

PRACTICE EXAM 10: 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 a deployment after a reported signal problem at a high-volume intersection, the official roster conflicts with an informal absence message. What should the supervisor do first?
 - A. Ask the absent employee to choose a replacement
 - B. Ignore the conflict until the shift is underway
 - C. Reconcile the official roster and confirm the absence
 - D. Assign posts from the informal message alone

2. At a morning assignment near a market where vehicles frequently double-park, Agent Patel 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. Remove the equipment requirement for that assignment
 - D. Post the agent and solve the issue later

3. At an evening patrol near a theater district with frequent passenger loading, an unexpected absence leaves one post uncovered. What is the best supervisory approach?

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

4. At a route inspection following a complaint about recurring curb obstruction, 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. Only the forecast, without linking it to assignments
- D. A warning that agents should make personal decisions

5. At a shift briefing after a change in the planned coverage area, a special event is creating an unusual pedestrian surge. Which staffing decision is most defensible?

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

6. At an afternoon operation near a park entrance and a temporary detour, 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 prediction that every situation will be routine
- D. A list of names without post responsibilities

7. At a route check after a service vehicle reported an obstruction, 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. No relief because transitions always reduce productivity
- C. A deliberate relief schedule that preserves coverage during the transition
- D. Relief only when the assigned agent requests it

8. At a midday deployment on a commercial avenue during a delivery surge, Agent Davis asks to perform a task outside the assignment instructions. What is the best response?

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

9. At an early shift on a narrow residential block where curb access is limited, two agents request the same desirable post. What should guide the decision?

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

10. At a cold-weather patrol near a garage entrance and a busy bus route, 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. Cancel the entire shift without checking the misunderstanding
- C. Pause release and restate the boundary until understanding is confirmed
- D. Let each agent interpret the boundary independently

11. At a routine patrol in a mixed commercial and residential district, a complaint says an agent repeatedly leaves the assigned post. What should the supervisor do first?

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

12. At a patrol beside a construction staging area with equipment entering the roadway, Agent Patel returns from a post earlier than expected. What is the best first question?

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

13. At an afternoon detail around a courthouse perimeter and a restricted curb, logs show a pattern of late returns from breaks. What is the most appropriate progression?

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

14. At a deployment near a transit station where several agencies are present, Agent Morgan appears confused by several nearby signs. How should the supervisor respond?

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

15. At a night assignment on a commercial block with limited lighting, 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. Compare the record with the source information and obtain an authorized correction
- C. Fill in the missing fact from memory
- D. Assume the field is unnecessary

16. At a busy midday post beside a designated passenger-pickup area, a member of the public complains about Agent Ortiz. What is the most objective response?

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

17. At an evening assignment near a stadium exit and a controlled pedestrian crossing, an agent misses a required check-in. What should the supervisor do?

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

18. At a morning roll call near a transit hub after overnight construction, the supervisor needs to observe an agent's work without creating a distraction. Which approach is best?

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

19. At an evening assignment beside a major event entrance and a temporary street closure, multiple issues compete for the supervisor's attention. What should be prioritized first?

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

20. At a rainy deployment at a congested intersection with reduced visibility, a trainee makes a correctable positioning error near moving traffic. What is the best response?

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

21. At a special-event detail beside a protected pedestrian crossing, 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. Confirm what information was reasonably visible and document the condition
- C. Move the object personally before making any decision
- D. Assume the restriction applied without recording visibility

22. At a shift change near a municipal building and a short-term parking area, 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. Record all similar vehicles to avoid missing one
- C. Use the first plate number remembered
- D. Choose the vehicle closest to the curb

23. At a midday post near a waterfront access road and a pedestrian promenade, 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. Overlook the violation if no one is watching
- C. Apply the same standard and report the improper request through the proper channel
- D. Issue extra enforcement to prove independence

24. At a weekend shift at a neighborhood festival with temporary traffic controls, a driver disputes an observed violation in an angry tone. What is the best response?

