Exam Report: 3.1.3 Practice Questions

Date: 2/24/2020 8:30:30 pm
Time Spent: 5:58

Candidate: Garsteck, Matthew
Login: mGarsteck

Overall Performance

Your Score: 43%

Passing Score: 80%

View results by: Objective Analysis Individual Responses

Individual Responses

Question 1: Correct

You want to build a computer that can stand upright on a desk and takes up the least amount of space possible.

Which case type should you select?

- ATX mid-tower
- HTPC
- Micro-ATX slim tower
- Mini-ITX tower

Explanation

Micro-ATX slim towers are designed to be able to stand upright on desks, reducing the amount of space they require.

An ATX mid-tower case would take up a considerable amount of space on a desk and are not designed to be small. While Mini-ITX towers can sit on desks, they take up more space than a Micro-ATX slim tower that is designed to stand upright. HTPC cases are design to be used with TVs and home theatre systems.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 3.1 Cases and Form Factors
[e_case_pp6.exam.xml Q_CASES_01]

Question 2: Correct

Which of the following motherboard form factors BEST allows for low-consumption power supplies?

- microATX
- EATX
- NLX
- Mini-ITX

Explanation

Mini-ITX motherboards are designed for low-power, small, form factor computers. Some Mini-ITX motherboards are designed to be used with 100 watt power supplies.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 3.1 Cases and Form Factors
[e_case_pp6.exam.xml Q_CASES_02]

Question 3: Incorrect

You decided to upgrade your PC with a faster processor. To do this, you ordered a new motherboard over the Internet that supports the processor you want to use.

When it arrives, you discover that the motherboard uses the Micro-ATX form factor. Your current case is an ATX mid-tower with a standard ATX motherboard inside.

What should you do?

- Drill new holes in the ATX case to match the mounting hole pattern in the Micro-ATX motherboard.
- Drill new holes in the Micro-ATX motherboard to match the mounting hole pattern in the ATX case.
- Use the Micro-ATX motherboard in the ATX case.
- ~~Return the motherboard and replace it with an ATX form factor motherboard.~~

Explanation

ATX mid-tower cases support all ATX form factors, including Micro-ATX. The main difference between ATX and Micro-ATX is the number of bus and memory slots on the motherboard.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 3.1 Cases and Form Factors
[e_case_pp6.exam.xml Q_CASES_03]

Question 4: Incorrect

Which of the following form factors does not have expansion slots on the motherboard, but instead uses a riser card for expansion cards?

- ~~Micro-ATX~~
- ATX
- NLX
- BTX

Explanation

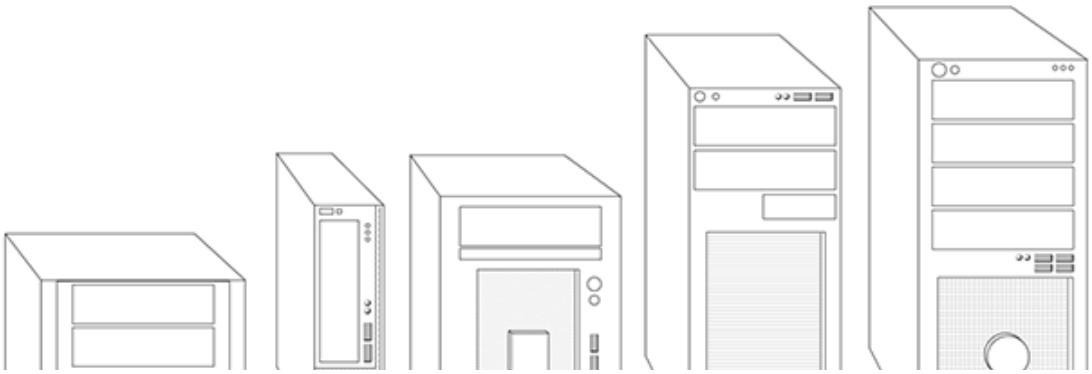
The NLX form factor uses a riser card in the middle of the system board (expansion slots are located on the riser card rather than the system board).

