

TESDA Computer System Servicing (CSS) Pre-Assessment Practice (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. ____ is the type of backup used for hard drives, discs, flash drives, and external drives that are housed on-site.
 - A. Local Backup
 - B. Cloud Backup
 - C. Offsite Backup
 - D. Incremental Backup

2. Which device is typically identified by a MAC address on its interface?
 - A. Network Interface Card
 - B. Printer
 - C. Monitor
 - D. Smartphone

3. Which startup recovery option is titled to boot into the recovery environment on the main hard drive?
 - A. Repair Computer
 - B. Safe Mode
 - C. System Restore
 - D. Command Prompt

4. A ____ is a material that is slid before crimping both ends of a patch cable and acts to reduce strain in the cable.
 - A. Boot
 - B. Shield
 - C. Jacket
 - D. Ferrule

5. Which version type protects unauthorized network access by utilizing a setup password?
 - A. WPA2 Personal
 - B. WEP
 - C. WPA
 - D. WPA3 Personal

- 6. A device that connects an internal network to an external network is called an ____.**
- A. Edge Router**
 - B. Firewall**
 - C. Switch**
 - D. Hub**
- 7. Continuous assessment is a process that monitors the initial security accreditation of an information system for tracking changes. What is this best described as?**
- A. Continuous assessment**
 - B. Security auditing**
 - C. Vulnerability scanning**
 - D. Penetration testing**
- 8. The spider-like interconnection of millions of pieces of information located on computers around cyberspace is known as the**
- A. World Wide Web**
 - B. Internet**
 - C. Intranet**
 - D. Email**
- 9. Which term describes a physical damage on the disk that can cause unreadable sectors?**
- A. Bad sector**
 - B. Fragment**
 - C. Spare sector**
 - D. Cache error**
- 10. A network interface controller is also known as ____.**
- A. LAN Card**
 - B. Network Card**
 - C. NIC**
 - D. Ethernet Adapter**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. ____ is the type of backup used for hard drives, discs, flash drives, and external drives that are housed on-site.

A. Local Backup

B. Cloud Backup

C. Offsite Backup

D. Incremental Backup

Local backup refers to copies stored on storage media that are physically at the same location as the original data—like internal or external hard drives, discs, USB flash drives, or other on-site devices. This setup makes quick restores possible since the data is readily accessible without an internet connection. Cloud backup and offsite backup involve remote or separate locations, which is different from being housed on-site. Incremental backup describes how data is copied (only what changed since the last backup) rather than where it's stored. So, backups kept on hard drives and other local media at the same site are local backups.

2. Which device is typically identified by a MAC address on its interface?

A. Network Interface Card

B. Printer

C. Monitor

D. Smartphone

MAC addresses are unique hardware identifiers assigned to each network interface so devices on a local network can be addressed at the data-link layer. The device that carries this address on its interface is the network interface card—the hardware component that provides Ethernet or Wi-Fi connectivity. Without a NIC, there isn't a network interface to assign or use a MAC address. A monitor has no network interface, so it doesn't present a MAC address. A printer can have a network interface, but the address lives on the interface card itself, which is why the network interface card is the best example of a device identified by a MAC address on its interface.

3. Which startup recovery option is titled to boot into the recovery environment on the main hard drive?

A. Repair Computer

B. Safe Mode

C. System Restore

D. Command Prompt

Repair Computer boots into the Windows Recovery Environment (WinRE) on the main hard drive. WinRE is a separate, minimal operating environment designed specifically for diagnosing and repairing Windows, and it provides tools like Startup Repair, System Restore, Command Prompt, and more. Safe Mode starts Windows in a limited, normal Windows state rather than in the recovery environment, so it doesn't load WinRE. System Restore is a repair tool you can run from WinRE or within Windows to revert system files to a previous point, but it's not the environment itself. Command Prompt is a tool you can use inside WinRE, not the boot option that brings you into the recovery environment.

4. A ____ is a material that is slid before crimping both ends of a patch cable and acts to reduce strain in the cable.

A. Boot

B. Shield

C. Jacket

D. Ferrule

Strain relief is provided by the boot on a patch cable. The boot is slid onto the cable before the connector ends are crimped, and it cushions and distributes bending forces where the cable jacket meets the connector. This helps prevent stress from concentrating at the termination, reducing the chance of damage to the wires and connector over time. The boot also protects the junction from wear and helps keep the cable organized as it plugs and unplugs. The other parts have different roles: a shield reduces EMI, a jacket is the outer protective layer of the cable, and a ferrule is used in other types of terminations and isn't the feature that reduces strain in this context.

