

CITI Good Laboratory Behavior 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. Once the experimental termination date is reached for an EPA study, its protocol remains in force until what occurs?**
 - A. The study is terminated automatically.**
 - B. The final report is signed.**
 - C. A new protocol is issued.**
 - D. The SOPs are updated.**

- 2. How do FDA and EPA GLPs differ in the definition of raw data?**
 - A. They are identical except for terminology: FDA uses "nonclinical laboratory study" and EPA uses "study"**
 - B. They are completely different concepts**
 - C. FDA uses "raw data" while EPA uses "study data"**
 - D. EPA uses "nonclinical laboratory study" while FDA uses "study"**

- 3. During an EPA or FDA testing facility inspection, the technical staff is advised to:**
 - A. Provide full detailed responses to every question**
 - B. Respond briefly to any direct questions asked of them, or state they do not know the answer to the question**
 - C. Decline to answer questions**
 - D. Ask the inspector to review the data before answering**

- 4. Which document governs day-to-day animal care tasks to ensure consistency?**
 - A. Standard operating procedures (SOPs)**
 - B. Study protocol**
 - C. QA audit reports**
 - D. Facility policies**

- 5. Which of the following facilities may the FDA inspect?**
 - A. A dairy farm**
 - B. A private residence**
 - C. A grocery store**
 - D. A car dealership**

- 6. Which statement best describes what is retained in an archive under GLP regulations?**
- A. Only final reports are retained**
 - B. Raw data and other associated records are retained**
 - C. Only digital data is retained**
 - D. Data can be discarded after submission**
- 7. Study procedures required by the protocol may conflict with which of the following?**
- A. Standard operating procedures (SOPs)**
 - B. Budget constraints**
 - C. Regulatory guidelines**
 - D. Equipment availability**
- 8. Which raw data source requires transcription and verification by the creator to be GLP-compliant?**
- A. A voice recording**
 - B. A photo**
 - C. A handwritten data entry**
 - D. All of the above**
- 9. Where must the batch identification be located to ensure GLP compliance for the test substance?**
- A. The container label**
 - B. The protocol document**
 - C. The sponsor's QA file**
 - D. The investigator's notebook**
- 10. GLP tolerance relates to which aspect of residues?**
- A. The allowable residue level**
 - B. The sampling method**
 - C. The storage conditions**
 - D. The species tested**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Once the experimental termination date is reached for an EPA study, its protocol remains in force until what occurs?
 - A. The study is terminated automatically.
 - B. The final report is signed.**
 - C. A new protocol is issued.
 - D. The SOPs are updated.

In EPA GLP studies, the work stops on the experimental termination date, but the protocol remains in force until the final study report is signed. The signing of the final report marks formal completion and acceptance of all data, analyses, and conclusions, ensuring the study is properly documented and defensible. Only after this sign-off is the study considered closed and the protocol effectively ended. Updating SOPs or issuing a new protocol doesn't automatically close the study, and automatic termination isn't how GLP closure works, since the final report and its sign-off are the official closure step.

2. How do FDA and EPA GLPs differ in the definition of raw data?
 - A. They are identical except for terminology: FDA uses "nonclinical laboratory study" and EPA uses "study"**
 - B. They are completely different concepts
 - C. FDA uses "raw data" while EPA uses "study data"
 - D. EPA uses "nonclinical laboratory study" while FDA uses "study"

The main idea is that raw data under GLP is about preserving the original, unaltered records created during a study. Both FDA and EPA require these original records to exist and be traceable back to the conduct of the nonclinical work, so results can be verified. The difference lies only in wording: FDA tends to refer to the unit as a "nonclinical laboratory study," while EPA uses the term "study." The substance—raw data being the original observations, measurements, and records from the study—remains the same, so the definitions align in practice.

3. During an EPA or FDA testing facility inspection, the technical staff is advised to:
 - A. Provide full detailed responses to every question
 - B. Respond briefly to any direct questions asked of them, or state they do not know the answer to the question**
 - C. Decline to answer questions
 - D. Ask the inspector to review the data before answering

During regulatory inspections, the best practice is to answer direct questions succinctly and honestly. If you know the answer, provide it clearly and briefly. If you don't know, state that you don't know and offer to check the records or obtain the correct information and follow up with a precise response. This keeps information accurate and helps maintain credibility with the inspectors. Providing full, detailed responses to every question can lead to sharing unnecessary or unverified information, and guessing or supplying data without verification risks misstatements. Delaying answers by asking the inspector to review data first slows the process and isn't the appropriate approach for straightforward inquiries.

