

RESNA ATP CERTIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://resnaatp.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which method is typically used to test visual acuity?**
 - A. Presenting images in black and white
 - B. Showing a variety of objects and symbols of different sizes
 - C. Measuring eye movement rates
 - D. Using a retinal scan
- 2. In assessing motor control, which element is critical?**
 - A. Age-related decline in movement
 - B. Accuracy and purposefulness of movements
 - C. Maintaining emotional control
 - D. Enhancing verbal communication
- 3. When considering ADA-compliant doors, what is the maximum force a person should exert to open them?**
 - A. 3 pounds
 - B. 5 pounds
 - C. 7 pounds
 - D. 10 pounds
- 4. What role does the environmental interface play in assistive devices?**
 - A. It provides feedback to the user
 - B. It takes in information from the environment
 - C. It enhances user mobility
 - D. It automatically selects options
- 5. Aphasia is primarily a disorder affecting which two major aspects?**
 - A. Hearing and sight
 - B. Writing and reading
 - C. Speaking and understanding language
 - D. Thinking and reasoning skills
- 6. Which motor milestone typically occurs at six months?**
 - A. Sits and babbles
 - B. Rolling
 - C. Understands name
 - D. Walks with support

- 7. Which of the following conditions is characterized by weakness, slowness, and incoordination of speech?**
- A. Dyslexia
 - B. Dysarthria
 - C. Apraxia
 - D. Aphasia
- 8. What does an ergonomic keyboard cater to?**
- A. Limited range of motion
 - B. Standard use
 - C. Special-purpose applications
 - D. Visual impairments
- 9. Soft technologies primarily include which of the following?**
- A. Assistive devices and computers
 - B. Training materials and performance aids
 - C. Hardware components of assistive devices
 - D. Medical equipment and machinery
- 10. Which type of wheelchair battery has a longer lifespan and is less expensive?**
- A. Gel or sealed batteries
 - B. Wet-cell batteries
 - C. Lithium-ion batteries
 - D. Nickel-metal hydride batteries

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which method is typically used to test visual acuity?

- A. Presenting images in black and white
- B. Showing a variety of objects and symbols of different sizes**
- C. Measuring eye movement rates
- D. Using a retinal scan

The method that is typically used to test visual acuity involves showing a variety of objects and symbols of different sizes. This approach ensures that the assessment is comprehensive, as it allows the evaluator to determine how well a person can see various shapes, letters, or symbols at specific distances. This standardized method often employs tools such as the Snellen chart, which features letters of decreasing size, to quantify visual clarity and is a widely recognized practice in ophthalmology and optometry. Using varied objects and symbols helps in assessing not only distance vision but also the ability to distinguish between details and contrast. This is crucial, as visual acuity encompasses not just the ability to see but also the ability to interpret visual information effectively. The systematic nature of this testing method provides a reliable way to grade visual impairment and guide potential interventions or accommodations. Other approaches, like presenting images in black and white, may limit the assessment, as color contrast is an important factor in visual acuity. Measuring eye movement rates does not specifically assess clarity of vision, and while retinal scans provide valuable information about the health of the eye, they do not directly measure visual acuity.

2. In assessing motor control, which element is critical?

- A. Age-related decline in movement
- B. Accuracy and purposefulness of movements**
- C. Maintaining emotional control
- D. Enhancing verbal communication

The accuracy and purposefulness of movements is critical in assessing motor control because these aspects directly reflect an individual's ability to perform tasks effectively and efficiently. Motor control involves the processes that govern body movement, allowing a person to engage in fine and gross motor skills. When evaluating motor control, it is essential to consider how accurately a person can execute movements, as well as the intention behind those movements. For instance, in therapeutic settings or rehabilitation, assessing whether a patient can reach for an object, manipulate tools, or navigate their environment with accuracy is vital for determining their capabilities and progress. Purposefulness indicates that the movements are not just completed but are done in a manner that fulfills current goals or tasks, which demonstrates higher-level planning and execution. This focus on accuracy and purposefulness helps practitioners identify deficits and tailor interventions to improve a person's functional abilities and independence in daily activities. Other elements, such as age-related decline, emotional control, and communication skills, while relevant in broader contexts, do not specifically target the core aspects of motor control assessment in the same direct manner as the accuracy and purposefulness of movements.

3. When considering ADA-compliant doors, what is the maximum force a person should exert to open them?

- A. 3 pounds
- B. 5 pounds**
- C. 7 pounds
- D. 10 pounds

The maximum force a person should exert to open ADA-compliant doors is 5 pounds. This guideline is established to ensure accessibility for individuals with disabilities, including those with limited strength or mobility. The reasoning behind this standard is that it enables a wider range of individuals, including those using wheelchairs, canes, or other assistive devices, to operate doors without unnecessary difficulty. Maintaining a maximum pull or push force of 5 pounds is crucial in ensuring that doors are practical and usable for everyone. This standard aligns with the intent of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), which aims to eliminate barriers in public accommodations and provide equal access. While other options present higher force requirements, they do not align with the ADA's commitment to making facilities accessible to all individuals, particularly those with physical limitations. The 5-pound standard reflects a careful balance between functionality and accessibility in design, allowing for user-friendly operation in various environments while still ensuring that the doors serve their fundamental purpose effectively.

4. What role does the environmental interface play in assistive devices?

- A. It provides feedback to the user
- B. It takes in information from the environment**
- C. It enhances user mobility
- D. It automatically selects options

The role of the environmental interface in assistive devices is crucial as it facilitates the interaction between the user and their surroundings. Specifically, it functions by taking in information from the environment, which can include various inputs such as sensory data, user commands, and contextual details necessary for the device to operate effectively. This information allows the assistive device to respond appropriately to the user's needs and the specific environmental conditions, thereby enhancing functionality and utility. Understanding that the environmental interface serves as a conduit for gathering relevant data underscores its significance in the design and operation of assistive technologies. By accurately processing environmental inputs, the device can make informed decisions that improve the user's experience and enable more effective support.

5. Aphasia is primarily a disorder affecting which two major aspects?

- A. Hearing and sight
- B. Writing and reading
- C. Speaking and understanding language**
- D. Thinking and reasoning skills

Aphasia is primarily a communication disorder that significantly impacts a person's ability to process language. This includes both the production of speech, which involves speaking, and the comprehension of language, which encompasses understanding spoken or written communication. Individuals with aphasia may find it challenging to form coherent sentences, retrieve words, or understand what others are saying, making speaking and understanding language the central aspects affected by this condition. While writing and reading, as mentioned in the second option, can also be impacted due to the broader language difficulties associated with aphasia, the core of the disorder lies in the fundamental communication skills of speaking and understanding. This distinction highlights why the correct response focuses on these two areas, as they directly relate to the definition and presentation of aphasia, characterizing it as a problem with processing and using language rather than affecting cognitive functions, hearing, sight, or general reasoning skills.

6. Which motor milestone typically occurs at six months?

- A. Sits and babbles
- B. Rolling**
- C. Understands name
- D. Walks with support

The milestone that typically occurs around six months is the ability to roll over. During this stage of development, infants gain increased control over their muscles and begin to develop coordination, which allows them to roll from their back to their stomach and vice versa. This is an important step in their motor development, as rolling helps them explore their surroundings and lays the foundation for later mobility skills. Sitting and babbling generally occur slightly after this stage, with sitting usually developing around 7 to 8 months and babbling beginning around the same time. Understanding their name is also a developmental skill that typically appears a bit later, around 7 to 9 months. Walking with support usually happens around 9 to 12 months as gross motor skills advance further. Thus, rolling is distinctly identified as a key skill that emerges at around six months of age.

7. Which of the following conditions is characterized by weakness, slowness, and incoordination of speech?

- A. Dyslexia
- B. Dysarthria**
- C. Apraxia
- D. Aphasia

Dysarthria is characterized by weakness, slowness, and incoordination of speech due to muscle control issues related to the speech mechanisms. This condition stems typically from neurological disorders that affect the muscles used for speaking, resulting in unclear or slurred speech. Individuals may demonstrate difficulty with articulation, volume control, and normal rhythm, reflecting the compromised muscle function necessary for producing clear speech. In the context of the other conditions, dyslexia affects reading and language processing rather than speech production directly. Apraxia relates to the brain's inability to coordinate the muscle movements needed for speech, but it often results in different manifestations than those seen in dysarthria. Aphasia is primarily a language processing issue, impacting comprehension and production of language itself without necessarily altering muscle control. Understanding these nuances clarifies why dysarthria is distinctively linked to weakness and incoordination in speech production.

8. What does an ergonomic keyboard cater to?

- A. Limited range of motion**
- B. Standard use
- C. Special-purpose applications
- D. Visual impairments

An ergonomic keyboard is designed primarily to accommodate and reduce discomfort for users, particularly those who may have limited range of motion or conditions affecting their hands, wrists, or arms. The design often features a split layout, adjustable angles, and a shape that allows for a more natural hand, wrist, and forearm position. This arrangement minimizes the strain on muscles and joints that can occur during prolonged typing or computer use, making it especially beneficial for individuals with mobility limitations or repetitive strain injuries. While ergonomic keyboards may provide some benefits in other contexts, such as enhancing comfort during standard use or even having adaptations for specific purposes, their primary focus is on improving physical accessibility and comfort for those who struggle with a full range of motion. This means that the emphasis is significantly on accommodating the needs of those with limited flexibility and movement capabilities, making this the best answer to the question.

9. Soft technologies primarily include which of the following?

- A. Assistive devices and computers
- B. Training materials and performance aids**
- C. Hardware components of assistive devices
- D. Medical equipment and machinery

Soft technologies refer to non-tangible tools and support systems that enhance a user's ability to perform tasks or improve their quality of life. Training materials and performance aids are key components of soft technologies as they encompass the educational resources, strategies, and guides that help individuals better understand and utilize assistive technologies. These materials can include manuals, instructional videos, and workshops designed to teach users how to operate devices effectively or to develop skills necessary for daily living. By focusing on education and human factors, these soft technologies complement the hardware aspects of assistive devices, improving user engagement and outcomes. In contrast, choices that involve hardware components or medical equipment represent hard technologies, which are physical devices or tools rather than the supportive educational frameworks that characterize soft technologies. Therefore, training materials and performance aids are integral to the functional use and adoption of assistive technologies, emphasizing the importance of skill development and knowledge acquisition in the rehabilitation process.

10. Which type of wheelchair battery has a longer lifespan and is less expensive?

- A. Gel or sealed batteries
- B. Wet-cell batteries**
- C. Lithium-ion batteries
- D. Nickel-metal hydride batteries

Wet-cell batteries are often considered to have a longer lifespan and can be less expensive compared to other types of wheelchair batteries. They typically use lead-acid technology, which is a well-established and cost-effective option for powering various devices, including electric wheelchairs. One of the advantages of wet-cell batteries is that they are widely available and generally less costly due to the mature manufacturing processes associated with lead-acid technology. They tend to provide reliable power output as well, making them suitable for many users. While they may require specific maintenance, such as topping off electrolyte levels, their initial affordability and longer operational life can be a significant benefit for users who prioritize cost and longevity. When comparing with other battery types, gel or sealed batteries offer advantages in terms of maintenance and safety but often come at a higher cost. Lithium-ion batteries, while known for their compact size and lighter weight, usually have a higher upfront cost as well. Nickel-metal hydride batteries also tend to be more expensive and less commonly used in wheelchair applications. Therefore, wet-cell batteries stand out as a practical choice for those seeking a balance between lifespan and affordability in wheelchair battery options.

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://resnaatp.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE