

# NORTON 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 sign is commonly associated with CVI?**
  - A. Hemosiderin staining
  - B. Alopecia on scalp
  - C. Malar rash
  - D. Jaundice
  
- 2. Which of the following is a common etiology group for lymphedema?**
  - A. Filariasis, cancer therapy, venous disease
  - B. Infectious disease only
  - C. Allergic reactions
  - D. Autoimmune disorders only
  
- 3. Which of the following is NOT listed as a deep lymphatic trunk?**
  - A. Subclavian
  - B. Lumbar
  - C. Intestinal
  - D. Jugular
  
- 4. How does Norton help protect against phishing emails?**
  - A. It flags suspicious emails, links, and attachments and provides safe advisories.
  - B. It blocks all emails from unknown senders.
  - C. It performs automated scans on attachments after opening.
  - D. It replaces email content with warnings.
  
- 5. Indications of compression include**
  - A. Phlebolymphostatic edema, lymphedema, lipedema
  - B. Acute cellulitis
  - C. Severe arterial disease
  - D. Cardiac edema

**6. What is Norton's Password Manager used for?**

- A. Storing, generating, and autofilling strong, unique passwords for sites and services.
- B. Displaying advertisements in the browser.
- C. Encrypting entire disk with no password hints.
- D. Scheduling automatic OS updates.

**7. What best describes lymphatic capillaries?**

- A. Containing endothelial cells, basement membrane, anchoring filaments
- B. Lined with smooth muscle and thick walls
- C. Have valves along their length
- D. Are directly connected to arteries

**8. Blood capillary pressure is increased in which condition?**

- A. Active and passive hyperemia
- B. Hypoperfusion
- C. Ischemia
- D. Edema due to venous obstruction

**9. What is the difference between a virus and a trojan in cybersecurity terms?**

- A. A trojan disguises itself as legitimate software to trick users.
- B. A virus self-replicates and attaches to files; a trojan disguises itself as legitimate software to trick users.
- C. A virus runs in the cloud while a trojan runs on devices.
- D. A virus is always harmful; a trojan is always harmless.

**10. Malignancy and recurrence phenomena include which signs?**

- A. Shiny skin, loss of function, pain
- B. Hair loss and nail changes
- C. Nausea and dizziness
- D. Weight gain only

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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### 1. Which sign is commonly associated with CVI?

A. Hemosiderin staining

B. Alopecia on scalp

C. Malar rash

D. Jaundice

*Chronic venous insufficiency causes increased pressure in the leg veins, making red blood cells leak into the skin. As these cells break down, iron from the blood deposits in the skin, producing a brownish discoloration called hemosiderin staining—this is the classic visible sign of CVI, especially around the ankles. The other options don't fit CVI: alopecia on the scalp points to hair loss from other causes, a malar rash suggests lupus or other autoimmune conditions, and jaundice indicates liver disease or hemolysis. So, hemosiderin staining is the sign most commonly associated with CVI.*

### 2. Which of the following is a common etiology group for lymphedema?

A. Filariasis, cancer therapy, venous disease

B. Infectious disease only

C. Allergic reactions

D. Autoimmune disorders only

*Lymphedema happens when the lymphatic drainage is disrupted or blocked, so fluid builds up in the tissues. The most common groups of causes are infections that directly damage lymphatics (such as filariasis), cancer treatments that involve removing or injuring lymph nodes (surgery or radiation), and venous disease that increases lymph production or overloads the lymphatic system. This combination covers both infectious and non-infectious pathways that commonly lead to chronic swelling. The other options are too limited or not typical drivers of lymphedema. An infectious disease alone doesn't account for non-infectious causes like cancer therapy-related or venous-disease-related lymphedema, and allergic reactions or autoimmune disorders are not primary, common causes of this condition.*

### 3. Which of the following is NOT listed as a deep lymphatic trunk?

A. Subclavian

B. Lumbar

C. Intestinal

D. Jugular

*The concept being tested is how lymphatic trunks are categorized as deep versus other groups. Deep lymphatic trunks are the main channels that drain deep tissues and then return lymph to the venous system. The typical list of deep trunks includes the jugular, subclavian, bronchomediastinal, intestinal, and lumbar trunks. Among the options, subclavian, lumbar, and intestinal are clear examples of deep trunks because they drain deep regions such as the limbs, posterior abdominal wall, and abdominal viscera. Jugular is also widely listed as a deep trunk in standard anatomy, so finding it not listed as a deep trunk depends on a particular text's specific classification. If a source or answer key treats jugular as not a deep trunk, that reflects a different classification used there, not the universal standard. The important takeaway is recognizing which trunks drain deep regions and feed into the major venous ducts, and noting that jugular, subclavian, bronchomediastinal, intestinal, and lumbar trunks are the core deep trunks in most references.*

#### 4. How does Norton help protect against phishing emails?

- A. It flags suspicious emails, links, and attachments and provides safe advisories.
- B. It blocks all emails from unknown senders.
- C. It performs automated scans on attachments after opening.
- D. It replaces email content with warnings.

