PRACTICE EXAM 9: LIBRARY ASSISTANT SIMULATION (100 QUESTIONS)

This practice exam contains 100 questions covering common U.S. Library Assistant civil-service topics. It is a general preparation format, not a claim about every local examination. The current local announcement controls timing, scoring, eligibility, accommodations, and procedures. Select the best answer for each question.

1. For practice set 9, In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning public access when a requested item is not immediately visible and the service point is busy but no emergency is present?

A. Clarify the need and offer an authorized search or hold
B. End the interaction because the item is not visible
C. Promise that the item will arrive immediately
D. Suggest that the customer search every shelf alone

2. Which choice is most consistent with professional collection formats practice when a customer asks whether a resource is available in another form and another employee may need to continue the work later?

A. Assume every format has identical access rules
B. Check the catalog and explain the available format options
C. Recommend a format without checking its record
D. Treat digital resources as unrelated to the library

3. Which action best applies shelf reading when nearby items appear out of sequence and the customer wants a quick answer and several people are waiting?

A. Arrange items by color or physical size
B. Move the entire section without checking labels

C. Leave the items because customers can still browse

D. Compare call numbers and correct the placement when authorized

4. Which response most clearly demonstrates sound material condition practice when an item appears damaged during routine handling and the request involves a public space or a shared record?

A. Hide the damage so the item can circulate

B. Discard the item without authorization

C. Follow the local damage and reporting procedure

D. Blame the last customer without evidence

5. In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning collection maintenance when a shelf has a gap and the catalog status is unclear and the customer has used the library before but is unsure of this process?

A. Fill the gap with a nearby unrelated item

B. Mark the item missing without checking

C. Check the record and route the unresolved item through the local process

D. Tell the customer that the record is always correct

6. For practice set 9, Which choice is most consistent with professional weeding awareness practice when an older title appears rarely used and the request appears routine but one record detail is unclear?

A. Remove it solely because it is old

B. Apply the library policy and refer the disposition decision when required

C. Keep it solely because it is old

D. Ask a customer to decide its official status

7. Which action best applies shifting when shelves must be reorganized to create usable space and the employee must balance helpfulness with a stated policy?

A. Follow the approved shifting plan and preserve sequence information
B. Move items randomly until the space looks even
C. Change call numbers to fit the furniture
D. Shelve new items without recording the change

8. Which response most clearly demonstrates sound item location practice when the catalog shows an item in a different location and the service point is busy but no emergency is present?

A. Send the customer to every branch without checking
B. Change the location immediately
C. Assume the item was stolen
D. Verify the location and explain the next search or request step

9. In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning public access when a requested item is not immediately visible and another employee may need to continue the work later?

A. End the interaction because the item is not visible
B. Promise that the item will arrive immediately
C. Suggest that the customer search every shelf alone
D. Clarify the need and offer an authorized search or hold

10. Which choice is most consistent with professional collection formats practice when a customer asks whether a resource is available in another form and the customer wants a quick answer and several people are waiting?

A. Assume every format has identical access rules
B. Recommend a format without checking its record
C. Check the catalog and explain the available format options
D. Treat digital resources as unrelated to the library

11. For practice set 9, Which action best applies shelf reading when nearby items appear out of sequence and the request involves a public space or a shared record?

A. Compare call numbers and correct the placement when authorized
B. Arrange items by color or physical size
C. Move the entire section without checking labels
D. Leave the items because customers can still browse

12. Which response most clearly demonstrates sound material condition practice when an item appears damaged during routine handling and the customer has used the library before but is unsure of this process?

A. Hide the damage so the item can circulate
B. Follow the local damage and reporting procedure
C. Discard the item without authorization
D. Blame the last customer without evidence

13. In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning collection maintenance when a shelf has a gap and the catalog status is unclear and the request appears routine but one record detail is unclear?

A. Check the record and route the unresolved item through the local process
B. Fill the gap with a nearby unrelated item
C. Mark the item missing without checking
D. Tell the customer that the record is always correct

14. Which choice is most consistent with professional weeding awareness practice when an older title appears rarely used and the employee must balance helpfulness with a stated policy?

A. Remove it solely because it is old
B. Apply the library policy and refer the disposition decision when required
C. Keep it solely because it is old
D. Ask a customer to decide its official status

15. Which action best applies shifting when shelves must be reorganized to create usable space and the service point is busy but no emergency is present?

A. Move items randomly until the space looks even
B. Change call numbers to fit the furniture
C. Follow the approved shifting plan and preserve sequence information
D. Shelve new items without recording the change

16. For practice set 9, Which response most clearly demonstrates sound identity verification practice when a person asks for account information at a busy desk and the customer has used the library before but is unsure of this process?

A. Read the account aloud to save time
B. Give the details to anyone who knows the name
C. Ask another customer to confirm the identity
D. Verify identity before disclosing protected account details

17. In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning checkout accuracy when an item and its record do not match at checkout and the request appears routine but one record detail is unclear?

A. Complete the transaction and fix it later
B. Use a similar barcode without checking
C. Tell the customer the system is always wrong
D. Pause and resolve the discrepancy through the approved procedure

18. Which choice is most consistent with professional returns practice when a returned item does not post correctly and the employee must balance helpfulness with a stated policy?

A. Preserve the item details and route the record correction through procedure
B. Place it back on the shelf without checking
C. Charge the customer automatically
D. Delete the transaction without documentation

19. Which action best applies renewals when a customer asks to extend an item that may have a restriction and the service point is busy but no emergency is present?

A. Promise a renewal for every item
B. Refuse every renewal without checking
C. Check eligibility and explain the available renewal route
D. Change the due date manually

20. Which response most clearly demonstrates sound holds practice when a customer asks why a requested item is not ready and another employee may need to continue the work later?

A. Guarantee that it will be ready today
B. Check the hold status and explain the next realistic step
C. Cancel the hold to remove the question
D. Tell the customer to keep checking without details

21. For practice set 9, In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning fees and overdue items when a customer disputes a charge and the customer wants a quick answer and several people are waiting?

A. Review the record and apply the documented adjustment or referral process
B. Remove the charge immediately for everyone
C. Argue that the charge is always correct
D. Ignore the concern until closing

22. Which choice is most consistent with professional lost or damaged materials practice when a customer reports that an item was lost and the request involves a public space or a shared record?

A. Mark the item returned without receiving it
B. Tell the customer to replace it with any book

C. Discuss the account where others can hear
D. Explain the applicable process and document the report accurately

23. Which action best applies account updates when a customer needs to correct contact information and the customer has used the library before but is unsure of this process?

A. Change every field without confirmation
B. Verify the account and update only the authorized fields
C. Use information from a bystander
D. Refuse all updates after the first error

24. Which response most clearly demonstrates sound identity verification practice when a person asks for account information at a busy desk and the request appears routine but one record detail is unclear?

A. Read the account aloud to save time
B. Give the details to anyone who knows the name
C. Verify identity before disclosing protected account details
D. Ask another customer to confirm the identity

25. In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning checkout accuracy when an item and its record do not match at checkout and the employee must balance helpfulness with a stated policy?

A. Complete the transaction and fix it later
B. Use a similar barcode without checking
C. Tell the customer the system is always wrong
D. Pause and resolve the discrepancy through the approved procedure

26. For practice set 9, Which choice is most consistent with professional returns practice when a returned item does not post correctly and the service point is busy but no emergency is present?

A. Place it back on the shelf without checking

B. Charge the customer automatically
C. Preserve the item details and route the record correction through procedure
D. Delete the transaction without documentation

27. Which action best applies renewals when a customer asks to extend an item that may have a restriction and another employee may need to continue the work later?

A. Check eligibility and explain the available renewal route
B. Promise a renewal for every item
C. Refuse every renewal without checking
D. Change the due date manually

28. Which response most clearly demonstrates sound holds practice when a customer asks why a requested item is not ready and the customer wants a quick answer and several people are waiting?

A. Guarantee that it will be ready today
B. Check the hold status and explain the next realistic step
C. Cancel the hold to remove the question
D. Tell the customer to keep checking without details

29. In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning fees and overdue items when a customer disputes a charge and the request involves a public space or a shared record?

A. Remove the charge immediately for everyone
B. Argue that the charge is always correct
C. Ignore the concern until closing
D. Review the record and apply the documented adjustment or referral process

30. Which choice is most consistent with professional lost or damaged materials practice when a customer reports that an item was lost and the customer has used the library before but is unsure of this process?

A. Mark the item returned without receiving it
B. Explain the applicable process and document the report accurately
C. Tell the customer to replace it with any book
D. Discuss the account where others can hear

31. For practice set 9, Which action best applies bibliographic records when a customer asks what information a catalog record provides and another employee may need to continue the work later?

A. Say the record guarantees the item is on the shelf
B. Describe it as a customer complaint log
C. Explain that the record describes and helps locate a resource
D. Treat it as a replacement for the physical item

32. Which response most clearly demonstrates sound access points practice when a search succeeds under one name but not another and the customer wants a quick answer and several people are waiting?

A. Use the available access points and explain the search result
B. Assume the record is invalid
C. Delete the less familiar name
D. Search only by the first word entered

33. In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning subject headings when a keyword search returns too many unrelated results and the request involves a public space or a shared record?

A. Add random words until one result appears
B. Stop searching because the catalog failed
C. Replace the subject with a personal opinion
D. Try a controlled subject term or a more specific search

34. Which choice is most consistent with professional classification practice when two items cover related subjects at different levels and the customer has used the library before but is unsure of this process?

A. Arrange them by title length
B. Compare the classification numbers and place each according to the sequence
C. Place both under the broadest number
D. Use the order in which they arrived

35. Which action best applies decimal order when call numbers share a whole number but differ after the decimal and the request appears routine but one record detail is unclear?

A. Compare the decimal digits from left to right
B. Compare the decimals as whole numbers
C. Ignore all digits after the first
D. Arrange them by the number of digits

36. For practice set 9, Which response most clearly demonstrates sound alphabetical filing practice when names have similar letters and punctuation and the employee must balance helpfulness with a stated policy?

