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## **Free Questions for 220-1201**

Shared by **Heena** on **Dec 16, 2025**

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## Questions # 1:

A customer reports slow network speeds. Which of the following components is most likely failing?

### Options:

A.

CPU

B.

NIC

C.

HDD

D.

RAM



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### Answer

B

### Explanation

A Network Interface Card (NIC) is the hardware responsible for network connectivity. If the NIC is failing or underperforming (e.g., due to a bad driver, hardware fault, or misconfiguration), it can cause slow or unstable network speeds.

Option A (CPU): A failing CPU affects overall system performance but not specifically network speed.

Option C (HDD): A slow hard drive causes application lag, but not poor network performance.

Option D (RAM): Affects multitasking and speed, not network throughput.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

Objective 3.5: Given a scenario, troubleshoot problems related to wired and wireless networks.

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## Questions # 2:

Which of the following is the best to use when testing a file for potential malware?

### Options:

A.

Multitenancy

B.

Test development

C.

Cross-platform virtualization

D.

Sandbox



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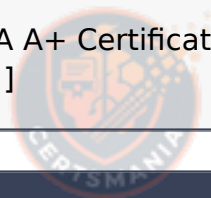
### Answer

D

### Explanation

A sandbox is a secure, isolated environment used to test potentially harmful software or code. It prevents the software from affecting the main system, allowing safe malware testing. This method is standard in cybersecurity best practices.

[Reference: "CompTIA A+ Certification All-in-One Exam Guide" by Mike Meyers - Chapter 28, page 1230., , , , , ]



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## Questions # 3:

Which of the following will a company most likely use to control which websites a user can access?

### Options:

A.

Proxy server

B.

Spam gateway

C.

DHCP server

D.

RADIUS server



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## Answer

A

## Explanation

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (100-150 Words):

A proxy server acts as an intermediary between client devices and the internet. One of its primary functions is URL filtering, web-content restriction, and logging user activity. When a user attempts to connect to a website, the request first goes to the proxy, where filtering rules determine whether the site is allowed or blocked. CompTIA A+ 220-1201 emphasizes that proxies help organizations control outbound traffic, enforce browsing policies, block malicious or inappropriate content, and improve security through caching.

Spam gateways only filter email, DHCP assigns IP addresses, and RADIUS handles authentication, none of which enforce website restriction. Therefore, the correct solution for content control is a proxy server, as stated in the Networking domain of the A+ curriculum.

Questions # 4:

A user receives an error when installing a new email app on their phone. Technician verifies OS is updated and app is supported. What should the technician check next?

## Options:

A.

Storage

B.

Battery health

C.

SIM card

D.

Processor



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## Answer

A

## Explanation

When an application fails to install on a smartphone despite being supported by the OS and device type, CompTIA A+ stresses that the **most common cause is insufficient storage**. Mobile devices require not only space for the app itself but also additional temporary space for the installation process, cached data, and updates. If internal storage is nearly full, the app store will display installation errors—even if the OS and hardware meet requirements.

Battery health has no impact on app installation. A SIM card is unrelated to installing local applications—it only affects cellular connectivity. Processor architecture issues would have been caught during compatibility checking, but the technician already verified the device supports the application.

Therefore, after confirming compatibility, the next logical step is to check available storage space. If storage is low, deleting unused apps, clearing cached data, or transferring media to cloud storage or an SD card typically resolves the installation issue.

Thus, **Option A: Storage** is the correct answer.



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Questions # 5:

Which of the following types of RAM is typically used in servers?

## Options:

A.

SODIMM

B.

Rambus

C.

DDR3

D.

ECC



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## Answer

D

## Explanation

ECC (Error-Correcting Code) RAM is commonly used in servers to provide error detection and correction, improving reliability in critical systems. It is designed to detect and correct single-bit errors, ensuring data integrity in environments where stability is paramount.

Option A (SODIMM): Incorrect. SODIMM is typically used in laptops, not servers.

Option B (Rambus): Incorrect. Rambus is an outdated RAM type and not commonly used today.

Option C (DDR3): Incorrect. While DDR3 is a type of RAM, it is not specific to servers and does not provide error correction.

[References:, CompTIA A+ Core 1 Objectives: 3.2 (RAM types and their uses), , , , , , ]

## Questions # 6:

Which of the following display characteristics would be most important to ensure screen images appear the same as printed output?

## Options:

A.

Color gamut

B.

Pixel density

C.



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Refresh rate

D.

Resolution

## Answer

A

## Explanation



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Color gamut refers to the range of colors a display can accurately reproduce. For tasks like graphic design or photo editing, ensuring the screen's colors match the printed output is critical. Monitors with wide and accurate color gamuts (e.g., Adobe RGB) are preferred for these applications.

Option B (Pixel density): Incorrect. Pixel density affects image sharpness, not color accuracy.

Option C (Refresh rate): Incorrect. Refresh rate impacts motion smoothness but is unrelated to color matching.

Option D (Resolution): Incorrect. Resolution determines clarity and detail but does not influence color accuracy.

[References:, CompTIA A+ Core 1 Objectives: 1.2 (Display types and characteristics), , , , , , ]

## Questions # 7:

An end user reports that their laptop shuts down when they undock it. Even when using a new charging cable, the issue persists. Which of the following should the technician do next?

### Options:

A.

Flash the BIOS

B.

Update the drivers

C.

Try a different charger

D.

