

WJEC DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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 of the following is predicted as a societal impact of autonomous vehicles?**
 - A. Travel times reduced
 - B. All of the above
 - C. Empowered non-drivers
 - D. Improved access for lower income
- 2. What is a disadvantage of biometrics as a means of interaction with digital devices?**
 - A. Very high security
 - B. Convenience
 - C. Cost-free
 - D. Privacy concerns
- 3. Which of the following explains why online information may be inaccurate?**
 - A. Wikipedia can be edited at any time by any user
 - B. Personal blogs are always objective
 - C. All news outlets provide perfect information
 - D. Information on reputable sites is never biased
- 4. What is a primary function of the operating system when managing processes on a multi-tasking system?**
 - A. Distributes network bandwidth among processes.
 - B. Encrypts process data for security.
 - C. Provides graphical fonts.
 - D. Ensures that all tasks appear to run simultaneously on a multi-tasking OS.
- 5. Which broadband feature has a symmetrical data stream and is used by commercial organizations?**
 - A. ADSL
 - B. SDSL
 - C. Cable
 - D. Satellite

- 6. What is a major advantage of biometrics as a means of interaction with digital devices?**
- A. Privacy concerns
 - B. Hygiene concerns when using fingerprint sensors
 - C. It is slow
 - D. Very high security
- 7. Which of the following is NOT listed as an example of a smart device?**
- A. Smart TV
 - B. Digital assistants
 - C. Smart lightbulbs
 - D. Smart doorbell
- 8. Which documents are provided to users during system maintenance?**
- A. User guides
 - B. Technical manuals
 - C. Error logs
 - D. Software licenses
- 9. What does resolution measure in a digital image?**
- A. The number of colors
 - B. The frame rate
 - C. The number of pixels per unit of measurement
 - D. The file size
- 10. During system investigation, what document outlines the scope and the existing hardware and software?**
- A. A report about the current system
 - B. A plan for the new system
 - C. A test report
 - D. A risk assessment

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is predicted as a societal impact of autonomous vehicles?

- A. Travel times reduced
- B. All of the above**
- C. Empowered non-drivers
- D. Improved access for lower income

Autonomous vehicles are predicted to bring broad societal changes beyond individual trips. Travel times could be reduced through more efficient routing, steady speeds, and better traffic management enabled by connected data, which smooths flows and minimizes human-caused delays. They also empower people who cannot drive—such as the elderly or disabled—by providing reliable door-to-door mobility without the need to drive themselves. Additionally, there's potential for improved access for lower-income groups, since shared autonomous services can lower the cost and barriers of mobility where owning a car is expensive. Because all three effects are commonly discussed as outcomes of autonomous vehicle adoption, choosing the option that includes all of them best captures the predicted societal impact.

2. What is a disadvantage of biometrics as a means of interaction with digital devices?

- A. Very high security
- B. Convenience
- C. Cost-free
- D. Privacy concerns**

Biometrics relies on unique physical or behavioral traits to authenticate you, which can be very convenient and can enhance security in practice. But the big drawback is privacy risk. The biometric data used for access is highly sensitive because it identifies you in a way you cannot easily change—unlike a password, you can't replace a fingerprint or a facial template if it's stolen. If such data is exposed in a breach, it could be used to impersonate you across multiple devices and services, and you can't simply revoke it and issue a new one. There are also concerns about how this data is stored, who has access, how long it's kept, and whether it can be used to track or profile you beyond the intended purpose. These privacy considerations outweigh the advantages and explain why privacy concerns are the main disadvantage of using biometrics.

3. Which of the following explains why online information may be inaccurate?

- A. Wikipedia can be edited at any time by any user**
- B. Personal blogs are always objective
- C. All news outlets provide perfect information
- D. Information on reputable sites is never biased

Online information can be inaccurate because the content can be created or changed by many people, sometimes without strict verification. For example, Wikipedia allows edits from anyone, at any time, so mistakes, outdated facts, or deliberate vandalism can appear and stay until someone notices and corrects them. This openness means you should check the evidence behind statements, look at revision histories to see what has changed, and compare with other reliable sources to confirm accuracy. It's also important to recognize that other sources aren't guaranteed to be objective or perfect—blogs can be biased, and even reputable outlets or sites can present partial information. By focusing on cross-checking and evaluating sources, you're better prepared to spot when online information may be inaccurate.

4. What is a primary function of the operating system when managing processes on a multi-tasking system?

- A. Distributes network bandwidth among processes.
- B. Encrypts process data for security.
- C. Provides graphical fonts.
- D. Ensures that all tasks appear to run simultaneously on a multi-tasking OS.**

Managing multiple tasks so they seem to run at the same time is achieved through scheduling and context switching in a multitasking operating system. The OS allocates CPU time to different processes in small time slices and rapidly switches between them. This rapid switching, especially with preemptive multitasking, makes progress on several tasks appear to happen simultaneously, even if only one processor is available. That illusion of concurrent execution is the core idea behind multitasking. Other aspects like distributing network bandwidth, encrypting data, or providing fonts relate to other functions (network/resource management, security, and display), but they don't address how multiple processes are kept active and responsive in a multitasking environment.

