PRACTICE EXAM 21: PARKING ENFORCEMENT AGENT SIMULATION (100 QUESTIONS)

This 100-question practice examination uses four-option, one-best-answer items. It is an independent, cross-jurisdictional study simulation covering observation, sign interpretation, citation accuracy, clerical work, public contact, reasoning, directions, and professional documentation. Follow the current official examination notice and local instructions if they differ from this practice guide.

1. During the morning tour at Lakeview Lane, the written assignment is unclear about coverage. What should the supervisor do first?

A. Confirm the controlling instruction before directing the team
B. Choose a personal interpretation and move everyone immediately
C. Ignore the ambiguity until a complaint is filed
D. Tell each employee to decide independently when the facts support it.

2. Riley Morgan asks to overlook a restriction because the driver is well known to the unit. What is the best response?

A. Grant the exception to preserve the relationship using the current procedure.
B. Issue a harsher notice to discourage future requests before the review is closed.
C. Ask another employee to make the same exception when the facts support it.
D. Apply the rule to the observed facts and explain any authorized review

3. A vehicle creates an immediate hazard near the library. Which supervisory action is most appropriate?

A. Finish routine paperwork before addressing the hazard
B. Debate the responsible person before moving anyone
C. Stabilize the hazard and request the appropriate assistance

D. Wait for a complete written report before acting

4. A pattern of incomplete reports appears across several employees on the evening tour. What should the supervisor do next?

A. Treat every error as intentional misconduct using the current procedure.
B. Compare the facts and possible causes before selecting a response
C. Erase the incomplete reports and start over before the review is closed.
D. Discipline the newest employee without further review when the facts support it.

5. A senior official pressures an agent to handle a similar condition differently at Pine Court. What should guide the decision?

A. The official’s status and preferred outcome using the current procedure.
B. The agent’s desire to avoid a difficult conversation
C. The response that produces the fastest closure
D. The current rule and documented facts, applied consistently

6. Casey Rivera discovers a personal connection to a pending review in the daily activity record. What is the soundest step?

A. Disclose the connection and use the authorized reassignment process
B. Continue silently because the connection is private using the current procedure.
C. Destroy the record to remove the appearance of bias
D. Ask the involved person to approve the review

7. An employee reports that the shift report contains an error. How should the supervisor respond?

A. Rewrite the entry without noting the change using the current procedure.
B. Delete the record and rely on memory before the review is closed.
C. Preserve the original information and follow the approved correction method

D. Tell the employee that corrections are never allowed when the facts support it.

8. A requested action would impose a consequence reserved for a higher authority. What should the supervisor do?

A. Make the higher-level decision to appear decisive using the current procedure.
B. Take any immediate authorized step and refer the reserved decision
C. Refuse to take any action at all before the review is closed.
D. Ask the public to decide which consequence applies when the facts support it.

9. Coverage changes when a safety concern develops at Lakeview Lane. What is the best supervisory response?

A. Keep the original plan even though conditions changed using the current procedure.
B. Prioritize the risk, communicate the reassignment, and record the change
C. Move staff without explaining the new priority before the review is closed.
D. Delay action until the shift ends when the facts support it.

10. The same documentation weakness returns after coaching on the evening tour. What should follow?

A. Assume the coaching worked without checking using the current procedure.
B. Ignore the pattern because it is familiar before the review is closed.
C. Punish the employee without reviewing the new facts
D. Review the follow-up evidence and address the continuing cause

11. A sign at Maple Street includes an arrow and a time window. What is the correct reading habit?

A. Read the complete sign system, including direction and time
B. Read only the largest words on the nearest sign
C. Assume the sign applies to every nearby block
D. Use another driver’s interpretation as the rule when the facts support it.

12. The vehicle is on the opposite side from the posted sign at Harbor Road. What must be verified?

A. Whether the driver agrees with the sign using the current procedure.
B. Whether another vehicle received a notice nearby before the review is closed.
C. Whether the sign governs that side and position of the roadway
D. Whether the street name sounds familiar when the facts support it.

13. The observation occurs before the scheduled window. Which fact is most important before applying a timed restriction?

A. The actual observation time compared with the stated window
B. The color of the vehicle using the current procedure.
C. The driver’s estimate of the time before the review is closed.
D. The number of people watching the inspection when the facts support it.

14. A displayed permit is offered as an exception at West Market. What should the agent check?

A. Only whether the permit has a bright color using the current procedure.
B. Whether the driver says it was issued recently before the review is closed.
C. The permit’s validity, scope, display, and connection to the condition
D. Whether another vehicle displays a similar permit when the facts support it.

15. A temporary event notice changes curb activity near the public garage. What should control the analysis?

A. The ordinary rule remembered from last month using the current procedure.
B. The current temporary instruction and the facts observed at the location
C. A general assumption that events suspend every rule before the review is closed.
D. A nearby person’s informal explanation when the facts support it.

16. The sign at West Market is turned and partly unreadable. What is the most defensible response?

A. Guess the missing words from memory using the current procedure.
B. Ignore the sign and issue a notice automatically
C. Let the driver choose which meaning applies when the facts support it.
D. Document the condition and seek authorized guidance without guessing

17. A curb marking appears different from the nearby sign at Union Square. What should happen?

A. Choose whichever instruction is easier to enforce using the current procedure.
B. Identify the controlling source and document the relevant facts
C. Treat the marking as decorative before the review is closed.
D. Copy the condition from a different street when the facts support it.

18. Two nearby signs seem inconsistent. Which approach is strongest?

A. Choose the sign with the shortest wording
B. Assume the newest-looking sign always controls before the review is closed.
C. Compare their locations, directions, times, and applicable scope
D. Average the two restrictions into one rule

19. The vehicle appears restricted, but one element of the condition is unverified. What should the agent do?

A. Complete the notice because the vehicle looks suspicious
B. Treat the missing fact as automatically established before the review is closed.
C. Use a more serious code to cover the uncertainty
D. Verify the missing element before selecting the enforcement action

20. The driver claims an exception at Cedar Avenue but provides no confirming information. What is best?

A. Record the claim, verify the authorization, and apply the governing rule
B. Accept the claim without review using the current procedure before the review is closed.
C. Reject every claim because exceptions are uncommon before the review is closed.
D. Ask a bystander to decide whether it is valid when the facts support it.

21. Before submitting a notice, how should the agent handle the identifier for a delivery van at Maple Street?

A. Rely on memory after one quick glance using the current procedure.
B. Compare the identifier with the source and review it before submission
C. Copy the identifier from a nearby vehicle before the review is closed.
D. Leave uncertain characters for the reviewer to infer when the facts support it.

22. Which basis should determine the selected violation category at Union Square?

A. The observed elements matched to the current controlling source
B. The driver’s attitude during the interaction using the current procedure.
C. The category used on the previous shift before the review is closed.
D. The option that produces the longest description when the facts support it.

23. the shift report is missing a required field. What is the best action before completion?

A. Submit the record and hope the field is unnecessary
B. Invent a value that matches similar entries before the review is closed.
C. Stop, obtain the missing information, and follow the approved procedure
D. Delete the record so no omission remains when the facts support it.

24. An agent notices a mistake in a submitted citation. How should it be corrected?

A. Erase the mistake without explanation using the current procedure.
B. Create a second conflicting citation before the review is closed.
C. Ask the driver to rewrite the official record when the facts support it.
D. Use the authorized correction method while preserving an audit trail

25. Which narrative best supports later review of an event at Maple Street?

A. A short conclusion supported by no details using the current procedure.
B. A description focused on the driver’s personality before the review is closed.
C. A chronological account using observable facts and identified sources
D. A dramatic account that omits inconvenient facts when the facts support it.

26. A member of the public asks how to challenge a notice. What should the agent say?

A. Promise that the notice will be withdrawn using the current procedure.
B. Explain the authorized review process without promising an outcome
C. Argue that review is unnecessary before the review is closed.
D. Tell the person to contact an unrelated office

27. A completed notice must be transferred to another unit. What information is most important?

A. Only the name of the person who created it
B. A verbal summary with no record reference before the review is closed.
C. A new version that hides the original handoff
D. The record, transfer point, unresolved issue, and receiving responsibility

28. The handheld device is temporarily offline during an authorized activity. What is the soundest response?

A. Use the approved continuity method and reconcile the record later
B. Stop documenting all activity indefinitely using the current procedure.

C. Create unofficial records with no later review before the review is closed.
D. Guess the system timestamp after service returns when the facts support it.

29. Before issuing a second notice for a compact vehicle, what should the agent check?

A. Whether the second notice looks more complete using the current procedure.
B. Whether an existing record already covers the same condition and time
C. Whether the driver seems likely to appeal before the review is closed.
D. Whether the first notice was printed in color when the facts support it.

30. A supporting image is associated with a citation at Cedar Avenue. What makes the association useful?

A. The image is visually dramatic but unidentified using the current procedure before the review is closed.
B. The image is stored without a record number before the review is closed.
C. The image is linked to the record with reliable time and location context
D. The image replaces all written observations when the facts support it while preserving a clear record.

31. Two entries in the daily activity record disagree about the same location. What is the best first step?

A. Compare both entries with the original source and identify the discrepancy
B. Choose the entry typed most recently using the current procedure.
C. Average the two locations into one before the review is closed.
D. Delete both entries and rely on memory when the facts support it.

32. A supervisor asks for a list sorted by time and then location. What should the clerk do?

A. Sort alphabetically because it is familiar using the current procedure before the review is closed.
B. Use whichever order appears shortest before the review is closed when the facts support it.
C. Let the first record determine every later position when the facts support it.

