

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SPECIALIST (MOS 25B) 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. RAM is considered what type of storage?**
 - A. Permanent storage
 - B. Archive storage
 - C. Temporary storage
 - D. Backup storage

- 2. Which of the following devices is NOT typically considered an input device?**
 - A. Keyboard
 - B. Mouse
 - C. Microphone
 - D. Speakers

- 3. What is the purpose of system logging in IT management?**
 - A. To report software updates
 - B. To track system activity and record events for troubleshooting and security auditing
 - C. To enhance user interface design
 - D. To increase hardware performance

- 4. Why is it important to ground computers and network devices?**
 - A. To reduce power consumption
 - B. To provide a storage solution
 - C. To provide a path for stray current
 - D. To enhance processing speed

- 5. Which statement is true regarding the performance of GDDR Synchronous Dynamic RAM?**
 - A. It operates slower than standard Dynamic RAM.
 - B. It excels in handling demands of graphics-intensive applications.
 - C. It is primarily used in mobile devices.
 - D. It is less effective than DDR RAM for general-purpose computing.

- 6. What is a potential effect of ESD on computer components?**
- A. Does nothing
 - B. Enhances performance
 - C. Can cause damage
 - D. Improves longevity
- 7. Which is NOT a benefit of implementing physical security measures in IT?**
- A. Protection against unauthorized access
 - B. Improvement of network performance
 - C. Deterrence of theft or damage
 - D. Enhanced employee safety
- 8. What safety device should be used when handling sensitive electronics?**
- A. Surge protector
 - B. Antistatic wrist strap
 - C. Voltage regulator
 - D. Battery backup
- 9. Which characteristic of GDDR Synchronous Dynamic RAM makes it suitable for gaming?**
- A. Low latency
 - B. High-speed data processing
 - C. Long lifespan
 - D. Increased storage capacity
- 10. What kind of current is predominantly used in common electrical outlets?**
- A. Direct Current
 - B. Alternating Current
 - C. Pulse Current
 - D. Static Current

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. RAM is considered what type of storage?

- A. Permanent storage
- B. Archive storage
- C. Temporary storage**
- D. Backup storage

Random Access Memory (RAM) is classified as temporary storage because it is used to hold data that is actively in use by the computer while it is powered on. When the device is turned off or restarted, the information stored in RAM is lost. This impermanent nature allows RAM to provide quick read and write access to a processor, contributing to the system's overall performance during active tasks. In the context of computing, permanent storage refers to hard drives or solid-state drives where data is retained even when the power is off. Archive storage is used for data that needs to be stored long-term but is not actively accessed frequently, such as backups of older files. Backup storage is specifically intended for copies of data to be used in case of data loss or corruption. Each of these types serve different purposes, but RAM's characteristic of losing its contents upon power down is what distinctly categorizes it as temporary storage.

2. Which of the following devices is NOT typically considered an input device?

- A. Keyboard
- B. Mouse
- C. Microphone
- D. Speakers**

Speakers are designed to output sound, making them an output device rather than an input device. In computing contexts, input devices are tools used to provide data and control signals to a computer, allowing users to interact with the system and input information. Common input devices include keyboards, mice, and microphones, which capture user commands, clicks, and audio, respectively. Since speakers serve the purpose of delivering audio signals generated by the computer to the user, they do not fit the definition of an input device. Instead, they play a crucial role in communicating information from the computer to the user by converting electronic signals into sound. Therefore, identifying speakers as an output device clarifies why they are not included among input devices.

3. What is the purpose of system logging in IT management?

- A. To report software updates
- B. To track system activity and record events for troubleshooting and security auditing**
- C. To enhance user interface design
- D. To increase hardware performance

The purpose of system logging in IT management is fundamentally to track system activity and record events for troubleshooting and security auditing. This process involves monitoring various types of events that occur within a system, such as user logins, system errors, application failures, and access to sensitive data. By maintaining comprehensive logs, IT professionals can investigate issues as they arise, allowing for effective troubleshooting when problems occur. For instance, if a system crashes or a security breach happens, logs provide valuable insights that can help determine the cause and develop strategies to prevent similar issues in the future. Additionally, system logs play a critical role in security auditing, where they can be analyzed to ensure compliance with security policies and to detect unauthorized access or suspicious behavior. This functionality is foundational in environments that prioritize uptime and security, making it an essential aspect of effective IT management. In contrast, reporting software updates, enhancing user interface design, and increasing hardware performance do not directly relate to the core functions and benefits that logging provides in managing system activities and events.

4. Why is it important to ground computers and network devices?

- A. To reduce power consumption
- B. To provide a storage solution
- C. To provide a path for stray current**
- D. To enhance processing speed

Grounding computers and network devices is crucial primarily because it provides a safe path for stray current. This ensures that any excess electrical energy or interference is directed away from sensitive components of the devices, minimizing the risk of damage due to electrical surges or static electricity build-up. By establishing a grounding mechanism, you can protect hardware from potential harm caused by electrical faults, which helps maintain system integrity and reliability. Grounding also plays a vital role in improving overall safety for users, as it significantly reduces the risk of electric shocks that could occur if a fault develops. This safety measure thus contributes to the enduring functionality and protection of electrical equipment within various environments, particularly where sensitive data and operations are involved.

