

PRACTICE EXAM 4: 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. A checklist for opening a nature center reads: "Disarm alarm, unlock doors, turn on lights, set out signage." A staff member turns on lights before unlocking doors. Which step was misordered?

- A. Disarming the alarm
- B. Unlocking the doors
- C. Turning on the lights
- D. Setting out signage

2. A Ranger notices litter complaints spike specifically the Monday after weekends with live music events, but not after quiet weekends. What is the best-supported conclusion?

- A. Music events specifically generate more litter than quiet weekends
- B. Maintenance staff skip Mondays entirely
- C. Visitors litter more on weekends generally
- D. Live music should never be scheduled

3. Rule: "E-scooters are permitted on paved paths only and must yield to pedestrians at all times." A rider is on a paved path and yields to pedestrians. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. A violation, since e-scooters need a separate permit
- B. No violation, since both stated conditions are met
- C. A violation, since paved paths are off-limits
- D. Cannot be determined without knowing scooter speed

4. A closing checklist reads: "Count register, lock cases, set alarm, lock door." A staff member locks the door before setting the alarm. What is the likely result?

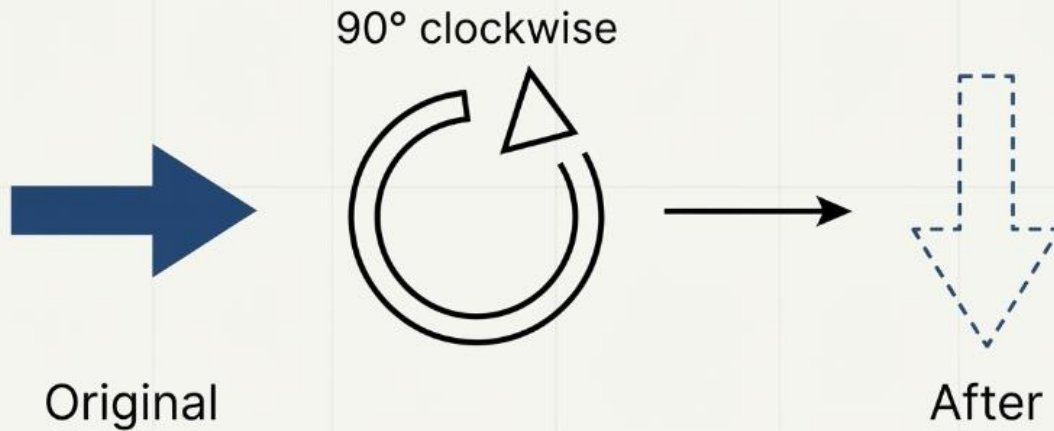
- A. The register count becomes wrong
- B. Display cases stay unlocked
- C. The register cannot be recounted
- D. The alarm may not get set correctly

5. A Ranger station orders 144 trail flags, packed 12 per box. How many boxes were ordered?

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

6. An arrow pointing right is rotated 90 degrees clockwise. Which direction does it point after this rotation?

Figure PQ-1: Arrow Rotation



- A. Left
- B. Down
- C. Up
- D. Right (unchanged)

7. A Ranger notices a large gathering forming quickly near a gate with no scheduled event listed for that time. What is the most appropriate response?

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

8. You are facing the visitor center, with the parking lot directly to your right. If you turn 180 degrees, where is the parking lot relative to your new facing direction?

- A. Directly to your left

- B. Directly ahead
- C. Directly to your right
- D. Directly behind you

9. A Ranger notices a picnic grill left smoking and unattended near children playing nearby. What is the most pressing concern?

- A. The unattended heat source near children
- B. Whether the grill was rented properly
- C. The brand of the grill in use
- D. Whether adults are playing cards nearby

10. Rule: "Metal detecting requires a permit and is limited to the designated field." A visitor has a permit but detects outside the designated field. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. No violation, since the permit is valid
- B. A violation, since the location condition fails
- C. Cannot be determined without the item found
- D. No violation, all areas are treated equally

11. Which sentence correctly joins two complete thoughts with a semicolon?

- A. The gate was locked staff had left.
- B. The gate was locked, staff had left.
- C. The gate; was locked, staff had left.
- D. The gate was locked; staff had left.

12. Rule: "Group tours require a reservation made at least 24 hours ahead and a group size under 20." A group of 15 reserves 30 hours ahead. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. A violation, group is too small

- B. Cannot be determined without a guide's name
- C. No violation, both conditions are met
- D. A violation, notice wasn't exact

13. A Ranger is midway through a radio check-in when a visitor urgently reports a possible allergic reaction. What is the most appropriate response?

- A. Finish the check-in first
- B. Ignore the visitor entirely
- C. End the check-in and respond now
- D. Ask the visitor to find help

14. A wildlife-response procedure reads: "Assess danger, maintain distance, contact rescue partner, document." A Ranger documents before contacting the rescue partner. Which step was affected?

- A. Assessing the danger
- B. Maintaining distance
- C. None of the steps
- D. Contacting the rescue partner

15. A trail map shows the overlook due east of the trailhead, and the lake due south of the overlook. Starting at the trailhead, which direction leads most directly toward the lake?

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

16. "Fishing licenses purchased online are valid immediately; mailed licenses are valid only upon physical receipt." A visitor buys online and gets a confirmation email. Is the license valid immediately?

- A. Yes, online purchases are valid immediately
- B. No, all licenses need a printed copy
- C. It depends on the payment method
- D. No, mail delivery is always required

17. You are facing north. A landmark is directly to your right. If you turn to face south, 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

18. A Ranger notices sunscreen sample requests rise specifically on clear-sky days, not on overcast days. What is the most reasonable conclusion?

- A. Visitors dislike sunny weather
- B. Clear conditions specifically raise sunscreen demand
- C. Requests are unrelated to weather
- D. Samples should be discontinued

19. A boat-launch closing procedure reads: "Confirm vessels out, lock gate, post sign, log time." A staff member posts the sign before locking the gate. What is the likely result?

- A. Vessels become unaccounted for
- B. The closure time can't be logged
- C. The gate may stay accessible despite the sign
- D. There is no real consequence

20. A Ranger notices shuttle complaints rise specifically on days with a nearby event, but not on ordinary busy days. What is the most reasonable conclusion?

- A. The shuttle is unreliable at all times
- B. Events should never be scheduled
- C. Complaints are unrelated to events
- D. Nearby events likely divert shuttle capacity

21. "Overnight RV parking is prohibited in day-use lots. Vehicles present after 11:00 PM may be ticketed." An RV remains at 11:15 PM. What applies?

- A. Safe from ticketing until midnight
- B. Only passenger cars are covered
- C. Allowed if the owner is nearby
- D. May be ticketed under this rule

22. A splash pad checklist reads: "Test water quality, inspect surfacing, activate water system, unlock access." A staff member unlocks access before activating the system. What is the likely result?

- A. Visitors enter before the system is confirmed working
- B. Water quality testing becomes invalid
- C. Surfacing cannot be inspected afterward
- D. There is no real consequence

23. A Ranger notices bike-lockup complaints rise specifically during field trip visits, not other busy periods. What is the most reasonable conclusion?

- A. Bike racks should be removed
- B. Field trip groups are more likely to leave bikes unlocked
- C. Complaints are unrelated to visitor groups
- D. Field trips should be banned

24. A trail map shows the ranger cabin due south of the trailhead, and the spring due west of the cabin. Starting at the trailhead, which direction leads most directly toward the spring?

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

25. Which sentence correctly separates fact from opinion?

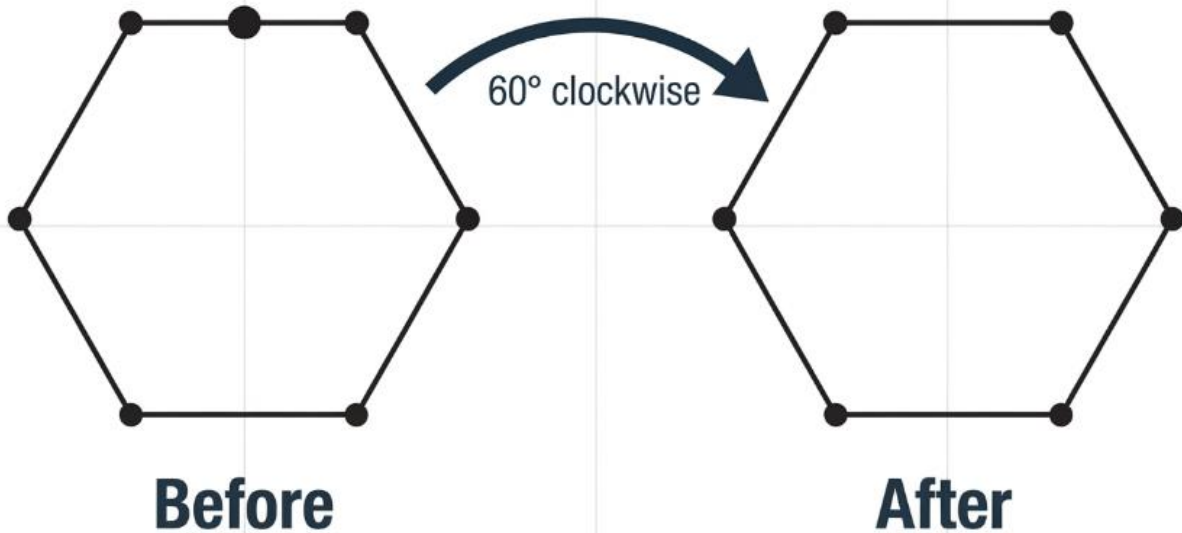
- A. The visitor was clearly trying to cause trouble.
- B. The visitor seemed unhappy about the fee.
- C. The visitor raised their voice and refused to leave.
- D. The visitor was obviously being difficult.

26. A Ranger is helping a visitor with a map when a radio call reports smoke near a shed. What is the most appropriate response?

- A. Pause, respond to the radio, then return to the visitor
- B. Finish the map conversation first
- C. Ignore the radio call entirely
- D. Ask the visitor to call it in

27. A hexagon marker is rotated 60 degrees clockwise. A dot at the topmost point moves to which position?

Figure PQ-2



- A. Stays at the top
- B. Next point clockwise
- C. Point directly opposite
- D. Next point counterclockwise

28. "Wedding ceremonies require a permit and are limited to 50 guests or fewer." A couple has a permit and expects exactly 50 guests. What applies?

- A. Violation, 50 exceeds the limit
- B. Cannot be determined without ceremony length
- C. Violation, permits are needed for all events
- D. No violation, both conditions are met

29. A visitor center's gift shop sold 320 items last week and 280 this week. What is the percentage decrease?

- A. 10%

- B. 11%
- C. 12.5%
- D. 15%

30. Study this passage: "Unit 5's oil change is due at 42,000 miles, currently reading 40,100." Without looking back, at what mileage is the oil change due?

- A. 40,100 miles
- B. 40,000 miles
- C. 41,000 miles
- D. 42,000 miles

31. A patrol vehicle travels 32 miles using 2 gallons of fuel. At this rate, how far would 5 gallons allow it to travel?

- A. 80 miles
- B. 84 miles
- C. 88 miles
- D. 90 miles

32. Which sentence below correctly matches its verb to the true singular subject?

- A. The set of tools were left behind.
- B. The set of tools was left behind.
- C. The set of tools have been left behind.
- D. The set of tools are left behind.

33. A Ranger is completing paperwork when a visitor arrives with an urgent missing-pet report, and the phone rings at the same time. What is most appropriate?

- A. Set the paperwork aside and address the visitor fully

- B. Answer the phone first since it rang
- C. Ignore both until paperwork is done
- D. Ignore the visitor and answer the phone

34. A Ranger notices a bench with a sharp exposed edge where a cap has come loose near a playground. What is the most appropriate response?

- A. Ignore it since the bench is otherwise sound
- B. Remove the bench entirely right away
- C. Wait for the next maintenance cycle
- D. Flag it for prompt repair given the location

35. A Ranger notices requests for extra bins spike specifically after holidays, not on other busy days. What is the most reasonable conclusion?

- A. Bins should be removed entirely
- B. Holiday gatherings generate more waste than typical days
- C. Requests are unrelated to attendance
- D. Parks should close on holidays

36. An ice rink opening checklist reads: "Inspect ice, test barriers, activate skate rentals, unlock entry." A staff member unlocks entry before testing barriers. What is the likely result?

- A. The ice cannot be inspected afterward
- B. Skate rentals cannot be activated
- C. Visitors could enter before barrier safety is confirmed
- D. There is no real consequence

37. Which sentence avoids an unsupported assumption?

- A. The visitor was obviously ignoring staff.

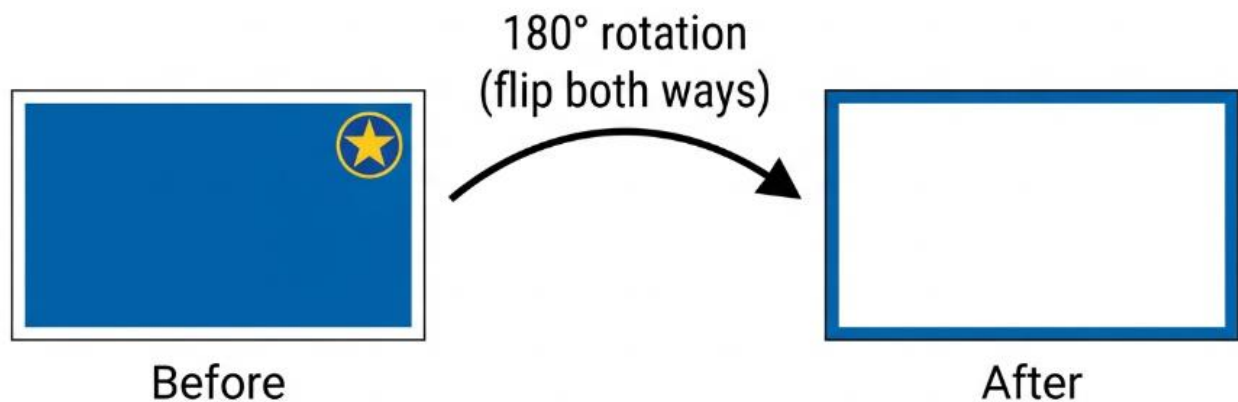
- B. The visitor seemed uninterested in the rules.
- C. The visitor did not respond when addressed.
- D. The visitor was clearly being disrespectful.

38. Rule: "Overnight camping requires a permit and is limited to designated sites; sites must be vacated by 11 AM on departure." A camper with a valid permit leaves at 11:30 AM. What applies?

- A. Violation, since checkout time is not met
- B. No violation, permit and site were valid
- C. No violation, 30 minutes is negligible
- D. Cannot be determined without knowing why they stayed

39. A flag is flipped both horizontally and vertically. An emblem originally in the top-right corner ends up where?

Figure PQ-3



- A. Top-right, unchanged
- B. Top-left
- C. Bottom-right
- D. Bottom-left

40. Study this passage: "The east trailhead register is refilled every Tuesday and Friday by the maintenance crew." Without looking back, on which two days is it refilled?

- A. Monday and Thursday
- B. Tuesday and Friday
- C. Wednesday and Saturday
- D. Tuesday and Saturday

41. A visitor faces the boathouse, with the pier directly behind. If they turn 90 degrees right, where is the pier relative to their new facing direction?