D. Apply the stated sort order and check the result against the source

33. A count in the dispatch entry does not match the supporting entries. What is the most reliable response?

A. Change the count to match the expected total
B. Ignore the mismatch if the difference is small
C. Ask another person to choose the more convenient number
D. Recalculate from the source entries and reconcile the difference

34. A required field is blank in a daily activity record. What should happen?

A. Flag the omission and obtain the information from an authorized source
B. Fill it with the most common value using the current procedure.
C. Leave it blank without noting the problem before the review is closed.
D. Copy the field from a different day when the facts support it.

35. Two people have similar names in the review queue. Which identifier should guide the match?

A. The spelling that looks most familiar using the current procedure.
B. A unique record identifier verified against the source
C. The order in which names appear before the review is closed.
D. The person’s neighborhood alone when the facts support it.

36. Two versions of a form are available at Riverside Drive. Which should be used?

A. The oldest form because it has been used longer
B. The shortest form regardless of approval before the review is closed.
C. The current approved version identified by the applicable procedure
D. A personal copy with unknown revision status when the facts support it.

37. Three tasks are pending, but one concerns an immediate safety issue at Pine Court. What comes first?

A. Process tasks strictly by arrival time using the current procedure.
B. Address the safety issue and communicate the change in task order
C. Choose the easiest task first before the review is closed.
D. Wait until all tasks can be completed together when the facts support it.

38. An audit shows that a value changed between two saved records. What should the reviewer seek?

A. Only the final value with no history using the current procedure.
B. A new value that makes the records agree before the review is closed.
C. The identity of a person who was nearby when the facts support it.
D. The authorized change history, source, and reason for the update

39. A request includes more personal information than the recipient needs. What should the clerk do?

A. Forward every field to avoid making a choice using the current procedure.
B. Delete the request because it contains extra data before the review is closed.
C. Share only the information necessary for the stated authorized purpose
D. Post the information where the whole team can see it

40. At the end of the evening tour, which reconciliation is most dependable?

A. Compare completed records, pending items, transfers, and exceptions
B. Count only the records that were easiest to finish
C. Close the queue without reviewing pending work before the review is closed.
D. Assume the system total is correct without comparison

41. A question asks what the agent should do first after a sign discrepancy. Which reading skill matters most?

A. Follow the sequence requested and select the first justified action
B. Choose the most forceful action mentioned using the current procedure.
C. Answer the question you expected instead before the review is closed.
D. Ignore the word first as conversational detail when the facts support it.

42. A passage asks which statement is NOT supported by the record. What should the reader do?

A. Choose the longest option automatically using the current procedure before the review is closed.
B. Select the statement with the strongest emotion before the review is closed.
C. Use outside assumptions to fill every gap when the facts support it.
D. Test each option against the passage rather than choosing a familiar claim

43. A report states that a driver argued, but does not state what the agent observed. What distinction is needed?

A. Treat the argument as proof of every allegation
B. Remove the report because it contains emotion
C. Separate reported statements from direct observations and conclusions
D. Assume the missing observation from the outcome

44. Two written instructions appear to address the same task differently. What should the reader compare?

A. Their page length alone using the current procedure.
B. Their dates, scope, authority, and specific conditions
C. The instruction with the friendlier wording
D. The one remembered from an earlier assignment

45. A notice includes three required actions and one deadline. How should the candidate read it?

A. Focus only on the deadline using the current procedure.
B. Summarize it from memory after one glance
C. Assume the last action applies to every person
D. Extract each action, condition, responsible person, and deadline

46. A table uses a legend to define symbols for locations. What should be done before answering?

A. Treat symbols as decorative marks using the current procedure.
B. Use a symbol’s most familiar meaning before the review is closed.
C. Read the legend and apply each symbol consistently
D. Ignore the legend if the map looks simple

47. A paragraph conflicts with a current heading and source note. What is the best reading response?

A. Blend the two statements into a compromise using the current procedure.
B. Identify the conflict and rely on the authorized controlling material
C. Choose the paragraph with more adjectives before the review is closed.
D. Ignore the source note because it is brief when the facts support it.

48. Which summary of a public complaint is most useful for a reviewer?

A. A neutral account that separates facts, statements, and unresolved issues
B. A conclusion that assigns blame without evidence using the current procedure.
C. A dramatic summary focused on the loudest speaker before the review is closed.
D. A short label with no chronology when the facts support it.

49. A passage supports two possible interpretations, but only one follows from the stated facts. What is required?

A. Select the interpretation most common in daily work using the current procedure.
B. Add facts from a similar past event before the review is closed.

C. Choose the inference supported by the text and avoid adding assumptions
D. Choose both interpretations as equally proven when the facts support it.

50. A multi-step procedure begins with verification and ends with documentation. What should the candidate avoid?

A. Reading the steps in their stated order using the current procedure.
B. Skipping an early step because the final step seems more familiar
C. Checking which person is responsible before the review is closed.
D. Noting the condition that triggers follow-up when the facts support it.

51. A driver is frustrated at Pine Court but is speaking without threats. What is the best opening response?

A. Listen briefly, acknowledge the concern, and explain the authorized process
B. Interrupt immediately to prove control using the current procedure.
C. Promise a result before reviewing the facts before the review is closed.
D. Match the driver’s tone to end the conversation quickly

52. The conversation at Cedar Avenue becomes threatening. What should the agent prioritize?

A. Continue debating the technical rule alone using the current procedure.
B. Move closer to demonstrate confidence before the review is closed.
C. Ignore the threat until paperwork is complete when the facts support it.
D. Use safe positioning, request assistance, and limit unnecessary escalation

53. A person needs language assistance to understand a notice. What is most appropriate?

A. Ask an unrelated bystander to interpret sensitive details
B. Speak louder and repeat the same words
C. Skip the explanation because the process is technical

D. Use the approved language-access process and confirm understanding

54. A complainant asks the agent to delete an unfavorable entry from the evidence register. What should happen?

A. Preserve the record and route the request through the authorized process
B. Delete it to calm the complainant using the current procedure.
C. Hide it from the next reviewer before the review is closed.
D. Replace it with a more favorable summary when the facts support it.

55. A person asks whether a review will definitely cancel a notice. What can the agent say?

A. Guarantee cancellation to end the conversation using the current procedure.
B. Guarantee denial to discourage review before the review is closed.
C. Explain the review process without promising its outcome
D. Suggest that payment is unnecessary while review is pending

56. A person is upset but continues to answer questions at Pine Court. What communication is best?

A. Treat the emotion as proof that the person is wrong
B. Acknowledge the concern and keep the explanation factual and respectful
C. Dismiss the concern because the rule is posted before the review is closed.
D. End the interaction without explaining the next step when the facts support it.

57. A member of the public requests an accommodation during the interaction. What should the agent do?

A. Decide that every request is invalid using the current procedure.
B. Follow the applicable accommodation procedure and document necessary facts
C. Promise an accommodation outside the agent’s authority before the review is closed.
D. Ask the person to disclose unnecessary personal details

58. A crowd forms near a disputed vehicle at Pine Court. What is the first priority?

A. Continue a long technical explanation for the crowd using the current procedure.
B. Ignore the crowd because the original vehicle is the only issue
C. Invite more people to participate in the dispute when the facts support it.
D. Protect people, create safe space, and request support as needed

59. A person insults the agent during a routine explanation. What response reflects professional conduct?

A. Remain calm, state the relevant process, and avoid personal retaliation
B. Return the insult so the conversation feels balanced using the current procedure.
C. Threaten an unrelated consequence before the review is closed.
D. End every explanation whenever criticism occurs when the facts support it.

60. A person alleges misconduct by an employee during a public interaction. What should the supervisor do?

A. Dismiss it because the allegation is inconvenient using the current procedure before the review is closed.
B. Promise discipline before reviewing facts before the review is closed when the facts support it.
C. Receive the concern, document it accurately, and route it through the proper process
D. Ask the accused employee to erase related notes when the facts support it.

61. Two issues arise at Lakeview Lane: a blocked emergency path and an incomplete routine report. Which comes first?

A. Finish the report because it arrived first
B. Choose the issue with the shorter description
C. Wait until both issues can be handled together

D. Address the immediate safety risk before routine paperwork

62. Two people give different accounts of an event near Harbor Road. What should the reviewer identify first?

A. The material facts that can be independently checked
B. Which person speaks more confidently using the current procedure.
C. Which account is shorter before the review is closed.
D. Which version supports the preferred outcome when the facts support it.

63. The same error appears on several shifts. What is the most useful next question?

A. Which single employee should be blamed first using the current procedure.
B. Whether a shared instruction, tool, or workload condition contributes
C. How quickly the error can be hidden before the review is closed.
D. Whether the pattern can be ignored until annual review

64. Complaints increase after a temporary sign change, but enforcement volume also increased. What should the supervisor avoid?

A. Comparing the timing of both changes using the current procedure.
B. Checking the sign communication before the review is closed when the facts support it.
C. Treating the correlation as proof of one cause without further analysis
D. Reviewing the complaint descriptions when the facts support it while preserving a clear record.

65. Which response is most proportionate to one incomplete field caused by a confusing form?

A. Impose the most serious consequence immediately using the current procedure.
B. Ignore the error because the form was confusing before the review is closed.
C. Correct the record, clarify the form, and follow up before escalating
D. Rewrite all related records without review when the facts support it.

66. A supervisor must decide whether to dispatch help or continue a routine inspection. What sequence helps?

A. Choose the action that requires the least explanation
B. Follow the original plan regardless of new facts
C. Ask the loudest person to set the priority
D. Assess immediate risk, available resources, and the assignment objective

67. A report lacks the time of an observation. What should the reviewer do before deciding whether it matters?

A. Assume the time was ordinary using the current procedure before the review is closed.
B. Determine whether the missing time changes the rule, sequence, or reliability
C. Fill in a likely time from another report before the review is closed.
D. Reject the entire report without checking impact when the facts support it.

68. One team shows repeated errors while another team using the same form does not. What comparison is useful?

A. Compare training, workload, supervision, and local conditions before concluding under the stated conditions.
B. Assume the first team lacks integrity using the current procedure.
C. Treat the second team as proof that no process issue exists
D. Change the form without reviewing either team when the facts support it.

69. A proposed explanation fits most facts but conflicts with one reliable observation. What should happen?

A. Reconsider the explanation and account for the conflicting observation
B. Ignore the observation because the explanation is convenient

C. Change the record to remove the conflict before the review is closed.
D. Choose the explanation with the strongest wording when the facts support it.

70. Before choosing a response to an unclear event at Lakeview Lane, which question is most useful?

A. Which option sounds most authoritative using the current procedure.
B. What fact would most change the immediate decision?
C. Which response would end the discussion fastest?
D. Which detail is easiest to document later?

71. An assigned route to the service yard is blocked at Harbor Road. What should the agent do?

A. Continue toward the blocked route without checking using the current procedure.
B. Abandon the assignment without notification before the review is closed.
C. Ask a bystander to direct the official route
D. Use a safe alternate route and communicate the change

72. An agent is told to move from the fire station toward the service lane. What should be confirmed?

A. Only the destination name using the current procedure.
B. The route used by the previous shift
C. The direction, starting point, destination, and route constraints
D. The direction that sounds shortest when the facts support it.

73. Which location is most useful when directing an agent to the nearest assignment?

A. A neighborhood nickname without a reference point using the current procedure.
B. A verified landmark and the specific entrance or curb position
C. A general statement that the place is nearby before the review is closed.
D. A route described only by vehicle color when the facts support it.

74. Oak Street is one-way in the assignment map. How should the route be planned?

A. Travel against the direction to save time using the current procedure.
B. Ignore the map because the destination is familiar before the review is closed.
C. Choose the route with the fewest written words when the facts support it.
D. Respect the stated travel direction and use a legal approach

75. An assignment lies near the boundary between two patrol areas. What should the agent verify?

A. The boundary, responsible unit, and accepted handoff point
B. Which unit arrived first using the current procedure.
C. Which area name sounds more familiar before the review is closed.
D. Whether the boundary can be omitted from the record

76. A route includes the fire station, the service lane, and Hill Road. Which instruction is clearest?

A. List the landmarks in random order using the current procedure.
B. Name only the final destination before the review is closed.
C. Give the checkpoints in travel order with the required turns
D. Describe the route by personal familiarity when the facts support it.

77. An agent must locate the service entrance rather than the public entrance at the civic center. What matters?

A. The building name without an entrance using the current procedure.
B. The distance estimated from memory before the review is closed.
C. The color of the nearest private vehicle
D. The destination’s specific access point and identifying landmark

78. Which cross-street description is most useful for Cedar Avenue?

A. Use only a broad neighborhood name using the current procedure.
B. Describe the area by how busy it feels before the review is closed.
C. Name the street, nearby intersection, side, and visible reference point
D. Give a street name without direction or side when the facts support it.

79. A detour changes the order of three inspection points. What should the agent preserve?

A. The original order even if it is impossible using the current procedure.
B. The assignment objective, safe sequence, and communication of the change
C. Only the first point and no follow-up before the review is closed.
D. A faster route that ignores restrictions when the facts support it.

80. How should an agent describe a route so another person can repeat it?

A. Use fixed landmarks, directions, turns, and the final access point
B. Use personal impressions and approximate language using the current procedure.
C. Rely on a single landmark that may be hidden
D. Describe only the distance without orientation when the facts support it.

81. An agent returns to Union Square and sees a changed vehicle position. What comparison is most useful?

A. Assume the change is irrelevant using the current procedure.
B. Use another vehicle as the baseline before the review is closed.
C. Compare the current condition with the earlier recorded observation
D. Rely only on the current driver’s explanation when the facts support it.

82. Which practice best supports accurate memory of an identifier such as L20-H?

A. Repeat the characters, record them promptly, and compare with the source
B. Rely on a quick glance and memory later using the current procedure.
C. Replace uncertain characters with similar ones before the review is closed.
D. Ask a bystander to supply missing characters when the facts support it.

83. An event at Pine Court occurs in stages. What should the observer preserve?

A. Only the final outcome using the current procedure before the review is closed.
B. A general impression without sequence before the review is closed.
C. The most dramatic statement made afterward when the facts support it.
D. The order of actions, times, positions, and changes in condition

84. A witness reports that a vehicle moved, but the agent did not see the movement. How should it be recorded?

A. Record the movement as personally observed using the current procedure.
B. Identify it as witness information rather than direct observation
C. Omit the statement because it was not seen
D. Treat the witness account as proven fact when the facts support it.

