

RAC Global Scope (RAC-GS) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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

- 1. In regulatory affairs, what does "CFR" stand for?**
 - A. Code of Federal Resources**
 - B. Code of Federal Regulations**
 - C. Comprehensive Federal Regulations**
 - D. Codes for Functional Regulations**
- 2. What does "post-market reporting" involve?**
 - A. Pre-market testing of products**
 - B. Gathering preliminary data on product development**
 - C. Reporting adverse events and product complaints after market approval**
 - D. Submitting market entry applications**
- 3. Why is it important to understand cultural differences in global regulatory affairs?**
 - A. Cultural preferences in marketing strategies**
 - B. Cultural differences influence regulatory processes and requirements**
 - C. Cultural norms affect employee training**
 - D. Cultural aspects determine competitive pricing**
- 4. Which aspect is crucial for regulatory affairs regarding cultural differences?**
 - A. Understanding local economic climates**
 - B. Recognizing how cultural differences influence regulatory processes**
 - C. Utilizing cultural factors for marketing strategies**
 - D. Applying only universal regulatory principles**
- 5. Which standard provides guidance on biocompatibility for materials used in medical devices?**
 - A. ISO 14155**
 - B. ISO 13485**
 - C. ISO 10993**
 - D. ISO 980**

- 6. According to ISO 14971, what is the FIRST step when developing a risk management plan for a device?**
- A. Risk estimation**
 - B. Risk analysis**
 - C. Risk control**
 - D. Risk management**
- 7. Provide one example of a regulatory body outside the U.S.?**
- A. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)**
 - B. World Health Organization (WHO)**
 - C. European Medicines Agency (EMA)**
 - D. European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)**
- 8. In regulatory submissions, what does NDA stand for?**
- A. National Drug Assessment**
 - B. New Drug Application**
 - C. Non-disclosure Agreement**
 - D. New Drug Approval**
- 9. When multiple facilities are involved in the processing of a Class III device, what must the PMA holder ensure regarding quality systems?**
- A. They must comply with 21 CFR 820 regulations**
 - B. Complete descriptions of device processes must be included**
 - C. Written authorization to reference Device Master File must be provided**
 - D. Only the design facility's quality system needs to be submitted**
- 10. Which statement best describes post-market reporting obligations?**
- A. They are optional for companies**
 - B. They apply only to new product launches**
 - C. They involve monitoring product performance after market introduction**
 - D. They are primarily for financial reporting**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. In regulatory affairs, what does "CFR" stand for?

- A. Code of Federal Resources
- B. Code of Federal Regulations**
- C. Comprehensive Federal Regulations
- D. Codes for Functional Regulations

The term "CFR" stands for "Code of Federal Regulations." This is a key aspect of regulatory affairs as it represents the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the U.S. federal government. The CFR is divided into 50 titles that cover a broad range of topics, including those pertinent to the pharmaceutical, biotech, and medical device industries, which are heavily regulated fields. The significance of the CFR in regulatory affairs cannot be understated, as it serves as the authoritative source for federal regulations that industry professionals must adhere to. It ensures compliance with established guidelines and standards, thereby protecting public health and safety. Each title in the CFR addresses a specific area of regulation, establishing a framework for how regulations are to be implemented and enforced within the respective domains. Understanding the meaning and implications of CFR is crucial for anyone involved in regulatory affairs, as it directly influences the processes for product approval, marketing, and surveillance. This knowledge enables professionals to navigate the regulatory landscape effectively and ensure that their organizations remain compliant with federal laws.

2. What does "post-market reporting" involve?

- A. Pre-market testing of products
- B. Gathering preliminary data on product development
- C. Reporting adverse events and product complaints after market approval**
- D. Submitting market entry applications

Post-market reporting involves the process of collecting and reporting information related to adverse events and product complaints that arise after a product has received market approval. This is a critical phase in the life cycle of a product, particularly in regulated industries such as pharmaceuticals and medical devices, where ongoing monitoring of product safety and effectiveness is essential for public health. It ensures that any issues that may affect patient safety or product performance are identified and addressed promptly. By requiring manufacturers to report any adverse events or complaints, regulatory bodies can analyze this information to assess the continued safety and efficacy of the product in real-world use. This process helps to ensure consumer safety and builds trust in the regulatory framework. The other options represent activities that occur before a product reaches the market. For instance, pre-market testing focuses on evaluating a product's safety and efficacy before approval, gathering preliminary data is related to early development stages, and submitting market entry applications pertains to the regulatory processes before a product is available for sale. Thus, they do not align with the concept of post-market reporting, which specifically targets the performance and safety of a product once it is in use by the public.

3. Why is it important to understand cultural differences in global regulatory affairs?

- A. Cultural preferences in marketing strategies**
- B. Cultural differences influence regulatory processes and requirements**
- C. Cultural norms affect employee training**
- D. Cultural aspects determine competitive pricing**

Understanding cultural differences is crucial in global regulatory affairs because these differences significantly influence regulatory processes and requirements in various regions. Different countries and cultures may have unique perspectives on compliance, risk management, and the emphasis on certain regulatory standards. For instance, what is considered essential for regulatory approval in one country might be viewed differently in another due to variations in cultural attitudes toward safety, efficacy, and ethical considerations. This means that professionals working in regulatory affairs must be aware of these cultural contexts to navigate regulations effectively, engage appropriately with local regulatory bodies, and facilitate smoother approval processes for products or services. Recognizing cultural differences allows companies to adapt their regulatory strategies to meet the specific needs and expectations of different markets, thereby increasing the likelihood of successful entry and operation in those markets.

4. Which aspect is crucial for regulatory affairs regarding cultural differences?

- A. Understanding local economic climates**
- B. Recognizing how cultural differences influence regulatory processes**
- C. Utilizing cultural factors for marketing strategies**
- D. Applying only universal regulatory principles**

Recognizing how cultural differences influence regulatory processes is essential in regulatory affairs because cultural context can significantly affect the interpretation and implementation of regulations. Different regions may have varied perspectives on compliance, ethical norms, and the role of government oversight. For instance, what is considered an acceptable practice in one culture may not be viewed the same way in another, leading to different enforcement measures or expectations. Understanding these cultural nuances helps regulatory professionals navigate the complexities of global regulations, ensuring that they communicate effectively with local stakeholders and adapt their strategies accordingly. It informs their approach to compliance, submission processes, and negotiation with local authorities, fostering better relationships and reducing the risk of misunderstandings or conflicts. While local economic climates and universal regulatory principles are important, they do not capture the essence of how cultural factors specifically shape the regulatory landscape. Cultural factors also extend beyond marketing strategies, focusing instead on compliance and operational aspects critical to effectively managing regulatory affairs.

5. Which standard provides guidance on biocompatibility for materials used in medical devices?

- A. ISO 14155**
- B. ISO 13485**
- C. ISO 10993**
- D. ISO 980**

The standard that provides guidance on biocompatibility for materials used in medical devices is ISO 10993. This standard outlines the evaluation of the biocompatibility of materials that are in contact with the human body, which is essential for ensuring patient safety and compliance with regulatory requirements. It specifies the testing needed to assess the biocompatibility of materials, including various biological testing methods, to ensure that they do not induce adverse biological responses when incorporated into medical devices. ISO 10993 covers a range of potential biological effects, such as cytotoxicity, sensitization, irritation, and systemic toxicity, which may arise from the interaction of medical devices with tissues or bodily fluids. This comprehensive approach is crucial for manufacturers to demonstrate that their products are safe for clinical use, thereby supporting regulatory submissions and market access. Other standards mentioned, while relevant to the medical device industry, focus on different aspects. For instance, ISO 13485 is centered around quality management systems for organizations involved in the design and manufacture of medical devices, and ISO 14155 deals with good clinical practices for clinical trials. ISO 980 pertains to materials and methods for biological evaluation but is not as comprehensive in its guidance on biocompatibility as ISO 10993.

6. According to ISO 14971, what is the FIRST step when developing a risk management plan for a device?

- A. Risk estimation**
- B. Risk analysis**
- C. Risk control**
- D. Risk management**

In the context of ISO 14971, the first step in developing a risk management plan for a medical device is risk analysis. Risk analysis involves identifying hazards associated with the medical device and estimating the potential risks they pose. This process includes determining the severity and probability of harm that may occur due to each identified hazard. Beginning with risk analysis allows manufacturers to understand the possible dangers their device could present and lays the groundwork for subsequent steps in risk management, such as risk evaluation, risk control, and continuous monitoring. By thoroughly analyzing risks first, manufacturers can prioritize their risk control efforts to effectively mitigate those that pose the greatest threat to patient safety. In contrast, other steps like risk estimation or risk control come after the initial analysis phase. Risk estimation specifically occurs after hazards have been identified, where the likelihood and consequences of potential occurrences are quantified. Risk control involves mitigating the identified risks, which cannot be effectively planned without first understanding what those risks are through thorough analysis. Therefore, starting with risk analysis is essential for a structured and comprehensive approach to risk management in medical device development.

7. Provide one example of a regulatory body outside the U.S.?

- A. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)**
- B. World Health Organization (WHO)**
- C. European Medicines Agency (EMA)**
- D. European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)**

The European Medicines Agency (EMA) is an example of a regulatory body outside the U.S. that plays a crucial role in the evaluation and supervision of medicinal products within the European Union. Established in 1995, the EMA is responsible for ensuring the safety, efficacy, and quality of pharmaceuticals across its member states, facilitating the approval process for new medicines, and maintaining market authorization. The EMA operates under the legal framework established by European laws and offers guidance to pharmaceutical companies on how to conduct clinical trials and submit their products for review. This agency works collaboratively with national regulatory authorities in EU member countries, ensuring a harmonized approach to medicine regulation across Europe. Understanding the role of entities like the EMA is vital when discussing global regulatory practices in healthcare and pharmaceuticals, especially in the context of international collaboration in drug development and public health initiatives.

8. In regulatory submissions, what does NDA stand for?

- A. National Drug Assessment**
- B. New Drug Application**
- C. Non-disclosure Agreement**
- D. New Drug Approval**

In regulatory submissions, NDA stands for New Drug Application. This is a formal request submitted to the regulatory authority, such as the FDA in the United States, seeking approval to market a new pharmaceutical product. The NDA process is essential as it provides comprehensive data on the drug's safety, effectiveness, labeling, and manufacturing processes. By submitting an NDA, a company is seeking permission to introduce a new drug into the market after demonstrating that it has met all the necessary clinical and regulatory requirements. The New Drug Application is a critical milestone in the drug development process, and it encapsulates extensive research, clinical trial data, and additional information that demonstrates how the drug operates and its benefits compared to potential risks. This process helps ensure that only safe and effective medications are made available to the public.

9. When multiple facilities are involved in the processing of a Class III device, what must the PMA holder ensure regarding quality systems?

- A. They must comply with 21 CFR 820 regulations**
- B. Complete descriptions of device processes must be included**
- C. Written authorization to reference Device Master File must be provided**
- D. Only the design facility's quality system needs to be submitted**

The correct answer underscores the regulatory requirement focusing on the quality systems associated with the design and manufacturing of medical devices. In the context of a Class III device, it is essential for the PMA (Premarket Approval) holder to ensure that the quality systems of the facility that is actually responsible for the design are compliant with the necessary regulatory standards. This is because the implementation of effective quality systems is crucial to ensure that the device maintains its safety and efficacy throughout its lifecycle. While it may seem logical that all involved facilities need to have their quality systems documented and submitted, the primary responsibility lies with the design facility. Therefore, the PMA holder confirms that the quality system is adequate and compliant only for that facility, which covers the fundamental aspects of design and production. This streamlines regulatory processes by reducing the number of submissions necessary for facilities not directly responsible for design, focusing on what is most relevant for the approval process. The other provided answer choices reflect additional considerations for the PMA holder, but they either deal with peripheral aspects or do not align directly with the regulatory obligation about the quality systems primarily linked to the design facility.

10. Which statement best describes post-market reporting obligations?

- A. They are optional for companies**
- B. They apply only to new product launches**
- C. They involve monitoring product performance after market introduction**
- D. They are primarily for financial reporting**

Post-market reporting obligations are crucial for ensuring the ongoing safety and effectiveness of products after they have been introduced to the market. This involves monitoring how a product performs in real-world conditions, which can help identify any unforeseen issues that may arise once consumers begin using the product. Data collected during this monitoring process can inform necessary actions, such as product recalls, modifications, or warnings, and ultimately aids in protecting consumer safety. The emphasis on performance monitoring distinguishes this choice as the best description of post-market reporting obligations. It signifies that companies must be proactive in tracking their products (e.g., medical devices, pharmaceuticals) to ensure they continue to meet safety standards and do not pose risks to users.

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://racglobalscope.examzify.com>

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