

PRACTICE EXAM 9: ASSOCIATE TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT AGENT SIMULATION (100 QUESTIONS)

This independent practice simulation contains 100 selected-response questions. Choose the one best answer for each question. The scenarios emphasize the published work areas for Associate Traffic Enforcement Agent preparation, including supervision, enforcement, records, communication, safety, and reasoning. Current DCAS notices, agency policies, and controlling official materials govern any live examination.

1. At an early shift on a narrow residential block where curb access is limited, the official roster conflicts with an informal absence message. What should the supervisor do first?
 - A. Assign posts from the informal message alone
 - B. Ask the absent employee to choose a replacement
 - C. Ignore the conflict until the shift is underway
 - D. Reconcile the official roster and confirm the absence

2. At a cold-weather patrol near a garage entrance and a busy bus route, Agent Chen reports that assigned safety equipment is missing. What is the soundest response before posting the agent?
 - A. Tell the agent to borrow an item without recording it
 - B. Provide or replace the required equipment before posting
 - C. Post the agent and solve the issue later
 - D. Remove the equipment requirement for that assignment

3. At a routine patrol in a mixed commercial and residential district, an unexpected absence leaves one post uncovered. What is the best supervisory approach?

- A. Leave the post vacant without reviewing operational risk
- B. Send the newest agent to every uncovered location
- C. Reassess coverage and adjust assignments through the authorized chain
- D. Ask civilians to monitor the post temporarily

4. At a patrol beside a construction staging area with equipment entering the roadway, a weather alert changes the hazards expected during the shift. What belongs in the roll-call briefing?

- A. The changed hazards, safe practices, and any modified coverage plan
- B. A promise that conditions will not affect the schedule
- C. A warning that agents should make personal decisions
- D. Only the forecast, without linking it to assignments

5. At an afternoon detail around a courthouse perimeter and a restricted curb, a special event is creating an unusual pedestrian surge. Which staffing decision is most defensible?

- A. Distribute agents evenly without considering the surge
- B. Assign the event area only to volunteers
- C. Move all agents away from routine complaints
- D. Place coverage where the greatest safety and traffic risks are documented

6. At a deployment near a transit station where several agencies are present, what information makes a roll-call briefing most useful to the squad?

- A. The assignment, expected conditions, reporting path, and check-back method
- B. A general reminder to use good judgment
- C. A list of names without post responsibilities
- D. A prediction that every situation will be routine

7. At a night assignment on a commercial block with limited lighting, a high-demand post needs relief during the shift. What should the supervisor plan?

- A. A simultaneous release of all agents from nearby posts
- B. A deliberate relief schedule that preserves coverage during the transition
- C. No relief because transitions always reduce productivity
- D. Relief only when the assigned agent requests it

8. At a busy midday post beside a designated passenger-pickup area, Agent Kim asks to perform a task outside the assignment instructions. What is the best response?

- A. Tell the agent to decide based on personal preference
- B. Refuse without determining what task is involved
- C. Clarify the request and refer the task through the authorized process
- D. Approve it immediately to show flexibility

9. At an evening assignment near a stadium exit and a controlled pedestrian crossing, two agents request the same desirable post. What should guide the decision?

- A. A random choice without considering coverage
- B. Which agent complained first
- C. Which agent is personally known to the supervisor
- D. Operational need, documented assignment factors, and consistent treatment

10. At a morning roll call near a transit hub after overnight construction, the briefing ends while several agents still misunderstand the coverage boundary. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Release the squad and correct errors by radio later
- B. Pause release and restate the boundary until understanding is confirmed
- C. Cancel the entire shift without checking the misunderstanding
- D. Let each agent interpret the boundary independently

11. At an evening assignment beside a major event entrance and a temporary street closure, a complaint says an agent repeatedly leaves the assigned post. What should the supervisor do first?

- A. Accept the complaint as proof of misconduct
- B. Dismiss it because complaints are never reliable
- C. Check the complaint against observations, logs, and assignment information
- D. Reassign the agent without recording the reason

12. At a rainy deployment at a congested intersection with reduced visibility, Agent Chen returns from a post earlier than expected. What is the best first question?

- A. Ask what occurred and compare the explanation with available records
- B. Assume the agent abandoned the post
- C. Demand an apology before hearing the explanation
- D. Ignore the return because the agent is back

13. At a special-event detail beside a protected pedestrian crossing, logs show a pattern of late returns from breaks. What is the most appropriate progression?

- A. Review the pattern, discuss expectations, and document follow-up
- B. Issue the harshest penalty without discussion
- C. Treat each occurrence as unrelated forever
- D. Change every agent's schedule immediately

14. At a shift change near a municipal building and a short-term parking area, Agent Brooks appears confused by several nearby signs. How should the supervisor respond?

