

PRACTICE EXAM 11: URBAN PARK RANGER QUALIFYING EXAMINATION SIMULATION (100 QUESTIONS)

This practice exam contains 100 multiple-choice questions covering the general ability areas the DCAS Urban Park Ranger qualifying examination may draw on: Written Comprehension, Written Expression, Deductive Reasoning, Inductive Reasoning, Information Ordering, Memorization, Number Facility, Problem Sensitivity, Spatial Orientation, Time Sharing, and Visualization. A minimum score of 70% is required to pass the actual qualifying examination. No official time limit has been publicly disclosed for this exam by DCAS; a reasonable working target for this practice exam is approximately 90 to 120 minutes. Select the single best answer for each question.

1. "Pavilion rentals of 4 hours or more require a \$75 security deposit, refunded within 10 business days if no damage occurs." A group rents a pavilion for 6 hours with no damage. What happens to the deposit?

- A. Refunded within 10 business days
- B. Forfeited automatically after any rental
- C. Refunded immediately on-site
- D. Cannot be determined without a damage report

2. A Ranger is midway through inventorying supplies when a colleague radios a routine, non-urgent question about next week's schedule. What is most appropriate?

- A. Stop the inventory to answer fully
- B. Ignore the radio call entirely
- C. Briefly acknowledge, finish inventory first
- D. Have someone else answer instead

3. A checklist for closing a marina office reads: "Secure boats, count the till, set the alarm, lock the door." A staff member locks the door before setting the alarm. What is the likely result?

- A. Boats become unsecured again
- B. The till count becomes invalid
- C. There is no meaningful consequence
- D. The alarm may not get set properly

4. Picture the letters M-O-U-N-T written in order. If the first and last letters swap places, what is the new first letter?

- A. M
- B. T
- C. O
- D. N

5. A procedure for a reported gas smell reads: "Evacuate the area, notify dispatch, contact the utility, document." A staff member notifies dispatch before evacuating. What is the likely result?

- A. People may remain in the area longer than safe
- B. The utility can't be reached afterward
- C. The incident can't be documented
- D. There is no meaningful consequence

6. "Dog-walking businesses must carry liability insurance and are limited to 5 dogs per walker at once." A walker has insurance and is walking 5 dogs. What applies?

- A. Violation, 5 is too many
- B. Cannot be determined without breeds
- C. No violation, both conditions are met
- D. Violation, insurance must be renewed annually

7. Imagine a row of five lockers numbered 1 through 5 left to right. If locker 1 and locker 5 swap positions, and locker 2 and locker 4 also swap, what is the new order, left to right?

- A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- B. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
- C. 5, 2, 3, 4, 1
- D. 1, 4, 3, 2, 5

8. A visitor faces the nature center, with the parking lot directly behind them. If they turn 90 degrees to their left, where is the lot relative to their new facing direction?

- A. Directly ahead
- B. Directly to their left
- C. Unchanged, still behind
- D. Directly to their right

9. Picture the numbers 2, 4, 6, 8 arranged left to right. If the second and third numbers swap places, what is the new sequence, left to right?

- A. 2, 6, 4, 8
- B. 2, 4, 6, 8
- C. 6, 4, 2, 8
- D. 8, 4, 6, 2

10. A Ranger notices a storage shed door is ajar with the padlock cut, though nothing inside appears immediately disturbed. What is the most appropriate response?

- A. Close the door and continue patrol
- B. Wait for a scheduled inventory check
- C. Report it promptly as a security concern
- D. Replace the padlock personally and move on

11. A Ranger notices reports of overflowing recycling bins near the entrance spike specifically on days following a scheduled cleanup event, not other high-traffic days. What is the most reasonable conclusion?

- A. Bins near the entrance are too small in general
- B. Visitors during cleanups litter more than usual
- C. All cleanup events should be cancelled
- D. Cleanup events generate more recyclable waste than typical days

12. In which of the following four sentences does the verb correctly agree with its actual subject?

- A. The row of chairs were stacked by the wall.
- B. The row of chairs was stacked by the wall.
- C. The row of chairs have been stacked there.
- D. The row of chairs are stacked there.

13. A checklist for launching a rescue boat reads: "Check fuel, inspect hull, test radio, depart from dock." A crew member departs before testing the radio. What is the likely result?

- A. Fuel cannot be checked afterward
- B. A radio malfunction could go undiscovered until later
- C. The hull cannot be inspected afterward
- D. There is no meaningful consequence

14. A Ranger station orders 168 flags, packed 14 per box. How many boxes were ordered?

- A. 10
- B. 13
- C. 12
- D. 11

15. Imagine the word FOREST written out. If you count only the letters that appear more than once, how many distinct repeated letters are there?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

16. A trail crew needs 48 feet of fencing, sold in 7-foot sections. What is the minimum number of full sections needed to cover at least 48 feet?

- A. 6
- B. 6.5
- C. 8
- D. 7

17. A trail map shows the boathouse due east of the trailhead, and the picnic grove due south of the boathouse. Starting at the trailhead, which direction leads most directly toward the picnic grove?

- A. Due east only
- B. Southeast
- C. Northeast
- D. Due south only

18. A Ranger notices a section of handrail along a staircase now wobbles when gripped, though it was solid during last week's check. What is most appropriate?

- A. Assume it's minor and continue patrol
- B. Remove the entire staircase from use
- C. Flag it for prompt inspection
- D. Wait for the next maintenance cycle

19. A Ranger notices requests for extra ice at a concession stand rise specifically above 90 degrees, not in the 80s. What is the most reasonable conclusion?

- A. Temperatures above 90 drive a rise in ice demand
- B. Ice requests are unrelated to temperature
- C. The stand should stop selling ice
- D. Visitors dislike heat equally regardless of degree

20. A Ranger notices a large unscheduled gathering forming quickly near a service entrance. What is the most appropriate response?

- A. Continue the normal patrol route
- B. Approach to assess what's happening
- C. Disperse the gathering right away
- D. Wait for a visitor complaint first

21. You are facing the picnic pavilion, with the trailhead directly to your left. If you turn 90 degrees to your right, where is the trailhead relative to your new facing direction?

- A. Directly ahead
- B. Directly to your right
- C. Unchanged, still to your left
- D. Directly behind you

22. A Ranger notices a park drinking fountain producing a faint chemical odor, though it still flows and shows no visible damage. What is most appropriate?

- A. Shut it off and report it for testing
- B. Continue since it still flows normally
- C. Post a small note and take no action
- D. Wait for a visitor to complain first

23. A Ranger notices reports of muddy trail sections spike specifically the day after heavy rainfall, but not on days without rain. What is the most reasonable conclusion?

- A. The trail should be paved entirely
- B. Visitors are careless after rain
- C. Rainfall reliably predicts next-day muddy conditions
- D. Rain has no bearing on trail conditions

24. A Ranger is midway through restocking a first aid station when a visitor urgently reports someone having a severe allergic reaction nearby. What is most appropriate?

- A. Finish restocking completely first
- B. Ask the visitor to handle it alone
- C. Continue restocking while partially listening
- D. Set the task aside and respond fully

25. "Group picnic permits are valid for a single reserved time block and do not extend automatically if the group stays late." A group's 2-hour block ends, but they remain an extra 20 minutes. What applies under this rule?

- A. The block extends automatically
- B. A refund is owed for unused time
- C. The next group must accommodate them
- D. The permit does not cover the extra time

26. Rule: "Community garden plots require a signed agreement and are limited to organic gardening methods only." A gardener signs the agreement but uses a synthetic pesticide. What applies?

- A. No violation, agreement is signed
- B. Cannot be determined without the plot size
- C. Violation, the organic-methods condition fails
- D. No violation, minor pesticide use is allowed

27. A Ranger is helping a visitor identify a bird when a second visitor approaches with an unrelated question about parking. What is most appropriate?

- A. Ignore the second visitor entirely
- B. Briefly answer, then continue with the first
- C. Abandon the first visitor to help
- D. Send them to an unstaffed desk

28. A visitor center's gift shop sold 216 items over 9 days. What was the average number of items sold per day?

- A. 24
- B. 22
- C. 26
- D. 20

29. "Seasonal ranger trainees must complete a 40-hour orientation before independent patrol duty." A trainee has completed 32 hours. Based on this passage, may they patrol independently?

- A. No, the full 40-hour requirement isn't met
- B. Yes, since 32 hours is close enough
- C. Yes, with a supervisor's informal approval
- D. It depends on the trainee's prior experience

30. Study this passage: "The east gate's emergency call box is tested monthly, most recently on the 3rd, and functioned properly." Without looking back, how often is the call box tested?

- A. Weekly
- B. Quarterly
- C. Annually
- D. Monthly

31. "Bicycle patrol officers must complete a certified riding course before being assigned a patrol bike." An officer has not completed the course. Based on this passage, can they be assigned a bike?

- A. Yes, if they have general riding experience
- B. No, the certified course must be completed first
- C. Yes, with a temporary waiver
- D. It depends on the bike's model

32. Study this passage: "Ranger unit 6's tire rotation is due every 6,000 miles, and it currently reads 24,500." Without looking back, at what mileage interval is the rotation due?

- A. Every 4,000 miles
- B. Every 5,000 miles
- C. Every 6,000 miles
- D. Every 8,000 miles

33. Rule: "Portable generators for events require a permit and must be positioned at least 25 feet from any structure." A permitted generator sits 20 feet from a building. What applies?

- A. No violation, permit is valid
- B. Violation, the distance condition fails
- C. Cannot be determined without generator wattage
- D. No violation, 20 feet is close enough

34. A map shows the overlook due north of the lodge, and the spring due east of the overlook. Starting at the lodge, which direction leads most directly toward the spring?

- A. Due north only
- B. Southeast
- C. Due east only
- D. Northeast

35. Rule: "Overnight equestrian camping requires a current negative Coggins test per horse and use of the designated horse camp." A camper has a valid test and camps in the designated area. What applies?

- A. No violation, both conditions are met
- B. Cannot be determined without the horse's age
- C. Violation, camping requires an additional permit
- D. No violation, the test alone is sufficient regardless of location

36. "Metal detecting in the designated field requires reporting any find of potential historical significance to park staff within 48 hours." A visitor finds an old button and reports it 72 hours later. What applies?

- A. No violation, since it was eventually reported
- B. No violation, buttons are never significant
- C. Violation, the 48-hour window was exceeded
- D. Cannot be determined without the button's material

37. Rule: "Overnight RV camping requires a permit and is limited to sites with hookup access." An RV with a valid permit parks at a site without hookups. What applies?

- A. No violation, the permit is valid
- B. Violation, the site-type condition fails
- C. Cannot be determined without the RV's size
- D. No violation, hookups are optional

38. Which of these four options avoids joining two independent clauses without any punctuation?

- A. The dock was slippery; staff posted a warning sign.
- B. The dock was slippery staff posted a sign.
- C. The dock was slippery, staff posted a sign.
- D. The dock; was slippery, staff posted a sign.

39. Imagine a strip of paper with the numbers 1 through 6 written left to right. If the strip is folded exactly in half so 6 lands on top of 1, which number ends up directly on top of 3?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 4

40. Study this passage: "Nature center program registration closes 24 hours before each session, and walk-ins are never accepted." Without looking back, how far in advance does registration close?

- A. 48 hours
- B. 12 hours
- C. 24 hours
- D. 1 week

41. A Ranger notices reports of visitors slipping near a boat ramp spike specifically on mornings following overnight rain, not dry mornings. What is the most reasonable conclusion?

- A. The ramp should be permanently closed
- B. Visitors are generally careless near ramps
- C. Rain has no bearing on ramp conditions
- D. Overnight rain likely leaves the ramp wet the next morning

42. A checklist for opening a nature center reads: "Disarm alarm, unlock doors, turn on lights, set out signage." A staff member unlocks doors before disarming the alarm. What is the likely result?

- A. The alarm may trigger when the doors are opened
- B. The lights cannot be turned on afterward
- C. Signage cannot be set out afterward
- D. There is no meaningful consequence

43. A Ranger notices requests for extra shade at a beach concession rise specifically on clear-sky days, not partly cloudy ones. What is the most reasonable conclusion?

- A. Visitors dislike sunny weather
- B. Shade requests are unrelated to weather
- C. Clear conditions specifically raise shade demand
- D. The concession should stop offering shade

44. A Ranger notices a large gathering forming quickly near an emergency exit with no scheduled event listed. What is the most appropriate response?

- A. Continue the normal patrol route
- B. Approach to assess what's happening
- C. Disperse the gathering right away
- D. Wait for a visitor complaint first

45. Picture the digits 7, 3, 9, 1 arranged left to right. If the entire sequence is reversed, what is the new second digit from the left?

- A. 7
- B. 9
- C. 3
- D. 1

46. A park's total trail network spans 72 miles, with 18 miles currently closed for maintenance. What percentage of the network remains open?

- A. 70%
- B. 72%
- C. 75%
- D. 80%

47. Which of these four options reports only what was observed, without adding a judgment about the visitor's attitude?

- A. The visitor did not respond when staff called out twice.
- B. The visitor was clearly ignoring staff on purpose.
- C. The visitor seemed like they didn't want to be bothered.
- D. The visitor was obviously being rude to staff.

48. Rule: "Skateboarding is permitted only in the designated skate park during posted hours of 9 AM to 7 PM." A skateboarder is in the park at 7:15 PM. What applies?

- A. No violation, correct location
- B. Cannot be determined without knowing age
- C. No violation, 15 minutes is minor
- D. Violation, the operating-hours condition fails

49. Which sentence below lists its series of actions using matching, consistent verb forms?

- A. The team inspected, repairing, and tested the gate.
- B. The team inspecting, repaired, and tested the gate.
- C. The team inspected, repaired, and tested the gate.
- D. The team inspected, repaired, and was testing the gate.

50. Study this passage: "The reptile house's UV lamps are replaced every 8 months, most recently in February." Without looking back, in what month were the lamps most recently replaced?

- A. December
- B. January
- C. March
- D. February

51. A Ranger notices wasp complaints near trash bins spike in late summer, rarely in spring. What is the most reasonable conclusion?