A. Use visual size as the tie breaker
B. File the longest name first
C. Apply the local filing rule consistently one character at a time
D. Choose the order that seems most familiar

37. In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning labels and barcodes when a label does not match the item record and the service point is busy but no emergency is present?

A. Stop the transaction and report or correct the mismatch through procedure
B. Cover the label with a new number
C. Use the nearest item number
D. Ignore the mismatch if the title looks right

38. Which choice is most consistent with professional authority control practice when the same creator appears under inconsistent name forms and another employee may need to continue the work later?

A. Create a new form for every searcher
B. Delete all variant forms
C. Use whichever spelling appears first
D. Use the authorized form and follow the cataloging workflow

39. Which action best applies bibliographic records when a customer asks what information a catalog record provides and the customer wants a quick answer and several people are waiting?

A. Say the record guarantees the item is on the shelf
B. Describe it as a customer complaint log
C. Explain that the record describes and helps locate a resource
D. Treat it as a replacement for the physical item

40. Which response most clearly demonstrates sound access points practice when a search succeeds under one name but not another and the request involves a public space or a shared record?

A. Assume the record is invalid
B. Use the available access points and explain the search result
C. Delete the less familiar name
D. Search only by the first word entered

41. For practice set 9, In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning subject headings when a keyword search returns too many unrelated results and the customer has used the library before but is unsure of this process?

A. Add random words until one result appears
B. Stop searching because the catalog failed
C. Try a controlled subject term or a more specific search
D. Replace the subject with a personal opinion

42. Which choice is most consistent with professional classification practice when two items cover related subjects at different levels and the request appears routine but one record detail is unclear?

A. Arrange them by title length
B. Compare the classification numbers and place each according to the sequence
C. Place both under the broadest number
D. Use the order in which they arrived

43. Which action best applies decimal order when call numbers share a whole number but differ after the decimal and the employee must balance helpfulness with a stated policy?

A. Compare the decimal digits from left to right
B. Compare the decimals as whole numbers
C. Ignore all digits after the first
D. Arrange them by the number of digits

44. Which response most clearly demonstrates sound alphabetical filing practice when names have similar letters and punctuation and the service point is busy but no emergency is present?

A. Use visual size as the tie breaker
B. File the longest name first
C. Choose the order that seems most familiar
D. Apply the local filing rule consistently one character at a time

45. In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning labels and barcodes when a label does not match the item record and another employee may need to continue the work later?

A. Cover the label with a new number
B. Stop the transaction and report or correct the mismatch through procedure
C. Use the nearest item number

D. Ignore the mismatch if the title looks right

46. For practice set 9, Which choice is most consistent with professional reference interviews practice when a customer asks for help with a broad topic and the request appears routine but one record detail is unclear?

A. Choose a source based on your own interest
B. Give the first result without clarification
C. Ask a focused clarifying question before searching
D. Tell the customer to search alone

47. Which action best applies open and closed questions when the customer is unsure how to describe the request and the employee must balance helpfulness with a stated policy?

A. Ask only yes or no questions
B. Ask for every personal detail first
C. Give a long explanation before listening
D. Begin with an open question and narrow the request as needed

48. Which response most clearly demonstrates sound source evaluation practice when two sources disagree about a topic and the service point is busy but no emergency is present?

A. Compare authority, currency, purpose, and supporting evidence
B. Choose the source with the strongest headline
C. Use whichever source appears first
D. Assume both sources are equally reliable

49. In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning referrals when the request belongs to a specialist or outside service and another employee may need to continue the work later?

A. Explain the referral and provide the best available next step

B. End the interaction with a department name only
C. Pretend to be the specialist
D. Refuse to help because it is outside your role

50. Which choice is most consistent with professional reader advisory practice when a customer wants a recommendation but gives few details and the customer wants a quick answer and several people are waiting?

A. Recommend the most popular title automatically
B. Assume age or background determines taste
C. Ask about preferences and purpose before suggesting titles
D. Say that recommendations are not library work

51. For practice set 9, Which action best applies reference interviews when a customer asks for help with a broad topic and the request involves a public space or a shared record?

A. Choose a source based on your own interest
B. Give the first result without clarification
C. Tell the customer to search alone
D. Ask a focused clarifying question before searching

52. Which response most clearly demonstrates sound open and closed questions practice when the customer is unsure how to describe the request and the customer has used the library before but is unsure of this process?

A. Ask only yes or no questions
B. Begin with an open question and narrow the request as needed
C. Ask for every personal detail first
D. Give a long explanation before listening

53. In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning source evaluation when two sources disagree about a topic and the request appears routine but one record detail is unclear?

A. Compare authority, currency, purpose, and supporting evidence
B. Choose the source with the strongest headline
C. Use whichever source appears first
D. Assume both sources are equally reliable

54. Which choice is most consistent with professional referrals practice when the request belongs to a specialist or outside service and the employee must balance helpfulness with a stated policy?

