

CITI 5 Research with Prisoners Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. Why is the involvement of prisoners in research concerning under the Belmont principle of Justice?**
 - A. Prisoners are not capable of giving informed consent**
 - B. They may be exploited for research benefiting only society**
 - C. Prisoners have limited access to healthcare**
 - D. Research on prisoners is always high-risk**
- 2. What is correct about the relationship between a research institution and its IRB(s)?**
 - A. Officials of the institution may overrule an IRB approval.**
 - B. The IRB has absolute authority over research decisions.**
 - C. Institution officials cannot intervene in IRB decisions.**
 - D. IRB approvals are permanent and cannot be reversed.**
- 3. Risk of harm in social and behavioral sciences generally falls into three categories, which are:**
 - A. Physical risk, emotional risk, social risk**
 - B. Invasion of privacy, breach of confidentiality, and study procedures**
 - C. Financial burden, emotional distress, and time lost**
 - D. Public disclosure, personal investigations, and physical harm**
- 4. Why is it false to state that neither Subpart C nor Subpart D applies to juveniles in correctional systems?**
 - A. Juveniles cannot consent to research**
 - B. They are incarcerated and under age**
 - C. They receive different treatment than adult prisoners**
 - D. All prisoners are treated alike regardless of age**
- 5. Which scenario best exemplifies using the Internet as a research tool?**
 - A. An investigator posts a survey link on their Facebook wall.**
 - B. A researcher analyzes data from online articles.**
 - C. A study measures website traffic.**
 - D. An investigator conducts interviews over video call.**

6. Which study is most directly linked to the establishment of the National Research Act and the Belmont Report?

- A. The Tuskegee Study**
- B. The Stanford Prison Experiment**
- C. The Milgram Experiment**
- D. The Bobo Doll Experiment**

7. Which categories generally classify the risks of harm in social and behavioral sciences?

- A. Misrepresentation, conflict of interest, and inadequate debriefing.**
- B. Invasion of privacy, breach of confidentiality, and study procedures.**
- C. Deception, coercion, and incomplete consent.**
- D. Voluntary participation, informed consent, and withdrawal rights.**

8. What should a researcher do if a subject requires a taper-down regimen for an antidepressant and is about to be imprisoned?

- A. Notify the subject about the issue**
- B. Contact prison authorities about the medical situation**
- C. Cancel the study due to ethical issues**
- D. Change the subject's dosage schedule**

9. In which scenario is it inappropriate to provide additional information after the study regarding consent?

- A. When subjects receive a survey on their health habits.**
- B. When subjects are assigned based on unflattering physical traits.**
- C. When no deception is used in the study.**
- D. When subjects are informed of all risks beforehand.**

10. Who is responsible for ensuring compliance with financial disclosure requirements in research?

- A. Study participants**
- B. Institutional review boards**
- C. Investigators and their designated officials**
- D. Data Managers exclusively**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Why is the involvement of prisoners in research concerning under the Belmont principle of Justice?

- A. Prisoners are not capable of giving informed consent
- B. They may be exploited for research benefiting only society**
- C. Prisoners have limited access to healthcare
- D. Research on prisoners is always high-risk

The involvement of prisoners in research is concerning under the Belmont principle of Justice primarily because they may be exploited for research that benefits only society. The Belmont principle of Justice emphasizes fairness in the distribution of benefits and burdens of research. Prisoners, as a vulnerable population, often have limited autonomy and may not fully benefit from the research conducted nor have equal access to the potential benefits arising from it. This exploitation could arise if research studies are designed to extract data or insights from prisoners that predominantly serve societal interests, without adequately considering the welfare or interests of the prisoners themselves. Thus, it raises ethical concerns about whether they are being treated as means to an end, rather than as individuals deserving of respect and consideration. While concerns about informed consent, access to healthcare, or risk are valid, they do not directly address the issue of equity and fairness that the principle of Justice highlights. In this context, the focus is on the potential for coercion or exploitation of prisoners and ensuring that their involvement in research is equitable and just.

2. What is correct about the relationship between a research institution and its IRB(s)?

- A. Officials of the institution may overrule an IRB approval.**
- B. The IRB has absolute authority over research decisions.
- C. Institution officials cannot intervene in IRB decisions.
- D. IRB approvals are permanent and cannot be reversed.

