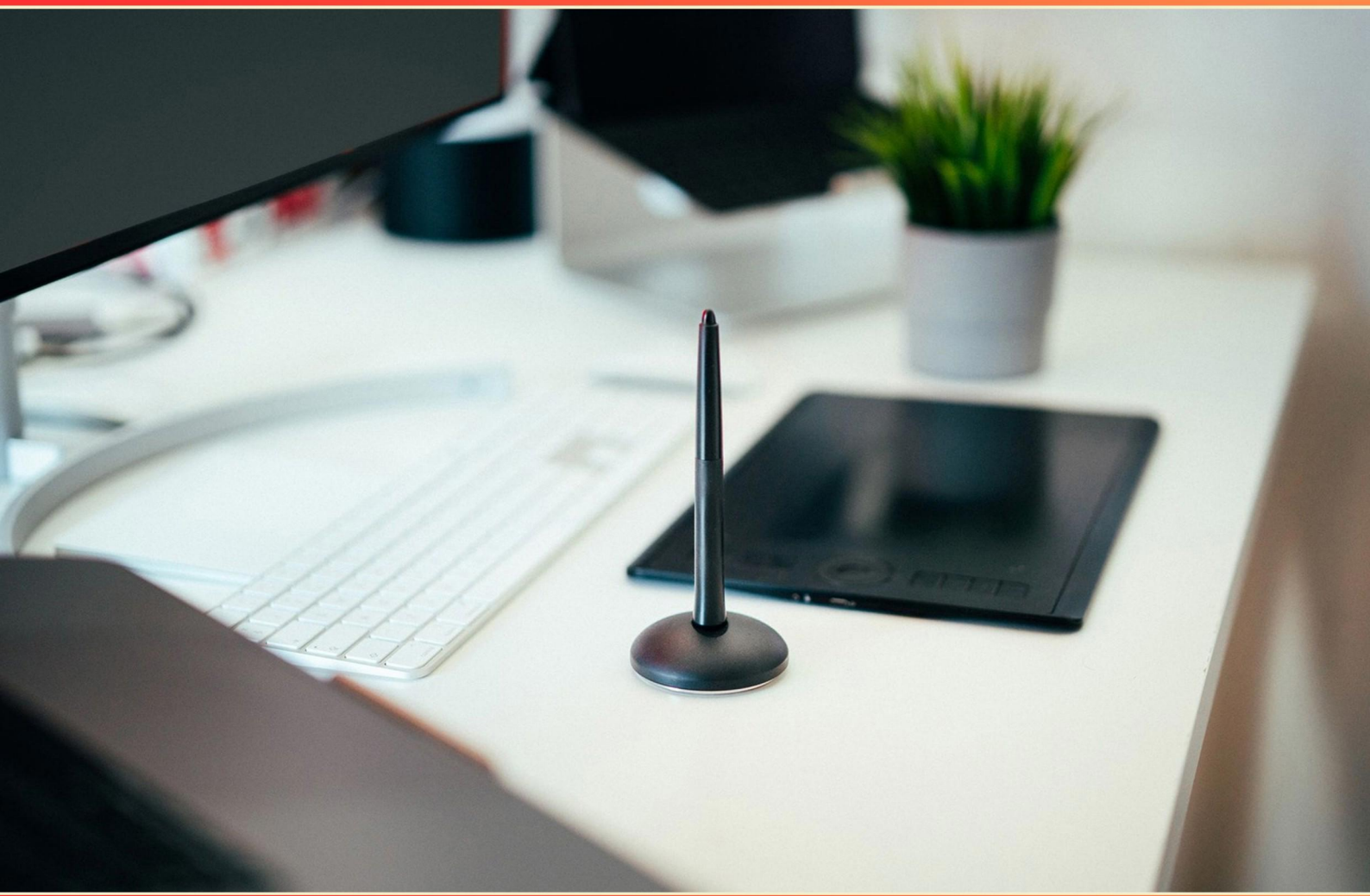
CERTIFIED RESEARCH ADMINISTRATOR PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://certifiedresearchadministrator.examzify.com

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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. When was the US Humane Society founded?

A. 1971

B. 1954

C. 1950

D. 1960

2. Which of the following is true regarding the Anti-Kickback Act?

A. It promotes fair competition among contractors

B. It allows for unrestricted access to federal funds

C. It aims to prevent bribery in federal contracts

D. It focuses solely on employee misconduct

3. What is an essential benefit of training for research administrators?

A. Enhancing interpersonal skills

B. Understanding compliance and best practices

C. Boosting content creation skills

D. Increasing awareness of social media trends

4. The FAR is codified in:

A. Title 46 of the US Code of Federal Regulations

B. Title 47 of the US Code of Federal Regulations

C. Title 48 of the US Code of Federal Regulations

D. Title 49 of the US Code of Federal Regulations

5. What is 'scientific peer review'?

A. An informal discussion about research ideas

B. An evaluation of research quality by field experts

C. A process for team member assessment

D. A funding approval mechanism

6. Which of the following organizations is not directly overseen by ORI?

A. PHS

B. NSF

C. FDA

D. NIH

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7. How is the term 'sub-award' defined in grant management?

A. A grant provided to a research lab only

B. A grant to another organization for project performance with retained responsibility

C. A loan given to researchers

D. A fund for administrative expenses

8. ORI oversees and directs which organization on behalf of DHHS except for FDA?

A. PHS

B. NSF

C. FDA

D. OMB

9. Standards for handling radioactive materials are developed and monitored by which regulatory body?

A. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

B. EPA

C. CDC

D. Occupational Safety and Health Administration

10. What FAR clause stipulates policies and procedures for standard forms?

A. FAR 50

B. FAR 52

C. FAR 53

D. FAR 51

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When was the US Humane Society founded?

A. 1971

B. 1954

C. 1950

D. 1960

The United States Humane Society was founded in 1954, which is a significant year in the realm of animal welfare advocacy. This organization emerged from the need to address issues related to the treatment of animals, alongside promoting humane treatment and preventing animal cruelty. The Humane Society's establishment marked a critical movement in animal welfare, allowing for organized efforts toward the protection of animals and the promotion of humane education. Such an organization focuses on rescuing and providing care for animals, promoting responsible pet ownership, and advocating for stronger laws against animal cruelty. The dates associated with the other choices do not align with the founding of the Humane Society. 1950 is too early and does not represent a critical milestone for the organization. Likewise, 1960 and 1971, while relevant in other contexts or organizations, do not pertain specifically to the founding of the Humane Society, which solidified its role in the ongoing pursuit of humane treatment and advocacy for animals beginning in 1954.

2. Which of the following is true regarding the Anti-Kickback Act?

A. It promotes fair competition among contractors

B. It allows for unrestricted access to federal funds

C. It aims to prevent bribery in federal contracts

D. It focuses solely on employee misconduct

The statement that reflects the true essence of the Anti-Kickback Act is that it aims to prevent bribery in federal contracts. This law is designed specifically to combat the practice of kickbacks, which are illicit payments made to induce or reward favorable treatment in procuring or executing federal contracts. By prohibiting any form of bribery or coercive financial incentives, the Act strives to ensure that federal contracts are awarded based on merit rather than corrupt practices. This focus on preventing bribery underscores the importance of maintaining integrity in the contracting process, promoting transparency, and protecting taxpayer interests. Adherence to the regulations outlined in the Anti-Kickback Act helps safeguard against unethical behavior that could distort fair competition and lead to the misallocation of government resources.

3. What is an essential benefit of training for research administrators?

A. Enhancing interpersonal skills

B. Understanding compliance and best practices

C. Boosting content creation skills

D. Increasing awareness of social media trends

Understanding compliance and best practices is an essential benefit of training for research administrators because the field heavily relies on adherence to regulations, guidelines, and ethical standards. Research administrators play a critical role in ensuring that research projects comply with federal, state, and institutional requirements. This compliance ensures the integrity of research, protects the institution from legal or financial repercussions, and promotes transparency and accountability in handling research funds and data. Training helps research administrators stay updated on the latest regulations, funding opportunities, and best practices in the field. This knowledge is crucial for effectively managing grants, conducting audits, and preparing reports that reflect compliance with various funding agencies. Overall, understanding compliance and best practices directly contributes to the successful administration of research projects, which is the core responsibility of research administrators.

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4. The FAR is codified in:

A. Title 46 of the US Code of Federal Regulations

B. Title 47 of the US Code of Federal Regulations

C. Title 48 of the US Code of Federal Regulations

D. Title 49 of the US Code of Federal Regulations

The Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) is an essential set of rules governing the acquisition process by which federal agencies procure goods and services. It is codified in Title 48 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). This title specifically addresses federal procurement policy and outlines the processes and procedures that federal agencies must follow when engaging in contracts, ensuring consistency and compliance across various government entities. Understanding that the FAR falls under Title 48 is crucial for research administrators and anyone involved in federal contracting since it helps clarify the requirements and obligations established in federal procurement regulations. The other titles listed pertain to different areas of federal regulatory guidance; for instance, Title 46 relates to shipping, Title 47 deals with telecommunications, and Title 49 covers transportation, none of which contain the FAR regulations.

5. What is 'scientific peer review'?

A. An informal discussion about research ideas

B. An evaluation of research quality by field experts

C. A process for team member assessment

D. A funding approval mechanism

Scientific peer review is a critical process in the research community that involves evaluating the quality and validity of research by experts in the same field. This evaluation typically occurs before research results are published in academic journals, ensuring that the work meets the necessary standards for scientific rigor and integrity. The significance of peer review lies in its ability to provide credibility and enhance the quality of published research. Reviewers assess various aspects of the work, including the research methodology, accuracy of data, coherence of arguments, and overall contribution to the field. This process helps to filter out studies that do not meet the established scientific criteria, ultimately advancing knowledge within the discipline. In contrast, informal discussions about research ideas do not undergo a structured review process and lack the rigorous evaluation that defines peer review. Team member assessments focus on evaluating individual contributions within a group rather than the research's overall quality. Similarly, a funding approval mechanism is concerned with the financial aspects of a research project rather than its scientific merit or integrity. Thus, the evaluation of research quality by field experts accurately captures the essence of scientific peer review.

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6. Which of the following organizations is not directly overseen by ORI?

A. PHS

B. NSF

C. FDA

D. NIH

The Office of Research Integrity (ORI) primarily oversees public health service (PHS) agencies, including the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). ORI is responsible for promoting integrity in biomedical and behavioral research funded by the PHS and for overseeing investigations into research misconduct. The National Science Foundation (NSF) is an independent federal agency that funds research and education in science and engineering and is not under the purview of ORI. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is primarily responsible for regulating food safety, pharmaceuticals, and medical devices, and while it conducts research, it operates independently of ORI. Therefore, the organization that is not directly overseen by ORI is the FDA, as it falls under a different regulatory framework and focuses on ensuring public health through enforcement of laws related to food and drug safety rather than the integrity of research practices emphasizing misconduct investigations.

7. How is the term 'sub-award' defined in grant management?

A. A grant provided to a research lab only

B. A grant to another organization for project performance with retained responsibility

C. A loan given to researchers

D. A fund for administrative expenses

In grant management, a sub-award is defined as a grant or contract provided to another organization to carry out a portion of the project or research, while the primary recipient (also known as the pass-through entity) retains overall responsibility for the performance of the project. This arrangement allows the primary recipient to engage partners who possess the necessary expertise, resources, or capabilities to effectively accomplish specific components of the project. In this context, it's important to recognize how a sub-award differs from other forms of financial support, such as loans or administrative funds. A loan involves repayment terms and is not structured as an award based on project performance. Similarly, funds designated for administrative purposes are generally not tied to specific project deliverables or outcomes as a sub-award would be. Therefore, defining a sub-award as a grant to another organization for project performance with retained responsibility captures the essence of collaborative research efforts within grant management, highlighting the relationship and obligations between the primary entity and the sub-recipient.

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8. ORI oversees and directs which organization on behalf of DHHS except for FDA?

A. PHS

B. NSF

C. FDA

D. OMB

The Office of Research Integrity (ORI) is a part of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) that is responsible for overseeing the integrity of research funded by the Public Health Service (PHS). This involves ensuring that research adheres to ethical standards and regulations, particularly in the context of biomedical and behavioral research. The correct answer, PHS, is directly connected to DHHS, as it encompasses organizations such as the National Institutes of Health (NIH), which falls under PHS. While the other organizations listed—such as the National Science Foundation (NSF), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)—have their own specific mandates and areas of oversight, they are not under the direct purview of ORI in the same way that PHS is. The FDA, in particular, is explicitly mentioned as an exception, indicating it operates independently of ORI's oversight. Therefore, the relationship between ORI and PHS makes PHS the correct choice for which organization ORI oversees and directs on behalf of DHHS, excluding the FDA.

9. Standards for handling radioactive materials are developed and monitored by which regulatory body?

A. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

B. EPA

C. CDC

D. Occupational Safety and Health Administration

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is the regulatory body responsible for developing and monitoring standards related to the handling of radioactive materials. The NRC's primary mission is to ensure the safe use of radioactive materials for beneficial civilian purposes while protecting people and the environment. This includes establishing regulations for the operation of nuclear reactors, the use of radioactive isotopes, and the disposal of radioactive waste. The NRC conducts inspections, issues licenses for the use of radioactive materials, and enforces safe practices in various industries that utilize these materials, ensuring compliance with federal laws. By overseeing the safety measures in place, the NRC plays a crucial role in managing the risks associated with radioactivity, which is essential for public health and safety. While other agencies, such as the EPA, CDC, and OSHA, have roles that may intersect with aspects of radioactive materials—particularly in environmental protection, public health, and workplace safety—the primary authority for the regulation of radioactive material handling lies with the NRC. This clear delineation of responsibilities underscores why the correct answer is the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

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10. What FAR clause stipulates policies and procedures for standard forms?

A. FAR 50

B. FAR 52

C. FAR 53

D. FAR 51

FAR 53 is the correct reference for policies and procedures pertaining to standard forms used in federal contracting. This section of the Federal Acquisition Regulation specifically outlines the various standard forms that agencies must utilize in their processes, ensuring consistency and compliance with federal guidelines. By detailing the use and requirements for these standard forms, FAR 53 facilitates a streamlined approach to documentation across various agencies and contracts. It plays a crucial role in promoting efficiency and uniformity, as it provides a common framework that federal entities can follow when engaging in procurement and contract management. The other options may pertain to different areas of federal acquisition. For example, FAR 50 deals with exceptional contracting authority and the authority to deviate from regulations in certain circumstances, while FAR 52 contains various clauses that may be included in solicitations and contracts. FAR 51 covers the use of Government sources by contractors, which is not related to standard forms. Thus, the specificity of FAR 53 in addressing the creation and use of those forms makes it the appropriate choice in this context.

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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://certifiedresearchadministrator.examzify.com

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

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