

# AALAS LABORATORY ANIMAL TECHNICIAN (LAT) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR  
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://aalaslat.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 .....            | 15 |

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.

# 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!

## Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Which temperature range is commonly used in many facilities?**
  - A. 59 to 64 °F
  - B. 64 to 69 °F
  - C. 70 to 76 °F
  - D. 77 to 84 °F
- 2. What does a B cell defect result in?**
  - A. Hairlessness
  - B. Lack of Spleen
  - C. Lack of an antibody response
  - D. Wasting Disease
- 3. Which statement best characterizes decentralized management in animal facilities?**
  - A. Each department maintains its own facility and operating budget
  - B. Centralized purchasing for all departments
  - C. Departments share a single supervising department
  - D. There is a single inventory system for the entire facility
- 4. Which of the following should be used to help protect immunocompromised animals?**
  - A. Positive Pressure Rooms
  - B. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
  - C. Cage Change Cabinets
  - D. All of the Above
- 5. How is an animal's antibody titer raised further after the initial injection of antigen?**
  - A. Exposed to the disease.
  - B. The animal is given a booster injection.
  - C. The animal is given an antibiotic.
  - D. The antibody titer cannot be raised after the initial injection.

- 6. What is the term for a hollow tube through which blood or other body fluids may be withdrawn or substances administered?**
- A. Catheter
  - B. Luer lock
  - C. Vascular access port
  - D. Tether
- 7. What is aseptic technique?**
- A. Preventing contamination of the sterile surgical field and other sterile areas
  - B. Sterilization of a contaminated area
  - C. Surgery
  - D. Working in a sterile environment
- 8. Which is an example of a record that animal facilities are required to keep up-to-date?**
- A. Animal census records
  - B. Records of proper housekeeping
  - C. Employee training records
  - D. All of the above
- 9. What structure lies between the vertebrae?**
- A. Phalanx
  - B. Intervertebral disc
  - C. Spinal cord
  - D. Ligament
- 10. A bag of feed weighs 15 kg and costs \$50. What is the cost per kilogram?**
- A. \$2.30
  - B. \$3.33
  - C. \$5.91
  - D. \$7.50

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

### 1. Which temperature range is commonly used in many facilities?

- A. 59 to 64 °F
- B. 64 to 69 °F
- C. 70 to 76 °F**
- D. 77 to 84 °F

Maintaining a comfortable, stable ambient temperature is essential because animals regulate their body heat and temperature extremes can alter physiology and research results. A mid-range room temperature of about 70–76°F (roughly 21–24°C) is commonly used because it minimizes cold stress without inducing heat stress, helping animals stay comfortable and keeping metabolic and behavioral variables more stable for experiments. Lower temperatures such as 59–64°F or 64–69°F can trigger cold-stress responses, increasing energy use and potentially biasing data. A higher range like 77–84°F risks heat stress, faster respiration, and metabolic changes that can also affect outcomes. Therefore, 70–76°F is the most appropriate and commonly used choice in many facilities.

### 2. What does a B cell defect result in?

- A. Hairlessness
- B. Lack of Spleen
- C. Lack of an antibody response**
- D. Wasting Disease

B cells are the part of the immune system that produces antibodies, the proteins that recognize and neutralize pathogens. When B cells don't function properly, the body can't mount an adequate antibody response to infections or vaccines, leading to little or no antibody production. That's why the correct answer is a lack of an antibody response. The other options don't reflect how B cells work: hairlessness isn't caused by B cell function, absence of the spleen is a structural issue unrelated to antibody production, and wasting disease is a general condition not specifically tied to B cell defects.

### 3. Which statement best characterizes decentralized management in animal facilities?

- A. Each department maintains its own facility and operating budget**
- B. Centralized purchasing for all departments
- C. Departments share a single supervising department
- D. There is a single inventory system for the entire facility

In decentralized management, authority and resources are distributed to individual departments rather than channeled through a single central office. Each department has control over its own facility and operating budget, allowing it to plan maintenance, space use, and day-to-day operations to fit its specific needs. This autonomy supports quicker, department-level decision-making and tailored services, equipment, and staffing. The other statements describe centralized aspects—centralized purchasing, a single supervising department, or a shared inventory system—none of which align with the idea of departmental self-management.

**4. Which of the following should be used to help protect immunocompromised animals?**

- A. Positive Pressure Rooms
- B. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- C. Cage Change Cabinets
- D. All of the Above**

*Protecting immunocompromised animals relies on layered protections that combine environmental, engineering, and personal measures. A room with positive pressure helps keep outside contaminants from entering the animal area by pushing air out when doors are opened, reducing the chance of pathogens reaching the animals. Personal protective equipment acts as a barrier between staff and animals, lowering the risk of transfer of infectious agents. Cage change cabinets provide a controlled, clean-air environment during routine cage changes, minimizing aerosol spread and protecting both the animals and staff. When these controls are used together, they offer multiple, overlapping defenses against infection, which is essential for vulnerable animals. That's why all of these measures are used to protect immunocompromised animals.*

**5. How is an animal's antibody titer raised further after the initial injection of antigen?**

- A. Exposed to the disease.
- B. The animal is given a booster injection.**
- C. The animal is given an antibiotic.
- D. The antibody titer cannot be raised after the initial injection.

*After the first exposure to an antigen, the immune system creates memory B cells that persist over time. When a booster injection is given, these memory cells are quickly re-stimulated and produce a larger amount of antibody, often with higher affinity, leading to a higher antibody titer in the blood. This is the secondary immune response, which is faster and stronger than the initial response. Exposing the animal to disease is not a controlled or safe way to raise titers, and antibiotics do not stimulate antibody production. It's incorrect to say titers cannot be raised after the initial injection—the booster is exactly what raises them by reactivating the immune memory.*

**6. What is the term for a hollow tube through which blood or other body fluids may be withdrawn or substances administered?**

- A. Catheter**
- B. Luer lock
- C. Vascular access port
- D. Tether

*A catheter is a hollow tube designed to be placed into the body to withdraw fluids or administer substances. It's used for intravenous therapy, blood draws, urinary drainage, and other access needs, making it the exact term for the tube itself. Luer lock refers to a type of connector used to secure fittings, not the tube. A vascular access port is an implanted device with a reservoir connected to a catheter for repeated access, not the hollow conduit itself. A tether is a strap or cord, not a medical tube.*

## 7. What is aseptic technique?

- A. Preventing contamination of the sterile surgical field and other sterile areas
- B. Sterilization of a contaminated area
- C. Surgery
- D. Working in a sterile environment

*Aseptic technique is the careful set of practices used to keep a surgical field and other sterile areas free from microorganisms. Its main purpose is to prevent any contamination that could introduce infection into a wound or invasive site. This includes proper hand hygiene, using sterile gloves and instruments, wearing sterile gowns, drapes, and maintaining a sterile field throughout the procedure. Because it focuses on preventing contamination, it targets how sterile areas are protected rather than sterilizing a contaminated area after the fact. It's not just about performing surgery or simply being in a clean environment; it's about the disciplined methods that keep those sterile conditions intact during the procedure.*

## 8. Which is an example of a record that animal facilities are required to keep up-to-date?

- A. Animal census records
- B. Records of proper housekeeping
- C. Employee training records
- D. All of the above

*Keeping up-to-date records across multiple areas is essential in animal facilities to demonstrate welfare, safety, and regulatory compliance. An animal census record tracks the number, species, strain, source, and movements of animals, which helps with inventory control and disease monitoring. Housekeeping records document cleaning schedules, sanitation practices, cage and equipment maintenance, and pest control, ensuring the environment remains safe and biologically sound. Employee training records show that staff have completed required trainings and remain competent to perform tasks safely and correctly. Because regulators and accrediting bodies look for evidence in all these areas, facilities must maintain current records in each category. That's why all of the above is the best answer. If needed, remember that lacking documentation in any one area can raise compliance concerns and impact animal welfare and facility accreditation.*

## 9. What structure lies between the vertebrae?

- A. Phalanx
- B. Intervertebral disc
- C. Spinal cord
- D. Ligament

*Between adjacent vertebrae sits the intervertebral disc, a cushion that allows movement and absorbs shock. This disc has an outer ring called the annulus fibrosus and a soft gel center called the nucleus pulposus, which together distribute load and enable slight bending of the spine. The spinal cord runs through the spinal canal inside the vertebral column, not between the vertebrae themselves, and is protected by the vertebrae. A phalanx is a finger bone, not part of the spine, and ligaments stabilize the spine but do not serve as the space-filling cushion between vertebral bodies.*

10. A bag of feed weighs 15 kg and costs \$50. What is the cost per kilogram?

A. \$2.30

**B. \$3.33**

C. \$5.91

D. \$7.50

*Cost per kilogram is found by dividing the total cost by the total weight. Here,  $\$50 \div 15 \text{ kg}$  equals 3.333... dollars per kilogram. Prices are typically shown to two decimals, so that rounds to \$3.33 per kilogram. The exact value is  $10/3$  dollars per kilogram, but for practical purposes we use two decimals. This is why the correct choice reflects about \$3.33 per kg.*

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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://aalaslat.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE