses a previously saved backup image to reconstruct the system, which can recreate the OS and apps but isn't the same as cloning a live drive to a new disk. So the method that yields an exact copy onto another disk is disk cloning.

2. Which scenario demonstrates an Official Use communication?

- A. A personal email about dinner plans
- B. A social media post about a game
- C. Streaming a movie
- D. An emergency repair payment instruction sent to a contractor using government devices**

Official use communications are messages that relate to government tasks and are conducted over government devices and networks to support operations, procurement, and other official functions. The scenario described fits this because it involves a government-related instruction about paying a contractor for an emergency repair, and it uses government devices. That alignment with official duties and proper devices makes it an official-use communication. The other options involve personal activities or entertainment and do not pertain to government business or the use of government devices, so they don't qualify as official use.

3. Which UNIX-like OS was developed by Apple Inc.?

- A. Linux
- B. BSD
- C. Solaris
- D. MacOS**

macOS is the UNIX like operating system developed by Apple for its Mac computers. It's built on a Unix like core called Darwin, which comes from BSD Unix, and uses the XNU kernel, a hybrid of Mach and BSD components. Apple combines this foundation with its own user interface and features to create macOS. This distinguishes it from Linux, which is a kernel created by Linus Torvalds and the associated distributions not developed by Apple; from Solaris, which originated with Sun Microsystems (now Oracle); and from the BSD family, which is the Berkeley-derived UNIX lineage that predates Apple's OS. So, the OS Apple built is macOS.

4. Form factor refers to the physical dimensions of the motherboard.

- A. CPU socket type
- B. RAM density
- C. Physical Dimensions**
- D. Expansion slot count

Form factor is about the physical size and layout of the motherboard—the actual length and width, where mounting holes sit, and where the I/O shield is located. This matters because cases, power supplies, and many expansion components are built to fit specific dimensions and mounting patterns, so a motherboard must match the case and space available. CPU socket type is about which processors the board can physically support, not its size. RAM density describes memory modules and capacity, not the board's dimensions. Expansion slot count indicates how many add-in cards you can install, which affects expandability but not the motherboard's physical size. Common form factors like ATX, Micro-ATX, and Mini-ITX illustrate how different dimensions and mounting layouts determine compatibility with cases and other components. So the correct idea is that form factor refers to the physical dimensions.

5. Which of the following is true about transmitting classified information?

- A. It requires no encryption
- B. You can transmit as long as you think it's secure
- C. It is not allowed on any system
- D. You must follow approved security procedures and use encryption and secure networks**

Transmitting classified information must be handled with formal safeguards that protect who can access it, how it's transmitted, and how it's protected in transit. The best practice is to follow approved security procedures and use encryption and secure networks. Approved procedures establish who is allowed to handle the information, when and how it can be transmitted, and what logging and auditing are required. Encryption ensures that the content is unreadable to anyone who might intercept the transmission, so even if the channel is compromised, the data remains confidential. Secure networks provide authenticated, controlled pathways with protections against eavesdropping, tampering, and disclosure. Together, these controls create a reliable, accountable way to move sensitive data without exposing it. Relying on personal judgment about security, using no encryption, or assuming something is secure without verified controls can lead to leaks or breaches. And there are legitimate, approved systems and channels for classified transmissions, provided they meet those security requirements.

6. How can DDR SDRAM generations be identified?

- A. The location of the notch on the RAM stick**
- B. The color of the RAM label
- C. The size of the memory module
- D. The number of pins on the edge connector

DDR SDRAM generations are identified by the notch location on the memory module. That notch is a built in keying feature placed at different positions for each generation, so the correct module can only fit a compatible slot. This makes it a quick visual cue to determine the generation and ensure compatibility. Other attributes like label color, module size, or even the number of pins aren't reliable indicators because those can vary by manufacturer or can be the same across different generations (for example, DDR2 and DDR3 can share the same pin count). So, the notch location provides the simplest and most dependable way to identify the DDR generation.

7. Which devices use Chrome OS?

- A. Windows PCs
- B. iPads
- C. Android tablets
- D. Chromebooks**

Chrome OS is Google's operating system designed to power Chromebooks. It's built around the Chrome browser and web apps, prioritizing fast startup, simplicity, and strong security with features like automatic updates and sandboxed processes. Chromebooks are the devices that run Chrome OS. Windows PCs use Windows, so they're not Chrome OS devices; iPads run iPadOS; Android tablets run Android. So the devices that use Chrome OS are Chromebooks.

8. What exclusive legal right is granted to an author or inventor?

- A. Patent
- B. Copyright**
- C. Trademark
- D. Trade Secret

Copyright is the exclusive right granted to authors for their original works. It protects the expression of ideas that are fixed in a tangible form—like books, articles, music, artwork, software, or films—giving the creator control over how the work is reproduced, distributed, performed, displayed, or turned into derivative works, and the ability to license others to do these things. This protection often arises automatically when the work is created, though some places offer registration with legal benefits. The duration typically lasts for the author's lifetime plus many years afterward. Remember, copyright covers the expression, not the underlying ideas or methods themselves. Other protections serve different purposes: patents guard new inventions and give inventors exclusive rights to make or use the invention for a limited time; trademarks protect brand identifiers such as names and logos; trade secrets cover valuable confidential information kept secret to maintain a competitive edge.

9. Under US law software piracy is considered a form of _____.

- A. Trademark violation
- B. Patent infringement
- C. Trade secret theft
- D. Copyright infringement**

Software is protected by copyright because it is a creative work in code and accompanying materials. When someone pirates software, they copy and distribute that code without permission, which infringes the copyright holder's exclusive rights to reproduce and distribute copies. That's why software piracy is described as copyright infringement. The other options don't fit: trademarks protect brand names and logos, patents cover new inventions and their functioning, and trade secrets protect confidential information. So piracy targets the author's rights to copy and share the software, not branding, invention, or secret data.

10. _____ software interacts directly with computer hardware.

- A. Application
- B. Firmware
- C. System
- D. Middleware

System software coordinates the computer's hardware and resources, acting as the layer that directly communicates with hardware components through the operating system and device drivers. It manages memory, processing, input/output, and peripherals, translating requests from applications into hardware actions and ensuring the hardware and software work together smoothly. Applications run on top of this layer and rely on it to access hardware rather than talking to hardware directly. Firmware, while software that runs on hardware itself, is embedded and device-specific, not the general layer that manages hardware resources across the system. Middleware sits between applications and system software to help with services like communication and data management, not direct hardware control. So, the best fit is system software.

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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://cyberfundamentalsblock2.examzify.com>

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

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