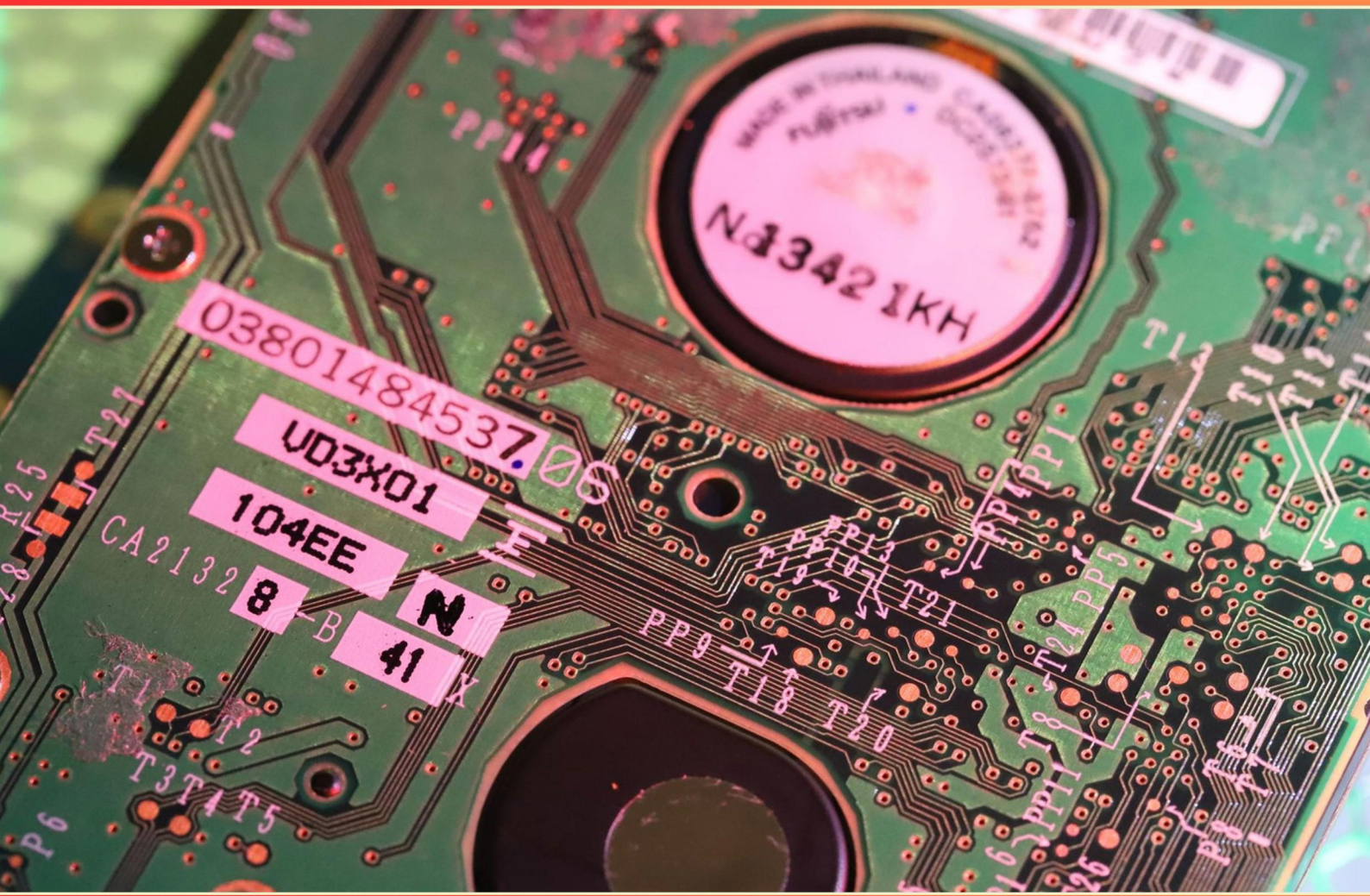
# COMPTIA A+ CORE 1 (220-1201) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE




## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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# Table of Contents


Copyright ..... 1

Table of Contents ..... 2

Introduction ..... 3

How to Use This Guide ..... 4

Questions ..... 5

Answers ..... 8

Explanations ..... 10

Next Steps ..... 16


SAMPLE

# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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# How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

### 1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

### 2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

### 3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

### 4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

### 5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

### 6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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# Questions

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**1. What is the distance limitation for 10GBASE-T cabling?**

A. 30 meters

B. 55 meters

C. 100 meters

D. 200 meters

**2. What is the primary tool used to cut networking cables from spools or bundles?**

A. Cable Strippers

B. Snips and Cutters

C. Cable Crimper

D. Wire Ties

**3. What is a mobile device primarily defined as?**

A. A device that is portable and easy to use on the move

B. A device that requires a constant power source to operate

C. A stationary device used for professional tasks

D. A type of desktop computer

**4. Which type of address allows communication with the nearest routing device?**

A. Anycast address

B. Unicast address

C. Multicast address

D. Broadcast address

**5. What is the maximum distance that Ethernet cables can typically transmit data?**

A. 50 meters

B. 75 meters

C. 100 meters

D. 150 meters

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**6. Which motherboard form factor is smaller than ATX but retains many of its features?**

A. Mini-ATX

B. microATX

C. Mini-ITX

D. Advanced Technology eXtended (ATX)

**7. Which type of device allows digital artists and graphic designers to create images with touch sensitivity?**

A. Drawing Pads

B. Headsets

C. Webcams

D. Digital cameras

**8. What function does a device that provides current at a particular voltage perform?**

A. Houses circuit breakers

B. Facilitates AC to DC conversion

C. Acts as a power regulator

D. Sends the required voltage to the component

**9. What is the term for when both wires of one colored pair connect to the pins of a different colored pair?**

A. Split Pair

B. Reverse Pair

C. Cross Pair

D. Short Pair

**10. What is the name of AMD's virtualization support technology?**

A. VT-x

B. SLAT

C. AMD-V

D. RVI

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# Answers

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1. C
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. C
6. A
7. A
8. D
9. C
10. C

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# Explanations

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## 1. What is the distance limitation for 10GBASE-T cabling?

A. 30 meters

B. 55 meters

C. 100 meters

D. 200 meters

*The correct answer indicates that the distance limitation for 10GBASE-T cabling is 100 meters. This standard defines the maximum length for a copper twisted pair connection to support 10 Gigabit Ethernet. 10GBASE-T is designed to operate over Category 6 and Category 6A cabling, with the latter being capable of performing reliably up to the full 100-meter length at the 10G speeds. This specification is crucial for network designers and administrators when planning the layout of a network, especially in large setups where the distance between network devices can influence performance. Understanding this distance limitation ensures that technicians can avoid potential issues pertaining to signal degradation and latency, which can emerge if distances exceed the specified limits. In this context, the other distance options provided are not suitable for 10GBASE-T. For instance, Category 6 cabling has a reliable distance of up to 55 meters at 10G speeds, but to utilize the full capability of the 10GBASE-T standard without loss of performance, it's important to use Category 6A cabling and stay within the 100-meter range.*

## 2. What is the primary tool used to cut networking cables from spools or bundles?

A. Cable Strippers

B. Snips and Cutters

C. Cable Crimper

D. Wire Ties

*The primary tool used to cut networking cables from spools or bundles is snips and cutters. These tools are designed specifically for cutting through various types of wires, including those found in networking cables, such as Ethernet. Snips and cutters provide a clean cut, which is essential to prevent fraying or damage to the internal conductors of the cable. While cable strippers are commonly used for removing the insulation from the outside of cables to expose the wiring inside, they are not primarily intended for the initial cutting of cables from spools or bundles. A cable crimper is utilized for attaching connectors to the ends of cables rather than cutting them. Wire ties serve a different purpose altogether, mainly used for organizing cables rather than cutting them. Understanding the specific uses for each tool is crucial in networking tasks, where precision and the right tool can ensure a reliable and clean installation.*

## 3. What is a mobile device primarily defined as?

A. A device that is portable and easy to use on the move

B. A device that requires a constant power source to operate

C. A stationary device used for professional tasks

D. A type of desktop computer

*A mobile device is primarily defined as a device that is portable and easy to use on the move. This definition captures the essence of what makes a mobile device unique: its ability to be easily transported and utilized in various locations without being tethered to a power source or a fixed position. Mobile devices are designed for mobility and convenience, enabling users to access information, communicate, and perform tasks from almost any location. Examples include smartphones, tablets, and laptops, all of which offer functionalities that can be used while the user is in transit. In contrast, definitions emphasizing constant power sources, stationary use for professional tasks, or categorizing mobile devices as desktop computers would not encapsulate the core characteristics of mobility and portability that define mobile devices.*

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## 4. Which type of address allows communication with the nearest routing device?

A. Anycast address

B. Unicast address

C. Multicast address

D. Broadcast address

*The correct choice is the anycast address, as it is specifically designed for routing traffic to the nearest or most optimal device within a group that shares the same address. When a data packet is sent to an anycast address, it allows multiple devices to share the same address, and the network infrastructure utilizes routing protocols to direct the data to the closest device that is configured to respond to that address. This is particularly useful for reducing latency and improving response times, as it ensures that communication is directed towards the most appropriately located server or node. In contrast, other types of addresses serve different purposes: - A unicast address facilitates one-to-one communication, where a message is sent from a single sender to a single receiver. - A multicast address allows for one-to-many communication, where a message is sent to multiple designated receivers at once, but not necessarily the nearest devices. - A broadcast address is used to send a message to all devices on a local network segment, and it does not prioritize any specific device based on proximity or route efficiency. Thus, the anycast address is explicitly geared towards optimizing communication paths based on the nearest routing device.*

## 5. What is the maximum distance that Ethernet cables can typically transmit data?

A. 50 meters

B. 75 meters

C. 100 meters

D. 150 meters

*Ethernet cables can typically transmit data up to a maximum distance of 100 meters for standard network configurations, especially when using twisted pair cables such as Cat5e or Cat6. This distance is based on the limitations of signal attenuation and crosstalk, which can degrade signal quality over longer distances. Keeping the transmission within this range ensures reliable communication and optimal performance of the network. While there are variations of Ethernet technology and cable types, such as fiber optics or different specifications of twisted pair cables for specialized uses, the 100-meter limitation is a widely accepted standard for typical networking scenarios in local area networks (LANs). This distance applies to the cable run from the device to a network switch or hub, beyond which additional networking equipment or signal repeaters would be needed to maintain performance.*

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## 6. Which motherboard form factor is smaller than ATX but retains many of its features?

A. Mini-ATX

B. microATX

C. Mini-ITX

D. Advanced Technology eXtended (ATX)

*The correct answer is microATX. This form factor is designed to be smaller than the standard ATX while still offering many of the same features, such as support for up to four expansion slots, similar I/O capabilities, and compatibility with a range of ATX accessories. This balance makes microATX a popular choice for users looking to build compact systems without sacrificing functionality. In contrast, Mini-ITX is significantly smaller than microATX and typically supports fewer expansion slots (usually just one), making it less versatile in terms of add-on cards and peripherals. Therefore, while it is smaller, it does not retain as many of the features of ATX or microATX. Mini-ATX is not a recognized standard and may confuse users, as it is not widely used or defined in the same way as the other options. Advanced Technology eXtended (ATX) is, by definition, larger than microATX, making it irrelevant in this context. Thus, microATX presents an effective compromise between size and feature set, which is why it is the correct choice.*

## 7. Which type of device allows digital artists and graphic designers to create images with touch sensitivity?

A. Drawing Pads

B. Headsets

C. Webcams

D. Digital cameras

*The correct choice is drawing pads, as these devices are specifically designed for digital artists and graphic designers to create images using a stylus or pen. Drawing pads, often referred to as graphics tablets, feature touch-sensitive surfaces that can detect varying levels of pressure applied by the stylus. This sensitivity allows for a more natural and nuanced drawing experience, similar to traditional drawing techniques, enabling artists to create detailed and expressive artwork. The other devices do not serve the same purpose. Headsets are primarily used for audio input and output, often enhancing the experience in gaming or communications, but they do not have functionality for creating images. Webcams are designed for capturing video and image feed, usually for video conferencing or streaming, and do not incorporate touch sensitivity for artistic creation. Digital cameras are used to capture photographs and videos but do not have the capability for drawing or creating images in the way that drawing pads do.*

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## 8. What function does a device that provides current at a particular voltage perform?

A. Houses circuit breakers

B. Facilitates AC to DC conversion

C. Acts as a power regulator

D. Sends the required voltage to the component

*A device that provides current at a particular voltage primarily functions to send the required voltage to the component it powers. This device is essential in ensuring that electronic components receive the correct voltage level necessary for their operation, which is critical for their performance and safety. In many instances, components in electronic devices have specific voltage requirements; exceeding or falling short of these can lead to malfunction or damage. The correct voltage must be consistently delivered for the device to function as intended, making this function of supplying the required voltage crucial. While power regulators can also ensure that components receive the correct voltage, the distinct role of simply providing current at a particular voltage is best described as delivering that voltage to the component. So, in this context, the primary role highlighted here is the direct provision of the necessary voltage to enable the component's functionality.*

## 9. What is the term for when both wires of one colored pair connect to the pins of a different colored pair?

A. Split Pair

B. Reverse Pair

C. Cross Pair

D. Short Pair

*The term for when both wires of one colored pair connect to the pins of a different colored pair is known as a Cross Pair. This situation can lead to significant degradation in the performance of network cabling, as the signals intended for one pair are improperly routed to another pair. This error can contribute to crosstalk and signal interference, ultimately affecting data integrity and transmission efficiency. Cabling standards are quite strict about maintaining the integrity of wire pairs. When wiring is done correctly, each colored pair is terminated consistently with its corresponding pins to maintain the intended pairing and reduce interference. A cross pair disrupts this balance, leading to potential networking issues that can affect speed and reliability. The other terms referenced, such as Split Pair, Reverse Pair, and Short Pair, refer to different wiring issues. A Split Pair involves wires from different pairs being connected incorrectly, but still keeping the original pairs intact, while a Reverse Pair may suggest reversed wiring but does not specifically address the improper connections between different pairs. A Short Pair typically refers to a condition where the wires are too short to make proper connections, rather than the issue of misallocation between pairs.*

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## 10. What is the name of AMD's virtualization support technology?

A. VT-x

B. SLAT

C. AMD-V

D. RVI

*AMD's virtualization support technology is referred to as AMD-V. This technology is designed to enhance the performance and efficiency of virtualization solutions by allowing multiple operating systems to run concurrently on a single processor. AMD-V provides hardware support for virtualization, facilitating better management of system resources and improved performance for virtual machines. In addition to AMD-V, other virtualization technologies exist, such as VT-x, which is Intel's equivalent for their processors. SLAT, which stands for Second Level Address Translation, is a memory management feature that enhances virtualization by improving how memory addresses are translated. RVI, or Rapid Virtualization Indexing, is a feature used specifically in the context of AMD processors to support the SLAT concept. However, AMD-V is the specific name for AMD's broader set of virtualization capabilities, making it the correct choice in this context.*

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# Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

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We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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