85. A condition at Pine Court changes after a temporary notice is posted. What should the observer note?

A. Only that the area looked different using the current procedure.
B. The driver’s likely intention before the review is closed.
C. A conclusion without the timing of the change
D. The before-and-after condition, notice timing, and exact location

86. Which observation is most useful when measuring a disputed position?

A. A rounded estimate with no reference point

B. A distance remembered from another location before the review is closed.
C. The reference point, measurement method, time, and limitation
D. A conclusion based on the vehicle’s appearance

87. An agent expects a vehicle to be in one place and notices only confirming details. What risk exists?

A. The vehicle automatically becomes exempt using the current procedure.
B. Confirmation bias can cause the agent to overlook contradictory facts
C. The expectation proves the condition before the review is closed.
D. The record becomes more accurate through repetition when the facts support it.

88. What note-taking habit best supports later testimony about the weekend detail?

A. Record contemporaneous facts, times, locations, and source distinctions
B. Write only conclusions after the shift using the current procedure.
C. Use personal labels instead of observable details
D. Rely on memory after several similar events

89. A supporting image is reviewed after a field observation at Union Square. What should the reviewer compare?

A. Only whether the image looks clear using the current procedure.
B. The image with an unrelated vehicle before the review is closed.
C. The image context, time, location, and written observation
D. A conclusion that ignores the written record

90. A witness and a record disagree about the time of an event. What is the soundest first step?

A. Choose the later time automatically using the current procedure before the review is closed.
B. Average the two times without review before the review is closed.
C. Remove both times from the record when the facts support it.

D. Identify the source of each time and check the most reliable evidence

91. Which wording is best for a report about a condition at Maple Street?

A. Use labels that imply motive without evidence using the current procedure.
B. Describe what was observed, when, where, and what action followed
C. Describe the person rather than the event before the review is closed.
D. Use dramatic language to emphasize importance when the facts support it.

92. A radio message on Channel 5 concerns an immediate hazard. What should it include?

A. The location, hazard, immediate need, and essential identifying details
B. A long history of unrelated events using the current procedure.
C. A conclusion without a location before the review is closed.
D. Personal criticism of the person involved when the facts support it.

93. A device timestamp differs from the field note for the daily activity record. What should the reviewer do?

A. Choose the timestamp that looks more convenient using the current procedure.
B. Delete the field note before the review is closed.
C. Change both times without recording why when the facts support it.
D. Compare the sources, identify the discrepancy, and document the resolution

94. A request for the review queue includes private information not needed for the recipient. What is best?

A. Send the complete file to avoid editing using the current procedure.
B. Limit the disclosure to information necessary for the authorized purpose
C. Post the file to the entire work group before the review is closed.
D. Refuse every request containing private information when the facts support it.

95. A mobile record has not synchronized after the assignment. What should happen?

A. Follow the approved synchronization or outage procedure and verify completion
B. Assume synchronization occurred because the screen closed using the current procedure.
C. Create a new record with different facts before the review is closed.
D. Ignore the issue until an audit discovers it when the facts support it.

96. When preparing to testify about West Market, what should the agent rely on?

A. Memory improved by later conversations using the current procedure.
B. Rumor repeated by several coworkers before the review is closed.
C. Personal knowledge, contemporaneous records, and clearly identified sources
D. A conclusion that cannot be tied to a record

97. Why is an audit trail important when the review queue is updated?

A. It permits changes without review using the current procedure before the review is closed.
B. It shows what changed, who changed it, when, and under what authority
C. It replaces the need for accurate entries before the review is closed.
D. It hides the original value from later readers when the facts support it.

98. The reporting system is unavailable during the weekend detail. What is the best response?

A. Stop all safety communications using the current procedure before the review is closed.
B. Create informal notes with no later entry before the review is closed.
C. Use the approved continuity method and reconcile records when service returns
D. Estimate the missing records after the shift when the facts support it.

99. A field image is clear but lacks a reliable record link. What limitation should be recognized?

A. Clarity automatically proves every relevant fact using the current procedure before the review is closed.

B. The image replaces the written record before the review is closed.

C. The image should be attached to every nearby notice when the facts support it.

D. The image may not establish which event, location, or time it documents

100. Which credential practice best protects an enforcement information system?

A. Use individual credentials, protect them, and report suspected compromise

B. Share one convenient password across the shift using the current procedure.

C. Write the credential on a public workstation before the review is closed.

D. Use a coworker’s account to save time when the facts support it.

Practice Exam 21: Answer Key and Explanations

1. A — The correct response applies clarifying the controlling instruction. It uses the incomplete assignment before confirming the direction. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

2. D — The correct response applies impartial application. It uses the observed condition and governing rule before explaining the authorized process. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

3. C — The correct response applies immediate risk control. It uses the active hazard before stabilizing the area. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