- A. Trash bins should be removed
- B. Wasp activity increases seasonally in late summer
- C. Complaints are unrelated to season
- D. Visitors should be warned daily

52. Imagine the letters K, L, M, N, O arranged in a circle in that order, clockwise. Starting at K and moving two positions clockwise, which letter do you land on?

- A. M
- B. L
- C. N
- D. O

53. Study this passage: "Trail post 8 marks the junction of the Willow Path and the Ridge Connector, about 0.9 miles from the west gate." Without looking back, which two trails meet at post 8?

- A. Willow Path and Ridge Connector
- B. Willow Path and Cedar Trail
- C. Ridge Connector and Meadow Loop
- D. Willow Path and the west gate

54. Imagine folding a rectangular napkin in half so the top edge meets the bottom edge. A dot originally 2 inches from the top edge will end up how far from the new folded edge?

- A. 4 inches
- B. 2 inches
- C. 1 inch
- D. It depends on the napkin's width

55. "Overnight parking permits for staff are valid only for the vehicle and plate listed on the permit." A staff member with a valid permit for their sedan parks a borrowed truck instead. What applies?

- A. No violation, the permit is current
- B. No violation, staff status is what matters
- C. Cannot be determined without the plate number
- D. Violation, the permit doesn't match the vehicle parked

56. A Ranger notices requests for bug spray at a visitor desk rise specifically at dusk, not during midday hours. What is the most reasonable conclusion?

- A. Bug spray should be discontinued
- B. Requests are unrelated to time of day
- C. Insect activity likely increases at dusk
- D. Visitors should avoid the park at dusk entirely

57. A Ranger notices a normally busy trail is completely empty on a clear, mild weekday afternoon when it's typically well used. What is most appropriate?

- A. Investigate, since the absence may signal an issue
- B. Assume nothing is wrong and move on
- C. Close the trail immediately without checking
- D. Report the low attendance as a funding concern

58. Study this passage: "Unit 11's AED pads are replaced every 2 years, most recently in June of last year." Without looking back, how often are the pads replaced?

- A. Every year
- B. Every 2 years
- C. Every 3 years
- D. Every 6 months

59. "Seasonal lifeguard certification must be renewed annually and expires exactly one year from the issue date." A lifeguard's certification was issued 13 months ago with no renewal. What applies?

- A. Still valid, renewal is only a suggestion
- B. Valid for one more month as a grace period
- C. Cannot be determined without the lifeguard's age
- D. Expired, since it has passed the one-year mark

60. A Ranger station's vehicle fleet drives a combined 2,100 miles weekly across 7 vehicles. What is the average mileage per vehicle?

- A. 280
- B. 290
- C. 310
- D. 300

61. Which sentence correctly uses a semicolon to join two related thoughts?

- A. The bin overflowed staff emptied it.
- B. The bin overflowed; and staff emptied it.
- C. The bin overflowed; staff emptied it.
- D. The bin; overflowed, staff emptied it.

62. A trail map shows the fishing pier due south of the lodge, and the boat launch due west of the pier. Starting at the lodge, which direction leads most directly toward the boat launch?

- A. Due south only
- B. Northwest
- C. Southwest
- D. Due west only

63. Rule: "Portable stages for performances require a permit and structural inspection before use." A permitted stage has not yet been inspected. What applies?

- A. No violation, the permit alone is sufficient
- B. Violation, the inspection condition is unmet
- C. Cannot be determined without stage size
- D. No violation, inspection is only recommended

64. "Trail cameras placed by researchers require a park permit; personal trail cameras for wildlife viewing do not." A hiker sets up a personal camera to watch for deer. Is a permit required?

- A. No, personal wildlife-viewing cameras are exempt
- B. Yes, all cameras require a permit
- C. Yes, but only for deer specifically
- D. It depends on the camera's battery life

65. Which of these four options avoids running two independent clauses together with no punctuation?

- A. The gate rattled loudly staff checked the hinge.
- B. The gate rattled loudly, staff checked the hinge.
- C. The gate rattled loudly; staff checked the hinge.
- D. The gate; rattled loudly, staff checked the hinge.

66. A checklist for opening a boat rental kiosk reads: "Unlock storage, inspect life vests, post rates, open the window." A staff member opens the window before inspecting life vests. What is the likely result?

- A. Customers could rent equipment before safety gear is confirmed usable
- B. Storage cannot be unlocked afterward
- C. Rates cannot be posted afterward
- D. There is no meaningful consequence

67. Which of the following four options forms a grammatically complete sentence rather than a dependent fragment?

- A. Because the dock needed repairs.
- B. Because the dock needed repairs, it was closed.
- C. While the crew worked on the dock.
- D. After the repairs were finished.

68. A procedure for a reported chemical spill reads: "Evacuate area, contain if safe, notify hazmat, document." A staff member notifies hazmat before evacuating. What is the likely result?

- A. The spill cannot be contained afterward
- B. Hazmat cannot be reached again
- C. The incident cannot be documented
- D. People may remain near a hazardous area longer than safe

69. A trail crew needs 26 signposts, each posthole taking 18 minutes to dig. About how many total hours will digging take?

- A. 7.8 hours
- B. 8 hours
- C. 7.5 hours
- D. 8.2 hours

70. You are facing east. A landmark is directly to your left. If you turn to face west, which direction is the landmark relative to your new facing direction?

- A. To your left
- B. To your right
- C. Directly ahead
- D. Directly behind

71. Study this passage: "Ranger station 3's spare radio charger is kept in the top drawer, and the vehicle log is kept in the bottom drawer." Without looking back, where is the spare charger kept?

- A. The bottom drawer
- B. The glovebox
- C. The center console
- D. The top drawer

72. Of these four phrasings, which states the same event in the plainest, most direct way?

- A. Noticed by staff was a leak near the pump.
- B. By staff, a leak near the pump was found.
- C. Staff noticed a leak near the pump.
- D. A leak, found by staff, was near the pump.

73. A Ranger is midway through a safety briefing when a radio call reports a minor, non-urgent supply delivery. What is most appropriate?

- A. Stop the briefing immediately
- B. Send the group to handle the delivery
- C. Continue the briefing, address it after
- D. Ignore the call entirely

74. A Ranger notices reports of overcrowded parking spike specifically on weekends above 90 degrees, not cooler weekends. What is the most reasonable conclusion?

- A. Parking is undersized at all times
- B. High temperatures drive greater attendance and demand
- C. Weather has no bearing on parking usage
- D. Parking should close on hot weekends

75. A Ranger is checking bags at an entrance when a colleague radios a non-urgent scheduling question. What is most appropriate?

- A. Stop checking bags to answer fully
- B. Ignore the call entirely
- C. Have a visitor take over checking
- D. Briefly acknowledge, respond once free

76. A Ranger notices lost-visitor reports spike specifically when a directional sign is reported missing, not when it's intact. What is the most reasonable conclusion?

- A. The missing sign likely contributes to visitors getting lost
- B. Visitors navigate poorly regardless of signage
- C. The trail should close permanently
- D. Signage has no bearing on getting lost

77. Study this passage: "The visitor center's lost-and-found log is reviewed every Monday morning by the front desk lead." Without looking back, on what day is the log reviewed?

