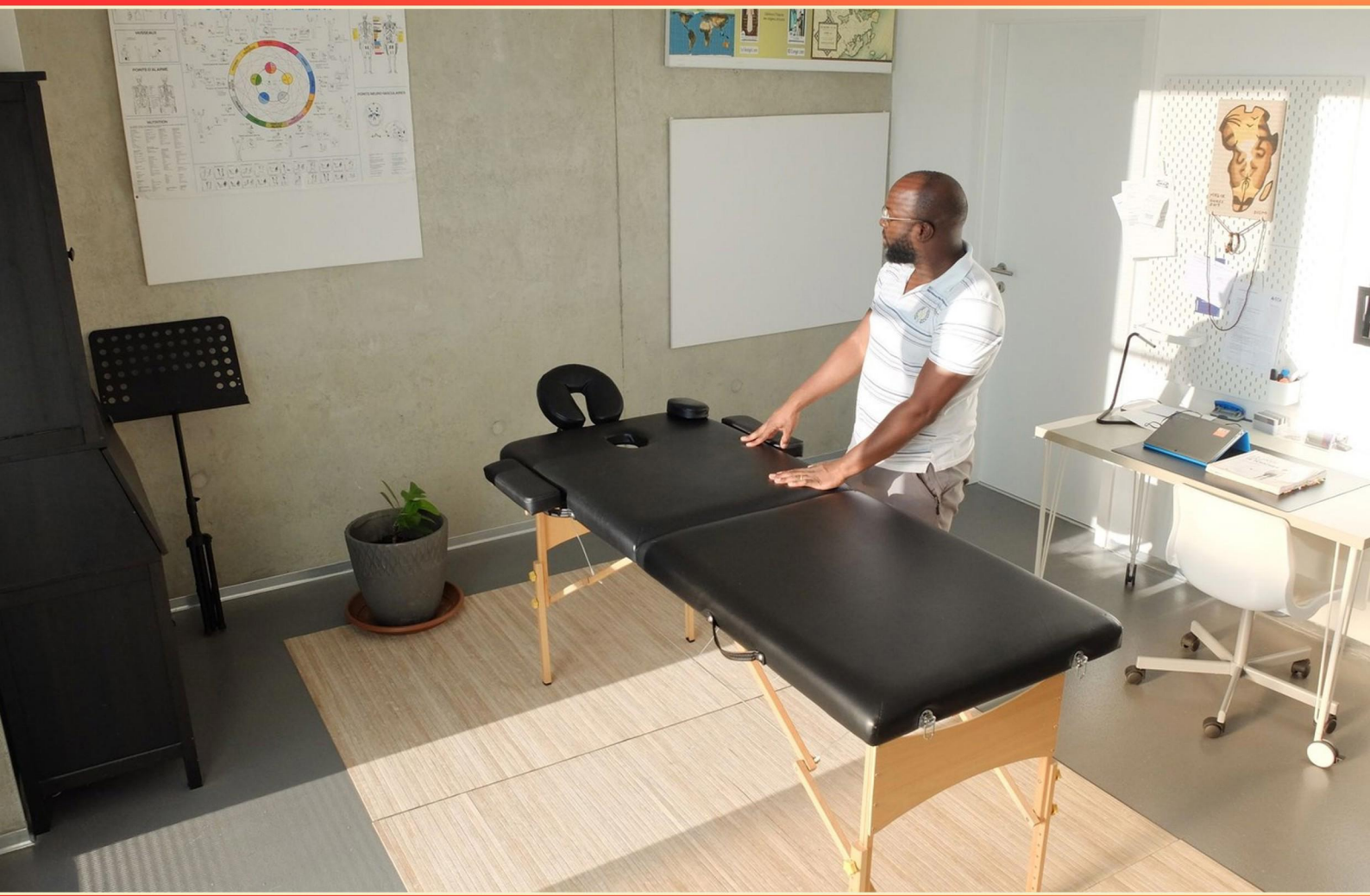
NPLEX II HOMEOPATHY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://nplex2homeopathy.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 16

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Aconite is best known for which pattern?

A. Sudden, acute onset with marked fear and anxiety; dry throat, restlessness, and heat.

B. Gradual fatigue with no fear.

C. Chronic cough improving with warm drinks.

D. Chronic dull ache with no anxiety.

2. Which remedy is linked to nocturnal seminal discharges and excess acidity, with weakness in the legs after ejaculation and a yellow coating on the mouth and tongue, better with constantly changing positions?

