

Sample Edition

ITPEC IT PASSPORT EXAMINATION

October 2025

English Edition

100 **Real** Past Questions with
Detailed Explanations

(Study Guide for ITPEC IP Exam)



Recognized in ITPEC Member Countries:
Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Myanmar, Mongolia,
and Bangladesh

IT Passport Examination – English Edition **October 2025 Version**

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Based on past IT Passport Examination questions published by ITPEC.

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Note:

The specifications of spreadsheet functions and programming languages used in ITPEC exam questions are officially provided in the downloadable past exam materials. Please refer to the official ITPEC website for details, rather than relying on this book.

Preface

The IT Passport Examination is the first step in demonstrating your understanding of information technology and its role in business. Originally developed in Japan, it is now recognized internationally through the ITPEC (Information Technology Professionals Examination Council) mutual recognition framework. Member countries include the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Myanmar, Mongolia, and Bangladesh. In many of these countries, the IT Passport serves as an entry point for those aiming to work in Japan or for Japanese companies abroad. Where Japanese-owned IT firms operate, holding this certification can also provide an advantage in hiring and career advancement, as it reflects familiarity with Japanese corporate culture and IT standards.

This book is designed for learners who wish to prepare for the IT Passport Examination in English. It offers clear explanations, practice questions, and study tips to help you understand the material deeply, rather than simply memorizing it. Whether you are new to IT or an experienced professional pursuing certification, this book will support efficient, practical, and motivating study.

About the Author

Takashi Narita is an IT instructor with more than 20 years of industry experience in system design, software development, programming, and database management. Now based in the Philippines, he teaches programming, system development, and system design remotely to students in Japan. He began creating this English edition of IT Passport practice questions to support IT human resource development in the Philippines. Over time, he recognized that it could also serve as a valuable starting point for learners across Asia seeking to succeed in Japanese-owned companies or in Japan itself. Through this book, he aims to help readers build the skills and confidence needed to contribute meaningfully in Japanese and Japan-affiliated workplaces. He is passionate about making complex IT concepts accessible to learners of all backgrounds and believes that studying in English opens doors to international opportunities.

How to Use This Book

The fastest way to pass the IT Passport Examination is to practice past questions repeatedly.

This book provides past IT Passport questions in English, along with clear explanations. Always review the explanations for any questions you miss, make sure you understand the reasoning, and then try again.

Recommended study flow:

1. Solve one set of questions under timed conditions, just like the actual exam.
2. Check which answers were incorrect and study the explanations carefully.
3. Reattempt the same set a few days later until you can achieve a perfect score.
4. Move on to the next set and repeat the process.

Study Tips

- Do more than one set – One set of 100 questions is not enough for thorough preparation. Aim for at least three sets (about 300 questions) to build both knowledge and confidence.
- Consistency is key – Even 10 minutes a day makes a difference. Use your phone, PC, or tablet to open this book and solve just one question. From my own experience earning multiple IT certifications, daily habit is the single most important factor in success. For me, solving one question before bed soon grew naturally to two or three without feeling forced. Short, consistent study sessions lead to long-term retention.
- Set a study schedule – Work backward from your exam date, create a plan, and track your progress.
- Get used to English IT terms – Words like *CPU* or *LAN* may seem unfamiliar at first, but repeated exposure will make them second nature.
- Be mindful of time per question – The exam lasts 120 minutes for about 100 questions, which is roughly 70 seconds each. You may not meet this pace at first, but aim for it as you grow familiar with the format.

Exam Overview

- Number of Questions: 100 (multiple-choice, 4 options each)
- Exam Time: 120 minutes
- Exam Areas:
 1. **Strategy Domain** (management, strategy, law, etc.)
 2. **Management Domain** (project management, service management, etc.)
 3. **Technology Domain** (IT fundamentals, networks, databases, etc.)
- Passing Criteria: Overall score of 60% or more, and at least 30% in each area.

Important!

The test format (CBT or paper), schedule, application method, and venue vary by country. Examination details are subject to change, so please check the official website of your country for the most accurate and up-to-date information.

Official Information Links:

- ITPEC Official Site: <https://itpec.org/>
- Philippines (DICT): <https://dict.gov.ph/itpec/>
- Thailand (NECTEC): <https://www.nectec.or.th/itpec/>
- Vietnam (VITC): <https://www.vitc.vn/>
- Myanmar (ITPEC Myanmar): <https://www.myanmaritpec.org/>
- Bangladesh (BCC): <https://www.bcc.gov.bd/>
- Mongolia (MITC): <https://www.mitc.gov.mn/>

Q1

Which of the following is always true for two (2) sets A and B ? Here, $(X \cap Y)$ represents the set that contains only the elements that are in both X and Y (intersection set), and $(X \cup Y)$ represents the set that contains all of the elements that are in at least one of X or Y (union set).