A. End the interaction with a department name only
B. Pretend to be the specialist
C. Refuse to help because it is outside your role
D. Explain the referral and provide the best available next step

55. Which action best applies reader advisory when a customer wants a recommendation but gives few details and the service point is busy but no emergency is present?

A. Recommend the most popular title automatically
B. Assume age or background determines taste
C. Ask about preferences and purpose before suggesting titles
D. Say that recommendations are not library work

56. For practice set 9, Which response most clearly demonstrates sound integrated library systems practice when a transaction error appears in the system and the request involves a public space or a shared record?

A. Repeat the transaction indefinitely
B. Confirm the record and follow the approved recovery or escalation step
C. Change unrelated account fields
D. Tell the customer to ignore the record

57. In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning public computers when a customer cannot begin a public computer session and the customer has used the library before but is unsure of this process?

A. Check the access requirement and provide approved first-line help
B. Use your personal credentials
C. Disable the session controls
D. Promise unlimited time

58. Which choice is most consistent with professional printing and scanning practice when a customer is unsure where a scanned file was saved and the request appears routine but one record detail is unclear?

A. Open the file on a personal device
B. Explain the approved save location and privacy considerations
C. Email it to yourself automatically
D. Leave the file on the public desktop

59. Which action best applies licensed resources when a customer cannot open a subscribed database and the employee must balance helpfulness with a stated policy?

A. Copy the entire database for the customer
B. Promise that every resource is free everywhere
C. Check access status and route the technical problem appropriately
D. Disable the access controls

60. Which response most clearly demonstrates sound digital privacy practice when a customer leaves an account open on a public workstation and the service point is busy but no emergency is present?

A. Browse the account to learn what happened
B. Share the open screen with coworkers
C. Leave it open for the next customer
D. Use the approved privacy procedure and avoid viewing unnecessary content

61. For practice set 9, In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning integrated library systems when a transaction error appears in the system and another employee may need to continue the work later?

A. Repeat the transaction indefinitely
B. Confirm the record and follow the approved recovery or escalation step
C. Change unrelated account fields
D. Tell the customer to ignore the record

62. Which choice is most consistent with professional public computers practice when a customer cannot begin a public computer session and the customer wants a quick answer and several people are waiting?

A. Check the access requirement and provide approved first-line help
B. Use your personal credentials
C. Disable the session controls
D. Promise unlimited time

63. Which action best applies printing and scanning when a customer is unsure where a scanned file was saved and the request involves a public space or a shared record?

A. Open the file on a personal device
B. Email it to yourself automatically
C. Leave the file on the public desktop
D. Explain the approved save location and privacy considerations

64. Which response most clearly demonstrates sound licensed resources practice when a customer cannot open a subscribed database and the customer has used the library before but is unsure of this process?

A. Copy the entire database for the customer
B. Promise that every resource is free everywhere
C. Check access status and route the technical problem appropriately
D. Disable the access controls

65. In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning digital privacy when a customer leaves an account open on a public workstation and the request appears routine but one record detail is unclear?

A. Browse the account to learn what happened
B. Share the open screen with coworkers
C. Use the approved privacy procedure and avoid viewing unnecessary content
D. Leave it open for the next customer

66. For practice set 9, Which choice is most consistent with professional active listening practice when a frustrated customer gives a long explanation and another employee may need to continue the work later?

A. Interrupt with a policy citation
B. Agree to every requested outcome
C. End the conversation without confirming
D. Listen, summarize the need, and confirm the next step

67. Which action best applies plain language when a customer does not understand a library term and the customer wants a quick answer and several people are waiting?

A. Explain the term in clear everyday language
B. Repeat the same jargon more slowly
C. Assume the customer should already know it
D. Use a longer technical explanation

68. Which response most clearly demonstrates sound de-escalation practice when a customer raises their voice about a service problem and the request involves a public space or a shared record?

A. Match the customer’s volume
B. Remain calm, set respectful limits, and address the immediate need
C. Threaten consequences immediately
D. Argue about who is correct

69. In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning fairness when two customers request the same limited service and the customer has used the library before but is unsure of this process?

A. Serve the more forceful customer first
B. Choose the customer you recognize
C. Create a private exception
D. Apply the same rule and explain the queue or priority process

70. Which choice is most consistent with professional accessibility practice when a customer cannot use the standard service route and the request appears routine but one record detail is unclear?

A. Guess the accommodation without asking
B. Ask what assistance is needed and offer an approved alternative
C. Speak only to a companion
D. Require the customer to solve the barrier alone

71. For practice set 9, Which action best applies complaints when a customer wants to report a service concern and the employee must balance helpfulness with a stated policy?

A. Delete the complaint after apologizing
B. Promise discipline for another employee
C. Listen, document the relevant facts, and explain the complaint route
D. Tell the customer complaints are unhelpful

72. Which response most clearly demonstrates sound neutral service practice when a customer requests material you personally dislike and the service point is busy but no emergency is present?

A. Provide neutral service and follow the established access policy
B. Discourage the request based on preference
C. Hide the material from the customer
D. Require a personal explanation

73. In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning confidentiality when a bystander asks what another customer borrowed and another employee may need to continue the work later?

