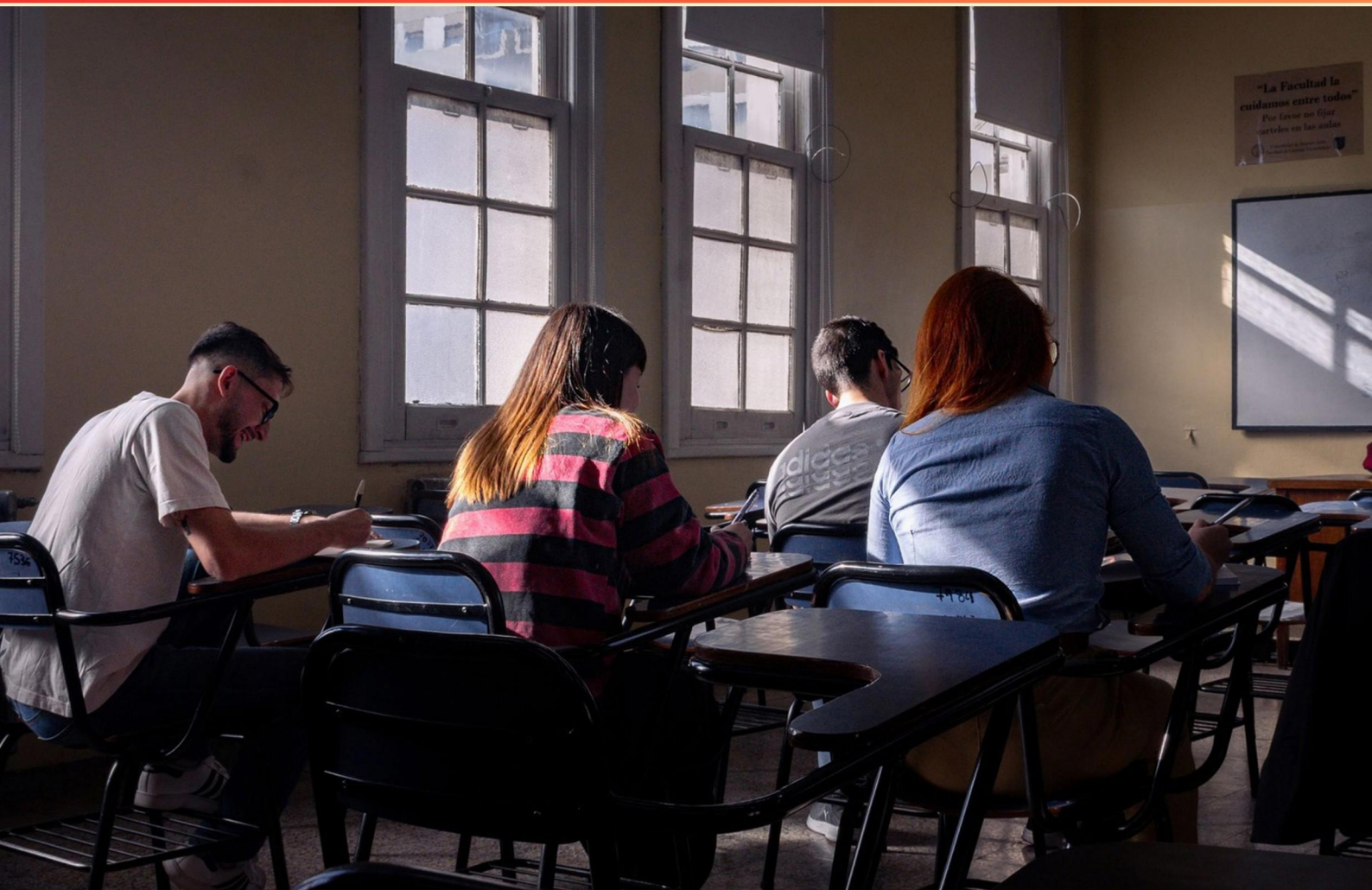


IC3 COMPUTER FUNDAMENTALS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://ic3compfundamentals.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. Define the term 'phishing.'**
 - A. A method of securing networks
 - B. A technique to gather personal information under false pretenses
 - C. A software tool for enhancing cybersecurity
 - D. A type of software update
- 2. What does the acronym Wi-Fi stand for?**
 - A. Wide Fidelity
 - B. Wireless Fiber
 - C. Wireless Fidelity
 - D. Web Fidelity
- 3. What is the function of a power supply unit (PSU)?**
 - A. To manage the cooling of the computer
 - B. To convert electrical power for computer components
 - C. To store data permanently
 - D. To connect external peripherals
- 4. Name a common file format for images.**
 - A. DOCX
 - B. JPEG
 - C. MP4
 - D. HTML
- 5. What does the acronym BIOS stand for?**
 - A. Basic Input/Output System
 - B. Binary Integrated Operating System
 - C. Basic Internet Operating System
 - D. Basic Input/Output Server
- 6. DOS stands for what?**
 - A. Disk Operating System
 - B. Dynamic Operating Software
 - C. Data Operating System
 - D. Digital Operating System

