

200 Hour Yoga Teacher Training (YTT) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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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.

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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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

- 1. Which muscle helps bring the shoulder and arms to the back of the body?**
 - A. Gastrocnemius**
 - B. Latissimus Dorsi**
 - C. Rectus Abdominus**
 - D. Bicep Femoris**
- 2. Which of the following is true regarding "Santosha" in Niyamas?**
 - A. It refers to the act of self-study**
 - B. It signifies discipline and resolve**
 - C. It is about contentment and acceptance**
 - D. It represents the concept of purity**
- 3. Which muscle primarily functions to flex the elbow?**
 - A. Bicep Femoris**
 - B. Brachioradialis**
 - C. Pectoralis Major**
 - D. Gastrocnemius**
- 4. What role does the Erector Spinae muscle play in the body?**
 - A. Trunk flexion**
 - B. Spinal extension**
 - C. Shoulder abduction**
 - D. Forearm rotation**
- 5. What effect does regular yoga practice have on anxiety levels?**
 - A. It tends to increase anxiety**
 - B. It has no discernible effect**
 - C. It helps reduce anxiety**
 - D. It replaces therapy**

- 6. How do capillaries function within the circulatory system?**
- A. Carry blood away from the heart**
 - B. Exchange oxygen and nutrients with tissues**
 - C. Return blood to the heart**
 - D. Control blood pressure**
- 7. What can be a result of enhanced focus from regular meditation practice in yoga?**
- A. Increased distraction during practice**
 - B. Improved stress management and self-awareness**
 - C. Decreased ability to perform poses**
 - D. Limited understanding of yoga philosophy**
- 8. What is the Annamaya Kosha?**
- A. The blissful sheath**
 - B. The vital sheath**
 - C. The food sheath**
 - D. The intellectual sheath**
- 9. In yoga, what does the term 'Asana' refer to?**
- A. A state of meditation**
 - B. A breathing technique**
 - C. A physical posture**
 - D. A philosophical text**
- 10. Which subdivision of Kundalini Yoga is primarily focused on sound?**
- A. Hatha**
 - B. Nada**
 - C. Mantra**
 - D. Yantra**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which muscle helps bring the shoulder and arms to the back of the body?

A. Gastrocnemius

B. Latissimus Dorsi

C. Rectus Abdominus

D. Bicep Femoris

The Latissimus Dorsi is the muscle that plays a significant role in bringing the shoulder and arms to the back of the body. This broad, flat muscle is located in the lower back and extends up to the humerus of the upper arm. It is primarily responsible for movements such as shoulder extension, adduction, and internal rotation, all of which pull the arms back and down. When engaging in activities that require drawing the arms behind the body, such as certain yoga postures or strength training exercises, the Latissimus Dorsi is heavily involved. Its action helps to stabilize the shoulder joint while allowing a wide range of motion, making it essential for proper alignment and function during various movements. In contrast, the other muscle options do not directly contribute to pulling the shoulders and arms back. The Gastrocnemius primarily functions in the calves to assist with movements of the lower leg and foot. The Rectus Abdominus, known for its role in flexing the spine, does not play a role in shoulder movement. Lastly, the Bicep Femoris, part of the hamstring group, is focused on knee flexion and hip posture, with no significant impact on shoulder positioning.

2. Which of the following is true regarding "Santosha" in Niyamas?

A. It refers to the act of self-study

B. It signifies discipline and resolve

C. It is about contentment and acceptance

D. It represents the concept of purity

Santosha is indeed about contentment and acceptance. In the context of the Niyamas, which are ethical guidelines for personal discipline in yoga practice, Santosha emphasizes the importance of being content with what one has, and accepting oneself and one's circumstances without longing for more. This concept encourages students to cultivate a mindset of gratitude and to find peace in the present moment, regardless of external conditions or desires. Understanding Santosha can lead to greater inner peace and happiness, as it teaches practitioners to appreciate life as it is, rather than being caught up in constant cravings or dissatisfaction. This acceptance can improve overall well-being and enhance one's yoga practice, promoting a deeper sense of fulfillment and joy. The other choices refer to different Niyamas. Self-study is associated with Svadhyaya, discipline relates to Tapas, and purity is linked to Saucha. Each of these practices contributes to a holistic approach to personal growth and spiritual development in yoga, but they do not specifically represent the essence of Santosha.

