

## FBLA Introduction to Information Technology Sample Questions

***Disclaimer:** These are sample test questions of what a competitor will find in this competition. To view the official study guide, with the knowledge area and objective list, visit the guidelines on the Competitive Events page of the national website at [www.fbla.org](http://www.fbla.org).*

### Computer Hardware

1. Which component is considered the “brain” of the computer, performing all processing tasks?
  - a) RAM
  - b) CPU
  - c) GPU
  - d) Motherboard
2. Which type of storage retains data even when power is turned off?
  - a) RAM
  - b) Cache memory
  - c) SSD
  - d) Registers
3. The speed of a processor is typically measured in:
  - a) Bits per second
  - b) Gigahertz
  - c) Bytes per second
  - d) Megapixels
4. Which device converts digital signals to analog for display on a monitor?
  - a) Network card
  - b) Sound card
  - c) Video card
  - d) Power supply
5. Which peripheral device is considered an input device?
  - a) Printer
  - b) Scanner
  - c) Monitor
  - d) Speaker
6. What does BIOS stand for?
  - a) Basic Integrated Operating System
  - b) Binary Input Output System
  - c) Basic Input Output System
  - d) Binary Internal Output Setup
7. Which type of memory is volatile?
  - a) ROM
  - b) Flash memory
  - c) RAM
  - d) EEPROM

8. A heat sink is primarily used to:
  - a) Store data
  - b) Cool a CPU
  - c) Transmit signals
  - d) Boost graphics performance
9. Which port is most commonly used for modern external storage devices?
  - a) VGA
  - b) HDMI
  - c) USB
  - d) PS/2
10. The motherboard contains:
  - a) Only the CPU
  - b) Only the storage drives
  - c) All main system components and connectors
  - d) Only the power supply unit

### Software Fundamentals

11. Software that controls hardware and provides a platform for applications is:
  - a) Application software
  - b) Firmware
  - c) Operating system
  - d) Driver software
12. Which type of software license allows modification and distribution of the source code?
  - a) Proprietary
  - b) Open-source
  - c) Shareware
  - d) Trialware
13. Which is an example of utility software?
  - a) Web browser
  - b) Disk cleanup tool
  - c) Word processor
  - d) Spreadsheet program
14. A patch in software development refers to:
  - a) A full version upgrade
  - b) A temporary trial version
  - c) A fix for a security flaw or bug
  - d) A system restore point
15. Which software distribution method is accessed via the internet and not stored locally?
  - a) Cloud-based software
  - b) Shareware
  - c) Open-source software
  - d) Firmware

16. End-user license agreements (EULAs) typically:
- a) Provide physical manuals
  - b) Define terms for using the software
  - c) Automatically renew
  - d) Apply only to hardware

### Operating Systems

17. Which is NOT a function of an operating system?
- a) Memory management
  - b) File management
  - c) Compiling source code
  - d) Process scheduling
18. The most widely used open-source operating system is:
- a) Windows
  - b) Linux
  - c) macOS
  - d) ChromeOS
19. Which OS feature allows multiple programs to run at once?
- a) Multitasking
  - b) Multithreading
  - c) Multiprocessing
  - d) Multi-booting
20. Which part of the OS interacts directly with hardware?
- a) User interface
  - b) Kernel
  - c) Application layer
  - d) File system
21. The term GUI stands for:
- a) General Utility Interface
  - b) Graphical User Interface
  - c) General User Integration
  - d) Graphical Utility Integration
22. Virtual memory uses:
- a) Cloud storage as RAM
  - b) Hard drive space to extend RAM
  - c) A faster CPU
  - d) GPU processing power
23. A driver is:
- a) Hardware for data transfer
  - b) Software that enables hardware communication
  - c) A security protocol
  - d) An antivirus tool

24. Which OS is designed primarily for mobile devices?
- a) Ubuntu
  - b) Windows 11
  - c) Android
  - d) Fedora

### Software Applications

25. Which software would be best for creating financial models?
- a) Word processor
  - b) Spreadsheet
  - c) Database
  - d) Presentation
26. Which is an example of database software?
- a) MySQL
  - b) Excel
  - c) Google Docs
  - d) Photoshop
27. Presentation software is designed primarily for:
- a) Editing videos
  - b) Creating slide-based visual aids
  - c) Writing letters
  - d) Managing files
28. A macro in spreadsheet software is used to:
- a) Perform repetitive tasks automatically
  - b) Increase file storage
  - c) Improve graphics resolution
  - d) Manage operating system updates
29. Which application is primarily used for collaborative real-time editing online?
- a) Adobe Illustrator
  - b) Microsoft Word desktop version
  - c) Google Docs
  - d) WinRAR
30. Which type of software would you use to edit pixel-based images?
- a) Vector editor
  - b) Photo editing software
  - c) Presentation software
  - d) CAD software