- A. Remove all sign-related duties permanently
- B. Tell the agent to rely on memory instead
- C. Publicly criticize the agent before offering help
- D. Clarify the information and verify that the agent can apply it

15. At a midday post near a waterfront access road and a pedestrian promenade, a submitted summons record is missing a key field. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Delete the record and start over without a note
- B. Fill in the missing fact from memory
- C. Compare the record with the source information and obtain an authorized correction
- D. Assume the field is unnecessary

16. At a weekend shift at a neighborhood festival with temporary traffic controls, a member of the public complains about Agent Lewis. What is the most objective response?

- A. Tell the agent who complained before gathering facts
- B. Record the allegation, preserve relevant facts, and review it through the proper process
- C. Promise the complainant a particular discipline result
- D. Close the matter because the agent denies it

17. At a post near an emergency access lane during a period of heavy rain, an agent misses a required check-in. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Use the authorized contact method, assess safety, and escalate as required
- B. Mark the check-in complete to avoid paperwork
- C. Broadcast personal details over an open channel
- D. Wait until the end of the shift without checking

18. At a patrol near a bridge approach where traffic is merging from two directions, the supervisor needs to observe an agent's work without creating a distraction. Which approach is best?

- A. Stand in the agent's path and correct every movement
- B. Observe from a safe position while preserving the normal work conditions
- C. Avoid observing because direct monitoring is unfair
- D. Announce each observation to nearby civilians

19. At an early deployment at a curb with several signs mounted at different heights, multiple issues compete for the supervisor's attention. What should be prioritized first?

- A. The easiest issue to close quickly
- B. The complaint from the most familiar person
- C. Immediate threats to safety and traffic movement
- D. The issue with the most paperwork

20. At a final deployment period near a downtown loading corridor, a trainee makes a correctable positioning error near moving traffic. What is the best response?

- A. Correct it only if a complaint is filed
- B. Ignore it because the trainee is still learning
- C. Wait until the formal evaluation to mention it
- D. Give immediate safety-focused coaching and verify the correction

21. At an afternoon patrol near a school dismissal area with heavy pedestrian movement, a restriction sign is partly obscured by a temporary object. What should the agent do before deciding on enforcement?

- A. Ignore all restrictions in the area
- B. Move the object personally before making any decision
- C. Confirm what information was reasonably visible and document the condition
- D. Assume the restriction applied without recording visibility

22. At a weekend operation near a hospital entrance and an active loading zone, the vehicle description is uncertain because several similar vehicles are present. What is the soundest choice?

- A. Re-observe and verify identifying details before recording the violation
- B. Choose the vehicle closest to the curb
- C. Record all similar vehicles to avoid missing one
- D. Use the first plate number remembered

23. At a late shift on an avenue with changing lane-control signs, another employee suggests overlooking a violation for a friend. How should the supervisor respond?

- A. Let the employee decide because the request is informal
- B. Issue extra enforcement to prove independence
- C. Overlook the violation if no one is watching
- D. Apply the same standard and report the improper request through the proper channel

24. At a deployment after a reported signal problem at a high-volume intersection, a driver disputes an observed violation in an angry tone. What is the best response?

- A. Debate every detail until the driver agrees
- B. Remain professional, state the process, and avoid arguing about personal motives
- C. Promise the driver that the record will be erased
- D. Raise the voice to end the conversation

25. At a morning assignment near a market where vehicles frequently double-park, which information makes a summons narrative most useful for later review?

- A. Observable facts about the vehicle, location, condition, and action taken
- B. A prediction about what a hearing officer will decide
- C. A general statement that the vehicle looked wrong
- D. The agent's opinion about the driver's attitude

26. At an evening patrol near a theater district with frequent passenger loading, a vehicle begins moving before the observation is complete. What should guide the next step?

- A. Chase the vehicle regardless of assignment
- B. Assume the unfinished observation proves the full violation
- C. Erase the initial observation because the vehicle moved
- D. Follow the authorized procedure and record only facts actually established

27. At a route inspection following a complaint about recurring curb obstruction, a vehicle blocks an access lane for a short period. What should the report emphasize?

- A. A personal judgment about the vehicle's value
- B. The observable obstruction, location, timing, and operational effect
- C. The owner's presumed intention
- D. A conclusion that every nearby vehicle was involved

28. At a shift briefing after a change in the planned coverage area, the first observation is inconclusive but the condition may change. What is the best approach?

- A. Treat uncertainty as proof of a violation
- B. Ask a bystander to decide what occurred
- C. Make another authorized observation when it can resolve the uncertainty
- D. Complete the record with an estimated fact

29. At an afternoon operation near a park entrance and a temporary detour, two witnesses describe the same event differently. What should the supervisor record?

- A. A single blended version that hides disagreement
- B. Only the account that sounds more confident
- C. Each account, the points of agreement, and any available corroboration
- D. No account because witnesses disagree

30. At a route check after a service vehicle reported an obstruction, a conflict develops near moving vehicles and pedestrians. What is the immediate priority?

- A. Leave without communicating the hazard
- B. Continue paperwork in the middle of the conflict
- C. Attempt to resolve every issue alone
- D. Create a safe position and request appropriate assistance through authorized channels

31. At a midday deployment on a commercial avenue during a delivery surge, a report contains several events that were entered out of order. What correction improves it most?

