

T01 COMPUTER CONCEPTS 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 three characteristics are commonly associated with laptop computers?**
 - A. Portable size, Touchscreen, External monitor
 - B. Wireless charging, Desktop-grade OS, External keyboard
 - C. Full operating system, Integrated keyboard, Monitor
 - D. Desktop tower, Separate monitor, Mouse
- 2. What does cloud computing primarily involve?**
 - A. Delivering computing resources over the internet.
 - B. Storing data on local hard drives only.
 - C. Running all software on personal devices.
 - D. Using only on-premises servers.
- 3. BIOS/UEFI and startup: why is it important during startup?**
 - A. BIOS/UEFI initializes hardware and starts the boot process before loading the OS.
 - B. BIOS/UEFI acts as the main application launcher.
 - C. BIOS/UEFI stores user documents.
 - D. BIOS/UEFI is only used after OS is loaded.
- 4. Which security measure is most effective in preventing credential theft via phishing?**
 - A. MFA
 - B. Firewall
 - C. Antivirus only
 - D. Backups only
- 5. Which URL component is used to jump to a subsection within a resource?**
 - A. Query
 - B. Fragment
 - C. Path
 - D. Scheme

6. Which statement about data at rest is true?

- A. It remains stored on disk or other persistent storage and can be encrypted.
- B. It is always in memory.
- C. It is data that is transmitted over a network.
- D. It is data that has been backed up.

7. Which statement best describes malware such as ransomware?

- A. It is software licensed by vendors.
- B. It is security software for protection.
- C. It is software designed to cause harm; ransomware encrypts data for ransom.
- D. It is a networking protocol.

8. Which memory component is often described as a cache that sits between the CPU and main memory and can have multiple levels such as L1, L2, and L3?

- A. RAM
- B. ROM
- C. Cache
- D. Storage

9. Which statement describes a non-volatile storage medium?

- A. A non-volatile storage medium retains data when power is removed.
- B. A volatile storage medium retains data when power is removed.
- C. RAM is non-volatile.
- D. Cache memory is non-volatile.

10. In computing, which statement about a nibble is true?

- A. A nibble comprises four bits.
- B. A nibble comprises eight bits.
- C. A nibble comprises two bits.
- D. A nibble is another name for a byte.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which three characteristics are commonly associated with laptop computers?

- A. Portable size, Touchscreen, External monitor
- B. Wireless charging, Desktop-grade OS, External keyboard
- C. Full operating system, Integrated keyboard, Monitor**
- D. Desktop tower, Separate monitor, Mouse

Laptop computers are designed as portable, all-in-one units that include essential built-in components and run a full operating system. A built-in monitor and an integrated keyboard are standard features, so you can use the device without attaching separate peripherals. A full operating system enables multitasking and software compatibility you expect from a computer, rather than a simplified or mobile OS. Features like an external monitor or external keyboard don't fit the typical laptop design, and terms like desktop-grade OS or a desktop tower describe desktops rather than laptops. So the combination of a full operating system, integrated keyboard, and built-in display best describes laptops.

2. What does cloud computing primarily involve?

- A. Delivering computing resources over the internet.**
- B. Storing data on local hard drives only.
- C. Running all software on personal devices.
- D. Using only on-premises servers.

Cloud computing is about delivering computing resources—like servers, storage, databases, and software—over the Internet so you can access and use them without owning or managing the physical hardware. This setup lets you scale resources up or down as needed and pay only for what you use, from anywhere you have online access. Storing data on local hard drives only is limited to a single device or location and doesn't provide the on-demand, scalable access that cloud services offer. Running all software on personal devices ignores the benefits of centralized, remotely hosted applications. Using only on-premises servers reflects traditional IT infrastructure rather than the internet-based delivery model that defines cloud computing.

3. BIOS/UEFI and startup: why is it important during startup?

- A. BIOS/UEFI initializes hardware and starts the boot process before loading the OS.**
- B. BIOS/UEFI acts as the main application launcher.
- C. BIOS/UEFI stores user documents.
- D. BIOS/UEFI is only used after OS is loaded.

During startup, firmware like BIOS or UEFI is the first software that runs. It performs a Power-On Self-Test to verify essential hardware, initializes components such as the CPU, memory, graphics, and storage controllers, and configures the basic environment the operating system needs. It then detects boot devices, follows the boot order, and starts the boot process by loading the operating system loader so the OS can take control. This stage is crucial because the OS cannot start until the hardware is ready and a proper boot path is established. In modern UEFI systems you might see features like Secure Boot and more advanced setup options, but the fundamental role is the same: prepare the hardware and hand control to the OS. The other statements don't fit because firmware isn't used to launch individual applications, store user documents, or act only after the OS has loaded.

4. Which security measure is most effective in preventing credential theft via phishing?

- A. MFA**
- B. Firewall
- C. Antivirus only
- D. Backups only

Multi-factor authentication adds a second barrier to login beyond just a password. When you require something you have or something you are in addition to something you know, a thief who phishes for your password can't complete the login on their own. Even if they copy or guess the password, they still need that second factor—like a code from an authenticator app or a hardware security key—which is much harder to obtain or reproduce. This dramatically reduces the risk of credential theft through phishing. Firewalls protect network boundaries, not the act of stealing credentials via a fake login page. Antivirus helps detect malware but doesn't prevent a user from entering credentials on a phishing site. Backups guard data after a breach but don't stop the attacker from obtaining credentials in the first place. Using a strong, phishing-resistant form of MFA (for example, a hardware key) provides even stronger protection, but the core idea is clear: requiring a second factor makes stolen passwords far less useful.

5. Which URL component is used to jump to a subsection within a resource?

- A. Query
- B. Fragment
- C. Path
- D. Scheme**

The part of a URL that jumps to a subsection within a resource is the fragment identifier, which comes after the hash symbol (#). This fragment points to a specific part of the document, such as an element with a matching id, so the browser can scroll directly to that section. For example, <https://example.com/manual.html#getting-started> will open the manual page and jump to the section labeled "getting-started." This is different from the scheme (http or https), which tells the browser how to fetch the resource, the path, which locates the resource on the server, and the query, which passes additional parameters to influence the resource's response. The fragment is specifically for navigating to a place within the already-loaded document.

6. Which statement about data at rest is true?

- A. It remains stored on disk or other persistent storage and can be encrypted.**
- B. It is always in memory.
- C. It is data that is transmitted over a network.
- D. It is data that has been backed up.

Data at rest means information that is stored on non-volatile storage, like disks or other persistent media, and is not currently moving over a network or being actively processed. Because it's stationary, you can protect it with encryption to safeguard confidentiality when it's not in use. This contrasts with data in memory (data in use) and data in transit (data moving over a network). While backups are stored data too, the defining idea of data at rest is that it's stored on persistent storage and not actively transmitted or used.

7. Which statement best describes malware such as ransomware?

- A. It is software licensed by vendors.
- B. It is security software for protection.
- C. It is software designed to cause harm; ransomware encrypts data for ransom.**
- D. It is a networking protocol.

Malware is software created to cause harm or gain unauthorized access to systems. Ransomware is a type of malware that locks or encrypts your files and then demands payment to restore access. So the statement that describes it as software designed to cause harm, with ransomware encrypting data for ransom, matches what ransomware does. The other descriptions don't fit: licensed software from vendors is just ordinary software, security software protects systems (not harms), and a networking protocol is a communication standard, not malware.

8. Which memory component is often described as a cache that sits between the CPU and main memory and can have multiple levels such as L1, L2, and L3?

- A. RAM
- B. ROM
- C. Cache**
- D. Storage

Cache memory is a small, fast storage layer between the CPU and main memory that speeds data access by keeping recently used data close to the processor. With multiple levels like L1, L2, and L3, it balances speed, size, and cost: L1 is the smallest and fastest on the CPU, L2 is larger and slower, and L3 is even larger and can be shared among cores. This arrangement reduces the time the CPU waits for data from main memory by exploiting locality of reference. RAM is the main memory where programs run, ROM stores firmware, and storage (like SSDs/HDDs) provides long-term non-volatile data. Therefore, the component described is the cache.

9. Which statement describes a non-volatile storage medium?

- A. A non-volatile storage medium retains data when power is removed.**
- B. A volatile storage medium retains data when power is removed.
- C. RAM is non-volatile.
- D. Cache memory is non-volatile.

The key idea being tested is whether data stays stored when power is removed. A non-volatile storage medium preserves information even after the device is turned off, which is why drives like hard disks, SSDs, and flash memory are considered non-volatile. In contrast, volatile storage loses its contents when power is removed, so RAM and cache memory don't retain data after shutdown. Therefore, the statement that a non-volatile storage medium retains data when power is removed is the correct description.

10. In computing, which statement about a nibble is true?

- A. A nibble comprises four bits.
- B. A nibble comprises eight bits.
- C. A nibble comprises two bits.
- D. A nibble is another name for a byte.

A nibble is four bits, a small unit of data. Four bits can represent 16 different values, which is why a nibble is commonly used to encode one hexadecimal digit. By contrast, a byte is eight bits, so it holds two nibbles. The other statements don't fit because eight bits describe a byte, two bits is not a standard unit for a nibble, and a nibble isn't another name for a byte. So the true statement is that a nibble comprises four bits.

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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://t01compconcepts.examzify.com>

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

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