

PRACTICE EXAM 11: 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 weekend shift at a neighborhood festival with temporary traffic controls, 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. Assign posts from the informal message alone
 - C. Reconcile the official roster and confirm the absence
 - D. Ignore the conflict until the shift is underway

2. At a post near an emergency access lane during a period of heavy rain, Agent Brooks reports that assigned safety equipment is missing. What is the soundest response before posting the agent?
 - A. Post the agent and solve the issue later
 - B. Provide or replace the required equipment before posting
 - C. Tell the agent to borrow an item without recording it
 - D. Remove the equipment requirement for that assignment

3. At a patrol near a bridge approach where traffic is merging from two directions, an unexpected absence leaves one post uncovered. What is the best supervisory approach?

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

4. At an early deployment at a curb with several signs mounted at different heights, 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 warning that agents should make personal decisions
- C. A promise that conditions will not affect the schedule
- D. Only the forecast, without linking it to assignments

5. At a final deployment period near a downtown loading corridor, a special event is creating an unusual pedestrian surge. Which staffing decision is most defensible?

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

6. At an afternoon patrol near a school dismissal area with heavy pedestrian movement, what information makes a roll-call briefing most useful to the squad?

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

7. At a weekend operation near a hospital entrance and an active loading zone, a high-demand post needs relief during the shift. What should the supervisor plan?

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

8. At a late shift on an avenue with changing lane-control signs, Agent Singh asks to perform a task outside the assignment instructions. What is the best response?

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

9. At a deployment after a reported signal problem at a high-volume intersection, two agents request the same desirable post. What should guide the decision?

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

10. At a morning assignment near a market where vehicles frequently double-park, the briefing ends while several agents still misunderstand the coverage boundary. What should the supervisor do?

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

11. At an evening patrol near a theater district with frequent passenger loading, a complaint says an agent repeatedly leaves the assigned post. What should the supervisor do first?

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

12. At a route inspection following a complaint about recurring curb obstruction, Agent Brooks returns from a post earlier than expected. What is the best first question?

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

13. At a shift briefing after a change in the planned coverage area, logs show a pattern of late returns from breaks. What is the most appropriate progression?

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

14. At an afternoon operation near a park entrance and a temporary detour, Agent Lewis appears confused by several nearby signs. How should the supervisor respond?

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

15. At a route check after a service vehicle reported an obstruction, a submitted summons record is missing a key field. What should the supervisor do?

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

16. At a midday deployment on a commercial avenue during a delivery surge, a member of the public complains about Agent Kim. What is the most objective response?

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

17. At an early shift on a narrow residential block where curb access is limited, an agent misses a required check-in. What should the supervisor do?

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

18. At a cold-weather patrol near a garage entrance and a busy bus route, the supervisor needs to observe an agent's work without creating a distraction. Which approach is best?

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

19. At a routine patrol in a mixed commercial and residential district, multiple issues compete for the supervisor's attention. What should be prioritized first?

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

20. At a patrol beside a construction staging area with equipment entering the roadway, 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. Wait until the formal evaluation to mention it
- C. Ignore it because the trainee is still learning
- D. Give immediate safety-focused coaching and verify the correction

21. At an afternoon detail around a courthouse perimeter and a restricted curb, a restriction sign is partly obscured by a temporary object. What should the agent do before deciding on enforcement?

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

22. At a deployment near a transit station where several agencies are present, the vehicle description is uncertain because several similar vehicles are present. What is the soundest choice?

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

23. At a night assignment on a commercial block with limited lighting, another employee suggests overlooking a violation for a friend. How should the supervisor respond?

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

24. At a busy midday post beside a designated passenger-pickup area, a driver disputes an observed violation in an angry tone. What is the best response?

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

25. At an evening assignment near a stadium exit and a controlled pedestrian crossing, which information makes a summons narrative most useful for later review?

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

26. At a morning roll call near a transit hub after overnight construction, 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. Assume the unfinished observation proves the full violation
- D. Erase the initial observation because the vehicle moved

27. At an evening assignment beside a major event entrance and a temporary street closure, a vehicle blocks an access lane for a short period. What should the report emphasize?

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

28. At a rainy deployment at a congested intersection with reduced visibility, the first observation is inconclusive but the condition may change. What is the best approach?

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

29. At a special-event detail beside a protected pedestrian crossing, 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. Each account, the points of agreement, and any available corroboration
- D. A single blended version that hides disagreement

30. At a shift change near a municipal building and a short-term parking area, a conflict develops near moving vehicles and pedestrians. What is the immediate priority?

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

31. At a midday post near a waterfront access road and a pedestrian promenade, 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 weekend shift at a neighborhood festival with temporary traffic controls, Agent Brooks 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. Create a second record that contradicts the first
- C. Leave the error because corrections are never permitted
- D. Erase the original entry without explanation

33. At a post near an emergency access lane during a period of heavy rain, a required signature is missing from a submitted form. What should happen next?

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

34. At a patrol near a bridge approach where traffic is merging from two directions, what makes a daily log most reliable?

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

35. At an early deployment at a curb with several signs mounted at different heights, a system entry differs from the source form. What should the supervisor compare first?

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

36. At a final deployment period near a downtown loading corridor, a person requests information from an internal file. What should guide the response?

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

37. At an afternoon patrol near a school dismissal area with heavy pedestrian movement, a completed form cannot be located. What is the best first action?

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

38. At a weekend operation near a hospital entrance and an active loading zone, a supervisor hands an open issue to the next shift. What should the handoff include?

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

39. At a late shift on an avenue with changing lane-control signs, which writing style is strongest for an administrative report?

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

40. At a deployment after a reported signal problem at a high-volume intersection, 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 assignment near a market where vehicles frequently double-park, a member of the public is angry about an enforcement action. What should the agent do first?

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

42. At an evening patrol near a theater district with frequent passenger loading, 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 route inspection following a complaint about recurring curb obstruction, a person requests communication support related to a disability. What should the supervisor do?

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

44. At a shift briefing after a change in the planned coverage area, a bystander records the interaction with a phone. What is the professional response?

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

45. At an afternoon operation near a park entrance and a temporary detour, a reporter asks for an official statement about an incident. What should the agent do?

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

46. At a route check after a service vehicle reported an obstruction, a business owner asks for special treatment because the location is important. What is the best answer?

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

47. At a midday deployment on a commercial avenue during a delivery surge, pedestrians are moving toward an unsafe crossing point. What communication is most effective?

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

48. At an early shift on a narrow residential block where curb access is limited, a complainant disagrees with the supervisor's explanation. What should the supervisor do?

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

49. At a cold-weather patrol near a garage entrance and a busy bus route, a crowd needs information about a changing traffic arrangement. What is the best communication plan?

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

50. At a routine patrol in a mixed commercial and residential district, an interpreter is unavailable and the person cannot understand the proposed next step. What should happen?

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

51. At a patrol beside a construction staging area with equipment entering the roadway, a member of the public offers Agent Patel a gift after an interaction. What is the proper response?

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

52. At an afternoon detail around a courthouse perimeter and a restricted curb, a friend asks the supervisor to give an agent a warning instead of applying the normal process. What should guide the decision?

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

53. At a deployment near a transit station where several agencies are present, 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. Discuss the allegations informally at roll call
- C. Provide the file because the employee works in the same unit
- D. Limit access and share information only through an authorized need-to-know process

54. At a night assignment on a commercial block with limited lighting, a record appears to have been intentionally altered. What is the most defensible response?

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

55. At a busy midday post beside a designated passenger-pickup area, an employee says a coworker is retaliating after a complaint. What should the supervisor do first?

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

56. At an evening assignment near a stadium exit and a controlled pedestrian crossing, an allegation of harassment is reported. What is the soundest initial approach?

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

57. At a morning roll call near a transit hub after overnight construction, 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. Ignore it if the device improves speed
- C. Allow continued use until a complaint occurs
- D. Post the device details publicly as a warning

58. At an evening assignment beside a major event entrance and a temporary street closure, a supervisor realizes a personal relationship could affect an employment decision. What is best?

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

59. At a rainy deployment at a congested intersection with reduced visibility, 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. Decline to discuss confidential information and use authorized communication channels
- D. Invite online followers to decide what happened

60. At a special-event detail beside a protected pedestrian crossing, 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. Replace it with a shorter summary and discard the original
- D. Retain the record according to authorized retention and correction rules

61. At a shift change near a municipal building and a short-term parking area, 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. Documented performance observed across the relevant review period
- D. One recent disagreement

62. At a midday post near a waterfront access road and a pedestrian promenade, 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 a weekend shift at a neighborhood festival with temporary traffic controls, a supervisor gives informal coaching about a recurring problem. What should the coaching include?

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

64. At a post near an emergency access lane during a period of heavy rain, an agent becomes defensive during feedback. What should the supervisor do?

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

65. At a patrol near a bridge approach where traffic is merging from two directions, an improvement plan is needed. What makes it credible?

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

66. At an early deployment at a curb with several signs mounted at different heights, 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. Praise the agent privately but keep no record
- D. Rely on memory for the annual evaluation

67. At a final deployment period near a downtown loading corridor, 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. Explain the evidence and provide the authorized review or response process
- D. Refuse to discuss any supporting evidence

68. At an afternoon patrol near a school dismissal area with heavy pedestrian movement, assignments change midway through the review period. What should the evaluation do?

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

69. At a weekend operation near a hospital entrance and an active loading zone, a supervisor is reviewing a year's performance. What reduces recency bias?

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

70. At a late shift on an avenue with changing lane-control signs, an evaluation contains sensitive performance information. What is the proper handling?

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

71. At a deployment after a reported signal problem at a high-volume intersection, 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. Complete the required safety and condition check and report defects
- C. Assume the previous driver found no problems
- D. Skip the check when the route is short

72. At a morning assignment near a market where vehicles frequently double-park, a small vehicle defect is discovered before departure. What is the best response?

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

73. At an evening patrol near a theater district with frequent passenger loading, 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 route inspection following a complaint about recurring curb obstruction, a collision occurs involving an agency vehicle. What should happen first?

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

75. At a shift briefing after a change in the planned coverage area, 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 an afternoon operation near a park entrance and a temporary detour, 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. Use the blocked route as a staging area
- C. Correct the hazard promptly and document the operational issue
- D. Blame a nearby driver without checking ownership

77. At a route check after a service vehicle reported an obstruction, 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. Continue routine work until the emergency vehicle stops
- D. Direct civilians into the emergency vehicle's path

78. At a midday deployment on a commercial avenue during a delivery surge, Agent Singh reports fatigue that may affect safe performance. What should the supervisor do?

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

79. At an early shift on a narrow residential block where curb access is limited, equipment is checked out to multiple agents. What record practice is best?

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

80. At a cold-weather patrol near a garage entrance and a busy bus route, a crowd begins entering a roadway near a controlled point. What is the soundest first action?

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

81. At a routine patrol in a mixed commercial and residential district, the written procedure says to verify the location, observe the condition, record facts, and notify the supervisor. What order should be followed?

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

82. At a patrol beside a construction staging area with equipment entering the roadway, two written instructions appear to conflict. What is the best reasoning step?

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

83. At an afternoon detail around a courthouse perimeter and a restricted curb, the supervisor can address a minor paperwork delay or an active pedestrian hazard. Which should come first?

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

84. At a deployment near a transit station where several agencies are present, 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. Northeast
- B. Northwest
- C. Southwest
- D. Southeast

85. At a night assignment on a commercial block with limited lighting, 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 rule should be replaced by a personal judgment
- C. The missing condition can be assumed
- D. The rule's full conditions are not established

86. At a busy midday post beside a designated passenger-pickup area, the supervisor must remember a post identifier, a vehicle description, and a callback instruction. Which method is strongest?

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

87. At an evening assignment near a stadium exit and a controlled pedestrian crossing, 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. Keep assumptions because they make the report more persuasive
- C. Separate direct observations from interpretations before finalizing the report
- D. Treat every assumption as a verified fact

88. At a morning roll call near a transit hub after overnight construction, a proposed enforcement record lacks the location even though it includes a time and vehicle description. What problem is most apparent?

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

89. At an evening assignment beside a major event entrance and a temporary street closure, two logs list different times for the same event. What is the best analytical response?

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

90. At a rainy deployment at a congested intersection with reduced visibility, 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 documented facts support proceeding under the stated rule
- B. The facts are insufficient because no opinion was recorded
- C. The facts require enforcement of every nearby vehicle
- D. The facts prove the driver's intent

91. At a special-event detail beside a protected pedestrian crossing, 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 shift change near a municipal building and a short-term parking area, several units are using the same radio channel. What practice reduces confusion?

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

93. At a midday post near a waterfront access road and a pedestrian promenade, a supervisor gives an important location and assignment instruction. What should the receiving agent do?

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

94. At a weekend shift at a neighborhood festival with temporary traffic controls, the supervisor has both a routine status update and an urgent safety message. Which should be transmitted first?

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

95. At a post near an emergency access lane during a period of heavy rain, a radio message would disclose unnecessary personal information. What is the best practice?

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

96. At a patrol near a bridge approach where traffic is merging from two directions, the radio connection breaks during an important instruction. What should the agent do?

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

97. At an early deployment at a curb with several signs mounted at different heights, an agent realizes an earlier radio transmission contained an error. What is the best correction?

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

98. At a final deployment period near a downtown loading corridor, 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. Ignore the request because it is not local
- C. Promise assistance before checking coverage
- D. Record the request, assess available resources, and relay it through the proper channel

99. At an afternoon patrol near a school dismissal area with heavy pedestrian movement, the squad begins a shift and the communication equipment has changed. What should the supervisor verify?

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

100. At a weekend operation near a hospital entrance and an active loading zone, the shift ends after several significant radio messages. What record is most useful?

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

Practice Exam 11: 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. C — 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. D — 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. A — 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. C — 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. D — 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. A — 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. 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. D — 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. A — 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. C — 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. C — 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. D — 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. B — 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. C — 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. A — 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. D — 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. C — 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. D — 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. A — 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. B — 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. A — 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. B — 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. D — 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. 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. B — 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. A — 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. A — 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. 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. B — 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. C — 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. D — 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. 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. D — 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. C — 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. B — 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. 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. 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. 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. A — 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. C — 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. D — 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. A — 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. C — 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. B — 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. A — 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. C — 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. B — 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. A — 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. 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. A — 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. C — 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. C — 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. A — 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.