

Information System Technician (NAVEDTRA 15028) Training Series Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 16

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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. What does the abbreviation GB stand for?**
 - A. Gigabyte**
 - B. Global Base**
 - C. General Block**
 - D. Gigahertz Base**

- 2. When a CPU executes a program, what type of data does it primarily use?**
 - A. Data from external devices**
 - B. Instructions stored in memory cache**
 - C. Input from the user**
 - D. Statistics from previous executions**

- 3. Which of the following statements is true about CPU architectures?**
 - A. RISC architectures require more complex programming.**
 - B. CISC architectures typically have fewer steps per instruction.**
 - C. RISC processors are designed for specific applications only.**
 - D. CISC processors use a broader set of instructions.**

- 4. What is the primary function of storage drives?**
 - A. To manage network traffic**
 - B. To read or write information to storage media**
 - C. To provide power to the motherboard**
 - D. To cool down the computer components**

- 5. What does GPU stand for?**
 - A. General Processing Unit**
 - B. Graphics Processing Unit**
 - C. Global Performance Unit**
 - D. Graphic Peripheral Unit**

- 6. Which of the following is an advantage of using IMAP4 for email management?**
- A. Emails are stored only on the user's device**
 - B. Remains connected to the email server for immediate download**
 - C. It allows sending larger files than other protocols**
 - D. Email storage is limited to 50MB**
- 7. What is an external flash drive commonly known as?**
- A. Thumb drive**
 - B. Hard drive**
 - C. Removable disk**
 - D. Optical drive**
- 8. How does a water-cooling system operate?**
- A. It uses fans to disperse heat**
 - B. It pumps water to collect and dissipate heat**
 - C. It circulates air to cool the CPU**
 - D. It creates a vacuum to eliminate heat**
- 9. What does NIC stand for?**
- A. Network Interface Card**
 - B. Network Internal Connector**
 - C. Network Integrated Circuit**
 - D. Network Interface Cable**
- 10. What type of card sends a video signal to a computer for recording?**
- A. Capture card**
 - B. SCSI adapter**
 - C. USB**
 - D. NIC**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does the abbreviation GB stand for?

- A. Gigabyte**
- B. Global Base**
- C. General Block**
- D. Gigahertz Base**

The abbreviation GB specifically stands for Gigabyte, which is a unit of digital information often used to quantify data storage capacity. One gigabyte is equivalent to 1,073,741,824 bytes or 1,024 megabytes. This measurement is essential in the context of information technology, as it provides a standard way to express the size of files, storage devices, and system memory. Understanding the concept of gigabytes is crucial for professionals in the field, as it pertains to the storage and management of data in various systems. The other options do not accurately represent the common use of the abbreviation in the context of technology, making gigabyte the clearly recognized and relevant definition.

2. When a CPU executes a program, what type of data does it primarily use?

- A. Data from external devices**
- B. Instructions stored in memory cache**
- C. Input from the user**
- D. Statistics from previous executions**

The primary type of data that a CPU uses when executing a program is instructions stored in memory cache. The memory cache is a small, high-speed storage area located inside or very close to the CPU, designed to temporarily hold frequently accessed data and instructions. This allows the CPU to access the instructions it needs to carry out tasks more quickly than if it had to fetch them from the main system memory (RAM), which is slower. When a program is executed, the CPU fetches the necessary instructions from the cache to perform operations, manipulate data, and execute processes defined by the program. This reliance on cached instructions enhances performance significantly because it minimizes the latency involved with retrieving data from slower memory sources. Other options do provide data that might be relevant in a computing context, but they don't represent the primary data type the CPU uses during execution. Data from external devices, input from users, or statistics from previous executions may influence operation or provide context, but ultimately, execution hinges on the correctness and availability of the instructions retrieved from memory cache.

- 3. Which of the following statements is true about CPU architectures?**
- A. RISC architectures require more complex programming.**
 - B. CISC architectures typically have fewer steps per instruction.**
 - C. RISC processors are designed for specific applications only.**
 - D. CISC processors use a broader set of instructions.**

The statement about CISC processors using a broader set of instructions is accurate because CISC, or Complex Instruction Set Computing, is characterized by its ability to execute a variety of complex instructions that can carry out multiple operations in a single instruction. This extensive instruction set often includes addressing modes and varying instruction lengths, allowing for more functionality per instruction. In contrast, RISC (Reduced Instruction Set Computing) focuses on a smaller set of instructions that are designed to execute more rapidly, often requiring multiple instructions to perform what a single CISC instruction might accomplish. Therefore, while RISC simplifies the instruction set, CISC embraces a broader range, aiming to reduce the number of instructions needed for a given task but often at the cost of longer execution times per instruction. Understanding the nature of RISC and CISC architectures provides insight into their respective efficiencies and application contexts in computing. This distinction is crucial for system design, performance considerations, and how software is written for different architectures.

- 4. What is the primary function of storage drives?**
- A. To manage network traffic**
 - B. To read or write information to storage media**
 - C. To provide power to the motherboard**
 - D. To cool down the computer components**

The primary function of storage drives is to read or write information to storage media. Storage drives, such as hard drives and solid-state drives, are essential components in a computer system as they provide the necessary space to store operating systems, applications, files, and data permanently or semi-permanently. When a computer saves a file, it is the storage drive that records this information onto a physical medium. Conversely, when a user wants to access that information, the data is retrieved from the storage drive. This read and write capability is fundamental for any computer operation that involves data handling. Other options do not pertain to the primary function of storage drives. Managing network traffic involves network devices and software that prioritize and direct data packets across a network, while providing power to the motherboard relates to the power supply unit. Cooling down computer components requires cooling systems such as fans or heat sinks. Each of these functions is crucial in its own context but does not relate to the primary role of a storage drive.