The statement about the relationship between a research institution and its IRB(s) that indicates officials of the institution may overrule an IRB approval is accurate. In practice, while the IRB (Institutional Review Board) is responsible for reviewing and approving research protocols to ensure the protection of human subjects, institutional officials have the authority to make final decisions regarding the implementation of research within their institution. This arrangement recognizes that while the IRB focuses on ethical considerations and the protection of research participants, institutional leaders must take into account broader organizational policies, resources, and legal implications. Therefore, if a research protocol is approved by the IRB but does not align with the institution's values, policies, or available resources, officials may decide to refrain from allowing the research to proceed. The context of the other options illustrates that the IRB does not hold absolute authority over all research decisions, as institutional leaders can intervene when necessary. Additionally, IRB approvals are not permanent and can be subject to review or reversal based on changing circumstances or new information. Lastly, the idea that institutional officials cannot intervene in IRB decisions is inaccurate, as their oversight role is an important aspect of the research governance process.

3. Risk of harm in social and behavioral sciences generally falls into three categories, which are:

- A. Physical risk, emotional risk, social risk**
- B. Invasion of privacy, breach of confidentiality, and study procedures**
- C. Financial burden, emotional distress, and time lost**
- D. Public disclosure, personal investigations, and physical harm**

In social and behavioral sciences, the classification of risks of harm is critical for ensuring the ethical treatment of participants. The correct response identifies three specific areas of concern: invasion of privacy, breach of confidentiality, and study procedures. Invasion of privacy refers to situations where the research may involve intruding upon participants' personal lives or gathering sensitive information without adequate consent. This risks not only legal repercussions but can also lead to distress among participants if they feel their private information is being mishandled. Breach of confidentiality concerns the responsibility of researchers to protect the information shared by participants. Participants must trust that their data, personal narratives, and identifying details will not be disclosed without their permission. A breach in this area can result in significant consequences for participants, including social, emotional, and even financial repercussions. Study procedures highlight the importance of ensuring that the methods used in research do not inadvertently cause harm. This encompasses both physical risk from potential procedures as well as emotional or psychological risk arising from the nature of the questions being asked or interventions administered. Understanding these categories helps researchers in the social and behavioral fields design studies that adequately protect participants and uphold ethical standards.

4. Why is it false to state that neither Subpart C nor Subpart D applies to juveniles in correctional systems?

- A. Juveniles cannot consent to research**
- B. They are incarcerated and under age**
- C. They receive different treatment than adult prisoners**
- D. All prisoners are treated alike regardless of age**

The assertion that neither Subpart C nor Subpart D applies to juveniles in correctional systems is false because juveniles are indeed incarcerated and under the age of consent. Subpart C of the federal regulations specifically addresses the protection of children in research, indicating that those under the age of 18, like juveniles in correctional facilities, require special consideration and protections when participating in research. This age requirement and their incarceration status indicate that they should not be treated the same as adult prisoners. As a result, the guidelines set forth in these subparts are applicable and necessary for the ethical treatment of juvenile subjects in research contexts to ensure their rights and welfare are adequately protected.

5. Which scenario best exemplifies using the Internet as a research tool?

- A. An investigator posts a survey link on their Facebook wall.**
- B. A researcher analyzes data from online articles.**
- C. A study measures website traffic.**
- D. An investigator conducts interviews over video call.**

The scenario in which an investigator posts a survey link on their Facebook wall best exemplifies using the Internet as a research tool because it actively engages a wide audience through a social media platform, facilitating data collection directly from participants. This approach leverages the connectivity and reach of the Internet to gather responses quickly and efficiently, taking advantage of the vast number of users on social media. Utilizing platforms like Facebook not only expands the potential participant pool but also allows for real-time interaction and feedback, which can enhance the research process by making it easier to distribute surveys and collect data from diverse demographics. This method is particularly relevant in modern research practices, where digital engagement is vital for effective data gathering. The other scenarios do involve research tools and data collection but do not exemplify the broad engagement that is characteristic of using the Internet as a survey tool. Analyzing data from online articles is more about secondary research and literature review rather than primary data collection. Measuring website traffic pertains to analytics rather than active participation and data contribution from individuals. Conducting interviews over video calls, while also utilizing Internet technology, does not embody the same level of mass engagement through online platforms as a survey posted on social media does.

6. Which study is most directly linked to the establishment of the National Research Act and the Belmont Report?

- A. The Tuskegee Study**
- B. The Stanford Prison Experiment**
- C. The Milgram Experiment**
- D. The Bobo Doll Experiment**

The study most directly linked to the establishment of the National Research Act and the Belmont Report is the Tuskegee Study. This study, which monitored the natural progression of untreated syphilis in African American males without their informed consent, highlighted critical ethical violations in research practices. The ethical concerns raised by the abuses in the Tuskegee Study, including deception and exploitation of vulnerable populations, led to widespread public outcry and calls for reform in research ethics. As a result, the National Research Act was passed in 1974 to protect human subjects in research, which subsequently paved the way for the Belmont Report. The Belmont Report established key ethical principles that guide research involving human subjects today, including respect for persons, beneficence, and justice. This historical context emphasizes how the stark ethical violations exemplified by the Tuskegee Study were pivotal in shaping contemporary ethical standards and regulations in research.

