

Diagnostic Radiography Interview Practice Exam (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

- 1. Where do you see yourself in 5 years?**
 - A. Cannulation training**
 - B. Specialise (reporting radiographer)**
 - C. Student mentor**
 - D. Staff representative**
- 2. What outcome did the Keogh report prompt in NHS England regarding staffing?**
 - A. Frequent nursing staff shortages described**
 - B. Urgent reviews of safe staffing levels**
 - C. Increase in radiography equipment**
 - D. No policy changes**
- 3. Why did you choose radiography?**
 - A. To work in a caring and compassionate role where I could help others.**
 - B. To pursue a purely administrative career.**
 - C. Because it requires no ongoing learning.**
 - D. Because it is a long-term low-stress job.**
- 4. Which organization conducts inspections to determine foundation trust status?**
 - A. CQC**
 - B. NICE**
 - C. HSE**
 - D. NHS England**
- 5. Gastrografin is described as which of the following properties?**
 - A. Water soluble, hyperosmolar, iodinated**
 - B. Non-ionic and non-iodinated**
 - C. Solid at room temperature**
 - D. Not used in CT imaging**

- 6. Under IR(ME)R 2000, which party is authorized to refer patients for medical exposures and must provide sufficient medical data?**
- A. Referrer**
 - B. Employer**
 - C. Practitioner**
 - D. Operator**
- 7. What is the role of the Care Quality Commission (CQC) in health and social care in England?**
- A. Independent regulator for health and social care in England.**
 - B. Radiology equipment certification board**
 - C. National budget committee**
 - D. Medical research ethics board**
- 8. RIS is used for which of the following?**
- A. Managing patient pharmaceutical records**
 - B. Patient scheduling, providing previous imaging history, and generating reports**
 - C. Storing only paper charts**
 - D. Printing patient id badges**
- 9. Which measures are used to ensure radiation protection during an X-ray?**
- A. Lead protection, collimation, and justification.**
 - B. None; radiation is always allowed.**
 - C. Only lead apron is required.**
 - D. Speed of imaging is the only concern.**
- 10. Which is an employee responsibility under the Health & Safety at Work Act 1974?**
- A. Take care of their own health and safety and that of others**
 - B. Not interfere with anything provided in the interest of health and safety**
 - C. Embarrass colleagues**
 - D. Work extra hours**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Where do you see yourself in 5 years?

- A. Cannulation training**
- B. Specialise (reporting radiographer)**
- C. Student mentor**
- D. Staff representative**

Career progression and showing a clear plan to develop into an advanced, patient-focused clinician is what this question is assessing. The best answer signals that you aim to specialise as a reporting radiographer, a recognized path for expanding clinical expertise and independent image interpretation. This choice demonstrates a commitment to high-quality patient care, accuracy in reporting, and taking on greater responsibility within the department. It also fits a typical trajectory in radiography, where after gaining foundational experience you move toward an advanced practice role that can influence workflow, accuracy, and diagnostic outcomes. Cannulation training is a valuable skill, but it represents a procedural capability rather than a stated move toward specialised practice. Student mentoring and staff representation are meaningful leadership or educational or governance roles, yet they don't convey a direct, clinically focused progression toward independent reporting and advanced practice, which is what this question aims to gauge.

2. What outcome did the Keogh report prompt in NHS England regarding staffing?

- A. Frequent nursing staff shortages described**
- B. Urgent reviews of safe staffing levels**
- C. Increase in radiography equipment**
- D. No policy changes**

When staffing levels directly affect patient safety, the response focuses on making sure there are enough qualified staff to meet patient needs. The Keogh report highlighted concerns about hospital safety linked to staffing and pushed NHS England to take immediate action to verify and improve staffing adequacy. That's why the key outcome was urgent reviews of safe staffing levels across trusts, to ensure that staffing could support safe, effective patient care. It wasn't about increasing radiography equipment or declaring no policy changes; it was about promptly assessing and adjusting staffing to protect patients.

3. Why did you choose radiography?

- A. To work in a caring and compassionate role where I could help others.
- B. To pursue a purely administrative career.
- C. Because it requires no ongoing learning.
- D. Because it is a long-term low-stress job.**

The idea being tested is how you view a long-term career in radiography. The best fit emphasizes durability and sustainability in the profession. Radiography combines patient care with technical skill and offers ongoing opportunities to learn and specialize, which supports a lasting career. The notion of a long-term, relatively stable workload resonates with students looking for continuity and grown-in responsibility over many years, making it a sensible motivation for choosing this field. It's worth noting that stress can vary by department and shift, but the overall appeal is about building a stable professional life in imaging. The other ideas don't align as well: a purely administrative path isn't the clinical radiography choice; claiming there's no ongoing learning ignores the requirement for continuing education and staying current; and while compassion is important, it doesn't specifically justify why radiography would be chosen over other healthcare roles.

4. Which organization conducts inspections to determine foundation trust status?

- A. CQC**
- B. NICE
- C. HSE
- D. NHS England

Regulatory inspections of NHS providers to determine foundation status are carried out by the Care Quality Commission. The CQC is the independent regulator for health and social care in England and conducts inspections of hospitals and trusts to assess safety, care quality, and governance. Their judgment on these inspections informs whether a trust qualifies for, or maintains, foundation status. Other organisations—NICE for guidelines, HSE for workplace safety, NHS England for commissioning and performance oversight—do not conduct the foundation-status inspections.

5. Gastrografin is described as which of the following properties?

- A. Water soluble, hyperosmolar, iodinated**
- B. Non-ionic and non-iodinated
- C. Solid at room temperature
- D. Not used in CT imaging

Gastrografin is defined by being water-soluble, hyperosmolar, and iodinated. It's an ionic contrast agent (not non-ionic) that contains iodine to appear radiopaque on imaging, and it's a liquid at room temperature, not a solid. Because it is water-soluble and hyperosmolar, it can distend the bowel for CT imaging and is chosen for GI evaluations where perforation is a concern; it is indeed used in CT studies. The other descriptions—being non-ionic, solid, or not used in CT imaging—do not fit Gastrografin.

6. Under IR(ME)R 2000, which party is authorized to refer patients for medical exposures and must provide sufficient medical data?

A. Referrer

B. Employer

C. Practitioner

D. Operator

The task tests understanding of who initiates a medical exposure and what information they must supply under IR(ME)R. The person who can refer a patient for a medical exposure is the one who provides the clinical justification and the necessary medical data to support that exposure. This role is the referrer. They are responsible for presenting the patient's clinical indication and enough information—such as medical history, current symptoms, prior imaging, and the reason for the requested study—to allow the exposure to be properly justified and planned. The practitioner, by contrast, is the clinician who actually justifies and directs the exposure and oversees the radiological procedure. The operator carries out the exposure as directed and ensured by the practitioner. The employer provides the organizational framework, resources, and safety oversight. So, the best answer is the referrer because they are the authority who requests the imaging and must supply sufficient medical data to enable proper justification and planning of the exposure.

7. What is the role of the Care Quality Commission (CQC) in health and social care in England?

A. Independent regulator for health and social care in England.

B. Radiology equipment certification board

C. National budget committee

D. Medical research ethics board

The main idea is that the CQC acts as an independent regulator responsible for safeguarding the safety and quality of health and social care services in England. It registers providers such as hospitals, GP practices, care homes, and other care services, then inspects them to see if they meet the required standards. Inspections focus on how safe and effective the care is, how caring and responsive the service is to people's needs, and how well-led the organization is. Based on the findings, the CQC can rate services and, if standards aren't met, require improvements or take enforcement action, including suspending or canceling registrations. Reports and direct feedback help inform patients and the public about care quality. This role is distinct from bodies that certify radiology equipment, manage national budgets, or oversee research ethics.

8. RIS is used for which of the following?

- A. Managing patient pharmaceutical records
- B. Patient scheduling, providing previous imaging history, and generating reports**
- C. Storing only paper charts
- D. Printing patient id badges

Radiology Information System coordinates the radiology workflow by handling patient scheduling for imaging studies, providing access to prior imaging history for comparison, and generating radiology reports. It ties together patient data with study requests and results, while the actual image data live in the PACS. It isn't designed to manage pharmaceutical records, store only paper charts, or print patient ID badges, which are handled by other systems or devices.

9. Which measures are used to ensure radiation protection during an X-ray?

- A. Lead protection, collimation, and justification.**
- B. None; radiation is always allowed.
- C. Only lead apron is required.
- D. Speed of imaging is the only concern.

Protecting patients from unnecessary radiation relies on three practical measures: justification, beam collimation, and shielding. Justification ensures every X-ray is medically warranted, so we don't expose patients without a defined clinical benefit. Collimation narrows the X-ray beam to the exact area of interest, reducing dose to surrounding tissues and lowering scatter. Shielding using lead protection, such as aprons and thyroid shields, provides an additional layer of protection for radiosensitive organs. Together with careful technique and efforts to minimize repeats, these steps uphold the principle of keeping doses as Low as Reasonably Achievable. The other options miss essential parts: exposure should not be considered permissible without justification; shielding alone doesn't address beam restriction or all tissues at risk; and speed of imaging alone does not adequately manage dose or beam control.

10. Which is an employee responsibility under the Health & Safety at Work Act 1974?

A. Take care of their own health and safety and that of others

B. Not interfere with anything provided in the interest of health and safety

C. Embarrass colleagues

D. Work extra hours

The main idea is that employees have a personal duty to protect safety in the workplace. Under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, employees must take reasonable care for their own health and safety and for others who may be affected by their acts or omissions, and they should cooperate with their employer to maintain a safe environment. This is best captured by the statement that an employee takes care of their own health and safety and that of others, because it directly reflects the statutory obligation to act safely and consider colleagues. It also supports the everyday actions that keep everyone protected, like following procedures, using equipment correctly, and reporting hazards. While not interfering with safety arrangements is also part of the broader duty, the emphasis on personal responsibility for safety is the clearest expression of an employee's obligation. The other options don't describe safety duties relevant to day-to-day protection at work.

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://diagnosticradinterview.examzify.com>

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