### Modern Technologies

31. The Internet of Things (IoT) refers to:
- a) Connecting only computers together
  - b) Devices embedded with sensors and connected to the internet
  - c) Streaming video services
  - d) Social media applications

32. Which technology uses distributed ledgers to record transactions?
- a) Blockchain
  - b) Artificial intelligence
  - c) Virtual reality
  - d) Cloud computing
33. Augmented reality differs from virtual reality in that it:
- a) Fully immerses the user in a digital world
  - b) Adds digital elements to the real world
  - c) Does not require hardware
  - d) Exists only in gaming
34. Which emerging technology uses algorithms to mimic human decision-making?
- a) Blockchain
  - b) AI (Artificial Intelligence)
  - c) Virtual reality
  - d) Robotics
35. 5G technology primarily improves:
- a) Screen resolution
  - b) Network speed and capacity
  - c) Data compression
  - d) Battery efficiency
36. Which is a potential risk of IoT adoption?
- a) Increased battery life
  - b) Reduced internet speed
  - c) Security vulnerabilities
  - d) Larger device size

### **Networking Concepts**

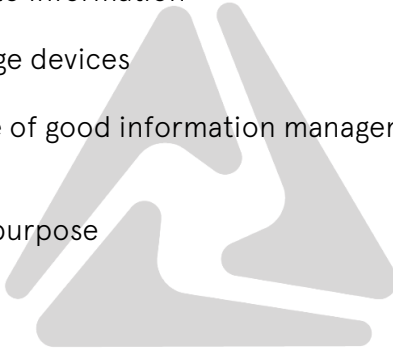
37. Which device directs data between different networks?
- a) Switch
  - b) Router
  - c) Hub
  - d) Access point
38. A MAC address is:
- a) Assigned to a network interface card
  - b) Used for website addresses
  - c) A cloud storage location
  - d) A type of malware
39. Which protocol is used for secure web browsing?
- a) HTTP
  - b) FTP
  - c) HTTPS
  - d) SMTP

40. LAN stands for:
- a) Local Application Network
  - b) Local Area Network
  - c) Long Access Node
  - d) Linked Access Network
41. Which device connects multiple devices within the same network and forwards data to the correct destination?
- a) Switch
  - b) Modem
  - c) Router
  - d) Access point
42. The unique numerical label assigned to each device on a network is an:
- a) IP address
  - b) MAC address
  - c) SSID
  - d) Domain name
43. DNS translates:
- a) IP addresses into domain names
  - b) Domain names into IP addresses
  - c) Emails into IP addresses
  - d) MAC addresses into IP addresses
44. Which network topology has all devices connected to a central hub?
- a) Mesh
  - b) Star
  - c) Bus
  - d) Ring

### Information Management Concepts

45. Data that is processed and organized to be meaningful is called:
- a) Raw input
  - b) Output
  - c) Information
  - d) Metadata
46. Which database model organizes data into tables with rows and columns?
- a) Hierarchical
  - b) Relational
  - c) Network
  - d) Object-oriented
47. Metadata describes:
- a) The contents of data
  - b) The speed of a network
  - c) How to back up data
  - d) The size of a hard drive

48. Which is a key advantage of cloud storage?
- a) Requires no internet connection
  - b) Provides universal access from multiple devices
  - c) Eliminates need for passwords
  - d) Guarantees 100% security
49. A data breach refers to:
- a) A system backup failure
  - b) Unauthorized access to information
  - c) Slow network speeds
  - d) Loss of physical storage devices
50. Which is NOT a principle of good information management?
- a) Accuracy
  - b) Accessibility
  - c) Redundancy without purpose
  - d) Timeliness



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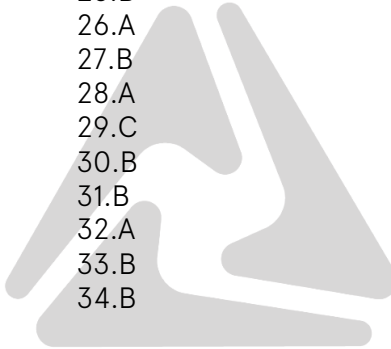
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## Answer Key

1.B  
2.C  
3.B  
4.C  
5.B  
6.C  
7.C  
8.B  
9.C  
10.C  
11.C  
12.B  
13.B  
14.C  
15.A  
16.B  
17.C

18.B  
19.A  
20.B  
21.B  
22.B  
23.B  
24.C  
25.B  
26.A  
27.B  
28.A  
29.C  
30.B  
31.B  
32.A  
33.B  
34.B

35.B  
36.C  
37.B  
38.A  
39.C  
40.B  
41.A  
42.A  
43.B  
44.B  
45.C  
46.B  
47.A  
48.B  
49.B  
50.C



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