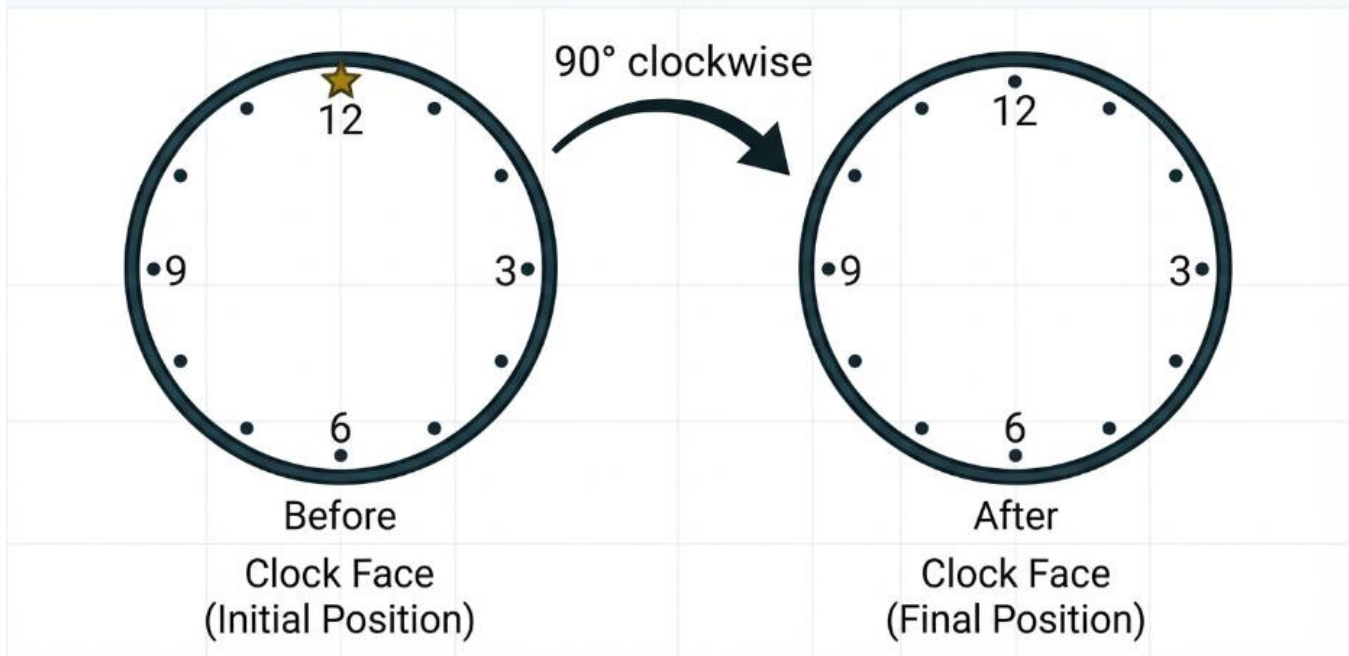
- A. Directly to their left
- B. Directly ahead
- C. Directly to their right
- D. Unchanged, still behind

42. Study this passage: "Radio unit 9's battery lasts 10 hours, swap after 8 hours of active use." Without looking back, after how many hours should the battery be swapped?

- A. 6 hours
- B. 8 hours
- C. 10 hours
- D. 12 hours

43. A logo has a star at the 12 o'clock position. If rotated 90 degrees clockwise, where is the star now?

Figure PQ-4: 90° Clockwise Rotation



- A. 9 o'clock
- B. 6 o'clock
- C. 3 o'clock
- D. Still at 12 o'clock

44. A map shows the tower due north of the cabin, and the pond due east of the tower. Starting at the cabin, which direction leads most directly toward the pond?

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

45. Which of these four options is properly punctuated rather than an unpunctuated run-on?

- A. The trail was muddy hikers used caution.
- B. The trail was muddy; hikers used caution.

- C. The trail was muddy, hikers used caution.
- D. The trail; was muddy, hikers used caution.

46. A Ranger notices reports of geese on paths spike specifically during nesting season, not other months. What is the most reasonable conclusion?

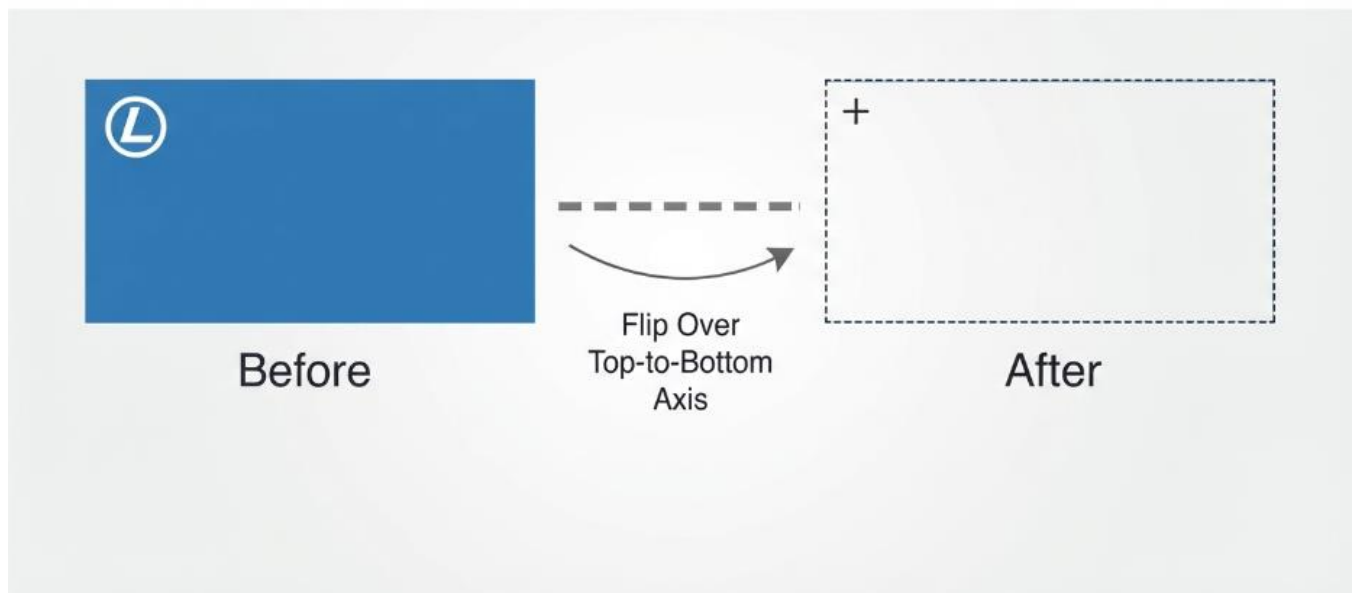
- A. Geese should be permanently removed
- B. The path should close year-round
- C. Complaints are exaggerated
- D. Nesting season drives the seasonal increase

47. "Bicycle rentals require ID held at the kiosk and are limited to two hours; late returns incur a \$5 per-hour fee." A visitor returns 90 minutes late. What fee applies?

- A. A fee based on hours late
- B. No fee since ID was given
- C. A flat \$5 regardless of lateness
- D. The rental is automatically forfeited

48. A rectangular banner has a logo in its top-left corner. If flipped vertically (top to bottom), where does the logo appear?

Figure PQ-5



- A. Top-right corner
- B. Top-left, unchanged
- C. Bottom-left corner
- D. Bottom-right corner

49. A trail crew installs 34 posts, each posthole taking 15 minutes. About how many total hours will digging take?

- A. 7.5 hours
- B. 8 hours
- C. 8.25 hours
- D. 8.5 hours

50. Which sentence below keeps its list of actions in matching, parallel grammatical form?

- A. The crew cleared, repaired, and were painting.
- B. The crew cleared, repaired, and painted.
- C. The crew clearing, repaired, and painted.

D. The crew cleared, repairing, and painted.

51. A budget of \$2,400 for supplies is split evenly across 12 months. How much per month?

- A. \$200
- B. \$220
- C. \$240
- D. \$250

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

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

53. "Group reservations of 25+ require a \$50 refundable deposit paid at booking." A group of 30 books and pays the deposit. What applies?

- A. Violation, deposit shouldn't be refundable
- B. Violation, 30 exceeds a max size
- C. No violation, both conditions met
- D. Cannot be determined without the date

54. A Ranger notices a generator producing more smoke than usual with an unfamiliar grinding noise, still running. What is most appropriate?

- A. Assume it's normal wear
- B. Wait until it stops fully
- C. Increase usage to test it

D. Shut it down and report it

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

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

56. Study this passage: "The touch tank is cleaned every Wednesday, restocked the first Wednesday of each month." Without looking back, on what day is the tank cleaned?

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

57. A gas station opening checklist reads: "Test pumps, check safety signage, activate registers, unlock the gate." A staff member unlocks the gate before activating registers. What is the likely result?

- A. Pumps cannot be tested afterward
- B. Signage cannot be checked afterward
- C. Customers may arrive before registers are ready
- D. There is no real consequence

58. "Volunteer days require registration 3 days ahead and are limited to age 16+, or younger with an accompanying registered adult." A 14-year-old registers 5 days ahead, unaccompanied. What applies?

- A. Permitted, since registration was on time
- B. Permitted with a signed waiver

- C. Denied, all volunteers must be 18+
- D. Denied, the age exception isn't met

59. A Ranger notices a normally quiet trail section is unusually crowded with unfamiliar vehicles on an ordinary weekday. What is most appropriate?

- A. Assume coincidence and continue patrol
- B. Investigate, since the pattern may signal an issue
- C. Close the access road immediately
- D. Report only if a visitor complains

60. Study this passage: "Unit 6's spare battery is in the glovebox; registration is in the center console." Without looking back, where is the spare battery?

- A. The glovebox
- B. The center console
- C. The trunk
- D. The dashboard

61. A station's monthly utility cost is \$840, split evenly across 4 buildings. If one building's share rises \$15 for a repair, what is that building's new share?

- A. \$195
- B. \$210
- C. \$225
- D. \$240

62. Rule: "Commercial dog walkers must carry insurance proof and walk no more than 6 dogs at once." A walker has proof and walks 8 dogs. What applies?

- A. No violation, insurance is present

- B. Violation, the dog-count limit is exceeded
- C. No violation, 8 is close to the limit
- D. Cannot be determined without knowing breeds

63. A pattern of trail blazes shows: red, red, yellow, red, red, yellow, red, red. What comes next?



- A. Yellow
- B. Blue
- C. Red
- D. Cannot be determined

64. Rule: "Skateboarding is permitted only in the designated skate park during posted hours of 8 AM to 8 PM." A skateboarder is in the park at 8:30 PM. What applies?

- A. No violation, correct location
- B. Cannot be determined without knowing age
- C. No violation, 30 minutes is minor
- D. Violation, operating hours condition fails

65. A Ranger notices a fountain smell metallic though it flows normally with no visible damage. What is most appropriate?

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

66. "Seasonal parking passes are valid only for the assigned lot and season." An employee with a summer North-lot pass parks in the South lot. What applies?

- A. Permitted, since season is current
- B. Permitted if on duty
- C. Denied, pass is for the assigned lot only
- D. Depends on North lot capacity

67. Rule: "Personal watercraft are prohibited within 200 feet of the swim area, regardless of speed." An operator is 150 feet away at idle speed. What applies?

- A. No violation, traveling slowly
- B. Cannot be determined without the model
- C. No violation, idle speed is an exception
- D. Violation, the distance condition fails

68. "Overnight group camping is limited to the North Campground; the South Campground is day-use only." A group wants overnight camping at the South Campground with a valid permit. What applies?

- A. Permitted, since the permit is valid
- B. Denied, overnight camping is North-only
- C. Depends on the season
- D. Permitted if the group is small

69. A fleet drives 1,840 combined miles weekly across 8 vehicles. What is the average per vehicle?

- A. 230 miles
- B. 235 miles
- C. 240 miles
- D. 245 miles

70. A Ranger notices overcrowded restrooms near the beach spike on weekends above 85 degrees, not cooler weekends. What is the most reasonable conclusion?

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

71. "Group fishing permits are valid for a single calendar day and don't carry over." A group's Saturday permit goes unused due to weather. Can they use it the next weekend?

- A. Yes, weather exceptions allow carryover
- B. Yes, within the same month
- C. No, the permit doesn't carry over
- D. Depends on the fee paid

72. A Ranger notices ice complaints spike above 90 degrees, not in the 80s. What is the most reasonable conclusion?

- A. Ice should be discontinued
- B. Requests are unrelated to temperature
- C. Visitors dislike heat equally regardless of degree
- D. Temperatures above 90 drive a rise in ice demand

73. A power outage procedure reads: "Confirm outage, notify utility, post notices, log incident." A staff member posts notices before notifying the utility. What is the likely result?

- A. The outage cannot be confirmed after
- B. Restoration is guaranteed to speed up
- C. The incident cannot be logged
- D. Power restoration may be delayed

74. A Ranger notices lost-visitor reports spike specifically when a key sign is missing, not when intact. What is the most reasonable conclusion?

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

75. Which sentence below reports only observed behavior, without adding a personal judgment about it?

- A. The visitor was clearly trying to avoid the fee.
- B. The visitor walked past the booth without a ticket.
- C. The visitor was obviously being deceptive.
- D. The visitor seemed up to no good.

76. Study this passage: "The donation box is emptied every Friday afternoon by two staff members." Without looking back, on what day is it emptied?

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

77. Which sentence is most direct?

- A. Noticed by the Ranger was a fallen branch.
- B. The Ranger noticed a fallen branch near the trail.
- C. A fallen branch, noticed by the Ranger, was there.
- D. By the Ranger, a branch was noticed.

78. Rule: "Food trucks require a health permit and may operate only in the designated vendor zone near the main entrance." A truck has a valid permit but parks near the south entrance. What applies?

- A. No violation, permit is valid
- B. Cannot be determined without the menu
- C. No violation, entrances are equal
- D. Violation, location condition fails

79. A Ranger notices a leak beneath a fountain that appears to have persisted for hours, though the fountain still works. What is most appropriate?

- A. Shut it off and report it promptly
- B. Assume it will stop on its own
- C. Wait for a complaint before reporting
- D. Turn it off but take no other action

80. Rule: "Vendors must display a current health certificate and sell only approved menu items." A vendor displays a current certificate but sells an unapproved item. What applies?

- A. No violation, certificate is current
- B. Cannot be determined without the price
- C. Violation, the menu condition fails
- D. No violation, one item is negligible

81. A Ranger is checking bags at an event entrance when a colleague radios a non-urgent question about tomorrow's schedule. What is most appropriate?

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

82. Rule: "Photography workshops require a permit and are limited to groups of 10 or fewer." A leader has a permit and exactly 10 participants. What applies?

- A. Violation, 10 exceeds a reasonable size
- B. Cannot be determined without duration
- C. Violation, permits are always required
- D. No violation, both conditions are met

83. Study this passage: "Ranger station 2's fire extinguisher inspection is due every 6 months, most recently completed in April." Without looking back, in what month was it most recently completed?

- A. February
- B. March
- C. April
- D. May

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

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

85. Study this passage: "The water heater was replaced last year, under warranty until the 15th of next March." Without looking back, until what month is it under warranty?

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

86. You are facing the ranger station, with the storage yard directly behind you. If you turn 90 degrees left, where is the storage yard relative to your new facing direction?

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

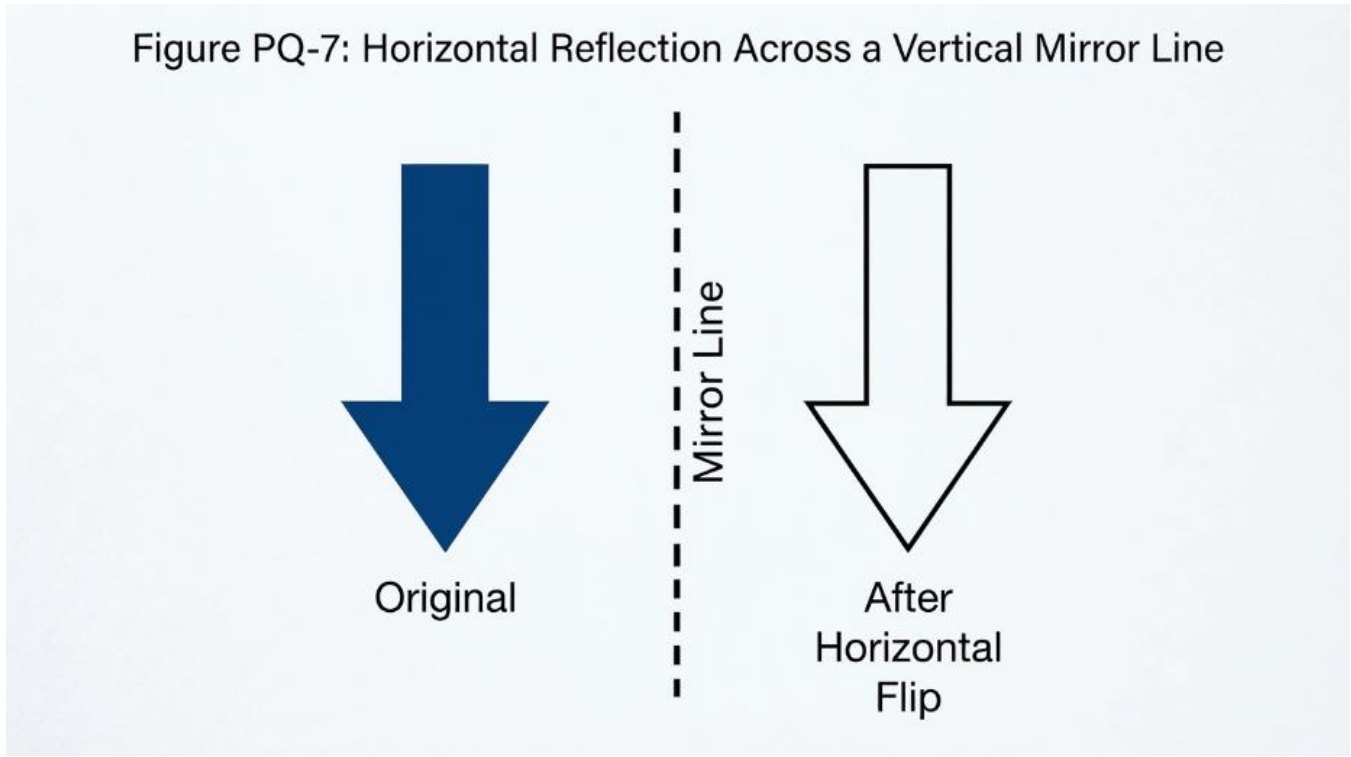
87. "Guided kayak tours require a swim test and are limited to age 12+; younger children may observe from shore only." A 10-year-old wants to join on the water. What applies?

- A. Permitted with a parent in the kayak
- B. Permitted if they pass the swim test
- C. Depends on the child's height
- D. Denied, the age minimum isn't met

88. A map shows the dock due east of the campground, and the ramp due south of the dock. Starting at the campground, which direction leads most directly toward the ramp?

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

89. A directional arrow points down and is flipped horizontally (mirrored left to right). Which direction does it point after this flip?



- A. Up
- B. Down, unchanged
- C. Left
- D. Right

90. First aid kits need restocking: 7 kits, each requiring 12 bandages. How many total bandages are needed?

- A. 84
- B. 91
- C. 72
- D. 96

91. Which sentence uses a semicolon correctly?

- A. The kiosk closed early staff restocked.
- B. The kiosk closed early; and staff restocked.
- C. The kiosk; closed early, staff restocked.
- D. The kiosk closed early; staff restocked.

92. A shop sold 248 items last week, 217 this week. What is the percentage decrease?

- A. 10%
- B. 11%
- C. 12.5%
- D. 15%

93. Which sentence correctly matches the verb to the actual subject?

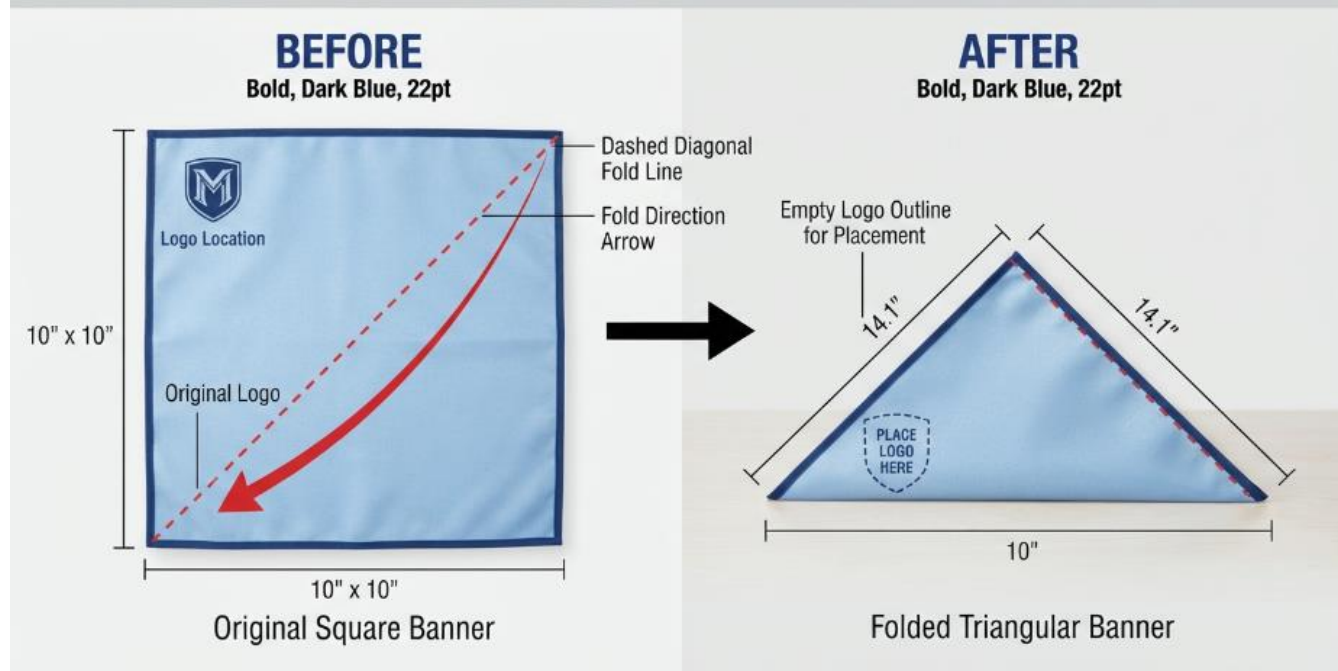
- A. The box of supplies was delivered this morning.
- B. The box of supplies were delivered this morning.
- C. The box of supplies have been delivered.
- D. The box of supplies are delivered.

94. A Ranger notices a small crack in ice on a pond visitors sometimes walk on, though most ice looks solid. What is most appropriate?

- A. Wait to see if it grows
- B. Assume the rest is safe
- C. Mention it only if asked
- D. Post a warning and restrict access

95. A square banner is folded corner to corner into a triangle. A logo originally in the top-left corner ends up where on the triangle?

Figure PQ-8: Banner Corner Fold Process



- A. The exact center
- B. The midpoint of the longest edge
- C. One of the outer corners
- D. No longer visible

96. A Ranger stationed at a kiosk is helping a hiker plan a route when a second hiker approaches with an unrelated closure question. What is most appropriate?

- A. Ignore the second hiker entirely
- B. Briefly acknowledge, ask them to wait
- C. Abandon the first hiker to help
- D. Direct them to an unstaffed kiosk

97. Study this passage: "Trail post 22 sits at the junction of the Hemlock Trail and Overlook Spur, 2.3 miles from the trailhead." Without looking back, which two trails meet at post 22?

- A. Hemlock Trail and Overlook Spur

- B. Hemlock Trail and Ridge Trail
- C. Overlook Spur and Creekside Trail
- D. Hemlock Trail and the trailhead

98. "Reserved pavilion blocks run in two-hour slots from 9 AM, with the last block beginning at 5 PM." A group wants a block starting at 6 PM. Is this a valid start time?

- A. Yes, if a weekend
- B. Yes, evening blocks by request
- C. No, the last block begins at 5 PM
- D. Depends on the location

99. A center recorded 189 visitors Saturday and 231 Sunday. What is the combined two-day daily average?

- A. 195
- B. 200
- C. 205
- D. 210

100. "Ice rink admission includes skate rental; bringing your own skates gets a \$3 discount off standard admission." A visitor brings their own skates. What happens to their cost?

- A. Stays the same as standard
- B. Reduced by \$3 off standard
- C. Doubles for outside equipment
- D. Rental is still required regardless

Practice Exam 4: Answer Key and Explanations

1. **C** — The procedure specifies lights come after unlocking, as the third step following disarming and unlocking. Performing this step before unlocking reverses that required order, regardless of whether the alarm was disarmed correctly first. The lights step itself is the one performed out of its assigned position in this specific sequence.
2. **A** — The pattern ties the spike specifically to weekends with music events, not to weekends generally, supporting event-driven litter as the cause. Option C overgeneralizes past what the data shows. Option B introduces an unsupported staffing claim. Option D proposes a disproportionate response to a specific, predictable, and manageable event pattern rather than banning the activity outright.
3. **B** — The rule requires both a paved path and yielding to pedestrians; this scenario satisfies both exactly as described. Option A invents a permit requirement the rule never mentions. Option C directly contradicts the rule's explicit allowance for paved paths. Option D introduces an irrelevant, unstated condition about speed that has no bearing on this specific rule as written.
4. **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 the checklist.
5. **C** — Dividing 144 flags by 12 per box gives 144 divided by 12, which equals exactly 12 boxes. This can be verified by multiplying 12 by 12, which returns exactly 144, confirming an even division. The other answer choices do not correspond to this exact division result using the figures given in this problem.
6. **B** — A 90-degree clockwise rotation turns every direction a quarter-turn clockwise; an arrow pointing right rotates to point down. Option D wrongly assumes no change occurs. Option A describes a full 180-degree rotation instead, and option C describes a 90-degree counterclockwise rotation, the opposite direction from what was actually specified in this question.
7. **D** — 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 B overreacts without first assessing. Option C unnecessarily waits for a complaint rather than proactively investigating something already noticed and worth a closer look.
8. **A** — A 180-degree turn reverses your facing direction entirely, which also reverses left and right relative to any fixed landmark. Since the lot was originally to your right, after turning fully around it is now to your left. Options B and D wrongly assume the lot shifts to ahead or behind rather than switching sides entirely.
9. **A** — The combination of an active, unattended heat source and children playing nearby is the genuine safety concern warranting immediate attention. The grill's rental status, brand, and any unrelated adult

activity nearby are incidental details that don't bear on the actual, pressing risk this scene actually presents to the children close by.

10. B — The rule requires both a permit and use of the designated field; a valid permit does not satisfy the rule when detecting occurs outside that area. Option A wrongly treats the permit alone as sufficient. Option D incorrectly claims all areas are equivalent, contradicting the rule's specific field restriction stated directly in its wording.

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

12. C — The rule requires at least 24 hours notice and a group under 20; this scenario satisfies both, since 30 hours exceeds the minimum and 15 is under the cap. Option A invents a minimum size never stated. Option D misreads "at least" as requiring an exact figure. Option B adds an irrelevant, unstated condition about the guide.

13. C — A possible allergic reaction is a genuinely urgent, time-sensitive medical concern that should immediately take priority over a routine radio check-in, which can be resumed shortly after. Option A delays a matter that shouldn't wait. Option B ignores an urgent report entirely. Option D deflects responsibility rather than addressing an urgent situation directly in front of you right now.

14. D — The procedure specifies contacting a rescue partner as the third step, before documentation as the fourth. Documenting first means the contact step, though eventually completed, was performed out of its assigned order relative to documentation. This is the specific step the question identifies as affected by the sequencing error described in the scenario.

15. B — Reaching the lake from the trailhead requires traveling east to the overlook, then south to the lake, 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 lake's actual position relative to the trailhead.

16. A — The passage explicitly states online purchases are valid immediately upon confirmation, which this scenario describes directly. Option B wrongly applies the mail-order physical-receipt rule to an online purchase instead. Option D overstates the rule as universally requiring mail delivery. Option C introduces a payment-method condition the passage never actually establishes anywhere.

17. A — Facing north with the landmark to your right places it due east. Turning to face south means east is now to your left, 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.

18. B — The pattern ties requests specifically to clear-sky days, not overcast ones, directly supporting sun exposure as the driver of demand. Option C 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 the observation actually supports continuing.

19. C — Posting the sign before locking the gate means the area could appear closed on paper while remaining physically accessible, allowing entry despite the posted notice. This is a genuine practical consequence of the sequencing error, not just a technical rule violation, which is why locking the gate comes before posting the sign in the procedure.

20. D — The pattern ties slower service specifically to days with a nearby event, not to busy days generally, supporting event-related shuttle diversion as the driver. Option C contradicts this clear pattern. Option A overgeneralizes into a constant reliability problem the pattern doesn't show. Option B proposes an extreme response disproportionate to a specific, manageable scheduling and capacity issue instead.

21. D — The passage states vehicles present after 11:00 PM may be ticketed, and 11:15 PM falls after that threshold. Option A misreads the threshold as a period of continued safety. Option B invents a vehicle-type exception not stated. Option C introduces a nearby-owner exception the passage never actually mentions anywhere in its stated wording.

22. A — Activating the system before public access confirms everything works before visitors are present; unlocking access first means visitors could enter while the system is still being activated or tested. This is a genuine practical and safety-relevant consequence of the sequencing error, which is why activation precedes public access in the checklist.

23. B — The pattern ties the increase specifically to field trip visits, not to high attendance generally, supporting field trip groups as the specific factor behind this behavior. Option C contradicts this clear pattern. Option D proposes a disproportionate response to a pattern that targeted reminders could address more reasonably. Option A misdirects toward infrastructure rather than the actual behavior pattern.

24. C — Reaching the spring from the trailhead requires traveling south to the cabin, then west to the spring, 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 spring's actual position relative to the trailhead.

25. C — This sentence describes only observable behavior, raised voice and refusal to leave, without characterizing intent. The other options each assert an interpretation of motive using "clearly," "seemed," and "obviously," none of which are directly supported by observable behavior alone, which Chapter 3 establishes as the standard for objective incident reporting overall.

26. A — A smoke report is a higher-priority, potentially fast-escalating concern warranting immediate response, while the map question can be paused briefly without harm. Acknowledging the pause reflects good time-sharing. Option B delays a genuine safety matter. Option C abandons it entirely. Option D misassigns responsibility to a visitor rather than the Ranger present.

27. B — A regular hexagon has six points spaced 60 degrees apart, so a 60-degree clockwise rotation moves the dot exactly one point over clockwise. Option A wrongly assumes no change occurs. Option D describes a counterclockwise rotation instead, the opposite direction, and option C describes a much larger rotation than the 60 degrees actually specified in the question.

28. D — The rule requires a valid permit and 50 guests or fewer; this scenario satisfies both, since "50 or fewer" explicitly includes exactly 50. Option A misreads the inclusive limit as excluding exactly 50. Option C misstates the rule as broader than this specific ceremony rule. Option B adds an irrelevant, unstated condition about length.

29. C — The decrease is 320 minus 280, which equals 40 fewer items. Dividing that decrease by the original figure of 320 gives 40 divided by 320, which equals 0.125, or 12.5%. The calculation divides by the original, starting value, not the new one, which is the correct method for this kind of percentage decrease question.

30. D — The passage states the oil change threshold directly as 42,000 miles, distinct from the current reading of 40,100 miles also mentioned in the same sentence. This tests recall of one specific figure among two close numbers. Keeping the current mileage and target mileage in separate categories while studying prevents mixing the two during recall.

31. A — First find the rate: 32 miles divided by 2 gallons equals 16 miles per gallon. Multiplying that rate by 5 gallons gives 16 times 5, which equals 80 miles. The other answer choices reflect either an incorrect rate calculation or an inaccurate final multiplication rather than this exact, verified result using the figures given.

32. B — "Set" is the true singular subject, even though "tools" appears nearby, so it correctly takes the singular verb "was." Option A incorrectly agrees the verb with the nearby plural noun "tools" rather than the actual subject. Options C and D introduce verb forms inconsistent with the sentence's clearly singular subject and its stated context.

33. A — The missing pet report is the more immediately pressing matter directly in front of you, and a brief acknowledgment can hold the phone call without fully answering it. Option B treats a routine call as equally urgent without justification. Options C and D both fail to address the genuinely pressing matter now in front of the Ranger.

34. D — A sharp, exposed edge near a playground poses a genuine injury risk to children, warranting prompt reporting and repair rather than waiting for a routine cycle. Option A dismisses a real hazard. Option B overreacts to a fixable, localized issue. Option C delays a matter with real injury risk to a more vulnerable population using that immediate area.

35. B — The pattern ties the spike specifically to days after holidays, not to high attendance generally, supporting holiday gatherings as producing more waste than an ordinary busy day. Option C contradicts this clear pattern. Options A and D propose disproportionate responses to a predictable, holiday-specific pattern rather than the more measured response the pattern actually supports here.

36. C — Testing barriers before entry confirms the rink is actually safe before visitors are allowed in; unlocking entry first means visitors could be present before that confirmation is complete. This is a genuine safety-relevant consequence of the sequencing error, not a minor technicality, which is why barrier testing precedes public entry in the checklist.

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

38. A — The rule requires vacating the site by 11:00 AM; remaining until 11:30 AM fails that specific condition even though the permit and site were otherwise valid. Option B wrongly treats permit validity alone as sufficient. Option C invents a grace period not stated in the rule. Option D adds an irrelevant condition the rule doesn't actually require.

39. D — Flipping both horizontally and vertically is equivalent to a full 180-degree rotation, which moves every point to its diagonally opposite position. The corner diagonally opposite top-right is bottom-left, so the emblem ends up there. Options B and C each represent only a single-axis flip rather than the combined double flip described in this question.

40. B — The passage states the schedule directly as Tuesday and Friday. This tests recall of a specific paired detail with plausible, similar-sounding day-of-week distractors. Rehearsing the two days as a single linked pair while studying, rather than as separate floating facts, reduces the chance of substituting a different but similar day combination during recall.

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

42. B — The passage states the swap threshold directly as 8 hours, distinct from the 10-hour full battery life also mentioned in the same sentence. This tests recall of one specific figure among two related but different numbers. Keeping the full-life and swap-threshold figures separate while studying prevents confusing one number for the other during recall.

43. C — A 90-degree clockwise rotation on a clock-face layout moves a point a quarter turn clockwise; from 12 o'clock, that lands at 3 o'clock. Option D wrongly assumes no change occurs. Option A describes a counterclockwise rotation instead, and option B describes a full 180-degree rotation rather than the 90 degrees actually specified in this question.

44. D — Reaching the pond from the cabin requires traveling north to the tower, then east to the pond, 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 pond's actual position relative to the cabin.

45. B — This sentence correctly uses a semicolon to join two complete thoughts. Option A 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 two related independent clauses.

46. D — The pattern ties the spike specifically to nesting season, not to a constant year-round presence, supporting nesting behavior as the seasonal driver. Option C dismisses a real, documented pattern. Options A and B propose disproportionate permanent responses to what the observation shows is a predictable, temporary seasonal pattern rather than a constant, unchanging problem.

47. A — The passage states late returns incur a \$5 per-hour fee, meaning the fee scales with hours late rather than a single flat charge. Option B ignores the late-fee provision entirely. Option C misreads the per-hour rate as a flat fee. Option D invents a forfeiture consequence the passage never actually states anywhere in its wording.

48. C — A vertical flip mirrors an image top to bottom, reversing top-bottom position while leaving left-right position unchanged. A logo originally in the top-left corner moves to the bottom-left corner after this flip. Option A incorrectly changes the left-right position, which a purely vertical flip does not affect at all in this kind of transformation.

49. D — Multiplying postholes by time each takes gives 34 times 15 minutes, equaling 510 total minutes. Converting to hours by dividing by 60 gives 510 divided by 60, which equals exactly 8.5 hours. The other answer choices do not correspond to this exact conversion of the total minutes calculated from the given figures.

50. B — 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 here.

51. A — Dividing the annual budget evenly across 12 months gives 2,400 divided by 12, which equals exactly 200 dollars per month. This can be verified by multiplying 200 by 12, which returns exactly 2,400, confirming an even division with no remainder using the exact figures given in this specific problem statement.

52. C — The pattern ties wasp complaints specifically to late summer, not spring, supporting a seasonal increase in wasp activity as the explanation. Option B 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 here.

53. C — The rule requires a group of 25 or more and a \$50 deposit at booking; this scenario satisfies both, since 30 exceeds the threshold and the deposit was paid as required. Option A misreads the refundable deposit as a problem. Option B invents a maximum size never mentioned. Option D adds an irrelevant, unstated condition here.

54. D — Unusual smoke and an unfamiliar grinding noise are genuine warning signs of a developing mechanical problem, warranting prompt shutdown and inspection before the issue worsens. Option A dismisses real warning signs. Option B unnecessarily waits for a worse outcome. Option C could accelerate a developing problem rather than addressing it directly and safely.

55. 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.

56. B — The passage states cleaning occurs on Wednesdays directly, distinct from the separate monthly restocking schedule mentioned in the same sentence. This tests recall of one specific recurring detail among two related but different schedules. Separating the weekly cleaning task from the monthly restocking task while studying prevents confusing the two different schedules with each other.

57. C — Activating registers before unlocking the gate ensures the station is actually ready to serve customers once they arrive; unlocking the gate first means customers could arrive before registers are functional. This is a genuine practical consequence of the sequencing error, not a minor technicality, which is why register activation precedes gate unlocking in the checklist.

58. D — The passage requires volunteers under 16 to be accompanied by a registered adult, and this 14-year-old is unaccompanied, failing that specific condition regardless of registration timing. Option A wrongly treats advance registration as sufficient. Option B invents a waiver alternative not mentioned. Option C overstates the age requirement beyond what the passage actually states here.

59. B — An unusual, unexplained cluster of vehicles on a normally quiet weekday trail is a pattern worth investigating, since it could indicate an unpermitted gathering or another issue drawing unusual attention. Option A dismisses a genuine anomaly. Option C overreacts without first understanding the cause. Option D waits unnecessarily for a complaint rather than proactively investigating.

60. A — The passage states the battery's location directly as the glovebox, distinct from the registration's location in the center console 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.

61. C — First find the even share: 840 divided by 4 equals 210 dollars per building. Adding the 15-dollar increase to that base share gives 210 plus 15, which equals 225 dollars. The other answer choices reflect either an incorrect base division or an inaccurate addition of the stated increase to that figure.

62. B — The rule requires both proof of insurance and a maximum of 6 dogs; having insurance does not satisfy the rule when the dog count of 8 exceeds the stated limit. Option A wrongly treats insurance alone as sufficient. Option C invents a proximity-based exception the rule doesn't allow. Option D adds an irrelevant condition about breeds.

63. A — The pattern repeats in groups of three: two red marks then one yellow, and the sequence ends with two consecutive red marks. Following the established three-part repeating rule, the next mark must

be yellow. Option C would create three consecutive red marks, which breaks the pattern's established repeating structure entirely and clearly shown in the sequence.

64. D — The rule requires both the correct location and being within posted hours; being in the correct skate park does not satisfy the rule once the 8:00 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.

65. A — An unusual metallic smell is a subtle 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.

66. C — The passage states passes are valid only for the specific lot assigned, and this pass is assigned to the North lot, not the South lot where parking actually occurred. Option A ignores the lot-specific restriction. Option B invents an on-duty exception not stated. Option D introduces a capacity condition the passage never mentions anywhere in its wording.

