

# Exotics Rodents / Biomed Research Article 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. In the United States in 1952, how many paralytic polio cases were reported?**
  - A. 21,000 paralytic cases**
  - B. 1,000 cases**
  - C. 5,000 cases**
  - D. 100,000 cases**
  
- 2. Which group had the second-highest usage during the same period?**
  - A. Primates**
  - B. Dogs**
  - C. Cats**
  - D. Rabbits**
  
- 3. What is the typical heart rate range for hamsters?**
  - A. 300-500 bpm**
  - B. 50-100 bpm**
  - C. 900-1100 bpm**
  - D. 150-250 bpm**
  
- 4. What is the lifespan range for mice?**
  - A. 1-3 years**
  - B. 2-4 years**
  - C. 3-4 years**
  - D. 18-24 months**
  
- 5. What term describes the distance between the genitals and the anus, used to determine sex in mice and rats?**
  - A. Anogenital distance**
  - B. Genital-rectal distance**
  - C. Caudo-ventral length**
  - D. Postnatal measurement**

- 6. AALAS stands for?**
- A. American Association for Laboratory Animal Science**
  - B. American Association for Laboratory Animal Services**
  - C. American Academy for Laboratory Animal Science**
  - D. American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Science**
- 7. Pain management in animal research is most commonly achieved by which method?**
- A. Withholding analgesics to study pain responses.**
  - B. Pain is alleviated with anesthetic drugs.**
  - C. Pain is induced consistently.**
  - D. No analgesia issues.**
- 8. What is the lifespan range for rats?**
- A. 1-3 years**
  - B. 2-4 years**
  - C. 3-4 years**
  - D. 18-24 months**
- 9. Wet Tail is a disease primarily associated with which small mammal?**
- A. Hamster**
  - B. Mouse**
  - C. Gerbil**
  - D. Guinea pig**
- 10. What is the typical weight range for mice?**
- A. 5-15 grams**
  - B. 20-63 grams**
  - C. 100-150 grams**
  - D. 60-120 grams**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. In the United States in 1952, how many paralytic polio cases were reported?**

**A. 21,000 paralytic cases**

**B. 1,000 cases**

**C. 5,000 cases**

**D. 100,000 cases**

Understanding the historical burden of paralytic polio in the United States around 1952 is being tested here. Paralytic polio is the form that leads to acute flaccid paralysis and is what public health records emphasize, distinct from milder or asymptomatic infections. In 1952, the U.S. faced a major polio year. Public health surveillance recorded roughly 57,000 to 58,000 total poliomyelitis cases, and about one third of infections developed into paralytic polio, which is about 21,000 cases. This figure reflects the scale of paralytic disease in that epidemic year, which is why it's the commonly cited number in historical summaries. The other options don't fit the known data: 1,000 and 5,000 are far too low for paralytic cases in such a large outbreak, while 100,000 would exceed the total number of polio cases reported that year.

**2. Which group had the second-highest usage during the same period?**

**A. Primates**

**B. Dogs**

**C. Cats**

**D. Rabbits**

The idea being tested is how to read a period-specific usage ranking across species. If primates are the second-highest, that means one other group had more animals used, and primates had more usage than the remaining groups. Nonhuman primates are often chosen when the research question needs a close physiological and immunological similarity to humans, such as in neuroscience, vaccine and infectious disease work, or translational studies. This makes their usage relatively high compared with other common lab animals, though not the top group in that period. The other species mentioned are used widely as well, but their totals were lower than primates for that timeframe, which is why primates occupy the second spot.

**3. What is the typical heart rate range for hamsters?**

**A. 300-500 bpm**

**B. 50-100 bpm**

**C. 900-1100 bpm**

**D. 150-250 bpm**

Hamsters have a high resting heart rate because of their small size and fast metabolism. When they're calm and at rest, their heart usually beats in the high hundreds per minute, roughly three to five hundred. That makes a range like this the best fit for a typical resting heart rate. The other options are not representative: 50-100 bpm is far too low for a hamster, 900-1100 bpm is unusually high and would indicate extreme stress or unusual conditions, and 150-250 bpm is also lower than what is typically seen at rest. Remember that heart rate climbs with activity or stress, so resting measurements sit firmly in the hundreds per minute.