5. Which version type protects unauthorized network access by utilizing a setup password?

A. WPA2 Personal

B. WEP

C. WPA

D. WPA3 Personal

Protecting a wireless network with a setup password is the idea behind the Personal (PSK) security mode. In Personal mode, devices join by entering a pre-shared key, which locks out unauthorized users who don't know the password. WPA2 Personal is the version that uses this setup password to grant access and then encrypts traffic with strong AES-based protection, making it the most secure and widely used option among the choices for home and small networks. WEP is outdated and can be cracked easily, so it doesn't provide solid password-based protection. The original WPA is older and less secure than WPA2, and while WPA3 Personal also uses a password, the typical, widely deployed choice represented here is WPA2 Personal.

6. A device that connects an internal network to an external network is called an ____.

A. Edge Router

B. Firewall

C. Switch

D. Hub

A device that connects an internal network to an external network is a router, specifically an edge router when it sits at the boundary between networks. Routers read the destination IP of each packet and forward it toward its next hop based on routing tables, effectively linking different networks together. At the network edge, this device becomes the gateway between the internal LAN and the outside world, often handling tasks like path selection and sometimes NAT to translate internal addresses for external use. A firewall focuses on security rules and filtering, not the core job of connecting networks. A switch moves traffic within the same local network by switching Ethernet frames. A hub simply repeats signals to all ports, without any routing between networks. Thus, the edge router is the appropriate term for the device that connects an internal network to an external network.

7. Continuous assessment is a process that monitors the initial security accreditation of an information system for tracking changes. What is this best described as?

A. Continuous assessment

B. Security auditing

C. Vulnerability scanning

D. Penetration testing

The idea being tested is ongoing oversight of security controls to keep a system authorized as it changes. This describes continuous assessment because it focuses on continuously monitoring the information system and its security posture to ensure it remains within the approved authorization, even as hardware, software, configurations, or operators change. It isn't just a one-time check; it tracks changes over time to maintain authorization. The other activities are more specific tasks. Security auditing is usually a formal, periodic review of controls and records. Vulnerability scanning automatically looks for known weaknesses but doesn't by itself maintain authorization status. Penetration testing simulates attacks to test defenses but is a targeted test, not the ongoing process of monitoring and maintaining accreditation.

8. The spider-like interconnection of millions of pieces of information located on computers around cyberspace is known as the

- A. World Wide Web**
- B. Internet**
- C. Intranet**
- D. Email**

Hyperlinked interconnected documents across the globe form the World Wide Web. This system of pages and resources sits on servers around cyberspace and is navigated with web browsers by clicking hyperlinks that connect one page to another. The web grows through these connections, creating a vast spider-like network of information that people can explore from anywhere with Internet access. The Internet itself is the global infrastructure that lets those pages travel between computers; the Web is the collection of linked documents you browse using HTTP or HTTPS. An intranet is a private network within an organization, not the public web, and email is a separate communication method for sending messages. So the description best matches the World Wide Web.

9. Which term describes a physical damage on the disk that can cause unreadable sectors?

- A. Bad sector**
- B. Fragment**
- C. Spare sector**
- D. Cache error**

A bad sector is a physically damaged area of the disk surface that cannot be read reliably, which can lead to unreadable sectors. The disk's firmware often remaps these damaged sectors to spare ones, but they still appear as unreadable when accessing data stored there. Fragment refers to file data being split across non-contiguous locations, not a physical defect. A spare sector is a replacement sector used to replace a bad one, not the defect itself. A cache error involves issues with the disk's cache memory, not the disk surface.

10. A network interface controller is also known as ____.

- A. LAN Card**
- B. Network Card**
- C. NIC**
- D. Ethernet Adapter**

A network interface controller is the hardware that lets your computer connect to a network and handle the communication between the device and the network medium. It can be an add-on card or built into the motherboard, and you might hear it called by several names that refer to the same idea: network card, NIC (Network Interface Card), or Ethernet adapter. In many everyday and older setups, people specifically call this device a LAN card—the card that provides access to a Local Area Network. That naming emphasizes its role in connecting to the local network, which is why it's treated as the best match in this context. So, the LAN Card term is essentially another way to describe the same hardware that enables network access.

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://tesdacsspreassmt.examzify.com>

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

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