

PRACTICE EXAM 9: 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. "Group camping reservations of 15 or more require a \$40 deposit and 10 days' advance notice." A group of 20 books 14 days ahead and pays the deposit. What applies?

- A. No violation, both conditions are met
- B. Violation, 20 exceeds a max size
- C. Cannot be determined without the date
- D. Violation, deposit should be \$50

2. Rule: "Amplified sound requires a permit and is limited to 10 AM to 6 PM." A permit holder plays music at 4 PM. What applies?

- A. Violation, since permits cost extra fees
- B. No violation, both conditions are met
- C. Cannot be determined without volume level
- D. Violation, since sound is never allowed

3. Which sentence below avoids joining two independent clauses with no punctuation at all?

- A. The gate closed staff had left.

- B. The gate closed, staff had left.
- C. The gate; closed, staff had left.
- D. The gate closed; staff had left.

4. Picture a square divided into four equal quadrants, numbered 1 (top-left), 2 (top-right), 3 (bottom-left), and 4 (bottom-right). If the whole square is rotated 90 degrees clockwise, which quadrant number ends up in the top-left position?

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

5. A checklist for closing a pool reads: "Clear swimmers, lock gate, post closed sign, log time." A staff member posts the sign before locking the gate. What is the likely result?

- A. Swimmers cannot be cleared afterward
- B. The closure time cannot be logged
- C. The gate may stay accessible despite the sign
- D. There is no meaningful consequence

6. A Ranger is midway through a radio check-in when a visitor urgently reports a child separated from their group. What is most appropriate?

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

7. "Overnight RV parking is prohibited in day-use lots; vehicles present after 11 PM may be ticketed." An RV remains at 11:20 PM. What applies?

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

8. A Ranger notices a park bench with a fresh crack in one slat, though it still feels stable when tested. What is the most appropriate response?

- A. Ignore it since it's still stable
- B. Note it and flag for inspection
- C. Remove the bench immediately
- D. Warn every visitor individually

9. Imagine the digits 1, 2, 3 arranged left to right. If this three-digit sequence is reversed, what is the new order, left to right?

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

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

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

11. A Ranger notices litter near one picnic table spikes every Monday, concentrated near that single table. What is the best-supported conclusion?

- A. That table sees heavy weekend use, likely by the same group
- B. Maintenance staff avoid Mondays
- C. Visitors throughout the park are careless
- D. Trash cans near the table were removed

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

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

13. Rule: "Kayak rentals require a signed waiver and use of the designated launch area." A visitor signs the waiver and launches from the designated area. What applies?

- A. No violation, both conditions are met
- B. Violation, kayaks need a separate permit
- C. Violation, the lake is off-limits
- D. Cannot be determined without kayak size

14. Study this passage: "Unit 3's oil change is due at 36,500 miles, currently reading 34,800." Without looking back, at what mileage is the oil change due?

- A. 34,800 miles
- B. 36,500 miles
- C. 35,000 miles
- D. 36,000 miles

15. A Ranger station orders 156 brochures, distributed evenly across 12 kiosks. How many does each kiosk receive?

- A. 12
- B. 14
- C. 13
- D. 15

16. A word is spelled R-A-N-G-E-R. If the letters are reversed, what is the third letter of the reversed word?

- A. N
- B. A
- C. E
- D. G

17. "Boat launch permits purchased online are valid immediately upon confirmation; permits requested by phone are valid only once a printed copy is issued." A visitor purchases online and receives a confirmation number. Based on this passage, is the permit valid immediately?

- A. No, a printed copy is always required
- B. It depends on the boat's registration
- C. Yes, online purchases are valid immediately
- D. No, phone confirmation is always needed

18. Study this passage: "The reptile exhibit's terrarium glass is cleaned every Thursday, and its heat lamps are checked the first Thursday of each month." Without looking back, on what day is the terrarium glass cleaned?

- A. Monday
- B. Thursday
- C. Saturday
- D. Tuesday

19. "Bicycles are permitted on paved paths only, prohibited on unpaved nature trails." Is a bicycle permitted on an unpaved nature trail?

- A. No, bicycles are restricted to paved paths
- B. Yes, if the rider goes slowly
- C. Yes, all trails are treated equally
- D. No, bicycles are banned entirely

20. A procedure for a lost-child report reads: "Get a description, notify dispatch, begin a visual search, check restrooms." A Ranger begins searching before notifying dispatch. What is the likely result?

- A. The description becomes inaccurate
- B. Restrooms cannot be checked afterward
- C. There is no meaningful consequence
- D. Dispatch loses valuable early notification time

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

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

22. Rule: "Drone photography for personal use is permitted only in the open field and only below 100 feet." A hobbyist flies in the field at 120 feet. What applies?

