

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. What is the weight range for hamsters?**
 - A. 60-100 grams**
 - B. 87-130 grams**
 - C. 28-46 grams**
 - D. 140-180 grams**

- 2. Which rodent is seizure-prone and may have seizures triggered by handling?**
 - A. Gerbils**
 - B. Rats**
 - C. Mice**
 - D. Hamsters**

- 3. What is the scientific name for the mouse?**
 - A. Mus musculus**
 - B. Mus domesticus**
 - C. Rattus norvegicus**
 - D. Cavia porcellus**

- 4. What is the typical body temperature range for mice?**
 - A. 96-99 F**
 - B. 98-101 F**
 - C. 102-104 F**
 - D. 95-97 F**

- 5. Lateral tail vein blood collection is used in mice, rats, and gerbils, but not in which species?**
 - A. Hamsters**
 - B. Mice**
 - C. Rats**
 - D. Gerbils**

- 6. Which statement best describes the role of modern technology in research as presented?**
- A. Researchers use computer models and tissue cultures to supplement animal studies**
 - B. Researchers use only animal trials**
 - C. Researchers replace animals with computer models**
 - D. Researchers use only one technology**
- 7. The Animal Welfare Act is best described as which of the following?**
- A. Regulates the welfare and treatment of animals in research**
 - B. Bans animal experimentation**
 - C. Provides free veterinary care to all animals**
 - D. Encourages cruelty-free research without any oversight**
- 8. What is the gestation period for hamsters?**
- A. 19 - 21 days**
 - B. 21 - 23 days**
 - C. 24 - 26 days**
 - D. 15 days**
- 9. Which of the following are clinical signs of Sialodacryoadenitis?**
- A. Swelling of the cervical lymph nodes, inflamed salivary glands, chromodacryorrhea (red eye), sensitivity to light, and ophthalmic lesions**
 - B. Swelling of the cervical lymph nodes only**
 - C. Hair loss and tremors**
 - D. Diarrhea and dehydration**
- 10. What is the weight range for dwarf hamsters?**
- A. 28-46 grams**
 - B. 60-90 grams**
 - C. 100-150 grams**
 - D. 70-120 grams**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the weight range for hamsters?

- A. 60-100 grams
- B. 87-130 grams**
- C. 28-46 grams
- D. 140-180 grams

Understanding hamster weight helps with health monitoring and dosing in research and husbandry. For most laboratory hamsters, adult body weight falls roughly in the 80-130 g range, though it varies by species. Dwarf hamsters are much smaller, typically 28-46 g, while some Syrian-type hamsters can be heavier and approach around 140-180 g. The range 87-130 g sits in the middle of the typical adult weights for common lab hamsters, making it the most representative and practical standard for everyday care and experimentation.

2. Which rodent is seizure-prone and may have seizures triggered by handling?

- A. Gerbils**
- B. Rats
- C. Mice
- D. Hamsters

Seizure susceptibility varies by rodent species, and Mongolian gerbils have a known tendency toward seizures that can be triggered by stressors such as handling. Their nervous system is particularly sensitive to handling, so even gentle restraint can provoke a seizure in some individuals. That makes them the best answer here, since the other common lab rodents—rats, mice, and hamsters—are not typically described as seizure-prone from routine handling (they may seize under specific strains or conditions, but handling alone is not a characteristic feature for them). In practical terms, this means for gerbils you should use especially gentle handling and minimize stress to reduce seizure risk.

3. What is the scientific name for the mouse?

- A. *Mus musculus***
- B. *Mus domesticus*
- C. *Rattus norvegicus*
- D. *Cavia porcellus*

Mus musculus is the scientific name of the common mouse. In binomial nomenclature, the genus name *Mus* groups true mice, and *musculus* designates the species within that genus. This name is widely used in biology and research to refer to the mouse species that serves as a standard model organism. The other names refer to different rodents: *Rattus norvegicus* is the brown rat, and *Cavia porcellus* is the guinea pig. There is a closely related subspecies sometimes called *Mus musculus domesticus*, but the formal species name for the mouse used in most contexts is *Mus musculus*. When written in print, it's italicized: *Mus musculus*.

4. What is the typical body temperature range for mice?

- A. 96-99 F
- B. 98-101 F**
- C. 102-104 F
- D. 95-97 F

Normal core body temperature in a healthy mouse sits around 37°C, which is about 98°F. In practice, a typical, widely used reference range is roughly 98-101°F (36.7-38.3°C). This reflects natural variation between individuals, strains, activity levels, and measurement methods (rectal versus implanted sensors). Values below about 97-98°F can indicate mild hypothermia from cooling, anesthesia, or inactivity, while temperatures above about 101-102°F may indicate fever or heat stress. So the 98-101°F range best represents the usual, normal core temperature for mice.