4. Which document governs day-to-day animal care tasks to ensure consistency?

- A. Standard operating procedures (SOPs)**
- B. Study protocol**
- C. QA audit reports**
- D. Facility policies**

Standard operating procedures provide written, step-by-step instructions for routine activities, including daily animal care tasks like feeding, cage changes, handling, enrichment, and observations. Having these procedures in place ensures that every staff member performs the same steps in the same way, which keeps animal care consistent across time and across personnel. SOPs are designed for training and day-to-day use, with version control and approvals to maintain accuracy and compliance. In contrast, a study protocol describes the experimental plan, QA audit reports review performance after tasks are done, and facility policies set broad rules rather than detailed daily steps.

5. Which of the following facilities may the FDA inspect?

- A. A dairy farm**
- B. A private residence**
- C. A grocery store**
- D. A car dealership**

The FDA targets places where food is produced, processed, packed, or held for distribution to ensure safety and proper handling. A dairy farm fits this scope because milk and dairy products can enter interstate commerce, so inspections may occur to verify sanitation, proper milk handling, and compliance with safety standards. A private residence isn't a production or holding facility for food. A grocery store is a retail location rather than a production/holding site, and while some safety checks occur there, FDA routine inspections focus on production facilities. A car dealership has no relation to food safety. Therefore, the dairy farm is the facility the FDA may inspect.

6. Which statement best describes what is retained in an archive under GLP regulations?

- A. Only final reports are retained**
- B. Raw data and other associated records are retained**
- C. Only digital data is retained**
- D. Data can be discarded after submission**

GLP requires that archives preserve the actual data collected during a study along with the records that show how the study was conducted and analyzed. This means keeping raw data, instrument readouts, worksheets, raw observations, calculations, and the study protocols and reports that document the plan and results. Retaining these materials allows someone reviewing the study to reconstruct what happened, verify calculations, and understand how conclusions were drawn. That's why raw data and other associated records are kept. Keeping only final reports omits the data and materials needed to verify results. Retaining only digital data ignores non-digital records and the context of how data were collected. And discarding data after submission would undermine the ability to audit and verify the study.

7. Study procedures required by the protocol may conflict with which of the following?

- A. Standard operating procedures (SOPs)**
- B. Budget constraints**
- C. Regulatory guidelines**
- D. Equipment availability**

Study procedures in a protocol set the exact steps researchers must follow to ensure reliable results. If those steps require costly tests, extra personnel, or expensive materials, the available budget can't always cover them. That financial limit creates a clash between what the protocol requires and what the study can actually afford, making budget constraints the most likely source of conflict. SOPs are standardized methods meant to align with protocols, so they don't typically create a funding conflict. Regulatory guidelines are mandatory rules to follow, not budget-driven limits. Equipment availability is about having the right tools, which is a logistical constraint, but the question focuses on financial feasibility, where budget constraints directly determine whether the protocol can be implemented as written.

8. Which raw data source requires transcription and verification by the creator to be GLP-compliant?

- A. A voice recording**
- B. A photo**
- C. A handwritten data entry**
- D. All of the above**

In GLP, raw data must be an original, auditable record that can be traced back to its source. When data come as a voice recording, it isn't easily readable or analyzable in text form, so creating a transcription provides a textual record that others can review and audit. The transcription must be verified by the creator to ensure it accurately reflects what was spoken, preserving integrity and traceability. This combination—transcription plus creator verification—makes the data compliant with GLP's requirements for verifiability and auditability. Photos and handwritten entries are already in visual or textual form and don't require the same transcription step by the creator, so they don't fit this specific requirement.

9. Where must the batch identification be located to ensure GLP compliance for the test substance?

- A. The container label**
- B. The protocol document**
- C. The sponsor's QA file**
- D. The investigator's notebook**

Every GLP-compliant study hinges on clear, immediate identification of the materials being used. The batch (or lot) identification must be on the container label so that the exact substance being handled is identifiable at a glance, no matter who picks it up or when it's used. This visible label ensures traceability from receipt through use, storage, and disposal, and it supports accurate study records and potential audits. Internal documents like the protocol, sponsor QA file, or the investigator's notebook are important for records and accountability, but they are not physically present on the substance itself. They don't provide the immediate, visible identification needed for proper handling and traceability in day-to-day use.

10. GLP tolerance relates to which aspect of residues?

- A. The allowable residue level**
- B. The sampling method**
- C. The storage conditions**
- D. The species tested**

The main idea here is what "tolerance" means in GLP regarding residues. GLP tolerance is the maximum amount of a residue that may be present in a product and still be considered safe and compliant with regulations. It defines the allowable residue level, not how you collect samples, how you store them, or which species were tested. For example, regulatory agencies set pesticide or drug residue limits in foods; a product must stay at or below that limit to pass safety evaluation. If residues go above the tolerance, the product fails compliance. The other aspects—sampling method, storage conditions, and species tested—are important parts of study design and GLP practice, but they don't define what tolerance is.

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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