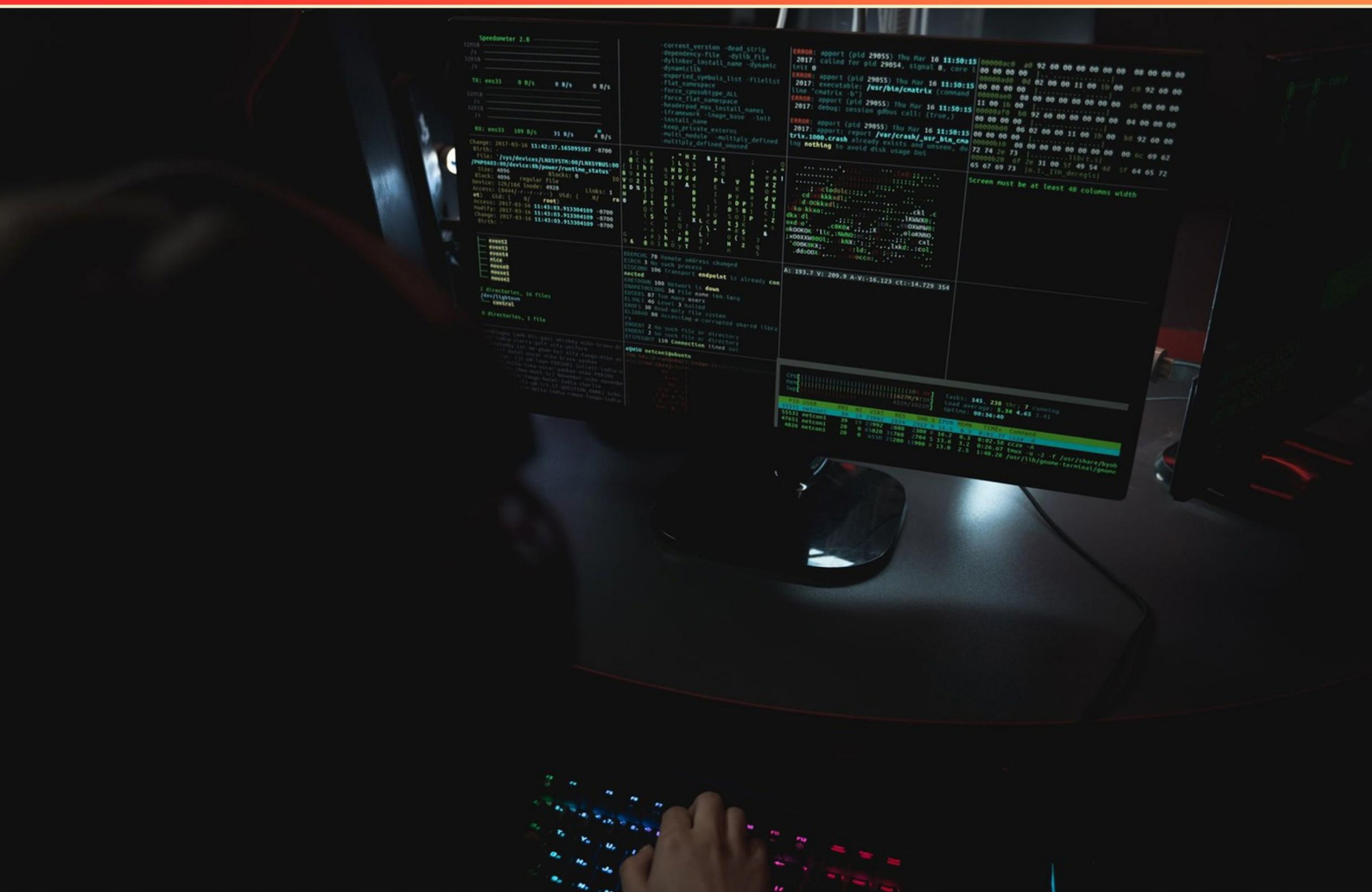


TESDA COMPUTER SYSTEM SERVICING (CSS) PRE- ASSESSMENT PRACTICE (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://tesdacsspreassmt.examzify.com>



