



Name of the Bundle	Advanced Bundle V2	Subject	System Administration
Topic	Firmware Software (BIOS & UEFI)	Last updated on	23 January 2026

1. What is firmware?

- A. Application software
- B. Built-in software that controls hardware
- C. Utility software
- D. Programming language

**Ans: B. Built-in software that controls hardware**

**Explanation:** Firmware is built into a device and controls how the hardware works.

2. Firmware mainly provides\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. User interaction
- B. Internet services
- C. Low-level hardware control
- D. File management

**Ans: C. Low-level hardware control**

**Explanation:** Firmware works at a low level to control hardware operations.

3. Firmware is usually stored in\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. RAM
- B. Hard disk
- C. ROM
- D. Cache memory

**Ans: C. ROM**

**Explanation:** Firmware is stored in ROM, which is permanent memory.



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4. Which memory keeps the firmware even when the power is off?

- A. RAM
- B. Cache
- C. Register
- D. ROM

**Ans: D. ROM**

**Explanation:** ROM does not lose data when power is turned off.

5. Firmware controls\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Documents and files
- B. Hardware operations
- C. Internet browsing
- D. Games

**Ans: B. Hardware operations**

**Explanation:** Firmware directly controls the working of hardware components.

6. Which of the following devices uses firmware?

- A. Printer
- B. Router
- C. Washing machine
- D. All of the above

**Ans: D. All of the above**

**Explanation:** Firmware is used in many electronic devices to control hardware.



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7. Which software starts a computer and checks the hardware?

- A. Application software
- B. Operating system
- C. Firmware
- D. Utility software

**Ans: C. Firmware**

**Explanation:** Firmware like BIOS starts the computer and checks the hardware.

8. Firmware is best described as\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Temporary software
- B. High-level software
- C. Hardware-specific software
- D. Entertainment software

**Ans: C. Hardware-specific software**

**Explanation:** Firmware is designed for specific hardware devices.

9. Can firmware be updated?

- A. No, never
- B. Yes, sometimes
- C. Only once
- D. Only by replacing hardware

**Ans: B. Yes, sometimes**

**Explanation:** Some firmware can be updated, but updates are limited and controlled.



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10. Firmware usually starts\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. After applications
- B. After shutdown
- C. Before the operating system
- D. Only when the internet is on

**Ans: C. Before the operating system**

**Explanation:** Firmware initializes hardware before the OS loads.

11. Which of the following is an example of firmware software?

- A. Microsoft Word
- B. Windows OS
- C. BIOS
- D. Google Chrome

**Ans: C. BIOS**

**Explanation:** BIOS is firmware software that controls hardware during startup.

12. The main function of an Operating System is to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Design hardware
- B. Control and manage computer resources
- C. Store data permanently
- D. Repair hardware

**Ans: B. Control and manage computer resources**

**Explanation:** The operating system manages hardware, software, memory, and processes.



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13. The Operating System acts as a bridge between\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. User and application software
- B. Hardware and firmware
- C. User and hardware
- D. ROM and RAM

**Ans: C. User and hardware**

**Explanation:** The OS allows users to interact with computer hardware.

14. Which software runs before the Operating System?

- A. Application software
- B. Utility software
- C. Firmware
- D. Word processor

**Ans: C. Firmware**

**Explanation:** Firmware starts first and prepares the system to load the OS.

15. BIOS stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Basic Input Output System
- B. Binary Input Output System
- C. Built-in Input Output Software
- D. Basic Internal Operating System

**Ans: A. Basic Input Output System**

**Explanation:** BIOS is the traditional firmware used to start a computer.



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16. BIOS is an example of\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Application software
- B. Operating system
- C. Firmware software
- D. Utility software

**Ans: C. Firmware software**

**Explanation:** BIOS is built-in software that controls hardware at startup.

17. UEFI stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Universal Extended Firmware Interface
- B. Unified Extensible Firmware Interface
- C. User Extensible Firmware Interface
- D. Updated External Firmware Interface

**Ans: B. Unified Extensible Firmware Interface**

**Explanation:** UEFI is the modern replacement for BIOS.

18. UEFI is better than BIOS because it\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Is slower
- B. Supports larger hard drives
- C. Has no security features
- D. Cannot be updated

**Ans: B. Supports larger hard drives**

**Explanation:** UEFI supports modern hardware and large storage devices.



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19. Which firmware loads the operating system faster?

- A. BIOS
- B. UEFI
- C. Utility software
- D. Application software

**Ans: B. UEFI**

**Explanation:** UEFI has faster boot times compared to BIOS.

20. Which firmware type supports Secure Boot?

- A. BIOS
- B. DOS
- C. UEFI
- D. Linux

**Ans: C. UEFI**

**Explanation:** Secure Boot is a security feature provided by UEFI.

21. UEFI firmware supports\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Only keyboard input
- B. Mouse and graphical interface
- C. Only the command line
- D. No user interface

**Ans: B. Mouse and graphical interface**

**Explanation:** UEFI provides a graphical user interface.





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22. BIOS uses which interface?

- A. Graphical interface
- B. Touch interface
- C. Voice-controlled interface
- D. Text-based interface

**Ans: D. Text-based interface**

**Explanation:** Traditional BIOS uses a simple text-based interface.

23. What is the first function of BIOS?

- A. Open applications
- B. Identify, test, and initialize system devices
- C. Load user files
- D. Connect to the internet

**Ans: B. Identify, test, and initialize system devices**

**Explanation:** BIOS checks and prepares hardware components.

24. BIOS sets the hardware into\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Sleep mode
- B. Unknown state
- C. Known state
- D. Power-saving state

**Ans: C. Known state**

**Explanation:** BIOS prepares hardware into a known working state.





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25. What does POST stand for in BIOS?

- A. Power-On System Test
- B. Power-On Self Test
- C. Peripheral Output System Test
- D. Pre-Operating System Test

**Ans: B. Power-On Self Test**

**Explanation:** POST is the process where BIOS checks the hardware when the computer starts.

26. What is the main purpose of POST?

- A. Load applications
- B. Install the operating system
- C. Check and test computer hardware
- D. Connect to the internet

**Ans: C. Check and test computer hardware**

**Explanation:** POST tests memory, keyboard, drives, and other hardware.

27. Which BIOS function tests drives, memory, and keyboard?

- A. Bootstrap Loader
- B. POST
- C. Operating System
- D. UEFI

**Ans: B. POST**

**Explanation:** POST verifies that essential hardware components are working properly.



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28. What happens if POST detects a hardware problem?

- A. The OS loads normally
- B. The computer beeps or shows an error
- C. The BIOS updates automatically
- D. Nothing happens

**Ans: B. The computer beeps or shows an error**

**Explanation:** POST alerts the user to hardware issues.

29. The main sequence of BIOS functions at startup is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Load OS → POST
- B. Test network → Start OS
- C. Start applications → Load OS
- D. POST → Load OS (Bootstrap Loader)

**Ans: D. POST → Load OS (Bootstrap Loader)**

**Explanation:** BIOS first tests hardware (POST), then loads the OS via Bootstrap Loader.

30. What can BIOS or CMOS Setup configure?

- A. Internet connection
- B. System clock, boot sequence, passwords
- C. Web browser settings
- D. Video game settings

**Ans: B. System clock, boot sequence, passwords**

**Explanation:** BIOS/CMOS Setup allows configuration of basic hardware settings.



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31. BIOS Drivers operate at which level?

- A. High-level application
- B. User interface level
- C. Low-level hardware
- D. Operating system only

**Ans: C. Low-level hardware**

**Explanation:** They provide programs that interact directly with hardware.

32. UEFI firmware is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Only for mobile devices
- B. Modern firmware for PCs
- C. High-level application software
- D. Internet software

**Ans: B. Modern firmware for PCs**

**Explanation:** UEFI is firmware that works at a low level to control PC hardware.

33. UEFI replaces which traditional firmware?

- A. POST
- B. Bootstrap Loader
- C. BIOS
- D. CMOS

**Ans: C. BIOS**

**Explanation:** UEFI is designed to replace the older BIOS system.



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34. UEFI can support\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Only 1 TB drives
- B. Drives larger than 2 TB
- C. Only floppy disks
- D. Only network drives

**Ans: B. Drives larger than 2 TB**

**Explanation:** One key feature of UEFI is support for large-capacity storage.

35. What does the ESP in UEFI stand for?

- A. Extended System Partition
- B. EFI System Partition
- C. External Software Partition
- D. Enhanced Security Partition

**Ans: B. EFI System Partition**

**Explanation:** ESP is a special partition that stores boot loaders and other startup files for UEFI.

36. One advantage of using the ESP with UEFI is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Slower booting
- B. No operating system support
- C. Requires more hardware
- D. Saves the BIOS self-test process

**Ans: D. Saves the BIOS self-test process**

**Explanation:** UEFI skips the full BIOS self-test, making booting faster.



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37. Old or Legacy Boot is a feature of\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. UEFI
- B. BIOS
- C. Operating System
- D. Firmware

**Ans: B. BIOS**

**Explanation:** Legacy Boot is the traditional method used by BIOS firmware.

38. Legacy BIOS boot is based on\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. GPT
- B. MBR
- C. UEFI
- D. SSD

**Ans: B. MBR**

**Explanation:** BIOS uses the Master Boot Record (MBR) partitioning scheme.

39. Which partition method is used by UEFI?

- A. MBR
- B. DOS
- C. GPT
- D. BIOS

**Ans: C. GPT**

**Explanation:** UEFI requires GPT to support large drives and advanced features.



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40. What does MBR stand for?

- A. Master Boot Record
- B. Main Binary Register
- C. Memory Boot Register
- D. Master Backup Record

**Ans: A. Master Boot Record**

**Explanation:** MBR is the traditional method of partitioning a disk.

41. What does GPT stand for?

- A. General Partition Table
- B. GUID Partition Table
- C. Global Partition Technology
- D. General Purpose Table

**Ans: B. GUID Partition Table**

**Explanation:** GPT is the modern partitioning method used by UEFI.

42. Which partition type supports drives larger than 2 TB?

- A. GPT
- B. MBR
- C. Both
- D. None

**Ans: A. GPT**

**Explanation:** GPT can handle very large disks, unlike MBR.



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43. How many primary partitions does MBR support?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 8
- D. 128

**Ans: B. 4**

**Explanation:** MBR can have up to 4 primary partitions.

44. How many partitions does GPT support (Windows)?

- A. 4
- B. 16
- C. 128
- D. Unlimited

**Ans: C. 128**

**Explanation:** GPT supports up to 128 partitions in Windows.

45. BIOS is considered\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Modern firmware
- B. Legacy firmware
- C. Application software
- D. Operating system

**Ans: B. Legacy firmware**

**Explanation:** Traditional BIOS firmware is called legacy firmware.





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46. Which key is typically used to access UEFI settings during system startup?

- A. F1
- B. F2
- C. Delete
- D. All of the above

**Ans: D. All of the above**

**Explanation:** Depending on the manufacturer, different keys (such as F1, F2, Delete, or Esc) may be used to access UEFI settings during the startup of the computer.

47. Which partitioning scheme uses extended and logical partitions?

- A. GPT
- B. UEFI
- C. MBR
- D. FAT32

**Ans: C. MBR**

**Explanation:** MBR uses extended and logical partitions to overcome its four-primary-partition limitation.