5. Which statement is true regarding the performance of GDDR Synchronous Dynamic RAM?

- A. It operates slower than standard Dynamic RAM.
- B. It excels in handling demands of graphics-intensive applications.**
- C. It is primarily used in mobile devices.
- D. It is less effective than DDR RAM for general-purpose computing.

The statement that GDDR Synchronous Dynamic RAM excels in handling demands of graphics-intensive applications is accurate. GDDR, which stands for Graphics Double Data Rate, is specifically designed to meet the needs of modern graphics processing units (GPUs). It offers higher bandwidth compared to traditional DRAM, enabling faster data transfer rates, which is crucial for rendering complex graphics and supporting high-resolution displays. This specialized memory architecture is tailored to efficiently manage the rapid data transactions required by graphics tasks, such as 3D rendering, gaming, and video processing. The design features of GDDR, including its higher clock speeds and optimized memory bandwidth, make it superior for tasks where large amounts of graphical data must be processed simultaneously. In contrast, other memory types mentioned do not focus primarily on graphics performance, which delineates why GDDR is chosen for graphics applications.

6. What is a potential effect of ESD on computer components?

- A. Does nothing
- B. Enhances performance
- C. Can cause damage**
- D. Improves longevity

Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) can cause significant damage to computer components. This phenomenon occurs when static electricity builds up on a component and then is suddenly released, often causing electrical surges that can fry sensitive circuitry within the device. Microchips, transistors, and other intricate components are particularly vulnerable to these surges, which can lead to immediate failure or latent defects that may not become apparent until later. Ensuring proper grounding and utilizing ESD-safe procedures, such as wearing wrist straps or working on ESD mats, is crucial in environments where sensitive electronics are handled. This awareness is vital for maintaining equipment integrity and preventing failures that could result from inadequate ESD protection.

7. Which is NOT a benefit of implementing physical security measures in IT?

- A. Protection against unauthorized access
- B. Improvement of network performance**
- C. Deterrence of theft or damage
- D. Enhanced employee safety

Improvement of network performance is not a benefit of implementing physical security measures in IT. While physical security measures, such as access control systems, surveillance cameras, and environmental controls, play a crucial role in safeguarding IT infrastructure from unauthorized access, theft, and physical damage, they do not directly contribute to enhancing the performance of the network itself. Network performance primarily depends on factors such as bandwidth, latency, system architecture, and network configuration. While a secure environment can indirectly support performance by ensuring that systems are not compromised or affected by security incidents, the implementation of physical security is primarily focused on protecting the physical assets and ensuring the safety of personnel. Other options like protection against unauthorized access, deterrence of theft or damage, and enhanced employee safety are all direct benefits of establishing robust physical security measures in an IT context.

8. What safety device should be used when handling sensitive electronics?

- A. Surge protector
- B. Antistatic wrist strap**
- C. Voltage regulator
- D. Battery backup

When handling sensitive electronics, using an antistatic wrist strap is crucial for protecting the components from electrostatic discharge (ESD). ESD can occur when a charged object comes into contact with a sensitive electronic part, potentially causing damage or failure. The antistatic wrist strap helps to safely ground any static electricity that may build up on your body, preventing it from discharging onto the electronic components. This grounding ensures a continuous path to the ground so that any static build-up is dissipated safely before you come into contact with the sensitive equipment. This is particularly important when working with integrated circuits and other delicate components that are easily damaged by static electricity. Hence, using an antistatic wrist strap is essential for safety and maintaining the integrity of sensitive electronics during handling and maintenance.

9. Which characteristic of GDDR Synchronous Dynamic RAM makes it suitable for gaming?

- A. Low latency
- B. High-speed data processing**
- C. Long lifespan
- D. Increased storage capacity

The characteristic that makes GDDR Synchronous Dynamic RAM particularly suitable for gaming is its high-speed data processing. This type of memory is designed specifically for graphics-intensive applications, such as video games, where quick access to data is crucial for rendering images and maintaining smooth frame rates. High-speed data processing allows GDDR RAM to handle large amounts of data simultaneously, which is essential for delivering high-quality graphics and ensuring an immersive gaming experience. This processing speed is achieved through innovations in memory architecture that enable faster data transfer rates compared to standard Dynamic RAM. This performance enhancement is significant in gaming scenarios where real-time rendering and rapid load times can greatly impact overall gameplay and user experience. While low latency, a long lifespan, and increased storage capacity may contribute to the overall performance of a computing system, it is the ability of GDDR RAM to process data quickly that is most directly beneficial in the context of gaming applications.

10. What kind of current is predominantly used in common electrical outlets?

- A. Direct Current
- B. Alternating Current**
- C. Pulse Current
- D. Static Current

The correct choice is predominantly used in common electrical outlets is Alternating Current (AC). This type of current is the standard for residential and commercial power supply because it can be easily transformed to different voltages, which makes it efficient for long-distance transmission. The ability to step up or down the voltage allows AC to travel over power lines with minimal loss of energy. In contrast to Direct Current (DC), which flows in one direction and is typically used in batteries and low-voltage applications, AC alternates its direction periodically, making it suitable for household appliances and larger electrical grids where varying power levels are necessary. Pulse Current and Static Current are less common and used in specific applications, not in mainstream electrical distribution systems. Therefore, given its practicality and efficiency for electrical outlets, AC is the correct answer.

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:

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

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