A. Decline the disclosure and protect the record
B. Answer because the bystander sounds concerned
C. Confirm only the title
D. Ask the customer to announce the answer

74. Which choice is most consistent with professional active listening practice when a frustrated customer gives a long explanation and the customer wants a quick answer and several people are waiting?

A. Interrupt with a policy citation
B. Agree to every requested outcome
C. End the conversation without confirming
D. Listen, summarize the need, and confirm the next step

75. Which action best applies plain language when a customer does not understand a library term and the request involves a public space or a shared record?

A. Repeat the same jargon more slowly
B. Assume the customer should already know it
C. Explain the term in clear everyday language
D. Use a longer technical explanation

76. For practice set 9, Which response most clearly demonstrates sound de-escalation practice when a customer raises their voice about a service problem and the customer has used the library before but is unsure of this process?

A. Match the customer’s volume
B. Remain calm, set respectful limits, and address the immediate need
C. Threaten consequences immediately
D. Argue about who is correct

77. In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning fairness when two customers request the same limited service and the request appears routine but one record detail is unclear?

A. Serve the more forceful customer first
B. Apply the same rule and explain the queue or priority process
C. Choose the customer you recognize
D. Create a private exception

78. Which choice is most consistent with professional accessibility practice when a customer cannot use the standard service route and the employee must balance helpfulness with a stated policy?

A. Guess the accommodation without asking
B. Speak only to a companion
C. Ask what assistance is needed and offer an approved alternative
D. Require the customer to solve the barrier alone

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C. Tell the customer complaints are unhelpful
D. Listen, document the relevant facts, and explain the complaint route

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A. Provide neutral service and follow the established access policy
B. Discourage the request based on preference
C. Hide the material from the customer
D. Require a personal explanation

81. For practice set 9, In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning instructions when a procedure contains several ordered steps and the request appears routine but one record detail is unclear?

A. Skip directly to the last step
B. Perform the most convenient step first
C. Use memory instead of the written procedure
D. Follow the stated sequence and verify the final condition

82. Which choice is most consistent with professional meaning in context practice when a workplace term has more than one common meaning and the employee must balance helpfulness with a stated policy?

A. Choose the most familiar dictionary meaning
B. Use the surrounding sentence and task to determine meaning
C. Use the longest definition
D. Ignore the sentence context

83. Which action best applies clerical comparison when two records look similar but may differ in one field and the service point is busy but no emergency is present?

A. Compare the records field by field

B. Compare only the first line

C. Assume similar names mean identical records

D. Rewrite both records from memory

84. Which response most clearly demonstrates sound percent and fee reasoning practice when a customer asks how a fee or rate was calculated and another employee may need to continue the work later?

A. Estimate from the final amount alone

B. Change the rate to make it simpler

C. Identify the base, rate, and authorized rule before explaining

D. Explain a result without checking the rule

85. In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning time and schedules when a service deadline overlaps with another task and the customer wants a quick answer and several people are waiting?

A. Compare the stated times and prioritize according to procedure

B. Choose the task with the nicer description

C. Ignore the deadline until it passes

D. Change the schedule without authority

86. For practice set 9, Which choice is most consistent with professional instructions practice when a procedure contains several ordered steps and the request involves a public space or a shared record?

A. Skip directly to the last step

B. Perform the most convenient step first

C. Follow the stated sequence and verify the final condition

D. Use memory instead of the written procedure

87. Which action best applies meaning in context when a workplace term has more than one common meaning and the customer has used the library before but is unsure of this process?

A. Choose the most familiar dictionary meaning
B. Use the longest definition
C. Ignore the sentence context
D. Use the surrounding sentence and task to determine meaning

88. Which response most clearly demonstrates sound clerical comparison practice when two records look similar but may differ in one field and the request appears routine but one record detail is unclear?

A. Compare only the first line
B. Compare the records field by field
C. Assume similar names mean identical records
D. Rewrite both records from memory

89. In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning percent and fee reasoning when a customer asks how a fee or rate was calculated and the employee must balance helpfulness with a stated policy?

A. Estimate from the final amount alone
B. Change the rate to make it simpler
C. Identify the base, rate, and authorized rule before explaining
D. Explain a result without checking the rule

90. Which choice is most consistent with professional time and schedules practice when a service deadline overlaps with another task and the service point is busy but no emergency is present?

A. Choose the task with the nicer description
B. Ignore the deadline until it passes
C. Change the schedule without authority
D. Compare the stated times and prioritize according to procedure

91. For practice set 9, Which action best applies hazard recognition when a spill appears near a public walkway and the request involves a public space or a shared record?

A. Protect the area and notify the responsible help
B. Walk past it unless someone falls
C. Clean it with any nearby chemical
D. Ask a customer to stand guard

92. Which response most clearly demonstrates sound emergency response practice when an alarm sounds during public service and the customer has used the library before but is unsure of this process?

A. Investigate the cause alone
B. Follow the facility plan and direct people toward safety
C. Wait for a customer vote
D. Continue routine transactions until told otherwise

93. In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning incident reporting when a conflict ends but follow-up is still needed and the request appears routine but one record detail is unclear?

A. Describe motives as facts
B. Record objective facts and notify the designated role
C. Discuss the event with everyone nearby
D. Close the matter without a record

94. Which choice is most consistent with professional chain of command practice when a request falls outside the normal policy and the employee must balance helpfulness with a stated policy?

A. Document the facts and seek the authorized decision-maker
B. Invent an exception to end the discussion
C. Ask the newest employee to decide
D. Apply a different rule secretly

95. Which action best applies prioritization when a routine line and a possible safety issue occur together and the service point is busy but no emergency is present?

A. Serve the loudest customer first
B. Ignore the hazard until the line ends
C. Address the safety concern while communicating fairly with waiting customers
D. Close the desk without explanation

96. For practice set 9, Which response most clearly demonstrates sound hazard recognition practice when a spill appears near a public walkway and another employee may need to continue the work later?

A. Walk past it unless someone falls
B. Clean it with any nearby chemical
C. Ask a customer to stand guard
D. Protect the area and notify the responsible help

97. In this library setting, what is the strongest first step concerning emergency response when an alarm sounds during public service and the customer wants a quick answer and several people are waiting?

A. Investigate the cause alone
B. Follow the facility plan and direct people toward safety
C. Wait for a customer vote
D. Continue routine transactions until told otherwise

98. Which choice is most consistent with professional incident reporting practice when a conflict ends but follow-up is still needed and the request involves a public space or a shared record?

A. Describe motives as facts
B. Discuss the event with everyone nearby
C. Record objective facts and notify the designated role
D. Close the matter without a record

99. Which action best applies chain of command when a request falls outside the normal policy and the customer has used the library before but is unsure of this process?

A. Document the facts and seek the authorized decision-maker
B. Invent an exception to end the discussion
C. Ask the newest employee to decide
D. Apply a different rule secretly

100. Which response most clearly demonstrates sound prioritization practice when a routine line and a possible safety issue occur together and the request appears routine but one record detail is unclear?

A. Serve the loudest customer first
B. Ignore the hazard until the line ends
C. Close the desk without explanation
D. Address the safety concern while communicating fairly with waiting customers

Practice Exam 9: Answer Key and Explanations

1. A — Correct: clarify the need and offer an authorized search or hold. Access improves when the employee identifies the need and gives a realistic route to the resource. The other choices miss the controlling issue by ending service, promising an outcome, or shifting the whole task to the customer. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through.

2. B — Correct: check the catalog and explain the available format options. Format affects discovery, access, equipment needs, and sometimes licensing conditions. The other choices miss the controlling issue by ignoring the record, making an assumption, or separating digital service from library service. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

3. D — Correct: compare call numbers and correct the placement when authorized. Shelf reading restores the sequence that makes materials findable. The other choices miss the controlling issue by using appearance, making an unplanned shift, or accepting an inaccurate location. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

4. C — Correct: follow the local damage and reporting procedure. Condition concerns require consistent handling and an objective record. The other choices miss the controlling issue by concealing the issue, making an unauthorized disposition, or assigning blame without facts. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

5. C — Correct: check the record and route the unresolved item through the local process. Maintenance depends on reconciling the physical item with the record. The other choices miss the controlling issue by substituting a different item, changing status without evidence, or overstating record accuracy. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

6. B — Correct: apply the library policy and refer the disposition decision when required. Weeding uses policy, condition, currency, use, and community context rather than one factor alone. The other choices miss the controlling issue by using age as the only rule, refusing review, or transferring an official decision to a customer. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through.

7. A — Correct: follow the approved shifting plan and preserve sequence information. Shifting is a controlled sequence change that must preserve discoverability. The other choices miss the controlling issue by treating space as the only concern, altering classification, or omitting the needed record update. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

8. D — Correct: verify the location and explain the next search or request step. Location questions require record checking and a proportionate response. The other choices miss the controlling issue by sending the customer without information, editing a record prematurely, or making an unsupported accusation. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

9. D — Correct: clarify the need and offer an authorized search or hold. Access improves when the employee identifies the need and gives a realistic route to the resource. The other choices miss the controlling issue by ending service, promising an outcome, or shifting the whole task to the customer. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through.

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16. D — Correct: verify identity before disclosing protected account details. Identity checks protect confidential records and prevent disclosure by convenience. The other choices miss the controlling issue by public disclosure, informal permission, or asking an unrelated customer to authenticate someone. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

17. D — Correct: pause and resolve the discrepancy through the approved procedure. A checkout record should be accurate before the item leaves the library. The other choices miss the controlling issue by creating a false transaction, substituting an identifier, or making a broad unsupported claim. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

18. A — Correct: preserve the item details and route the record correction through procedure. Return problems can affect availability, fees, and the customer record. The other choices miss the controlling issue by hiding the discrepancy, imposing an unsupported charge, or deleting a record without a controlled correction. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through.

19. C — Correct: check eligibility and explain the available renewal route. Renewal decisions depend on item status, holds, policy, and system information. The other choices miss the controlling issue by making a universal promise, refusing without review, or bypassing the authorized transaction. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

20. B — Correct: check the hold status and explain the next realistic step. Hold service depends on status, queue order, location, and notification procedures. The other choices miss the controlling issue by promising timing, altering the request without authority, or giving no usable information. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

21. A — Correct: review the record and apply the documented adjustment or referral process. A charge dispute needs facts, consistent policy, and authorized action. The other choices miss the controlling issue by creating an exception, refusing to review evidence, or delaying a service issue without reason. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through.

22. D — Correct: explain the applicable process and document the report accurately. Lost-item handling affects inventory, account status, privacy, and replacement rules. The other choices miss the controlling issue by creating a false return, imposing an unrelated replacement, or exposing account information. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

23. B — Correct: verify the account and update only the authorized fields. Accurate contact information supports notices while still requiring identity awareness. The other choices miss the controlling issue by overwriting data, using unauthorized information, or treating one error as a permanent barrier. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

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31. C — Correct: explain that the record describes and helps locate a resource. A bibliographic record supports discovery and management but does not guarantee current availability. The other choices miss the controlling issue by confusing description with availability, a service log, or the resource itself. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

32. A — Correct: use the available access points and explain the search result. Access points provide multiple authorized routes to a record. The other choices miss the controlling issue by declaring the record invalid, deleting data, or refusing to refine the search. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

33. D — Correct: try a controlled subject term or a more specific search. Controlled terms improve consistency and reduce noise in topical searching. The other choices miss the controlling issue by using randomness, abandoning the search, or substituting personal judgment for catalog language. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

34. B — Correct: compare the classification numbers and place each according to the sequence. Classification organizes materials by subject and specificity. The other choices miss the controlling issue by using physical appearance, collapsing distinctions, or substituting arrival order for the system. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

35. A — Correct: compare the decimal digits from left to right. Decimal filing depends on place value rather than string length. The other choices miss the controlling issue by treating decimals as whole numbers, ignoring information, or using digit count as the rule. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

36. C — Correct: apply the local filing rule consistently one character at a time. Alphabetical filing requires a consistent comparison method. The other choices miss the controlling issue by using appearance, length, or personal familiarity instead of the adopted sequence. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

37. A — Correct: stop the transaction and report or correct the mismatch through procedure. Identifiers connect the physical item to the correct record. The other choices miss the controlling issue by creating a new identifier without control, borrowing another item number, or relying only on title appearance. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through.

38. D — Correct: use the authorized form and follow the cataloging workflow. Authority control keeps access points consistent while supporting discovery. The other choices miss the controlling issue by creating uncontrolled variants, deleting useful relationships, or treating first appearance as authority. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

39. C — Correct: explain that the record describes and helps locate a resource. A bibliographic record supports discovery and management but does not guarantee current availability. The other choices miss the controlling issue by confusing description with availability, a service log, or the resource itself. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

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46. C — Correct: ask a focused clarifying question before searching. Clarification identifies the real information need and prevents a mismatched referral. The other choices miss the controlling issue by substituting the employee’s interest, accepting the first result, or abandoning the customer. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

47. D — Correct: begin with an open question and narrow the request as needed. Open questions allow the customer to state purpose and context in their own words. The other choices miss the controlling issue by restricting the answer too early, collecting unnecessary information, or talking before understanding. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through.

48. A — Correct: compare authority, currency, purpose, and supporting evidence. Evaluation requires more than speed or presentation. The other choices miss the controlling issue by judging by headline, search position, or unsupported equivalence. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching. It is stronger than an answer that merely sounds helpful.

49. A — Correct: explain the referral and provide the best available next step. A good referral preserves service continuity without overstating expertise. The other choices miss the controlling issue by giving an incomplete handoff, impersonating expertise, or abandoning the customer. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

50. C — Correct: ask about preferences and purpose before suggesting titles. Reader advisory is strongest when based on the customer's interests and goals. The other choices miss the controlling issue by using popularity alone, stereotyping, or denying a routine service. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

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56. B — Correct: confirm the record and follow the approved recovery or escalation step. System recovery starts with defining the error and protecting the record. The other choices miss the controlling issue by repeating an unknown action, changing unrelated data, or ignoring a record problem. Library

Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

57. A — Correct: check the access requirement and provide approved first-line help. Public workstation help must protect security while addressing the access problem. The other choices miss the controlling issue by sharing credentials, bypassing controls, or promising a resource the employee cannot control. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

58. B — Correct: explain the approved save location and privacy considerations. File handling must balance usability with privacy and local workstation rules. The other choices miss the controlling issue by accessing private content, transferring it without permission, or leaving it exposed. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

59. C — Correct: check access status and route the technical problem appropriately. Licensed resources may have access conditions and technical support paths. The other choices miss the controlling issue by copying protected content, making a broad promise, or bypassing controls. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

60. D — Correct: use the approved privacy procedure and avoid viewing unnecessary content. Privacy protection requires limiting exposure and using the designated cleanup step. The other choices miss the controlling issue by curiosity, unnecessary disclosure, or leaving a live account available. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

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66. D — Correct: listen, summarize the need, and confirm the next step. Listening separates the service need from the emotion and reduces misunderstanding. The other choices miss the controlling issue by using policy as a barrier, making promises, or ending without a shared understanding. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

67. A — Correct: explain the term in clear everyday language. Plain language improves access and confirms understanding. The other choices miss the controlling issue by repeating jargon, blaming the customer, or increasing complexity. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching. It is stronger than an answer that merely sounds helpful.

68. B — Correct: remain calm, set respectful limits, and address the immediate need. Calm, bounded communication protects safety and keeps the interaction productive. The other choices miss the controlling issue by escalating emotion, threatening without basis, or turning service into an argument. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

69. D — Correct: apply the same rule and explain the queue or priority process. Fairness requires consistent standards and transparent process. The other choices miss the controlling issue by rewarding force, familiarity, or secret exceptions. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching. It is stronger than an answer that merely sounds helpful.

70. B — Correct: ask what assistance is needed and offer an approved alternative. Respectful access begins with the customer and uses available procedures. The other choices miss the controlling issue by making assumptions, excluding the customer from communication, or treating access as their burden. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

71. C — Correct: listen, document the relevant facts, and explain the complaint route. Complaint handling requires respect, accurate routing, and authority boundaries. The other choices miss the controlling issue by erasing feedback, promising an outcome, or dismissing the concern. Library

Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

72. A — Correct: provide neutral service and follow the established access policy. Professional neutrality separates personal views from public service. The other choices miss the controlling issue by using personal preference to restrict access or demanding justification. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

73. A — Correct: decline the disclosure and protect the record. Borrowing information can reveal private interests and requires authorized disclosure. The other choices miss the controlling issue by treating concern as permission, confirming partial details, or shifting privacy to the customer. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

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81. D — Correct: follow the stated sequence and verify the final condition. Ordered instructions reduce missed conditions and inconsistent results. The other choices miss the controlling issue by skipping steps, choosing convenience over sequence, or relying on memory when the procedure is available. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

82. B — Correct: use the surrounding sentence and task to determine meaning. Context identifies the meaning that fits the actual workplace use. The other choices miss the controlling issue by choosing by familiarity, length, or isolated wording. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

83. A — Correct: compare the records field by field. Field-by-field comparison catches small errors that affect service. The other choices miss the controlling issue by using partial inspection, equating similar names, or replacing evidence with memory. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

84. C — Correct: identify the base, rate, and authorized rule before explaining. Clear calculation depends on the correct base and governing procedure. The other choices miss the controlling issue by guessing from the result, changing the rule, or explaining without verification. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

85. A — Correct: compare the stated times and prioritize according to procedure. Time accuracy supports reliable notices, queues, and handoffs. The other choices miss the controlling issue by using subjective preference, ignoring the deadline, or editing schedules without authority. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

86. C — Correct: follow the stated sequence and verify the final condition. Ordered instructions reduce missed conditions and inconsistent results. The other choices miss the controlling issue by skipping steps, choosing convenience over sequence, or relying on memory when the procedure is available. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

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91. A — Correct: protect the area and notify the responsible help. Immediate hazard control reduces harm while keeping employees within training. The other choices miss the controlling issue by waiting for an injury, using unknown materials, or assigning safety duties to a customer. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

92. B — Correct: follow the facility plan and direct people toward safety. Emergency procedures reduce improvisation and protect life. The other choices miss the controlling issue by investigating without training, delaying for consensus, or treating routine service as the priority. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

93. B — Correct: record objective facts and notify the designated role. Objective reporting supports follow-up without speculation or unnecessary disclosure. The other choices miss the controlling issue by labeling motives, over-sharing, or leaving the next employee without information. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

94. A — Correct: document the facts and seek the authorized decision-maker. Escalation protects consistency when authority or policy interpretation is needed. The other choices miss the controlling issue by inventing authority, selecting an unqualified decision-maker, or creating secret rules. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

95. C — Correct: address the safety concern while communicating fairly with waiting customers. Safety and proportionate communication guide competing responsibilities. The other choices miss the controlling issue by rewarding volume, delaying a hazard, or abandoning service without communication. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

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98. C — Correct: record objective facts and notify the designated role. Objective reporting supports follow-up without speculation or unnecessary disclosure. The other choices miss the controlling issue by labeling motives, over-sharing, or leaving the next employee without information. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

99. A — Correct: document the facts and seek the authorized decision-maker. Escalation protects consistency when authority or policy interpretation is needed. The other choices miss the controlling issue by inventing authority, selecting an unqualified decision-maker, or creating secret rules. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.

100. D — Correct: address the safety concern while communicating fairly with waiting customers. Safety and proportionate communication guide competing responsibilities. The other choices miss the controlling issue by rewarding volume, delaying a hazard, or abandoning service without communication. Library Assistant questions reward procedure, privacy, safety, fairness, and follow-through. This choice resolves the need without overreaching.