- A. Remove times so the order cannot be questioned
- B. Rebuild the chronology from reliable time and event information
- C. Place the most serious event first regardless of timing
- D. Arrange entries by the order they were remembered

32. At an early shift on a narrow residential block where curb access is limited, Agent Chen notices an error in a completed record. What is the soundest correction practice?

- A. Use the authorized correction method and preserve a clear audit trail
- B. Erase the original entry without explanation
- C. Create a second record that contradicts the first
- D. Leave the error because corrections are never permitted

33. At a cold-weather patrol near a garage entrance and a busy bus route, a required signature is missing from a submitted form. What should happen next?

- A. Ignore the missing signature permanently
- B. Sign for the employee to keep the file moving
- C. Discard the form without notifying anyone
- D. Return it through the proper process for completion and document the follow-up

34. At a routine patrol in a mixed commercial and residential district, what makes a daily log most reliable?

- A. Opinions added to make the log sound complete
- B. Entries made close to the event and based on observable facts
- C. A single end-of-month summary from memory
- D. Blank space reserved for future assumptions

35. At a patrol beside a construction staging area with equipment entering the roadway, a system entry differs from the source form. What should the supervisor compare first?

- A. The version that looks more complete
- B. A coworker's recollection of the event
- C. The original source information and the entry history
- D. The record with the newer formatting

36. At an afternoon detail around a courthouse perimeter and a restricted curb, a person requests information from an internal file. What should guide the response?

- A. Authorization, need to know, and the applicable release process
- B. How quickly the requester wants an answer
- C. Whether the file contains embarrassing information
- D. The requester's confidence

37. At a deployment near a transit station where several agencies are present, a completed form cannot be located. What is the best first action?

- A. Wait silently in case the form appears
- B. Create a replacement and date it as if original
- C. Ask another employee to sign a new original
- D. Notify the responsible chain and reconstruct from reliable sources without backdating

38. At a night assignment on a commercial block with limited lighting, a supervisor hands an open issue to the next shift. What should the handoff include?

- A. A personal opinion about who caused the problem
- B. The facts, actions taken, unresolved risk, and next authorized step
- C. A promise that the next shift will solve everything
- D. Only the issue label

39. At a busy midday post beside a designated passenger-pickup area, which writing style is strongest for an administrative report?

- A. Specific, neutral, chronological, and limited to relevant facts
- B. Sarcastic, informal, and written for the original reader only
- C. Emotional, persuasive, and focused on blame
- D. Vague, brief, and dependent on private knowledge

40. At an evening assignment near a stadium exit and a controlled pedestrian crossing, several related files must be stored for later retrieval. What practice helps most?

- A. Store all documents under one generic label
- B. Name each file according to personal preference
- C. Use consistent authorized identifiers and filing conventions
- D. Remove identifiers to keep the folder simple

41. At a morning roll call near a transit hub after overnight construction, a member of the public is angry about an enforcement action. What should the agent do first?

- A. Argue until the person accepts the decision
- B. Listen without interruption, acknowledge the concern, and explain the next process step
- C. End the interaction without providing any process information
- D. Promise a result outside the agent's authority

42. At an evening assignment beside a major event entrance and a temporary street closure, a person has difficulty understanding the interaction because of a language barrier. What is best?

- A. Ask a nearby child to interpret confidential details
- B. Skip required information to finish quickly
- C. Speak louder and repeat the same words
- D. Use authorized language assistance and confirm understanding

43. At a rainy deployment at a congested intersection with reduced visibility, a person requests communication support related to a disability. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Discuss the person's condition with bystanders
- B. Treat the request as an excuse without inquiry
- C. Respond respectfully and obtain authorized assistance or accommodation
- D. End the interaction because it may take longer

44. At a special-event detail beside a protected pedestrian crossing, a bystander records the interaction with a phone. What is the professional response?

- A. Continue lawful duties, avoid unnecessary confrontation, and protect sensitive information
- B. Demand deletion of the recording immediately
- C. Stop documenting the enforcement action
- D. Make comments intended for the recording audience

45. At a shift change near a municipal building and a short-term parking area, a reporter asks for an official statement about an incident. What should the agent do?

- A. Share internal records without approval
- B. Offer an unofficial account to be helpful
- C. Refer the request to the authorized communications channel
- D. Speculate about the investigation

46. At a midday post near a waterfront access road and a pedestrian promenade, a business owner asks for special treatment because the location is important. What is the best answer?

- A. Ask the owner to choose the enforcement outcome
- B. Ignore the request without explaining anything
- C. Create an exception to preserve goodwill
- D. Explain that the same authorized standard applies and describe the proper process

47. At a weekend shift at a neighborhood festival with temporary traffic controls, pedestrians are moving toward an unsafe crossing point. What communication is most effective?