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

25. At a post near an emergency access lane during a period of heavy rain, which information makes a summons narrative most useful for later review?

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

26. At a patrol near a bridge approach where traffic is merging from two directions, a vehicle begins moving before the observation is complete. What should guide the next step?

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

27. At an early deployment at a curb with several signs mounted at different heights, 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 owner's presumed intention
- C. The observable obstruction, location, timing, and operational effect
- D. A conclusion that every nearby vehicle was involved

28. At a final deployment period near a downtown loading corridor, the first observation is inconclusive but the condition may change. What is the best approach?

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

29. At an afternoon patrol near a school dismissal area with heavy pedestrian movement, two witnesses describe the same event differently. What should the supervisor record?

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

30. At a weekend operation near a hospital entrance and an active loading zone, a conflict develops near moving vehicles and pedestrians. What is the immediate priority?

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

31. At a late shift on an avenue with changing lane-control signs, a report contains several events that were entered out of order. What correction improves it most?

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

32. At a deployment after a reported signal problem at a high-volume intersection, Agent Patel notices an error in a completed record. What is the soundest correction practice?

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

33. At a morning assignment near a market where vehicles frequently double-park, a required signature is missing from a submitted form. What should happen next?

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

34. At an evening patrol near a theater district with frequent passenger loading, what makes a daily log most reliable?

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

35. At a route inspection following a complaint about recurring curb obstruction, a system entry differs from the source form. What should the supervisor compare first?

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

36. At a shift briefing after a change in the planned coverage area, a person requests information from an internal file. What should guide the response?

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

37. At an afternoon operation near a park entrance and a temporary detour, a completed form cannot be located. What is the best first action?

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

38. At a route check after a service vehicle reported an obstruction, a supervisor hands an open issue to the next shift. What should the handoff include?

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

39. At a midday deployment on a commercial avenue during a delivery surge, 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. Vague, brief, and dependent on private knowledge
- D. Emotional, persuasive, and focused on blame

40. At an early shift on a narrow residential block where curb access is limited, several related files must be stored for later retrieval. What practice helps most?

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

41. At a cold-weather patrol near a garage entrance and a busy bus route, a member of the public is angry about an enforcement action. What should the agent do first?

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

42. At a routine patrol in a mixed commercial and residential district, 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. Use authorized language assistance and confirm understanding
- C. Speak louder and repeat the same words
- D. Skip required information to finish quickly

43. At a patrol beside a construction staging area with equipment entering the roadway, a person requests communication support related to a disability. What should the supervisor do?

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

44. At an afternoon detail around a courthouse perimeter and a restricted curb, a bystander records the interaction with a phone. What is the professional response?

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

45. At a deployment near a transit station where several agencies are present, a reporter asks for an official statement about an incident. What should the agent do?

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

46. At a night assignment on a commercial block with limited lighting, a business owner asks for special treatment because the location is important. What is the best answer?

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

47. At a busy midday post beside a designated passenger-pickup area, 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 an evening assignment near a stadium exit and a controlled pedestrian crossing, a complainant disagrees with the supervisor's explanation. What should the supervisor do?

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

49. At a morning roll call near a transit hub after overnight construction, a crowd needs information about a changing traffic arrangement. What is the best communication plan?

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

50. At an evening assignment beside a major event entrance and a temporary street closure, an interpreter is unavailable and the person cannot understand the proposed next step. What should happen?

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

51. At a rainy deployment at a congested intersection with reduced visibility, a member of the public offers Agent Chen 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. Accept it if its value seems small
- D. Decline it and report or document the offer as required

52. At a special-event detail beside a protected pedestrian crossing, a friend asks the supervisor to give an agent a warning instead of applying the normal process. What should guide the decision?

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

53. At a shift change near a municipal building and a short-term parking area, an employee asks for a confidential complaint file unrelated to assigned duties. What should the supervisor do?

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

54. At a midday post near a waterfront access road and a pedestrian promenade, a record appears to have been intentionally altered. What is the most defensible response?

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

55. At a weekend shift at a neighborhood festival with temporary traffic controls, an employee says a coworker is retaliating after a complaint. What should the supervisor do first?

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

56. At a post near an emergency access lane during a period of heavy rain, an allegation of harassment is reported. What is the soundest initial approach?

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

57. At a patrol near a bridge approach where traffic is merging from two directions, an agent uses an unauthorized device while handling work information. What should the supervisor do?

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

58. At an early deployment at a curb with several signs mounted at different heights, a supervisor realizes a personal relationship could affect an employment decision. What is best?

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

59. At a final deployment period near a downtown loading corridor, 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. Post a vague comment that identifies the case indirectly
- C. Invite online followers to decide what happened
- D. Decline to discuss confidential information and use authorized communication channels

60. At an afternoon patrol near a school dismissal area with heavy pedestrian movement, someone suggests deleting an unfavorable record after the issue is resolved. What is correct?

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

61. At a weekend operation near a hospital entrance and an active loading zone, a supervisor is drafting an evaluation. Which evidence is strongest?

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

62. At a late shift on an avenue with changing lane-control signs, an agent needs improvement in report accuracy. Which objective is most useful?

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

63. At a deployment after a reported signal problem at a high-volume intersection, a supervisor gives informal coaching about a recurring problem. What should the coaching include?

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

64. At a morning assignment near a market where vehicles frequently double-park, an agent becomes defensive during feedback. What should the supervisor do?

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

65. At an evening patrol near a theater district with frequent passenger loading, an improvement plan is needed. What makes it credible?

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

66. At a route inspection following a complaint about recurring curb obstruction, an agent performs exceptionally during a difficult detail. What should the supervisor do?

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

67. At a shift briefing after a change in the planned coverage area, an agent disagrees with an evaluation rating. What is the best supervisory response?

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

68. At an afternoon operation near a park entrance and a temporary detour, 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. Separate performance expectations by assignment and consider the changed context
- D. Use only the final assignment to judge the entire period

69. At a route check after a service vehicle reported an obstruction, a supervisor is reviewing a year's performance. What reduces recency bias?

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

70. At a midday deployment on a commercial avenue during a delivery surge, an evaluation contains sensitive performance information. What is the proper handling?

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

71. At an early shift on a narrow residential block where curb access is limited, what should occur before an agency vehicle is used for the assignment?

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

72. At a cold-weather patrol near a garage entrance and a busy bus route, a small vehicle defect is discovered before departure. What is the best response?

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

73. At a routine patrol in a mixed commercial and residential district, 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. Use the backup communication procedure and report the equipment failure
- D. Continue as if communications were normal

74. At a patrol beside a construction staging area with equipment entering the roadway, a collision occurs involving an agency vehicle. What should happen first?

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

75. At an afternoon detail around a courthouse perimeter and a restricted curb, weather increases exposure to cold, rain, or heat. What is the supervisor's responsibility?

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

76. At a deployment near a transit station where several agencies are present, an agency vehicle is parked in a way that blocks a needed access route. What should the supervisor do?

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

77. At a night assignment on a commercial block with limited lighting, an emergency vehicle approaches while the squad is working. What is the best response?

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

78. At a busy midday post beside a designated passenger-pickup area, Agent Davis reports fatigue that may affect safe performance. What should the supervisor do?

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

79. At an evening assignment near a stadium exit and a controlled pedestrian crossing, 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. Use memory because equipment lists are simple
- D. Record only the equipment that is lost

80. At a morning roll call near a transit hub after overnight construction, 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. Enter the crowd alone without communicating
- C. Use the vehicle horn as the only plan
- D. Ignore it while the roadway remains open

81. At an evening assignment beside a major event entrance and a temporary street closure, the written procedure says to verify the location, observe the condition, record facts, and notify the supervisor. What order should be followed?