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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 a network address used by a virtual machine to communicate on a physical network?
 - A. Provider Address
 - B. Public IP Address
 - C. Private IP Address
 - D. Loopback Address
2. Which color is used to identify USB 3.0 connectors on many devices?
 - A. Blue
 - B. Purple
 - C. Orange
 - D. Gray
3. A network cable with one end wired according to T-568A and the other end according to T-568B is called a _____.
 - A. crossover cable
 - B. straight-through cable
 - C. rollover cable
 - D. shielded cable
4. _____ are used to connect computers to hubs and switches
 - A. Straight-through Ethernet cables
 - B. Cross-over Ethernet cables
 - C. Coaxial cables
 - D. Fiber optic cables
5. What is the minimum RAM requirement for Windows 10 for 32-bit systems?
 - A. 1 GB
 - B. 2 GB
 - C. 4 GB
 - D. 8 GB

- 6. Which statement is true about firmware?**
- A. It is the software program stored into ROM
 - B. It is the operating system
 - C. It is a hardware component
 - D. It is a type of peripheral
- 7. What term pertains to the maximum data transfer rate of a network for internet connection?**
- A. Bandwidth
 - B. Latency
 - C. Jitter
 - D. Throughput
- 8. Which UEFI/BIOS setup option allows security settings to perform certain tasks?**
- A. Secure Boot
 - B. LoJack
 - C. Fast Boot
 - D. TPM
- 9. What does VLAN stand for?**
- A. Virtual Local Area Network
 - B. Virtual LAN (VLAN)
 - C. Virtual Life Area Network
 - D. Virtual Light Area Network
- 10. The ____ facilitates communication between the CPU and other devices in the system.**
- A. Chipset
 - B. BIOS
 - C. RAM
 - D. Cache

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term describes a network address used by a virtual machine to communicate on a physical network?

- A. Provider Address**
- B. Public IP Address
- C. Private IP Address
- D. Loopback Address

When a virtual machine needs to talk to devices on the actual physical network, it uses an address that the physical network can route to. This address, assigned on the path that connects the VM to the real network, is called the provider address. It represents how the VM appears on the external network and is the IP that other devices on the physical network use to reach the VM. In contrast, a private IP address is used inside the virtual network and isn't directly reachable from the outside world. A public IP address is the address seen on the broader Internet, which might be mapped to a private address through NAT or other mechanisms. A loopback address (like 127.0.0.1) is used only to communicate with the same host and isn't used to reach other devices on the network. So the term that best fits a network address used by a virtual machine to communicate on the physical network is the provider address.

2. Which color is used to identify USB 3.0 connectors on many devices?

- A. Blue**
- B. Purple
- C. Orange
- D. Gray

Blue is used to identify USB 3.0 connectors because manufacturers adopted blue as the visual cue for the higher-speed USB 3.0 standard. This color helps distinguish USB 3.0 ports from older USB 2.0 ports, which are typically black or white. The other colors listed aren't the standard markers for USB 3.0, so blue is the most reliable indicator on many devices.

3. A network cable with one end wired according to T-568A and the other end according to T-568B is called a ____.

- A. crossover cable**
- B. straight-through cable
- C. rollover cable
- D. shielded cable

A crossover cable is used when the two ends use different wiring standards (one end T-568A and the other T-568B). This setup swaps the transmit and receive pairs, so the signal sent by one device is received by the other, enabling direct device-to-device communication. This contrasts with a straight-through cable, where both ends use the same pattern and map pins 1-to-1, which is used for connecting different device types. A rollover cable is for console access and has a mirrored pinout, while shielded cable refers to physical construction, not the wiring pattern.

4. _____ are used to connect computers to hubs and switches

A. Straight-through Ethernet cables

B. Cross-over Ethernet cables

C. Coaxial cables

D. Fiber optic cables

Connecting a computer to a hub or switch uses a straight-through Ethernet cable because the devices have opposite signal roles (the computer's transmit lines should go to the hub/switch's receive lines). Keeping the same pinout on both ends ensures the NIC's TX pins align with the other device's RX pins, allowing proper communication. Cross-over cables, by contrast, swap the transmit and receive pairs and are used to connect like devices (computer-to-computer, switch-to-switch), not a computer to a switch or hub. Coaxial cables are older Ethernet media used in different topologies, and fiber optic cables require different transceivers and aren't the standard way to connect a typical computer to a hub or switch.

5. What is the minimum RAM requirement for Windows 10 for 32-bit systems?

A. 1 GB

B. 2 GB

C. 4 GB

D. 8 GB

RAM is the fast memory the system uses to run Windows and applications. For Windows 10 on 32-bit systems, the official minimum requirement is 1 GB of RAM. This baseline lets the operating system boot and operate with basic features, though performance will be limited and multitasking will be constrained. The other options exceed this minimum: 2 GB would provide more comfortable operation, while 4 GB and 8 GB are common on modern machines but are not the minimum needed for a 32-bit Windows 10 setup.

6. Which statement is true about firmware?

A. It is the software program stored into ROM

B. It is the operating system

C. It is a hardware component

D. It is a type of peripheral

Firmware is software embedded in a device that provides the lowest-level control over its hardware and is stored in non-volatile memory, typically ROM or flash. This arrangement lets the code persist across power cycles, so the device can initialize and operate without loading the program from other storage. That's why the statement describing firmware as the software program stored into ROM is the best fit. The operating system is a separate layer of software that manages higher-level tasks and resources and is usually loaded from storage rather than being permanently baked into ROM. A hardware component is a physical part of the device, not software, and a peripheral is an attached device that expands a computer's capabilities—firmware, by contrast, is software that resides on the device itself to control its hardware.

7. What term pertains to the maximum data transfer rate of a network for internet connection?

A. Bandwidth

B. Latency

C. Jitter

D. Throughput

Bandwidth is the maximum data transfer rate of a network link, describing its capacity to carry data from one point to another. It's usually measured in bits per second (bps), with common units like Mbps or Gbps. This reflects how much data could be moved per second under ideal conditions. Latency, by contrast, is the time it takes for a packet to travel from sender to receiver. Jitter is the variation in that travel time. Throughput is the actual amount of data successfully transmitted over the network in a given time, which can be less than the bandwidth due to overhead, congestion, and protocol inefficiencies. So for the term that denotes the maximum possible data transfer rate, bandwidth is the correct one.

8. Which UEFI/BIOS setup option allows security settings to perform certain tasks?

A. Secure Boot

B. LoJack

C. Fast Boot

D. TPM

The effect here is about a security feature that operates through the system firmware to enable protective actions. LoJack for Laptops is an anti-theft service that's integrated with the BIOS/UEFI so security operations can be carried out even if the operating system isn't running. When this option is enabled in the firmware setup, security settings can perform tasks such as locating the device, remotely locking it, or remotely wiping data. Secure Boot focuses on keeping the boot chain trusted by only allowing signed software to start, but it doesn't perform theft-protection actions. Fast Boot just speeds up the startup process. TPM provides a hardware security module for storing keys and performing cryptographic tasks, but the scenario described emphasizes enabling security tasks through firmware-based protection, which LoJack is designed to support.

9. What does VLAN stand for?

A. Virtual Local Area Network

B. Virtual LAN (VLAN)

C. Virtual Life Area Network

D. Virtual Light Area Network

VLAN stands for Virtual Local Area Network. The "Virtual" part shows that the grouping is done in software, not by physically separating cables, which lets devices on different physical switches behave as if they're on the same network. The "Local Area Network" part is the standard term for networks that cover a limited area, like a building or campus. Put together, a VLAN creates logical, not physical, network segments within a larger network. Some people shorthand it as "Virtual LAN," but the formal expansion includes "Local Area Network" to reflect its LAN scope. The other options don't fit because they don't use the correct terminology.

10. The ____ facilitates communication between the CPU and other devices in the system.

A. Chipset

B. BIOS

C. RAM

D. Cache

Think of the chipset as the traffic controller that connects the processor to everything else on the board. It coordinates data flow between the CPU, memory, storage, and input/output devices, and it manages the various buses that carry information around the system. BIOS, on the other hand, is firmware that runs at startup to initialize hardware; it doesn't handle ongoing communication. RAM is the main memory used to hold active data for quick access by the CPU, not a pathway for devices to talk to the processor. Cache is a small, very fast storage near the CPU to speed up memory accesses, not a system-wide communication hub. So, the component that enables communication between the CPU and other devices is the chipset.

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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://tesdacsspreassmt.examzify.com>

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

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