

INTO THIN AIR PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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. 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!

Questions

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- 1. Where is Krakauer at the end of the described segment?**
 - A. He is at the top of Everest
 - B. He is back at base camp
 - C. He is still on the Southeast Ridge
 - D. He is in the weather shelter
- 2. Why did the Indo-Tibetan expedition not find Hansen, Hall, or Lopsang during their push to the summit?**
 - A. They thought they had reached the summit but they hadn't
 - B. They were delayed by weather
 - C. They ran out of oxygen
 - D. They searched the wrong area
- 3. All told, how many people died on Everest in 1996?**
 - A. 10
 - B. 15
 - C. 20
 - D. 25
- 4. Name at least four symptoms of altitude sickness as described by Krakauer.**
 - A. vertigo/headaches, insomnia, cuts and scrapes won't heal, no appetite
 - B. thirst, rash, hair loss, coughing
 - C. nausea, vomiting, fever, diarrhea
 - D. fatigue, dizziness, blurred vision, coughing up blood
- 5. What did Krakauer ask Andy Harris to do while descending?**
 - A. Turn off the oxygen valve
 - B. Turn up his oxygen flow
 - C. Take a photo
 - D. Bag a rock for proof

- 6. What is Krakauer's main source of frustration when he reaches the crest of the Southeast Ridge?**
- A. His oxygen is running out because he is wasting time waiting for the other climbers
 - B. He can't see due to cloud cover
 - C. He is running low on water
 - D. He disagrees with Boukreev about pace
- 7. What unusual experience did Ang Dorje report that affected his feelings about the ascent?**
- A. He had seen ghosts after getting drunk on chhang beer
 - B. He heard strange wind voices
 - C. He felt an invisible hand guiding him
 - D. He dreamt of the summit before attempting it
- 8. To whom did Lopsang owe primary loyalty, influencing his decision to refuse Harris's offer?**
- A. His own group and Scott
 - B. Rob Hall
 - C. The expedition leader
 - D. The Ladakhis
- 9. What is Jan Arnold's relation to Rob Hall?**
- A. His wife
 - B. His sister
 - C. His daughter
 - D. His colleague
- 10. How many camps will the Sherpas establish on the mountain?**
- A. Four camps, each 2,000 feet higher than the last.
 - B. Three camps, each 3,000 feet higher.
 - C. Five camps, varying in distance.
 - D. Six camps, all at equal elevations.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Where is Krakauer at the end of the described segment?

- A. He is at the top of Everest**
- B. He is back at base camp
- C. He is still on the Southeast Ridge
- D. He is in the weather shelter

The segment ends at the summit—the moment Krakauer reaches the top of Everest and stands there, taking in the view and the accomplishment before beginning the descent. This location marks the culmination of the ascent described, not a return to base camp, not still on the route, and not sheltered from the weather. The narrative focus is on reaching the peak, which is why being at the top is the best fit for where he is at the end of this portion.

2. Why did the Indo-Tibetan expedition not find Hansen, Hall, or Lopsang during their push to the summit?

- A. They thought they had reached the summit but they hadn't**
- B. They were delayed by weather
- C. They ran out of oxygen
- D. They searched the wrong area

The idea being tested is the tendency to misjudge how close you are to the real summit in extreme high-altitude conditions. On Everest, the topography can create false peaks and deceptive cues near the final stretch, and fatigue, wind, and poor visibility make it easy to mistake a high point for the true summit. In this case, the Indo-Tibetan expedition pushed upward with the belief they had reached the summit, but they had not. The terrain and perspective at that height can make the true summit lie just beyond what looks like the top, so their search didn't line up with where Hansen, Hall, or Lopsang actually were. That misperception explains why they failed to find those climbers during the push.

3. All told, how many people died on Everest in 1996?

- A. 10
- B. 15**
- C. 20
- D. 25

Total fatalities on Everest in 1996 is the key idea here. That year a powerful storm hit during the climbing season, affecting several expeditions and leading to multiple deaths across the different teams. When you add up all the climbers who died on the mountain that year, the widely cited total is fifteen. This figure is the standard tally you'll see in histories of the disaster and in study materials, and it's the reason it's the best answer. Numbers like ten or twenty or twenty-five don't match the established total because they either underestimate or overstate the number of fatalities recorded for that season.

4. Name at least four symptoms of altitude sickness as described by Krakauer.

- A. vertigo/headaches, insomnia, cuts and scrapes won't heal, no appetite**
- B. thirst, rash, hair loss, coughing
- C. nausea, vomiting, fever, diarrhea
- D. fatigue, dizziness, blurred vision, coughing up blood

At high altitude, acute mountain sickness commonly shows a cluster of symptoms that Krakauer notes: headaches, dizziness (often described as vertigo), trouble sleeping (insomnia), and a reduced appetite. These four fit the pattern he observes as climbers ascend, with headache and dizziness being prominent, along with sleep disturbance and appetite loss. The extra item about cuts and scrapes not healing is not a symptom of altitude sickness and serves as a distractor. The other options include signs that aren't typical for altitude sickness, such as rashes or thirst, or mix in symptoms that point to other conditions (fever with diarrhea, or coughing up blood), which are not representative of the common AMS pattern Krakauer describes.

