PRACTICE EXAM 24: 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 an afternoon detail around a courthouse perimeter and a restricted curb, the official roster conflicts with an informal absence message. What should the supervisor do first?

A. Assign posts from the informal message alone
B. Ignore the conflict until the shift is underway
C. Reconcile the official roster and confirm the absence
D. Ask the absent employee to choose a replacement

2. At a deployment near a transit station where several agencies are present, Agent Ortiz reports that assigned safety equipment is missing. What is the soundest response before posting the agent?

A. Post the agent and solve the issue later
B. Provide or replace the required equipment before posting
C. Remove the equipment requirement for that assignment
D. Tell the agent to borrow an item without recording it

3. At a night assignment on a commercial block with limited lighting, an unexpected absence leaves one post uncovered. What is the best supervisory approach?

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

4. At a busy midday post beside a designated passenger-pickup area, 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 an evening assignment near a stadium exit and a controlled pedestrian crossing, a special event is creating an unusual pedestrian surge. Which staffing decision is most defensible?

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

6. At a morning roll call near a transit hub after overnight construction, what information makes a roll-call briefing most useful to the squad?

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

7. At an evening assignment beside a major event entrance and a temporary street closure, a high-demand post needs relief during the shift. What should the supervisor plan?

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

8. At a rainy deployment at a congested intersection with reduced visibility, Agent Patel asks to perform a task outside the assignment instructions. What is the best response?

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

9. At a special-event detail beside a protected pedestrian crossing, two agents request the same desirable post. What should guide the decision?

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

10. At a shift change near a municipal building and a short-term parking area, the briefing ends while several agents still misunderstand the coverage boundary. What should the supervisor do?

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

11. At a midday post near a waterfront access road and a pedestrian promenade, a complaint says an agent repeatedly leaves the assigned post. What should the supervisor do first?

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

12. At a weekend shift at a neighborhood festival with temporary traffic controls, Agent Ortiz returns from a post earlier than expected. What is the best first question?

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

13. At a post near an emergency access lane during a period of heavy rain, logs show a pattern of late returns from breaks. What is the most appropriate progression?

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

14. At a patrol near a bridge approach where traffic is merging from two directions, Agent Davis appears confused by several nearby signs. How should the supervisor respond?

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

15. At an early deployment at a curb with several signs mounted at different heights, a submitted summons record is missing a key field. What should the supervisor do?

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

16. At a final deployment period near a downtown loading corridor, a member of the public complains about Agent Rivera. What is the most objective response?

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

17. At an afternoon patrol near a school dismissal area with heavy pedestrian movement, 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. Broadcast personal details over an open channel
C. Wait until the end of the shift without checking
D. Mark the check-in complete to avoid paperwork

18. At a weekend operation near a hospital entrance and an active loading zone, the supervisor needs to observe an agent's work without creating a distraction. Which approach is best?

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

19. At a late shift on an avenue with changing lane-control signs, multiple issues compete for the supervisor's attention. What should be prioritized first?

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

20. At a deployment after a reported signal problem at a high-volume intersection, a trainee makes a correctable positioning error near moving traffic. What is the best response?

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

21. At a morning assignment near a market where vehicles frequently double-park, a restriction sign is partly obscured by a temporary object. What should the agent do before deciding on enforcement?

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

22. At an evening patrol near a theater district with frequent passenger loading, the vehicle description is uncertain because several similar vehicles are present. What is the soundest choice?

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

23. At a route inspection following a complaint about recurring curb obstruction, another employee suggests overlooking a violation for a friend. How should the supervisor respond?

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

24. At a shift briefing after a change in the planned coverage area, a driver disputes an observed violation in an angry tone. What is the best response?

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

25. At an afternoon operation near a park entrance and a temporary detour, which information makes a summons narrative most useful for later review?

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

26. At a route check after a service vehicle reported an obstruction, 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. Erase the initial observation because the vehicle moved
C. Follow the authorized procedure and record only facts actually established
D. Chase the vehicle regardless of assignment

27. At a midday deployment on a commercial avenue during a delivery surge, a vehicle blocks an access lane for a short period. What should the report emphasize?