7. Which categories generally classify the risks of harm in social and behavioral sciences?

- A. Misrepresentation, conflict of interest, and inadequate debriefing.**
- B. Invasion of privacy, breach of confidentiality, and study procedures.**
- C. Deception, coercion, and incomplete consent.**
- D. Voluntary participation, informed consent, and withdrawal rights.**

The classification of risks of harm in social and behavioral sciences primarily revolves around potential threats to individuals involved in research, particularly in terms of their personal information and the processes that govern their participation. The correct choice emphasizes invasion of privacy, breach of confidentiality, and study procedures, which are critical aspects of protecting participants in any study. Invasion of privacy refers to the researchers' obligation to respect the personal space and information of participants, ensuring that their involvement does not lead to unwanted intrusion into their private lives. Breach of confidentiality highlights the necessity for protecting sensitive data and ensuring that participants' identities remain anonymous or securely managed. Study procedures encompass the various methods and processes designed to conduct research ethically and responsibly without exposing participants to undue risk or harm. These elements collectively reflect how participants' rights and personal integrity should be upheld and safeguarded throughout the research process. Understanding these risks is crucial for researchers, enabling them to design studies that minimize potential harm while still advancing knowledge in social and behavioral sciences.

8. What should a researcher do if a subject requires a taper-down regimen for an antidepressant and is about to be imprisoned?

- A. Notify the subject about the issue**
- B. Contact prison authorities about the medical situation**
- C. Cancel the study due to ethical issues**
- D. Change the subject's dosage schedule**

The best course of action for the researcher is to contact prison authorities about the medical situation. When a subject is about to be imprisoned and is undergoing a taper-down regimen for an antidepressant, it becomes imperative to ensure that their medical needs are recognized and accommodated during their transition to incarceration. By informing prison authorities, the researcher can help facilitate the necessary medical care for the subject. Prisons are responsible for the health and well-being of inmates, and bringing this medical information to their attention allows them to take appropriate steps to ensure the subject continues their tapering process safely and without abrupt interruption. This approach respects the ethical obligation to prioritize the well-being of the participant and acknowledges the complexities involved with health care in a correctional setting. Engaging with prison authorities can also lead to better communication and coordination of care, which is essential for any individual undergoing a significant pharmacological change. This action does not fall into the category of ethical issues that would necessitate canceling the study. Instead, it demonstrates responsible conduct in research involving vulnerable populations by taking proactive measures to safeguard the subject's health.

9. In which scenario is it inappropriate to provide additional information after the study regarding consent?

- A. When subjects receive a survey on their health habits.**
- B. When subjects are assigned based on unflattering physical traits.**
- C. When no deception is used in the study.**
- D. When subjects are informed of all risks beforehand.**

The scenario in which it is inappropriate to provide additional information after the study regarding consent is when subjects are assigned based on unflattering physical traits. In research ethics, especially when working with vulnerable populations, it is crucial to maintain respect and protect the dignity of participants. Assigning subjects based on characteristics that may be perceived negatively can create ethical concerns around confidentiality, stigmatization, and the potential for harm. Providing additional information post-study in this context could exacerbate feelings of vulnerability or shame associated with the traits that led to their assignment. Furthermore, ensuring that consent is informed means that participants should clearly understand the implications of their involvement before they agree, and retroactively informing them might not alleviate the ethical issues raised during their participation. In contrast, scenarios involving surveys on health habits, no use of deception, or informing participants of all risks beforehand generally align with principles of informed consent, as they can lead to a well-rounded understanding of participation without the added ethical concerns surrounding stigmatizing factors.

10. Who is responsible for ensuring compliance with financial disclosure requirements in research?

- A. Study participants**
- B. Institutional review boards**
- C. Investigators and their designated officials**
- D. Data Managers exclusively**

The responsibility for ensuring compliance with financial disclosure requirements in research primarily falls on investigators and their designated officials. Investigators are those conducting the research, and their designated officials, such as department heads or compliance officers, are tasked with monitoring their activities and ensuring adherence to regulations. These requirements aim to address and mitigate any potential conflicts of interest that might arise if researchers have financial interests in the outcomes of their studies. Institutions are required to have processes in place to facilitate these disclosures, ensuring transparency and integrity in the research process. This is essential for maintaining trust in research findings and protecting the interests of both participants and the broader community. A collaborative approach within the institution often involves input from various governance bodies, but the primary responsibility lies with the investigators and their designated officials, as they are directly involved in the research activities and are best positioned to disclose relevant financial ties.

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://citi5researchwprisoners.examzify.com>

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

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