

PRACTICE EXAM 31: NASSAU COUNTY POLICE OFFICER SIMULATION (100 QUESTIONS)

This practice exam contains 100 original questions built around the publicly described Law Enforcement Aptitude Battery areas: cognitive abilities, approaches to work, and background history and experience. It is not an official examination. The current Nassau County Civil Service Commission announcement controls actual timing, scoring, eligibility, and later screening requirements. Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

1. A brief report about a final readiness review states that the first account was incomplete, a second source added detail, and a supervisor requested confirmation before action. What is the report's main point? Practice set 31, item 1.

- A. The most serious explanation is already proven.
- B. The first account should control all later review.
- C. A quick decision matters more than confirming details.
- D. The report supports a careful response based on verified facts.

2. In the passage about a final readiness review, the a preparation checklist was submitted after the initial observation but before the supervisor's review. Which detail is directly stated? Practice set 31, item 2.

- A. The follow-up record came before the supervisor's review.
- B. The supervisor rejected the original observation.
- C. The record was completed during the initial observation.
- D. The passage identifies who caused the delay.

3. A dispatcher records three unanswered calls during a final readiness review; a supervisor then checks the line and requests a second contact. What can reasonably be inferred? Practice set 31, item 3.

- A. The caller intentionally avoided the dispatcher.

- B. The line was permanently out of service.
- C. The unanswered calls warranted additional attention.
- D. The supervisor confirmed the caller's motive.

4. The writer describes a final readiness review, lists the a preparation checklist, and notes the a detail needing confirmation without using emotional language. What is the tone? Practice set 31, item 4.

- A. Accusatory and conclusive.
- B. Measured and factual.
- C. Sarcastic and dismissive.
- D. Urgent but unsupported.

5. The passage says the a preparation checklist may be checked again after the a detail needing confirmation is documented. What does the word 'may' communicate? Practice set 31, item 5.

- A. It creates an absolute duty to repeat the check.
- B. It proves that the earlier check was invalid.
- C. It prevents any later review of the record.
- D. It describes possibility or permission, not an automatic requirement.

6. A memo about a final readiness review lists the a preparation checklist, identifies the a detail needing confirmation, and asks staff to confirm the record. What is the memo's purpose? Practice set 31, item 6.

- A. To assign blame before facts are collected.
- B. To replace the official record with rumor.
- C. To guide an orderly check of the record.
- D. To prove that the issue has no solution.

7. Which sentence best paraphrases this passage about a final readiness review: the a preparation checklist raises a concern, but the record does not establish why the a detail needing confirmation occurred? Practice set 31, item 7.

- A. The record proves that the issue was deliberate.
- B. The record identifies a concern without proving intent.
- C. The concern is unimportant because intent is unknown.
- D. The record eliminates every explanation for the issue.

8. Source A describes the a preparation checklist as occurring early in a final readiness review; Source B places it later but also notes the a detail needing confirmation. What comparison is supported? Practice set 31, item 8.

- A. Both sources identify a gap but differ on its timing.
- B. The sources agree on every detail of the event.
- C. Source A proves that Source B is dishonest.
- D. The timing difference makes both sources useless.

9. A record of a final readiness review confirms the a preparation checklist and notes the a detail needing confirmation, but gives no information about the person's motive. What cannot be inferred? Practice set 31, item 9.

- A. The record contains an unresolved issue.
- B. The detail was included in the record.
- C. The person's motive cannot be determined from these facts.
- D. Further clarification may be useful.

10. Which conclusion about a final readiness review is most strongly supported when the a preparation checklist is documented but the a detail needing confirmation remains unresolved? Practice set 31, item 10.

- A. The broadest explanation available.
- B. The conclusion tied directly to the documented observations.
- C. The conclusion based on an assumed motive.
- D. The conclusion that requires no further review.

11. The passage about a final readiness review describes an inconsistent a preparation checklist and a later a detail needing confirmation. What should be understood as the proper reading sequence? Practice set 31, item 11.

- A. Review the conflicting entries before closing the matter.
- B. Close the matter before checking the entries.
- C. Choose the most dramatic entry first.
- D. Ignore the conflict because one entry is newer.

12. A supervisor's note about a final readiness review recommends checking the a preparation checklist before assigning a cause to the a detail needing confirmation. What recommendation does the passage make? Practice set 31, item 12.