*Phishing protection relies on proactively detecting suspicious elements in emails and warning you before you interact with them. Norton analyzes email content, embedded links, and attachments for signs of phishing—using threat intelligence, reputation data, and real-time checks—to determine risk. When something looks risky, it flags it and provides a safe advisory to help you decide what to do next. This preventive, guidance-based approach is why the best answer is the one that flags suspicious items and offers safe advisories. Blocking all unknown senders would be overreaching and disrupt legitimate mail; scanning after opening is too late to prevent harm; replacing content with warnings would degrade usability and isn't how typical phishing protection operates.*

#### 5. Indications of compression include

- A. Phlebolymphostatic edema, lymphedema, lipedema
- B. Acute cellulitis
- C. Severe arterial disease
- D. Cardiac edema

*Compression therapy is most clearly indicated for edema that stems from problems with the venous or lymphatic systems. Phlebolymphostatic edema arises from venous insufficiency and venous hypertension, so external pressure helps by increasing tissue pressure, improving venous return, and reducing fluid leakage into the tissues. Lymphedema is due to impaired lymphatic transport, and compression supports lymphatic drainage and lowers swelling. Lipedema, while involving fatty tissue with edema, often responds to compression by reducing the accumulating fluid and providing better leg contour and comfort. In contrast, acute cellulitis involves an active infection in the skin and soft tissues, so applying compression is generally avoided until the infection is treated, as pressure can aggravate inflammation or hinder healing. Severe arterial disease means reduced blood flow to the tissues, and compression can further compromise perfusion, making it unsafe. Cardiac edema from heart failure is not a primary indication for compression; managing the underlying heart condition takes precedence, with compression used cautiously and typically only after medical clearance.*

#### 6. What is Norton's Password Manager used for?

- A. Storing, generating, and autofilling strong, unique passwords for sites and services.
- B. Displaying advertisements in the browser.
- C. Encrypting entire disk with no password hints.
- D. Scheduling automatic OS updates.

*At the heart of this item is credential security and convenience. Norton Password Manager provides a secure vault for your login details, creates strong, unique passwords for each site, and automatically fills them in when you sign in. You unlock the vault with a master password (and optionally biometrics), so you don't have to remember dozens of passwords. The autofill feature saves time and helps ensure you use the right password for the right site, since it works with the site's domain. It can also sync your passwords across devices, so you're protected on phone, tablet, and computer. This is why this option fits best: it directly describes storing, generating, and autofilling strong, unique passwords. The other choices describe features that aren't part of a password manager—displaying ads, encrypting an entire disk, or scheduling OS updates.*

## 7. What best describes lymphatic capillaries?

- A. Containing endothelial cells, basement membrane, anchoring filaments**
- B. Lined with smooth muscle and thick walls
- C. Have valves along their length
- D. Are directly connected to arteries

*Lymphatic capillaries are the smallest vessels in the lymphatic system and are built from a single layer of endothelial cells with a very thin or sparse basement membrane. They are anchored to surrounding tissue by filaments, which helps keep the tubes open and allows interstitial fluid to enter easily when tissue pressure rises. This structure—endothelial lining, minimal basement membrane, and anchoring filaments—is what enables fluid, proteins, and immune cells to be taken up into the lymphatic network. The other statements don't fit because they describe features of larger blood vessels or downstream lymphatics. They aren't thick-walled with smooth muscle like arteries, they don't commonly have valves along each capillary stem, and they aren't directly connected to arteries.*

## 8. Blood capillary pressure is increased in which condition?

- A. Active and passive hyperemia**
- B. Hypoperfusion
- C. Ischemia
- D. Edema due to venous obstruction

*Capillary pressure goes up when blood flows into the capillary bed increase or when outflow is blocked, causing back pressure. This happens in hyperemia, which has two forms: active hyperemia, where arterioles dilate to meet higher metabolic demand, increasing inflow and capillary hydrostatic pressure; and passive (congestive) hyperemia, where venous outflow is impeded, causing blood to back up and capillary pressure to rise. The higher capillary pressure drives fluid out of vessels into the surrounding tissue, which is a hallmark of these states. Hypoperfusion and ischemia describe reduced blood flow, which tends to lower capillary pressure rather than raise it. Edema from venous obstruction is a consequence of venous back pressure and fits under passive hyperemia, but the broader concept that accounts for increased capillary pressure in both forms is hyperemia, making it the best answer.*

## 9. What is the difference between a virus and a trojan in cybersecurity terms?

- A. A trojan disguises itself as legitimate software to trick users.
- B. A virus self-replicates and attaches to files; a trojan disguises itself as legitimate software to trick users.**
- C. A virus runs in the cloud while a trojan runs on devices.
- D. A virus is always harmful; a trojan is always harmless.

*In cybersecurity, the key distinction is how each type of malware propagates or deceives. A virus is designed to replicate and spread by attaching itself to legitimate files or programs, so whenever those files are shared or executed, the virus copies itself. A trojan hides inside something that appears trustworthy—like a normal program or download—so a user is tricked into running it, and once opened, it carries out malicious actions. This combination is why the best description says a virus self-replicates and attaches to files, while a trojan disguises itself as legitimate software to trick users into executing it. The other options miss important aspects: one only mentions disguise without replication, another wrongly implies cloud-based vs device-based operation, and another wrongly claims trojans are harmless.*

## 10. Malignancy and recurrence phenomena include which signs?

A. Shiny skin, loss of function, pain

B. Hair loss and nail changes

C. Nausea and dizziness

D. Weight gain only

*Signs that point to malignancy and possible recurrence are those showing active tumor effects on the body, such as new or worsening pain, impaired function, and visible changes to the skin. Pain reflects ongoing tumor activity or pressure on nerves and tissues, while loss of function indicates the tumor is disrupting normal abilities in the affected area. Skin changes like shininess can arise from edema, fibrosis, or direct involvement of the skin, signaling a local process related to the malignancy. Hair loss and nail changes are more commonly side effects of treatments like chemotherapy than direct signs of the tumor itself. Nausea and dizziness also tend to come from treatment or systemic illness rather than indicating recurrence. Weight gain is not typically a hallmark of malignancy or its return; weight loss is more commonly associated with cancer progression.*

## 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://norton.examzify.com>

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

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