- A. Monday
- B. Wednesday
- C. Friday
- D. Sunday

78. A shop sold 275 items last week and 220 this week. What is the percentage decrease?

- A. 15%
- B. 18%
- C. 20%
- D. 22%

79. "Group hikes of 10 or more require a lead guide certified in wilderness first aid." A group of 12 hikes with a guide who lacks this certification. What applies?

- A. No violation, since a guide is present
- B. Violation, the certification condition fails
- C. Cannot be determined without terrain type
- D. No violation, certification is only recommended

80. A Ranger notices reports of slippery steps spike specifically during morning dew, not later once dry. What is the most reasonable conclusion?

- A. The steps are unsafe at all times
- B. Visitors are careless in the morning
- C. The steps should be permanently closed
- D. Morning dew likely creates a temporary slip hazard

81. Rule: "Overnight youth retreats require one supervisor per 10 participants, all supervisors at least 21." A group of 32 has 3 supervisors, all 24+. What applies?

- A. No violation, both conditions are met
- B. Violation, the supervisor ratio isn't met
- C. Cannot be determined without the location
- D. Violation, supervisors must be 25+

82. A Ranger notices a section of boardwalk plank flexes noticeably underfoot, though it didn't during last week's check. What is most appropriate?

- A. Assume it's minor and continue patrol
- B. Remove the whole boardwalk from use
- C. Flag it for prompt inspection
- D. Wait for the next maintenance cycle

83. A trail map shows the meadow due east of the trailhead, and the creek due south of the meadow. Starting at the trailhead, which direction leads most directly toward the creek?

- A. Southeast
- B. Northeast
- C. Due east only
- D. Due south only

84. A Ranger is midway through a phone call with a supplier when a visitor arrives with an urgent report of a lost hiking group overdue on the trail. What is most appropriate?

- A. Finish the call before addressing the visitor
- B. Ask the visitor to call it in themselves
- C. Continue the call while partially listening
- D. End the call and address the report fully

85. A checklist for setting up a mobile information booth reads: "Unfold table, set out brochures, post schedule sign, open for visitors." A staff member opens for visitors before posting the sign. What is the likely result?

- A. Brochures will be set out incorrectly
- B. The table cannot be unfolded afterward
- C. Early visitors may miss schedule information
- D. There is no meaningful consequence

86. Which sentence correctly avoids an unsupported assumption?

- A. The visitor did not present identification when asked.
- B. The visitor was clearly trying to avoid being identified.
- C. The visitor seemed evasive about their identity.
- D. The visitor was obviously hiding something.

87. A visitor faces the visitor center, with the equipment shed directly behind them. If they turn 90 degrees to their left, where is the shed relative to their new facing direction?

- A. Directly ahead
- B. Directly to their left
- C. Unchanged, still behind
- D. Directly to their right

88. A visitor center recorded 164 visitors on Friday and 196 on Saturday. What is the combined two-day daily average?

- A. 175
- B. 180
- C. 185
- D. 190

89. A Ranger notices an unattended backpack sitting alone near a crowded stage, unclaimed after several minutes. What is most appropriate?

- A. Open it to look for identification
- B. Move it to lost-and-found without further thought
- C. Keep distance and notify appropriate personnel
- D. Assume the owner will return shortly

90. "Overnight staff parking requires a valid badge scan at the gate; tailgating another vehicle through the gate is prohibited." An employee follows a coworker's car through without scanning. What applies?

- A. Violation, since tailgating is explicitly prohibited
- B. No violation, since the coworker scanned in
- C. Cannot be determined without the vehicle model
- D. No violation, as long as both are employees

91. Rule: "Historic building tours require reservations at least 24 hours ahead and groups no larger than 15." A group of 18 reserves 48 hours ahead. What applies?

- A. No violation, notice exceeds the minimum
- B. Violation, the group-size condition fails
- C. Cannot be determined without the tour guide
- D. No violation, 18 is close to the limit

92. Study this passage: "The nature center's beehive window is cleaned every other Tuesday, most recently on the 5th." Without looking back, on what day of the week is the window cleaned?

- A. Monday
- B. Wednesday
- C. Sunday
- D. Tuesday

93. "Reserved athletic field time runs in 90-minute blocks starting at 8 AM, with the final block beginning at 6 PM." A team wants a block starting at 7 PM. Is this valid?

- A. Yes, if it's a weekend
- B. No, the final block begins at 6 PM
- C. Yes, evening blocks by request
- D. Depends on the field's location

94. A procedure for a reported downed limb reads: "Assess hazard, close off area, notify maintenance, document." A Ranger notifies maintenance before closing off the area. What is the likely result?

- A. The hazard cannot be assessed afterward
- B. Maintenance cannot be reached again
- C. The incident cannot be documented
- D. Visitors may pass through before it's secured

95. A budget of \$228,000 is distributed evenly across 12 months. How much is budgeted per month?

- A. \$18,000
- B. \$19,500
- C. \$19,000
- D. \$18,500

96. You are facing south. A landmark is directly to your left. If you turn to face north, which direction is the landmark relative to your new facing direction?

- A. To your right
- B. To your left
- C. Directly ahead
- D. Directly behind

97. Rule: "Overnight camping requires a permit and designated sites only; quiet hours run from 10 PM to 6 AM." A permitted camper at a designated site plays music at 9:45 PM. What applies?

- A. No violation, quiet hours haven't started
- B. Violation, music is never allowed
- C. Cannot be determined without volume level
- D. Violation, 15 minutes early is too close

98. A Ranger station orders 12 boxes of gloves, 18 pairs per box. How many total pairs were ordered?

- A. 180
- B. 200
- C. 210
- D. 216

99. Rule: "Vendors must display a current fire-safety certificate and operate only within their assigned zone." A vendor has a current certificate but operates outside the assigned zone. What applies?

- A. No violation, certificate is current
- B. Violation, the zone condition fails
- C. Cannot be determined without vendor type
- D. No violation, zones are flexible

100. Rule: "Portable heaters at outdoor vendor booths require a fire-safety inspection and must be positioned at least 10 feet from any tent fabric." An inspected heater sits 6 feet from tent fabric. What applies?

- A. No violation, since the heater was inspected
- B. Cannot be determined without the heater's wattage
- C. Violation, the distance condition fails
- D. No violation, 6 feet is close enough

Practice Exam 11: Answer Key and Explanations

- 1. A** — The passage states deposits are refunded within 10 business days when no damage occurs, and this scenario describes exactly that outcome. Option B contradicts the stated refund policy. Option C invents an immediate on-site refund timeline not stated. Option D wrongly assumes a damage report is needed even when the passage confirms no damage occurred here.
- 2. C** — A brief acknowledgment lets the colleague know their non-urgent question was received and will be addressed shortly, without abandoning the current task. Option A unnecessarily interrupts a task that isn't time-sensitive for a routine matter. Option B leaves the colleague without any response. Option D deflects a simple task rather than handling it directly and efficiently.
- 3. D** — Setting the alarm before locking the door is the sequence that lets staff finish that step from inside; locking the door first could leave the alarm unset or the staff member awkwardly positioned relative to completing it. This is a genuine consequence of performing the steps out of their intended order in this checklist.
- 4. B** — Swapping only the first and last letters of M-O-U-N-T moves T to the front and M to the end, giving T-O-U-N-M. The middle three letters stay in their original positions. Option A wrongly assumes no change occurs. Options C and D each name a middle letter, which this particular swap does not move at all.

5. A — Evacuating first removes people from potential danger before anything else happens; delaying evacuation to notify dispatch first means people remain in a potentially hazardous area longer than necessary. This is a genuine safety-relevant consequence of the sequencing error, not a minor technicality, which is why evacuation is listed as the first step here.

6. C — The rule requires both liability insurance and a maximum of 5 dogs at once; this scenario satisfies both exactly, since 5 dogs meets the stated cap and insurance is carried. Option A misreads the inclusive limit as excluding exactly 5. Option D invents a renewal requirement not stated. Option B introduces an irrelevant condition about breed.

7. B — Swapping 1 with 5 and 2 with 4, while leaving 3 in place, produces 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 in order. Option A wrongly assumes no change occurs at all. Option C only applies the first swap and skips the second. Option D only applies the second swap and skips the first, leaving the sequence only partially rearranged.

8. D — Turning 90 degrees to the left rotates the facing direction a quarter-turn counterclockwise, which moves what was directly behind to the right side. Option C wrongly assumes no change occurs despite the turn. Options A and B misapply the direction of rotation, placing the lot where a counterclockwise quarter-turn would not actually put a fixed landmark like this.

9. A — Swapping only the second and third positions leaves the first and fourth numbers unchanged: 2, 4, 6, 8 becomes 2, 6, 4, 8. Option B wrongly assumes no change occurs. Options C and D each involve moving numbers well beyond the specific single swap described, changing positions the question never actually asked to be altered.

10. C — A cut padlock on a storage shed is a genuine security concern regardless of whether contents appear disturbed yet, and warrants prompt reporting for a proper inventory check and lock replacement. Option A dismisses clear evidence of tampering. Option B unnecessarily delays a matter already directly observed. Option D addresses the lock but skips reporting the incident itself.

11. D — The pattern ties overflow specifically to days following cleanup events, not to high-traffic days generally, supporting cleanup-specific activity as the driver of increased recycling volume. Option B introduces an unsupported claim about littering behavior. Option A overgeneralizes into a constant capacity problem the pattern doesn't show. Option C is a disproportionate response to a predictable, event-specific pattern instead.

12. B — "Row" is the true singular subject, even though "chairs" appears nearby, so it correctly takes the singular verb "was." Option A incorrectly agrees the verb with the nearby plural noun "chairs" rather than the actual subject. Options C and D introduce verb forms that are grammatically inconsistent with the sentence's clearly singular subject stated here.

13. B — Testing the radio before departure is what catches a malfunction while still at the dock, where it can be addressed immediately; departing first means a radio problem might not be discovered until the boat is already away from shore and communication is actually needed. This is a genuine safety-relevant consequence of the sequencing error described here.

14. C — Dividing 168 flags by 14 per box gives 168 divided by 14, which equals exactly 12 boxes. This can be verified by multiplying 12 by 14, which returns exactly 168, confirming an even division. The other answer choices do not correspond to this exact division result using the specific figures given in this problem.

15. A — F-O-R-E-S-T contains six distinct letters, each appearing exactly once with no repeats at all. Carefully checking each letter's count one at a time, rather than skimming the whole word at once, is the most reliable way to answer a counting question like this one. Options B, C, and D each wrongly assume at least one repeated letter exists.

16. D — Dividing 48 feet by 7-foot sections gives about 6.86, meaning 6 full sections cover only 42 feet, short of the 48 needed. Rounding up to the next whole section gives 7 sections, covering 49 feet, the minimum number of full sections required to reach at least 48 feet. Option C overshoots more than necessary for this specific total.

17. B — Reaching the picnic grove from the trailhead requires traveling east to the boathouse, then south to the grove, combining into an overall southeast direction. Option A accounts only for the eastward leg, and option D accounts only for the southward leg. Option C points in a direction that moves away from the grove's actual position relative to the trailhead.

18. C — A newly developed wobble in a handrail is a genuine, worsening safety concern that warrants prompt flagging for inspection before it fails under continued use. Option A dismisses a real change in condition. Option B is a disproportionate response without any assessment first. Option D delays a time-sensitive structural concern unnecessarily rather than addressing it directly here.

19. A — The pattern ties the spike specifically to temperatures above 90 degrees, not to the 80s generally, supporting that specific higher threshold as the driver of increased demand. Option B contradicts this clear pattern. Option D overgeneralizes into an unsupported claim about visitor preferences. Option C proposes a disproportionate response to a predictable, beneficial demand pattern instead of addressing it directly.

20. B — An unscheduled, quickly forming gathering warrants a direct assessment to understand the situation before deciding whether further response is needed. Option A dismisses a genuine anomaly without checking. Option C overreacts without first assessing. Option D unnecessarily waits for a complaint rather than proactively investigating something already noticed and worth a closer look here.

21. D — Turning 90 degrees to the right rotates your facing direction a quarter-turn clockwise. What was to your left before the turn ends up directly behind you after this specific rotation. Option C wrongly assumes no change occurs despite the turn. Options A and B misapply the actual direction of rotation relative to where the trailhead originally stood before you turned.

22. A — An unusual chemical odor is a subtle but genuine warning sign of a potential water quality issue that warrants shutting off the fountain and prompt testing, even without visible damage. Option B dismisses a real early warning sign. Option C addresses awareness but doesn't stop use of potentially compromised water. Option D delays a real public health matter unnecessarily.

23. C — The pattern ties muddy-trail reports specifically to the day after rainfall, not to dry days, directly supporting rainfall as a reliable predictor of that specific, temporary condition. Option D contradicts this clear pattern. Option B introduces an unsupported claim about visitor behavior. Option A is a disproportionate structural response to a predictable, temporary, and weather-linked condition instead.

24. D — A severe allergic reaction is a genuine, time-sensitive medical emergency that should immediately take priority over a task that can be paused and resumed. Option A delays a matter that shouldn't wait. Option B leaves an at-risk visitor without a trained responder. Option C risks missing details by dividing attention on a matter needing full focus.

25. D — The passage explicitly states permits do not extend automatically if a group stays late, which directly covers this scenario of remaining past the reserved block. Option A contradicts this stated rule outright. Option B invents a refund policy the passage never mentions. Option C introduces an obligation on another group the passage doesn't establish anywhere.

26. C — The rule requires both a signed agreement and use of organic methods only; a signed agreement doesn't satisfy the rule when a synthetic pesticide is used. Option A wrongly treats the agreement alone as sufficient. Option D invents a minor-use exception the rule doesn't state. Option B introduces an irrelevant plot-size condition with no bearing here.

27. B — A brief, quick answer to the parking question doesn't require abandoning the more involved bird identification conversation already underway with the first visitor. Option A risks the second visitor feeling ignored for a simple request. Option C is unnecessarily disruptive to the first visitor's conversation. Option D sends the visitor to a desk with no one actually present to help.

