

PRACTICE EXAM 17: 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 route check after a service vehicle reported an obstruction, the official roster conflicts with an informal absence message. What should the supervisor do first?
 - A. Assign posts from the informal message alone
 - B. Reconcile the official roster and confirm the absence
 - C. Ignore the conflict until the shift is underway
 - D. Ask the absent employee to choose a replacement

2. At a midday deployment on a commercial avenue during a delivery surge, Agent Singh reports that assigned safety equipment is missing. What is the soundest response before posting the agent?
 - A. Provide or replace the required equipment before posting
 - B. Remove the equipment requirement for that assignment
 - C. Post the agent and solve the issue later
 - D. Tell the agent to borrow an item without recording it

3. At an early shift on a narrow residential block where curb access is limited, an unexpected absence leaves one post uncovered. What is the best supervisory approach?

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

4. At a cold-weather patrol near a garage entrance and a busy bus route, a weather alert changes the hazards expected during the shift. What belongs in the roll-call briefing?

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

5. At a routine patrol in a mixed commercial and residential district, a special event is creating an unusual pedestrian surge. Which staffing decision is most defensible?

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

6. At a patrol beside a construction staging area with equipment entering the roadway, what information makes a roll-call briefing most useful to the squad?

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

7. At an afternoon detail around a courthouse perimeter and a restricted curb, a high-demand post needs relief during the shift. What should the supervisor plan?

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

8. At a deployment near a transit station where several agencies are present, Agent Lewis asks to perform a task outside the assignment instructions. What is the best response?

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

9. At a night assignment on a commercial block with limited lighting, two agents request the same desirable post. What should guide the decision?

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

10. At a busy midday post beside a designated passenger-pickup area, the briefing ends while several agents still misunderstand the coverage boundary. What should the supervisor do?

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

11. At an evening assignment near a stadium exit and a controlled pedestrian crossing, a complaint says an agent repeatedly leaves the assigned post. What should the supervisor do first?

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

12. At a morning roll call near a transit hub after overnight construction, Agent Singh 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. Ask what occurred and compare the explanation with available records
- D. Ignore the return because the agent is back

13. At an evening assignment beside a major event entrance and a temporary street closure, logs show a pattern of late returns from breaks. What is the most appropriate progression?

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

14. At a rainy deployment at a congested intersection with reduced visibility, Agent Chen appears confused by several nearby signs. How should the supervisor respond?

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

15. At a special-event detail beside a protected pedestrian crossing, a submitted summons record is missing a key field. What should the supervisor do?

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

16. At a shift change near a municipal building and a short-term parking area, a member of the public complains about Agent Brooks. What is the most objective response?

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

17. At a midday post near a waterfront access road and a pedestrian promenade, an agent misses a required check-in. What should the supervisor do?

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

18. At a weekend shift at a neighborhood festival with temporary traffic controls, the supervisor needs to observe an agent's work without creating a distraction. Which approach is best?

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

19. At a post near an emergency access lane during a period of heavy rain, multiple issues compete for the supervisor's attention. What should be prioritized first?

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

20. At a patrol near a bridge approach where traffic is merging from two directions, a trainee makes a correctable positioning error near moving traffic. What is the best response?

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

21. At an early deployment at a curb with several signs mounted at different heights, a restriction sign is partly obscured by a temporary object. What should the agent do before deciding on enforcement?

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

22. At a final deployment period near a downtown loading corridor, the vehicle description is uncertain because several similar vehicles are present. What is the soundest choice?

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

23. At an afternoon patrol near a school dismissal area with heavy pedestrian movement, another employee suggests overlooking a violation for a friend. How should the supervisor respond?

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

24. At a weekend operation near a hospital entrance and an active loading zone, a driver disputes an observed violation in an angry tone. What is the best response?

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

25. At a late shift on an avenue with changing lane-control signs, which information makes a summons narrative most useful for later review?

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

26. At a deployment after a reported signal problem at a high-volume intersection, a vehicle begins moving before the observation is complete. What should guide the next step?

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

27. At a morning assignment near a market where vehicles frequently double-park, a vehicle blocks an access lane for a short period. What should the report emphasize?

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

28. At an evening patrol near a theater district with frequent passenger loading, the first observation is inconclusive but the condition may change. What is the best approach?

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

29. At a route inspection following a complaint about recurring curb obstruction, two witnesses describe the same event differently. What should the supervisor record?

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

30. At a shift briefing after a change in the planned coverage area, 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. Leave without communicating the hazard
- C. Attempt to resolve every issue alone
- D. Continue paperwork in the middle of the conflict

31. At an afternoon operation near a park entrance and a temporary detour, a report contains several events that were entered out of order. What correction improves it most?

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

32. At a route check after a service vehicle reported an obstruction, Agent Singh notices an error in a completed record. What is the soundest correction practice?

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

33. At a midday deployment on a commercial avenue during a delivery surge, 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. Discard the form without notifying anyone
- D. Return it through the proper process for completion and document the follow-up

34. At an early shift on a narrow residential block where curb access is limited, what makes a daily log most reliable?

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

35. At a cold-weather patrol near a garage entrance and a busy bus route, 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 routine patrol in a mixed commercial and residential district, a person requests information from an internal file. What should guide the response?

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

37. At a patrol beside a construction staging area with equipment entering the roadway, a completed form cannot be located. What is the best first action?

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

38. At an afternoon detail around a courthouse perimeter and a restricted curb, a supervisor hands an open issue to the next shift. What should the handoff include?

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

39. At a deployment near a transit station where several agencies are present, which writing style is strongest for an administrative report?

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

40. At a night assignment on a commercial block with limited lighting, several related files must be stored for later retrieval. What practice helps most?

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

41. At a busy midday post beside a designated passenger-pickup area, a member of the public is angry about an enforcement action. What should the agent do first?

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

42. At an evening assignment near a stadium exit and a controlled pedestrian crossing, a person has difficulty understanding the interaction because of a language barrier. What is best?

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

43. At a morning roll call near a transit hub after overnight construction, a person requests communication support related to a disability. What should the supervisor do?

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

44. At an evening assignment beside a major event entrance and a temporary street closure, a bystander records the interaction with a phone. What is the professional response?

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

45. At a rainy deployment at a congested intersection with reduced visibility, a reporter asks for an official statement about an incident. What should the agent do?

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

46. At a special-event detail beside a protected pedestrian crossing, a business owner asks for special treatment because the location is important. What is the best answer?

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

47. At a shift change near a municipal building and a short-term parking area, pedestrians are moving toward an unsafe crossing point. What communication is most effective?

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

48. At a midday post near a waterfront access road and a pedestrian promenade, a complainant disagrees with the supervisor's explanation. What should the supervisor do?

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

49. At a weekend shift at a neighborhood festival with temporary traffic controls, a crowd needs information about a changing traffic arrangement. What is the best communication plan?

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

50. At a post near an emergency access lane during a period of heavy rain, an interpreter is unavailable and the person cannot understand the proposed next step. What should happen?

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

51. At a patrol near a bridge approach where traffic is merging from two directions, a member of the public offers Agent Davis a gift after an interaction. What is the proper response?

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

52. At an early deployment at a curb with several signs mounted at different heights, a friend asks the supervisor to give an agent a warning instead of applying the normal process. What should guide the decision?

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

53. At a final deployment period near a downtown loading corridor, 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. Provide the file because the employee works in the same unit
- C. Send a summary to everyone who asks
- D. Discuss the allegations informally at roll call

54. At an afternoon patrol near a school dismissal area with heavy pedestrian movement, a record appears to have been intentionally altered. What is the most defensible response?

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

55. At a weekend operation near a hospital entrance and an active loading zone, 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. Promise a specific discipline outcome immediately
- C. Dismiss it as a personal disagreement
- D. Protect against immediate harm, document the concern, and refer it appropriately

56. At a late shift on an avenue with changing lane-control signs, an allegation of harassment is reported. What is the soundest initial approach?

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

57. At a deployment after a reported signal problem at a high-volume intersection, 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 a morning assignment near a market where vehicles frequently double-park, a supervisor realizes a personal relationship could affect an employment decision. What is best?

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

59. At an evening patrol near a theater district with frequent passenger loading, an employee asks the supervisor to comment online about a confidential matter. What should the supervisor do?

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

60. At a route inspection following a complaint about recurring curb obstruction, someone suggests deleting an unfavorable record after the issue is resolved. What is correct?

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

61. At a shift briefing after a change in the planned coverage area, a supervisor is drafting an evaluation. Which evidence is strongest?

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

62. At an afternoon operation near a park entrance and a temporary detour, an agent needs improvement in report accuracy. Which objective is most useful?

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

63. At a route check after a service vehicle reported an obstruction, a supervisor gives informal coaching about a recurring problem. What should the coaching include?

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

64. At a midday deployment on a commercial avenue during a delivery surge, an agent becomes defensive during feedback. What should the supervisor do?

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

65. At an early shift on a narrow residential block where curb access is limited, an improvement plan is needed. What makes it credible?

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

66. At a cold-weather patrol near a garage entrance and a busy bus route, an agent performs exceptionally during a difficult detail. What should the supervisor do?

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

67. At a routine patrol in a mixed commercial and residential district, an agent disagrees with an evaluation rating. What is the best supervisory response?

