

PRACTICE EXAM 19: 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 shift change near a municipal building and a short-term parking area, the official roster conflicts with an informal absence message. What should the supervisor do first?
 - A. Reconcile the official roster and confirm the absence
 - B. Ask the absent employee to choose a replacement
 - C. Ignore the conflict until the shift is underway
 - D. Assign posts from the informal message alone

2. At a midday post near a waterfront access road and a pedestrian promenade, Agent Chen reports that assigned safety equipment is missing. What is the soundest response before posting the agent?
 - A. Tell the agent to borrow an item without recording it
 - B. Post the agent and solve the issue later
 - C. Provide or replace the required equipment before posting
 - D. Remove the equipment requirement for that assignment

3. At a weekend shift at a neighborhood festival with temporary traffic controls, an unexpected absence leaves one post uncovered. What is the best supervisory approach?

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

4. At a post near an emergency access lane during a period of heavy rain, a weather alert changes the hazards expected during the shift. What belongs in the roll-call briefing?

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

5. At a patrol near a bridge approach where traffic is merging from two directions, a special event is creating an unusual pedestrian surge. Which staffing decision is most defensible?

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

6. At an early deployment at a curb with several signs mounted at different heights, what information makes a roll-call briefing most useful to the squad?

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

7. At a final deployment period near a downtown loading corridor, a high-demand post needs relief during the shift. What should the supervisor plan?

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

8. At an afternoon patrol near a school dismissal area with heavy pedestrian movement, Agent Kim asks to perform a task outside the assignment instructions. What is the best response?

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

9. At a weekend operation near a hospital entrance and an active loading zone, 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 late shift on an avenue with changing lane-control signs, the briefing ends while several agents still misunderstand the coverage boundary. What should the supervisor do?

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

11. At a deployment after a reported signal problem at a high-volume intersection, a complaint says an agent repeatedly leaves the assigned post. What should the supervisor do first?

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

12. At a morning assignment near a market where vehicles frequently double-park, Agent Chen returns from a post earlier than expected. What is the best first question?

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

13. At an evening patrol near a theater district with frequent passenger loading, logs show a pattern of late returns from breaks. What is the most appropriate progression?

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

14. At a route inspection following a complaint about recurring curb obstruction, Agent Brooks 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. Remove all sign-related duties permanently
- D. Tell the agent to rely on memory instead

15. At a shift briefing after a change in the planned coverage area, a submitted summons record is missing a key field. What should the supervisor do?

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

16. At an afternoon operation near a park entrance and a temporary detour, a member of the public complains about Agent Lewis. 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 a route check after a service vehicle reported an obstruction, an agent misses a required check-in. What should the supervisor do?

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

18. At a midday deployment on a commercial avenue during a delivery surge, 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. Announce each observation to nearby civilians
- C. Stand in the agent's path and correct every movement
- D. Avoid observing because direct monitoring is unfair

19. At an early shift on a narrow residential block where curb access is limited, multiple issues compete for the supervisor's attention. What should be prioritized first?

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

20. At a cold-weather patrol near a garage entrance and a busy bus route, a trainee makes a correctable positioning error near moving traffic. What is the best response?

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

21. At a routine patrol in a mixed commercial and residential district, 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. Move the object personally before making any decision
- D. Confirm what information was reasonably visible and document the condition

22. At a patrol beside a construction staging area with equipment entering the roadway, 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. Re-observe and verify identifying details before recording the violation
- C. Choose the vehicle closest to the curb
- D. Use the first plate number remembered

23. At an afternoon detail around a courthouse perimeter and a restricted curb, another employee suggests overlooking a violation for a friend. How should the supervisor respond?

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

24. At a deployment near a transit station where several agencies are present, 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. Debate every detail until the driver agrees
- C. Raise the voice to end the conversation
- D. Promise the driver that the record will be erased

25. At a night assignment on a commercial block with limited lighting, which information makes a summons narrative most useful for later review?

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

26. At a busy midday post beside a designated passenger-pickup area, 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. Erase the initial observation because the vehicle moved
- D. Follow the authorized procedure and record only facts actually established

27. At an evening assignment near a stadium exit and a controlled pedestrian crossing, a vehicle blocks an access lane for a short period. What should the report emphasize?

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

28. At a morning roll call near a transit hub after overnight construction, the first observation is inconclusive but the condition may change. What is the best approach?

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

29. At an evening assignment beside a major event entrance and a temporary street closure, two witnesses describe the same event differently. What should the supervisor record?

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

30. At a rainy deployment at a congested intersection with reduced visibility, a conflict develops near moving vehicles and pedestrians. What is the immediate priority?

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

31. At a special-event detail beside a protected pedestrian crossing, a report contains several events that were entered out of order. What correction improves it most?

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

32. At a shift change near a municipal building and a short-term parking area, Agent Chen notices an error in a completed record. What is the soundest correction practice?