- A. No violation, correct field used
- B. Violation, altitude condition fails
- C. No violation, 120 feet is a minor excess
- D. Cannot be determined without drone weight

23. A Ranger notices slip reports near a boardwalk spike specifically during morning fog, not clear mornings. What is the most reasonable conclusion?

- A. The boardwalk should be closed permanently
- B. Visitors are less careful in fog
- C. Morning fog likely leaves moisture creating a temporary hazard
- D. Fog has no bearing on conditions

24. Which sentence correctly matches its verb to the true subject?

- A. The stack of reports was left on the desk.
- B. The stack of reports were left on the desk.
- C. The stack of reports have been left there.
- D. The stack of reports are left there.

25. A flood-warning procedure reads: "Confirm rising water, notify supervisors, post warning signs, log observations." A staff member posts warning signs before notifying supervisors. What is the likely result?

- A. Rising water cannot be confirmed again
- B. Observations cannot be logged afterward
- C. There is no meaningful consequence
- D. Supervisor response may be delayed

26. Of these four phrasings, which conveys the same event most plainly and without added complexity?

- A. Left on the bench, spotted by staff, was a wallet.
- B. A wallet, spotted by staff, was on the bench.
- C. Staff spotted a wallet left on the bench.
- D. By staff, a wallet on the bench was spotted.

27. A Ranger notices reports of unattended bikes 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. This is unrelated to visitor groups
- D. Field trips should be banned

28. A checklist for opening a nature center reads: "Disarm alarm, unlock doors, turn on lights, set out signage." A staff member sets out signage before unlocking doors. Which step is affected?

- A. Setting out signage
- B. Disarming the alarm
- C. Unlocking the doors
- D. None of the steps

29. Which of the following four options forms a grammatically complete sentence, not a dependent fragment?

- A. While the crew cleared debris.
- B. Until the storm passed through.
- C. Because the trail flooded overnight.
- D. Because the trail flooded overnight, staff closed it.

30. Rule: "Overnight youth camping requires one chaperone per 8 participants, all chaperones at least 21." A group of 24 has 3 chaperones, all 25+. What applies?

- A. Violation, 3 chaperones is too few
- B. No violation, both conditions are met
- C. Cannot be determined without location
- D. Violation, chaperones must be 25+

31. A trail crew installs 52 markers, each posthole taking 12 minutes. About how many total hours will digging take?

- A. 10.4 hours
- B. 9.5 hours
- C. 10 hours
- D. 11 hours

32. A Ranger notices festival-day restroom complaints spike, but not on regular weekends. What is the most reasonable conclusion?

- A. Restrooms are inadequate at all times
- B. Festivals should never be held
- C. Festival attendance strains capacity beyond regular levels
- D. Complaints are unrelated to attendance

33. A budget of \$186,000 is distributed evenly across 12 months. How much is budgeted per month?

- A. \$15,000
- B. \$16,000
- C. \$16,500
- D. \$15,500

34. A Ranger notices requests for shade umbrellas rise on clear-sky days, not partly cloudy ones. What is the most reasonable conclusion?

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

35. Study this passage: "Trail post 17 sits at the junction of the Cedar Loop and Meadow Connector, about 1.6 miles from the south entrance." Without looking back, which two trails meet at post 17?

- A. Cedar Loop and Ridge Trail
- B. Meadow Connector and Creekside
- C. Cedar Loop and Meadow Connector
- D. Cedar Loop and the south entrance

36. A Ranger notices requests for extra bins rise specifically after holidays, not 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

37. Study this passage: "Ranger station 8's water heater is under warranty until the 15th of next March." Without looking back, until what month is it under warranty?

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

38. A boat launch checklist reads: "Check life vests, start engine, radio dispatch, cast off." A crew member casts off before radioing dispatch. What is the likely result?

- A. Dispatch may not know the departure time
- B. Life vests cannot be checked afterward
- C. The engine cannot be started afterward
- D. There is no real consequence

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

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

40. A Ranger stationed at a desk is helping a visitor when a second visitor approaches with an unrelated restroom question. What is most appropriate?

- A. Ignore the second visitor entirely
- B. Abandon the first visitor to help
- C. Briefly acknowledge, then continue helping the first
- D. Direct them to an unstaffed desk

41. A found-wallet procedure reads: "Log item and time, attempt to contact owner if ID present, store securely, notify front desk." A Ranger notifies the desk before storing the item securely. What is the likely result?

