

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.

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

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1. For dogs, cats, and non-human primates in transit, which requirement is correct?
 - A. Food and water must be offered within 4 hours of transportation
 - B. Food and water must be offered within 12 hours of transportation
 - C. Water only; food optional
 - D. No requirement
2. *Xenopus ova* foreign DNA expression.
 - A. Reject
 - B. Express
 - C. Degrade
 - D. Bind
3. Which of the following is an inbred strain of mice?
 - A. CD1
 - B. Swiss Webster
 - C. ICR
 - D. BALB/c
4. The standard autoclave sterilization cycle commonly cited is:
 - A. 15 minutes at 250°F at 15 psi
 - B. 30 minutes at 200°F at 10 psi
 - C. 5 minutes at 180°F at 5 psi
 - D. 60 minutes at 300°F at 20 psi
5. What is the relationship between mission and vision in an organization?
 - A. Vision derives from the mission.
 - B. Mission helps create the vision.
 - C. Mission derives from the vision.
 - D. They are unrelated.
6. Amphibian larval and adult diets.
 - A. Larvae omnivorous; adults carnivorous
 - B. Larvae omnivorous; adults omnivorous
 - C. Larvae carnivorous; adults omnivorous
 - D. Larvae carnivorous; adults carnivorous

7. What is the ILAR Guide recommended air changes per hour (ACH) range?

- A. 5-10
- B. 10-15
- C. 15-20
- D. 20-25

8. Which of the following is an Old World Monkey?

- A. Capuchin
- B. Baboon
- C. Howler Monkey
- D. Squirrel Monkey

9. Suspended cage systems are made of which materials?

- A. Plastic or wire mesh
- B. Glass
- C. Wood
- D. Paper

10. In a direct parasite lifecycle, what is true?

- A. Eggs or larvae can infect the definitive host
- B. The parasite must pass through an intermediate host before reaching the definitive host
- C. The parasite is always free-living and does not require a host
- D. Only viruses have direct lifecycles

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. For dogs, cats, and non-human primates in transit, which requirement is correct?

- A. Food and water must be offered within 4 hours of transportation
- B. Food and water must be offered within 12 hours of transportation
- C. Water only; food optional
- D. No requirement**

During transit, the focus is on safeguarding welfare through proper housing, ventilation, temperature control, and safe handling rather than enforcing a fixed feeding schedule. There isn't a universal mandate that requires offering food and water to dogs, cats, and non-human primates within a specific timeframe while in transit. While providing water and monitoring hydration are important in practice, the rules in this context do not establish a fixed requirement, which is why no specific feeding or watering requirement is the correct choice. The other options imply time-based or mandatory feeding, which aren't universally mandated.

2. Xenopus ova foreign DNA expression.

- A. Reject
- B. Express**
- C. Degrade
- D. Bind

The main idea is that Xenopus ova can transcribe and translate injected foreign DNA, turning it into RNA and then protein. The oocyte's transcriptional and translational machinery is highly active, so if the foreign DNA includes a promoter that the oocyte's RNA polymerase II recognizes, it will be transcribed into mRNA and then translated into a detectable protein. That's why expressing the foreign DNA is the expected outcome. So, the best answer is "Express," because the goal is to see the exogenous gene produce RNA and protein inside the egg. While DNA can occasionally be degraded or the DNA might bind to cellular components without producing protein, the scenario described focuses on the ability of the oocyte to express the introduced genetic material.

3. Which of the following is an inbred strain of mice?

- A. CD1
- B. Swiss Webster
- C. ICR
- D. BALB/c**

Inbred strains are created by long-term brother-sister matings to produce nearly identical genetics across individuals, giving researchers a uniform background to study. BALB/c is a classic example of an inbred strain, maintained for many generations to maintain genetic and phenotypic consistency that's valuable for immunology and cancer research. The other strains listed are outbred stocks, kept to preserve genetic diversity and heterogeneity, which makes them less uniform for controlled experiments. That combination of consistent genetics and well-documented traits makes BALB/c the best choice.

4. The standard autoclave sterilization cycle commonly cited is:

- A. 15 minutes at 250°F at 15 psi**
- B. 30 minutes at 200°F at 10 psi
- C. 5 minutes at 180°F at 5 psi
- D. 60 minutes at 300°F at 20 psi

Steam under pressure makes autoclaving effective by driving the temperature up to about 121°C (250°F). At this temperature, proteins in microorganisms denature and most spores are killed when the exposure is long enough. The commonly cited standard cycle uses 121°C at about 15 psi for 15 minutes, which reliably sterilizes typical wrapped instruments and loads while keeping the process efficient. The other options either don't reach a sufficient temperature or time to guarantee sterility, or impose a higher temperature for longer than the standard routine, which isn't the typical cycle referenced for general autoclave sterilization.

5. What is the relationship between mission and vision in an organization?

- A. Vision derives from the mission.
- B. Mission helps create the vision.**
- C. Mission derives from the vision.
- D. They are unrelated.

The mission defines why the organization exists today—the purpose, scope, and how it serves stakeholders. The vision translates that purpose into a future state the organization aims to achieve, showing what success looks like down the road to fulfill the mission. Because the future direction must align with and support the organization's purpose, the mission helps create the vision. In practice, you start with the mission to anchor your long-term aspirations, then craft a vision that shows how fulfilling that mission will unfold over time. That grounding explains why the correct choice emphasizes that the mission helps shape the vision.

6. Amphibian larval and adult diets.

- A. Larvae omnivorous; adults carnivorous**
- B. Larvae omnivorous; adults omnivorous
- C. Larvae carnivorous; adults omnivorous
- D. Larvae carnivorous; adults carnivorous

Amphibians typically change their feeding strategy as they mature. The larval stage, tadpoles, mainly feed on plants, algae, detritus, and small organisms found in the water, making them omnivorous rather than strictly herbivorous or carnivorous. After metamorphosis, their jaws, teeth, and feeding muscles become more developed for catching and consuming moving prey, so adults tend to be carnivorous, feeding on insects and other invertebrates. This shift fits both their anatomy and energy needs as they move from a still, plant-based diet to a protein-rich predator lifestyle. While there are exceptions, the most common pattern is omnivorous larvae transitioning to carnivorous adults, which is why that option best matches typical amphibian biology.

7. What is the ILAR Guide recommended air changes per hour (ACH) range?

- A. 5-10
- B. 10-15**
- C. 15-20
- D. 20-25

Ventilation and how often room air is changed are key to keeping the animal housing environment clean and comfortable. The ILAR Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals sets a typical range of ten to fifteen air changes per hour for general animal rooms. This amount provides enough dilution of odors, dust, and airborne contaminants while balancing energy use and stable temperature and humidity. Higher ranges, like fifteen to twenty or twenty to twenty-five, are usually reserved for areas with greater contamination risk or isolation needs, whereas lower ranges would not reliably maintain air quality in standard housing.

8. Which of the following is an Old World Monkey?

- A. Capuchin
- B. Baboon**
- C. Howler Monkey
- D. Squirrel Monkey

Old World monkeys are native to Africa and Asia and are set apart from New World species by several features and their geographic range. The baboon is an Old World monkey, fitting the Africa-Asia distribution and the typical Old World traits such as downturned, closer-set nostrils and non-prehensile tails. The other listed primates come from the Americas (New World monkeys) and usually have outward-facing nostrils and, in many cases, prehensile tails, so they do not fit as Old World monkeys.

9. Suspended cage systems are made of which materials?

- A. Plastic or wire mesh**
- B. Glass
- C. Wood
- D. Paper

Suspended cage systems are designed to be lightweight, durable, and easy to sanitize, so the materials chosen are plastic or wire mesh. Plastic provides a smooth, non-porous surface that's easy to clean, resists moisture and chemical disinfectants, and can be molded into shapes that fit the cage design. Wire mesh (typically stainless or coated metal) offers good strength and ventilation, which is important for an elevated housing setup and ongoing cleaning. Glass is heavy, brittle, and costly for cages, and isn't practical for daily handling or disinfection. Wood absorbs moisture, harbors microbes, and is hard to disinfect, making it unsuitable for cages. Paper lacks durability and cannot withstand repeated cleaning or the animals' activity.

10. In a direct parasite lifecycle, what is true?

- A. Eggs or larvae can infect the definitive host**
- B. The parasite must pass through an intermediate host before reaching the definitive host**
- C. The parasite is always free-living and does not require a host**
- D. Only viruses have direct lifecycles**

In a direct parasite lifecycle, development occurs within a single host and transmission to a new definitive host happens without an intermediate host. The infectious form is typically eggs or larvae that can directly infect the definitive host from the environment or upon contact, without passing through another organism. For example, pinworms release eggs that are ingested by the same species, allowing infection to occur directly. This is why eggs or larvae infecting the definitive host is the correct statement. The idea that an intermediate host is always required ignores the single-host transmission pattern of direct lifecycles. Parasites still need a host to complete their development, so the notion that they are always free-living and never require a host isn't accurate. And direct lifecycles aren't exclusive to viruses; many parasites, including some intestinal nematodes, use direct transmission without intermediate hosts.

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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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