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

33. At a midday post near a waterfront access road and a pedestrian promenade, a required signature is missing from a submitted form. What should happen next?

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

34. At a weekend shift at a neighborhood festival with temporary traffic controls, 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. Opinions added to make the log sound complete
- D. A single end-of-month summary from memory

35. At a post near an emergency access lane during a period of heavy rain, a system entry differs from the source form. What should the supervisor compare first?

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

36. At a patrol near a bridge approach where traffic is merging from two directions, a person requests information from an internal file. What should guide the response?

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

37. At an early deployment at a curb with several signs mounted at different heights, a completed form cannot be located. What is the best first action?

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

38. At a final deployment period near a downtown loading corridor, a supervisor hands an open issue to the next shift. What should the handoff include?

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

39. At an afternoon patrol near a school dismissal area with heavy pedestrian movement, which writing style is strongest for an administrative report?

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

40. At a weekend operation near a hospital entrance and an active loading zone, 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 late shift on an avenue with changing lane-control signs, a member of the public is angry about an enforcement action. What should the agent do first?

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

42. At a deployment after a reported signal problem at a high-volume intersection, a person has difficulty understanding the interaction because of a language barrier. What is best?

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

43. At a morning assignment near a market where vehicles frequently double-park, a person requests communication support related to a disability. What should the supervisor do?

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

44. At an evening patrol near a theater district with frequent passenger loading, a bystander records the interaction with a phone. What is the professional response?

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

45. At a route inspection following a complaint about recurring curb obstruction, 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. Offer an unofficial account to be helpful
- C. Share internal records without approval
- D. Speculate about the investigation

46. At a shift briefing after a change in the planned coverage area, a business owner asks for special treatment because the location is important. What is the best answer?

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

47. At an afternoon operation near a park entrance and a temporary detour, pedestrians are moving toward an unsafe crossing point. What communication is most effective?

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

48. At a route check after a service vehicle reported an obstruction, a complainant disagrees with the supervisor's explanation. What should the supervisor do?

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

49. At a midday deployment on a commercial avenue during a delivery surge, a crowd needs information about a changing traffic arrangement. What is the best communication plan?

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

50. At an early shift on a narrow residential block where curb access is limited, an interpreter is unavailable and the person cannot understand the proposed next step. What should happen?

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

51. At a cold-weather patrol near a garage entrance and a busy bus route, a member of the public offers Agent Rivera a gift after an interaction. What is the proper response?

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

52. At a routine patrol in a mixed commercial and residential district, 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 patrol beside a construction staging area with equipment entering the roadway, 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. Limit access and share information only through an authorized need-to-know process
- C. Provide the file because the employee works in the same unit
- D. Discuss the allegations informally at roll call

54. At an afternoon detail around a courthouse perimeter and a restricted curb, a record appears to have been intentionally altered. What is the most defensible response?

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

55. At a deployment near a transit station where several agencies are present, 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 a night assignment on a commercial block with limited lighting, an allegation of harassment is reported. What is the soundest initial approach?

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

57. At a busy midday post beside a designated passenger-pickup area, 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. Post the device details publicly as a warning
- D. Allow continued use until a complaint occurs

58. At an evening assignment near a stadium exit and a controlled pedestrian crossing, a supervisor realizes a personal relationship could affect an employment decision. What is best?

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

59. At a morning roll call near a transit hub after overnight construction, an employee asks the supervisor to comment online about a confidential matter. What should the supervisor do?

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

60. At an evening assignment beside a major event entrance and a temporary street closure, someone suggests deleting an unfavorable record after the issue is resolved. What is correct?

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

61. At a rainy deployment at a congested intersection with reduced visibility, a supervisor is drafting an evaluation. Which evidence is strongest?

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

62. At a special-event detail beside a protected pedestrian crossing, 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. Become the best writer in the unit
- D. Avoid all reports until confidence improves

63. At a shift change near a municipal building and a short-term parking area, a supervisor gives informal coaching about a recurring problem. What should the coaching include?

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

64. At a midday post near a waterfront access road and a pedestrian promenade, an agent becomes defensive during feedback. What should the supervisor do?

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

65. At a weekend shift at a neighborhood festival with temporary traffic controls, an improvement plan is needed. What makes it credible?

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

66. At a post near an emergency access lane during a period of heavy rain, an agent performs exceptionally during a difficult detail. What should the supervisor do?

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

67. At a patrol near a bridge approach where traffic is merging from two directions, 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. Ask coworkers to vote on the rating
- C. Change the rating automatically to end disagreement
- D. Refuse to discuss any supporting evidence

68. At an early deployment at a curb with several signs mounted at different heights, assignments change midway through the review period. What should the evaluation do?