7. What is the primary role of the CPU in a computer?

- A. Storing data permanently
- B. Processing instructions
- C. Connecting to external devices
- D. Displaying output to the user

8. What is the primary function of an operating system's kernel?

- A. It provides a graphical user interface
- B. It manages system resources and allows software applications to communicate with hardware
- C. It increases the speed of internet connections
- D. It enhances battery life on portable devices

9. What does the acronym PDF stand for?

- A. Personal Document Format
- B. Portable Document Format
- C. Processed Data File
- D. Public Document Framework

10. What is the difference between a static and a dynamic web page?

- A. A static web page can update its content in real-time
- B. A dynamic web page does not change
- C. A static web page does not change, while a dynamic web page can update its content in real-time
- D. A dynamic web page is faster than a static web page

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Define the term 'phishing.'

- A. A method of securing networks
- B. A technique to gather personal information under false pretenses**
- C. A software tool for enhancing cybersecurity
- D. A type of software update

Phishing refers to a malicious technique where attackers attempt to acquire sensitive information, such as usernames, passwords, credit card details, and other personal data, by deceiving individuals into believing they are communicating with a trustworthy entity. This often occurs through emails, messages, or fake websites that look legitimate, thus tricking victims into providing their personal information. The essence of phishing lies in its reliance on false pretenses; attackers craft messages that appear to come from reputable organizations, urging the recipient to click on links or download attachments that lead to the theft of their data. This fraudulent pursuit makes it vital for individuals and organizations to be vigilant and educated about recognizing these deceptive tactics to protect themselves from falling victim to such schemes.

2. What does the acronym Wi-Fi stand for?

- A. Wide Fidelity
- B. Wireless Fiber
- C. Wireless Fidelity**
- D. Web Fidelity

Wi-Fi stands for Wireless Fidelity. This term is used to refer to a technology that allows electronic devices to connect to a wireless local area network (WLAN), enabling the access of the internet and other network resources without the need for physical cables. The name "Wireless Fidelity" is a play on the phrase "Hi-Fi," which stands for high fidelity, reflecting the technology's intent to provide high-quality, reliable wireless connections. It is important to understand that while many people might perceive Wi-Fi as a specific brand name or product, it actually refers to a set of standards for wireless networking defined by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE). The correct terminology underlines the emphasis on the quality and reliability of wireless connections, which is essential for modern internet use, whether for browsing, streaming, or gaming. Other options, while potentially plausible sounding, do not accurately capture the meaning or intent behind the term Wi-Fi.

3. What is the function of a power supply unit (PSU)?

- A. To manage the cooling of the computer
- B. To convert electrical power for computer components**
- C. To store data permanently
- D. To connect external peripherals

The function of a power supply unit (PSU) is to convert electrical power from an outlet into usable power for the computer's components. It takes the high-voltage AC (alternating current) from the wall outlet and transforms it into low-voltage DC (direct current) that the computer's hardware – such as the motherboard, CPU, graphics card, and storage devices – requires to operate. This conversion is essential because different components require specific voltage levels, and the PSU ensures that each component receives the appropriate power supply to function correctly and safely. In relation to other options, managing the cooling of the computer is the role of fans or cooling systems, not the PSU. Storing data permanently is a function of storage devices like hard drives or solid-state drives, while connecting external peripherals is handled by input/output ports, such as USB or HDMI. Thus, the correct answer highlights the PSU's critical role in powering all the internal components essential for the computer's operation.

4. Name a common file format for images.

- A. DOCX
- B. JPEG**
- C. MP4
- D. HTML

The file format JPEG is widely recognized as a common format for images. It stands for Joint Photographic Experts Group, which is the organization that created it. JPEG files are typically used for digital photographs and other images, allowing for high-quality compression, which significantly reduces file size while maintaining a good level of image quality. This makes it ideal for storing and sharing images on the web and across various devices. In contrast, DOCX is a file format associated with Microsoft Word documents, used for text rather than images. MP4 is a multimedia format primarily used for video files, while HTML is a markup language used for creating webpages. These formats serve different functions and purposes, highlighting why JPEG is the correct choice when specifically referring to image files.

5. What does the acronym BIOS stand for?

- A. Basic Input/Output System**
- B. Binary Integrated Operating System
- C. Basic Internet Operating System
- D. Basic Input/Output Server

The acronym BIOS stands for Basic Input/Output System. This foundational software is essential for booting up a computer, as it initializes and tests the hardware components before the operating system loads. The BIOS provides a set of instructions for the computer's hardware to communicate effectively, allowing peripherals like keyboards and storage devices to interact with the central processing unit (CPU). The other choices do not accurately represent the functions or components of BIOS. "Binary Integrated Operating System" suggests a type of operating system that does not exist in standard terminology. "Basic Internet Operating System" inaccurately implies that BIOS pertains to internet functionalities, which it does not. Lastly, "Basic Input/Output Server" mislabels BIOS as a server, which is irrelevant since BIOS is not a server but rather firmware that operates at the hardware level to facilitate system startup and configuration. Thus, the correct answer highlights BIOS's crucial role in managing hardware communication and system startup processes.

6. DOS stands for what?

- A. Disk Operating System**
- B. Dynamic Operating Software
- C. Data Operating System
- D. Digital Operating System

DOS stands for Disk Operating System. This term refers to a family of operating systems that use a command-line interface to perform tasks and manage files on a computer. The name itself highlights its primary function, as it deals extensively with disk drives for storing and retrieving data. Early versions of DOS, such as MS-DOS, played a significant role in the transition from single-user to multi-user systems and laid the groundwork for user interfaces that we see today. The other options do not accurately define DOS. Dynamic Operating Software, Data Operating System, and Digital Operating System imply functionality or characteristics that are not aligned with the definition or historical context of DOS. Each of these alternatives suggests a different focus or technology that doesn't accurately capture the foundational aspect of DOS as an operating system primarily dealing with disk management and file manipulation.

7. What is the primary role of the CPU in a computer?

- A. Storing data permanently
- B. Processing instructions**
- C. Connecting to external devices
- D. Displaying output to the user

The primary role of the CPU (Central Processing Unit) in a computer is to process instructions. The CPU is often referred to as the "brain" of the computer because it performs the essential functions of executing instructions from programs and managing data processing. It carries out arithmetic and logical operations, controls the flow of data between different parts of the computer, and executes sequences of instructions called programs. This processing involves fetching instructions from memory, decoding them to understand what action is required, and then executing those actions, which may include calculations or moving data from one place to another. This is a fundamental operation that allows all software applications and operating system processes to run. Storing data permanently is not the role of the CPU; this function is handled by storage devices such as hard drives or solid-state drives. Connecting to external devices is typically managed by the motherboard and various input/output interfaces, while displaying output to the user is largely the responsibility of the graphics card or display system, aided by the CPU in sending the appropriate data to these components.

8. What is the primary function of an operating system's kernel?

- A. It provides a graphical user interface
- B. It manages system resources and allows software applications to communicate with hardware**
- C. It increases the speed of internet connections
- D. It enhances battery life on portable devices

The primary function of an operating system's kernel is to manage system resources and facilitate communication between software applications and hardware components. The kernel acts as a crucial intermediary, controlling how these applications interact with the computer's hardware without needing to be directly aware of the underlying complexities. By managing system resources like the CPU, memory, and input/output devices, the kernel ensures that different applications can run efficiently and effectively without interfering with one another. This includes handling the allocation of resources, scheduling tasks, and ensuring security and stability within the operating system. The graphical user interface, while important for user interaction, is a layer built on top of the kernel rather than a function of the kernel itself. Other choices, such as enhancing internet speed and battery life, pertain to specific functionalities or optimizations that may be influenced by the operating system but do not represent the core responsibilities of the kernel.

9. What does the acronym PDF stand for?

- A. Personal Document Format
- B. Portable Document Format**
- C. Processed Data File
- D. Public Document Framework

The acronym PDF stands for Portable Document Format. This format was developed by Adobe in the early 1990s to enable document exchange that preserves formatting, regardless of the software, hardware, or operating system being used. PDF files can encapsulate a wide range of content including text, images, and graphics, allowing them to be viewed and printed consistently across multiple platforms. Being termed "portable" is significant because it reflects the format's ability to be easily shared and accessed on numerous devices without losing the original layout and styling of the document. Its portability is one of the reasons why it has become the standard for document sharing, especially in professional and educational environments. Other options like "Personal Document Format," "Processed Data File," and "Public Document Framework" are not correct terminologies used in reference to the PDF as they do not accurately describe the foundational purpose or characteristics of the format.

10. What is the difference between a static and a dynamic web page?

- A. A static web page can update its content in real-time
- B. A dynamic web page does not change
- C. A static web page does not change, while a dynamic web page can update its content in real-time**
- D. A dynamic web page is faster than a static web page

A static web page is one that displays fixed content and does not change unless it is manually updated by a web developer. This means that every user sees the same information when they visit the page; the HTML, CSS, and other elements remain constant. On the other hand, a dynamic web page is capable of updating its content in real-time based on user interactions or other data sources. This is often achieved through server-side or client-side scripting, allowing the page to respond to changes such as form submissions, database queries, or user preferences. The ability of a dynamic web page to refresh and present different content each time it is accessed is a key characteristic that differentiates it from static pages. This functionality enhances user engagement and interactivity, making dynamic pages more suitable for applications like social media sites, e-commerce, and news platforms where content frequently changes. The other choices do not accurately describe the relationship between static and dynamic web pages. Thus, the distinction between the two regarding their content update capabilities is paramount to understanding the fundamental differences in how web pages operate.

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://ic3compfundamentals.examzify.com>

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

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