5. What does GPU stand for?

- A. General Processing Unit
- B. Graphics Processing Unit**
- C. Global Performance Unit
- D. Graphic Peripheral Unit

The correct answer is that GPU stands for Graphics Processing Unit. A Graphics Processing Unit is a specialized electronic circuit designed to accelerate the process of rendering images, animations, and videos for output to a display. The GPU handles the computations involved in graphics rendering, which frees up the central processing unit (CPU) to carry out other tasks. GPUs are essential in applications that require rendering complex visual content, such as video games, graphic design software, and simulations. They can perform many operations in parallel, making them highly efficient for tasks that benefit from simultaneous processing, such as image processing and machine learning. The other options do not accurately represent what a GPU is or its function in computing. For instance, "General Processing Unit" does not specify its graphics functions, and "Global Performance Unit" and "Graphic Peripheral Unit" are not recognized terms within the context of computer architecture and graphics technology. Thus, understanding the term "Graphics Processing Unit" encompasses both its role and its significance in modern computing and graphics rendering.

6. Which of the following is an advantage of using IMAP4 for email management?

- A. Emails are stored only on the user's device
- B. Remains connected to the email server for immediate download**
- C. It allows sending larger files than other protocols
- D. Email storage is limited to 50MB

Using IMAP4 for email management offers the significant advantage of remaining connected to the email server, providing immediate access to messages without the necessity of downloading them to the user's device. This capability allows users to view, organize, and manage their emails directly on the server, ensuring that any changes made—like deleting or moving emails—sync across all devices. This feature is ideal for individuals who access their email from multiple devices, such as a smartphone, tablet, or computer, because it maintains consistency and up-to-date access to their email accounts. The other options do not accurately represent the strengths of IMAP4. Emails are generally stored on the server rather than solely on the user's device, which permits flexibility in accessing emails from various locations. While IMAP4 does support the management of email files, it is not specifically designed for sending larger files compared to other protocols. Additionally, IMAP4 does not impose a standard storage limit like 50MB; storage limits are typically determined by the email service provider, not the protocol itself.

7. What is an external flash drive commonly known as?

- A. Thumb drive**
- B. Hard drive**
- C. Removable disk**
- D. Optical drive**

An external flash drive is commonly known as a thumb drive because it is a small, portable storage device that typically resembles the size and shape of a human thumb. This term has become widely recognized due to the convenience and compactness of these devices, making them easy to carry around and use for transferring data. While other terms such as "removable disk" can also technically apply to flash drives, they are more generic and do not specifically denote the characteristic shape and form factor that sets thumb drives apart from other external storage options. "Hard drive" usually refers to larger, traditional storage devices that might not be portable in the same way, and "optical drive" pertains to devices that read and write data on optical media like CDs or DVDs, rather than flash memory. Thus, "thumb drive" captures the unique and recognizable aspect of external flash drives.

8. How does a water-cooling system operate?

- A. It uses fans to disperse heat**
- B. It pumps water to collect and dissipate heat**
- C. It circulates air to cool the CPU**
- D. It creates a vacuum to eliminate heat**

A water-cooling system operates by pumping water to collect and dissipate heat, making it a highly efficient cooling method for computer components, especially when managing high-performance systems. In this setup, water is circulated through water blocks that are attached to heat-generating components, such as the CPU or GPU. As the water flows through these blocks, it absorbs the heat and then travels to a radiator where it dissipates the collected heat into the surrounding air. This process is effective because water has a high specific heat capacity, allowing it to absorb more heat than air-based cooling systems. This design ensures that the components remain at lower temperatures than they would with traditional air cooling methods, which rely solely on air movement and fans to remove heat. By utilizing the efficient thermal properties of water, a water-cooling system can maintain optimal performance in a quieter manner, as it can operate with fewer or quieter fans compared to air cooling solutions.

9. What does NIC stand for?

- A. Network Interface Card**
- B. Network Internal Connector**
- C. Network Integrated Circuit**
- D. Network Interface Cable**

The term NIC stands for Network Interface Card. This is a crucial component in computer networking, as it allows a device to connect to a network. A NIC can be wired or wireless and serves as the hardware interface between a computer and a network. It plays a vital role in communicating and managing data packets over the network, enabling computers to send and receive data. Understanding the function of a NIC is essential for anyone involved in networking or information technology, as it is the foundational hardware that facilitates network connectivity. It allows devices such as desktops, laptops, and servers to establish a connection to local area networks (LAN) and the internet, and it typically includes a MAC address, which uniquely identifies the device on the network. The other options refer to components or terms that do not accurately define what NIC represents in the context of networking. Network Internal Connector and Network Integrated Circuit are not commonly used terms in the field, while a Network Interface Cable refers to the physical medium used to connect devices in a network rather than the card or hardware itself.

10. What type of card sends a video signal to a computer for recording?

- A. Capture card**
- B. SCSI adapter**
- C. USB**
- D. NIC**

A capture card is designed specifically to send a video signal to a computer for the purpose of recording, streaming, or processing video content. It serves as an interface between the source of the video (such as a camera, game console, or other video output) and the computer, allowing the video signal to be digitized and transferred to the computer's storage or processing capability. Capture cards are commonly used in various applications such as video gaming, live streaming, and video editing. They often support various video formats and resolutions, making them versatile tools for content creators. The other options do not serve this specific purpose. A SCSI adapter is used for connecting devices to a computer's SCSI bus and is more related to storage devices than to video. USB (Universal Serial Bus) is a standard interface for connecting various peripherals to a computer but does not inherently capture video signals. A NIC (Network Interface Card) enables network connectivity and data communications and is unrelated to video capture functions.

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://infosystechnavedtra15028training.examzify.com>

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

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