

Montana Certified Rehabilitation Registered Nurse (CRRN) 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 mnemonic helps to remember the 12 cranial nerves?**
 - A. On Old Olympus Towering Top A Finn and German Viewed Some Hops**
 - B. All Students Take Calculus**
 - C. Every Good Boy Does Fine**
 - D. My Very Educated Mother Just Served Us Noodles**

- 2. What type of movement does the Anterior Corticospinal tract help fine-tune?**
 - A. Fine motor control**
 - B. Voluntary movement**
 - C. Involuntary reflexes**
 - D. Gross motor coordination**

- 3. During which stage of grief is an individual likely to express intense frustration?**
 - A. Shock**
 - B. Denial**
 - C. Anger**
 - D. Acceptance**

- 4. Which of the following is NOT one of Marjory Gordon's 10 patterns that represent life experiences?**
 - A. Sleep/rest**
 - B. Personal hygiene**
 - C. Self-perception self-concept**
 - D. Activity**

- 5. What role does the Hippocampus play in the brain?**
 - A. Relay station for sensory information**
 - B. Consolidation of new memories**
 - C. Regulation of muscle tone**
 - D. Control of eye movement**

- 6. Why might a rehabilitation nurse collaborate with a case manager?**
- A. To achieve cost reduction in patient care**
 - B. To coordinate resources and ensure comprehensive care for complex patient needs**
 - C. To enhance communication between family members**
 - D. To provide one-on-one patient coaching**
- 7. What does an occupational therapist primarily focus on?**
- A. Stroke rehabilitation**
 - B. Activities of daily living and self-care**
 - C. Pain management techniques**
 - D. Psychological support**
- 8. What symptom is characteristic of Gerstmann's Syndrome?**
- A. Difficulty with vision**
 - B. Confusion of right and left**
 - C. Inability to process sensory information**
 - D. Loss of memory consolidation**
- 9. What is a common complication that rehabilitation nurses should monitor for in post-stroke patients?**
- A. Improved mobility**
 - B. Increased communication skills**
 - C. The risk of falls and pressure ulcers**
 - D. Enhanced cognitive functioning**
- 10. Which type of skills is primarily associated with the left hemisphere of the brain?**
- A. Musical Skills**
 - B. Mathematics**
 - C. Artistic Skills**
 - D. Visual Perception**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What mnemonic helps to remember the 12 cranial nerves?

- A. On Old Olympus TOWERING Top A Finn and German Viewed Some Hops**
- B. All Students Take Calculus**
- C. Every Good Boy Does Fine**
- D. My Very Educated Mother Just Served Us Noodles**

The correct answer employs a mnemonic that assists in remembering the names of the 12 cranial nerves in order, which is essential for medical professionals, especially those in rehabilitation nursing. This specific mnemonic, "On Old Olympus TOWERING Top A Finn and German Viewed Some Hops," corresponds to each cranial nerve as follows: 1. On - Olfactory 2. Old - Optic 3. Olympus - Oculomotor 4. TOWERING - Trochlear 5. Top - Trigeminal 6. A - Abducens 7. Finn - Facial 8. and - Vestibulocochlear (often referred to as Auditory) 9. German - Glossopharyngeal 10. Viewed - Vagus 11. Some - Accessory (or Spinal Accessory) 12. Hops - Hypoglossal This mnemonic technique uses vivid imagery and alliteration, making it easier to recall the sequence and names of the cranial nerves during exams or clinical practice. The other options, while they may be valid mnemonics for different purposes, do not specifically relate to the cranial nerves. For instance, "All Students Take Calculus" is commonly used to remember the order of operations

2. What type of movement does the Anterior Corticospinal tract help fine-tune?

- A. Fine motor control**
- B. Voluntary movement**
- C. Involuntary reflexes**
- D. Gross motor coordination**

The Anterior Corticospinal tract is primarily involved in the modulation of voluntary movements, particularly those that require fine motor control. Fine motor control refers to the intricate and precise movements that require the coordination of smaller muscle groups, typically observed in tasks like writing, manipulating small objects, or performing skilled movements with the hands. The role of the Anterior Corticospinal tract is vital as it conveys motor commands from the brain to the spinal cord, facilitating the execution of these subtle and precise movements. This tract is integral for the fine-tuning of muscle activity that contributes to accuracy and dexterity, allowing for detailed activities that demand a high level of skill and precision. While voluntary movement is broader and includes both fine and gross motor skills, the specific function of the Anterior Corticospinal tract emphasizes the importance of fine motor control, making it the appropriate answer in this context. Involuntary reflexes and gross motor coordination are not primarily associated with this tract's function, further reinforcing that fine motor control is the correct choice.