28. A — Dividing the total items by the number of days gives 216 divided by 9, which equals exactly 24 items per day on average. This can be checked by multiplying 24 by 9, which returns exactly 216, confirming an exact, even division using the specific figures given in this particular problem statement.

29. A — The passage requires completing the full 40-hour orientation before independent patrol duty, and 32 hours falls short of that specific requirement. Option B wrongly treats close proximity to the threshold as sufficient. Option C invents an informal-approval shortcut not stated in the passage. Option D introduces a prior-experience condition the passage never actually establishes as relevant here.

30. D — The passage states the testing frequency directly as monthly, distinct from the specific date ("the 3rd") also mentioned in the same sentence. This tests recall of the recurring schedule detail rather than the specific date example given. Separating the recurring frequency from the one-time date detail while studying prevents confusing the two different kinds of information here.

31. B — The passage requires completing a certified riding course before a patrol bike assignment, and this officer hasn't done so, failing that specific requirement. Option A invents a general-experience substitute not stated in the passage. Option C invents a waiver option the passage never mentions. Option D introduces a bike-model condition with no bearing on this rule.

32. C — The passage states the rotation interval directly as every 6,000 miles, distinct from the current reading of 24,500 also mentioned in the same sentence. This tests recall of the interval figure among plausible close-numbered distractors. Keeping the interval separate from the current mileage reading while studying prevents confusing the two different figures here.

33. B — The rule requires both a valid permit and a minimum 25-foot distance from any structure; a valid permit doesn't satisfy the rule when the generator sits only 20 feet away. Option A wrongly treats the permit alone as sufficient. Option D invents a tolerance the rule doesn't allow. Option C introduces an irrelevant wattage condition with no bearing here.

34. D — Reaching the spring from the lodge requires traveling north to the overlook, then east to the spring, combining into an overall northeast direction. Option A accounts only for the northward leg, and option C accounts only for the eastward leg. Option B points in a direction that moves away from the spring's actual position relative to the lodge here.

35. A — The rule requires both a current negative Coggins test and camping within the designated horse camp; this scenario satisfies both exactly as described. Option D wrongly implies location doesn't matter, contradicting the rule's explicit area requirement. Option C invents an additional permit not stated anywhere. Option B introduces an irrelevant, unstated condition about the horse's age.

36. C — The passage sets a specific 48-hour reporting window for finds of potential historical significance, and reporting at 72 hours exceeds that window. Option A wrongly treats eventual reporting as equivalent to timely reporting. Option B assumes the button isn't significant without any basis. Option D introduces an irrelevant material-based condition the passage never actually establishes here.

37. B — The rule requires both a valid permit and use of a hookup-access site; a valid permit doesn't satisfy the rule when the site lacks hookups. Option A wrongly treats the permit alone as sufficient. Option D directly contradicts the rule's explicit hookup requirement. Option C introduces an irrelevant RV-size condition with no bearing on this rule at all.

38. A — This sentence correctly uses a semicolon to join two complete, related thoughts. Option B joins the thoughts with no punctuation, creating a run-on. Option C uses only a comma, creating a comma splice. Option D places the semicolon in a position that breaks the sentence's grammatical structure entirely rather than correctly separating the two related independent clauses.

39. D — Folding the strip so that 6 lands on 1 means the fold pairs positions symmetrically from each end: 6 with 1, 5 with 2, and 4 with 3. So the number landing on 3 is 4. Options A, B, and C each name a number from a different, incorrect pairing than the one this specific fold direction actually produces.

40. C — The passage states registration closes 24 hours before each session directly. This tests recall of a specific stated figure among plausible time-based distractors. Rehearsing this exact figure while studying, rather than a vague impression of "some amount of advance notice," is what prevents confusing it with a different, incorrect time window during recall.

41. D — The pattern ties slip reports specifically to mornings after overnight rain, not dry mornings, supporting rain-related surface moisture as the likely, temporary cause. Option C directly contradicts

this pattern. Option B introduces an unsupported claim about visitor behavior. Option A is a disproportionate response to a predictable, weather-linked, and likely fixable hazard rather than a constant structural problem here.

42. A — Disarming the alarm before unlocking doors is what prevents the system from triggering when the door is opened; unlocking first, while the alarm is still armed, risks setting it off unnecessarily. This is a genuine practical consequence of the sequencing error, not a minor technicality, which is why disarming comes before unlocking in this procedure.

43. C — The pattern ties increased shade requests specifically to clear-sky days, not partly cloudy ones, directly supporting sun exposure as the driver of demand. Option B contradicts this clear pattern. Option A misreads a request pattern as a dislike, which isn't supported. Option D proposes a disproportionate response to a predictable, beneficial, weather-driven service pattern that should continue as is.

44. B — An unscheduled, quickly forming gathering near an emergency exit warrants a direct assessment to understand what's happening before deciding whether further response is needed, especially given the exit's safety function. Option A dismisses a genuine anomaly. Option C overreacts without first assessing. Option D unnecessarily waits for a complaint rather than investigating proactively here.

45. B — Reversing 7, 3, 9, 1 gives 1, 9, 3, 7. Counting the second digit from the left in this reversed sequence gives 9. Tracking position carefully after a full reversal, one spot at a time, is more reliable than trying to picture the whole reversed sequence at once. Options A, C, and D each correspond to a different position.

46. C — Subtracting the closed portion from the total gives 72 minus 18, which equals 54 miles open. Dividing 54 by the total 72 miles and multiplying by 100 gives exactly 75%. The other answer choices reflect either an incorrect subtraction or an inaccurate final percentage calculation rather than this exact result using the given figures.

47. A — This sentence describes only an observable fact, no response occurred after being called twice, without asserting an interpretation of intent or attitude. The other three options each characterize motive or character using words like "clearly," "seemed," and "obviously," none of which are directly supported by the observable behavior alone described in this scenario.

48. D — The rule requires both the correct location and being within posted hours; being in the correct skate park doesn't satisfy the rule once the 7:00 PM closing time has passed. Option A wrongly treats location alone as sufficient. Option C invents a grace period not stated. Option B introduces an irrelevant, unstated condition about age with no bearing here.

49. C — All three actions use the same simple past-tense verb form, keeping the list grammatically parallel and easy to read. The other options mix in a gerund or a progressive tense midway through the list, each of which breaks parallel structure and makes the sentence read noticeably less smoothly than the correctly matched verb forms shown in this option.

50. D — The passage states the most recent replacement directly as February, distinct from the 8-month replacement interval also mentioned in the same sentence. This tests recall of one specific detail among two related but different figures. Keeping the interval and the specific most-recent-month detail in separate categories while studying prevents confusing one figure with the other.

51. B — The pattern ties wasp complaints specifically to late summer, not spring, supporting a seasonal increase in wasp activity as the explanation. Option C directly contradicts this pattern. Option A is a disproportionate response to a seasonal, manageable issue. Option D proposes a constant warning disconnected from the pattern's actual seasonal, late-summer-specific timing described in this observation.

