

T01 Computer Concepts Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 term describes computers that integrate the case into the monitor but use an external keyboard and mouse?**
 - A. Desktop**
 - B. Laptop**
 - C. All-in-One**
 - D. Server**

- 2. Universal _____ Bus is the common interface that allows communication between digital devices, transfers data, and can power devices. Fill blank with the correct word.**
 - A. Parallel**
 - B. Serial**
 - C. USB**
 - D. Ethernet**

- 3. Which description best matches the computer found in a digital watch?**
 - A. Desktop**
 - B. Embedded**
 - C. Server**
 - D. Mainframe**

- 4. Lightning connectors were developed by which company?**
 - A. USB**
 - B. Google**
 - C. Apple**
 - D. Samsung**

- 5. Which interface is used to transmit uncompressed video and audio between devices?**
 - A. VGA**
 - B. HDMI**
 - C. DVI**
 - D. DisplayPort**

- 6. The port/connector combination used for nearly all high-definition television or computer monitor connections for video and audio is**
- A. HDMI**
 - B. DVI**
 - C. VGA**
 - D. DisplayPort**
- 7. Which of the following is a computer?**
- A. E-Reader**
 - B. Laptop**
 - C. Rice cooker**
 - D. Blender**
- 8. The sequence Fetch-Decode-Execute-Store describes which CPU cycle?**
- A. I/O cycle**
 - B. Fetch-Decode-Execute-Store**
 - C. Pipeline Cycle**
 - D. Execution Fetch Cycle**
- 9. Which characteristic best describes a solid-state drive (SSD)?**
- A. Uses spinning platters**
 - B. No moving parts**
 - C. Magnetic tape-based**
 - D. Large cooling fan built in**
- 10. A computer system in a network that is shared by multiple users is called a**
- A. Server**
 - B. Client**
 - C. Hub**
 - D. Node**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term describes computers that integrate the case into the monitor but use an external keyboard and mouse?

- A. Desktop**
- B. Laptop**
- C. All-in-One**
- D. Server**

All-in-One describes a computer where the processing components are built into the display unit, so you get a single integrated box with the monitor, while the keyboard and mouse remain external. This design keeps the setup compact and reduces clutter, since there's no separate, standalone computer tower. It differs from a desktop, which uses a separate CPU tower plus a monitor. It differs from a laptop, where the entire computer is in a single portable chassis that includes the keyboard and touchpad. It isn't about servers, which are defined by their role in providing services over a network rather than by combining the case with the monitor.

2. Universal _____ Bus is the common interface that allows communication between digital devices, transfers data, and can power devices. Fill blank with the correct word.

- A. Parallel**
- B. Serial**
- C. USB**
- D. Ethernet**

Universal Serial Bus is the standard interface that enables communication between digital devices, transfers data, and can power devices. The word to fill is Serial, forming Universal Serial Bus. Serial means data moves one bit at a time over a single pathway, which is how USB streams information between a computer and peripherals. This serial approach keeps wiring simple and reliable, and it can also supply power through the same connection. In contrast, a parallel bus would send multiple bits simultaneously over several wires, which USB does not do in its usual operation. Ethernet, on the other hand, is a networking technology designed for connecting devices to a network rather than providing a universal interface for direct device-to-device communication and power delivery.

3. Which description best matches the computer found in a digital watch?

- A. Desktop**
- B. Embedded**
- C. Server**
- D. Mainframe**

Digital watches use an embedded computer—a small processor that is built into the device to perform specific tasks like keeping time, driving the display, and handling alarms. It's not a general-purpose machine you can use for all kinds of software, nor is it a networked service provider or a large-scale system. A desktop is designed for interactive, versatile computing, a server provides services to other devices, and a mainframe handles massive workloads. The watch's design favors a compact, low-power, dedicated controller, which is exactly what an embedded computer is.

4. Lightning connectors were developed by which company?

- A. USB
- B. Google
- C. Apple**
- D. Samsung

Lightning connectors were developed by Apple to provide a compact, reversible interface for charging and data transfer on its devices. Apple introduced Lightning in 2012 to replace the larger 30-pin dock connector, offering a smaller form factor and a durable, easy-to-use plug. It remains Apple's proprietary connector, which is why it's not something created by USB (the universal standard) or by Google or Samsung. Those companies use other connectors for their devices.