3. During which stage of grief is an individual likely to express intense frustration?

- A. Shock**
- B. Denial**
- C. Anger**
- D. Acceptance**

Expressing intense frustration is a hallmark of the anger stage of grief. This stage follows the initial shock and denial and signifies a recognition of the loss that has occurred. Individuals may feel a strong sense of unfairness about their situation, which can lead to outward expressions of anger or frustration directed towards themselves, others, or even the circumstances surrounding the loss. Anger can manifest in various ways, such as irritability, resentment, and sometimes, a desire to blame others for the grief being experienced. This emotional response is a natural part of the grieving process, allowing individuals to confront and express the intense feelings that come with loss, ultimately facilitating movement toward healing. In contrast, the other stages, such as shock and denial, are more about numbness and avoidance of processing the reality of the loss. Acceptance, on the other hand, represents a more peaceful stage where individuals have come to terms with their grief, moving beyond frustration and anger.

4. Which of the following is NOT one of Marjory Gordon's 10 patterns that represent life experiences?

- A. Sleep/rest**
- B. Personal hygiene**
- C. Self-perception self-concept**
- D. Activity**

Marjory Gordon's framework consists of 11 functional health patterns, which help nurses assess a patient's health in a holistic manner. Each pattern reflects different aspects of a person's life and health experiences. The choice of personal hygiene is not recognized as one of Gordon's defined patterns. Instead, her patterns include areas such as sleep/rest, self-perception/self-concept, and activity level, among others. These patterns facilitate a comprehensive evaluation of a patient's functional health and guide nursing interventions. By understanding the correct patterns, nurses can better assess and promote health across all domains of a patient's life, leading to more effective care plans and improved outcomes.

5. What role does the Hippocampus play in the brain?

- A. Relay station for sensory information
- B. Consolidation of new memories**
- C. Regulation of muscle tone
- D. Control of eye movement

The hippocampus is primarily involved in the consolidation of new memories, which is a critical function in the process of learning. It plays a significant role in transforming short-term memories into long-term memories, allowing us to retain information over time. This consolidation process is essential for memory formation, spatial navigation, and context-based retrieval of information. The operation of the hippocampus in memory consolidation is particularly evident in its interactions with other parts of the brain and its involvement in the formation of episodic and declarative memories. When new experiences occur, they are initially held in short-term memory, and the hippocampus helps to organize and integrate these experiences so they can be stored in long-term memory. In contrast, the other roles mentioned, such as acting as a relay station for sensory information, regulating muscle tone, or controlling eye movement, are primarily functions of other brain structures. For instance, sensory relay functions are mainly attributed to the thalamus, while motor control and muscle tone regulation are more commonly associated with the basal ganglia and cerebellum. The eye movement control involves different neural pathways connected to the brainstem and cerebellum. Thus, the hippocampus is uniquely suited for memory consolidation, setting it apart from these other functions.

6. Why might a rehabilitation nurse collaborate with a case manager?

- A. To achieve cost reduction in patient care
- B. To coordinate resources and ensure comprehensive care for complex patient needs**
- C. To enhance communication between family members
- D. To provide one-on-one patient coaching

Collaborating with a case manager is essential for rehabilitation nurses, particularly to coordinate resources and ensure comprehensive care for patients with complex needs. Rehabilitation patients often present a mix of medical, emotional, and social challenges that require a multidisciplinary approach. A case manager plays a pivotal role in assessing these diverse needs and developing a coordinated care plan. This collaboration allows the rehabilitation nurse to address all aspects of a patient's recovery effectively. By ensuring that various specialists and services work together harmoniously, the nurse can facilitate more effective treatment paths, reduce delays in care, and improve outcomes. This teamwork ensures that patients receive the right interventions at the right time, which is particularly crucial in rehabilitation settings where timely support can significantly impact recovery. Other potential options, while they may seem relevant, do not encompass the broad and critical responsibilities involved in navigating the complexities of patient care in a rehabilitation context to the same extent as collaboration for resource coordination and comprehensive care. The focus on comprehensive care ensures a holistic approach, making it a core reason for the collaboration.

