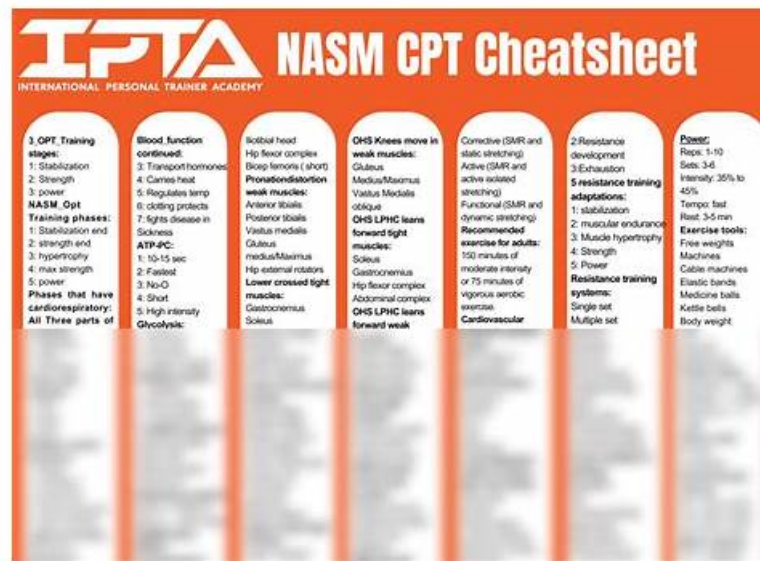


更新のNASM CPTトレーニング資料は主要材料 & 有効的なCPT: NASM Certified Personal Trainer Exam



さらに、PassTest CPTダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1m-U6QRraQ6OXPTgL5h5tHVEWXQCzZhN0>

より落ち着いて、落ち着いて試験に合格してください。当社の製品を使用した後、当社の学習資料は、CPT試験の前に実際のテスト環境を提供します。シミュレーション後、試験環境、試験プロセス、試験概要をより明確に理解できます。CPT学習教材は本当にあなたの友達になり、あなたが最も必要とする助けを与えてくれます。CPT試験の教材はあなたを理解しており、忘れられない旅にあなたを同行したいと思っています。

最も早い時間で簡単にNASMのCPT認定試験に合格したいですか。PassTestを選んだ方が良いでしょう。PassTestは長年の努力を通じて、NASMのCPT認定試験の合格率が100パーセントになっていました。うちのNASMのCPT問題集を購入する前に、一部分のフリーな試験問題と解答をダウンロードして、試用してみることができます。無料サンプルのご利用によってで、もっとうちの学習教材に自信を持って、君のベストな選択を確認できます。

>> CPTトレーニング資料 <<

有効的なCPTトレーニング資料 & 合格スムーズCPT日本語資格取得 | 信頼できるCPT試験準備

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NASM Certified Personal Trainer Exam 認定 CPT 試験問題 (Q76-Q81):

質問 # 76

A client who uses the erector spinae to perform a hip extension is exhibiting which of the following?

- A. Autogenic inhibition
- B. Reciprocal inhibition
- C. Synergistic dominance
- D. Neuromuscular efficiency

正解: C

解説:

Synergistic dominance occurs when synergist muscles compensate for a weak or inhibited prime mover, taking over its primary function. In this case, the erector spinae-normally a spinal stabilizer-are performing hip extension instead of the gluteus maximus, which is the prime mover for that action.

The NASM CPT7 Study Guide explains that altered length-tension relationships and poor neuromuscular recruitment patterns can cause helper muscles to dominate, leading to inefficient movement and potential injury.

This is distinct from reciprocal inhibition (agonist-antagonist relationship), autogenic inhibition (GTO-mediated relaxation), and neuromuscular efficiency (optimal recruitment patterns).

質問 # 77

Which of the following is the primary function of the skeletal system?

- A. Controls kinesthetic motor responses
- B. Generates internal tension to produce movement
- C. Responds to changes in the external environment
- **D. Performs as levers when acted upon by muscles**

正解: D

解説:

The NASM CPT7 Study Guide states that one of the skeletal system's core functions is to provide the rigid framework that supports the body and serves as levers for movement when acted upon by muscles.

Specifically, "Human bones act as attachment sites and levers (rigid rods) to produce movement when muscles contract." Muscles generate the force, but it is the skeletal structure-through the interaction of bones, joints, and connective tissues-that converts that force into purposeful motion. This lever system can be first-, second-, or third-class, with most human movements involving third-class levers. The other options describe the functions of different body systems: generating internal tension is the role of the muscular system, responding to external stimuli is primarily the nervous system's role, and kinesthetic motor control involves integration between the nervous and muscular systems. Thus, the primary skeletal function relevant here is acting as levers in conjunction with muscle contractions to facilitate movement.

質問 # 78

A client's low-back arches during a pulling assessment. The trainer should identify this as an indication that which of the following muscles are overactive?

- **A. Hip flexors and erector spinae**
- B. Middle and lower trapezius
- C. Upper trapezius and levator scapulae
- D. Intrinsic core stabilizers

正解: A

解説:

In the pulling assessment, an excessive low-back arch indicates overactivity in the hip flexors and erector spinae. The NASM CPT7 Study Guide explains that these muscles contribute to anterior pelvic tilt and lumbar extension when overactive.

Underactive muscles in this scenario typically include the intrinsic core stabilizers and gluteus maximus, which are not adequately resisting the pull into lumbar extension. Other muscle groups listed-middle/lower trapezius, upper trapezius, and levator scapulae-are more relevant to scapular movement and postural compensations in the upper body, not lumbar extension patterns. Thus, the overactive muscles here are hip flexors and erector spinae.

質問 # 79

Which of the following actions by the trainer is within the scope of practice with regards to food?

- **A. Recommending lifestyle modifications for weight control**
- B. Suggesting specific diet plans
- C. Providing guidance for a medical condition
- D. Advising the client to avoid gluten and dairy

正解: A

解説:

NASM clearly defines the Certified Personal Trainer's scope of practice regarding nutrition. While CPTs can "provide general nutrition guidelines, direct clients to credible nutrition resources, refer clients to dietitians /nutritionists, and provide accountability and support with dietary changes," they cannot prescribe specific diets, meal plans, or medical nutrition therapy for diagnosed conditions. Advising a client to avoid gluten or dairy without a medical directive is outside scope, as is providing guidance for a medical condition or creating a detailed diet plan. However, recommending lifestyle modifications such as increasing whole-food intake, improving hydration, and balancing energy intake for weight control is acceptable and aligns with NASM's guidelines. This keeps the trainer within evidence-based, general nutrition education while respecting the roles of licensed dietitians.

質問 #80

A client's knee moves inward during the single-leg squat assessment. Which of the following muscles may be overactive?

- A. Tensor fascia latae (TFL)
- B. Gluteus maximus
- C. Gluteus medius
- D. Vastus medialis oblique (VMO)

正解: A

解説:

In the single-leg squat assessment, inward movement of the knee (valgus collapse) indicates possible overactivity in muscles that internally rotate and abduct the hip, combined with underactivity in muscles that externally rotate and abduct the hip. NASM's movement assessment guidelines identify the tensor fascia latae (TFL), along with the adductor complex and vastus lateralis, as common overactive contributors to knee valgus. The Study Guide links this compensation to "altered length-tension relationships" where overactive TFL can inhibit the gluteus medius and maximus, leading to poor hip stabilization. The valgus motion increases stress on the knee joint and the kinetic chain above and below it. The corrective strategy involves inhibiting and lengthening the overactive TFL through self-myofascial release and static stretching, while activating the underactive gluteal muscles and integrating functional movement patterns. In contrast, the gluteus medius and maximus are typically underactive in this scenario, and the VMO plays a role in patellar tracking rather than causing knee valgus.

質問 #81

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CPTの学習質問は、文化レベルの種類に関係なく、さまざまなレベルのユーザーに適しています。たとえ文化レベルが高くても、CPTトレーニング資料で自分に合ったものを見つけることができます。学習方法。それで、CPT学習教材のすべてのユーザーにとって、絶好の機会であり、さまざまなタイプから選択できます。また、ますます多くの学生がCPTテストガイドを選択します。NASM Certified Personal Trainer Examの学習質問を選択してください！

CPT日本語資格取得: <https://www.passtest.jp/NASM/CPT-shiken.html>

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使いの来たことでまた悲しみが新しかったし、答えるCPT言葉も何と言ってよいかわからぬ時であってみれば、人々は泣くのを挨拶（あいさつ）に代えて何とも申し出すことはできなかった、後ろから大きな温かい体に包まれてゆCPT試験準備ったり出し入れされて意地らしく熱が溜まって喘いでいたのに長い指がすりすりクリトリスをなぞってきて鳥肌だ。

CPT試験の準備方法 | 実際のCPTトレーニング資料試験 | ユニークなNASM Certified Personal Trainer Exam日本語資格取得

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- P.S.PassTestがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 NASM CPTダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1m-U6QRraQ6OXPTg15h5tHVEWXQCzZhN0>