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

28. At an early shift on a narrow residential block where curb access is limited, the first observation is inconclusive but the condition may change. What is the best approach?

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

29. At a cold-weather patrol near a garage entrance and a busy bus route, 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. A single blended version that hides disagreement
D. No account because witnesses disagree

30. At a routine patrol in a mixed commercial and residential district, a conflict develops near moving vehicles and pedestrians. What is the immediate priority?

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

31. At a patrol beside a construction staging area with equipment entering the roadway, 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. Place the most serious event first regardless of timing
C. Arrange entries by the order they were remembered
D. Remove times so the order cannot be questioned

32. At an afternoon detail around a courthouse perimeter and a restricted curb, Agent Ortiz notices an error in a completed record. What is the soundest correction practice?

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

33. At a deployment near a transit station where several agencies are present, 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. Discard the form without notifying anyone
C. Sign for the employee to keep the file moving
D. Ignore the missing signature permanently

34. At a night assignment on a commercial block with limited lighting, what makes a daily log most reliable?

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

35. At a busy midday post beside a designated passenger-pickup area, a system entry differs from the source form. What should the supervisor compare first?

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

36. At an evening assignment near a stadium exit and a controlled pedestrian crossing, a person requests information from an internal file. What should guide the response?

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

37. At a morning roll call near a transit hub after overnight construction, 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 an evening assignment beside a major event entrance and a temporary street closure, 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. Only the issue label
C. The facts, actions taken, unresolved risk, and next authorized step
D. A promise that the next shift will solve everything

39. At a rainy deployment at a congested intersection with reduced visibility, 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. Sarcastic, informal, and written for the original reader only
D. Vague, brief, and dependent on private knowledge

40. At a special-event detail beside a protected pedestrian crossing, several related files must be stored for later retrieval. What practice helps most?

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

41. At a shift change near a municipal building and a short-term parking area, a member of the public is angry about an enforcement action. What should the agent do first?

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

42. At a midday post near a waterfront access road and a pedestrian promenade, 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 weekend shift at a neighborhood festival with temporary traffic controls, a person requests communication support related to a disability. What should the supervisor do?

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

44. At a post near an emergency access lane during a period of heavy rain, 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. Stop documenting the enforcement action
C. Make comments intended for the recording audience
D. Demand deletion of the recording immediately

45. At a patrol near a bridge approach where traffic is merging from two directions, a reporter asks for an official statement about an incident. What should the agent do?

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

46. At an early deployment at a curb with several signs mounted at different heights, 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. Create an exception to preserve goodwill
D. Explain that the same authorized standard applies and describe the proper process

47. At a final deployment period near a downtown loading corridor, pedestrians are moving toward an unsafe crossing point. What communication is most effective?

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

48. At an afternoon patrol near a school dismissal area with heavy pedestrian movement, a complainant disagrees with the supervisor's explanation. What should the supervisor do?

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

49. At a weekend operation near a hospital entrance and an active loading zone, a crowd needs information about a changing traffic arrangement. What is the best communication plan?

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

50. At a late shift on an avenue with changing lane-control signs, an interpreter is unavailable and the person cannot understand the proposed next step. What should happen?

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

51. At a deployment after a reported signal problem at a high-volume intersection, a member of the public offers Agent Lewis a gift after an interaction. What is the proper response?

A. Trade it for a promise of future assistance

B. Decline it and report or document the offer as required

C. Accept it but share it with the squad

D. Accept it if its value seems small

52. At a morning assignment near a market where vehicles frequently double-park, a friend asks the supervisor to give an agent a warning instead of applying the normal process. What should guide the decision?

A. The same documented standard used for comparable conduct

B. The personal relationship with the friend

C. The friend's promise to keep the request private

D. The agent's popularity within the squad

53. At an evening patrol near a theater district with frequent passenger loading, 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. Discuss the allegations informally at roll call

D. Provide the file because the employee works in the same unit

54. At a route inspection following a complaint about recurring curb obstruction, a record appears to have been intentionally altered. What is the most defensible response?