- A. Treat the first explanation as final.
- B. Assume the discrepancy is intentional.
- C. Remove the issue from the record.
- D. Verify the discrepancy before drawing a final conclusion.

13. Which sentence is grammatically correct for a report about a final readiness review? Practice set 31, item 13.

- A. The reports from the evening shift is complete.
- B. The report from the evening shift are complete.
- C. The reports from the evening shift are complete.
- D. The reports from the evening shift be complete.

14. Which sentence avoids an unclear pronoun reference when describing the a preparation checklist? Practice set 31, item 14.

- A. The supervisor told Jordan to review the log.
- B. The supervisor told Jordan that they should review it.
- C. Jordan told the supervisor that it was unclear.

D. After reviewing it, the issue was explained to Jordan.

15. Which sentence is the clearest concise version for a final readiness review? Practice set 31, item 15.

- A. Due to the fact that the road was closed, a route change was made.
- B. The unit changed routes in a manner that was caused by closure.
- C. The road being closed was the reason why a route was changed by the unit.
- D. Because the road was closed, the unit changed routes.

16. Which sentence uses punctuation correctly in a note about the a detail needing confirmation? Practice set 31, item 16.

- A. After reviewing the log the supervisor, signed it.
- B. After reviewing the log, the supervisor signed it.
- C. After reviewing, the log the supervisor signed it.
- D. After reviewing the log the supervisor signed, it.

17. Which sentence uses parallel structure when describing work during a final readiness review? Practice set 31, item 17.

- A. The officer recorded the call, checking the address, and dispatch was notified.
- B. The officer recorded, checked the address, and was notifying dispatch.
- C. The officer recorded the call, checked the address, and notified dispatch.
- D. The officer recorded the call, an address check, and dispatch notification.

18. Which sentence uses a professional tone when discussing the a detail needing confirmation? Practice set 31, item 18.

- A. The record contains an inconsistency that requires clarification.
- B. The careless writer obviously ruined the entire record.
- C. Only an incompetent person would create this problem.

D. This ridiculous record proves that nobody paid attention.

19. Which sentence properly identifies the source of information about a final readiness review? Practice set 31, item 19.

- A. A dark vehicle was definitely used by the suspect.
- B. The witness reported seeing a dark vehicle.
- C. The report proves who drove the dark vehicle.
- D. Everyone knows the dark vehicle caused the event.

20. Which sentence presents the events in a clear chronological order? Practice set 31, item 20.

- A. The unit secured the area before it arrived.
- B. Next, the unit arrived after securing the area.
- C. The area was secured, although the unit had not arrived first.
- D. First, the unit arrived; next, it secured the area.

21. Which sentence makes a clear request concerning the a preparation checklist? Practice set 31, item 21.

- A. The time and location should maybe be dealt with somehow.
- B. It would be nice if somebody checked the assignment details.
- C. The assignment is unclear, and that is all that can be said.
- D. Please confirm the time and location before the assignment begins.

22. Which sentence is the strongest concise incident summary for a final readiness review? Practice set 31, item 22.

- A. At 1800 hours, the unit received the call and responded.
- B. The call was received by the unit at a time that was 1800 hours.
- C. The unit did something after the call was received at some point.

D. At approximately the relevant time, action may have occurred.

23. During a final readiness review, A must occur before B, and C must occur after A but before D. Which order is valid? Practice set 31, item 23.

- A. C, A, B, D
- B. A, D, C, B
- C. A, C, B, D
- D. B, A, C, D

24. For a final readiness review, briefing occurs before equipment check, equipment check before departure, and departure before report. Which order is valid? Practice set 31, item 24.

- A. Equipment check, briefing, departure, report
- B. Briefing, equipment check, departure, report
- C. Briefing, departure, equipment check, report
- D. Report, briefing, equipment check, departure

25. In a final readiness review, the call is received before the location is verified, verification precedes dispatch, and dispatch precedes arrival. Which order is valid? Practice set 31, item 25.

- A. Verification, call, dispatch, arrival
- B. Call, dispatch, verification, arrival
- C. Arrival, call, verification, dispatch
- D. Call, verification, dispatch, arrival

26. For a final readiness review, review must precede approval, approval must precede release, and release must precede archive. Which order is valid? Practice set 31, item 26.

- A. Approval, review, release, archive
- B. Review, release, approval, archive

- C. Review, approval, release, archive
- D. Archive, review, approval, release

27. During a final readiness review, identify the hazard before selecting a control, select the control before rechecking, and recheck before closing. Which order is valid? Practice set 31, item 27.

- A. Identify, select control, recheck, close
- B. Select control, identify, recheck, close
- C. Identify, recheck, select control, close
- D. Close, identify, select control, recheck

28. For a final readiness review, statements are collected before comparison, comparison precedes summary, and summary precedes supervisor review. Which order is valid? Practice set 31, item 28.

- A. Compare, collect, summarize, review
- B. Collect, compare, summarize, review
- C. Collect, summarize, compare, review
- D. Review, collect, compare, summarize

29. In a final readiness review, a transfer is logged before sealing, sealing precedes storage, and storage precedes audit. Which order is valid? Practice set 31, item 29.

- A. Seal, log transfer, store, audit
- B. Log transfer, seal, store, audit
- C. Log transfer, store, seal, audit
- D. Audit, log transfer, seal, store

30. During a final readiness review, notice the discrepancy before pausing, pause before requesting clarification, and clarify before resuming. Which order is valid? Practice set 31, item 30.

- A. Pause, notice, clarify, resume

- B. Notice, clarify, pause, resume
- C. Resume, notice, pause, clarify
- D. Notice, pause, clarify, resume

31. For a final readiness review, identification precedes access, access precedes retrieval, and retrieval precedes return. Which order is valid? Practice set 31, item 31.

- A. Access, identify, retrieve, return
- B. Identify, retrieve, access, return
- C. Identify, access, retrieve, return
- D. Return, identify, access, retrieve

32. In a final readiness review, observation is recorded before classification, classification precedes the report, and the report precedes briefing. Which order is valid? Practice set 31, item 32.

- A. Observe, classify, report, brief
- B. Classify, observe, report, brief
- C. Observe, report, classify, brief
- D. Brief, observe, classify, report

33. During a final readiness review, receive the instruction before acknowledging it, acknowledge before executing, and execute before documenting. Which order is valid? Practice set 31, item 33.

- A. Acknowledge, receive, execute, document
- B. Receive, execute, acknowledge, document
- C. Document, receive, acknowledge, execute
- D. Receive, acknowledge, execute, document

34. For a final readiness review, authorization is checked before release, release precedes notification, and notification precedes closure. Which order is valid? Practice set 31, item 34.

- A. Release, check authorization, notify, close
- B. Check authorization, notify, release, close
- C. Check authorization, release, notify, close
- D. Close, check authorization, release, notify

35. During a final readiness review, two time entries conflict. What issue should receive attention first? Practice set 31, item 35.

- A. Reconcile the conflicting entries before finalizing the record.
- B. Choose the later entry without checking.
- C. Ignore the difference because both entries exist.
- D. Assign blame before confirming the times.

36. A preparation checklist is missing a required signature during a final readiness review. What is the most important next concern? Practice set 31, item 36.

- A. Assume the signature was unnecessary.
- B. Confirm authorization before treating the record as complete.
- C. Delete the record to avoid delay.
- D. Move forward without noting the omission.

37. During a final readiness review, an access door is found unsecured. What concern should be recognized first? Practice set 31, item 37.

- A. Continue without documenting the condition.
- B. Assume the door was left open for convenience.
- C. Check whether people, property, or information may be at risk.
- D. Wait until the next shift notices it.

38. A duplicate reference number appears in the records for a final readiness review. What should be investigated? Practice set 31, item 38.

- A. Verify which entry belongs to the actual event.
- B. Keep both entries without comparison.
- C. Use the entry with the longer description.
- D. Remove the older entry automatically.

39. A radio message about a final readiness review is unclear. What is the most important problem to recognize? Practice set 31, item 39.

- A. The message is probably accurate enough.
- B. The unclear message could cause an incorrect response.
- C. The receiver should guess the missing detail.
- D. The ambiguity should be ignored until later.

40. A record of a final readiness review contains a gap in the source information. What should be examined? Practice set 31, item 40.

- A. Fill the gap with a likely assumption.
- B. Treat the record as complete anyway.
- C. Replace the source with an unrelated entry.
- D. Locate the source or mark the limitation before relying on it.

41. Two accounts of a final readiness review differ on one detail. What problem should be noticed? Practice set 31, item 41.

