

CITI ASSESSING RISK - SBE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. What should be done if a participant in a study experiences an unrelated personal crisis?**
 - A. Report it immediately to the IRB
 - B. Document the event thoroughly
 - C. Assess the impact on the study
 - D. No need to report, as it is unrelated
- 2. What must be included in an "assurance of compliance" with a U.S. federal agency?**
 - A. Details about funding distribution
 - B. Procedures ensuring subject protection per the Common Rule
 - C. Research outcomes expectations
 - D. Data analysis methods
- 3. What is the primary purpose of informed consent in research studies?**
 - A. To legally protect researchers and institutions involved.
 - B. To document the subject's agreement to participate.
 - C. To provide information enabling informed decision-making by participants.
 - D. To fulfill regulatory requirements.
- 4. What is the importance of de-identifying data in research?**
 - A. To enhance research findings reliability
 - B. To facilitate faster data analysis
 - C. To protect participants' privacy and confidentiality
 - D. To align with funding requirements
- 5. Which of the following best describes aggregated data in research?**
 - A. Data that can be traced back to individual participants
 - B. Data that has been summarized to protect identity
 - C. Highly detailed data that includes personal identifiers
 - D. Data collected from a single participant only

- 6. When conducting international research, how should researchers approach cultural sensitivities?**
- A. By applying a one-size-fits-all solution.
 - B. By recognizing and adapting to local cultural practices.
 - C. By using only standardized procedures.
 - D. By focusing solely on the research objectives.
- 7. Does an automobile accident two weeks after participating in research qualify as an unanticipated problem that needs to be reported?**
- A. Yes, because any accident should be reported
 - B. No, it is assessed as unrelated to the research
 - C. Yes, because it occurred after participation
 - D. No, because it was not a serious injury
- 8. What is a key concept related to research ethics in this scenario?**
- A. Data sharing without consent
 - B. Informed consent and its implications
 - C. Confidentiality and privacy of research subjects
 - D. Mandatory reporting of data breaches
- 9. If a researcher wishes to add adolescents to a study initially involving adults, which statement is true regarding expedited review?**
- A. The entire study must undergo full board review again
 - B. The study can maintain expedited review if risks remain minimal
 - C. The addition of adolescents automatically increases risk
 - D. Parental permission must be obtained for all changes
- 10. What type of review would a study collecting identifiable data from principals about disciplinary actions and their appropriateness be subject to?**
- A. Expedited Review
 - B. Exempt Review
 - C. Convened Review
 - D. Minimal Risk Review

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What should be done if a participant in a study experiences an unrelated personal crisis?

- A. Report it immediately to the IRB
- B. Document the event thoroughly
- C. Assess the impact on the study
- D. No need to report, as it is unrelated**

When a participant in a study experiences an unrelated personal crisis, the best course of action is to recognize that the situation is not directly linked to the research activities. The ethical considerations involved in research typically pertain to the risks and welfare of the participants as they relate to the study itself. Since the crisis is classified as unrelated, there is no obligation to report this situation to the Institutional Review Board (IRB) or to document it in the context of the study, as it does not impact the study's integrity or the participant's involvement in it. Understanding the distinction between a participant's personal life and the research protocol is key. Reporting or documenting unrelated events could lead to unnecessary complications or misinterpretations regarding the participant's status within the study. Therefore, allowing participants the space to navigate their personal challenges without the added pressure of study-related requirements is important for ethical research practice. In cases where the unrelated personal crisis might potentially influence the participant's ability to engage with the study, it would be prudent to assess the impact on the study, but that would still be based on the individual's current state regarding study participation, not the crisis itself. Balancing ethical standards with participant welfare ensures a respectful and professional approach throughout the research process.