- A. Give clear directions from a safe position and request support
- B. Stand in the travel path without signaling
- C. Use sarcasm to make people move faster
- D. Wait until someone is injured before acting

48. At a post near an emergency access lane during a period of heavy rain, a complainant disagrees with the supervisor's explanation. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Promise that the complaint will be sustained
- B. Acknowledge the concern and explain the review path
- C. Suggest that disagreement is itself misconduct
- D. Repeat the conclusion louder until accepted

49. At a patrol near a bridge approach where traffic is merging from two directions, a crowd needs information about a changing traffic arrangement. What is the best communication plan?

- A. Coordinate one clear message through the designated channel and repeat essential directions
- B. Share unconfirmed rumors to fill silence
- C. Allow each employee to give a different explanation
- D. Avoid public information because conditions are changing

50. At an early deployment at a curb with several signs mounted at different heights, an interpreter is unavailable and the person cannot understand the proposed next step. What should happen?

- A. Proceed and assume the person agrees
- B. Use gestures to replace all required information
- C. Ask another customer to interpret sensitive details
- D. Pause the nonurgent interaction until effective understanding is supported

51. At a final deployment period near a downtown loading corridor, a member of the public offers Agent Rivera a gift after an interaction. What is the proper response?

- A. Accept it but share it with the squad
- B. Trade it for a promise of future assistance
- C. Decline it and report or document the offer as required
- D. Accept it if its value seems small

52. At an afternoon patrol near a school dismissal area with heavy pedestrian movement, a friend asks the supervisor to give an agent a warning instead of applying the normal process. What should guide the decision?

- A. The agent's popularity within the squad
- B. The same documented standard used for comparable conduct
- C. The friend's promise to keep the request private
- D. The personal relationship with the friend

53. At a weekend operation near a hospital entrance and an active loading zone, an employee asks for a confidential complaint file unrelated to assigned duties. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Send a summary to everyone who asks
- B. Provide the file because the employee works in the same unit
- C. Discuss the allegations informally at roll call
- D. Limit access and share information only through an authorized need-to-know process

54. At a late shift on an avenue with changing lane-control signs, a record appears to have been intentionally altered. What is the most defensible response?

- A. Correct the alteration privately and destroy the evidence
- B. Preserve the record and report the concern through the authorized channel
- C. Ignore it until a public complaint is filed
- D. Accuse the suspected employee in front of the squad

55. At a deployment after a reported signal problem at a high-volume intersection, an employee says a coworker is retaliating after a complaint. What should the supervisor do first?

- A. Protect against immediate harm, document the concern, and refer it appropriately
- B. Tell the employee to confront the coworker alone
- C. Promise a specific discipline outcome immediately
- D. Dismiss it as a personal disagreement

56. At a morning assignment near a market where vehicles frequently double-park, an allegation of harassment is reported. What is the soundest initial approach?

- A. Investigate publicly during the next briefing
- B. Ask the accused employee to decide whether it matters
- C. Address immediate safety, preserve the report, and use the designated process
- D. Delete informal notes to avoid embarrassment

57. At an evening patrol near a theater district with frequent passenger loading, an agent uses an unauthorized device while handling work information. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Secure the immediate information risk and address the conduct under policy
- B. Post the device details publicly as a warning
- C. Allow continued use until a complaint occurs
- D. Ignore it if the device improves speed

58. At a route inspection following a complaint about recurring curb obstruction, a supervisor realizes a personal relationship could affect an employment decision. What is best?

- A. Make the decision quickly before anyone notices
- B. Ask the involved employee to approve the conflict
- C. Keep silent if the decision seems fair
- D. Disclose the conflict and follow the designated reassignment or review process

59. At a shift briefing after a change in the planned coverage area, an employee asks the supervisor to comment online about a confidential matter. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Share only the most dramatic details
- B. Decline to discuss confidential information and use authorized communication channels
- C. Post a vague comment that identifies the case indirectly
- D. Invite online followers to decide what happened

60. At an afternoon operation near a park entrance and a temporary detour, someone suggests deleting an unfavorable record after the issue is resolved. What is correct?

- A. Delete it to improve the unit's statistics
- B. Replace it with a shorter summary and discard the original
- C. Retain the record according to authorized retention and correction rules
- D. Ask the subject of the record to choose

61. At a route check after a service vehicle reported an obstruction, a supervisor is drafting an evaluation. Which evidence is strongest?

- A. A comparison based on personal friendship
- B. An unverified rumor from a bystander
- C. One recent disagreement
- D. Documented performance observed across the relevant review period

62. At a midday deployment on a commercial avenue during a delivery surge, an agent needs improvement in report accuracy. Which objective is most useful?

- A. Submit complete reports through the required review process
- B. Try harder to write better reports
- C. Avoid all reports until confidence improves
- D. Become the best writer in the unit

63. At an early shift on a narrow residential block where curb access is limited, a supervisor gives informal coaching about a recurring problem. What should the coaching include?