A. Natrum Muriaticum

B. Nat Phosphoricum

C. Phosphorus

D. Phytolacca

3. Which remedy best fits a patient with fear of birds, bottled grief, hysterical tendencies, tics and spasms, a sensation of a lump in the throat, and depression worsened by coffee?

A. Ignatia

B. Ipecac

C. Kali bich

D. Lachesis

4. Which remedy is best indicated for an emotional, weepy child with otitis media, nighttime cough, teething issues, and very changeable stools, who craves creamy discharges and butter-fat foods and is better in open air?

A. Pulsatilla

B. Rhus tox

C. Spongia

D. Silica

5. Define modalities in homeopathy and provide two examples.

A. Modalities are remedies that cure only physical symptoms.

B. Modalities are medical tests used to measure pain thresholds.

C. Modalities are factors that worsen or improve symptoms; examples: worse at night, better with warmth.

D. Modalities are dietary restrictions during homeopathic treatment.

SAMPLE

6. Which remedy is associated with an emotional signature of being reserved and grieving, sensitivity to consolation, craving for salt, headaches from sun exposure, and improvement with quiet and darkness?

A. Bryonia

B. Silicea

C. Natrum muriaticum

D. Graphites

7. Which remedy features hard indurated tumors, cancer, an emotionally hard demeanor, enlarged glands (BPH), and impotence with sexual desire?

A. Conium

B. Drosera

C. Calc Carb

D. Carbo Veg

8. Which remedy is associated with gambling tendencies and a craving for alcohol within a chancre ulcer context?

A. Stramonium

B. Syphilinum

C. Tabacum

D. Tuberculinum

9. Which phrase indicates that a remedy has no effect?

A. Remedy has No effect

B. Remedy is Antidote

C. No change

D. Symptoms relapses

10. Which remedy is indicated for nerve injuries with shooting pains following trauma to fingers, toes, or coccyx?

A. Cantharis

B. Gelsemium

C. Eupatorium

D. Hypericum

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Aconite is best known for which pattern?

A. Sudden, acute onset with marked fear and anxiety; dry throat, restlessness, and heat.

B. Gradual fatigue with no fear.

C. Chronic cough improving with warm drinks.

D. Chronic dull ache with no anxiety.

Aconite is defined by an abrupt, dramatic shift into illness driven by fear and anxiety, often after a fright or cold exposure. The hallmark is a sudden onset with intense agitation, restlessness, and a hot, fiery state, commonly with a dry throat and noticeable fear or terror about what may happen. The described pattern—sudden, acute onset with marked fear and anxiety, along with a dry throat, restlessness, and heat—matches this Aconite picture exactly, reflecting its use in truly rapid, high-strain presentations. The other scenarios describe slower-developing or non-anxious pictures, such as gradual fatigue without fear, a chronic cough that responds to warmth, or a chronic dull ache without anxiety. These align with different remedy patterns and do not capture the quintessential sudden, fear-filled onset that characterizes Aconite.

2. Which remedy is linked to nocturnal seminal discharges and excess acidity, with weakness in the legs after ejaculation and a yellow coating on the mouth and tongue, better with constantly changing positions?

A. Natrum Muriaticum

B. Nat Phosphoricum

C. Phosphorus

D. Phytolacca

This pattern centers on an acid-base disturbance tied to sexual exhaustion, with signs in both digestion and the mouth. Natrum phosphoricum is the Schuessler remedy most aligned with acidity-related symptoms: hyperacidity with sour taste or eructations, and a tongue or mouth coating that reflects a mucous membrane affected by excess acid. The nocturnal seminal discharge and the weakness in the legs after ejaculation point to a state of systemic debility following sexual activity, a setting where the phosphate salt is traditionally considered helpful to restore energy and nerve-muscle function. The yellow coating on the mouth and tongue further indicates an acid load affecting the oral mucosa, a scenario Natrum phosphoricum commonly covers. The note that symptoms are better with constantly changing positions fits with a remedy that addresses inflammatory or irritative states where movement provides relief by altering tissue pressure and circulation. In comparison, other remedies don't fit as neatly with this exact combination of nocturnal emissions, acidity signs, post-ejaculatory fatigue, and the specific tongue coating.