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

68. At a patrol beside a construction staging area with equipment entering the roadway, 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. Separate performance expectations by assignment and consider the changed context
- D. Rate the agent as if the original assignment never changed

69. At an afternoon detail around a courthouse perimeter and a restricted curb, a supervisor is reviewing a year's performance. What reduces recency bias?

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

70. At a deployment near a transit station where several agencies are present, an evaluation contains sensitive performance information. What is the proper handling?

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

71. At a night assignment on a commercial block with limited lighting, what should occur before an agency vehicle is used for the assignment?

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

72. At a busy midday post beside a designated passenger-pickup area, a small vehicle defect is discovered before departure. What is the best response?

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

73. At an evening assignment near a stadium exit and a controlled pedestrian crossing, the vehicle radio fails while the squad is deployed. What should the supervisor do?

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

74. At a morning roll call near a transit hub after overnight construction, a collision occurs involving an agency vehicle. What should happen first?

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

75. At an evening assignment beside a major event entrance and a temporary street closure, 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. Wait for a medical emergency before changing anything
- C. Assume experienced agents need no reminders
- D. Keep the original plan regardless of conditions

76. At a rainy deployment at a congested intersection with reduced visibility, an agency vehicle is parked in a way that blocks a needed access route. What should the supervisor do?

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

77. At a special-event detail beside a protected pedestrian crossing, an emergency vehicle approaches while the squad is working. What is the best response?

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

78. At a shift change near a municipal building and a short-term parking area, Agent Lewis reports fatigue that may affect safe performance. What should the supervisor do?

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

79. At a midday post near a waterfront access road and a pedestrian promenade, equipment is checked out to multiple agents. What record practice is best?

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

80. At a weekend shift at a neighborhood festival with temporary traffic controls, a crowd begins entering a roadway near a controlled point. What is the soundest first action?

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

81. At a post near an emergency access lane during a period of heavy rain, the written procedure says to verify the location, observe the condition, record facts, and notify the supervisor. What order should be followed?

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

82. At a patrol near a bridge approach where traffic is merging from two directions, 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 early deployment at a curb with several signs mounted at different heights, the supervisor can address a minor paperwork delay or an active pedestrian hazard. Which should come first?

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

84. At a final deployment period near a downtown loading corridor, 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 an afternoon patrol near a school dismissal area with heavy pedestrian movement, the written rule says an action is allowed only when the sign is visible and the vehicle is within the marked area. What should be concluded when only one condition is present?

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

86. At a weekend operation near a hospital entrance and an active loading zone, 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. Memorize the details without connecting them
- D. Rely on the most unusual detail alone

87. At a late shift on an avenue with changing lane-control signs, 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. Treat every assumption as a verified fact
- D. Separate direct observations from interpretations before finalizing the report

88. At a deployment after a reported signal problem at a high-volume intersection, 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 a morning assignment near a market where vehicles frequently double-park, 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. Delete both entries to avoid inconsistency
- D. Average the two times and use the result

90. At an evening patrol near a theater district with frequent passenger loading, 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 require enforcement of every nearby vehicle
- B. The facts are insufficient because no opinion was recorded
- C. The documented facts support proceeding under the stated rule
- D. The facts prove the driver's intent

91. At a route inspection following a complaint about recurring curb obstruction, the supervisor must transmit a routine status update. What makes the transmission effective?

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

92. At a shift briefing after a change in the planned coverage area, 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. Use long explanations so no one asks questions
- C. Transmit repeatedly until someone answers
- D. Speak over urgent traffic to reserve priority

93. At an afternoon operation near a park entrance and a temporary detour, a supervisor gives an important location and assignment instruction. What should the receiving agent do?

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

94. At a route check after a service vehicle reported an obstruction, 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 routine status update
- C. Both at the same time
- D. The urgent safety message

95. At a midday deployment on a commercial avenue during a delivery surge, a radio message would disclose unnecessary personal information. What is the best practice?

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

96. At an early shift on a narrow residential block where curb access is limited, 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. Use the authorized backup method and confirm the instruction was received
- D. Continue without knowing the instruction

97. At a cold-weather patrol near a garage entrance and a busy bus route, 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. Blame the receiver for misunderstanding
- C. Leave the error uncorrected to avoid attention
- D. Send a private message to one person only

98. At a routine patrol in a mixed commercial and residential district, 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 a patrol beside a construction staging area with equipment entering the roadway, 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 the equipment is stored without being tested
- D. That everyone can use a personal phone instead

100. At an afternoon detail around a courthouse perimeter and a restricted curb, the shift ends after several significant radio messages. What record is most useful?

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

Practice Exam 17: Answer Key and Explanations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25. A — The keyed response is correct because later reviewers need specific observable facts rather than conclusions. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

64. C — The keyed response is correct because calm evidence-based discussion keeps feedback useful. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

97. 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.