The BTX form factor was designed for better thermal management. microATX is a smaller version of the ATX form factor with fewer expansion slots. The ATX form factor is the most common form factor.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 3.1 Cases and Form Factors
[e_case_pp6.exam.xml Q_CASES_04]

Question 5: Correct



Use the above diagram to match the case type labels on the left with their corresponding cases, identified by letters on the right.

A

✔ Mini-ITX Tower

B

✔ Micro-ATX Slim Tower

C

✔ Micro-ATX Tower

D

✔ ATX Mid-Tower

E

✔ ATX Full-Tower

Explanation

Mini-ITX towers are designed to house Mini-ITX motherboards. They are typically smaller than Micro-ATX towers. The ITX form factor was designed for low-power, small, form factor (SFF) computers. The most common ITX form factor is the Mini-ITX form factor. Mini-ITX towers are often used with home theaters PC (HTPCs).

Micro-ATX slim towers are typically half the width of a Micro-ATX tower and are designed to lay flat or upright.

Micro-ATX towers are smaller cases designed to be placed on desktops. Micro-ATX towers typically only have one drive bay and are compatible with the micro-ATX and Mini-ITX form factors.

ATX mid-tower cases are slightly smaller than ATX full-tower cases. Mid-tower cases have fewer external and internal bays. ATX mid-tower cases are compatible with the Standard ATX, microATX, Mini-ITX, and some EATX form factors.

ATX full-tower cases are the largest computer cases. Full-tower cases have a lot of space for external and internal components. ATX full-tower cases are compatible with the Standard ATX, microATX, and EATX form factors. The ATX (advanced technology extended) form factor is the most commonly used form factor. Because of its popularity, several variants of the ATX form factor exist. Each variant has different specifications for dimensions and number of expansion slots. However, all ATX variants share the following characteristics:

- Back plate measurements (6.25" x 1.75")
- Power supply specifications as follows; 24-pin ATX power connector, on/off switch runs from the case to the motherboard, and soft-power control (OS can turn the computer off)
- Expansion slot locations and spacing (0.8" between slots)
- Mounting hole locations
- CPU location (top of board near power supply)

References

TestOut PC Pro - 3.1 Cases and Form Factors
[e_case_pp6.exam.xml Q_CASES_05]

Question 6: Incorrect

You need to purchase a case that meets the following criteria:

- Compatible with most form factors

- At least two external and internal bays
- Good balance of size and space

Which case type should you purchase?

- ATX mid-tower
- ATX full-tower
- Mini-ITX tower
- Micro-ATX tower

Explanation

You should purchase an ATX mid-tower case. ATX mid-tower cases are compatible with the most motherboard form factors and typically have at least two external bays.

Most ATX full-tower cases are not compatible with Mini-ITX motherboards and are larger than necessary for most applications. Micro-ATX towers are only compatible with microATX and Mini-ITX form factors. Mini-ITX towers are only compatible with the Mini-ITX form factor.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 3.1 Cases and Form Factors
[e_case_pp6.exam.xml Q_CASES_06]

Question 7: Incorrect

You work as the IT administrator for a small corporate network. One of the company employees needs to add an additional PCI card to the motherboard. When you open the computer, you see that the card purchased will not fit due to the card's height.

Which of the following is the BEST method for using the newly purchased card?

- Use an expanded case to accommodate the height of the newly purchased card.
- ~~Use a parallel card to allow the new card to be installed parallel to the motherboard.~~
- Use a riser card to allow the new card to be installed parallel to the motherboard.
- Use a firewire card to allow the new card to be installed parallel to the motherboard.

Explanation

Riser cards attach to the motherboard and have expansion cards on the side. Using these expansion slots allow you to install additional cards parallel to the motherboard. This is especially useful in low-profile computers.

A parallel card adds additional parallel ports used for such things as a printer. A firewire card gives the computer the ability to connect to a device using firewire.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 3.1 Cases and Form Factors
[e_case_pp6.exam.xml Q_CASES_07]