- A. The owner cannot be contacted at all
- B. The log entry becomes invalid
- C. The item may sit unsecured before storage
- D. There is no meaningful consequence

42. A Ranger is midway through a phone call with a vendor when a visitor approaches with an urgent report of a missing family member. What is most appropriate?

- A. Finish the call before addressing the visitor
- B. Pause or end the call, address the visitor now
- C. Ignore the visitor until the call ends
- D. Ask the visitor to wait outside

43. Which sentence below sticks to what was actually observed, without characterizing the visitor's attitude?

- A. The visitor raised their voice and refused to leave the area.
- B. The visitor was clearly trying to cause a scene.
- C. The visitor seemed like they wanted attention.
- D. The visitor was obviously being difficult on purpose.

44. A nature center's annual visitor total is 54,000, with 60% arriving May through September. About how many visitors arrive in that period?

- A. 27,000
- B. 30,600
- C. 36,000
- D. 32,400

45. You are facing the amphitheater, with the snack stand directly to your right. If you turn 180 degrees, where is the snack stand relative to your new facing direction?

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

46. A Ranger notices a maintenance vehicle's engine emitting dark exhaust and an unfamiliar rattling sound while running. What is most appropriate?

- A. Assume it's normal wear and continue
- B. Drive it further to see if it clears up
- C. Shut it down and report it promptly

D. Wait until it fails completely to act

47. A visitor center's monthly radio battery budget is \$180, covering 24 batteries. If the budget instead covers only 20 at a new price, what is the new price per battery?

A. \$8.50

B. \$9.00

C. \$7.50

D. \$9.50

48. A Ranger notices a group of visitors gathering quickly near a closed maintenance gate with no scheduled activity listed there. What is most appropriate?

A. Approach to assess what's happening

B. Assume it's a coincidence and move on

C. Disperse the group right away

D. Wait for a visitor to complain first

49. A Ranger notices reports of visitors feeding squirrels rise specifically during weekday lunch hours, rarely during patrol hours otherwise. What is the most reasonable conclusion?

A. Squirrel feeding isn't a meaningful problem

B. Benches should be removed from the park

C. Morning and evening patrols should be reduced

D. Feeding is most likely when food is readily available at lunch

50. "Metal detecting is prohibited except in the designated field; found items of potential historical significance must be reported." A visitor finds an old coin in the designated field. What is required?

A. Nothing, since the field is designated

B. The item must be reburied

- C. Report it, since it may be significant
- D. The visitor may keep it freely

51. Which sentence below keeps its series of actions in matching, parallel grammatical form?

- A. The crew inspected, repaired, and painted the sign.
- B. The crew inspected, repairing, and painted the sign.
- C. The crew inspecting, repaired, and painted the sign.
- D. The crew inspected, repaired, and was painting the sign.

52. A trail restoration needs 340 seedlings, planted in rows of 20. How many complete rows can be planted?

- A. 16
- B. 17
- C. 18
- D. 15

53. Imagine four playing cards laid in a row, labeled 1, 2, 3, 4 from left to right. If cards 2 and 3 swap places, what is the new order, left to right?

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

54. A Ranger notices requests for extra ice spike specifically 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. Temperatures above 90 drive a rise in ice demand
- D. Visitors dislike heat equally regardless of degree

55. Picture the letters A, B, C, D, E arranged in a circle in that order, clockwise. Starting at A and moving three positions clockwise, which letter do you land on?

- A. C
- B. D
- C. E
- D. B

56. Study this passage: "Unit 4's fire extinguisher was last inspected on the 19th, and next maintenance is at 42,000 miles." Without looking back, on what date was the extinguisher last inspected?

- A. The 9th
- B. The 12th
- C. The 29th
- D. The 19th

57. Imagine folding a strip of paper in half so the right end meets the left end. A mark originally 3 inches from the right end will end up how far from the new folded edge?

- A. 3 inches
- B. 6 inches
- C. 1.5 inches
- D. It depends on the strip's total length

58. Study this passage: "Ranger station 5's AED battery is checked quarterly, most recently in March." Without looking back, in what month was the AED most recently checked?

- A. January

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

59. A trail map shows the pond due south of the trailhead, and the picnic area due west of the pond. Starting at the trailhead, which direction leads most directly toward the picnic area?

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

60. A Ranger stationed at an event entrance is checking bags 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

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

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

62. A Ranger notices a chain-link fence along a boundary has a gap where links were cut, though the rest of the fence looks intact. What is most appropriate?