- A. The difference may require documentation and clarification.
- B. One account must be dishonest.
- C. The disagreement proves the event did not occur.
- D. The detail is irrelevant in every context.

42. During a final readiness review, a new hazard appears while conditions are changing. What should be recognized? Practice set 31, item 42.

- A. The original plan must continue unchanged.
- B. The original plan may no longer be safe or adequate.
- C. The hazard can be ignored if work has started.
- D. Only the final outcome matters.

43. A credential appears expired during a final readiness review. What concern should be addressed?
Practice set 31, item 43.

- A. Whether the expiration date looks convenient.
- B. Whether the task can continue without a record.
- C. Whether the credential can be ignored for routine work.
- D. Whether the person or equipment remains authorized for the task.

44. A property transfer during a final readiness review was not logged. What issue is most important?
Practice set 31, item 44.

- A. The transfer probably happened correctly.
- B. The missing entry can be recreated from memory.
- C. The chain of custody may be incomplete.
- D. The item should be moved again immediately.

45. Two instructions conflict during a final readiness review. What concern should be identified?
Practice set 31, item 45.

- A. The conflict must be clarified before an unsafe or unauthorized action.
- B. Follow whichever instruction sounds stronger.
- C. Choose the instruction received first every time.
- D. Ignore both instructions until the task ends.

46. An equipment reading changes unexpectedly during a final readiness review. What should be noticed? Practice set 31, item 46.

- A. The reading should be averaged away.
- B. The change may indicate a condition requiring verification or action.
- C. The new reading proves the equipment is ruined.
- D. No concern exists unless the task has already failed.

47. Every sealed evidence package receives a custody entry. Package 17 is sealed during a final readiness review. What must be true? Practice set 31, item 47.

- A. Package 17 has already been audited.
- B. Package 17 contains the most important evidence.
- C. Package 17 receives a custody entry.
- D. Package 17 must be released immediately.

48. Only personnel with current access may enter the secure area during a final readiness review. Lee entered the area. What follows? Practice set 31, item 48.

- A. Lee supervised the entire operation.
- B. Lee inspected every record inside.
- C. Lee was authorized to change the rules.
- D. Lee had current access.

49. No unsigned report is final. The supervisor marked Report R final during a final readiness review. What must follow? Practice set 31, item 49.

- A. Report R was the longest report.
- B. Report R was signed.
- C. Report R contained no observations.
- D. Report R was written by the supervisor.

50. If a route is approved, the unit may depart. Route 4 was approved for a final readiness review. What follows? Practice set 31, item 50.

- A. The unit may depart on Route 4.
- B. The unit must depart immediately.
- C. Every route has been approved.
- D. The unit has already completed the route.

51. All completed logs receive a time stamp. Log 9 was completed during a final readiness review. What must be true? Practice set 31, item 51.

- A. Log 9 was completed first.
- B. Log 9 was reviewed by every supervisor.
- C. Log 9 contains no corrections.
- D. Log 9 received a time stamp.

52. If a call is urgent, it receives priority handling. Call M received no priority handling during a final readiness review. What follows under the rule? Practice set 31, item 52.

- A. Call M was never received.
- B. Call M was handled before all other calls.
- C. Call M was not classified as urgent.
- D. Call M required a medical response.

53. Any record with a missing source cannot support a final conclusion. Record K supports a final conclusion during a final readiness review. What must be true? Practice set 31, item 53.

- A. Record K has a source.
- B. Record K has no corrections.
- C. Record K was written first.
- D. Record K proves the cause of the event.

54. If A occurs before B and B occurs before C, A occurs before C. During a final readiness review, A precedes B and B precedes C. What follows? Practice set 31, item 54.

- A. C occurs before A.
- B. A and C occur at the same time.
- C. The order of A and C cannot be compared.
- D. A occurs before C.

55. Only approved equipment may be issued. Unit X received equipment during a final readiness review. What follows? Practice set 31, item 55.

- A. Unit X approved every equipment item.
- B. The equipment was used without inspection.
- C. The equipment issued to Unit X was approved.
- D. The issue was necessarily urgent.

56. No person without identification may sign out equipment. Pat signed out equipment during a final readiness review. What must follow? Practice set 31, item 56.

- A. Pat inspected the equipment completely.
- B. Pat had identification.
- C. Pat was the shift supervisor.
- D. Pat signed out every available item.

57. If a discrepancy is unresolved, the review remains open. The review was closed during a final readiness review. What follows? Practice set 31, item 57.

- A. The discrepancy was never recorded.
- B. The discrepancy was resolved.
- C. The review was closed before it began.
- D. The review had no assigned supervisor.

58. Every official change is documented. A change was official during a final readiness review. What must be true? Practice set 31, item 58.

- A. The change was approved by every employee.
- B. The change was announced publicly.
- C. The change produced no disagreement.
- D. The change was documented.

59. Across four observations of a final readiness review, the same type of delay appears when the a preparation checklist is incomplete. What is the best conclusion? Practice set 31, item 59.

- A. The incomplete detail always causes the delay.
- B. The delay is unrelated to every record.
- C. The detail may relate to the delay, but causation is not proven.
- D. One observation proves the universal rule.

60. A review of a final readiness review uses records from different shifts, locations, and supervisors. Why does that strengthen the pattern involving the a preparation checklist? Practice set 31, item 60.

- A. The observations are more varied and less dependent on one source.
- B. The records all repeat the same wording.
- C. The pattern was chosen before the records were read.
- D. The number of supervisors guarantees causation.

61. During a final readiness review, delays increase at the same time that staffing changes. What conclusion is safest? Practice set 31, item 61.

- A. Staffing changes definitely caused every delay.
- B. The delays prove that staffing was improper.
- C. The trends cannot be compared at all.
- D. The trends coincide, but the evidence does not prove a cause.

62. Nine records during a final readiness review follow a pattern, but one record is different. How should the anomaly be handled? Practice set 31, item 62.

- A. Discard it automatically as an error.
- B. Let one anomaly erase every observation.
- C. Treat it as information that may limit the pattern.
- D. Change the rule without examining the record.

63. Independent reports of a final readiness review repeat the same observation about the a preparation checklist. What makes the conclusion stronger? Practice set 31, item 63.

- A. The sources provide corroboration through separate observations.
- B. The reports use identical punctuation.
- C. One source copied the other exactly.
- D. The conclusion sounds more certain than the evidence.

64. Observations during a final readiness review predict that a delay may recur, but do not explain why it began. What distinction matters? Practice set 31, item 64.

- A. A prediction automatically proves the cause.
- B. Prediction can be supported even when the cause remains uncertain.
- C. An unknown cause prevents any prediction.
- D. A repeated delay is always intentional.

65. A pattern was observed in three entries from one hour of a final readiness review. What is the proper scope of the conclusion? Practice set 31, item 65.

- A. The pattern applies to every future event.
- B. The pattern proves a permanent policy.
- C. The sample supports no description at all.
- D. The pattern should be limited to the observed entries and conditions.

66. A chart of a final readiness review shows more incidents after records are grouped by one category. What should be checked before concluding a true trend? Practice set 31, item 66.

- A. Whether the largest category sounds persuasive.
- B. Whether the chart uses enough colors.
- C. Whether the grouping method created or exaggerated the pattern.
- D. Whether the trend confirms the first explanation.

67. A proposed explanation for a final readiness review requires assuming that a person knew about the a detail needing confirmation and intentionally ignored it. What is the main weakness? Practice set 31, item 67.

- A. The explanation uses too few assumptions.
- B. The explanation depends on an unsupported hidden premise.
- C. The explanation is impossible because records exist.
- D. The explanation is proven by its emotional appeal.

68. A small sample of a final readiness review contains mostly successful outcomes. What is the safest interpretation? Practice set 31, item 68.

- A. The sample describes those observations but may not represent all cases.
- B. Success is guaranteed in every case.
- C. The sample proves failure is impossible.
- D. The sample has no value whatsoever.

69. The last five records of a final readiness review show improvement after a procedure changed. What should be said? Practice set 31, item 69.

- A. The change is the only possible cause.
- B. The improvement proves the procedure works universally.
- C. The change coincides with improvement, but other causes remain possible.
- D. The records cannot show any useful relationship.

70. Which new evidence would most weaken the proposed pattern involving a final readiness review and the a preparation checklist? Practice set 31, item 70.

- A. Independent records showing the pattern does not occur under similar conditions.
- B. A repeated restatement of the same original record.
- C. A more confident description of the pattern.
- D. An unrelated fact from a different setting.

71. When a supervisor corrects a report from a final readiness review, which response best reflects a reliable work approach? Practice set 31, item 71.

- A. Defend the original wording without checking.
- B. Review the correction, ask focused questions, and update the report.
- C. Ignore the correction until someone insists.
- D. Change unrelated details to appear cooperative.

72. When instructions conflict during a final readiness review, what is the strongest approach? Practice set 31, item 72.

- A. Choose whichever instruction sounds more forceful.
- B. Follow the first instruction regardless of risk.
- C. Keep both instructions secret and continue.
- D. Seek clarification through the appropriate chain before acting.

73. When workload increases during a final readiness review, what approach is most dependable? Practice set 31, item 73.

- A. Rush every task without checking accuracy.
- B. Hide the workload until the shift ends.
- C. Complete only the easiest task first.
- D. Prioritize important tasks, communicate limits, and document status.

74. When unsure about a fact in a final readiness review, what should a dependable employee do? Practice set 31, item 74.

- A. Guess confidently to keep the task moving.
- B. Repeat the rumor until it sounds familiar.
- C. State the uncertainty and verify the fact before relying on it.
- D. Avoid the issue without telling anyone.

75. When a teammate makes an error during a final readiness review, what is the best response? Practice set 31, item 75.

- A. Publicly embarrass the teammate first.
- B. Protect safety, address the issue respectfully, and follow reporting rules.
- C. Ignore the error to preserve harmony.
- D. Correct the record secretly without notifying anyone.

76. If someone asks you to skip a required record during a final readiness review, what should you do? Practice set 31, item 76.

- A. Decline the shortcut and follow the required documentation process.
- B. Skip it if the task seems routine.
- C. Complete it later from memory without noting the delay.
- D. Ask a coworker to conceal the omission.

77. When a member of the public is upset about a final readiness review, which approach is strongest? Practice set 31, item 77.

- A. Listen calmly, explain the next step, and avoid promising an outcome.
- B. Argue until the person accepts your view.
- C. Promise a result you cannot control.
- D. End the conversation without identifying any option.

78. At the end of a shift involving a final readiness review, an important task remains open. What is best? Practice set 31, item 78.

- A. Leave without mentioning the unfinished task.
- B. Brief the next responsible person and record the open status.
- C. Complete it hurriedly without reviewing the result.
- D. Assume the next shift will discover it.

79. A rumor about the a detail needing confirmation circulates during a final readiness review. Which response is most reliable? Practice set 31, item 79.

- A. Repeat the rumor as a warning.
- B. Treat the rumor as true until disproved.
- C. Use verified information and avoid repeating unsupported claims.
- D. Use the rumor to decide who is responsible.

80. When a new procedure affects the a preparation checklist, what approach is strongest? Practice set 31, item 80.

- A. Continue using memory of the old procedure.
- B. Adopt only the parts that seem convenient.
- C. Wait for a mistake before reading the procedure.
- D. Learn the procedure, ask questions, and apply the current version.

81. If fatigue may affect safe performance during a final readiness review, what is the best approach? Practice set 31, item 81.

- A. Hide the fatigue to appear dependable.
- B. Leave the task without telling anyone.
- C. Work faster so the concern ends sooner.
- D. Report the concern through the proper process and follow safety guidance.

82. When you disagree with a coworker about a final readiness review, which approach is most dependable? Practice set 31, item 82.

- A. Compare the facts, discuss the difference respectfully, and escalate if needed.
- B. Treat disagreement as personal disloyalty.
- C. End the discussion by asserting rank.
- D. Avoid the issue and let the record remain unclear.

83. During repetitive work on a final readiness review, which approach best reflects reliability? Practice set 31, item 83.

- A. Skip checks after the first few entries.
- B. Maintain the same accuracy checks even when the task feels routine.
- C. Rely entirely on memory to save time.
- D. Assume repetition makes errors impossible.

84. When a decision about a final readiness review is questioned later, what is the strongest response? Practice set 31, item 84.

- A. Insist the decision was perfect without review.
- B. Blame another person before checking the record.
- C. Explain the facts used, acknowledge limits, and correct any error.
- D. Remove the record so the question disappears.

85. When a task changes unexpectedly during a final readiness review, which response is most reliable? Practice set 31, item 85.

- A. Continue automatically with the old plan.
- B. Make an unannounced change and hope it works.
- C. Wait silently until the problem resolves itself.
- D. Pause, reassess the new facts, and communicate the revised plan.

86. When preparing a life-experience survey connected with a final readiness review, what is the most reliable first step? Practice set 31, item 86.

- A. Build a private timeline from records and memory before responding.
- B. Answer quickly from general impressions.
- C. Choose the response that sounds most impressive.
- D. Leave every uncertain item blank without reading instructions.

87. If a survey asks about the a preparation checklist, how should an applicant prepare? Practice set 31, item 87.

- A. Estimate everything to make the form look complete.
- B. Use a different time frame for each similar item.
- C. Review relevant records and use the requested time frame.
- D. Copy an answer from another application.

88. If you cannot recall the exact date connected with a final readiness review, what is the best approach? Practice set 31, item 88.

- A. Create a precise date from guesswork.
- B. Follow the instructions for approximate information and do not invent a date.
- C. Choose a date that makes the history look better.
- D. Ignore the question without checking its directions.

89. A life-history form appears to omit a period related to a final readiness review. What should the applicant do? Practice set 31, item 89.

- A. Omit it because the period is uncomfortable.
- B. Replace it with a more favorable activity.
- C. Check the requested scope and include the period if it falls within it.
- D. Assume the reviewer will supply the missing information.

90. An application answer and your records differ about the a preparation checklist. What is the most responsible response? Practice set 31, item 90.

- A. Keep the answer because it was submitted first.
- B. Recheck the records and correct the answer through the official process.
- C. Change the records to match the application.
- D. Ask someone else to choose which history is better.

91. When a survey asks about experience during a final readiness review, what should a candidate do if the experience never occurred? Practice set 31, item 91.

- A. Answer that it did not occur rather than inventing experience.
- B. Select the answer that appears most desirable.
- C. Borrow a friend's experience as an example.
- D. Describe a similar event as if it were the same.

92. Several items in a survey describe similar behavior during a final readiness review. How should they be answered? Practice set 31, item 92.

- A. Choose different answers to appear balanced.
- B. Use the strongest answer for every item.
- C. Answer based only on what seems socially desirable.
- D. Read each time frame and answer consistently with the actual history.

93. When preparing information about the a preparation checklist, what practice best supports accuracy? Practice set 31, item 93.

- A. Rely on a last-minute memory check.
- B. Use broad descriptions with no dates.
- C. Keep a private record of dates, roles, and responsibilities before submission.
- D. Remove details that might invite questions.

94. If a past event connected with a final readiness review may require explanation, what is the most responsible approach? Practice set 31, item 94.

- A. Hide it because it may be misunderstood.
- B. Replace it with a more favorable event.
- C. Discuss it publicly before completing the form.
- D. Report it accurately and provide context through the official process.

95. If your contact information changes during the selection process, what should you do? Practice set 31, item 95.

- A. Notify the appropriate authority promptly using the required method.
- B. Wait until a missed message becomes a problem.
- C. Assume the old contact information will update itself.
- D. Ask an unofficial source to forward every notice.

96. If a credential or license is requested in connection with a final readiness review, what is best? Practice set 31, item 96.

- A. List a credential that is still being considered.
- B. Use the exact credential information and verify its status before submitting.
- C. Round dates to make the record simpler.
- D. Use another person's credential as a comparison.

97. When a survey asks about responsibilities during a final readiness review, what should the answer emphasize? Practice set 31, item 97.

- A. The responsibilities actually performed within the stated period.
- B. Responsibilities desired but never performed.
- C. The most impressive duties in the workplace.
- D. A general title without any factual limits.

98. How should personal-history information about a final readiness review be handled while preparing? Practice set 31, item 98.

- A. Share it widely to obtain unofficial coaching.
- B. Post uncertain details publicly for correction.
- C. Change sensitive facts to make discussion easier.
- D. Keep it private, organized, and available for accurate review.

99. Before submitting responses about the a detail needing confirmation, what final check is most useful? Practice set 31, item 99.

- A. Change answers to sound more confident.
- B. Compare answers with your records and reread the instructions.
- C. Delete every answer that could prompt a question.
- D. Submit immediately to avoid thinking about details.

100. If an item about a final readiness review is unclear, what should you do before choosing a response? Practice set 31, item 100.

- A. Answer the version you wish it asked.
- B. Choose the most flattering interpretation.
- C. Identify what the item asks and seek official clarification when allowed.
- D. Ask another applicant to decide your history.

Practice Exam 31: Answer Key and Explanations

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