

SHERPA LEVEL 2 PRACTICE EXAM (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. Which term describes someone who is habitually lazy?**
 - A. Indolent
 - B. Slothful
 - C. Idle
 - D. Complacent
- 2. Which term means to declare false or deny something?**
 - A. Contradict
 - B. Gainsay
 - C. Refute
 - D. Dispute
- 3. What is the term for a feeling of animosity or ill-will?**
 - A. Assiduous
 - B. Animus
 - C. Bellicose
 - D. Antipodal
- 4. What does the term penury refer to?**
 - A. Abundance
 - B. Extreme want or poverty
 - C. Moderate wealth
 - D. Financial security
- 5. What term describes something that is likely to vanish like vapor?**
 - A. Evaporate
 - B. Evanescent
 - C. Elusive
 - D. Ephemeral
- 6. Which word describes a keen feeling of mental unease from disappointment?**
 - A. Ecstasy
 - B. Agony
 - C. Chagrin
 - D. Apprehension

7. Which term means to be faithful to or endure?

- A. Abide
- B. Abhor
- C. Acumen
- D. Alacrity

8. What does "internecine" refer to?

- A. Mutually destructive struggles within a group
- B. A verbal attack
- C. Cunning deceitfulness
- D. A state of weariness and diminished energy

9. What term is used to describe an excess or superabundance of something?

- A. Surplus
- B. Overload
- C. Plethora
- D. Abundance

10. Which term describes a morally unprincipled person?

- A. Recalcitrant
- B. Reprobate
- C. Sanguinary
- D. Sedulous

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term describes someone who is habitually lazy?

- A. Indolent
- B. Slothful
- C. Idle
- D. Complacent

The term "indolent" accurately describes someone who is habitually lazy. Derived from the Latin word 'indolens', which means 'free from pain', indolent specifically conveys a sense of an intentional reluctance to exert oneself or engage in activity. It's a more formal term often used in literature or psychology to characterize chronic laziness or inactivity, implying a deeper, almost ingrained tendency to avoid effort. While "slothful" also describes laziness, and can often be synonymous with indolent, it draws more on the metaphor of the sloth animal and may carry a slightly different connotation of sluggishness or laziness rather than the habitual aspect. "Idle" refers to being inactive and can suggest a temporary state rather than a consistent habitual behavior. It doesn't inherently carry the judgment of laziness that indolent does. "Complacent" refers to a state of self-satisfaction, especially when combined with unawareness of actual deficiencies and may not directly denote laziness. It suggests a contentment with one's situation without the nuances of habitual laziness. Thus, "indolent" is the most precise term for describing someone who is habitually lazy.

2. Which term means to declare false or deny something?

- A. Contradict
- B. Gainsay
- C. Refute
- D. Dispute

The term that means to declare false or deny something is "gainsay." This word specifically refers to the act of denying or contradicting a statement or assertion. It is often used in contexts where one party is openly opposing or declaring something to be untrue. In contrast, "contradict" also relates to denying or opposing a statement, but it typically applies to situations where one assertion directly opposes another. "Refute" goes a step further, as it implies that someone not only denies a claim but also provides evidence or argument to prove the claim false. "Dispute" indicates a disagreement over an issue but doesn't necessarily imply a direct denial—it's more about contesting or arguing various aspects of the topic. In summary, "gainsay" directly captures the essence of declaring something false or denying it, making it the most accurate choice in this context.

3. What is the term for a feeling of animosity or ill-will?

- A. Assiduous
- B. Animus
- C. Bellicose
- D. Antipodal

The term that denotes a feeling of animosity or ill-will is "animus." This word reflects a hostile or unfriendly attitude toward someone or something, often stemming from feelings of resentment or opposition. In many contexts, "animus" captures the essence of an underlying animosity, making it a fitting choice for describing feelings that are negative or antagonistic. Other terms listed, while they have their own specific meanings, do not convey the same nuance of animosity. For example, "assiduous" refers to diligence and carefulness, "bellicose" describes a tendency to be aggressive or quarrelsome, but does not necessarily capture the emotional aspect of ill-will, and "antipodal" relates to being diametrically opposite, which does not pertain to feelings of animosity at all. Therefore, "animus" remains the most accurate term in this context.

4. What does the term penury refer to?

- A. Abundance
- B. Extreme want or poverty**
- C. Moderate wealth
- D. Financial security

The term penury specifically refers to a state of extreme want or poverty. It conveys a condition in which individuals or groups lack the basic means to meet their fundamental needs, such as food, shelter, and clothing. This concept is often used in literature and discussions surrounding socio-economic issues to highlight the struggles and hardships faced by those living in dire economic circumstances. In contrast to the other potential answers, which suggest varying degrees of financial well-being or abundance, penury distinctly emphasizes a severe lack of resources. By understanding penury in this way, one can appreciate the gravity of financial hardship and its impacts on individuals and communities. The term captures a critical social issue that goes beyond mere scarcity, encompassing the feelings of desperation and deprivation that accompany severe economic struggles.