5. What did Krakauer ask Andy Harris to do while descending?

- A. Turn off the oxygen valve**
- B. Turn up his oxygen flow
- C. Take a photo
- D. Bag a rock for proof

Managing oxygen use is crucial on extreme altitude descents. Oxygen becomes a precious resource, and climbers often conserve by limiting flow when it isn't needed for every moment of movement. Krakauer's request to Harris to turn off his oxygen valve reflects this mindset: cutting off oxygen when it isn't actively required helps preserve the remaining supply for the dangerous parts of the descent and for others who still depend on it. In the harsh conditions they faced, every bit of saved oxygen could make a real difference in safety. Taking a photo would distract from immediate safety, and bagging a rock for proof isn't relevant to the descent's needs. Turning up the oxygen flow would waste scarce supply, not conserve it.

6. What is Krakauer's main source of frustration when he reaches the crest of the Southeast Ridge?

- A. His oxygen is running out because he is wasting time waiting for the other climbers**
- B. He can't see due to cloud cover
- C. He is running low on water
- D. He disagrees with Boukreev about pace

The point being tested is how a climber's limited oxygen at extreme altitude makes time a critical factor. Reaching the crest of the Southeast Ridge, Krakauer is keenly aware that every minute spent waiting for slower climbers eats into his precious oxygen supply. That delay directly threatens his ability to push higher and reach the summit, so his frustration centers on the oxygen running out because of the time spent idling. The other factors—clouds obscuring visibility, running low on water, or a disagreement about pace with Boukreev—aren't the immediate pressure at that moment; the looming scarcity of oxygen from wasted time is what dominates his thinking and mood.

7. What unusual experience did Ang Dorje report that affected his feelings about the ascent?

- A. He had seen ghosts after getting drunk on chhang beer**
- B. He heard strange wind voices
- C. He felt an invisible hand guiding him
- D. He dreamt of the summit before attempting it

The event here shows how perceptions under extreme conditions can shape a climber's mindset. Ang Dorje reported seeing ghosts after getting drunk on chhang beer, and that strange vision unsettled him and made him more apprehensive about the ascent. It highlights how altitude, fatigue, and even alcohol can alter how someone interprets the mountain and influence their willingness to push on. The other possibilities don't reflect what the text attributes to him; there's no mention of wind voices, an invisible guiding hand, or dreaming of the summit before attempting it in his case.

8. To whom did Lopsang owe primary loyalty, influencing his decision to refuse Harris's offer?

- A. His own group and Scott**
- B. Rob Hall
- C. The expedition leader
- D. The Ladakhis

Lopsang's actions are driven by a strong sense of duty and trust within the climbing teams. Guides and sherpas on these expeditions build deep bonds with their own group and with the expedition leader they work under, relying on that relationship to keep everyone safe in extreme conditions. Harris offering money to switch loyalties would mean betraying that trust, but Lopsang chose to remain with his own group and with Scott Fischer, the leader he had been serving. His loyalty to the team and to their leader outweighed any personal gain from stepping away, reflecting how responsibility to the group takes precedence over individual offers in the harsh reality of high-altitude climbing.

9. What is Jan Arnold's relation to Rob Hall?

- A. His wife**
- B. His sister
- C. His daughter
- D. His colleague

Jan Arnold is Rob Hall's wife. The accounts describe Jan as Hall's spouse, highlighting the personal side of his life during the expedition. She isn't depicted as his sister, daughter, or colleague, so the relationship that fits the text best is that she is his wife.

10. How many camps will the Sherpas establish on the mountain?

A. Four camps, each 2,000 feet higher than the last.

B. Three camps, each 3,000 feet higher.

C. Five camps, varying in distance.

D. Six camps, all at equal elevations.

The concept being tested is how the expedition plans its ascent with staged camps to help acclimate to rising altitudes. The description indicates there will be four camps, with each one about 2,000 feet higher than the last. This creates a steady, manageable ascent that gives climbers time to rest and adjust before climbing higher, which is a typical and practical approach for high-altitude expeditions. It fits the pattern of a planned ladder of elevation gains rather than jumping to many different heights or clustering camps at the same level. The other patterns—fewer or more camps, unequal spacing, or equal elevations—don't match the described strategy of a consistent, stepwise ascent.

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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:

<https://intothinair.examzify.com>

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

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