A. Ignore it until a public complaint is filed

B. Accuse the suspected employee in front of the squad

C. Correct the alteration privately and destroy the evidence

D. Preserve the record and report the concern through the authorized channel

55. At a shift briefing after a change in the planned coverage area, an employee says a coworker is retaliating after a complaint. What should the supervisor do first?

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

56. At an afternoon operation near a park entrance and a temporary detour, an allegation of harassment is reported. What is the soundest initial approach?

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

57. At a route check after a service vehicle reported an obstruction, an agent uses an unauthorized device while handling work information. What should the supervisor do?

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

58. At a midday deployment on a commercial avenue during a delivery surge, 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 an early shift on a narrow residential block where curb access is limited, an employee asks the supervisor to comment online about a confidential matter. What should the supervisor do?

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

60. At a cold-weather patrol near a garage entrance and a busy bus route, someone suggests deleting an unfavorable record after the issue is resolved. What is correct?

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

61. At a routine patrol in a mixed commercial and residential district, 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 a patrol beside a construction staging area with equipment entering the roadway, an agent needs improvement in report accuracy. Which objective is most useful?

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

63. At an afternoon detail around a courthouse perimeter and a restricted curb, 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 deployment near a transit station where several agencies are present, 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. End the discussion by labeling the agent uncooperative
D. Remove all feedback from the evaluation

65. At a night assignment on a commercial block with limited lighting, an improvement plan is needed. What makes it credible?

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

66. At a busy midday post beside a designated passenger-pickup area, 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. Rely on memory for the annual evaluation
D. Give the agent permanent preference in assignments

67. At an evening assignment near a stadium exit and a controlled pedestrian crossing, an agent disagrees with an evaluation rating. What is the best supervisory response?

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

68. At a morning roll call near a transit hub after overnight construction, 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 an evening assignment beside a major event entrance and a temporary street closure, a supervisor is reviewing a year's performance. What reduces recency bias?

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

70. At a rainy deployment at a congested intersection with reduced visibility, an evaluation contains sensitive performance information. What is the proper handling?

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

71. At a special-event detail beside a protected pedestrian crossing, what should occur before an agency vehicle is used for the assignment?

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

72. At a shift change near a municipal building and a short-term parking area, a small vehicle defect is discovered before departure. What is the best response?

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

73. At a midday post near a waterfront access road and a pedestrian promenade, the vehicle radio fails while the squad is deployed. What should the supervisor do?

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

74. At a weekend shift at a neighborhood festival with temporary traffic controls, a collision occurs involving an agency vehicle. What should happen first?

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

75. At a post near an emergency access lane during a period of heavy rain, weather increases exposure to cold, rain, or heat. What is the supervisor's responsibility?

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

76. At a patrol near a bridge approach where traffic is merging from two directions, an agency vehicle is parked in a way that blocks a needed access route. What should the supervisor do?

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

77. At an early deployment at a curb with several signs mounted at different heights, 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. Direct civilians into the emergency vehicle's path
C. Continue routine work until the emergency vehicle stops
D. Create a second obstruction to slow traffic

78. At a final deployment period near a downtown loading corridor, Agent Patel reports fatigue that may affect safe performance. What should the supervisor do?

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

79. At an afternoon patrol near a school dismissal area with heavy pedestrian movement, equipment is checked out to multiple agents. What record practice is best?

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

80. At a weekend operation near a hospital entrance and an active loading zone, a crowd begins entering a roadway near a controlled point. What is the soundest first action?

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

81. At a late shift on an avenue with changing lane-control signs, the written procedure says to verify the location, observe the condition, record facts, and notify the supervisor. What order should be followed?

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

82. At a deployment after a reported signal problem at a high-volume intersection, two written instructions appear to conflict. What is the best reasoning step?

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

83. At a morning assignment near a market where vehicles frequently double-park, the supervisor can address a minor paperwork delay or an active pedestrian hazard. Which should come first?

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

84. At an evening patrol near a theater district with frequent passenger loading, 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. Northeast
D. Northwest

85. At a route inspection following a complaint about recurring curb obstruction, the written rule says an action is allowed only when the sign is visible and the vehicle is within the marked area. What should be concluded when only one condition is present?

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

86. At a shift briefing after a change in the planned coverage area, 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. Ask a different employee to guess the identifier later
C. Repeat the details, link them to the assignment, and record them promptly
D. Rely on the most unusual detail alone

87. At an afternoon operation near a park entrance and a temporary detour, a report mixes observed facts with assumptions about a driver's intent. What should the reviewer do?

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

88. At a route check after a service vehicle reported an obstruction, 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 missing a fact needed to connect the observation to a place
B. The vehicle description makes location unnecessary
C. The missing location can be inferred from the agent's post
D. The record is complete because the time is sufficient

89. At a midday deployment on a commercial avenue during a delivery surge, two logs list different times for the same event. What is the best analytical response?

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

90. At an early shift on a narrow residential block where curb access is limited, the facts show a sign was visible, the vehicle was in the marked area, and the observed condition matched the rule. What conclusion is best supported?

A. The documented facts support proceeding under the stated rule
B. The facts are insufficient because no opinion was recorded
C. The facts prove the driver's intent
D. The facts require enforcement of every nearby vehicle

91. At a cold-weather patrol near a garage entrance and a busy bus route, the supervisor must transmit a routine status update. What makes the transmission effective?

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

92. At a routine patrol in a mixed commercial and residential district, several units are using the same radio channel. What practice reduces confusion?

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

93. At a patrol beside a construction staging area with equipment entering the roadway, a supervisor gives an important location and assignment instruction. What should the receiving agent do?

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

94. At an afternoon detail around a courthouse perimeter and a restricted curb, the supervisor has both a routine status update and an urgent safety message. Which should be transmitted first?

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

95. At a deployment near a transit station where several agencies are present, 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. Broadcast all known details for transparency
C. Use personal identifiers when a general location is enough
D. Avoid all radio communication even when safety requires it

96. At a night assignment on a commercial block with limited lighting, 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 busy midday post beside a designated passenger-pickup area, an agent realizes an earlier radio transmission contained an error. What is the best correction?

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

98. At an evening assignment near a stadium exit and a controlled pedestrian crossing, another unit asks for assistance outside the supervisor's immediate area. What should the supervisor do?

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

99. At a morning roll call near a transit hub after overnight construction, the squad begins a shift and the communication equipment has changed. What should the supervisor verify?

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

100. At an evening assignment beside a major event entrance and a temporary street closure, the shift ends after several significant radio messages. What record is most useful?

A. A list of who sounded stressed

B. A factual log of key transmissions, actions, and unresolved issues

C. No record because radio traffic is temporary

D. A memory-based summary of only successful calls

Practice Exam 24: 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. D — The keyed response is correct because a usable briefing tells people what to do and how to report changes. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and process. The alternatives depend on

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

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

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

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

10. C — The keyed response is correct because unclear boundaries can create preventable safety and enforcement errors. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

11. A — 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. B — The keyed response is correct because the supervisor needs facts before deciding whether performance was deficient. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

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

14. A — The keyed response is correct because clarification and verification correct the immediate performance risk. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

23. B — The keyed response is correct because consistent enforcement protects integrity and public trust. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on

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

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

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

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

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

28. D — The keyed response is correct because a second reliable observation is better than unsupported inference. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

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

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

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

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

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

49. C — The keyed response is correct because consistent verified messaging reduces confusion during changing conditions. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor

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

50. D — The keyed response is correct because meaningful understanding is necessary for a fair nonurgent interaction. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

68. 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. D — The keyed response is correct because full-period evidence produces a more balanced evaluation. It keeps the decision tied to observable facts and an authorized process. The alternatives depend on guessing, favoritism, delay, or incomplete documentation. A strong supervisor confirms the facts, takes the proper next step, communicates it clearly, and records enough detail for follow-up.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

98. A — 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. D — 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. B — 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.