4. B — The correct response applies evidence-based supervision. It uses the repeated reporting pattern before comparing causes. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

5. D — The correct response applies consistent standards. It uses the rule and documented facts before applying the same standard. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

6. A — The correct response applies conflict disclosure. It uses the personal connection before using authorized reassignment. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

7. C — The correct response applies transparent correction. It uses the reported record error before preserving the original entry. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

8. B — The correct response applies authority limits. It uses the reserved consequence before referring the formal decision. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

9. B — The correct response applies adaptive deployment. It uses the changed safety condition before communicating the reassignment. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

10. D — The correct response applies follow-up supervision. It uses the repeated weakness after coaching before reviewing the new evidence. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

11. A — The correct response applies complete sign interpretation. It uses the arrow and time window before reading the entire sign system. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

12. C — The correct response applies location-specific verification. It uses the vehicle side and sign direction before confirming the sign’s scope. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

13. A — The correct response applies time-window analysis. It uses the actual observation time before comparing it with the window. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

14. C — The correct response applies exception verification. It uses the permit and its limits before checking its scope and display. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

15. B — The correct response applies temporary-condition review. It uses the active temporary notice before using the current instruction. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

16. D — The correct response applies uncertain-sign handling. It uses the damaged sign condition before documenting and seeking guidance. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

17. B — The correct response applies source comparison. It uses the sign and curb information before identifying the controlling source. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

18. C — The correct response applies conflicting-sign analysis. It uses the two signs and their scope before comparing the applicable details. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

19. D — The correct response applies element verification. It uses the unverified condition before checking the missing element. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

20. A — The correct response applies claimed-exception review. It uses the unsupported exception claim before verifying the authorization. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

21. B — The correct response applies identifier accuracy. It uses the recorded identifier before comparing it with the source. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

22. A — The correct response applies element-based citation. It uses the observed elements before matching them to the source. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

23. C — The correct response applies complete notice preparation. It uses the missing required field before obtaining the correct information. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

24. D — The correct response applies transparent record correction. It uses the submitted citation error before preserving the audit trail. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

25. C — The correct response applies objective narrative. It uses the event chronology and sources before recording observable facts. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

26. B — The correct response applies process explanation. It uses the person’s request for review before describing the authorized process. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

27. D — The correct response applies documented handoff. It uses the transfer and unresolved issue before identifying the receiving responsibility. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

28. A — The correct response applies continuity procedure. It uses the device outage before using the approved fallback. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

29. B — The correct response applies duplicate prevention. It uses the existing record and timing before checking before issuing. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

30. C — The correct response applies evidence association. It uses the image and citation context before linking the evidence to the record. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

31. A — The correct response applies source comparison. It uses the conflicting location entries before identifying the discrepancy. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

32. D — The correct response applies ordered data handling. It uses the stated sort criteria before checking the sorted result. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

33. D — The correct response applies reconciliation. It uses the count and supporting entries before recalculating and reconciling. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

34. A — The correct response applies missing-data control. It uses the blank required field before obtaining authorized information. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

35. B — The correct response applies unique-identifier use. It uses the similar names and identifiers before verifying the source match. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

36. C — The correct response applies version control. It uses the form revision status before using the approved version. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

37. B — The correct response applies risk-based prioritization. It uses the immediate safety issue before communicating the revised order. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

38. D — The correct response applies audit traceability. It uses the changed value and history before reviewing the authorized change. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

39. C — The correct response applies minimum-necessary disclosure. It uses the requested purpose and extra fields before limiting the shared information. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

40. A — The correct response applies end-of-shift reconciliation. It uses completed and pending records before comparing the full queue. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

41. A — The correct response applies sequence reading. It uses the word first and stated facts before selecting the first justified action. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

42. D — The correct response applies negative-stem control. It uses the passage and the word not before testing each option. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

43. C — The correct response applies fact-inference separation. It uses the report and missing observation before separating sources of information. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

44. B — The correct response applies directive comparison. It uses the two written instructions before comparing authority and scope. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

45. D — The correct response applies instruction extraction. It uses the actions and deadline before listing each requirement. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

46. C — The correct response applies legend use. It uses the table legend and symbols before applying the defined meanings. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

47. B — The correct response applies conflict detection. It uses the conflicting paragraph and source note before identifying the controlling material. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

48. A — The correct response applies neutral summarization. It uses the complaint sources and open issues before separating facts from claims. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

49. C — The correct response applies supported inference. It uses the stated facts and limits before avoiding unsupported assumptions. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

50. B — The correct response applies multi-step comprehension. It uses the procedure sequence before following each required step. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

51. A — The correct response applies calm public contact. It uses the frustration without a threat before listening and explaining. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

52. D — The correct response applies de-escalation and safety. It uses the threatening change in conditions before requesting appropriate assistance. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

53. D — The correct response applies accessible communication. It uses the language-access need before using the approved service. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