- a) $(A \cup B)$ is a subset of the complement of $(A \cap B)$.
- b) $(A \cup B)$ is a subset of A .
- c) $(A \cap B)$ is a subset of $(A \cup B)$.
- d) $(A \cap B)$ is a subset of the complement of A .

(Source:2025A,IP,Q1)

Answer: b

Explanation

The correct answer is c) $(A \cap B)$ is a subset of $(A \cup B)$.

To understand why, let's break down the definitions of the two main symbols used in this question:

1. **Intersection $(A \cap B)$:** Imagine this as the "**overlap**." It only contains elements that are found in **both** A and B .
2. **Union $(A \cup B)$:** Imagine this as the "**total collection**." It contains every element that belongs to A , or belongs to B , or both.

Why "c" is always true:

A "subset" means that every element in the first group is also found in the second group.

- Since $(A \cap B)$ only includes elements that are in both A and B , those elements are naturally part of the "total collection" $(A \cup B)$.
- Therefore, the "overlap" will always be contained within the "total collection."

Why the others are incorrect:

- **a)** The "total collection" cannot be a subset of the "complement" (everything outside) of the overlap.
- **b)** $(A \cup B)$ is usually larger than A (unless B is already inside A), so it cannot be a subset of A .
- **d)** $(A \cap B)$ contains elements that are in A , so it cannot be a subset of the "complement of A " (the things that are NOT in A).

Author's Comment

When you see set theory problems like this, don't try to solve them just with words! **Draw a Venn diagram (two overlapping circles)**. Visualizing the "overlap" versus the "whole" makes the relationship immediately obvious and prevents simple mistakes.

Column: Understanding Set Theory Basics

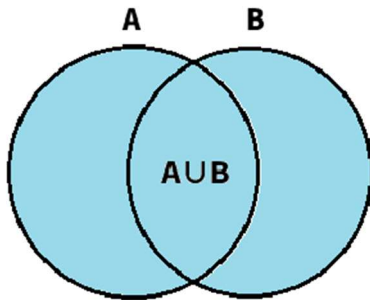
Before tackling exam questions, let's master the "language" of sets. In IT, sets are used everywhere—from database queries (SQL) to defining user permissions.

1. What is a Set?

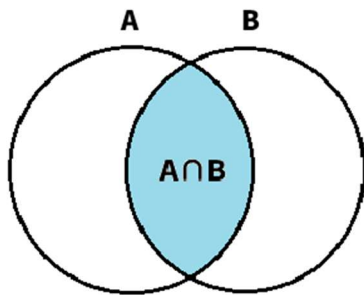
A **set** is simply a collection of distinct objects or "elements." For example, if Set A is $\{1, 2, 3\}$, the numbers 1, 2, and 3 are its elements.

2. The Four Must-Know Symbols

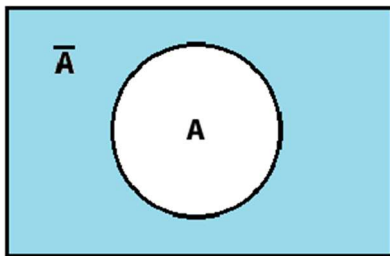
- 1) $A \cup B$ (**Union**) - "OR" – Everything in A plus everything in B.



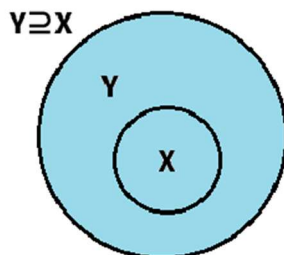
- 2) $A \cap B$ (**Intersection**) - "AND" – Only the items that A and B have in common..



- 3) \bar{A} (**Complement**) - "NOT" – Everything that is outside of Set A.



- 4) $X \subseteq Y$ (**Subset**) - "INSIDE" – Every element of X is also found within Y.



$X \subseteq Y$ is the same as $Y \supseteq X$

3. The Golden Rule: The Venn Diagram

The easiest way to solve these problems is to visualize them.

- Imagine two circles overlapping.
 - The **Intersection** is the "football" shape in the middle.
 - The **Union** is the entire figure (both circles and the middle).
 - Logically, the "football" (intersection) will always fit inside the "whole figure" (union). This is why $(A \cap B)$ is a **subset** of $(A \cup B)$.
-

Author's Comment

In the IT world, think of **Union** as "adding" and **Intersection** as "filtering." When you search for "Apples AND Oranges" on a website, you get fewer results because the criteria is stricter (Intersection). When you search for "Apples OR Oranges," you get more results (Union)!