2. What must be included in an "assurance of compliance" with a U.S. federal agency?

- A. Details about funding distribution
- B. Procedures ensuring subject protection per the Common Rule**
- C. Research outcomes expectations
- D. Data analysis methods

An "assurance of compliance" with a U.S. federal agency fundamentally revolves around the ethical treatment and protection of human subjects involved in research. As such, it must include procedures that ensure subject protection in accordance with the Common Rule, which is a set of federal regulations aimed at safeguarding the rights and welfare of human subjects in research studies. These procedures typically encompass informed consent processes, confidentiality measures, risk assessment, and protocols for minimizing potential harm to participants. This compliance is crucial in establishing trust and ensuring that research adheres to ethical standards set by regulatory bodies. Focus on these procedures reflects an institution's commitment to conducting ethical research that prioritizes the safety and rights of individuals participating in studies. While aspects like funding distribution, expected research outcomes, and data analysis methods are important components of a research proposal or study design, they do not specifically pertain to the assurance of compliance concerning the ethical guidelines for human subjects defined by federal regulations.

3. What is the primary purpose of informed consent in research studies?

- A. To legally protect researchers and institutions involved.
- B. To document the subject's agreement to participate.
- C. To provide information enabling informed decision-making by participants.**
- D. To fulfill regulatory requirements.

The primary purpose of informed consent in research studies is to provide information enabling informed decision-making by participants. This involves ensuring that potential participants fully understand the nature of the research, what their involvement would entail, any risks or benefits associated with participation, and the extent of their rights. The goal of informed consent is to empower individuals to make educated choices about whether to participate in the study, reflecting a respect for their autonomy and dignity. While other aspects such as legal protection for researchers, documentation of participation, and fulfilling regulatory requirements are important, they are secondary to the fundamental role of informed consent in promoting ethical research practices. The emphasis is on fostering a transparent and respectful relationship between researchers and participants, which is essential for maintaining trust in the research process.

4. What is the importance of de-identifying data in research?

- A. To enhance research findings reliability
- B. To facilitate faster data analysis
- C. To protect participants' privacy and confidentiality**
- D. To align with funding requirements

De-identifying data is crucial in research primarily because it serves to protect the privacy and confidentiality of participants. When data is de-identified, any identifiable information that could link participants to their responses or personal details is removed. This not only helps to ensure that individuals' identities remain confidential but also builds trust between researchers and participants, as individuals are more likely to engage in studies when they feel their privacy is safeguarded. In many research contexts, especially those involving sensitive information, ethical guidelines and laws mandate the protection of participant identities. The de-identification process minimizes the risk of harm that could arise from unauthorized access or misuse of personal data. Therefore, the correct answer highlights the central role that de-identification plays in maintaining ethical standards in research, thus fostering a safer and more responsible research environment.

5. Which of the following best describes aggregated data in research?

- A. Data that can be traced back to individual participants
- B. Data that has been summarized to protect identity**
- C. Highly detailed data that includes personal identifiers
- D. Data collected from a single participant only

Aggregated data refers to information that has been compiled and summarized from multiple individual sources, allowing researchers to draw broader conclusions while maintaining the anonymity of the subjects involved. This approach is essential for protecting the identity of participants, as it combines individual responses into a collective set, making it impossible to trace the data back to any specific person. The summarization involved in aggregated data helps ensure confidentiality, enabling researchers to share and analyze trends without revealing personal identifiers. This is particularly important in research contexts, where ethical guidelines emphasize the need to protect participant privacy and confidentiality. By utilizing aggregated data, researchers can engage in meaningful analysis while upholding these ethical standards.

6. When conducting international research, how should researchers approach cultural sensitivities?

- A. By applying a one-size-fits-all solution.
- B. By recognizing and adapting to local cultural practices.**
- C. By using only standardized procedures.
- D. By focusing solely on the research objectives.

Researchers conducting international research must recognize and adapt to local cultural practices to ensure their studies are respectful, relevant, and effective. Each culture has unique beliefs, values, and norms that can significantly influence how research is perceived and how participants respond. Adapting to these cultural practices demonstrates respect for the individuals involved and can facilitate better engagement and cooperation, leading to more accurate and reliable data collection. By being aware of cultural sensitivities, researchers can avoid misunderstandings or offensive actions that could arise from imposing their own cultural perspectives. This approach allows for the development of more nuanced methodologies that align with the local context, increasing the validity of the research findings. Utilizing a one-size-fits-all solution, standardized procedures, or focusing solely on research objectives without considering cultural factors could lead to flawed data, ethical issues, and unproductive interactions with participants. Therefore, embracing cultural adaptation is essential for ethical and effective international research.

