

# FBLA INTRODUCTION TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PRACTICE TEST (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. Which of the following is an example of a wired communication medium?**
  - A. WiFi
  - B. Ethernet
  - C. Bluetooth
  - D. Satellite
- 2. Which protocol is noted as the first approved industry standard?**
  - A. TCP/IP
  - B. Ethernet Protocol
  - C. HTTP
  - D. FTP
- 3. What is the term for a solution used to implement virtual private networks?**
  - A. Point-To-Point Tunneling Protocol
  - B. Secure Socket Layer
  - C. Hypertext Transfer Protocol
  - D. Internet Protocol Security
- 4. You have upgraded your word processing program and your files lose their formatting when you open them in the new program. Why does this happen?**
  - A. The new version requires different file extensions
  - B. The upgrade is not compatible with your files
  - C. The formatting options have changed
  - D. The files are corrupted
- 5. In a network, what does a server primarily do?**
  - A. Run user applications
  - B. Provide services and access to common files
  - C. Store music and video files
  - D. Organize employee records
- 6. What is a distinguishing feature of the PDF file format?**
  - A. It can only be edited in specific software
  - B. It preserves the original formatting across devices
  - C. It only supports text documents
  - D. It cannot be printed



**7. Are floppy disks considered an efficient method for backing up large hard drives?**

- A. Yes, they are efficient and reliable
- B. No, they are not efficient
- C. Only for small hard drives
- D. Yes, but only in some cases

**8. Which type of memory is typically used for long-term data storage?**

- A. Cache
- B. RAM
- C. ROM
- D. SSD

**9. What is the key feature of a partial mesh topology?**

- A. Every node connects to every other node
- B. Only some nodes are interconnected fully
- C. It uses a single point of connection to all nodes
- D. Every node regenerates all messages

**10. What is the maximum distance Ethernet 10BASE-2 can transmit data?**

- A. 250 meters
- B. 100 meters
- C. 185 meters
- D. 500 meters



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. Which of the following is an example of a wired communication medium?

- A. WiFi
- B. Ethernet**
- C. Bluetooth
- D. Satellite

Ethernet is a prominent example of a wired communication medium primarily because it utilizes physical cables, such as twisted-pair cables or fiber optics, to connect devices within a local area network (LAN). This wired setup provides stable and high-speed internet connections, reducing latency compared to wireless mediums. Ethernet is widely used in homes, offices, and enterprises due to its reliability, which is crucial for tasks requiring constant, high-throughput data transfers, such as streaming or gaming. In contrast, options like WiFi and Bluetooth involve wireless technologies that transmit data over radio waves, making them wired communication mediums significantly different. WiFi is used for wireless local area networking while Bluetooth is designed for short-range communication between devices. Satellite communication also operates wirelessly, typically over long distances, using radio signals to transmit data between ground stations and satellites orbiting the Earth. Therefore, Ethernet stands out as it clearly represents a traditional wired medium for data communication.

## 2. Which protocol is noted as the first approved industry standard?

- A. TCP/IP
- B. Ethernet Protocol**
- C. HTTP
- D. FTP

The Ethernet Protocol is recognized as the first approved industry standard primarily due to its role in enabling local area networking (LAN). Developed by Robert Metcalfe and his colleagues at Xerox PARC in the 1970s, Ethernet was standardized by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) as IEEE 802.3 in 1983. This standardization marked a significant milestone in networking, as it provided a common framework for connecting computers in a network, facilitating communication and data transfer. Ethernet's widespread adoption laid the foundation for the evolution of networking technologies and is still a fundamental part of modern networking infrastructure. In contrast, while TCP/IP, HTTP, and FTP are all important protocols in their own rights, they were established after Ethernet, making Ethernet the first of these protocols to gain formal approval and become an industry standard.

### 3. What is the term for a solution used to implement virtual private networks?

**A. Point-To-Point Tunneling Protocol**

B. Secure Socket Layer

C. Hypertext Transfer Protocol

D. Internet Protocol Security

*The term for a solution used to implement virtual private networks is indeed Point-To-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP). PPTP is a network protocol that enables the creation of a secure communication tunnel over the internet by encapsulating Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) traffic. One of its primary functions is to support the establishment of VPN connections, allowing remote users to securely access a private network as if they were connected directly to it. PPTP functions by encapsulating data packets within a secure tunnel, providing confidentiality and integrity for the data transmitted. It is widely recognized for its ease of use and deployment, making it a popular choice for creating VPNs, especially in less complex networking scenarios. While other protocols listed, like Secure Socket Layer (SSL) and Internet Protocol Security (IPsec), also provide secure communications, they are typically intended for different applications. SSL is commonly used to secure web sessions, while IPsec is used for securing internet protocol communications but does not specifically refer to the tunneling aspect associated with VPNs in the same way that PPTP does. Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), on the other hand, is designed for transferring web pages and does not provide any built-in security measures for VPN implementations.*

### 4. You have upgraded your word processing program and your files lose their formatting when you open them in the new program. Why does this happen?