SAMPLE

3. Which remedy best fits a patient with fear of birds, bottled grief, hysterical tendencies, tics and spasms, a sensation of a lump in the throat, and depression worsened by coffee?

A. Ignatia

B. Ipecac

C. Kali bich

D. Lachesis

Bottled grief with emotional volatility and a throat constriction points to Ignatia. This remedy is classic for deep emotional shock or bereavement, leading to mood swings, sensitivity, and tendencies toward hysterical expression. The lump-in-the-throat sensation (globus hystericus) is a well-known physical manifestation that Ignatia can cover, reflecting how strong emotions are held in the throat area. The combination of fear-driven responses (like fear of birds), together with tics or spasms and a depression that worsens with stimulants such as coffee, fits an Ignatia pattern where the emotional state is easily triggered, but the person remains highly impressionable and irritable under stress. Coffee—a stimulant—can aggravate Ignatia-type sadness and anxiety, aligning with this picture. Ipecac would bring more persistent nausea and distress with vomiting rather than this emotional-spasmodic profile. Kali bichromicum emphasizes a sticky, constricting throat mucus and a distinct local throat pathology rather than a grief-driven emotional pattern. Lachesis tends to present with more intense, dominating anxiety, fear of death, and specific jealousy or loquacity traits, not the quiet, bottled grief with a globus sensation described here.

4. Which remedy is best indicated for an emotional, weepy child with otitis media, nighttime cough, teething issues, and very changeable stools, who craves creamy discharges and butter-fat foods and is better in open air?

A. Pulsatilla

B. Rhus tox

C. Spongia

D. Silica

This pattern is classic Pulsatilla. The child is gentle, emotional, and tends to be weepy and clingy, with mood that shifts and symptoms that change rather than stay fixed. Pulsatilla patients often crave rich, dairy foods like cream and butter, and they show changeable digestive patterns, such as stools that vary in consistency. The combination of otitis media with a nighttime cough, teething irritability, and symptoms that shift fits the Pulsatilla picture of mild, amyl malleable constitution that improves with fresh air and consolation. The relief in open air is a hallmark— Pulsatilla patients commonly get better outdoors or in a cooler, breezier environment and worse in warmth. This contrasts with remedies that suit different temperaments or symptom constellations, such as Rhus tox (restlessness, warmth relief) or Spongia (croupy, dry cough), or Silica (slow healing and different dentition patterns).

SAMPLE

5. Define modalities in homeopathy and provide two examples.

A. Modalities are remedies that cure only physical symptoms.

B. Modalities are medical tests used to measure pain thresholds.

C. Modalities are factors that worsen or improve symptoms; examples: worse at night, better with warmth.

D. Modalities are dietary restrictions during homeopathic treatment.

Modalities in homeopathy are factors that worsen or improve symptoms, guiding how a remedy matches the patient's pattern. They describe how symptoms change with conditions like time of day, weather, temperature, movement, or position, helping to distinguish remedies with otherwise similar pictures. Two common examples are symptoms that worsen at night and symptoms that improve with warmth. For instance, a patient might notice pain that becomes fiercer after lying down at night, or relief when sitting near a warm source. These modality patterns are integral to selecting a remedy that fits the whole symptom picture, not just the plain sensations. These choices are not remedies themselves, nor are they tests or dietary restrictions.

6. Which remedy is associated with an emotional signature of being reserved and grieving, sensitivity to consolation, craving for salt, headaches from sun exposure, and improvement with quiet and darkness?

A. Bryonia

B. Silicea

C. Natrum muriaticum

D. Graphites

This item tests the Natrum muriaticum emotional signature. Natrum muriaticum is known for a reserved, grieving nature, with a strong sensitivity to consolation—often they prefer to handle sorrow alone and can be hurt by offers of sympathy. A hallmark physical sign is a craving for salt. They may develop headaches from sun exposure and tend to feel better in quiet, darkness, and in circumstances with little stimulation or disturbance. So, the combination of a withdrawn, grieving temperament with a salt craving, sun-induced headaches, and relief in stillness and darkness fits Natrum muriaticum best. The other remedies don't align as closely with this exact cluster: for example, Bryonia tends toward irritability and headaches worsened by movement; Silicea has a different chilly, sensitive-to-conditions pattern without the salt craving; Graphites brings a different emotional texture and skin/weight associations not present here.

SAMPLE

7. Which remedy features hard indurated tumors, cancer, an emotionally hard demeanor, enlarged glands (BPH), and impotence with sexual desire?

A. Conium

B. Drosera

C. Calc Carb

D. Carbo Veg

At the heart of this question is a remedy picture built around malignant-type tissue changes in glandular tissue, paired with a distinctive emotional and sexual profile. Conium maculatum is renowned in homeopathic materia medica for causing hard, indurated tumors and cancerous conditions in glandular areas. It often presents with glandular enlargements such as prostate involvement (BPH), and sexual function that is impaired (impotence) even when sexual desire remains present. This combination of cancerous-type induration with specific reproductive symptoms is a classic keynote for Conium. In addition, the mental and emotional tone described—an emotionally hard, reserved, cold, and obstinate demeanor—fits Conium well. This remedy tends to produce a stoic, withdrawn personality with slow, stubborn outlooks, which helps distinguish it from remedies that may cover glandular issues or prostate symptoms but lack that firm, emotionally closed character. Other remedies may touch part of this symptom set, such as glandular enlargement or sexual symptoms, but they do not align as tightly with both the indurated, cancer-like tissue picture and the distinct hard, unemotional mental state paired with impotence alongside ongoing sexual desire. That close match in both the physical tumor pattern and the emotional-sexual picture is what makes Conium the best fit here.

8. Which remedy is associated with gambling tendencies and a craving for alcohol within a chancre ulcer context?

A. Stramonium

B. Syphilinum

C. Tabacum

D. Tuberculinum

In homeopathic thinking, a chancre points to a syphilitic involvement, and the mental/emotional profile of the syphilitic miasm often includes degenerative traits and impulsive, unsettled behaviors such as gambling and cravings for stimulants like alcohol. The remedy that embodies this syphilitic pattern and is classically used for constitutional syphilitic states is Syphilinum. It captures the idea of a syphilitic temperament with tendencies toward moral laxity and addictive impulses, which fits the described context. The other remedies align with different patterns: Stramonium is more about fear, delirium, and aggression; Tabacum relates to tobacco-specific symptoms; Tuberculinum corresponds to a tubercularly predisposed constitution with its own set of restlessness and energy patterns. None fit the chancre/syphilitic context as closely as Syphilinum, making it the best-match choice for gambling tendencies and alcohol craving within that context.

SAMPLE

9. Which phrase indicates that a remedy has no effect?

A. Remedy has No effect

B. Remedy is Antidote

C. No change

D. Symptoms relapses

Recognizing when a remedy did not produce any observable action is about identifying a lack of response in the patient. The clearest way to express that is a direct statement that the remedy has no effect—it's explicit and unambiguous about zero action. Other phrases point to different phenomena: calling a remedy an antidote signals it is counteracting something, which means it did act; noting that symptoms relapse shows there was an effect that later waned, not a complete absence of effect; and saying there is no change can describe overall lack of improvement but doesn't explicitly attribute that absence to the remedy's action. So the phrase that most clearly indicates no effect is the direct claim that the remedy has no effect.

10. Which remedy is indicated for nerve injuries with shooting pains following trauma to fingers, toes, or coccyx?

A. Cantharis

B. Gelsemium

C. Eupatorium

D. Hypericum

Nerve injuries with shooting pains after trauma to fingers, toes, or the coccyx point to a remedy that targets nerve tissue and neuralgic pain. Hypericum is especially appropriate here because it is well known for nerve injuries and sharp, shooting pains that follow trauma, particularly in highly innervated areas like fingertips, toes, and the coccyx. It also brings marked sensitivity to touch in the affected area, which signals nerve involvement and the need for a remedy that addresses neuralgia rather than only surface inflammation. Cantharis is more about skin injuries with burning or vesiculation, not the specific neuralgic neural pain after trauma. Gelsemium tends to address weakness, drowsiness, and generalized symptoms rather than focal shooting nerve pains. Eupatorium perfoliatum is associated with deep bone pains and feverish aches rather than nerve-specific pain after injury. So Hypericum best fits the described symptom pattern.

SAMPLE

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://nplex2homeopathy.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE