

National Academy of Sports Medicine (NASM) Certified Sports Nutrition Coach Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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!

Questions

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1. How many grams of carbohydrates per day should an athlete who engages in high intensity training for greater than 4 to 5 hours per day consume?
 - A. 4 to 6 g/kg/day
 - B. 6 to 8 g/kg/day
 - C. 8 to 12 g/kg/day
 - D. 12 to 15 g/kg/day
2. What adaptation is responsible for seeing increased utilization of fatty acids by trained athletes?
 - A. Increased blood flow
 - B. Increased mitochondrial density
 - C. Increased enzyme activity
 - D. Decreased carbohydrate consumption
3. If exercise is performed in a fasted state, what effect does it have on protein synthesis?
 - A. It would be high.
 - B. It would be low.
 - C. It would remain unchanged.
 - D. It would be moderate.
4. What system provides the first line of defense against invading pathogens?
 - A. The adaptive immune system
 - B. The innate immune system
 - C. The respiratory system
 - D. The circulatory system
5. What type of analysis might a Sports Nutrition Coach use to assess an athlete's dietary habits?
 - A. Biochemical analysis
 - B. Food frequency questionnaire
 - C. Personalized eating plan
 - D. Daily caloric balance

6. Which of the following describes a Registered Dietitian's role?
- A. Providing behavior change strategies for athletes
 - B. Conducting diagnostic and laboratory tests
 - C. Implementing nutrition interventions based on diagnosis
 - D. Educating clients on general health and wellness
7. Which of the following best describes a case study?
- A. An intensive study of a specific group or community
 - B. A large-scale survey of multiple populations
 - C. A randomized trial testing a new intervention
 - D. A systematic review of existing literature
8. Which of the following factors primarily affects basal metabolic rate (BMR)?
- A. Physical activity level
 - B. Gender
 - C. Age
 - D. All of the above
9. What type of evidence consists of the thoughts, opinions, and assessments of experts within a specific field?
- A. Peer-reviewed research
 - B. Expert opinion
 - C. Empirical evidence
 - D. Case study
10. What describes the role of allied health professionals?
- A. To develop marketing strategies for health products
 - B. To evaluate, prevent diseases, and provide dietary services
 - C. To perform surgeries related to diet and nutrition
 - D. To advocate for environmental changes in healthcare

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How many grams of carbohydrates per day should an athlete who engages in high intensity training for greater than 4 to 5 hours per day consume?

- A. 4 to 6 g/kg/day
- B. 6 to 8 g/kg/day
- C. 8 to 12 g/kg/day
- D. 12 to 15 g/kg/day

For athletes engaged in high-intensity training that lasts for more than 4 to 5 hours per day, the recommended carbohydrate intake is crucial for optimizing performance and recovery. The correct intake is typically in the range of 8 to 12 grams of carbohydrates per kilogram of body weight per day. This level of carbohydrate consumption is necessary to replenish glycogen stores, which are heavily depleted during prolonged and intense exercise. Carbohydrates serve as a primary energy source for athletes, particularly during high-intensity activities, and adequate intake is essential to maintain energy levels, support endurance, and enhance overall performance. Furthermore, when training at such high volumes, athletes also require additional carbohydrates to help with the recovery process, repairing muscle tissue, and maintaining the immune system. The 8 to 12 grams per kilogram per day guideline reflects the heightened needs of these athletes, as their energy demands are substantially greater than those of sedentary individuals or those engaged in moderate exercise. In summary, consuming 8 to 12 grams of carbohydrates per kilogram of body weight per day is vital for athletes undertaking extensive high-intensity training, enabling them to sustain performance, facilitate recovery, and promote overall health.

2. What adaptation is responsible for seeing increased utilization of fatty acids by trained athletes?

- A. Increased blood flow
- B. Increased mitochondrial density
- C. Increased enzyme activity
- D. Decreased carbohydrate consumption

Increased mitochondrial density is a key adaptation in trained athletes that contributes significantly to the greater utilization of fatty acids during exercise. Mitochondria are the cellular organelles responsible for energy production, particularly in the context of aerobic metabolism, which is where fatty acids are primarily oxidized for energy. When an athlete undergoes training, especially endurance training, the body adapts by increasing the number and efficiency of mitochondria in muscle cells. This increase allows for a greater capacity to oxidize fats as a fuel source, thereby sparing glycogen stores and improving endurance performance. Trained athletes can produce energy more efficiently from fatty acids because of this enhanced mitochondrial density, allowing them to perform longer bouts of exercise with less reliance on carbohydrates. While increased blood flow and enzyme activity also play roles in metabolism and energy production, the direct link to the enhanced capacity to utilize fatty acids is most closely associated with increased mitochondrial density. Decreased carbohydrate consumption does not inherently relate to improved fatty acid utilization; rather, a balanced diet that includes carbohydrates is often crucial for optimal performance in many athletes.

