

# Savannah Perry Interview 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 approach should you take when you notice a suspicious mole on a stranger at a baseball game?**
  - A. Immediately diagnose melanoma and tell her**
  - B. Approach slowly and start a conversation to get to know her**
  - C. Ignore and walk away**
  - D. Flag security**
  
- 2. Which example demonstrates exceeding expectations in the described scenario?**
  - A. Delaying coursework to focus on one class.**
  - B. Taking EMT and Anatomy simultaneously with long hours and earning an A in Anatomy.**
  - C. Skipping study to attend more social events.**
  - D. Failing the EMT course but passing Anatomy.**
  
- 3. What is the recommended course of action if a PA disagrees with a supervising MD about a medication?**
  - A. Have a conversation with the supervising physician about concerns.**
  - B. Administer the medication anyway to avoid delays.**
  - C. Refuse to participate in the care plan.**
  - D. Consult legal counsel.**
  
- 4. Which approach is most appropriate when a question requires more time to answer?**
  - A. Take a moment to think and provide a thoughtful response.**
  - B. Say you don't know and avoid the topic.**
  - C. Guess an answer to save time.**
  - D. Deflect the question and change the subject.**
  
- 5. Where did the interviewee work as a medical assistant?**
  - A. In an orthopedics office in Mission Viejo alongside a total joint specialist.**
  - B. In a cardiology clinic in Santa Ana.**
  - C. In a pediatrics clinic in Long Beach.**
  - D. In a dermatology clinic in Anaheim.**

- 6. In what year did the first PA class graduate?**
- A. 1965**
  - B. 1967**
  - C. 1969**
  - D. 1970**
- 7. What is an appropriate first step if you learn a classmate is romantically involved with their preceptor?**
- A. Do nothing**
  - B. Have a calm discussion with the classmate about why this is unethical**
  - C. Inform the supervisor immediately without discussing with the classmate**
  - D. Gossip with others about the situation**
- 8. What is the stated purpose of the check-and-balance relationship between a PA and their supervising MD?**
- A. It is beneficial for the quality of patient care.**
  - B. It unnecessarily slows down clinical decisions.**
  - C. It is primarily for legal protection of the physicians.**
  - D. It reduces the autonomy of the PA without improving care.**
- 9. In the Duchenne muscular dystrophy case described, how did the PA affect the patient's family?**
- A. He alleviated their anxiety with calm demeanor and knowledge.**
  - B. He caused more anxiety due to uncertainty.**
  - C. He avoided explaining the plan.**
  - D. He performed surgery without family involvement.**
- 10. What is the preferred balance between seeing patients and spending time with them?**
- A. Focus solely on volume**
  - B. Focus solely on time with patients**
  - C. A happy medium between efficiency and quality time**
  - D. Postpone all visits**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What approach should you take when you notice a suspicious mole on a stranger at a baseball game?**

- A. Immediately diagnose melanoma and tell her**
- B. Approach slowly and start a conversation to get to know her**
- C. Ignore and walk away**
- D. Flag security**

When you notice something about a stranger that could be health-related, respond with calm, respectful, and consent-focused outreach. The best approach is to approach slowly and start a casual conversation to see if they want help or information. This respects personal boundaries and avoids jumping to conclusions or giving medical advice you're not qualified to provide. It also gives the person a clear path to opt in or out of any further discussion. Why this works: you're not diagnosing or alarmist; you're simply offering support and information if they want it. In a crowded public setting, that respectful, non-intrusive approach reduces the chance of miscommunication or discomfort and keeps the interaction safe for both of you. If they indicate they don't want to talk, you've honored their space. Other options don't fit because diagnosing a medical condition or telling someone what to do is not appropriate for a stranger and can cause unnecessary fear. Simply ignoring the situation misses an opportunity to be helpful. Resorting to security should be reserved for genuine emergencies or unsafe situations, not a routine observation about a mole. If you do encounter an actual medical emergency, seek help from staff or emergency services immediately.

**2. Which example demonstrates exceeding expectations in the described scenario?**

- A. Delaying coursework to focus on one class.**
- B. Taking EMT and Anatomy simultaneously with long hours and earning an A in Anatomy.**
- C. Skipping study to attend more social events.**
- D. Failing the EMT course but passing Anatomy.**

Exceeding expectations means doing more than what's required and achieving results that stand out, especially when the workload is heavy. The example that describes taking EMT and Anatomy at the same time with long hours and earning an A in Anatomy shows this clearly. It demonstrates exceptional time management, dedication, and the ability to handle a demanding, overlapping course load while still achieving top performance in a challenging subject. This goes beyond simply meeting requirements or juggling priorities; it reflects going above and beyond to maintain a high standard under pressure and across multiple disciplines. The other options don't convey that same level of standout effort and results. Delaying coursework to focus on one class might improve that class, but it doesn't show handling multiple demanding tasks or achieving outstanding performance across them. Skipping study for social events signals poor prioritization and does not illustrate exceeding expectations. Failing one course while passing another shows suboptimal outcomes, not exceptional performance.

**3. What is the recommended course of action if a PA disagrees with a supervising MD about a medication?**

- A. Have a conversation with the supervising physician about concerns.**
- B. Administer the medication anyway to avoid delays.**
- C. Refuse to participate in the care plan.**
- D. Consult legal counsel.**

When a PA and supervising MD disagree about a medication, the best move is to talk through the concerns directly with the supervising physician. Open, professional communication helps safeguard patient safety and keeps care aligned with the team's responsibilities. Explain the specific concerns, review the patient's history and current data, and discuss the risks and benefits of the proposed medication. Reference relevant guidelines, formulary policies, and alternative options, and suggest a plan that could satisfy safety and treatment goals. If the disagreement remains, follow the team's escalation processes—such as seeking input from another clinician or a higher-level supervisor—and document the discussion and the final plan. Administering the medication despite the disagreement would bypass essential checks and could place the patient at risk. Refusing to participate without attempting to discuss and resolve the concern can undermine care and collaboration. Consulting legal counsel is not typically appropriate as a first step in clinical disagreement and can delay patient care.

**4. Which approach is most appropriate when a question requires more time to answer?**

- A. Take a moment to think and provide a thoughtful response.**
- B. Say you don't know and avoid the topic.**
- C. Guess an answer to save time.**
- D. Deflect the question and change the subject.**

When a question needs more time to answer, the best move is to pause briefly and give a thoughtful response. That pause signals you're carefully considering the issue, which helps you retrieve relevant knowledge, organize your thoughts, and articulate a clear, reasoned answer. It also demonstrates you value accuracy and can handle complexity rather than rushing to a quick guess. In interviews, showing your thinking process and method is often as important as the final answer, because it reveals how you approach problems and communicate. Why this is the strongest approach: taking a moment reduces the chance of missteps and shows you're deliberate about your reasoning. You can still be concise and structured in your explanation after the brief think-time, offering a solid answer supported by reasoning or steps. Why the others aren't as effective here: rushing to answer increases the likelihood of mistakes; saying you don't know without attempting to reason through or share a plan can come across as uncertain or unprepared; guessing introduces unnecessary risk if the problem isn't actually solvable from memory; deflecting or changing the subject signals disengagement and poor communication.

**5. Where did the interviewee work as a medical assistant?**

- A. In an orthopedics office in Mission Viejo alongside a total joint specialist.**
- B. In a cardiology clinic in Santa Ana.**
- C. In a pediatrics clinic in Long Beach.**
- D. In a dermatology clinic in Anaheim.**

This question tests your ability to identify the exact workplace setting described for the medical assistant. The best fit is an orthopedics office in Mission Viejo alongside a total joint specialist. The orthopedic context, especially with a total joint specialist, signals a clinic focused on bones and joints and often involves surgical coordination and perioperative care, which makes this option the most specific and plausible match to the description. The other options describe different specialties—cardiology, pediatrics, dermatology—and different locations, which would imply different daily tasks and clinic focus and don't align with the detail about the orthopedic setting.

**6. In what year did the first PA class graduate?**

- A. 1965**
- B. 1967**
- C. 1969**
- D. 1970**

Understanding when the first PA class graduated helps you see a key milestone in how the profession started. The physician assistant program began at Duke University in 1965 under Dr. Eugene Stead, selecting a small group—four Navy corpsmen—to train. Because the program was designed to run about two years, that inaugural cohort completed their studies and graduated in 1967. This graduation marked the beginning of formal PA education and set the pattern for the two-year curriculum that expanded to programs nationwide. The later years you see reflect subsequent classes, not this first one.

**7. What is an appropriate first step if you learn a classmate is romantically involved with their preceptor?**

**A. Do nothing**

**B. Have a calm discussion with the classmate about why this is unethical**

**C. Inform the supervisor immediately without discussing with the classmate**

**D. Gossip with others about the situation**

Professional boundaries in clinical education require addressing potential conflicts early and directly. When you learn a classmate is romantically involved with their preceptor, the first step is to speak with the classmate in a calm, private conversation about why this arrangement raises ethical concerns and how it can affect learning, judgment, and patient care. This approach sets clear boundaries, gives the classmate an opportunity to reflect, and demonstrates personal accountability. It also minimizes harm to the learning environment by addressing the issue before it escalates or affects others. Other options fall short for these reasons: doing nothing ignores a real boundary issue and can allow problems to fester; informing the supervisor immediately without first discussing with the classmate can bypass a chance to resolve and may breach trust or privacy; gossiping spreads rumors and undermines professionalism and patient care. If the private discussion does not resolve the issue or directly impacts students or patients, then seek guidance from a supervisor or follow the program's ethics policy. The essential first step is the calm, direct conversation with the classmate to address the boundary.

**8. What is the stated purpose of the check-and-balance relationship between a PA and their supervising MD?**

**A. It is beneficial for the quality of patient care.**

**B. It unnecessarily slows down clinical decisions.**

**C. It is primarily for legal protection of the physicians.**

**D. It reduces the autonomy of the PA without improving care.**

At its core, the check-and-balance relationship aims to safeguard patient care by ensuring that a PA's clinical decisions are reviewed and guided by a supervising MD. This collaboration blends the PA's hands-on, day-to-day management with the MD's broader oversight, helping to catch errors, confirm appropriate testing and prescribing, and keep care aligned with established standards. The purpose is to improve the quality and consistency of patient care, not primarily to serve as legal protection or to limit autonomy for its own sake. While those factors can be real considerations, they are not the main reason this structure exists.

**9. In the Duchenne muscular dystrophy case described, how did the PA affect the patient's family?**

**A. He alleviated their anxiety with calm demeanor and knowledge.**

**B. He caused more anxiety due to uncertainty.**

**C. He avoided explaining the plan.**

**D. He performed surgery without family involvement.**

Clear, compassionate communication with families during difficult pediatric cases reduces anxiety and builds trust. In a Duchenne muscular dystrophy scenario, a PA who remains calm and provides clear, knowledgeable explanations about the condition, what to expect, and the next steps helps the family feel informed and supported. This approach gives them a sense of control in a situation that can feel overwhelming, which is why the description of alleviating anxiety through a steady demeanor and solid information is the best fit. If the PA had signaled uncertainty without clarifying plans, avoided explaining what would happen next, or acted without involving the family, those responses would typically heighten fear and erode trust. In contrast, informative, empathetic communication aligns with high-quality pediatric care and supports the family through a challenging diagnosis.

**10. What is the preferred balance between seeing patients and spending time with them?**

**A. Focus solely on volume**

**B. Focus solely on time with patients**

**C. A happy medium between efficiency and quality time**

**D. Postpone all visits**

Balancing efficiency with meaningful, quality time with patients is what this question is aiming to assess. In real practice, you want to see patients enough to provide timely care and access, but not at the expense of listening carefully, reviewing details, and explaining plans. A middle ground—being efficient where possible but not rushing essential parts of the visit—supports better outcomes and patient satisfaction. Routine visits can be concise when appropriate, yet you allocate more time for complex concerns or when patients need education and shared decision-making. This flexible approach also helps prevent clinician burnout by avoiding constant time pressure and keeps care accessible for all patients. Choosing to focus only on volume tends to rush visits, miss important information, and erode trust and safety. Focusing only on time with patients can create long wait lists and access problems, reducing overall care quality and availability. Postponing all visits stops care entirely and is not a viable option. The best fit is a balanced approach that blends efficiency with sufficient time to ensure thorough, patient-centered care.

## 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://savannahperryinterview.examzify.com>**

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

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