7. Does an automobile accident two weeks after participating in research qualify as an unanticipated problem that needs to be reported?

- A. Yes, because any accident should be reported
- B. No, it is assessed as unrelated to the research**
- C. Yes, because it occurred after participation
- D. No, because it was not a serious injury

In assessing whether an incident qualifies as an unanticipated problem requiring reporting, it is crucial to evaluate the relationship between the incident and the research participation. In this scenario, the automobile accident occurring two weeks after participation in the research is determined to be unrelated to the study itself. Since the accident did not happen during the research activities, nor does it stem from them, it does not meet the criteria for an unanticipated problem as defined in research protocols. Research institutions typically establish guidelines for reporting unanticipated problems that require them to be related to the research study. Unanticipated problems usually involve adverse events that are both unexpected and related to the research procedures or interventions. Given that the accident occurred after participation and is deemed unrelated to the research context, it falls outside the scope of what needs to be reported, making the indication that it should not be recorded the appropriate understanding of the situation.

8. What is a key concept related to research ethics in this scenario?

- A. Data sharing without consent
- B. Informed consent and its implications
- C. Confidentiality and privacy of research subjects**
- D. Mandatory reporting of data breaches

In the context of research ethics, the confidentiality and privacy of research subjects is a key concept because it directly relates to the ethical obligation of researchers to protect the personal information of individuals who participate in their studies. Ensuring confidentiality means that any identifiers or sensitive information about participants should be kept secure and not disclosed without their explicit consent. This protection fosters trust between researchers and participants, encouraging individuals to share their information freely without fear of personal repercussions. This principle is particularly important as it helps uphold the dignity and rights of research subjects, is essential for maintaining the integrity of the research, and aligns with legal frameworks that govern data protection. Researchers must implement measures such as data anonymization and secure data storage to uphold this confidentiality throughout their study. While informed consent and its implications are also significant in research ethics, the focus here is specifically on the vital role that confidentiality plays in protecting participants' information. Similarly, data sharing without consent and mandatory reporting of data breaches are important but are secondary to the foundational principle of confidentiality that safeguards subjects' privacy.

9. If a researcher wishes to add adolescents to a study initially involving adults, which statement is true regarding expedited review?

- A. The entire study must undergo full board review again
- B. The study can maintain expedited review if risks remain minimal**
- C. The addition of adolescents automatically increases risk
- D. Parental permission must be obtained for all changes

When considering the addition of adolescents to a study that initially involved only adults, the concept of expedited review is significant. If the potential risks associated with the addition of these adolescent participants remain minimal and the overall design, safety protocols, and protections continue to ensure their welfare, the study can retain its expedited status. This means the changes do not require a full board review, provided that the modifications do not elevate the risk level beyond what was initially assessed. Maintaining expedited review reflects the understanding that not all additions or modifications to a study automatically entail increased risks or necessitate comprehensive oversight, especially if careful considerations are made to protect the new group of participants. Thus, as long as the parameters of risk remain unchanged or low, the expedited review process is appropriate.

10. What type of review would a study collecting identifiable data from principals about disciplinary actions and their appropriateness be subject to?

A. Expedited Review

B. Exempt Review

C. Convened Review

D. Minimal Risk Review

A study collecting identifiable data from principals about disciplinary actions and their appropriateness would be subject to a convened review because it involves the potential for more than minimal risk to the participants. This type of research typically includes sensitive information, which raises ethical considerations regarding confidentiality, privacy, and the potential impact of the findings on the subjects involved. The convened review process, which involves a full board of reviewers, is designed to carefully consider these risks and ensure that the study adheres to ethical guidelines and regulations. This thorough examination is crucial when dealing with identifiable data, particularly when that data concerns sensitive subjects like disciplinary actions. The convened board can assess the risks and benefits more comprehensively, providing the necessary oversight to protect participants' rights and welfare throughout the research process.

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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://citiassessingrisksbe.examzify.com>

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

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