67. D — The rule prohibits watercraft within 200 feet of the swim area regardless of speed, and 150 feet falls within that prohibited distance. Options A and C both invent a speed-based exception the rule explicitly rules out with its own stated wording. Option B introduces an irrelevant, unstated condition about the watercraft's model, which has no bearing here.

68. B — The passage restricts overnight group camping specifically to the North Campground and explicitly states the South Campground is day-use only, regardless of permit status. Option A ignores this location restriction entirely. Option D invents a group-size exception not stated anywhere. Option C introduces a seasonal condition the passage never actually addresses at all.

69. A — Dividing the combined weekly mileage across 8 vehicles gives 1,840 divided by 8, which equals exactly 230 miles per vehicle. This can be verified by multiplying 230 by 8, which returns exactly 1,840, confirming an even division with no remainder using the specific figures given in this exact stated problem here.

70. B — The pattern ties overcrowding specifically to hot weekends above 85 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 peaks.

71. C — The passage explicitly states permits are valid for a single calendar day and do not carry over if unused, which directly rules out using the same permit on a different day regardless of the reason it went unused. Option A invents a weather-based exception not stated. Option B invents a monthly window. Option D introduces an irrelevant payment condition.

72. D — 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 ice demand. Option B

contradicts this clear pattern. Option C overgeneralizes into an unsupported claim about visitor preferences. Option A proposes a disproportionate response to a predictable, beneficial demand pattern instead.

73. D — Notifying the utility promptly is what starts the restoration process; delaying that notification to post notices first means restoration itself could be delayed, even though visitors are informed sooner. This is a genuine practical consequence of the sequencing error, since the notices address awareness but not the underlying outage still needing resolution.

74. C — 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 B contradicts this clear pattern. Option A introduces an unsupported general claim about visitor ability. Option D overreacts to a specific, fixable signage issue.

75. B — This sentence describes only observable behavior, walking past without a ticket, without asserting intent. The other options each characterize motive using "clearly," "obviously," and "seemed," none of which are directly supported by observable behavior alone, which Chapter 3 establishes as the standard for objective reporting in a scenario like this one.

76. A — The passage states Friday directly as the day this task occurs, alongside the time of day and staff count. 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 later.

77. B — 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 to parse, even though all four sentences technically convey the same underlying factual content about the Ranger and the fallen branch near the trail.

78. D — The rule requires both a valid permit and operation within the designated vendor zone; a valid permit does not satisfy the rule when parked at the wrong location. Option A wrongly treats the permit alone as sufficient. Option C incorrectly claims all entrances are equivalent, contradicting the rule's specific zone restriction. Option B adds an irrelevant condition.

79. A — A steady leak that has apparently persisted for hours is a genuine, ongoing issue warranting both shutting off the fountain and prompt reporting for actual repair. Option B dismisses a real, observable problem. Option C unnecessarily delays action already warranted by direct observation. Option D addresses the leak but leaves the underlying problem unresolved and unreported for repair.

80. C — The rule requires both a current certificate and selling only approved items; a valid certificate does not satisfy the rule when an unapproved item is sold. Option A wrongly treats the certificate alone as sufficient. Option D invents a negligible-amount exception the rule doesn't state. Option B introduces an irrelevant price-related condition with no bearing on this rule.

81. B — 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 an

event entrance. Option A unnecessarily interrupts a more time-sensitive task. Option C leaves the colleague without any response. Option D is an inappropriate delegation of security duty.

82. D — The rule requires a valid permit and a group of 10 or fewer; this scenario satisfies both, since "10 or fewer" explicitly includes exactly 10, and the permit is valid. Option A misreads the inclusive limit as excluding exactly 10. Option C overstates the rule beyond its actual scope. Option B adds an irrelevant condition about duration.

83. C — The passage states the most recent inspection directly as April, distinct from the 6-month inspection 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 month in separate categories while studying prevents confusing one detail with the other during recall.

84. A — 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 B unnecessarily interrupts a more immediately important task. Option C inappropriately delegates a Ranger's task to visitors. Option D fails to acknowledge the call at all, even briefly.

85. C — The passage states the warranty expiration directly as March, distinct from the specific date ("the 15th") also mentioned in the same sentence. This tests recall of the month detail among plausible close-month distractors. Separating the month from the specific day while studying prevents confusing the two different pieces of date information presented together in this passage.

86. B — Turning 90 degrees left rotates your facing direction a quarter-turn counterclockwise, which moves what was directly behind you to your right side. Option D wrongly assumes no change occurs despite the turn. Options A and C misapply the direction of rotation, placing the storage yard in a position that doesn't match how a counterclockwise quarter-turn shifts a landmark.

87. D — The passage states participants must be age 12 or older, and a 10-year-old does not meet that requirement regardless of any swim test result. Option A invents a parental-accompaniment exception not stated. Option B ignores the explicit age minimum entirely. Option C introduces a height-based condition the passage never actually mentions anywhere in its stated wording.

88. A — Reaching the ramp from the campground requires traveling east to the dock, then south to the ramp, 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 ramp's actual position relative to the campground here.

89. B — A horizontal flip mirrors an image left to right, which only affects left-right orientation. A downward-pointing arrow has no left-right component to reverse, so it continues pointing down after this specific type of flip. Options C and D incorrectly introduce a horizontal direction that a purely vertical arrow would never actually acquire from a horizontal mirror.

90. A — Multiplying the number of kits by bandages needed per kit gives 7 times 12, which equals exactly 84 total bandages. This can be verified by dividing 84 by 12, which returns exactly 7, confirming

the calculation. The other answer choices are close but do not reflect the exact product of these two given figures here.

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

92. C — The decrease is 248 minus 217, which equals 31 fewer items. Dividing that decrease by the original figure of 248 gives 31 divided by 248, which equals 0.125, or 12.5%. The calculation divides by the original, starting value, not the new one, which is the correct method for a percentage decrease question like this.

93. A — "Box" is the true singular subject, even though "supplies" appears nearby, so it correctly takes the singular verb "was." Option B incorrectly agrees the verb with the nearby plural noun "supplies" rather than the actual subject. Options C and D introduce verb forms inconsistent with the sentence's clearly singular subject and its stated timeframe.

94. D — A visible crack in ice that visitors sometimes walk on is a genuine safety concern warranting prompt, visible warning and access restriction, since ice conditions can change quickly and unpredictably. Option A delays action on a real, developing hazard. Option B assumes safety without justification. Option C fails to proactively warn visitors who haven't specifically asked about it.

95. C — Folding a square along a corner-to-corner diagonal brings one triangular half onto the other, and any corner not on the fold line lands on one of the resulting triangle's outer corners. The top-left corner, not being on the diagonal fold line in this fold direction, lands on an outer corner rather than the center or an edge midpoint.

96. B — A brief acknowledgment lets the second hiker know they've been seen and will be helped shortly, without abruptly abandoning the first hiker's in-progress request. Option A risks the second hiker feeling ignored entirely. Option C is unnecessarily disruptive to the first hiker's conversation. Option D sends the hiker to a kiosk with no one actually present to help.

97. A — The passage identifies the junction directly as where the Hemlock Trail meets the Overlook Spur. 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.

98. C — The passage states the last block of the day begins at 5:00 PM, and a 6:00 PM start doesn't match any fixed two-hour block start time described. Option A invents a weekend-based exception not stated anywhere. Option B invents an on-request evening option the passage never mentions. Option D introduces a location condition with no support here.

99. D — Adding the two days gives 189 plus 231, which equals 420 total visitors. Dividing that total by the 2 days gives 420 divided by 2, which equals exactly 210 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 in this problem.

100. B — The passage explicitly states visitors bringing their own skates receive a \$3 discount off standard admission, which directly answers what happens to their cost. Option A ignores this stated discount entirely. Option C invents a cost increase the passage never mentions. Option D contradicts the passage's clear implication that bringing your own skates is an alternative to the included rental.