5. Which interface is used to transmit uncompressed video and audio between devices?

- A. VGA
- B. HDMI**
- C. DVI
- D. DisplayPort

An interface that can carry both uncompressed video and audio over a single cable is used to connect devices like a Blu-ray player to a TV or a PC to a monitor. HDMI is designed for that purpose, delivering digital video and multi-channel audio together over one cable, which keeps both streams synchronized and simplifies setups. It supports high resolutions and color depths, making it a versatile choice for modern home entertainment and computing. In contrast, VGA carries only analog video and no audio, while DVI focuses on video with no standard audio channel in typical use. DisplayPort can also carry video and audio, but HDMI remains the most common interface for transmitting uncompressed video and audio between consumer devices, which is why it's the best answer here.

6. The port/connector combination used for nearly all high-definition television or computer monitor connections for video and audio is

- A. HDMI**
- B. DVI
- C. VGA
- D. DisplayPort

HDMI is designed to carry both high-definition video and multi-channel audio over a single cable, which is why it's the standard for connecting modern TVs, computer monitors, game consoles, Blu-ray players, and PCs. This unified connection simplifies setup and ensures compatibility across a wide range of devices, supporting current resolutions and audio formats while also enabling features like HDCP. The other options handle only video (DVI and VGA, with VGA being analog), or are not as universally present on consumer TVs as HDMI (DisplayPort is common on PCs but not as widespread on TVs). So HDMI is the most practical, widely supported choice for transmitting both video and audio.

7. Which of the following is a computer?

- A. E-Reader
- B. Laptop**
- C. Rice cooker
- D. Blender

A computer is a device that can run programs and perform a variety of tasks by processing data according to a set of instructions. A laptop fits this definition because it has a central processing unit, memory, storage, and an operating system that can run many different software programs, enabling it to perform a wide range of tasks. An e-reader, while it has some computing power, is designed mainly for displaying digital texts and limited apps, so it isn't treated as a general-purpose computer. A rice cooker and a blender are kitchen appliances with fixed functionality and simple control logic, not capable of running arbitrary software or handling diverse computing tasks.

8. The sequence Fetch-Decode-Execute-Store describes which CPU cycle?

- A. I/O cycle
- B. Fetch-Decode-Execute-Store**
- C. Pipeline Cycle
- D. Execution Fetch Cycle

This question tests the sequence an instruction goes through in a CPU's instruction cycle: Fetch, Decode, Execute, and Store. The processor first Fetches the next instruction from memory into the instruction path, then Decode determines what operation is needed and which operands are involved. Next, Execute carries out the operation (such as performing arithmetic or logic), and finally Store writes the results back to the destination register or memory. This order is fundamental to how a CPU processes each instruction from start to finish. The I/O cycle describes input/output operations rather than the internal steps of executing an instruction. The Pipeline Cycle refers to overlapping stages of multiple instructions in a processor's pipeline, not the complete single-instruction sequence. Execution Fetch Cycle isn't a standard term for the instruction processing flow.

9. Which characteristic best describes a solid-state drive (SSD)?

- A. Uses spinning platters
- B. No moving parts**
- C. Magnetic tape-based
- D. Large cooling fan built in

Solid-state drives are defined by having no moving parts. They store data in flash memory chips instead of on spinning magnetic disks, so there are no spinning platters or moving read/write heads. This is why SSDs are faster, more durable, and quieter than traditional hard drives. Magnetic tape-based storage is an older archival method and doesn't describe an SSD. A built-in cooling fan isn't a defining feature of SSDs, and isn't what sets them apart from drives with moving parts.

10. A computer system in a network that is shared by multiple users is called a

A. Server

B. Client

C. Hub

D. Node

In a network, the system that provides resources and services to others is called a server. A server is designed to share files, run applications, manage access, and respond to requests from multiple users across the network. The computer you use to access those resources is a client, which requests services from the server. A hub simply forwards signals to all connected devices at the physical layer and doesn't manage resources or users. A node is any device connected to the network and doesn't specify a role of sharing resources with multiple users. So, the one that fits a computer system shared by many users as a provider of resources and services is the server.

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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://t01comconcepts.examzify.com>

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

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