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

82. At a rainy deployment at a congested intersection with reduced visibility, two written instructions appear to conflict. What is the best reasoning step?

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

83. At a special-event detail beside a protected pedestrian crossing, the supervisor can address a minor paperwork delay or an active pedestrian hazard. Which should come first?

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

84. At a shift change near a municipal building and a short-term parking area, 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. Southwest
- B. Northeast
- C. Northwest
- D. Southeast

85. At a midday post near a waterfront access road and a pedestrian promenade, 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 action is automatically authorized
- B. The missing condition can be assumed
- C. The rule should be replaced by a personal judgment
- D. The rule's full conditions are not established

86. At a weekend shift at a neighborhood festival with temporary traffic controls, 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. Repeat the details, link them to the assignment, and record them promptly
- C. Rely on the most unusual detail alone
- D. Memorize the details without connecting them

87. At a post near an emergency access lane during a period of heavy rain, a report mixes observed facts with assumptions about a driver's intent. What should the reviewer do?

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

88. At a patrol near a bridge approach where traffic is merging from two directions, 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 record is missing a fact needed to connect the observation to a place
- D. The missing location can be inferred from the agent's post

89. At an early deployment at a curb with several signs mounted at different heights, two logs list different times for the same event. What is the best analytical response?

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

90. At a final deployment period near a downtown loading corridor, 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 facts prove the driver's intent
- C. The facts require enforcement of every nearby vehicle
- D. The documented facts support proceeding under the stated rule

91. At an afternoon patrol near a school dismissal area with heavy pedestrian movement, the supervisor must transmit a routine status update. What makes the transmission effective?

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

92. At a weekend operation near a hospital entrance and an active loading zone, several units are using the same radio channel. What practice reduces confusion?

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

93. At a late shift on an avenue with changing lane-control signs, a supervisor gives an important location and assignment instruction. What should the receiving agent do?

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

94. At a deployment after a reported signal problem at a high-volume intersection, the supervisor has both a routine status update and an urgent safety message. Which should be transmitted first?

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

95. At a morning assignment near a market where vehicles frequently double-park, a radio message would disclose unnecessary personal information. What is the best practice?

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

96. At an evening patrol near a theater district with frequent passenger loading, 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. Continue without knowing the instruction
- D. Use the authorized backup method and confirm the instruction was received

97. At a route inspection following a complaint about recurring curb obstruction, an agent realizes an earlier radio transmission contained an error. What is the best correction?

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

98. At a shift briefing after a change in the planned coverage area, another unit asks for assistance outside the supervisor's immediate area. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Promise assistance before checking coverage
- B. Send the nearest employee without a safety review
- 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 an afternoon operation near a park entrance and a temporary detour, the squad begins a shift and the communication equipment has changed. What should the supervisor verify?

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

100. At a route check after a service vehicle reported an obstruction, the shift ends after several significant radio messages. What record is most useful?

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

Practice Exam 10: Answer Key and Explanations

1. **C** — 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. **D** — 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. **C** — 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. **B** — 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. A — 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. C — 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. B — 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. D — 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. D — 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. A — 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. B — 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. C — 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. B — 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. C — 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. D — 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. A — 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. B — 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. C — 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. D — 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. B — 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. A — 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. C — 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. D — 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. A — 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. D — 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. A — 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. D — 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. B — 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. C — 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. B — 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. C — 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. D — 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. A — 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. B — 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. D — 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. B — 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. C — 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. C — 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. A — 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. D — 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. A — 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. D — 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. C — 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. B — 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. B — 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. A — 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. D — 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. C — 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. B — 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. D — 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. A — 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. B — 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. D — 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. C — 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. B — 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. A — 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. D — 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. A — 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. C — 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. B — 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. D — 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. C — 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. A — 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. C — 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. D — 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. B — 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. A — 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. C — 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. C — 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. D — 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. B — 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. A — 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. C — 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. A — 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. B — 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. D — 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. A — 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. B — 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.