- A. Only the supervisor's disappointment
- B. The observed behavior, the expected standard, and the follow-up check
- C. A comparison with the supervisor's favorite employee
- D. A threat unrelated to the conduct

64. At a cold-weather patrol near a garage entrance and a busy bus route, an agent becomes defensive during feedback. What should the supervisor do?

- A. End the discussion by labeling the agent uncooperative
- B. Argue until the agent admits fault
- C. Stay calm, return to observable examples, and allow a professional response
- D. Remove all feedback from the evaluation

65. At a routine patrol in a mixed commercial and residential district, an improvement plan is needed. What makes it credible?

- A. A goal that depends only on public praise
- B. A general warning with no follow-up
- C. Specific behaviors, support or resources, a time frame, and a review point
- D. An immediate penalty with no performance expectation

66. At a patrol beside a construction staging area with equipment entering the roadway, an agent performs exceptionally during a difficult detail. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Record the specific conduct and its operational effect
- B. Give the agent permanent preference in assignments
- C. Rely on memory for the annual evaluation
- D. Praise the agent privately but keep no record

67. At an afternoon detail around a courthouse perimeter and a restricted curb, an agent disagrees with an evaluation rating. What is the best supervisory response?

- A. Change the rating automatically to end disagreement
- B. Explain the evidence and provide the authorized review or response process
- C. Ask coworkers to vote on the rating
- D. Refuse to discuss any supporting evidence

68. At a deployment near a transit station where several agencies are present, assignments change midway through the review period. What should the evaluation do?

- A. Ignore the change because evaluations must be simple
- B. Rate the agent as if the original assignment never changed
- C. Use only the final assignment to judge the entire period
- D. Separate performance expectations by assignment and consider the changed context

69. At a night assignment on a commercial block with limited lighting, a supervisor is reviewing a year's performance. What reduces recency bias?

- A. Ask for one opinion from the most senior employee
- B. Ignore positive performance once a problem appears
- C. Rely on the last event because it is easiest to remember
- D. Use records and examples from the full review period

70. At a busy midday post beside a designated passenger-pickup area, an evaluation contains sensitive performance information. What is the proper handling?

- A. Read it aloud at roll call
- B. Send it to the entire squad for transparency
- C. Share it only with authorized participants and store it securely
- D. Leave it in a public work area

71. At an evening assignment near a stadium exit and a controlled pedestrian crossing, what should occur before an agency vehicle is used for the assignment?

- A. Complete the required safety and condition check and report defects
- B. Use the vehicle first and report defects only after the shift
- C. Skip the check when the route is short
- D. Assume the previous driver found no problems

72. At a morning roll call near a transit hub after overnight construction, a small vehicle defect is discovered before departure. What is the best response?

- A. Repair it with an unapproved workaround
- B. Document the defect and follow the authorized vehicle decision
- C. Continue without telling anyone
- D. Hide it because the defect appears minor

73. At an evening assignment beside a major event entrance and a temporary street closure, the vehicle radio fails while the squad is deployed. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Wait for the radio to repair itself
- B. Use a personal channel for all sensitive details
- C. Continue as if communications were normal
- D. Use the backup communication procedure and report the equipment failure

74. At a rainy deployment at a congested intersection with reduced visibility, a collision occurs involving an agency vehicle. What should happen first?

- A. Move all vehicles before noting the scene
- B. Assign fault before checking injuries
- C. Address immediate safety, request assistance, and preserve accurate facts
- D. Leave the scene to protect the schedule

75. At a special-event detail beside a protected pedestrian crossing, weather increases exposure to cold, rain, or heat. What is the supervisor's responsibility?

- A. Adjust safe work practices, monitor personnel, and respond to warning signs
- B. Keep the original plan regardless of conditions
- C. Assume experienced agents need no reminders
- D. Wait for a medical emergency before changing anything

76. At a shift change near a municipal building and a short-term parking area, an agency vehicle is parked in a way that blocks a needed access route. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Blame a nearby driver without checking ownership
- B. Use the blocked route as a staging area
- C. Correct the hazard promptly and document the operational issue
- D. Leave it until the shift ends

77. At a midday post near a waterfront access road and a pedestrian promenade, an emergency vehicle approaches while the squad is working. What is the best response?

- A. Create a second obstruction to slow traffic
- B. Clear a safe path, follow authorized direction, and keep the area controlled
- C. Direct civilians into the emergency vehicle's path
- D. Continue routine work until the emergency vehicle stops

78. At a weekend shift at a neighborhood festival with temporary traffic controls, Agent Kim reports fatigue that may affect safe performance. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Ignore it unless a mistake occurs
- B. Assign the most complex post as a test
- C. Tell the agent to conceal the fatigue
- D. Assess the immediate risk and use the authorized relief or safety process

79. At a post near an emergency access lane during a period of heavy rain, equipment is checked out to multiple agents. What record practice is best?

- A. Let agents exchange items without updating records
- B. Track the item, responsible user, condition, and return or transfer
- C. Record only the equipment that is lost
- D. Use memory because equipment lists are simple

80. At a patrol near a bridge approach where traffic is merging from two directions, a crowd begins entering a roadway near a controlled point. What is the soundest first action?