Replace the battery

## Answer

D

## Explanation



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If a laptop shuts down when undocked and remains powered off even with a new charging cable, the internal battery is likely faulty and cannot hold a charge. Replacing the battery is the next troubleshooting step.

From the CompTIA A+ 220-1101 Official Study Guide, Objective 4.1 - Troubleshoot common hardware problems:

"If a laptop only works when docked or connected to AC power, and a replacement cable does not resolve the issue, the internal battery may need to be replaced."

Verified Source:

CompTIA A+ Core 1 (220-1101) Official Study Guide, Chapter 4: Troubleshooting Mobile Devices

CompTIA Exam Objectives 220-1101, Domain 4.1

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## Questions # 8:

A technician is setting up a new multifunction device to be used over a shared network connection. Copier functions need to be restricted to only office employees. Which of the following should the technician perform after configuring the device to use a print server that exists on the domain?

## Options:

A.

SMTP implementation

B.

Firmware update

C.

User authentication

D.

SMB configuration

## Answer

C

## Explanation

User authentication allows access to device functions (like printing and copying) to be restricted to authorized personnel. This is typically implemented on networked multifunction devices for security and auditing.

From CompTIA A+ 220-1101 Official Study Guide, Objective 3.4 – Printer and device security:

“Enable user authentication on shared multifunction devices to restrict access to specific features for authorized users only.”

Verified Source:

CompTIA A+ Core 1 (220-1101) Official Study Guide, Chapter 3: Printer Security

CompTIA Exam Objectives 220-1101, Domain 3.4

## Questions # 9:

A technician is troubleshooting a workstation that repeatedly shuts down within ten minutes of being turned on. The technician notices a loud clicking sound coming from inside the case. Which of the following components should the technician check first?

## Options:

A.

Exhaust fan

B.

Capacitors

C.

CPU fan

D.

Intake fan

## Answer

C

## Explanation

A failing CPU fan may make unusual noises (including clicking) and, if it is not cooling the CPU, the system will quickly overheat and shut down to prevent damage.

From CompTIA A+ 220-1101 Official Study Guide, Objective 4.1 - Troubleshooting hardware problems:

“Overheating due to a failed or obstructed CPU fan can cause frequent shutdowns. Loud noises are a sign the fan should be checked first.”

Verified Source:

CompTIA A+ Core 1 (220-1101) Official Study Guide, Chapter 4: PC Hardware Troubleshooting

CompTIA Exam Objectives 220-1101, Domain 4.1

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## Questions # 10:

A computer is experiencing random shutdowns. A technician notices that the fans on the computer work but are noisy. The CPU temperature is about 122°F (50°C) when the computer is started but rises to 208°F (98°C) when applications are opened. Which of the following would most likely fix this issue?

## Options:

A.

Replacing the power supply

B.

Installing a high-performance heat sink

C.

Adjusting the fan settings

D.

Adding more RAM to the computer

## Answer

B

## Explanation

Excessive heat buildup due to insufficient cooling is a primary cause of unexpected shutdowns. A high-performance heat sink improves thermal transfer, dissipates more heat, and helps maintain CPU temperature within safe limits. When CPU temperatures reach levels like 208°F (98°C), the system may shut down to prevent damage.

[Reference: "CompTIA A+ Complete Study Guide" by Quentin Docter - Chapter 1, pages 68-71, discusses CPU cooling and heat sink improvements., , , , ]

## Questions # 11:

Which of the following is a Bluetooth network an example of?

### Options:

A.

PAN

B.

LAN

C.

WAN

D.

SAN

## Answer

A

## Explanation

Bluetooth is a wireless technology designed for short-range communication between devices. It is a classic example of a Personal Area Network (PAN), which supports communication between devices like smartphones, headsets, keyboards, and mice within a few meters. PANs are smaller in scope compared to LANs or WANs.

[Reference: "CompTIA A+ Complete Study Guide" by Quentin Docter - Chapter 5, "Networking Fundamentals", page 275., , , , ]

## Questions # 12:

Which RAID type offers **double parity**?

### Options:

A.

RAID 0

B.

RAID 1

C.

RAID 5

D.

RAID 6



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## Answer

D

## Explanation

CompTIA A+ teaches that **RAID 6** is the RAID level that uses **double parity**, allowing the array to survive the failure of **two drives simultaneously**. RAID 6 stripes data across all disks like RAID 5 but stores two independent sets of parity information, making it far more fault-tolerant.

RAID 0 has no parity and provides only performance. RAID 1 mirrors data but uses no parity. RAID 5 uses **single parity** and can tolerate only one disk failure. Because the question explicitly asks for **double parity**, only RAID 6 is correct.

### Questions # 13:

A user reports that their desktop PC does not turn on. Which of the following components would most likely cause the issue?

#### Options:

- A.  
PSU
- B.  
GPU
- C.  
RAM
- D.  
CPU

#### Answer

A

#### Explanation

If a desktop fails to power on entirely, the most probable cause is a faulty Power Supply Unit (PSU). If there are no lights, fans, or POST beeps, the PSU may have failed, cutting off all power to the motherboard and components.

Option B (GPU): Could prevent video output, but the system would still power on and beep.

Option C (RAM): Missing or faulty RAM would cause POST errors but not prevent startup entirely.

Option D (CPU): A bad CPU may cause POST failure, but the system would usually at least power on.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

Objective 3.5: Given a scenario, troubleshoot problems related to motherboards, RAM, CPU, and power.

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