52. A — Starting at K and moving clockwise: one position lands on L, two lands on M. Counting positions carefully one step at a time, rather than estimating the distance, is the most reliable way to solve this kind of circular-arrangement question. Options B, C, and D each correspond to a different number of steps than two.

53. A — The passage identifies the junction directly as where the Willow Path meets the Ridge Connector. This tests recall of a specific paired detail among several similar trail names presented together. Keeping the two named trails linked as a single paired fact while studying, rather than as separate floating names, prevents mismatching them with an incorrect third trail name.

54. B — Folding brings the top edge directly onto the bottom edge, so any point's distance from the top edge becomes its distance from the fold after folding. Since the dot was 2 inches from the top edge, it lands 2 inches from the fold. Option D is incorrect since this relationship holds regardless of the napkin's overall width.

55. D — The rule requires the permit to match the specific vehicle and plate listed; parking a different, unlisted vehicle fails that even though the permit itself is current and the person is staff. Option A wrongly treats permit validity alone as sufficient. Option B ignores the vehicle-matching requirement entirely. Option C is unnecessary since the vehicle doesn't match regardless of plate.

56. C — The pattern ties bug spray requests specifically to dusk hours, not midday, supporting increased insect activity at dusk as the explanation. Option B contradicts this clear pattern. Option D is a disproportionate response to a predictable, manageable pattern rather than simply continuing to offer the product. Option A proposes discontinuing a service the pattern actually shows genuine demand for.

57. A — An unusual, unexplained absence of visitors on a day and trail that would normally be busy is worth investigating, since it could reflect an unposted hazard or incident diverting visitors. Option B dismisses a genuine anomaly. Option C overreacts without first understanding why. Option D misreads a possible safety matter as merely an administrative concern instead of addressing it.

58. B — The passage states the replacement interval directly as every 2 years, distinct from the specific month ("June of last year") also mentioned in the same sentence. This tests recall of the interval figure among plausible distractors. Separating the interval from the specific replacement date while studying prevents confusing the two different pieces of information presented together.

59. D — The passage states certification expires exactly one year from the issue date, and 13 months exceeds that one-year mark, meaning it has expired. Option A misreads the renewal requirement as optional, contradicting the passage's plain wording. Option B invents a grace period not stated anywhere. Option C introduces an irrelevant, unstated condition about age that has no bearing here.

60. D — Dividing the combined weekly mileage across 7 vehicles gives 2,100 divided by 7, which equals exactly 300 miles per vehicle. This can be verified by multiplying 300 by 7, which returns exactly 2,100, confirming an even division with no remainder using the specific figures given in this exact problem here.

61. C — This sentence correctly uses a semicolon to join two complete, related thoughts without an added conjunction, standard usage. Option A joins the thoughts with no punctuation, creating a run-on. Option B redundantly pairs the semicolon with "and." Option D places the semicolon in a position that breaks the sentence's grammatical structure entirely and awkwardly instead.

62. C — Reaching the boat launch from the lodge requires traveling south to the pier, then west to the launch, combining into an overall southwest direction. Option A accounts only for the southward leg, and option D accounts only for the westward leg. Option B points in a direction that moves away from the launch's actual position relative to the lodge here.

63. B — The rule requires both a permit and a structural inspection before use; a valid permit does not satisfy the rule when the required inspection hasn't occurred. Option A wrongly treats the permit alone as sufficient. Option D misreads the inspection as merely optional, contradicting the rule's plain wording. Option C introduces an irrelevant, unstated condition about stage size here.

64. A — The passage explicitly exempts personal trail cameras used for wildlife viewing from the permit requirement, and this scenario describes exactly that situation. Option B overstates the rule as applying universally, contradicting its own stated exception. Options C and D introduce conditions (specific species, battery life) that the passage never mentions as relevant to the permit requirement.

65. C — This sentence correctly uses a semicolon to join two complete, related thoughts without an added conjunction, standard usage. Option A joins the thoughts with no punctuation, creating a run-on. Option B uses only a comma, creating a comma splice. Option D places the semicolon in a position that breaks the sentence's grammatical structure entirely and awkwardly instead.

66. A — Inspecting life vests before opening ensures only safe, usable equipment is available once customers arrive; opening the window first means customers could rent equipment before that safety check is complete. This is a genuine safety-relevant consequence of the sequencing error, not a minor technicality, which is why the inspection precedes opening in this checklist.

67. B — This is a complete sentence containing both a subordinate clause and a full independent clause with a clear subject and verb. Options A, C, and D are each incomplete fragments consisting only of a subordinate clause with no accompanying main clause, leaving the thought grammatically unfinished and dependent on information that never actually follows it in the sentence.

68. D — Evacuating first removes people from potential danger before anything else happens; notifying hazmat before evacuating means people could remain near a hazardous area longer than necessary while that notification is completed. This is a genuine safety-relevant consequence of the sequencing error, which is why evacuation comes first in this specific procedure.

69. A — Multiplying postholes by time each takes gives 26 times 18 minutes, equaling 468 total minutes. Converting to hours by dividing by 60 gives 468 divided by 60, which equals exactly 7.8 hours. The other answer choices do not correspond to this exact conversion of the total minutes calculated from these specific figures given here.

70. B — Facing east with the landmark to your left places it due north. Turning to face west means north is now to your right, since the entire frame of reference has reversed. Option A wrongly assumes the side stays the same after a 180-degree turn, and options C and D misplace the landmark's position entirely relative to your new facing direction.

71. D — The passage states the charger's location directly as the top drawer, distinct from the vehicle log's location in the bottom drawer mentioned in the same sentence. This tests recall of one specific item's location among two similar but different storage locations. Keeping each item linked to its own location while studying prevents swapping the two during recall.

72. C — This sentence states the event in a clear, natural order using simple, direct active-voice structure. The other options use passive or reordered phrasing that requires more effort for a reader to parse, even though all four sentences technically convey the same underlying factual content about staff and the leak near the pump.

73. C — A non-urgent supply delivery can reasonably wait until the safety briefing concludes, since briefings are time-sensitive for the group present and a routine delivery carries no urgency requiring interruption. Option A unnecessarily interrupts a more immediately important task. Option B inappropriately delegates a Ranger's task to visitors. Option D fails to acknowledge the call at all, even briefly.

74. B — The pattern ties overcrowding specifically to hot weekends above 90 degrees, not weekends generally, supporting temperature-driven attendance as the explanation for increased demand. Option C directly contradicts this pattern. Option A overgeneralizes into a constant capacity problem the pattern doesn't show. Option D proposes a counterproductive response that would worsen access exactly when demand is highest.

75. D — A brief acknowledgment lets the colleague know their non-urgent question was received and will be addressed shortly, without abandoning the active, safety-relevant task of checking bags at the entrance. Option A unnecessarily interrupts a more time-sensitive task. Option B leaves the colleague without any response. Option C is an inappropriate delegation of a Ranger's security duty to a visitor.

76. A — The pattern directly ties lost-visitor reports to days when the sign is specifically missing, with no such spike when intact, strongly supporting the sign's condition as a contributing factor. Option D

contradicts this clear pattern. Option B introduces an unsupported general claim about visitor ability. Option C overreacts to a specific, fixable signage issue rather than a trail-wide problem overall.