- A. Move personnel to a safe position, give clear directions, and request support
- B. Use the vehicle horn as the only plan
- C. Ignore it while the roadway remains open
- D. Enter the crowd alone without communicating

81. At an early deployment at a curb with several signs mounted at different heights, the written procedure says to verify the location, observe the condition, record facts, and notify the supervisor. What order should be followed?

- A. Record facts, notify supervisor, verify location, then observe
- B. Notify supervisor, observe condition, record facts, then verify
- C. Verify location, observe condition, record facts, then notify supervisor
- D. Observe condition, record facts, notify supervisor, then verify

82. At a final deployment period near a downtown loading corridor, two written instructions appear to conflict. What is the best reasoning step?

- A. Combine both instructions without checking compatibility
- B. Ignore both instructions and use personal preference
- C. Choose the instruction that is faster
- D. Identify the conflict and seek clarification before taking the disputed action

83. At an afternoon patrol near a school dismissal area with heavy pedestrian movement, the supervisor can address a minor paperwork delay or an active pedestrian hazard. Which should come first?

- A. The issue that can be closed without leaving the office
- B. The active pedestrian hazard
- C. The issue reported by the most senior employee
- D. The paperwork delay

84. At a weekend operation near a hospital entrance and an active loading zone, the post is west of the intersection, the garage is east, and the temporary barrier is north. Where is the barrier relative to the garage?

- A. Northwest
- B. Northeast
- C. Southwest
- D. Southeast

85. At a late shift on an avenue with changing lane-control signs, the written rule says an action is allowed only when the sign is visible and the vehicle is within the marked area. What should be concluded when only one condition is present?

- A. The rule's full conditions are not established
- B. The action is automatically authorized
- C. The rule should be replaced by a personal judgment
- D. The missing condition can be assumed

86. At a deployment after a reported signal problem at a high-volume intersection, the supervisor must remember a post identifier, a vehicle description, and a callback instruction. Which method is strongest?

- A. Ask a different employee to guess the identifier later
- B. Memorize the details without connecting them
- C. Repeat the details, link them to the assignment, and record them promptly
- D. Rely on the most unusual detail alone

87. At a morning assignment near a market where vehicles frequently double-park, a report mixes observed facts with assumptions about a driver's intent. What should the reviewer do?

- A. Remove all observations and retain only the conclusion
- B. Separate direct observations from interpretations before finalizing the report
- C. Treat every assumption as a verified fact
- D. Keep assumptions because they make the report more persuasive

88. At an evening patrol near a theater district with frequent passenger loading, a proposed enforcement record lacks the location even though it includes a time and vehicle description. What problem is most apparent?

- A. The vehicle description makes location unnecessary
- B. The record is complete because the time is sufficient
- C. The missing location can be inferred from the agent's post
- D. The record is missing a fact needed to connect the observation to a place

89. At a route inspection following a complaint about recurring curb obstruction, two logs list different times for the same event. What is the best analytical response?

- A. Compare the source entries and identify which time is supported
- B. Average the two times and use the result
- C. Delete both entries to avoid inconsistency
- D. Choose the later time because it is safer

90. At a shift briefing after a change in the planned coverage area, the facts show a sign was visible, the vehicle was in the marked area, and the observed condition matched the rule. What conclusion is best supported?

- A. The facts are insufficient because no opinion was recorded
- B. The documented facts support proceeding under the stated rule
- C. The facts prove the driver's intent
- D. The facts require enforcement of every nearby vehicle

91. At an afternoon operation near a park entrance and a temporary detour, the supervisor must transmit a routine status update. What makes the transmission effective?

- A. Include every background detail before the status
- B. Use an informal nickname without location
- C. Identify the post and state the needed information concisely
- D. Transmit on any available channel without checking

92. At a route check after a service vehicle reported an obstruction, several units are using the same radio channel. What practice reduces confusion?

- A. Transmit repeatedly until someone answers
- B. Use long explanations so no one asks questions
- C. Speak over urgent traffic to reserve priority
- D. Listen first, wait for a clear opening, and keep the message brief

93. At a midday deployment on a commercial avenue during a delivery surge, a supervisor gives an important location and assignment instruction. What should the receiving agent do?

- A. Acknowledge with silence
- B. Repeat only the agent's name
- C. Change the instruction before confirming it
- D. Repeat the critical details and clarify uncertainty

94. At an early shift on a narrow residential block where curb access is limited, the supervisor has both a routine status update and an urgent safety message. Which should be transmitted first?

- A. The routine status update
- B. The urgent safety message
- C. Neither until the paperwork is complete
- D. Both at the same time

95. At a cold-weather patrol near a garage entrance and a busy bus route, a radio message would disclose unnecessary personal information. What is the best practice?

- A. Transmit only the minimum operational information needed on that channel
- B. Broadcast all known details for transparency
- C. Use personal identifiers when a general location is enough
- D. Avoid all radio communication even when safety requires it

96. At a routine patrol in a mixed commercial and residential district, the radio connection breaks during an important instruction. What should the agent do?