7. What does an occupational therapist primarily focus on?

- A. Stroke rehabilitation**
- B. Activities of daily living and self-care**
- C. Pain management techniques**
- D. Psychological support**

An occupational therapist primarily focuses on helping individuals achieve independence in their daily activities, which includes activities of daily living and self-care. This emphasis is rooted in the understanding that skilled tasks, such as dressing, cooking, and personal hygiene, are essential for a person's overall quality of life and functional independence. Occupational therapists assess a client's needs and provide interventions that enable them to adapt their environment, utilize assistive devices, or develop new skills that promote autonomy in everyday tasks. The goal is to empower clients to engage in meaningful occupations that are important to them and to enhance their ability to participate fully in their lives. While stroke rehabilitation, pain management techniques, and psychological support can be components of a broader rehabilitation program, the core mission of occupational therapy specifically centers on facilitating the performance of daily activities necessary for living and participating within the community.

8. What symptom is characteristic of Gerstmann's Syndrome?

- A. Difficulty with vision**
- B. Confusion of right and left**
- C. Inability to process sensory information**
- D. Loss of memory consolidation**

Gerstmann's Syndrome is primarily characterized by a specific set of cognitive deficits, one of which is confusion of right and left. This condition often arises from damage to the dominant hemisphere of the brain, typically affecting the parietal lobe where spatial awareness and the understanding of body orientation are processed. Individuals with Gerstmann's Syndrome may also exhibit other symptoms such as difficulty with calculations (acalculia), problems with writing (agraphia), and issues with finger recognition (finger agnosia). The confusion of right and left is a prominent feature because it directly relates to the spatial processing capabilities that are impaired in this syndrome. The correct identification and understanding of body orientation and directionality are crucial for daily functioning and navigation, which is why this symptom is key in diagnosing the syndrome.

9. What is a common complication that rehabilitation nurses should monitor for in post-stroke patients?

- A. Improved mobility**
- B. Increased communication skills**
- C. The risk of falls and pressure ulcers**
- D. Enhanced cognitive functioning**

Rehabilitation nurses play a crucial role in the recovery of post-stroke patients, and one of the significant concerns they must monitor is the risk of falls and pressure ulcers. After a stroke, a patient may experience motor impairments, balance issues, and reduced mobility, which contribute to an increased risk of falls. These factors not only jeopardize the patient's physical safety but can also lead to further complications and delays in recovery. Additionally, patients with impaired mobility are susceptible to pressure ulcers due to prolonged immobility. Pressure ulcers can develop when patients are unable to change positions independently, leading to skin breakdown. Therefore, ongoing assessment and proactive measures to prevent falls and skin integrity issues are critical components of care for post-stroke patients, ensuring their safety and promoting optimal rehabilitation outcomes. In contrast, the other options indicate improvements or positive aspects of recovery, which are not complications that require monitoring. Enhanced mobility, communication skills, and cognitive functioning are desired goals of rehabilitation but do not represent risks that nurses need to focus on.

10. Which type of skills is primarily associated with the left hemisphere of the brain?

- A. Musical Skills**
- B. Mathematics**
- C. Artistic Skills**
- D. Visual Perception**

The left hemisphere of the brain is primarily associated with analytical and logical processes, which include mathematical skills. This hemisphere is often considered the center for language processing, reasoning, and problem-solving, allowing individuals to engage in tasks that require sequential and systematic approaches, such as mathematics. The left side of the brain excels in tasks that involve critical thinking and the manipulation of symbols, which are fundamental components of mathematical reasoning. Musical skills, artistic skills, and visual perception are typically linked to the right hemisphere, which is known for its proficiency in creative tasks, holistic thinking, and spatial awareness. The distinct division of labor between the hemispheres underlines the brain's complex functionality, with each side complementing the other in various cognitive tasks.

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://montanacrrn.examzify.com>

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

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