54. A — The correct response applies record integrity. It uses the request to delete an entry before preserving and routing the request. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

55. C — The correct response applies honest process explanation. It uses the request for a guaranteed outcome before describing the process accurately. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

56. B — The correct response applies respectful communication. It uses the person’s emotion and cooperation before keeping the explanation factual. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

57. B — The correct response applies accommodation procedure. It uses the requested accommodation before following the applicable process. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

58. D — The correct response applies crowd-safety management. It uses the growing crowd and safety risk before creating safe space. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority,

or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

59. A — The correct response applies professional restraint. It uses the insult without a changed legal fact before avoiding retaliation. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

60. C — The correct response applies complaint handling. It uses the misconduct allegation before documenting and routing it. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

61. D — The correct response applies risk prioritization. It uses the blocked emergency path before addressing the immediate risk. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

62. A — The correct response applies evidence evaluation. It uses the conflicting accounts before checking material facts. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

63. B — The correct response applies cause analysis. It uses the repeated error across shifts before checking shared conditions. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

64. C — The correct response applies correlation control. It uses the two simultaneous changes before avoiding an unsupported conclusion. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

65. C — The correct response applies proportionate correction. It uses the single omission and confusing form before clarifying and following up. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

66. D — The correct response applies structured prioritization. It uses risk, resources, and objective before assessing the changed conditions. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

67. B — The correct response applies materiality analysis. It uses the missing observation time before testing its decision impact. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or

leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

68. A — The correct response applies comparative analysis. It uses the different team outcomes before comparing conditions. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

69. A — The correct response applies counterevidence review. It uses the reliable conflicting observation before reconsidering the explanation. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

70. B — The correct response applies decision-focused inquiry. It uses the unclear event and decision before identifying the decisive missing fact. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

71. D — The correct response applies route adaptation. It uses the blocked route before communicating an alternate route. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

72. C — The correct response applies direction confirmation. It uses the start and destination points before confirming route constraints. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

73. B — The correct response applies landmark-based orientation. It uses the landmark and exact position before giving a reproducible location. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

74. D — The correct response applies one-way route planning. It uses the one-way direction before using a legal approach. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

75. A — The correct response applies boundary verification. It uses the patrol boundary and responsibility before confirming the handoff point. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

76. C — The correct response applies ordered route description. It uses the route checkpoints before giving them in travel order. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or

leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

77. D — The correct response applies access-point precision. It uses the service entrance before identifying the exact access point. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

78. C — The correct response applies cross-street precision. It uses the street and reference point before describing the location reproducibly. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

79. B — The correct response applies detour reasoning. It uses the changed route and objectives before preserving a safe sequence. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

80. A — The correct response applies reproducible directions. It uses the route and access point before using fixed references. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

81. C — The correct response applies before-and-after comparison. It uses the earlier and current observations before comparing the conditions. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

82. A — The correct response applies identifier memory. It uses the identifier characters before recording and comparing them. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

83. D — The correct response applies sequence observation. It uses the event stages and changes before preserving the sequence. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

84. B — The correct response applies source labeling. It uses the witness report and viewing limit before identifying the information source. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

85. D — The correct response applies change documentation. It uses the condition and notice timing before recording the before-and-after facts. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification,

exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

86. C — The correct response applies measurement documentation. It uses the reference and method before recording the measurement context. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

87. B — The correct response applies bias control. It uses the expectation and selective attention before checking for contradictory facts. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

88. A — The correct response applies contemporaneous notes. It uses the facts and source distinctions before recording them promptly. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

89. C — The correct response applies evidence comparison. It uses the image and observation context before comparing the supporting details. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

90. D — The correct response applies time discrepancy review. It uses the conflicting time sources before checking reliability. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

91. B — The correct response applies objective reporting. It uses the event facts and action before describing them in sequence. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

92. A — The correct response applies concise radio communication. It uses the hazard and location before stating the immediate need. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

93. D — The correct response applies timestamp reconciliation. It uses the two time sources before documenting the resolution. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

94. B — The correct response applies privacy-aware technology use. It uses the purpose and extra information before limiting disclosure. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed

authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

95. A — The correct response applies data continuity. It uses the unsynchronized record before verifying approved completion. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

96. C — The correct response applies testimony preparation. It uses personal knowledge and records before identifying the information source. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

97. B — The correct response applies audit-trail integrity. It uses the update history before showing the authorized change. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

98. C — The correct response applies system-outage continuity. It uses the unavailable reporting system before reconciling approved records. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

99. D — The correct response applies evidence linkage. It uses the missing record link before recognizing the evidentiary limitation. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.

100. A — The correct response applies credential security. It uses the individual account and risk before protecting and reporting access. Other choices assume missing facts, skip verification, exceed authority, or leave the record incomplete. This supports safety, neutrality, accuracy, and follow-up. On the examination, identify the controlling fact, then choose the option that fits the stated role.