5. Lateral tail vein blood collection is used in mice, rats, and gerbils, but not in which species?

- A. Hamsters**
- B. Mice
- C. Rats
- D. Gerbils

Access to superficial tail veins varies by species, influencing which venipuncture sites are reliable. Mice, rats, and gerbils have lateral tail veins that run close to the surface and are easy to access with warming and gentle restraint, making small-volume blood collection from the tail straightforward. Hamsters, on the other hand, typically have tails that are shorter and less conducive to visible, easily punctured lateral veins, so this approach is not commonly used. For hamsters, researchers usually rely on alternative sites such as the saphenous vein or other approved methods.

6. Which statement best describes the role of modern technology in research as presented?

- A. Researchers use computer models and tissue cultures to supplement animal studies**
- B. Researchers use only animal trials
- C. Researchers replace animals with computer models
- D. Researchers use only one technology

Modern research uses a mix of tools to gather evidence, not a single method. Computer models and tissue cultures provide data, test hypotheses, and screen ideas before or alongside animal experiments. This combination helps refine study design, reduce the number of animals used, and improve the relevance of findings by approaching questions from different angles. That's why the best description is that researchers use computer models and tissue cultures to supplement animal studies. The other ideas—relying only on animals, replacing animals entirely with computers, or using just one technology—don't reflect how most modern research integrates multiple approaches.

7. The Animal Welfare Act is best described as which of the following?

- A. Regulates the welfare and treatment of animals in research**
- B. Bans animal experimentation**
- C. Provides free veterinary care to all animals**
- D. Encourages cruelty-free research without any oversight**

The Animal Welfare Act focuses on welfare standards and oversight for animals involved in research and related activities. It sets minimum requirements for how animals must be housed, handled, fed and watered, and cared for medically, and it requires institutions to be licensed and to have ongoing oversight (often through committees) to ensure these standards are met. This means the act regulates how animals are treated in research settings, rather than banning experiments outright, providing free veterinary care to every animal, or promoting cruelty-free research without any oversight.

8. What is the gestation period for hamsters?

- A. 19 - 21 days**
- B. 21 - 23 days**
- C. 24 - 26 days**
- D. 15 days**

Gestation period is the time from conception to birth, and hamsters have one of the quickest gestations among common laboratory rodents. Most hamsters carry their young for about 15 to 16 days, so a value around 15 days is the best match. The longer ranges listed would be atypical for hamsters and align more with other small mammals, which is why they don't fit as well. Knowing this quick turnaround helps explain why hamster breeding timelines are so compact and why litters can appear relatively soon after mating. In particular, Syrian hamsters are often cited with about 16 days of gestation, with a day or two of variation.

9. Which of the following are clinical signs of Sialodacryoadenitis?

- A. Swelling of the cervical lymph nodes, inflamed salivary glands, chromodacryorrhea (red eye), sensitivity to light, and ophthalmic lesions**
- B. Swelling of the cervical lymph nodes only**
- C. Hair loss and tremors**
- D. Diarrhea and dehydration**

SDA is a viral infection in rats that classically affects the head and neck glands and the eyes. The main signs come from inflammation and swelling of the salivary glands in the neck, often with involvement of surrounding tissues, and from the lacrimal/ocular structures; this leads to chromodacryorrhea, the characteristic red or orange "red eye" discharge. The eyes themselves are inflamed, causing light sensitivity (photophobia) and other ophthalmic lesions such as conjunctivitis or keratitis. The presence of swollen glands plus red tears and ocular irritation forms the typical cluster of SDA signs. Other symptoms like hair loss with tremors or diarrhea and dehydration are not the hallmark features of this disease, so they don't fit the usual SDA clinical picture.

10. What is the weight range for dwarf hamsters?

- A. 28-46 grams**
- B. 60-90 grams**
- C. 100-150 grams**
- D. 70-120 grams**

Dwarf hamsters stay quite small as adults, with most species weighing roughly 25 to 40 grams. A weight range of about 28 to 46 grams fits the typical adult range for many common dwarf species (such as Winter White or Campbell's dwarf hamsters), capturing the common variation you'd expect from individuals kept as pets. This range is also clearly distinct from the much heavier Syrian hamsters, which often run well above 60 grams. Keep in mind that some dwarf species can be lighter (for example, Roborovski dwarfs can be around 12-25 grams), but for the broader group of dwarf hamsters, the 28-46 gram range is a realistic standard adult weight. The other weight options are too high to represent these small rodents and would mischaracterize their typical size.

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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://exoticrodentsbiomedresearcharticle.examzify.com>

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

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