

SAVANNAH PERRY INTERVIEW PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE

**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://savannahperryinterview.examzify.com>



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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 name of the pre-PA club joined during undergraduate studies?**
 - A. PRE-MED ALLIANCE
 - B. PACT
 - C. PMA
 - D. PA STARTUP

- 2. Which approach would you take to discuss compensation when negotiating?**
 - A. Ask for a fixed salary with no flexibility.
 - B. Provide a researched range, express flexibility, and discuss total compensation beyond base.
 - C. Demand a specific salary immediately.
 - D. Decline to discuss compensation.

- 3. What are the interviewer's thoughts on bridge programs from PA to MD/DO?**
 - A. No thoughts on the topic
 - B. Strongly support bridge programs
 - C. Plan to pursue MD/DO instead
 - D. Argue against any PA-to-MD/DO bridges

- 4. If a patient on your schedule insists on seeing an MD, what is an appropriate response?**
 - A. Refuse to see them entirely
 - B. Politely introduce yourself and explain their option to see a PA or MD and possible scheduling constraints
 - C. Tell them the PA is not allowed to see them
 - D. Cancel all appointments

- 5. What is the most accurate description of the expected relationship with a professor and your learning approach?**
 - A. The professor is a gatekeeper who provides all answers; you passively memorize
 - B. The professor should guide what to read, how to understand concepts, and how to perform exams; you read, understand, and learn to research
 - C. You should memorize everything from lectures and avoid discussion
 - D. The professor should only lecture without feedback

- 6. Which skill was developed by multitasking during busy days?**
- A. Time management
 - B. Public speaking
 - C. Surgical proficiency
 - D. Billing accuracy
- 7. Which sequence best describes a structured problem-solving approach?**
- A. Rely on gut feeling to choose a solution.
 - B. Implement immediately without clarifying the problem.
 - C. Define the problem, gather inputs, formulate hypotheses, test, iterate, and document.
 - D. Ask a single stakeholder for the final decision.
- 8. How do you manage your time and stay organized on a busy schedule?**
- A. Use calendars, prioritization, batching, and buffers for flexibility.
 - B. Work without planning.
 - C. Multitask everything and avoid breaks.
 - D. Wait until the last minute to plan.
- 9. If you witness a coworker taking medication from the dispense cart, what is the first step?**
- A. Calmly approach the coworker and give them an opportunity to explain.
 - B. Immediately report to a supervisor without discussion.
 - C. Ignore the behavior to avoid confrontation.
 - D. Publicly accuse the coworker.
- 10. When giving an example of a process you improved, which elements should you include?**
- A. Describe the problem, the solution, and the metrics.
 - B. Explain the problem in broad terms with no concrete example.
 - C. Describe the problem, the solution, the metrics (time saved, quality improved), and the impact.
 - D. Focus on the outcome only, without describing the process.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the name of the pre-PA club joined during undergraduate studies?

- A. PRE-MED ALLIANCE
- B. PACT**
- C. PMA
- D. PA STARTUP

Undergraduate pre-PA paths often include a student organization that supports future Physician Assistants, offering mentoring, volunteering, and guidance on PA program applications. The club named PACT is the one specifically associated with pre-PA students, signaling a PA-focused community and resources. Because the question asks for the name of the pre-PA club, PACT fits this role best, while the other options aren't standard or widely recognized names for a pre-PA organization. When you see a club name with PA or Physician Assistant in it, that's a strong clue it's aimed at pre-PA students and PA school prep.

2. Which approach would you take to discuss compensation when negotiating?

- A. Ask for a fixed salary with no flexibility.
- B. Provide a researched range, express flexibility, and discuss total compensation beyond base.**
- C. Demand a specific salary immediately.
- D. Decline to discuss compensation.

When negotiating compensation, the strongest approach starts with data, shows flexibility, and broadens the focus beyond the base salary. Offering a researched range grounds the discussion in market realities and your value, rather than presenting a single number that can be easily challenged or dismissed. Expressing flexibility signals you're collaborative and invested in finding a solution that works for both sides, which keeps the conversation constructive rather than confrontational. Talking about total compensation is crucial because value isn't only about the paycheck. Benefits, bonuses, equity, signing bonuses, retirement plans, health coverage, professional development, remote-work options, and paid time off all contribute to what you're truly being offered. Framing the package this way helps you compare opportunities more fairly and can uncover elements that are as or more valuable to you than base pay. This approach reduces the risk of stalling negotiations or souring the conversation. It invites dialogue, shows you're prepared, and helps both parties move toward an arrangement that reflects your contributions and the role's market value. In contrast, insisting on a fixed salary with no room for adjustment can shut down discussion, while demanding a specific amount upfront may stall trust-building. Declining to discuss compensation altogether misses a chance to align expectations and understand the offer's full worth.

3. What are the interviewer's thoughts on bridge programs from PA to MD/DO?

- A. No thoughts on the topic**
- B. Strongly support bridge programs
- C. Plan to pursue MD/DO instead
- D. Argue against any PA-to-MD/DO bridges

Interpreting an interviewer's stance requires evidence from the prompt. Since the prompt provides no information about what the interviewer thinks about bridge programs from PA to MD/DO, you can't infer any opinion. Therefore, the only defensible choice is that there are no thoughts expressed on the topic. The other options would require the interviewer to have stated a strong position—supporting, planning to pursue MD/DO, or arguing against bridges—but nothing in the question indicates any of that. When no evidence is present, neutrality or no stated stance is the correct inference.

4. If a patient on your schedule insists on seeing an MD, what is an appropriate response?

- A. Refuse to see them entirely
- B. Politely introduce yourself and explain their option to see a PA or MD and possible scheduling constraints**
- C. Tell them the PA is not allowed to see them
- D. Cancel all appointments

When a patient asks to see an MD, the right move is to acknowledge their preference and clearly lay out who can see them and what the scheduling looks like. Introducing yourself politely and explaining that they can see either a physician assistant or an MD, along with any potential scheduling constraints, does two important things: it respects the patient's wishes and provides transparent, practical information about how care will be delivered. This approach is best because it supports patient autonomy and trust while clarifying roles within the care team. It helps the patient understand who will be providing their care, what to expect in terms of wait times or availability, and how the visit will be coordinated. It also avoids assumptions about what the patient wants or who is qualified to see them, and it keeps the encounter professional and patient-centered. Alternative responses would either shut down the patient's request, misstate what a PA is allowed to do, or unnecessarily cancel or disrupt the schedule, which can erode trust and hinder timely care.

5. What is the most accurate description of the expected relationship with a professor and your learning approach?

- A. The professor is a gatekeeper who provides all answers; you passively memorize
- B. The professor should guide what to read, how to understand concepts, and how to perform exams; you read, understand, and learn to research**
- C. You should memorize everything from lectures and avoid discussion
- D. The professor should only lecture without feedback

In learning, a productive relationship with your professor comes from guided support paired with active student work. When the professor helps you decide what to read, how to understand concepts, and how to approach exams, you get a clear framework for building knowledge and meeting the course expectations. You then contribute by reading thoughtfully, striving to understand deeply, and developing your own ability to research. This combination fosters deeper understanding, critical thinking, and the skills to apply what you learn beyond memorization. Thinking this way creates a learning process where guidance and independent effort reinforce each other. You're not just passively receiving answers; you're building concepts, practicing how to interpret evidence, and learning how to navigate assessments. In contrast, approaches that rely on memorizing everything without discussion or feedback, or that reduce the professor to a gatekeeper with no guidance or feedback, miss the chance to develop true understanding and the ability to think and research autonomously.

6. Which skill was developed by multitasking during busy days?

- A. Time management
- B. Public speaking
- C. Surgical proficiency
- D. Billing accuracy

Multitasking during busy days trains you to manage your time effectively. When you juggle several tasks, you're forced to decide what matters most right now, estimate how long each task will take, and fit everything into the hours you have. That practice builds planning, prioritization, scheduling, and pacing—the core skills of time management. You also learn to set realistic limits, adjust plans as priorities shift, and minimize wasted moments, all of which help you use time more wisely. Public speaking is about delivering a clear message to an audience, which relies on preparation and communication skills rather than handling multiple tasks at once. Surgical proficiency develops through focused, deliberate practice of specific procedures, where concentration and precision are essential. Billing accuracy depends on careful data entry and verification, requiring attention to detail rather than juggling several activities simultaneously.

7. Which sequence best describes a structured problem-solving approach?

- A. Rely on gut feeling to choose a solution.
- B. Implement immediately without clarifying the problem.
- C. Define the problem, gather inputs, formulate hypotheses, test, iterate, and document.
- D. Ask a single stakeholder for the final decision.

Structured problem solving works by moving from a clear understanding of the issue to evidence-based actions in a repeatable way. The best sequence starts with defining the problem, then gathering the relevant inputs and constraints, formulating hypotheses or potential solutions, testing those hypotheses with data or experiments, iterating based on what you learn, and finally documenting what was done and what outcomes were observed. This approach clarifies what needs to be solved, uses information rather than guesswork, and creates a trackable process you can apply again in the future. Relying on gut feeling skips the critical step of clarifying the problem and gathering evidence, so the chosen solution may address the wrong issue. Implementing immediately without clarifying the problem jumps straight to action without ensuring the action targets the real need. Relying on a single stakeholder for the final decision limits input and can introduce bias, whereas structured testing and documentation incorporate multiple perspectives and verifiable results.

8. How do you manage your time and stay organized on a busy schedule?

- A. Use calendars, prioritization, batching, and buffers for flexibility.
- B. Work without planning.
- C. Multitask everything and avoid breaks.
- D. Wait until the last minute to plan.

Structured time management hinges on planning ahead and organizing work in a way that accommodates both focus and flexibility. Using a calendar to block out time creates a clear plan for when to tackle tasks, so you know what fits into each day. Prioritization helps you allocate attention to high-impact items first, ensuring that essential deadlines and responsibilities are met even when things get busy. Batching similar tasks—like replying to emails, making calls, or compiling reports—reduces the mental load of switching tasks and can speed you up. Adding buffers or padding between blocks accounts for delays or interruptions, keeping the overall schedule intact and reducing stress when plans shift. The idea of working without planning tends to lead to missed deadlines and scattered effort. Trying to multitask everything spreads attention so nothing gets done well, especially when time is tight. Waiting until the last minute to plan leaves little room to adjust for surprises and often results in lower quality work.

9. If you witness a coworker taking medication from the dispense cart, what is the first step?

- A. Calmly approach the coworker and give them an opportunity to explain.
- B. Immediately report to a supervisor without discussion.
- C. Ignore the behavior to avoid confrontation.
- D. Publicly accuse the coworker.

The situation tests how to handle suspected medication safety issues with professionalism and de-escalation. The best first step is to calmly approach the coworker in a private, nonconfrontational way and give them a chance to explain. This approach preserves dignity, reduces defensiveness, and lets you gather facts before taking further action. If their explanation reveals a policy violation or if the behavior continues or poses an immediate risk, you would then follow your organization's procedures to report the incident to a supervisor or appropriate authority. Publicly accusing someone or ignoring the behavior can cause harm, escalate the situation, and miss important context, so starting with a calm, direct conversation keeps safety and accountability at the forefront.

10. When giving an example of a process you improved, which elements should you include?

- A. Describe the problem, the solution, and the metrics.
- B. Explain the problem in broad terms with no concrete example.
- C. Describe the problem, the solution, the metrics (time saved, quality improved), and the impact.
- D. Focus on the outcome only, without describing the process.

The main idea is to present a complete, evidence-backed story of an improvement by laying out what was wrong, what you did to fix it, how you measured the change, and why it matters. Start with the problem so the listener understands the need for the change. Then describe the solution so they can see the approach and steps you took. Including metrics—like time saved or quality improved—provides concrete, objective proof that the change worked. Finally, spell out the impact to show the broader value: how the improvement affected the business, team, customers, or costs, and why that matters going forward. Those four elements together make the example credible and useful, and they help others replicate or adapt the approach. If you only describe the problem and the outcome, you miss how the change happened and why it mattered. If you rely on broad terms or skip concrete details, the example feels vague and less convincing.

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://savannahperryinterview.examzify.com>

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

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