SH COMPREHENSIVE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 15

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Which payment structure involves the therapist receiving a set rate regardless of patient volume or hours worked?

A. Salary Pay

B. Hourly Pay

C. Per Diem PT Pay

D. Cash-Pay for PTs

2. What is the term for the range of determinants affecting health outcomes often abbreviated as SDOH?

A. Social determinants of health

B. Behavioral determinants of health

C. Economic determinants of health

D. Clinical determinants of health

3. For f(x) = 2x + 3, what is f(-1)?

A. 1

B. -1

C. -3

D. 0

4. Which term describes integrating services by other health providers?

A. Referral

B. Coordination

C. Continuity

D. Accessibility

5. What is the meaning of 'citing sources' in research?

A. Providing references to where information came from to give credit and allow verification.

B. Omitting sources to avoid plagiarism.

C. Inventing sources to support claims.

D. Summarizing sources without quotes.

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6. Which term means 'evenly distributed tools and assistance'?

A. Equality

B. Inequality

C. Equity

D. Justice

7. Which are the four modes of payment described in the framework?

A. Out-of-pocket payments, individual private insurance, employment-based private insurance, and government financing

B. Capitation, salary, fee-for-service, grants

C. PPO, HMO, POS, indemnity

D. Subscription, barter, donations, taxes

8. A bar chart shows categories A, B, C with values 12, 7, 9 respectively. Which category has the second-highest value?

A. C

B. A

C. B

D. D

9. Which branch of government is responsible for making laws?

A. Legislative

B. Executive

C. Judicial

D. Administrative

10. What is the primary purpose of a thesis statement in an essay?

A. To present the main argument or claim and guide the essay's development.

B. To provide a list of sources.

C. To present the conclusion before the introduction.

D. To describe the methodology in detail.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which payment structure involves the therapist receiving a set rate regardless of patient volume or hours worked?

A. Salary Pay

B. Hourly Pay

C. Per Diem PT Pay

D. Cash-Pay for PTs

The main idea here is compensation that stays the same regardless of workload. A salary-based arrangement pays the therapist a set amount on a regular schedule, so income doesn't rise or fall with how many patients are seen or how many hours are worked. That fixed rate is what makes it the best fit for a scenario described as receiving a set rate independent of patient volume or hours. Hourly pay, by contrast, is earned based on the actual hours worked, so pay fluctuates with workload. Per diem pay is typically a daily rate that can vary depending on the shifts or days, not a guaranteed fixed sum. Cash-pay for PTs refers to how patients pay for services rather than how the therapist's compensation is structured, so it doesn't guarantee a fixed income regardless of workload.

2. What is the term for the range of determinants affecting health outcomes often abbreviated as SDOH?

A. Social determinants of health

B. Behavioral determinants of health

C. Economic determinants of health

D. Clinical determinants of health

Health outcomes are shaped by a broad set of factors beyond biology and medical care. The term for that wide range of determinants, often abbreviated as SDOH, is social determinants of health. This umbrella includes where people are born, grow up, live, work, and age, plus the systems and conditions that shape daily life—education, income, housing quality, neighborhood safety, social support, discrimination, and access to health services. This is the best answer because it explicitly captures all these upstream influences in one concept, not just a single type of factor. Other options refer to narrower slices: behavioral determinants cover personal habits, economic determinants focus on money and resources, and clinical determinants relate to medical care. Recognizing SDOH helps explain disparities in health and points to interventions that target the root causes, like improving education, housing, and access to care. For example, better education and safer neighborhoods can lead to healthier choices and lower disease risk, illustrating how these determinants shape outcomes.

3. For f(x) = 2x + 3, what is f(-1)?

A. 1

B. -1

C. -3

D. 0

Evaluating a function at a specific input means substituting that value for the variable in the expression and simplifying. For f(x) = 2x + 3, plug in x = -1: f(-1) = 2(-1) + 3 = -2 + 3 = 1. The output is 1 because the negative x contributes -2, and the constant term adds 3, totaling 1. Other numbers come from common slips like dropping the +3 or mis-signing the terms, which don't match the correct substitution.

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4. Which term describes integrating services by other health providers?

A. Referral

B. Coordination

C. Continuity

D. Accessibility

Coordinating care is about organizing and harmonizing services from multiple health providers so they work together around the patient. It means sharing information, aligning treatment plans, and making sure everyone knows what others are doing, so care is seamless and efficient. This is why it fits best for describing integrating services by other health providers: it emphasizes the active, collaborative linking of different professionals and services into one coherent plan. For example, a primary care doctor, a specialist, and a pharmacist coordinate to manage medications, tests, and follow-up visits. By contrast, a referral is just directing someone to another provider; continuity focuses on keeping care coherent over time; accessibility is about how easy it is to obtain care.