5. What term describes something that is likely to vanish like vapor?

- A. Evaporate
- B. Evanescent**
- C. Elusive
- D. Ephemeral

The term that describes something likely to vanish like vapor is "evanescent." This word conveys the idea of something that fades away quickly or is transient in nature, much like steam or mist that dissipates into the air. The connotation of evanescence refers to a brief and fleeting presence, highlighting the impermanence of certain experiences or phenomena. In contrast, while terms like "elusive" and "ephemeral" may share related meanings, they emphasize different aspects. "Elusive" refers more to something that is difficult to catch or define. "Ephemeral" also deals with transience but is often used to describe things that last for a very short time. In this context, "evanescent" is the most precise descriptor of vanishing like vapor, focusing specifically on the aspect of fading away quickly or becoming invisible.

6. Which word describes a keen feeling of mental unease from disappointment?

- A. Ecstasy
- B. Agony
- C. Chagrin**
- D. Apprehension

The term that accurately describes a keen feeling of mental unease stemming from disappointment is "chagrin." This word specifically refers to a feeling of vexation or embarrassment at having failed or been humiliated. It captures the complex emotional response one experiences when expectations are not met, resulting in disappointment and a sense of discomfort or distress. In contrast, "ecstasy" conveys intense joy or delight, which does not align with feelings of unease or disappointment. "Agony" denotes extreme physical or mental suffering but lacks the nuance of disappointment that chagrin encapsulates. "Apprehension" implies a sense of dread or anxiety about what might happen in the future, rather than a reaction to past disappointments. Therefore, chagrin is the most fitting term for the specific feeling described in the question.

7. Which term means to be faithful to or endure?

- A. Abide**
- B. Abhor
- C. Acumen
- D. Alacrity

The term that means to be faithful to or endure is "abide." This word conveys the idea of remaining steadfast or committed to something over time. When someone abides by a principle or a belief, they are true to it, demonstrating loyalty and perseverance. Additionally, "abide" can imply enduring hardships or challenges without giving up, suggesting resilience and commitment. In contrast, the other terms do not carry this meaning. "Abhor" refers to a strong dislike or hatred for something, "acumen" denotes sharpness of insight or perception, particularly in practical matters, and "alacrity" indicates a cheerful readiness or eagerness to do something. Each of these terms has its unique definition, which makes "abide" the only choice that aligns with the concepts of faithfulness and endurance.

8. What does "internecine" refer to?

- A. Mutually destructive struggles within a group**
- B. A verbal attack
- C. Cunning deceitfulness
- D. A state of weariness and diminished energy

The term "internecine" specifically refers to conflict or struggles that occur within a group, resulting in mutual destruction or harm. This could apply to various contexts, such as political factions, families, or any organization where members are in opposition to each other. The essence of the term captures the idea that members of the same group engage in damaging conflicts, leading to weakened unity or devastating outcomes for all parties involved. In contrast, the other options represent distinct concepts: a verbal attack describes direct confrontational speech, cunning deceitfulness refers to manipulative behavior aimed at deceiving others for personal gain, and a state of weariness addresses physical or mental fatigue. Each of these alternatives does not encompass the intrinsic mutual destruction aspect central to the meaning of "internecine."

9. What term is used to describe an excess or superabundance of something?

- A. Surplus
- B. Overload
- C. Plethora**
- D. Abundance

The term that best describes an excess or superabundance of something is "plethora." This word specifically conveys the idea of a large quantity and often a sense of excess, indicating that there is not just a significant amount but potentially more than is needed or normal. While "surplus" also refers to an excess, it typically implies that what is being discussed is more than what is required or that it exceeds the expected amount. "Overload" generally refers to too much of something being put onto a system or individual, resulting in strain or difficulty, rather than just a simple excess in quantity. "Abundance" indicates a large quantity as well, but it usually does not carry the same connotation of excess as "plethora" does. Therefore, "plethora" is the most accurate choice for describing an overwhelming or excessive amount.

10. Which term describes a morally unprincipled person?

- A. Recalcitrant
- B. Reprobate**
- C. Sanguinary
- D. Sedulous

The term that describes a morally unprincipled person is "reprobate." This word is often used to refer to individuals who engage in behavior that is considered immoral or sinful. A reprobate may exhibit a lack of principles and an inclination towards wickedness, which aligns with the concept of someone who acts without regard for moral standards. In contrast, the term "recalcitrant" typically describes someone who is resistant to authority or control; it does not inherently carry a moral connotation. "Sanguinary" relates to bloodshed or violence, often describing something that is bloodthirsty rather than morally lacking. "Sedulous," on the other hand, refers to someone showing dedication and diligence in their work, which is more about industriousness than moral principles. Thus, "reprobate" is the most accurate term for a morally unprincipled person.

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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://sherpavl2.examzify.com>

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

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