3. Which muscle primarily functions to flex the elbow?

- A. Bicep Femoris
- B. Brachioradialis**
- C. Pectoralis Major
- D. Gastrocnemius

The muscle that primarily functions to flex the elbow is the brachioradialis. This muscle is located in the forearm and plays a significant role in the flexion of the elbow, especially when the forearm is in a neutral position (such as when the palm is facing the body). While the biceps brachii is also a major elbow flexor, the question specifically focuses on the muscle that is responsible for flexing the elbow in various positions, making the brachioradialis the most appropriate choice in this context. The brachioradialis is especially activated during activities that involve lifting, pulling, or carrying. The other muscles listed, such as the biceps femoris, pectoralis major, and gastrocnemius, do not primarily contribute to elbow flexion. The biceps femoris is part of the hamstrings and is involved in knee flexion and hip extension. The pectoralis major is primarily involved in movements of the shoulder and not the elbow. The gastrocnemius is a calf muscle that plays a key role in plantar flexion of the ankle and also crosses the knee joint but does not flex the elbow. Thus, the brachioradialis is the correct answer for its

4. What role does the Erector Spinae muscle play in the body?

- A. Trunk flexion
- B. Spinal extension**
- C. Shoulder abduction
- D. Forearm rotation

The Erector Spinae muscle plays a crucial role in spinal extension, which is the correct answer. This muscle group is located along the vertebral column and is responsible for extending the spine, allowing us to stand upright and maintain an erect posture. It is involved in movements that straighten or arch the back, which is essential for activities such as lifting, reaching backward, and maintaining overall stability and alignment of the spine. In addition to spinal extension, the Erector Spinae also assists in lateral flexion and rotation of the spine, but its primary function is extension. This makes it particularly important for yoga practitioners, as a strong and flexible spine is essential for various poses and movements that require bending and twisting. Considering the other options, trunk flexion is primarily facilitated by muscles in the abdominal region rather than the Erector Spinae. Shoulder abduction involves muscles around the shoulders, such as the deltoid, and forearm rotation refers to actions involving the forearm and wrist, not the back muscles. Thus, option B accurately represents the primary function of the Erector Spinae muscle.

5. What effect does regular yoga practice have on anxiety levels?

- A. It tends to increase anxiety**
- B. It has no discernible effect**
- C. It helps reduce anxiety**
- D. It replaces therapy**

Regular yoga practice has been shown to help reduce anxiety levels. This is attributed to several factors inherent in yoga, including the focus on breath control, mindfulness, and physical postures, which collectively contribute to a calming effect on the mind and body. Engaging in yoga encourages relaxation and encourages individuals to become more aware of their thoughts and feelings, creating a more balanced emotional state. The practice of mindful breathing during yoga helps activate the parasympathetic nervous system, leading to a decrease in stress hormones and promoting a sense of tranquility. Furthermore, the physical movement involved in yoga can lead to the release of endorphins, often referred to as “feel-good” hormones, which can help alleviate feelings of anxiety. While other therapeutic methods exist, yoga complements these practices rather than replacing them, supporting overall mental health in a holistic manner. Therefore, it is accurate to say that consistent engagement in yoga is beneficial for reducing anxiety levels among practitioners.

6. How do capillaries function within the circulatory system?

- A. Carry blood away from the heart**
- B. Exchange oxygen and nutrients with tissues**
- C. Return blood to the heart**
- D. Control blood pressure**

Capillaries play a crucial role in the circulatory system, primarily through the exchange of oxygen, nutrients, and waste products between the blood and the body's tissues. These tiny blood vessels connect arterioles (which carry blood away from the heart) and venules (which return blood to the heart). The walls of capillaries are thin and permeable, allowing for efficient transfer of gases, nutrients, and other substances. This exchange occurs via diffusion — oxygen and nutrients pass from the blood into the tissue cells, while carbon dioxide and waste products move from the cells into the blood. Understanding the function of capillaries highlights their importance in maintaining homeostasis within the body, as they ensure that tissues receive the necessary substances while removing waste. This process is vital for cellular respiration and overall metabolic function. Other options such as carrying blood away from the heart or returning it to the heart relate to the roles of arteries and veins respectively, while controlling blood pressure is managed predominantly by larger blood vessels and associated mechanisms within the cardiovascular system.

7. What can be a result of enhanced focus from regular meditation practice in yoga?

- A. Increased distraction during practice**
- B. Improved stress management and self-awareness**
- C. Decreased ability to perform poses**
- D. Limited understanding of yoga philosophy**

Enhanced focus from regular meditation practice in yoga leads to improved stress management and self-awareness. Meditation encourages practitioners to cultivate a present-moment awareness and help quiet the mental chatter that often contributes to stress. As focus improves, individuals become more attuned to their thoughts and emotions, allowing them to recognize and address stressors more effectively. This heightened self-awareness can also facilitate a deeper understanding of one's body and mind, which enhances the overall yoga experience. With regular practice, the mind becomes clearer, resulting in a stronger ability to remain centered, calm, and composed during both meditation and yoga poses. The other options reflect outcomes that are generally not associated with the benefits of meditation and focused practice. For instance, enhanced focus does not lead to increased distraction; instead, it typically promotes better concentration. Similarly, it does not result in decreased ability to perform poses or limit understanding of yoga philosophy, as improved focus can actually enhance physical performance and knowledge of yoga principles.

8. What is the Annamaya Kosha?

- A. The blissful sheath**
- B. The vital sheath**
- C. The food sheath**
- D. The intellectual sheath**

The Annamaya Kosha is known as the "food sheath." This term refers to the outermost layer of the five sheaths (koshas) in the yogic philosophy that describes the human experience. It encompasses the physical body, which is nourished by food and is composed of the elements that sustain our physical existence. The term "Annamaya" comes from "anna," which means food, and "maya," meaning made of or composed of. Therefore, this sheath represents not just the physical structure but also emphasizes the importance of nutrition and sustenance in maintaining physical health. Understanding the Annamaya Kosha is foundational for yoga practitioners, as it highlights the interconnectedness of body and mind and the need for proper nourishment as part of a holistic approach to well-being. The other options, while they refer to different aspects of the yogic experience, do not describe the Annamaya Kosha accurately.

9. In yoga, what does the term 'Asana' refer to?

- A. A state of meditation**
- B. A breathing technique**
- C. A physical posture**
- D. A philosophical text**

The term 'Asana' in yoga specifically refers to a physical posture or position used in practice. It is one of the key components of yoga, often associated with the practice of Hatha Yoga, where various postures are performed to improve flexibility, strength, and balance, as well as to prepare the mind for meditation. Asanas serve not only as a form of physical exercise but also contribute to the overall discipline of yoga by creating a union between the body and mind, fostering awareness, and enabling practitioners to cultivate a deeper sense of connection to their inner selves. Understanding 'Asana' as a physical posture underscores its significance in yoga practice, distinct from other concepts such as states of meditation, breathing techniques, or philosophical texts, which serve different purposes within the broader framework of yoga.

10. Which subdivision of Kundalini Yoga is primarily focused on sound?

- A. Hatha**
- B. Nada**
- C. Mantra**
- D. Yantra**

The subdivision of Kundalini Yoga that is primarily focused on sound is Nada Yoga. This form emphasizes the use of sound and vibration as a means to connect with the inner self and access higher states of consciousness. In Nada Yoga, practitioners engage with sound through various practices such as chanting, listening to music, or using specific mantras. This approach recognizes that sound has transformative qualities and can influence both the mind and body positively, facilitating deep meditation and spiritual growth. Other subdivisions of Kundalini Yoga serve different purposes. Hatha involves physical postures and breathing techniques, focusing on the body's alignment and energy flow. Mantra pertains to the recitation of specific sounds or phrases, but it is a part of the broader practice of Nada Yoga rather than an entirely separate subdivision. Yantra involves geometric shapes and diagrams used in meditative practices, emphasizing visualization rather than sound. Each component has its unique focus, but Nada Yoga stands out for its dedication to the power of sound in spiritual practice.

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:

<https://200houryogateachertraining.examzify.com>

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