

PRACTICE EXAM 20: ASSOCIATE TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT AGENT SIMULATION (100 QUESTIONS)

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

1. At a deployment near a transit station where several agencies are present, the official roster conflicts with an informal absence message. What should the supervisor do first?
 - A. Ignore the conflict until the shift is underway
 - B. Ask the absent employee to choose a replacement
 - C. Reconcile the official roster and confirm the absence
 - D. Assign posts from the informal message alone

2. At a night assignment on a commercial block with limited lighting, Agent Patel reports that assigned safety equipment is missing. What is the soundest response before posting the agent?
 - A. Remove the equipment requirement for that assignment
 - B. Provide or replace the required equipment before posting
 - C. Post the agent and solve the issue later
 - D. Tell the agent to borrow an item without recording it

3. At a busy midday post beside a designated passenger-pickup area, an unexpected absence leaves one post uncovered. What is the best supervisory approach?

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

4. At an evening assignment near a stadium exit and a controlled pedestrian crossing, 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 warning that agents should make personal decisions
- C. A promise that conditions will not affect the schedule
- D. The changed hazards, safe practices, and any modified coverage plan

5. At a morning roll call near a transit hub after overnight construction, a special event is creating an unusual pedestrian surge. Which staffing decision is most defensible?

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

6. At an evening assignment beside a major event entrance and a temporary street closure, what information makes a roll-call briefing most useful to the squad?

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

7. At a rainy deployment at a congested intersection with reduced visibility, a high-demand post needs relief during the shift. What should the supervisor plan?

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

8. At a special-event detail beside a protected pedestrian crossing, Agent Davis asks to perform a task outside the assignment instructions. What is the best response?

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

9. At a shift change near a municipal building and a short-term parking area, two agents request the same desirable post. What should guide the decision?

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

10. At a midday post near a waterfront access road and a pedestrian promenade, 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. Cancel the entire shift without checking the misunderstanding
- C. Let each agent interpret the boundary independently
- D. Release the squad and correct errors by radio later

11. At a weekend shift at a neighborhood festival with temporary traffic controls, 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. Reassign the agent without recording the reason
- C. Check the complaint against observations, logs, and assignment information
- D. Dismiss it because complaints are never reliable

12. At a post near an emergency access lane during a period of heavy rain, Agent Patel 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. Demand an apology before hearing the explanation
- D. Ask what occurred and compare the explanation with available records

13. At a patrol near a bridge approach where traffic is merging from two directions, logs show a pattern of late returns from breaks. What is the most appropriate progression?

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

14. At an early deployment at a curb with several signs mounted at different heights, Agent Morgan appears confused by several nearby signs. How should the supervisor respond?

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

15. At a final deployment period near a downtown loading corridor, a submitted summons record is missing a key field. What should the supervisor do?

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

16. At an afternoon patrol near a school dismissal area with heavy pedestrian movement, a member of the public complains about Agent Ortiz. What is the most objective response?

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

17. At a weekend operation near a hospital entrance and an active loading zone, an agent misses a required check-in. What should the supervisor do?

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

18. At a late shift on an avenue with changing lane-control signs, the supervisor needs to observe an agent's work without creating a distraction. Which approach is best?

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

19. At a deployment after a reported signal problem at a high-volume intersection, multiple issues compete for the supervisor's attention. What should be prioritized first?

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

20. At a morning assignment near a market where vehicles frequently double-park, a trainee makes a correctable positioning error near moving traffic. What is the best response?

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

21. At an evening patrol near a theater district with frequent passenger loading, a restriction sign is partly obscured by a temporary object. What should the agent do before deciding on enforcement?

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

22. At a route inspection following a complaint about recurring curb obstruction, the vehicle description is uncertain because several similar vehicles are present. What is the soundest choice?

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

23. At a shift briefing after a change in the planned coverage area, another employee suggests overlooking a violation for a friend. How should the supervisor respond?

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

24. At an afternoon operation near a park entrance and a temporary detour, 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. Promise the driver that the record will be erased
- C. Raise the voice to end the conversation
- D. Debate every detail until the driver agrees

25. At a route check after a service vehicle reported an obstruction, which information makes a summons narrative most useful for later review?

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

26. At a midday deployment on a commercial avenue during a delivery surge, a vehicle begins moving before the observation is complete. What should guide the next step?

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

27. At an early shift on a narrow residential block where curb access is limited, 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. A personal judgment about the vehicle's value
- D. The owner's presumed intention

28. At a cold-weather patrol near a garage entrance and a busy bus route, 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. Complete the record with an estimated fact
- C. Treat uncertainty as proof of a violation
- D. Ask a bystander to decide what occurred

29. At a routine patrol in a mixed commercial and residential district, two witnesses describe the same event differently. What should the supervisor record?

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

30. At a patrol beside a construction staging area with equipment entering the roadway, 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 detail around a courthouse perimeter and a restricted curb, a report contains several events that were entered out of order. What correction improves it most?

