

This Book is Sample Edition

ITPEC IT PASSPORT EXAMINATION

April 2026

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 April 2026 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

When the reward for an improvement proposal concerning business operations is determined based on the decision table below, how much is the reward for an improvement proposal for an improvement of \$20,000 and a turnaround time reduction of three days?

Here, “Y” in the table means that the condition holds, and “N” means that the condition does not hold. In addition, “√” indicates the reward that applies to a specific combination of these conditions.

Condition	Improvement of less than \$10,000	Y	Y	N	N
	Turnaround time reduction of less than one (1) week	Y	N	Y	N
Reward	\$50	√			
	\$100			√	
	\$150		√		
	\$300				√

- a) \$50
- b) \$100
- c) \$150
- d) \$300

(Source:2026S,IP,Q1)

Answer: b

Explanation

The correct answer is **b) \$100**.

This problem uses a **decision table**, which is a technique for representing combinations of conditions and the corresponding actions or results.

First, check each condition:

- **Improvement of less than \$10,000**

The improvement is **\$20,000**, so the condition is **No (N)**.

- **Turnaround time reduction of less than one week**

Three days is less than one week, so the condition is **Yes (Y)**.

The combination is therefore **(N, Y)**.

Looking at the decision table, the column corresponding to **(N, Y)** indicates a reward of **\$100**.

Therefore, the correct answer is **b) \$100**.

Author's Comments

A decision table may look confusing at first, but solving these questions is actually straightforward.

Instead of reading the table from left to right, first determine whether each condition is **Yes (Y)** or **No (N)**.

Then find the column that exactly matches that combination. Finally, read the action or result shown in that column.

This step-by-step approach will help you solve decision table questions quickly and accurately.

Column : Decision table

Decision tables are widely used during the **system design phase** to describe business rules clearly and unambiguously. In real software development, business requirements are often much more complicated than those in exam questions. A decision table helps developers, testers, and users confirm that every possible combination of conditions has been considered.

For example, banks use decision tables to determine loan approvals, insurance companies use them to calculate premiums, and online shopping systems use them to determine shipping fees and discount rules. Although the examples in certification exams are simplified, they are based on the same concept used in real-world information systems.

Q2

Which of the following is the logical operation that is equivalent to the truth table below?

Input A	Input B	Output
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

- a) AND
- b) NOT
- c) OR
- d) XOR

(Source:2026S,IP,Q2)

Answer: a**Explanation**

The correct answer is **a) AND**.

The truth table shows that the output is **1 only when both Input A and Input B are 1**. In all other combinations, the output is **0**.

This is exactly the behavior of the **AND** logical operation.

The other options are incorrect because:

- **NOT** is a unary operation that inverts a single input.
- **OR** outputs 1 when either input is 1.
- **XOR (Exclusive OR)** outputs 1 only when the two inputs are different.

Therefore, the truth table represents the **AND** operation.

Author's Comments

Truth tables are one of the most fundamental topics in information technology. They appear not only in IT Passport and ITPEC examinations but also in computer architecture, digital circuits, programming, and database queries.

Instead of memorizing each truth table, try to understand the meaning of each logical operation. For example, **AND** can be remembered as "both conditions must be true." Once you understand this concept, you can recognize the correct truth table without relying on memorization.

Column

Many beginners wonder why they have to study logical operations such as **AND**, **OR**, and **NOT**. After all, they seem too simple.

The answer is that modern computers are built upon these very operations.

Every arithmetic calculation, every comparison, every program, and even every artificial intelligence system ultimately relies on combinations of logical operations. At the hardware level, billions of tiny electronic circuits called **logic gates** perform these operations billions of times every second.

In other words, logical operations are the "alphabet" of computing. Just as you cannot read a book without knowing the alphabet, you cannot truly understand computer systems without understanding logical operations. Although this exam question looks simple, it represents one of the most important concepts in computer science.

Q3

When a chairperson and a secretary are selected from three (3) candidates with a method that allows dual roles, there are three (3) ways for the selection of a chairperson and three (3) ways for the selection of a secretary, so in total, there are nine (9) combinations for the selection of a chairperson and a secretary. When a chairperson and a secretary are selected from five (5) candidates with a method that allows dual roles, how many combinations for the selection are there?

- a) 5
- b) 10
- c) 20
- d) 25

(Source:2026S,IP,Q3)

Answer: d

Explanation

The correct answer is **d) 25**.

This problem is based on the **Rule of Product**, a fundamental principle in combinatorics.

Since the method **allows dual roles**, the same person may be selected as both the chairperson and the secretary.

- There are **5 choices** for the chairperson.
- For each of these choices, there are **5 choices** for the secretary.

Therefore, the total number of possible combinations is:

$$5 \times 5 = 25$$

Thus, the correct answer is **d) 25**.

Author's Comments

Many candidates overlook the phrase "**allows dual roles**." This is the key to solving the problem correctly.

If dual roles were **not** allowed, the number of choices for the secretary would decrease after selecting the chairperson, resulting in $5 \times 4 = 20$ combinations instead.