5. What is the meaning of 'citing sources' in research?

A. Providing references to where information came from to give credit and allow verification.

B. Omitting sources to avoid plagiarism.

C. Inventing sources to support claims.

D. Summarizing sources without quotes.

Citing sources means providing references to where information came from, to give credit to the original authors and to allow others to verify the information. It shows exactly where ideas, data, or quotes come from and ties your work to the broader body of research. This practice supports academic integrity by crediting contributors and helps readers trace and evaluate the evidence you used. Whether you quote directly or paraphrase, you should include a citation so others can locate the source. The best choice captures both giving credit and enabling verification. Omitting sources describes plagiarism, which is the opposite of citing. Inventing sources is fabrication and unethical. Summarizing sources without quotes may still require proper citations to show where the ideas came from, but by itself it doesn't define what it means to cite.

6. Which term means 'evenly distributed tools and assistance'?

A. Equality

B. Inequality

C. Equity

D. Justice

The concept here is equal distribution of resources and support. Giving everyone the same amount of tools and help means the distribution is even, which is what equality describes. For example, if a classroom provides the same number of pencils to every student, regardless of need, that reflects equality. Equity, on the other hand, would mean adjusting resources so that each person has what they need to reach the same outcome, which isn't necessarily an even share. Inequality is simply a situation where resources aren't distributed evenly, and justice is a broader idea of fairness that goes beyond equal or tailored distribution to include rights and systemic fairness.

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7. Which are the four modes of payment described in the framework?

A. Out-of-pocket payments, individual private insurance, employment-based private insurance, and government financing

B. Capitation, salary, fee-for-service, grants

C. PPO, HMO, POS, indemnity

D. Subscription, barter, donations, taxes

Understanding how health care is paid for helps explain why this four-part list is the best fit. The four modes of payment describe who provides the funds and how those funds are pooled to cover care: direct payments by patients at the time of service (out-of-pocket), private insurance that individuals purchase themselves, private insurance obtained through employment (employer-based coverage), and government financing funded by taxes or public budgets. This framing shows both private and public sources and distinguishes between direct costs and risk-pooling arrangements that spread financial risk. The other options mix different concepts. One focuses on how providers are paid (the payment method to providers), not who pays or how costs are pooled. Another lists types of insurance plans, which are delivery/coverage structures rather than payment sources. The last includes nonstandard or nontraditional funding ideas like barter or donations, which aren't the typical modes used in standard health-financing frameworks. Therefore, the first option best captures the four primary payment modes.

8. A bar chart shows categories A, B, C with values 12, 7, 9 respectively. Which category has the second-highest value?

A. C

B. A

C. B

D. D

Comparing values on a bar chart shows which categories are larger or smaller. Here the values are 12, 7, and 9 for the three categories. The largest value is 12, so that category is the highest. The next largest is 9, so the category with 9 is the second-highest. The remaining category has 7, which is the smallest. So the category with the second-highest value is the one with value 9.

9. Which branch of government is responsible for making laws?

A. Legislative

B. Executive

C. Judicial

D. Administrative

Making laws is the function of the legislative branch, the body dedicated to creating statutes. It drafts bills, debates them, makes amendments, and votes to pass laws. These laws set the standards and rules that govern the country or state. After a law is passed, the executive branch enforces it, and the judiciary interprets and applies it in real cases. The administrative aspect refers to running government programs, not lawmaking. Therefore, the legislative branch is the best answer because it is designed to formulate and enact the legal framework that governs society.

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10. What is the primary purpose of a thesis statement in an essay?

A. To present the main argument or claim and guide the essay's development.

B. To provide a list of sources.

C. To present the conclusion before the introduction.

D. To describe the methodology in detail.

The main idea being tested is how a thesis statement functions as the central claim that shapes an essay. A thesis statement states the main argument or claim you will defend and, in doing so, steers the entire piece. It tells readers what position you're taking and why it matters, and it gives you a clear focus to organize your evidence, analysis, and examples around. A strong thesis also acts as a roadmap for the writer and the reader. It signals the scope of the discussion and what kinds of points will be discussed, so each paragraph works toward supporting that single claim. Rather than merely listing topics or stating the conclusion, the thesis presents a debatable assertion that you will argue with evidence and reasoning. Keep in mind what a thesis is not: it isn't a list of sources and it isn't a detailed description of the methodology. Those belong to other parts of the essay or to the research process. It isn't the conclusion itself; it's the claim you will prove, which is settled by the end of the piece through analysis and evidence. A good thesis is specific and arguable—narrow enough to be proven within the essay, and clear enough for readers to grasp the main point from the outset.

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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://shcomp.examzify.com

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

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