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

69. At a final deployment period near a downtown loading corridor, 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. Ignore positive performance once a problem appears
- D. Rely on the last event because it is easiest to remember

70. At an afternoon patrol near a school dismissal area with heavy pedestrian movement, 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. Leave it in a public work area
- D. Share it only with authorized participants and store it securely

71. At a weekend operation near a hospital entrance and an active loading zone, what should occur before an agency vehicle is used for the assignment?

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

72. At a late shift on an avenue with changing lane-control signs, a small vehicle defect is discovered before departure. What is the best response?

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

73. At a deployment after a reported signal problem at a high-volume intersection, the vehicle radio fails while the squad is deployed. What should the supervisor do?

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

74. At a morning assignment near a market where vehicles frequently double-park, a collision occurs involving an agency vehicle. What should happen first?

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

75. At an evening patrol near a theater district with frequent passenger loading, weather increases exposure to cold, rain, or heat. What is the supervisor's responsibility?

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

76. At a route inspection following a complaint about recurring curb obstruction, an agency vehicle is parked in a way that blocks a needed access route. What should the supervisor do?

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

77. At a shift briefing after a change in the planned coverage area, an emergency vehicle approaches while the squad is working. What is the best response?

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

78. At an afternoon operation near a park entrance and a temporary detour, Agent Kim reports fatigue that may affect safe performance. What should the supervisor do?

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

79. At a route check after a service vehicle reported an obstruction, equipment is checked out to multiple agents. What record practice is best?

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

80. At a midday deployment on a commercial avenue during a delivery surge, a crowd begins entering a roadway near a controlled point. What is the soundest first action?

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

81. At an early shift on a narrow residential block where curb access is limited, the written procedure says to verify the location, observe the condition, record facts, and notify the supervisor. What order should be followed?

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

82. At a cold-weather patrol near a garage entrance and a busy bus route, two written instructions appear to conflict. What is the best reasoning step?

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

83. At a routine patrol in a mixed commercial and residential district, 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 issue that can be closed without leaving the office
- D. The active pedestrian hazard

84. At a patrol beside a construction staging area with equipment entering the roadway, 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. Southeast
- C. Northwest
- D. Northeast

85. At an afternoon detail around a courthouse perimeter and a restricted curb, 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 missing condition can be assumed
- B. The action is automatically authorized
- C. The rule should be replaced by a personal judgment
- D. The rule's full conditions are not established

86. At a deployment near a transit station where several agencies are present, the supervisor must remember a post identifier, a vehicle description, and a callback instruction. Which method is strongest?

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

87. At a night assignment on a commercial block with limited lighting, a report mixes observed facts with assumptions about a driver's intent. What should the reviewer do?

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

88. At a busy midday post beside a designated passenger-pickup area, a proposed enforcement record lacks the location even though it includes a time and vehicle description. What problem is most apparent?

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

89. At an evening assignment near a stadium exit and a controlled pedestrian crossing, two logs list different times for the same event. What is the best analytical response?

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

90. At a morning roll call near a transit hub after overnight construction, 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 an evening assignment beside a major event entrance and a temporary street closure, the supervisor must transmit a routine status update. What makes the transmission effective?

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

92. At a rainy deployment at a congested intersection with reduced visibility, several units are using the same radio channel. What practice reduces confusion?

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

93. At a special-event detail beside a protected pedestrian crossing, 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. Repeat only the agent's name
- D. Acknowledge with silence

94. At a shift change near a municipal building and a short-term parking area, the supervisor has both a routine status update and an urgent safety message. Which should be transmitted first?

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

95. At a midday post near a waterfront access road and a pedestrian promenade, a radio message would disclose unnecessary personal information. What is the best practice?

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

96. At a weekend shift at a neighborhood festival with temporary traffic controls, the radio connection breaks during an important instruction. What should the agent do?

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

97. At a post near an emergency access lane during a period of heavy rain, an agent realizes an earlier radio transmission contained an error. What is the best correction?

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

98. At a patrol near a bridge approach where traffic is merging from two directions, another unit asks for assistance outside the supervisor's immediate area. What should the supervisor do?

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

99. At an early deployment at a curb with several signs mounted at different heights, the squad begins a shift and the communication equipment has changed. What should the supervisor verify?

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

100. At a final deployment period near a downtown loading corridor, the shift ends after several significant radio messages. What record is most useful?

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

Practice Exam 19: Answer Key and Explanations

1. **A** — 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. **C** — 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. **B** — 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. **D** — 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. **B** — The keyed response is correct because staffing should follow documented operational risk rather than convenience. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.
6. **A** — The keyed response is correct because a usable briefing tells people what to do and how to report changes. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for review.
7. **C** — The keyed response is correct because planned relief protects both continuity and employee welfare. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.
8. **D** — 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. B — The keyed response is correct because unclear boundaries can create preventable safety and enforcement errors. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

100. D — 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.