A. The new version requires different file extensions

**B. The upgrade is not compatible with your files**

C. The formatting options have changed

D. The files are corrupted

*When upgrading a word processing program, compatibility between the previous version's file format and the new version is essential. If your files lose their formatting when opened in the upgraded program, it typically indicates that the new version does not support or properly interpret the file format created by the older version. This lack of compatibility can arise from changes in how the upgraded program handles certain features, styles, or formatting options which might not be recognized or rendered the same way as they were in the older version. Additionally, while the other options may appear plausible, they do not directly address the primary issue of file compatibility. Changes in file extensions or file corruption would not inherently lead to loss of formatting upon opening, and while formatting options can indeed change between versions, those changes generally still allow for backward compatibility in most cases. Therefore, the core issue lies in the incompatibility of the files with the newer version of the software, resulting in formatting loss.*

## 5. In a network, what does a server primarily do?

- A. Run user applications
- B. Provide services and access to common files**
- C. Store music and video files
- D. Organize employee records

The primary function of a server in a network context is to provide services and access to common files. Servers are designed to manage resources and services that can be shared among multiple users or devices within a network. This includes managing file storage, applications, and processes that can be accessed remotely, thereby facilitating collaboration and resource sharing. When users connect to a server, they can access shared resources such as databases, applications, and files, which are crucial for organizational efficiency and communication. This service-oriented role is fundamental in various types of networks, including local area networks (LANs) and internet-based systems. While storing media files or organizing records could be tasks performed by servers, these functions are typically part of the broader service-providing role of a server rather than its primary purpose. Thus, the focus on providing services and access to common files accurately captures the essence of what a server does within a network.

## 6. What is a distinguishing feature of the PDF file format?

- A. It can only be edited in specific software
- B. It preserves the original formatting across devices**
- C. It only supports text documents
- D. It cannot be printed

The distinguishing feature of the PDF file format is its ability to preserve the original formatting across different devices and platforms. This means that a PDF will look the same regardless of the operating system, application, or device used to open it. This consistency in appearance is particularly important for documents that require exact layouts, such as contracts, forms, or visual presentations. PDF files are designed to maintain text, images, and other graphical elements in a fixed layout, ensuring that all viewers will see the document as intended by the creator. This makes PDFs a preferred choice for sharing documents, especially in professional settings where the layout and format need to remain intact. In contrast, other formats may vary in appearance based on the software or device used to open them, which can lead to misinterpretations or misrepresentations of the content. Therefore, the ability of PDFs to maintain formatting across different environments is a core characteristic that sets them apart from many other file types.

## 7. Are floppy disks considered an efficient method for backing up large hard drives?

- A. Yes, they are efficient and reliable
- B. No, they are not efficient**
- C. Only for small hard drives
- D. Yes, but only in some cases

Floppy disks are not considered an efficient method for backing up large hard drives primarily due to their limited storage capacity. A standard floppy disk typically holds only 1.44 megabytes of data, which is significantly less than even the smallest modern hard drives, which can hold hundreds of gigabytes to multiple terabytes of data. Consequently, backing up large amounts of data would require an impractically large number of floppy disks, making the process time-consuming and cumbersome. Additionally, floppy disks are prone to physical wear and degradation over time, further diminishing their reliability as a backup solution. Modern backup methods utilize external hard drives, cloud storage, or other media that offer greater capacity and efficiency for data management and backup, making floppy disks obsolete for this purpose.

## 8. Which type of memory is typically used for long-term data storage?

- A. Cache
- B. RAM
- C. ROM
- D. SSD**

Long-term data storage is best served by solid-state drives (SSDs) because they provide a reliable and efficient way to store data persistently. SSDs utilize flash memory to retain data even when the power is turned off, making them suitable for storing an extensive range of files, applications, and the operating system itself. In contrast, cache memory and RAM are types of volatile memory primarily used for temporary data storage. Cache memory provides high-speed access to frequently used data but is cleared when the system is turned off. RAM (Random Access Memory) is used for data that is actively being processed by the CPU; like cache, it is also cleared when the system loses power. ROM (Read-Only Memory) retains data permanently but is primarily used for firmware and system-level instructions rather than general long-term data storage. Therefore, SSDs are the most appropriate choice for long-term data storage due to their ability to retain data without power and their capability to store substantial amounts of information efficiently.

## 9. What is the key feature of a partial mesh topology?

- A. Every node connects to every other node
- B. Only some nodes are interconnected fully**
- C. It uses a single point of connection to all nodes
- D. Every node regenerates all messages

Partial mesh topology is characterized by the fact that only some nodes are interconnected fully, allowing for a flexible network layout that provides redundancy without the complexity of a full mesh topology. In a full mesh, every node would need to have a direct connection to every other node, which can become impractical as the number of nodes increases. In partial mesh, certain important nodes may connect to all or many other nodes, while other nodes might only connect to a select few. This arrangement optimizes resources, as not every node is obligated to interconnect to all others, thus reducing the amount of cabling and operational complexity, while still offering reliable communication paths within the network. This configuration is useful in environments where some nodes need a high level of connectivity due to critical roles, while others can function adequately with fewer connections. It strikes a balance between resilience and resource efficiency.

## 10. What is the maximum distance Ethernet 10BASE-2 can transmit data?

- A. 250 meters
- B. 100 meters
- C. 185 meters**
- D. 500 meters

The maximum distance that Ethernet 10BASE-2 can transmit data is indeed 185 meters. This standard is also known as "Thin Ethernet," and it uses coaxial cable for networking. When 10BASE-2 was developed, it became popular for its cost-effectiveness and flexibility in smaller networks, allowing users to connect devices without needing extensive wiring. The specification of 185 meters refers to the length of the coaxial cable segment that can be used to connect devices in a network. This limit helps ensure that signals remain strong enough to maintain proper data transmission and reduce the risk of collisions or data loss. It is important to adhere to this distance to preserve the integrity of the Ethernet connection. This transmission distance is particularly important in planning network design, as exceeding it could lead to failures in communication between 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://fblaintrotoinfotech.examzify.com>

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

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