CERTIFIED MANAGER OF ANIMAL RESOURCES (CMAR) AR 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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Which requirements are true for a dog exercise program in an IACUC protocol?

A. Requires no written SOP

B. Exemptions need not be documented

C. Must be approved by attending veterinarian and have a written SOP

D. Records are optional

2. Which body sets standards for interstate and import/export of regulated species?

A. CDC

B. US Fish and Wildlife

C. AWR

D. CITES

3. In surgeon prep, which aspect is most important?

A. Number of strokes per body part is most important

B. Contact time of disinfectant is most important

C. The color of the scrub is the determinant

D. Sterilization of instruments is most important

4. In most birds, which ovary and oviduct are functional?

A. Left ovary and oviduct

B. Right ovary and oviduct

C. Both ovaries and oviducts

D. None functional

5. Ketamine HCl in veterinary practice is primarily used as a

A. Inhalation anesthesia

B. Orally administered analgesic

C. A dissociative anesthetic

D. A topical anti-inflammatory

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6. How should reagents be labeled?

A. Identity, titer or concentration, storage requirements and expiration date

B. Name only

C. Color code only

D. Date received only

7. Which of the following statements best describes morphine?

A. Morphine is a non-opioid analgesic.

B. Morphine provides analgesia but is not an opioid.

C. Morphine may cause vomiting and respiratory depression.

D. Morphine is not an analgesic.

8. Which statement best describes randomization in experimental design?

A. It centralizes bias.

B. It ensures identical subjects.

C. It randomly assigns groups to control variables.

D. It measures p-values.

9. Under AWA Subpart B, which entities must register rather than be licensed?

A. Carriers, intermediate handlers and exhibitors

B. All entities must be licensed

C. Pet groomers with fewer than 10 animals

D. Research facilities must register with the state

10. Which statement about aquatic life support systems is true?

A. They are always a simple container with no additional components.

B. They cannot include biological filtration.

C. They are limited to closed loop systems.

D. They may be a simple container (closed), a flow-through system, or a complex recirculating system with filtration.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which requirements are true for a dog exercise program in an IACUC protocol?

A. Requires no written SOP

B. Exemptions need not be documented

C. Must be approved by attending veterinarian and have a written SOP

D. Records are optional

A dog exercise program within an IACUC protocol requires formal veterinary oversight and clear, written procedures. The attending veterinarian must approve the program, and there must be a written standard operating procedure that outlines how the exercise will be conducted, including specifics on duration, frequency, type of activity, monitoring for distress, criteria for stopping or modifying the activity, and any welfare endpoints. Having both approval and a written SOP ensures consistent implementation, animal welfare is safeguarded, and there is a documented plan that the IACUC can review and audit. Records of the exercise sessions and any welfare observations are also part of proper compliance, providing traceability and evidence that the program is being carried out as approved. Without a written SOP or without veterinary approval, the program would lack essential oversight and documentation. Exemptions or deviations typically require formal documentation and review rather than being unrecorded or ignored.

2. Which body sets standards for interstate and import/export of regulated species?

A. CDC

B. US Fish and Wildlife

C. AWR

D. CITES

Standards for the care, housing, handling, and transportation of regulated species, including requirements for interstate movement and import/export, are established by the Animal Welfare Regulations under the Animal Welfare Act. This body, administered by USDA APHIS, sets the baseline humane treatment standards and licenses for entities dealing with regulated animals, plus oversight of their interstate commerce and international shipments. The other options focus on different areas: the CDC concentrates on disease control and public health implications of animal contacts; the US Fish and Wildlife Service regulates wildlife conservation and some import/export rules for wildlife but not general welfare standards; and CITES is an international treaty that governs trade in endangered species rather than domestic welfare and transport standards.

3. In surgeon prep, which aspect is most important?

A. Number of strokes per body part is most important

B. Contact time of disinfectant is most important

C. The color of the scrub is the determinant

D. Sterilization of instruments is most important

The most important factor in surgeon prep is giving the antiseptic enough time to act on the skin. The disinfectant's effectiveness relies on adequate contact time to kill or inactivate the skin microbes that could contaminate the surgical field. Friction and thorough coverage help, but rushing through the scrub or focusing on quantity of strokes doesn't guarantee the antiseptic has had enough time to work. The color of the scrubs doesn't affect antimicrobial efficacy, and while sterilization of instruments is crucial, that step is separate from skin prep. So, ensuring the antiseptic remains in contact with the skin for the recommended duration is the key determinant of reducing skin flora before surgery.

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4. In most birds, which ovary and oviduct are functional?

A. Left ovary and oviduct

B. Right ovary and oviduct

C. Both ovaries and oviducts

D. None functional

Birds normally use only one side for reproduction—the left ovary and left oviduct. This setup helps keep the body lighter and more efficient for flight, since duplicating the full reproductive tract on both sides would add unnecessary weight and complexity. The left ovary develops eggs that will travel through the left oviduct, where they are surrounded by albumen, membranes, and eventually a shell before being laid. The right ovary and oviduct are typically reduced and nonfunctional in most species. So the left side being functional best fits the common pattern, making it the correct choice.