Q2

Which of the following is the binary number that is obtained by adding the binary numbers 01011010 and 01101011? Here, the binary numbers are expressed as positive 8-bit values.

- a) 00110001
- b) 01111011
- c) 10000100
- d) 11000101

(Source:2025A,IP,Q2)

Answer: d

Explanation

Binary addition works exactly like decimal addition. The only difference is that you "carry over" to the next column when the sum reaches 2.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(Carries)} \quad \quad 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1 \quad \leftarrow \text{Carry row} \\ \quad \quad \quad 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0 \quad \text{(Number 1)} \\ + \quad \quad \quad 0\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 1 \quad \text{(Number 2)} \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1 \quad \text{(Result)} \end{array}$$

Step-by-step (from right to left):

1. 1st column: $0 + 1 = 1$
2. 2nd column: $1 + 1 = 2 \rightarrow$ Write 0, carry 1 to the left.
3. 3rd column: $0 + 0 + 1$ (carry) $= 1$
4. 4th column: $1 + 1 = 2 \rightarrow$ Write 0, carry 1 to the left.
5. 5th column: $1 + 0 + 1$ (carry) $= 2 \rightarrow$ Write 0, carry 1 to the left.
6. 6th column: $0 + 1 + 1$ (carry) $= 2 \rightarrow$ Write 0, carry 1 to the left.
7. 7th column: $1 + 1 + 1$ (carry) $= 3 \rightarrow$ Write 1, carry 1 to the left.
8. 8th column: $0 + 0 + 1$ (carry) $= 1$

Result: **11000101**

Author's Comment

The logic is simple: If you see two "1"s, write 0 and carry 1. If you see three "1"s (including a carry), write 1 and carry 1. Don't let the long string of numbers confuse you—just take it one column at a time!

Q3

Which of the following is the combination of the mean and median of the data?

[Data]

10, 20, 20, 20, 40, 50, 100, 440, 2000

	Mean	Median
a)	20	40
b)	40	20
c)	300	20
d)	300	40

(Source:2025A,IP,Q3)

Answer: d

Explanation

The correct answer is **d) Mean: 300, Median: 40**.

To find the correct combination, we need to calculate two different types of "averages":

1. Calculating the Mean (Average):

The mean is the sum of all values divided by the number of values.

- **Sum:** $10 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 40 + 50 + 100 + 440 + 2000 = 2700$
- **Count:** There are 9 numbers in the list.
- **Calculation:** $2700 / 9 = 300$

2. Finding the Median:

The median is the "middle" value when the data is listed in order from smallest to largest.

- The data is already sorted: 10, 20, 20, 20, **40**, 50, 100, 440, 2000
- Since there are 9 values, the middle position is the 5th value.
- The 5th value is **40**.

Author's Comment

In this problem, notice how the "Mean" (300) is much higher than most of the numbers because of the single large value (2000). On the other hand, the "Median" (40) stays near the center. This is a classic exam trick—one "outlier" can change the mean significantly, but the median remains stable!

Column: Mean vs. Median

When we talk about "the average," we usually mean the **Mean**, but in IT and Statistics, we use different tools depending on what we want to see.

1. Mean (Arithmetic Average)

This is the most common average. You use it when you want to know the total value distributed equally.

- **Weakness:** It is easily influenced by **outliers** (extremely high or low values).

2. Median (Middle Value)

This is the value exactly in the center of the list.

- **Strength:** It represents the "typical" user or data point better than the mean when there are extreme outliers. For example, if 9 people earn \$20,000 and 1 person earns \$1,000,000, the "Mean" salary looks very high, but the "Median" shows what most people actually earn.

3. How to find the Median quickly

- **If the count is Odd:** It's the middle number.
- **If the count is Even:** It's the mean of the two middle numbers.

Author's Comment

Imagine you are analyzing website loading times. If 99 users load a page in 1 second, but 1 user takes 100 seconds, the "Mean" might make your site look slow. Checking the "Median" helps you realize that for almost everyone, the site is actually very fast!

This book is sample edition.

Notes and Disclaimers

Source Note:

The questions in this book are based on the 100 past questions from the October 2025 IT Passport Examination published on the official ITPEC website. The author translated them into English and added supplementary explanations.

Source: ITPEC – IT Passport Examination Past Questions (<https://itpec.org/>)

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