

ITPEC IT PASSPORT EXAMINATION

April 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 **Spring 2025 Version**

Author: Takashi Narita

© 2025 Takashi Narita. All rights reserved.

Based on past IT Passport Examination questions published by ITPEC.

Disclaimer:

This book contains past exam questions from the Information Technology Professionals Examination Council (ITPEC), specifically from the **Spring 2025 Examination**. The questions are reproduced with permission for educational purposes, and the copyright of the original questions remains with ITPEC. All explanations, translations, and analyses are original work by the author, Takashi Narita.

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

As shown in Figure 1, there is a box that generates a single output for two (2) inputs. The input in this box is either “Agree” or “Disagree,” and the output of “Agree” is generated only when both inputs are “Agree,” while in other cases the output of “Disagree” is generated. When three (3) inputs are entered into two (2) boxes as shown in Figure 2, which of the following is the correct description concerning the output?

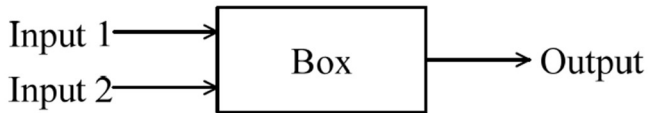


Figure 1

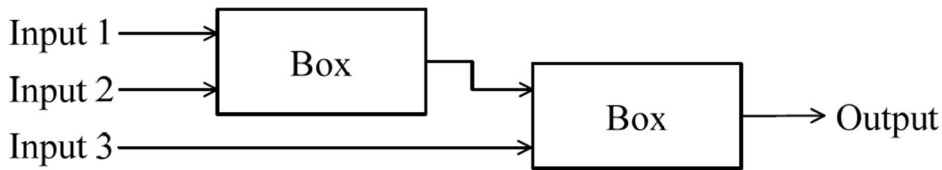


Figure 2

- a) The output of “Agree” is generated at all times when one (1) or more inputs are “Agree.”
- b) The output of “Agree” is generated at all times when two (2) or more inputs are “Agree.”
- c) The output of “Disagree” is generated only when two (2) or more inputs are “Disagree.”
- d) The output of “Agree” is generated only when all three (3) inputs are “Agree.”

(Source:2025S,IP,Q1)

Answer: d

Explanation

Each box behaves like a **2-input AND gate**.

- First box = $I_1 \wedge I_2$
- Second box = $(I_1 \wedge I_2) \wedge I_3$

Thus, the final result is equivalent to a **3-input AND gate**.

Only when all inputs are “Agree,” the output is “Agree.”

- a) OR logic. Incorrect, since even one “Disagree” makes the output “Disagree.”
- b) Majority logic (two or more). Wrong, because “Agree, Agree, Disagree” still outputs “Disagree.”
- c) Misleading. A single “Disagree” is enough to make the output “Disagree.”
- d) **Correct**. All three must be “Agree.”

Input1	Input2	Input3	Output
Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
Agree	Agree	Disagree	Disagree
Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
Agree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree
Disagree	Agree	Agree	Disagree
Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Disagree
Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree

Tips for Solving

- **AND** = “All must be Agree”
- **OR** = “At least one Agree is enough”
- **Majority** = “Two or more Agree”

When you see “only if all...,” think AND.

Author’s Comment

Logical operations such as AND and OR tend to appear on the exam with a fairly high probability. It is important not only to memorize the truth tables, but also to practice applying them to diagrams and problem scenarios. If you can quickly recognize patterns like “all must be true” (AND) or “at least one true” (OR), you will save valuable time during the exam. In addition, make sure to review other operators such as NOT and XOR, as they also appear in questions and are often used to test deeper understanding.

Q2

Which of the following is the binary result of the multiplication of binary 1011 and binary 101?

- a) 1111
- b) 10000
- c) 101111
- d) 110111

(Source:2025S,IP,Q2)

Answer: d

Explanation

Binary 1011 = decimal 11

Binary 101 = decimal 5

$$11 \times 5 = 55 \text{ (decimal)}$$

Convert 55 back to binary

$$55_{10} = 110111_2$$

Therefore, the correct answer is d. **Correct. (110111).**

	1 0 1 1	(11 decimal)
×	1 0 1	(5 decimal)
<hr/>		
	1 0 1 1	← 1011 × 1 (LSB)
	0 0 0 0	← 1011 × 0 (Shifted)
+	1 0 1 1	← 1011 × 1 (Shifted twice)
<hr/>		
	1 1 0 1 1 1	

Author's Comment

Conversions and calculations between binary and decimal numbers are considered fundamental questions.

They may look simple, but under exam pressure it is easy to make mistakes with shifting or digit alignment.

Be sure to practice both **converting between number systems and performing binary arithmetic step by step**. Confidence in these basics will give you a strong foundation for solving more advanced problems quickly.

Q3

The automation of the inspections performed by a quality controller is considered. By providing as training data 10,000 product images and the results of judgments by the quality controller about whether each product is defective or not, a machine learning model is created to judge whether a product is defective or not. The results of a test judgement by a machine-learning model on 100 product images are as shown in the table. When the ratio of the number of images that product is judged to be defective by the machine learning model out of the images that product is judged to be defective by the quality controller is deemed to be the recall rate, what is the recall rate in this test judgement?

Unit: Images

		Judgment by the machine learning model	
		Defective	Not defective
Judgment by the quality controller	Defective	5	5
	Not defective	15	75

- a) 0.05
- b) 0.25
- c) 0.50
- d) 0.80

(Source:2025S,IP,Q3)

Answer: c

Explanation:

- **True Positives (TP):** 5 (both judge defective)
- **False Negatives (FN):** 5 (controller = defective, model = not defective)

$$\text{Recall} = \text{TP} \div (\text{TP} + \text{FN})$$

$$= 5 \div (5 + 5)$$

$$= 5 \div 10$$

$$= 0.50$$

Author's Comment

Metrics such as **Recall** and **Precision** are very important concepts in machine learning questions, and they are often tested.

- **Recall** answers: *“Of all actual defective products, how many did the model find?”*
- **Precision** answers: *“Of all products the model judged defective, how many were truly defective?”*

Many learners confuse these two. Be careful to distinguish them clearly.

Mastering confusion matrices (TP, FP, FN, TN) will help you not only in exams but also in understanding real-world AI evaluation.

Q4

When a six (6)-sided dice with the numbers 1 to 6 is thrown three (3) times, what is the probability of not getting any 1?

- a) $\frac{1}{216}$ b) $\frac{5}{72}$ c) $\frac{91}{216}$ d) $\frac{125}{216}$

(Source:2025S,IP,Q4)

Answer: d

Explanation

- A standard die has 6 faces, so the probability of **not getting a 1** on a single throw = **5/6**.
- Since the die is thrown three times independently:

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{no 1 in 3 throws}) &= \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^3 \\ &= \frac{5 \times 5 \times 5}{6 \times 6 \times 6} = \frac{125}{216} \end{aligned}$$

Author's Comment

Probability problems like this often appear in the IT Passport exam, especially involving independent events.

Key points to master:

- Recognize when events are independent → multiply probabilities.
- Remember the complement rule:
 - $P(\text{at least one 1}) = 1 - P(\text{no 1})$
- Practice both direct and complementary approaches; they both help avoid calculation errors under time pressure.

Q5

Which of the following is a term for a list of instructions to a computer that are written in a human-readable programming language?

- a) PIN code
- b) Source code
- c) Binary code
- d) Character code

(Source:2025S,IP,Q5)

Answer: b

Explanation

- Source code refers to the human-readable instructions written in a programming language (e.g., Python, Java, C).
 - The source code is later translated (compiled or interpreted) into machine code that a computer can execute.
- a) PIN code → Personal Identification Number, unrelated to programming.
- b) Source code → Correct. Human-readable instructions in programming.
- c) Binary code → Low-level machine representation (0s and 1s), not human-readable.
- d) Character code → Mapping between characters and numbers (e.g., ASCII, Unicode).

Author's Comment

Questions like this test **basic IT literacy and terminology**.

It is important to distinguish clearly between:

Source code: Human-readable program text.

Binary (machine) code: The actual instructions computers execute.

Character code: Data representation (how text is stored).

Being able to explain the difference in plain words will help not only in the exam, but also in communicating with non-technical colleagues in real work situations.

Notes and Disclaimers

Source Note:

The questions in this book are based on the 100 past questions from the 2025 Spring Version 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/>)

Relationship with ITPEC:

This book is an independent publication. It is created in accordance with the usage policy for past exam questions published by ITPEC, but it is not officially affiliated with, authorized, or endorsed by ITPEC.

General Disclaimer:

The content of this book is based on information available at the time of writing. The examination format, scope, or content may change. Please refer to the official ITPEC website for the most up-to-date information.

License and Usage:

This book is intended for personal study purposes. Redistribution or commercial use of the explanations and translations by the author without permission is prohibited.

Feedback Welcome:

If you find any errors or have suggestions for improvement, please feel free to contact the author. Your input will help improve future editions of this book.

Copyright & Source Information

Copyright © 2025 Takashi Narita

All rights reserved.

This book contains past exam questions published by ITPEC, reproduced in accordance with ITPEC's public usage policy for educational purposes. The copyright of the original questions remains with ITPEC.

Source: <https://itpec.org/>