#### 4. What is the lifespan range for mice?

- A. 1-3 years**
- B. 2-4 years**
- C. 3-4 years**
- D. 18-24 months**

Mice generally have short lifespans, with most individuals living about 1 to 3 years depending on strain and care. This broad range captures both younger mortalities and the older ages achievable in well-managed colonies. The other options either exclude older mice who can reach up to around three years or set minimums that are longer than what is typical for many mice. So the best answer that reflects common experience across contexts is 1-3 years.

#### 5. What term describes the distance between the genitals and the anus, used to determine sex in mice and rats?

- A. Anogenital distance**
- B. Genital-rectal distance**
- C. Caudo-ventral length**
- D. Postnatal measurement**

Anogenital distance is the distance between the anus and the genitalia. In mice and rats, this measurement is sexually dimorphic because prenatal androgen exposure drives longer distances in males than in females, making AGD a reliable way to determine sex in newborns. It's also used as a sensitive marker for endocrine disruption in developmental studies. Measurements are typically taken with calipers from the center of the anus to the base of the genital tubercle or genital opening, with some protocols distinguishing slightly different landmark definitions (AGD variants) depending on the exact method. The other terms aren't standard names for this specific anatomical distance.

#### 6. AALAS stands for?

- A. American Association for Laboratory Animal Science**
- B. American Association for Laboratory Animal Services**
- C. American Academy for Laboratory Animal Science**
- D. American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Science**

AALAS refers to an American professional group that focuses on the science and welfare of laboratory animals. The official name is American Association for Laboratory Animal Science. It's the organization that sets standards in the field and offers certifications for lab animal personnel. The other options change one or more words to imply a different kind of entity (services, academy, or accreditation), so they don't match the actual organization.

**7. Pain management in animal research is most commonly achieved by which method?**

- A. Withholding analgesics to study pain responses.**
- B. Pain is alleviated with anesthetic drugs.**
- C. Pain is induced consistently.**
- D. No analgesia issues.**

Pain management in research animals hinges on preventing and relieving suffering with drugs. The most common approach is to alleviate pain with anesthetic drugs, because anesthesia provides insensibility to pain during procedures and is often used along with additional analgesia to manage postoperative discomfort. This aligns with ethical standards and improves the quality of scientific data by reducing stress and its effects on physiology. In contrast, withholding analgesics or trying to induce pain would cause unnecessary suffering, and saying there are no analgesia issues ignores welfare guidelines and practical care needs.

**8. What is the lifespan range for rats?**

- A. 1-3 years**
- B. 2-4 years**
- C. 3-4 years**
- D. 18-24 months**

Lifespan in rats varies, but in biomedical and well-kept pet settings most live around 2-3 years, with some reaching about 4 years under good care. The range 2-4 years best reflects this typical variability, capturing the common lifespan span and allowing for longer-lived individuals across different strains and housing conditions. Option outcomes to consider: living only 1-3 years would miss many rats that reach around 4 years. A 3-4 year range excludes the many rats that commonly live closer to 2 years. An 18-24 month range is too short for typical lifespans, since a substantial number live past 2 years. So, the 2-4 year range is the most representative for rats in research and well-managed settings.

**9. Wet Tail is a disease primarily associated with which small mammal?**

- A. Hamster**
- B. Mouse**
- C. Gerbil**
- D. Guinea pig**

Wet Tail is a severe diarrheal disease most commonly seen in young hamsters. The name comes from the damp, stained tail region that results from profuse watery feces. The condition is usually linked to infection with *Lawsonia intracellularis*, causing proliferative ileitis, and it tends to affect juvenile hamsters under stress or during weaning. While other small mammals can have diarrhea, the classic Wet Tail syndrome is specific to hamsters, making them the best fit for this question.

**10. What is the typical weight range for mice?**

- A. 5-15 grams
- B. 20-63 grams**
- C. 100-150 grams
- D. 60-120 grams

Weight is a basic physiological trait that varies with strain, sex, and age, but for adult mice you typically see about 20-40 g, with some individuals and strains reaching toward the mid-60 g range. Among the given options, 20-63 g best matches the real-world range for adult mice. The 5-15 g option would be too light for an adult, more like a juvenile or newborn. The 100-150 g and 60-120 g options are outside the usual weight for mice and align more with larger rodents such as rats. So, 20-63 g is the most accurate representation of the typical weight range for mice.

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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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://exoticrodentsbiomedresearcharticle.examzify.com>**

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

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