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

32. At a deployment near a transit station where several agencies are present, Agent Patel notices an error in a completed record. What is the soundest correction practice?

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

33. At a night assignment on a commercial block with limited lighting, a required signature is missing from a submitted form. What should happen next?

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

34. At a busy midday post beside a designated passenger-pickup area, what makes a daily log most reliable?

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

35. At an evening assignment near a stadium exit and a controlled pedestrian crossing, a system entry differs from the source form. What should the supervisor compare first?

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

36. At a morning roll call near a transit hub after overnight construction, a person requests information from an internal file. What should guide the response?

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

37. At an evening assignment beside a major event entrance and a temporary street closure, a completed form cannot be located. What is the best first action?

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

38. At a rainy deployment at a congested intersection with reduced visibility, a supervisor hands an open issue to the next shift. What should the handoff include?

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

39. At a special-event detail beside a protected pedestrian crossing, which writing style is strongest for an administrative report?

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

40. At a shift change near a municipal building and a short-term parking area, several related files must be stored for later retrieval. What practice helps most?

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

41. At a midday post near a waterfront access road and a pedestrian promenade, a member of the public is angry about an enforcement action. What should the agent do first?

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

42. At a weekend shift at a neighborhood festival with temporary traffic controls, a person has difficulty understanding the interaction because of a language barrier. What is best?

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

43. At a post near an emergency access lane during a period of heavy rain, a person requests communication support related to a disability. What should the supervisor do?

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

44. At a patrol near a bridge approach where traffic is merging from two directions, a bystander records the interaction with a phone. What is the professional response?

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

45. At an early deployment at a curb with several signs mounted at different heights, a reporter asks for an official statement about an incident. What should the agent do?

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

46. At a final deployment period near a downtown loading corridor, a business owner asks for special treatment because the location is important. What is the best answer?

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

47. At an afternoon patrol near a school dismissal area with heavy pedestrian movement, pedestrians are moving toward an unsafe crossing point. What communication is most effective?

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

48. At a weekend operation near a hospital entrance and an active loading zone, a complainant disagrees with the supervisor's explanation. What should the supervisor do?

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

49. At a late shift on an avenue with changing lane-control signs, 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. Allow each employee to give a different explanation
- C. Share unconfirmed rumors to fill silence
- D. Avoid public information because conditions are changing

50. At a deployment after a reported signal problem at a high-volume intersection, an interpreter is unavailable and the person cannot understand the proposed next step. What should happen?

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

51. At a morning assignment near a market where vehicles frequently double-park, a member of the public offers Agent Chen a gift after an interaction. What is the proper response?

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

52. At an evening patrol near a theater district with frequent passenger loading, a friend asks the supervisor to give an agent a warning instead of applying the normal process. What should guide the decision?

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

53. At a route inspection following a complaint about recurring curb obstruction, an employee asks for a confidential complaint file unrelated to assigned duties. What should the supervisor do?

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

54. At a shift briefing after a change in the planned coverage area, 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. Preserve the record and report the concern through the authorized channel
- C. Correct the alteration privately and destroy the evidence
- D. Ignore it until a public complaint is filed

55. At an afternoon operation near a park entrance and a temporary detour, 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. Dismiss it as a personal disagreement
- D. Protect against immediate harm, document the concern, and refer it appropriately

56. At a route check after a service vehicle reported an obstruction, 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. Ask the accused employee to decide whether it matters
- C. Delete informal notes to avoid embarrassment
- D. Investigate publicly during the next briefing

57. At a midday deployment on a commercial avenue during a delivery surge, an agent uses an unauthorized device while handling work information. What should the supervisor do?

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

58. At an early shift on a narrow residential block where curb access is limited, a supervisor realizes a personal relationship could affect an employment decision. What is best?

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

59. At a cold-weather patrol near a garage entrance and a busy bus route, 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. Decline to discuss confidential information and use authorized communication channels
- C. Share only the most dramatic details
- D. Post a vague comment that identifies the case indirectly

60. At a routine patrol in a mixed commercial and residential district, 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. Delete it to improve the unit's statistics
- D. Retain the record according to authorized retention and correction rules

61. At a patrol beside a construction staging area with equipment entering the roadway, 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. One recent disagreement
- D. An unverified rumor from a bystander

62. At an afternoon detail around a courthouse perimeter and a restricted curb, an agent needs improvement in report accuracy. Which objective is most useful?

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

63. At a deployment near a transit station where several agencies are present, a supervisor gives informal coaching about a recurring problem. What should the coaching include?

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

64. At a night assignment on a commercial block with limited lighting, 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. Argue until the agent admits fault
- D. Stay calm, return to observable examples, and allow a professional response

65. At a busy midday post beside a designated passenger-pickup area, an improvement plan is needed. What makes it credible?

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

66. At an evening assignment near a stadium exit and a controlled pedestrian crossing, an agent performs exceptionally during a difficult detail. What should the supervisor do?

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

67. At a morning roll call near a transit hub after overnight construction, an agent disagrees with an evaluation rating. What is the best supervisory response?

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

68. At an evening assignment beside a major event entrance and a temporary street closure, assignments change midway through the review period. What should the evaluation do?

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

69. At a rainy deployment at a congested intersection with reduced visibility, a supervisor is reviewing a year's performance. What reduces recency bias?

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

70. At a special-event detail beside a protected pedestrian crossing, an evaluation contains sensitive performance information. What is the proper handling?

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

71. At a shift change near a municipal building and a short-term parking area, what should occur before an agency vehicle is used for the assignment?

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

72. At a midday post near a waterfront access road and a pedestrian promenade, a small vehicle defect is discovered before departure. What is the best response?

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

73. At a weekend shift at a neighborhood festival with temporary traffic controls, 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 post near an emergency access lane during a period of heavy rain, a collision occurs involving an agency vehicle. What should happen first?

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

75. At a patrol near a bridge approach where traffic is merging from two directions, weather increases exposure to cold, rain, or heat. What is the supervisor's responsibility?

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

76. At an early deployment at a curb with several signs mounted at different heights, an agency vehicle is parked in a way that blocks a needed access route. What should the supervisor do?

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

77. At a final deployment period near a downtown loading corridor, an emergency vehicle approaches while the squad is working. What is the best response?

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

78. At an afternoon patrol near a school dismissal area with heavy pedestrian movement, Agent Davis reports fatigue that may affect safe performance. What should the supervisor do?

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

79. At a weekend operation near a hospital entrance and an active loading zone, equipment is checked out to multiple agents. What record practice is best?

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

80. At a late shift on an avenue with changing lane-control signs, 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. Move personnel to a safe position, give clear directions, and request support
- D. Enter the crowd alone without communicating

81. At a deployment after a reported signal problem at a high-volume intersection, the written procedure says to verify the location, observe the condition, record facts, and notify the supervisor. What order should be followed?

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

82. At a morning assignment near a market where vehicles frequently double-park, two written instructions appear to conflict. What is the best reasoning step?

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

83. At an evening patrol near a theater district with frequent passenger loading, 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 route inspection following a complaint about recurring curb obstruction, the post is west of the intersection, the garage is east, and the temporary barrier is north. Where is the barrier relative to the garage?

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

85. At a shift briefing after a change in the planned coverage area, 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 an afternoon operation near a park entrance and a temporary detour, the supervisor must remember a post identifier, a vehicle description, and a callback instruction. Which method is strongest?

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

87. At a route check after a service vehicle reported an obstruction, a report mixes observed facts with assumptions about a driver's intent. What should the reviewer do?

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

88. At a midday deployment on a commercial avenue during a delivery surge, 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 complete because the time is sufficient
- D. The record is missing a fact needed to connect the observation to a place

89. At an early shift on a narrow residential block where curb access is limited, two logs list different times for the same event. What is the best analytical response?

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

90. At a cold-weather patrol near a garage entrance and a busy bus route, 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 prove the driver's intent
- C. The facts are insufficient because no opinion was recorded
- D. The documented facts support proceeding under the stated rule

91. At a routine patrol in a mixed commercial and residential district, the supervisor must transmit a routine status update. What makes the transmission effective?

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

92. At a patrol beside a construction staging area with equipment entering the roadway, several units are using the same radio channel. What practice reduces confusion?

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

93. At an afternoon detail around a courthouse perimeter and a restricted curb, a supervisor gives an important location and assignment instruction. What should the receiving agent do?

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

94. At a deployment near a transit station where several agencies are present, 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. The urgent safety message
- D. Neither until the paperwork is complete

95. At a night assignment on a commercial block with limited lighting, 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. Use personal identifiers when a general location is enough
- C. Avoid all radio communication even when safety requires it
- D. Broadcast all known details for transparency

96. At a busy midday post beside a designated passenger-pickup area, the radio connection breaks during an important instruction. What should the agent do?

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

97. At an evening assignment near a stadium exit and a controlled pedestrian crossing, an agent realizes an earlier radio transmission contained an error. What is the best correction?

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

98. At a morning roll call near a transit hub after overnight construction, 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. Promise assistance before checking coverage
- C. Record the request, assess available resources, and relay it through the proper channel
- D. Send the nearest employee without a safety review

99. At an evening assignment beside a major event entrance and a temporary street closure, the squad begins a shift and the communication equipment has changed. What should the supervisor verify?

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

100. At a rainy deployment at a congested intersection with reduced visibility, the shift ends after several significant radio messages. What record is most useful?

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

Practice Exam 20: Answer Key and Explanations

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

2. B — The keyed response is correct because an agent should not begin a known assignment without required equipment. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

3. A — 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. C — The keyed response is correct because staffing should follow documented operational risk rather than convenience. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

6. B — 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. D — The keyed response is correct because planned relief protects both continuity and employee welfare. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

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

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

12. D — The keyed response is correct because the supervisor needs facts before deciding whether performance was deficient. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor

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

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

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

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

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

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

22. C — 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. D — The keyed response is correct because preserving differing accounts supports a fair later review. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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