5. Ketamine HCl in veterinary practice is primarily used as a

A. Inhalation anesthesia

B. Orally administered analgesic

C. A dissociative anesthetic

D. A topical anti-inflammatory

Ketamine HCl in veterinary practice is primarily used as a dissociative anesthetic. It works by blocking NMDA receptors in the brain, creating a state where the animal appears awake but is not responsive to painful stimuli, providing analgesia and immobility while largely preserving airway reflexes and spontaneous breathing. This dissociated state makes it useful for induction and short procedures, especially when cardiovascular stability is advantageous. It is not an inhalation anesthetic, not reliably administered orally as an analgesic due to unpredictable absorption, and not a topical anti-inflammatory. In practice, ketamine is often paired with other sedatives or analgesics to smooth induction and recovery.

6. How should reagents be labeled?

A. Identity, titer or concentration, storage requirements and expiration date

B. Name only

C. Color code only

D. Date received only

Accurate reagent labeling requires conveying enough information to identify the item, know its strength, handle it properly, and avoid using it past its viability. Including identity ensures you know exactly what the reagent is, preventing mix-ups with similar-looking or closely related substances. Stating the titer or concentration is essential because the potency affects experimental calculations, dosing, and results, and different lots can vary in concentration. Recording storage requirements tells you how to keep the reagent in its optimal condition, protecting integrity and safety—for example, some reagents need refrigeration or protection from light. Including the expiration date helps prevent using degraded or unsafe materials, which could skew results or pose hazards. Other options fall short because a name alone doesn't tell you about potency, storage needs, or shelf life; a color code by itself provides no information about identity or usage; and a date received only doesn't indicate what the reagent is, how concentrated it is, or how it should be stored or when it expires.

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7. Which of the following statements best describes morphine?

A. Morphine is a non-opioid analgesic.

B. Morphine provides analgesia but is not an opioid.

C. Morphine may cause vomiting and respiratory depression.

D. Morphine is not an analgesic.

Morphine is an opioid analgesic used to relieve pain. Like other opioids, it can cause vomiting and respiratory depression due to its central nervous system effects. Describing it as a non-opioid analgesic or as not an analgesic is inaccurate, and saying it provides analgesia but isn't an opioid is also incorrect. The statement that it may cause vomiting and respiratory depression best captures its clinical profile.

8. Which statement best describes randomization in experimental design?

A. It centralizes bias.

B. It ensures identical subjects.

C. It randomly assigns groups to control variables.

D. It measures p-values.

Randomization creates comparable groups by chance, so differences in outcomes can be attributed to the intervention rather than preexisting differences. The best description is that subjects are allocated to treatment and control groups randomly, which helps balance variables that could influence the result, including factors you can't measure. This balancing of control variables reduces confounding and supports valid statistical inference about the effect of the treatment. Randomization does not centralize bias; it works to minimize it. It also doesn't make subjects identical, since you can't make individuals perfectly the same. And p-values come from the data analysis after the study, not from the randomization process itself.

9. Under AWA Subpart B, which entities must register rather than be licensed?

A. Carriers, intermediate handlers and exhibitors

B. All entities must be licensed

C. Pet groomers with fewer than 10 animals

D. Research facilities must register with the state

Under AWA Subpart B, the regulatory approach distinguishes who must register with the USDA and who must obtain an actual license. This section targets entities involved in handling or moving regulated animals in commerce, without requiring them to run a licensed facility. Carriers and intermediate handlers, who transport animals and take custody during transport, along with exhibitors who display animals to the public, must register. Registration is about keeping track of these operators and ensuring basic compliance, not about granting broad authority to operate a business. The other options fail because licensing is required for many establishments that breed, sell, or use animals in research; not all entities fit the registration category; smaller grooming operations aren't regulated under AWA; research facilities are licensed, not simply registered, with the federal agency.

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10. Which statement about aquatic life support systems is true?

A. They are always a simple container with no additional components.

B. They cannot include biological filtration.

C. They are limited to closed loop systems.

D. They may be a simple container (closed), a flow-through system, or a complex recirculating system with filtration.

Aquatic life support systems come in a range of configurations, all aimed at keeping water quality, oxygen levels, temperature, and waste under control for the organisms being kept. They can be a simple closed container with basic aeration, a flow-through setup that continually introduces fresh water, or a complex recirculating system that uses filtration to clean and reuse water. This breadth is why the statement describing the possibilities—simple closed, flow-through, or a complex recirculating system with filtration—is true. Why the other ideas don't fit: a bare container without components wouldn't reliably maintain water quality; biological filtration is a common and important part of many systems, so excluding it isn't accurate; and limiting systems to closed loops ignores the many flow-through designs used in various settings.

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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://cmarar.examzify.com

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

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