3. If exercise is performed in a fasted state, what effect does it have on protein synthesis?

A. It would be high.

B. It would be low.

C. It would remain unchanged.

D. It would be moderate.

When exercise is performed in a fasted state, protein synthesis tends to be low. This is primarily due to the lack of readily available amino acids from food, which are essential for muscle repair and growth. In a fasted state, the body may rely on existing stores of amino acids, but without adequate nutrient intake, there can be a decrease in the availability of these crucial building blocks. Additionally, training in a fasted state can elevate the levels of stress hormones like cortisol, which may further inhibit protein synthesis. Post-exercise, the body typically requires a certain amount of carbohydrates and protein to enhance recovery and promote muscle protein synthesis effectively. Without this nutritional support, the body's ability to repair and build muscle tissue is compromised, leading to lower levels of protein synthesis compared to when exercise is performed after consuming nutrients. Overall, when exercise is done in a fasted state, the lack of nutrients directly impacts the body's anabolic response, resulting in lower protein synthesis rates.

4. What system provides the first line of defense against invading pathogens?

A. The adaptive immune system

B. The innate immune system

C. The respiratory system

D. The circulatory system

The innate immune system serves as the body's first line of defense against invading pathogens. This system is comprised of physical barriers such as the skin and mucous membranes, as well as immune cells like macrophages and neutrophils that are always present in the body and ready to respond quickly to threats. This immediate response is crucial in preventing pathogens from establishing infection. One of the key features of the innate immune system is that it acts quickly and non-specifically. Rather than targeting specific pathogens like the adaptive immune system does over time, the innate immune system employs general mechanisms to recognize and eliminate a wide variety of invaders. This includes processes like inflammation, which helps to recruit other immune cells to the site of an infection, and the production of interferons, which can interfere with viral replication. In contrast, the adaptive immune system takes longer to activate, as it involves the generation of specific responses tailored to individual pathogens, like the creation of antibodies and memory cells. The respiratory system and circulatory system play important roles in overall health and can support immune function, but they are not the primary defense mechanism against pathogens. The role of the innate immune system is critical in providing immediate protection while the adaptive system ramps up to provide long-term immunity.

5. What type of analysis might a Sports Nutrition Coach use to assess an athlete's dietary habits?

- A. Biochemical analysis
- B. Food frequency questionnaire
- C. Personalized eating plan
- D. Daily caloric balance

A food frequency questionnaire is an effective tool a Sports Nutrition Coach can use to assess an athlete's dietary habits. This type of analysis involves collecting information on how often specific foods and beverages are consumed over a defined period, helping to identify the overall nutritional intake and eating patterns of the athlete. By analyzing this data, the coach can gain insights into the athlete's macronutrient and micronutrient intake, dietary deficiencies, and adherence to dietary guidelines, which can inform further nutritional recommendations. This method is particularly useful because it can easily be self-administered and allows the athlete to reflect on their food choices over time, creating a comprehensive picture of their dietary habits. The insights gained from this analysis can guide the development of personalized nutrition strategies to optimize performance and overall health.

6. Which of the following describes a Registered Dietitian's role?

- A. Providing behavior change strategies for athletes
- B. Conducting diagnostic and laboratory tests
- C. Implementing nutrition interventions based on diagnosis
- D. Educating clients on general health and wellness

The role of a Registered Dietitian (RD) is primarily focused on creating and implementing nutrition interventions tailored to an individual's specific diagnosis. This involves assessing a client's nutritional needs, understanding their medical history, and then developing a personalized nutrition plan designed to address those needs effectively. RDs utilize their expertise to ensure that the interventions are evidence-based and suitable for the client's condition, which can range from diabetes management to sports nutrition and any number of health-related issues. While RDs may provide education on general health and wellness, and behavior change strategies, their core responsibility revolves around nutritional assessment and intervention based on a specific diagnosis. This is what distinguishes their role within the healthcare team, as they play a critical part in clinical settings and work directly with patients to improve their health outcomes through tailored nutrition plans.

7. Which of the following best describes a case study?

- A. An intensive study of a specific group or community
- B. A large-scale survey of multiple populations
- C. A randomized trial testing a new intervention
- D. A systematic review of existing literature

A case study is characterized as an intensive exploration or examination of a particular individual, group, organization, or community. This approach allows for a deep understanding of various factors affecting the subject being studied, including contextual and environmental variables. In essence, it provides rich qualitative insights that can help to develop theories or understand complex phenomena. The reason why this definition fits a case study is that it focuses on in-depth analysis rather than breadth. By concentrating on a specific entity, researchers can gather detailed information, often utilizing various methods such as interviews, observations, and document reviews, to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter. In contrast, the other options outlined do not align with what defines a case study. A large-scale survey targets broad populations and quantifies data, which is fundamentally dissimilar to the detailed qualitative analysis of a case study. A randomized trial is designed to test the efficacy of a new intervention under controlled conditions, focusing more on establishing cause-and-effect rather than in-depth exploration. Lastly, a systematic review involves collecting and analyzing a large body of existing research on a topic, which serves to summarize findings rather than provide an in-depth examination of a specific case. Thus, the option describing a case study as an intensive study of a specific group or community

8. Which of the following factors primarily affects basal metabolic rate (BMR)?

- A. Physical activity level
- B. Gender
- C. Age
- D. All of the above

The basal metabolic rate (BMR) is influenced by multiple factors, and in this case, gender, age, and physical activity level all play significant roles in determining an individual's BMR. Gender impacts BMR primarily due to differences in body composition between males and females. Generally, males tend to have a higher BMR because they typically have a greater proportion of muscle mass compared to females, who tend to have a higher fat percentage. Muscle tissue requires more energy to maintain than fat tissue, leading to differences in metabolic rates. Age also significantly contributes to BMR. As individuals age, there is a natural decline in muscle mass and potentially an increase in body fat. This shift can lead to a decrease in BMR because muscle is metabolically more active than fat tissue. Therefore, older adults often experience a lower BMR compared to younger individuals. Physical activity level affects BMR as well, but more indirectly. Regular exercise can increase muscle mass, which can raise BMR even at rest. However, while this is an important factor, it does not directly dictate BMR like gender and age do. Instead, it's more about how the activity can influence body composition and therefore impact BMR over time. Considering all three factors together, it is clear that

9. What type of evidence consists of the thoughts, opinions, and assessments of experts within a specific field?

A. Peer-reviewed research

B. Expert opinion

C. Empirical evidence

D. Case study

The correct choice is expert opinion, which pertains to the insights, analyses, and conclusions drawn by individuals who possess extensive knowledge or experience in a particular area. This type of evidence is valuable because it synthesizes complex information and presents nuanced understandings that may not yet be captured in empirical studies or peer-reviewed research. Expert opinion often plays a crucial role in fields where research may be limited or emerging. Professionals, such as nutrition coaches, can draw upon expert insights to guide their practices, especially when dealing with unique or individualized client situations that might not be fully addressed by standard research protocols. This form of evidence can help bridge the gap between existing literature and real-world applications, providing a framework for understanding and addressing practical issues. While peer-reviewed research offers validated findings and empirical evidence refers to data derived from observation or experimentation, expert opinion is distinct in its focus on the informed perspectives of experienced individuals within their disciplines. Case studies, on the other hand, are records of individual instances or occurrences that provide in-depth insights, but do not carry the same depth of collective expertise found in expert opinions.

10. What describes the role of allied health professionals?

A. To develop marketing strategies for health products

B. To evaluate, prevent diseases, and provide dietary services

C. To perform surgeries related to diet and nutrition

D. To advocate for environmental changes in healthcare

The role of allied health professionals primarily focuses on evaluating, preventing diseases, and providing dietary services. This description aligns with the typical responsibilities of those in the allied health field, which includes a variety of practitioners such as dietitians, nutritionists, and health educators. These professionals work collaboratively with other healthcare providers to ensure that individuals receive comprehensive care that addresses their dietary and nutritional needs. Allied health professionals play a vital part in disease prevention by assessing patients' health statuses, advising on nutrition, and helping to create personalized dietary plans that support overall health and well-being. They also engage in educational efforts to guide individuals in making healthier lifestyle choices, which can significantly contribute to reducing the risk of chronic diseases related to poor nutrition. The other choices present roles that do not align with the primary functions of allied health professionals. Developing marketing strategies pertains more to the business side of healthcare and does not involve direct patient care. Performing surgeries related to diet and nutrition is typically outside the scope of allied health and is more relevant to licensed medical professionals such as surgeons. Advocating for environmental changes in healthcare is an important aspect but falls more under public health advocacy rather than the direct services provided by allied health professionals. Thus, the focus on evaluation and dietary services distinctly characterizes the

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://nasm-certifiedsportsnutrition.examzify.com>

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

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