CITI GOOD LABORATORY BEHAVIOR PRACTICE TEST (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. What is required to produce GLP-compliant raw data when recording observations with a voice recorder?

A. The recording must be transcribed and verified by the person who made the recording, with signature (or initials), date, and statement of accuracy

B. It can be used without transcription

C. It must be converted to a spreadsheet by someone else

D. It should be annotated by a supervisor only

2. How are deviations typically described in a Final Study Report?

A. By the deviation's date and reviewer.

B. By the deviation's nature, cause, effect on data, corrective actions, and assessment of impact on study conclusions.

C. Only by data variation.

D. Only by the investigator's opinion.

3. In GLP, a study is not considered complete until what occurs?

A. The archive is created

B. The final report is signed

C. The QA audit is completed

D. The raw data is transferred to the sponsor

4. Bes-Tever, Inc. SOP #702 begins with three sections. Which section needs updating to stay current?

A. The TITLE should be updated to include "laboratory chemicals and reagents" to be consistent with SCOPE and OVERVIEW

B. The INTRODUCTION should be expanded with marketing language

C. The PROCEDURES section should be shortened

D. The APPENDICES should be removed to streamline the document

5. What does CAPA stand for and how is it used in GLP?

A. Corrective Action and Preventive Action; used to address nonconformances.

B. Compliance and Preventive Audit.

C. Control and Assessment.

D. Corrective and Preventive Action; used to schedule maintenance.

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6. In GLP, what is the primary purpose of the archives for long-term storage of raw data?

A. To provide long-term storage of raw data in a secure manner

B. To allow unrestricted deletion after the study

C. To duplicate data in multiple locations

D. To publish data immediately after collection

7. How should GLP facilities handle waste and safety?

A. Following safety protocols, proper disposal of waste, segregation, and regulatory compliance with environmental health standards.

B. Dispose any waste whenever convenient.

C. Only the lab manager handles disposal.

D. Disposal is not necessary.

8. To reduce time spent changing bedding in cages, which action would be compliant with both GLPs and animal welfare regulations?

A. The necessary supplies may be moved from the assigned storage area into the animal room, shortly in advance of the work.

B. All supplies must be kept in the animal room at all times.

C. Bedding should be changed only at the end of the study.

D. Change bedding daily regardless of SOP.

9. What elements should a calibration/maintenance log include?

A. Only the calibration date.

B. Instrument ID, calibration date, method, standards, results, maintenance actions, responsible person, and next due date.

C. Maintenance dates only.

D. User passwords and access logs.

10. How are cross-site GLP studies aligned for consistency?

A. Each site maintains its own SOPs and protocols

B. QA oversight is optional

C. Standardized SOPs, shared protocols, centralized QA oversight, training, and data reconciliation

D. Data reconciliation across sites is unnecessary

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is required to produce GLP-compliant raw data when recording observations with a voice recorder?

A. The recording must be transcribed and verified by the person who made the recording, with signature (or initials), date, and statement of accuracy

B. It can be used without transcription

C. It must be converted to a spreadsheet by someone else

D. It should be annotated by a supervisor only

Under GLP, raw data must be complete, accurate, and attributable to the person who generated them, with a clear and auditable trail. When observations are recorded by voice, the content is not immediately usable as a readable record. Transcribing the recording into text makes the observations readable and reviewable, which is essential for data integrity and oversight. But transcription alone isn't enough. It must be verified by the person who made the recording to confirm that the written text faithfully reflects exactly what was spoken, preventing transcription errors and ensuring the transcription captures the intended observations and context. Adding a signature or initials identifies who performed the transcription and when, anchoring accountability. Including the date and a statement of accuracy further documents that the data are complete and correct and that the recorder stands behind the transcription. Together, these elements create a traceable, defendable record suitable for GLP audits. The other approaches don't provide the full required trail. Using the audio without transcription leaves the data unreadable and without a formal record of accuracy or who produced it. Having it converted to a spreadsheet by someone else can alter the form and potentially the content, and it typically lacks the necessary verification, attribution, and accuracy statement from the original recorder. Annotation by a supervisor alone also does not establish the original transcription, attribution, or a verified accuracy statement.

2. How are deviations typically described in a Final Study Report?

A. By the deviation's date and reviewer.

B. By the deviation's nature, cause, effect on data, corrective actions, and assessment of impact on study conclusions.

C. Only by data variation.

D. Only by the investigator's opinion.

In a Final Study Report, deviations must be described in a way that shows what happened, why it happened, and how it could affect the study. The best approach is to detail the deviation's nature (what occurred), the cause (why it happened), its effect on the data or results, the corrective actions taken to address it, and an assessment of whether the deviation impacts the study conclusions. This full description ensures traceability, supports objective evaluation, and demonstrates whether study findings remain valid or if amendments or reanalysis are needed. Describing deviations only by date and reviewer leaves out essential context about what went wrong and how it affected the data and conclusions. Reporting data variation alone misses root cause and required corrective actions. Relying solely on the investigator's opinion is subjective and does not provide the necessary objective assessment and actions.

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3. In GLP, a study is not considered complete until what occurs?

A. The archive is created

B. The final report is signed

C. The QA audit is completed

D. The raw data is transferred to the sponsor

In GLP, the official close of a study happens when the final report is signed by the Study Director. That signature signals that the report has been reviewed, approved, and accurately reflects the study's design, conduct, data, and conclusions. The final report is the formal, auditable document that documents what was planned, what was done, what was found, and what it means. Without this signature, the study isn't considered complete because there's no validated record of its outcomes. Other activities like creating the archive, completing the QA audit, or transferring raw data to the sponsor are essential parts of GLP practice to ensure integrity, traceability, and proper data handling, but they do not by themselves mark the completion of the study. Archiving preserves records for future access; QA audits verify compliance and data integrity; transferring data to the sponsor facilitates dissemination. The signed final report ties all of these elements together into a formally completed study.

4. Bes-Tever, Inc. SOP #702 begins with three sections. Which section needs updating to stay current?

A. The TITLE should be updated to include "laboratory chemicals and reagents" to be consistent with SCOPE and OVERVIEW

B. The INTRODUCTION should be expanded with marketing language

C. The PROCEDURES section should be shortened

D. The APPENDICES should be removed to streamline the document

The main idea here is that the title of an SOP should clearly reflect what the document covers. If the SCOPE and OVERVIEW say the SOP concerns laboratory chemicals and reagents, the title must signal that same focus so readers instantly understand the document's purpose and boundaries. Updating the title to include "laboratory chemicals and reagents" aligns the document's front matter with its content, reducing ambiguity, improving searchability, and supporting regulatory clarity and traceability. Expanding the Introduction with marketing language would blur objectivity and accuracy. Shortening the Procedures could omit essential steps, undermining current practice. Removing Appendices would eliminate useful supplementary information that often supports proper implementation. Aligning the title with the stated scope and overview is the most effective way to keep the SOP current and useful.

5. What does CAPA stand for and how is it used in GLP?

A. Corrective Action and Preventive Action; used to address nonconformances.

B. Compliance and Preventive Audit.

C. Control and Assessment.

D. Corrective and Preventive Action; used to schedule maintenance.

CAPA in GLP means Corrective Action and Preventive Action. It's a structured process for handling quality issues: when a nonconformance or deviation occurs, you investigate to find the root cause, implement corrective actions to fix the immediate problem and prevent it from happening again, and put preventive actions in place to reduce the risk of similar issues in the future. Verification and documentation are essential, so you can show regulators that the actions were effective and the system remains compliant. This approach helps maintain data integrity and overall quality in GLP studies. The other phrases describe different concepts or uses that don't capture CAPA's purpose, which is to both correct current issues and prevent future ones.

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6. In GLP, what is the primary purpose of the archives for long-term storage of raw data?

A. To provide long-term storage of raw data in a secure manner

B. To allow unrestricted deletion after the study

C. To duplicate data in multiple locations

D. To publish data immediately after collection

In GLP, archives for long-term storage are all about secure, durable preservation of the original raw data so it remains intact and accessible for the required retention period. The aim is to keep data authentic, traceable, and unaltered over years, with documented records of who accessed or changed it and how it was stored, so inspectors or auditors can verify results or re-analyze data if needed. This focused purpose ensures data integrity and regulatory compliance, even long after collection. Choosing an option that allows unrestricted deletion would undermine data protection and regulatory requirements. Duplication across locations can be part of a robust backup strategy, but it isn't the primary reason archives exist. Publishing data immediately after collection bypasses the long-term preservation and verification role of archives and isn't aligned with maintaining data integrity over time.

7. How should GLP facilities handle waste and safety?

A. Following safety protocols, proper disposal of waste, segregation, and regulatory compliance with environmental health standards.

B. Dispose any waste whenever convenient.

C. Only the lab manager handles disposal.

D. Disposal is not necessary.

Managing waste and safety in GLP facilities hinges on applying established safety protocols and meeting environmental health standards. This means properly disposing of waste, segregating waste streams by hazard (chemical, biological, sharps, etc.), labeling and storing containers correctly, and arranging for disposal through licensed services in line with regulations. It also involves training staff, having clear spill and emergency procedures, and keeping thorough records to show compliance and traceability. Regulatory adherence protects people, the environment, and data integrity by ensuring waste is handled in a safe, lawful, and consistent manner. Approaches that prioritize convenience, delegate disposal to a single person, or declare disposal unnecessary fail to provide the necessary protection and legal compliance. The best practice, therefore, is to follow safety protocols, dispose of waste properly, segregate waste, and comply with environmental health standards.

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8. To reduce time spent changing bedding in cages, which action would be compliant with both GLPs and animal welfare regulations?

A. The necessary supplies may be moved from the assigned storage area into the animal room, shortly in advance of the work.

B. All supplies must be kept in the animal room at all times.

C. Bedding should be changed only at the end of the study.

D. Change bedding daily regardless of SOP.

Minimizing time in the animal room is about planning the work so animals are disturbed as little as possible while staying compliant with approved procedures. Bringing in only what you need, just before you start, keeps the room orderly, reduces door openings, and limits exposure of animals to handling, noise, and odors. This approach fits GLP requirements for controlled, efficient workflows and supports animal welfare by minimizing stress and disruption during routine tasks like bedding changes. Keeping all supplies inside the animal room would increase clutter and the time animals are exposed to human activity. Waiting to change bedding until the end of the study could unnecessarily prolong disturbance and stress for the animals. Changing bedding daily regardless of the SOP could create unnecessary handling and may not be required by the protocol, increasing disruption without added benefit.

9. What elements should a calibration/maintenance log include?

A. Only the calibration date.

B. Instrument ID, calibration date, method, standards, results, maintenance actions, responsible person, and next due date.

C. Maintenance dates only.

D. User passwords and access logs.

The main idea is keeping a complete, traceable record of every calibration and maintenance event so you can verify an instrument's accuracy, track its history, and plan future checks. The best log entry includes the instrument's identity, when the calibration happened, the method used, the reference standards, the results, any maintenance actions taken, who was responsible, and when the next calibration is due. Each item serves a purpose: the instrument ID ties the record to that device; the calibration date and next due date establish the schedule; the method shows how the calibration was performed; the standards indicate what references the results rely on; the results reveal whether the instrument met acceptance criteria; maintenance actions document repairs or adjustments; the responsible person provides accountability. Why the other options fall short: a log that only lists the calibration date lacks traceability and planning for future checks; maintenance dates alone don't show calibration history or outcomes; maintenance dates without calibration details miss the verification of instrument accuracy; including passwords and access logs is unrelated to calibration history and raises security concerns.

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10. How are cross-site GLP studies aligned for consistency?

A. Each site maintains its own SOPs and protocols

B. QA oversight is optional

C. Standardized SOPs, shared protocols, centralized QA oversight, training, and data reconciliation

D. Data reconciliation across sites is unnecessary

Cross-site GLP studies stay consistent by implementing standardized procedures and coordinated oversight across all participating labs. This means everyone uses the same standardized SOPs and shared protocols so procedures, data collection, and reporting are performed in the same way no matter where the work is done. Centralized QA oversight provides uniform audits, issue tracking, and enforcement of these standards across sites, reducing variability that can arise from independent approaches. Uniform training ensures that all personnel have the same qualifications and understanding of the procedures, which directly cuts down on operator-driven differences. Data reconciliation across sites is essential to harmonize and verify results from different locations, enabling reliable comparisons and a single, coherent study record. Together, these elements preserve the integrity, traceability, and comparability of data in multi-site GLP studies. Choosing solution that allows each site to keep its own SOPs would lead to divergent methods and inconsistent results. Treating QA oversight as optional removes the critical checks that uphold GLP quality. Saying data reconciliation across sites is unnecessary ignores the need to harmonize datasets for valid cross-site comparisons.

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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://citigoodlabbehavior.examzify.com

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

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