Always pay close attention to conditions such as "**with replacement**," "**without replacement**," or "**allows dual roles**." A single phrase can completely change the answer.

Column

At first glance, this question appears to be about mathematics. In reality, it is about **logical thinking**.

Information technology professionals make decisions every day based on conditions. Whether designing a database, writing a program, or creating a security policy, they must first understand the rules before choosing a solution.

This problem illustrates the same principle. The calculation itself is simple, but only after correctly interpreting the condition that **dual roles are allowed**.

In software development, overlooking a single requirement can lead to a completely different system behavior. That is why experienced engineers often say:

"Read the requirements before writing the code."

This habit begins with carefully reading every word in an exam question.

Q4

Which of the following represents the decimal number 155 in binary?

- a) 10011011
- b) 10110011
- c) 11001101
- d) 11011001

(Source:2026S,IP,Q4)

Answer: a

Explanation

The correct answer is **a) 10011011**.

To convert a decimal number to binary, express the number as the sum of powers of two.

For **155**:

- $155 = 128 + 16 + 8 + 2 + 1$

Using the place values

128 64 32 16 8 4 2 1

we obtain:

128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1

Therefore,

$155_{10} = 10011011_2$

So, the correct answer is **a)**.

Author's Comments

Questions on number systems appear frequently in IT examinations because computers process all information in binary.

Instead of memorizing conversion methods, remember that **each bit represents a power of two**. Once you understand the place values (1, 2, 4, 8, 16, ...), binary conversion becomes a simple process of selecting the necessary values.

This understanding will also help you learn hexadecimal numbers, memory sizes, IP addresses, and many other IT topics.

Column

People often ask,

"Why do computers use binary instead of decimal?"

At first, decimal numbers seem much more natural because humans have ten fingers. However, computers are electronic devices, not human beings.

Inside a computer, billions of tiny electronic switches called **transistors** are constantly turning **ON** or **OFF**. These two stable states are naturally represented as **1** and **0**.

If computers used ten different voltage levels instead of just two, electronic circuits would become much more complicated and less reliable. By using only two states, computers can operate at extremely high speeds while maintaining remarkable accuracy.

In other words, binary is not used because it is mathematically convenient. It is used because it perfectly matches the physical nature of electronic circuits.

The next time you see a binary number, remember that every **1** and **0** represents the state of billions of microscopic switches working together inside your computer.

Q5

There is a series of numbered boxes stacked as shown in the figure below. The operations described in the table below are performed in the sequence of operations 1 through 4. When the operation 4 is completed, which of the following shows the status of the stacked boxes?

4
3
2
2
1

Fig.

Table	
Operation	Description
Operation 1	Take two boxes from the top, add the numbers written on the taken boxes, write the sum on a new box, and then put it on the top.
Operation 2	Write the number 3 on a new box, and then put it on the top.
Operation 3	Take three boxes from the top, calculate the average of the numbers written on the taken boxes, write the average value on a new box, and then put it on the top.
Operation 4	Take two boxes from the top, calculate the absolute value of the difference between the numbers written on the taken boxes, write the absolute value on a new box, and then put it on the top.

a)

0

b)

2
1

c)

4
2
1

d)

1
2
2
1

(Source:2026S,IP,Q5)

Answer: b

Explanation

The correct answer is **b**).

The initial stack (from top to bottom) is:

4, 3, 2, 2, 1

Now perform each operation in order.

Operation 1

Take the top two boxes (4 and 3), add them, and place the result on top.

New stack:

7, 2, 2, 1

Operation 2

Create a new box with the number 3 and place it on top.

New stack:

3, 7, 2, 2, 1

Operation 3

Take the top three boxes (3, 7, and 2), calculate their average, and place the result on top.

$$\text{Average} = (3 + 7 + 2) \div 3 = 4$$

New stack:

4, 2, 1

Operation 4

Take the top two boxes (4 and 2), calculate the absolute value of their difference, and place the result on top.

$$|4 - 2| = 2$$

Final stack:

2, 1

Therefore, the correct answer is **b**).

Author's Comments

This type of question tests your ability to **follow a sequence of operations accurately**.

A common mistake is trying to calculate everything mentally. Instead, update the stack after each operation before moving on to the next one.

This is exactly how a computer executes a program—**one instruction at a time**. Developing the habit of processing each step carefully will help you solve not only algorithm questions but also programming problems.

Column

At first glance, this question seems to be about moving numbered boxes.

In fact, it teaches one of the most important ideas in programming:

A computer never "jumps ahead."

When we solve a familiar problem, our brains often skip intermediate steps because we can predict the result.

Computers cannot do that. They execute instructions exactly as they are written—one by one, in order.

This is why programmers spend so much time tracing programs line by line when debugging. A single incorrect instruction can change every step that follows.

If you learn to process each operation carefully in questions like this, you are already developing the same way of thinking that programmers use every day.

Programming is not about writing clever code.

It is about executing simple steps correctly, one at a time.

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Notes and Disclaimers

Source Note:

The questions in this book are based on the 100 past questions from the April 2026 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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