- A. Assume the missing portion from context
- B. Ask an unrelated bystander to relay it
- C. Use the authorized backup method and confirm the instruction was received
- D. Continue without knowing the instruction

97. At a patrol beside a construction staging area with equipment entering the roadway, an agent realizes an earlier radio transmission contained an error. What is the best correction?

- A. Leave the error uncorrected to avoid attention
- B. Transmit a clear correction through the same authorized communication path
- C. Blame the receiver for misunderstanding
- D. Send a private message to one person only

98. At an afternoon detail around a courthouse perimeter and a restricted curb, another unit asks for assistance outside the supervisor's immediate area. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Send the nearest employee without a safety review
- B. Promise assistance before checking coverage
- C. Ignore the request because it is not local
- D. Record the request, assess available resources, and relay it through the proper channel

99. At a deployment near a transit station where several agencies are present, the squad begins a shift and the communication equipment has changed. What should the supervisor verify?

- A. That agents know the assigned channel, backup method, and check-in expectations
- B. That no one asks questions during the shift
- C. That everyone can use a personal phone instead
- D. That the equipment is stored without being tested

100. At a night assignment on a commercial block with limited lighting, the shift ends after several significant radio messages. What record is most useful?

- A. A list of who sounded stressed
- B. A memory-based summary of only successful calls
- C. A factual log of key transmissions, actions, and unresolved issues
- D. No record because radio traffic is temporary

Practice Exam 9: Answer Key and Explanations

1. **D** — The keyed response is correct because the deployment decision must rest on confirmed staffing information. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.
2. **B** — The keyed response is correct because an agent should not begin a known assignment without required equipment. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.
3. **C** — The keyed response is correct because coverage changes should be based on risk and authorized redeployment. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.
4. **A** — The keyed response is correct because briefings should connect changed conditions to specific safe work actions. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.
5. **D** — The keyed response is correct because staffing should follow documented operational risk rather than convenience. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.
6. **A** — The keyed response is correct because a usable briefing tells people what to do and how to report changes. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for review.
7. **B** — The keyed response is correct because planned relief protects both continuity and employee welfare. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.
8. **C** — The keyed response is correct because scope questions require clarification and authorized direction. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives

depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

9. D — The keyed response is correct because fair assignments use mission needs and consistent standards. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

10. B — The keyed response is correct because unclear boundaries can create preventable safety and enforcement errors. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

11. C — The keyed response is correct because performance concerns should begin with objective fact gathering. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

12. A — The keyed response is correct because the supervisor needs facts before deciding whether performance was deficient. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

13. A — The keyed response is correct because a documented pattern supports proportionate coaching or further action. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

14. D — The keyed response is correct because clarification and verification correct the immediate performance risk. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

15. C — The keyed response is correct because record corrections must be tied to source information. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

16. B — The keyed response is correct because complaints require neutral fact gathering and controlled follow-up. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives

depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

17. A — The keyed response is correct because a missed check-in can be a safety issue as well as a performance issue. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for review.

18. B — The keyed response is correct because useful observation is safe, objective, and minimally disruptive. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

19. C — The keyed response is correct because urgent safety and flow risks require the earliest attention. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

20. D — The keyed response is correct because a preventable immediate hazard should be corrected and rechecked. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

21. C — The keyed response is correct because visibility and surrounding conditions affect a defensible observation. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

22. A — The keyed response is correct because accurate identification is essential to a reliable record. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

23. D — The keyed response is correct because consistent enforcement protects integrity and public trust. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

24. B — The keyed response is correct because professional process explanations reduce escalation without compromising duties. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

25. A — The keyed response is correct because later reviewers need specific observable facts rather than conclusions. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives

depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

26. D — The keyed response is correct because unfinished observations should not be expanded beyond established facts. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

27. B — The keyed response is correct because the record should connect observable conditions to operational impact. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

28. C — The keyed response is correct because a second reliable observation is better than unsupported inference. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

29. C — The keyed response is correct because preserving differing accounts supports a fair later review. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

30. D — The keyed response is correct because scene safety comes before routine documentation or debate. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

31. B — The keyed response is correct because chronology helps reviewers understand sequence and causation. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

32. A — The keyed response is correct because transparent corrections preserve both accuracy and record integrity. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

33. D — The keyed response is correct because required attestations must come from the responsible person. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

34. B — The keyed response is correct because contemporaneous factual entries reduce memory and interpretation errors. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

35. C — The keyed response is correct because source comparison identifies whether the discrepancy is substantive or clerical. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

36. A — The keyed response is correct because controlled access protects privacy and record integrity. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

37. D — The keyed response is correct because lost records require prompt notice and an honest reconstruction. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

38. B — The keyed response is correct because a complete handoff supports continuity and prevents duplicated work. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

39. A — The keyed response is correct because neutral factual writing is easier to review and defend. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

40. C — The keyed response is correct because consistent identifiers support retrieval and accountability. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

41. B — The keyed response is correct because calm listening and clear process information can reduce escalation. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

42. D — The keyed response is correct because reliable language support protects comprehension and fairness. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend

on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

43. C — The keyed response is correct because respectful support helps provide meaningful access to the process. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

44. A — The keyed response is correct because professional conduct should not be changed by ordinary observation. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

45. C — The keyed response is correct because authorized spokespeople protect accuracy and confidentiality. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

46. D — The keyed response is correct because consistent standards protect fairness and public confidence. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

47. A — The keyed response is correct because clear directions and safe positioning address the immediate risk. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

48. B — The keyed response is correct because a fair process can be explained without prejudging the outcome. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

49. A — The keyed response is correct because consistent verified messaging reduces confusion during changing conditions. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

50. D — The keyed response is correct because meaningful understanding is necessary for a fair nonurgent interaction. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

51. C — The keyed response is correct because declining and reporting protects impartiality and public trust. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

52. B — The keyed response is correct because impartial decisions cannot be changed by personal influence. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

53. D — The keyed response is correct because confidential information requires controlled access. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

54. B — The keyed response is correct because preservation and proper reporting protect the integrity of the inquiry. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

55. A — The keyed response is correct because retaliation concerns need safety attention and controlled review. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

56. C — The keyed response is correct because safety and process must be protected from the outset. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

57. A — The keyed response is correct because the supervisor must manage both conduct and information risk. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

58. D — The keyed response is correct because disclosure permits an impartial process to protect everyone. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

59. B — The keyed response is correct because confidential matters should remain within authorized channels. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

60. C — The keyed response is correct because resolution does not erase the duty to preserve official records. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

61. D — The keyed response is correct because evaluations should reflect reliable evidence across the review period. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

62. A — The keyed response is correct because measurable expectations make improvement observable. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

63. B — The keyed response is correct because specific feedback links behavior to a standard and next step. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

64. C — The keyed response is correct because calm evidence-based discussion keeps feedback useful. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

65. C — The keyed response is correct because a plan needs observable expectations and a way to review progress. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

66. A — The keyed response is correct because specific recognition makes strong performance visible and fair. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

67. B — The keyed response is correct because a defined review process is fairer than automatic changes or dismissal. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

68. D — The keyed response is correct because context helps connect evidence to the expectations actually assigned. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor

confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

69. D — The keyed response is correct because full-period evidence produces a more balanced evaluation. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

70. C — The keyed response is correct because limited access protects the employee and the integrity of the process. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

71. A — The keyed response is correct because pre-use checks identify hazards before they affect the operation. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

72. B — The keyed response is correct because vehicle decisions should be based on documented condition and authorization. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

73. D — The keyed response is correct because a backup plan preserves contact and makes the equipment issue visible. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

74. C — The keyed response is correct because safety and accurate incident information come before blame or schedule. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

75. A — The keyed response is correct because changing exposure conditions require active safety management. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

76. C — The keyed response is correct because access obstructions can create immediate operational and safety risks. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

77. B — The keyed response is correct because emergency movement requires safe space and coordinated control. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

78. D — The keyed response is correct because fatigue can create an immediate safety risk requiring intervention. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

79. B — The keyed response is correct because accountable checkout records support readiness and recovery. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

80. A — The keyed response is correct because crowd hazards require safe positioning, communication, and support. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

81. C — The keyed response is correct because the stated procedure controls the order of the actions. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

82. D — The keyed response is correct because identifying the conflict prevents an unsupported interpretation. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

83. B — The keyed response is correct because the immediate safety risk has the greater operational consequence. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

84. A — The keyed response is correct because the stated landmarks place the barrier north and west of the garage. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

85. A — The keyed response is correct because an only-when rule requires every stated condition. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

86. C — The keyed response is correct because linking and recording information reduces memory error. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

87. B — The keyed response is correct because separating fact from inference improves report reliability. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

88. D — The keyed response is correct because location connects the recorded condition to the observed setting. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

89. A — The keyed response is correct because source-supported comparison is better than averaging or guessing. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

90. B — The keyed response is correct because the conclusion follows from the facts without adding intent or unrelated vehicles. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

91. C — The keyed response is correct because concise identified traffic helps the right people act quickly. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

92. D — The keyed response is correct because disciplined channel use preserves shared communication capacity. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

93. D — The keyed response is correct because repeat-back helps detect misunderstandings before action. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

94. B — The keyed response is correct because urgent safety information should reach affected personnel first. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

95. A — The keyed response is correct because limited operational detail protects privacy while supporting coordination. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

96. C — The keyed response is correct because backup contact and confirmation prevent unsafe assumptions. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

97. B — The keyed response is correct because prompt correction limits the effect of inaccurate information. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

98. D — The keyed response is correct because resource decisions require assessment and authorized coordination. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

99. A — The keyed response is correct because communication readiness depends on clear methods and expectations. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

100. C — The keyed response is correct because key communication records support accountability and handoff. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.