77. A — The passage states Monday directly as the day this task occurs, alongside the time of day and the responsible role. This tests recall of one detail among several presented together. Isolating the day from the other details while studying makes an individual fact like this easier to retrieve accurately when a question specifically targets it during a test.

78. C — The decrease is 275 minus 220, which equals 55 fewer items. Dividing that decrease by the original figure of 275 gives 55 divided by 275, which equals 0.20, or 20%. The calculation divides by the original, starting value, not the new one, which is the correct method for this kind of percentage decrease question here.

79. B — The passage requires a lead guide specifically certified in wilderness first aid for groups of 10 or more; having a guide present without that certification fails the stated condition. Option A wrongly treats guide presence alone as sufficient. Option D misreads certification as optional, contradicting the passage's plain wording. Option C introduces an irrelevant, unstated condition about terrain.

80. D — The pattern specifically ties injury spikes to early morning hours with dew present, and shows no spike later once dry, pointing to a temporary, moisture-related hazard rather than a constant structural problem. Option A contradicts the time-limited pattern. Option B introduces an unsupported claim about visitors. Option C is disproportionate to a fixable, time-specific hazard instead of a constant one.

81. B — The rule requires one supervisor per 10 participants; 32 participants divided by 10 requires at least 4 supervisors, but only 3 are present, failing that ratio even though all supervisors exceed the age minimum. Option A wrongly treats the age condition alone as sufficient. Option D invents an incorrect minimum age of 25. Option C adds an irrelevant condition.

82. C — A newly developed flex in a boardwalk plank is a genuine, worsening safety concern that warrants prompt flagging for inspection before it fails under continued use. Option A dismisses a real change in condition. Option B is a disproportionate response without any assessment first. Option D delays a time-sensitive structural concern unnecessarily rather than addressing it directly and promptly here.

83. A — Reaching the creek from the trailhead requires traveling east to the meadow, then south to the creek, combining into an overall southeast direction. Option C accounts only for the eastward leg, and option D accounts only for the southward leg. Option B points in a direction that moves away from the creek's actual position relative to the trailhead here.

84. D — An overdue, potentially lost hiking group is a genuinely urgent, time-sensitive safety concern that should immediately take priority over a routine supplier call, which can be resumed shortly after. Option A delays a matter that shouldn't wait. Option B deflects responsibility rather than addressing it directly. Option C risks missing details by dividing attention on an urgent matter.

85. C — Posting the schedule sign before opening ensures visitors have that information available as soon as they arrive; opening first means early visitors could miss the schedule information entirely until

the sign is eventually posted. This is a genuine, visitor-facing consequence of the sequencing error, not a minor technicality, which is why the sign posting comes before opening.

86. A — This sentence describes only an observable fact, no identification was presented, without asserting an interpretation of the visitor's intent. The other three options each characterize motive or character using words like "clearly," "seemed," and "obviously," none of which are directly supported by the observable behavior alone described in this scenario.

87. D — Turning 90 degrees to the left rotates the facing direction a quarter-turn counterclockwise, which moves what was directly behind to the right side. Option C wrongly assumes no change occurs despite the turn. Options A and B misapply the direction of rotation, placing the shed where a counterclockwise quarter-turn would not actually put a fixed landmark like this one.

88. B — Adding the two days gives 164 plus 196, which equals 360 total visitors. Dividing that total by the 2 days gives 360 divided by 2, which equals exactly 180 visitors per day on average. The other answer choices do not correspond to this exact sum-and-divide calculation using the two figures actually given here.

89. C — An unattended bag near a crowded stage, unclaimed after several minutes, is a genuine potential concern that warrants notifying appropriate personnel while maintaining distance, rather than handling it casually. Option A involves inappropriate direct handling of an unclaimed, potentially concerning item. Option B treats a possible safety matter as routine lost-and-found. Option D dismisses a situation that genuinely warrants attention.

90. A — The passage explicitly prohibits tailgating another vehicle through the gate, and this scenario describes exactly that action, regardless of whether the coworker properly scanned in. Option B wrongly assumes one person's valid scan covers a second vehicle. Option D invents an employee-status exception the passage never states. Option C introduces an irrelevant, unstated condition about the vehicle model.

91. B — The rule requires both 24 hours' notice and a group of 15 or fewer; sufficient notice doesn't satisfy the rule when the group of 18 exceeds the cap. Option A wrongly treats the notice condition alone as sufficient. Option D invents a proximity-based exception the rule doesn't allow for. Option C introduces an irrelevant condition about the guide instead.

92. D — The passage states the cleaning day directly as Tuesday, distinct from the specific date ("the 5th") also mentioned in the same sentence. This tests recall of the recurring day-of-week detail rather than the specific date example given. Separating the recurring schedule pattern from the one-time specific date while studying prevents confusing the two different kinds of information here.

93. B — The passage states the final block of the day begins at 6 PM, and a 7 PM start doesn't match any fixed 90-minute block start time described. Option A invents a weekend-based exception not stated anywhere. Option C invents an on-request evening option the passage never mentions. Option D introduces a location condition with no support here.

94. D — Closing off the area before notifying maintenance is what prevents visitors from passing through a genuine hazard while other steps are still underway. Notifying maintenance first, before the

area is actually secured, leaves a window where visitors could still enter the hazardous zone. This is a real safety-relevant consequence of the sequencing error described in this scenario.

95. C — Dividing the annual budget evenly across 12 months gives 228,000 divided by 12, which equals exactly 19,000 dollars per month. This can be verified by multiplying 19,000 by 12, which returns exactly 228,000, confirming an even division with no remainder using the exact figures given in this specific problem stated here.

96. A — Facing south with the landmark to your left places it due east. Turning to face north means east is now to your right, since the entire frame of reference has reversed. Option B wrongly assumes the side stays the same after a 180-degree turn, and options C and D misplace the landmark's position entirely relative to your new facing direction.

97. A — The rule sets quiet hours starting at 10 PM, and 9:45 PM falls before that threshold, meaning no violation has occurred yet under this specific rule as stated. Option B contradicts the rule's implicit allowance for sound outside quiet hours. Option D invents a buffer period the rule doesn't state. Option C introduces an irrelevant, unstated condition about volume.

98. D — Multiplying the number of boxes by pairs per box gives 12 times 18, which equals exactly 216 total pairs. This can be verified by dividing 216 by 18, which returns exactly 12, confirming the calculation. The other answer choices are close but do not reflect the exact product of these two given figures stated in this problem here.

99. B — The rule requires both a current certificate and operating within the assigned zone; a current certificate doesn't satisfy the rule when the vendor operates outside that zone. Option A wrongly treats the certificate alone as sufficient. Option D directly contradicts the rule's explicit zone restriction. Option C introduces an irrelevant condition about vendor type instead.

100. C — The rule requires both a fire-safety inspection and a minimum 10-foot distance from tent fabric; a completed inspection doesn't satisfy the rule when the heater sits only 6 feet away. Option A wrongly treats inspection alone as sufficient. Option D invents a tolerance the rule doesn't allow. Option B introduces an irrelevant condition about wattage instead.