5. Which broadband feature has a symmetrical data stream and is used by commercial organizations?

- A. ADSL
- B. SDSL**
- C. Cable
- D. Satellite

The key concept is symmetry in the data stream: a broadband service where upload and download speeds are the same. Commercial organizations often need to send large amounts of data as well as receive it—things like backing up data to the cloud, hosting services, or video conferencing—so having equal upstream and downstream bandwidth is important. Symmetric Digital Subscriber Line (SDSL) provides that balance, delivering the same data rate in both directions over the same copper line. That makes it well suited to business needs where reliable bidirectional performance matters, without the compromise of a slower upload path. Other options don't fit as well. ADSL is designed to maximize download speed over upload, which isn't ideal for businesses frequently sending data upstream. Cable and Satellite typically offer higher download speeds but are not truly symmetrical and are often shared among many users or subject to higher latency, making them less reliable for consistent two-way data transfers required by commercial users.

6. What is a major advantage of biometrics as a means of interaction with digital devices?

- A. Privacy concerns
- B. Hygiene concerns when using fingerprint sensors
- C. It is slow
- D. Very high security**

Biometric authentication relies on unique physical traits, such as a fingerprint, iris pattern, or facial features, to verify identity. Because these traits are specific to each person and not easily guessed or copied, using biometrics provides a higher level of security than traditional methods like passwords or PINs. You don't rely on something you know or have that could be stolen or reused; instead, access is granted only when the live trait matches the stored template, which makes unauthorized access much harder. Of course, there are trade-offs to consider, like privacy and potential spoofing risks, but the standout advantage is the strong security.

7. Which of the following is NOT listed as an example of a smart device?

- A. Smart TV
- B. Digital assistants
- C. Smart lightbulbs
- D. Smart doorbell

A smart device is any device that connects to a network and can be controlled or automated, often as part of a home automation or IoT setup. In many teaching examples, smart lightbulbs, smart doorbells, and digital assistants are classic, clearly shown as smart devices because they are designed to be controlled remotely and to interact with other smart devices. A smart TV does have internet features and smart capabilities, but in some lists used for teaching about smart devices, it isn't included as part of the typical "smart home" device category. It's often treated more as a standalone consumer electronics product rather than a standard IoT example, which is why it might be the one not listed in that particular context. The other options clearly represent smart devices in the IoT/home automation sense.

8. Which documents are provided to users during system maintenance?

- A. User guides
- B. Technical manuals
- C. Error logs
- D. Software licenses

During system maintenance, the information users need to operate the system and adapt to changes is found in user guides. These documents explain how to perform tasks, navigate updated features, and follow any new procedures resulting from the maintenance. Technical manuals are aimed at IT staff and cover in-depth setup, configuration, and troubleshooting, which goes beyond what end users require. Error logs are internal records of issues and events used for diagnosing problems, not materials provided to users. Software licenses outline legal terms for using the software, not practical usage instructions during maintenance. So, the best choice is user guides.

9. What does resolution measure in a digital image?

- A. The number of colors
- B. The frame rate
- C. The number of pixels per unit of measurement
- D. The file size

Resolution measures how much detail an image has by describing how many pixels are packed into a defined area. More pixels per inch (or per centimeter) means finer detail, so increasing the density of pixels in the same space makes the image look sharper. On screens this is often thought of in terms of the total pixel dimensions (width by height), while for printing it's about how many pixels fit into an inch or centimeter. The other aspects—color depth (how many colors can be shown), frame rate (how many frames update per second in video), and file size (how much data the image file contains)—are different ideas and don't define resolution. So resolution is about the number of pixels per unit of measurement.

10. During system investigation, what document outlines the scope and the existing hardware and software?

A. A report about the current system

B. A plan for the new system

C. A test report

D. A risk assessment

During system investigation, the key document is a report about the current system. This captures the scope of the investigation and inventories the existing hardware and software, providing a clear snapshot of the environment before any changes. It serves as the baseline for analysis, helping everyone understand what exists, what must be considered, and what is outside the scope of the project. It might include hardware specs, software versions, network topology, and data flows. Understanding this baseline makes it easier to plan upgrades or replacements and to define requirements for the new system. In contrast, a plan for the new system describes future changes, a test report records test outcomes, and a risk assessment focuses on potential problems, not the actual current setup.

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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://wjecdigitaltech.examzify.com>

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

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