- A. Assume it was always like that
- B. Wait for a scheduled inspection
- C. Report it promptly as a security concern
- D. Patch it with tape personally

63. "Overnight camping in the North Campground requires a permit issued at least 5 business days ahead." A group applies 3 business days ahead. Will it be processed under standard terms?

- A. No, the request falls short of the required notice
- B. Yes, since 3 days is close enough
- C. Depends on the group's size
- D. Yes, all requests process same-day

64. A Ranger notices a bench near a busy walkway has a leg that wobbles slightly when sat on, not yet fully failed. What is most appropriate?

- A. Ignore it since it hasn't failed yet
- B. Flag it for prompt repair given the location
- C. Remove all similar benches as precaution
- D. Wait for a visitor to report it

65. A Ranger is checking equipment when a visitor reports a suspicious unattended bag near a crowded event. What is most appropriate?

- A. Finish the equipment check first
- B. Set the check aside and address the report
- C. Ask a visitor to monitor the bag
- D. Ignore it unless reported again

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

- A. Permitted, registration was on time
- B. Permitted with a signed waiver
- C. Denied, the age exception isn't met
- D. Denied, all volunteers must be 18+

67. Rule: "Community garden plots require an annual fee and are limited to one plot per household." A household pays the fee and maintains exactly one plot. What applies?

- A. No violation, both conditions are met
- B. Violation, fee should be quarterly
- C. Violation, one plot is below a minimum
- D. Cannot be determined without plot size

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

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

69. "Reservations may be cancelled without penalty up to 48 hours before the date; cancellations within 48 hours forfeit the deposit." A visitor cancels 36 hours ahead. What happens to the deposit?

- A. Fully refunded, advance notice given
- B. Forfeited, cancellation was within 48 hours
- C. Half refunded
- D. Depends on the cancellation reason

70. Which sentence most precisely avoids vague language?

- A. The visitor was gone for a while.
- B. The visitor left and came back later.
- C. The visitor wandered off and returned eventually.
- D. The visitor left at 1:40 PM and returned at 2:05 PM.

71. A restoration project needs 27.5 miles of trail split evenly across 5 sections. About how long is each section?

- A. 5 miles
- B. 5.2 miles
- C. 5.5 miles
- D. 5.4 miles

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

73. A trail map shows the fire 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. Northeast
- D. Due east only

74. "Guided sunset walks depart 30 minutes before official sunset and last about 45 minutes." If sunset is at 7:15 PM, when does the walk depart?

- A. 6:30 PM
- B. 6:45 PM
- C. 7:00 PM
- D. 6:15 PM

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

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

76. Of these four phrasings, which is the plainest, most direct way to state the same event?

- A. Reported to maintenance was the broken gate.
- B. The broken gate, seen by staff, was reported.
- C. By staff, the broken gate was reported.
- D. Staff noticed the broken gate and reported it.

77. Rule: "Overnight equestrian camping requires a current negative Coggins test per horse and is limited to the designated horse camp." A camper has a valid test but camps outside that area. What applies?

- A. No violation, test is satisfied
- B. Cannot be determined without breed
- C. Violation, location condition fails
- D. No violation, one horse is an exception

78. Which of the four options below correctly punctuates two joined independent clauses?

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

79. A center recorded 172 visitors Friday and 208 Saturday. What is the combined two-day daily average?

- A. 180
- B. 185
- C. 195
- D. 190

80. A visitor asks how to reach the tennis courts. The courts are due north of the entrance, and the visitor is currently facing west. Which way should they turn to face the courts directly?

- A. Turn right 90 degrees
- B. Turn left 90 degrees
- C. Turn around 180 degrees
- D. No turn needed

81. "Guided nature photography walks require registration, limited to 8 participants, with a waitlist once full." A visitor registers as the 9th person. What is their status?

- A. Automatically confirmed as 9th
- B. Placed on the waitlist
- C. Capacity increases to fit them
- D. Registration is rejected entirely

82. A Ranger notices a section of boardwalk has a plank that 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. Wait for the next maintenance cycle
- D. Flag it for prompt inspection

83. A checklist for opening a splash pad 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. Water quality testing becomes invalid
- B. Surfacing cannot be inspected afterward
- C. Visitors may enter before the system is confirmed working
- D. There is no meaningful consequence

84. Picture the word RANGER written out. If you count only the letters that appear more than once in the word, how many distinct repeated letters are there?

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

85. A vehicle inspection checklist reads: "Check tire pressure, check fluid levels, test lights, log the inspection." A Ranger logs the inspection before testing lights. What is the likely result?

- A. Tire pressure readings become inaccurate
- B. Fluid levels cannot be checked afterward
- C. A light problem could go undetected
- D. There is no meaningful consequence

86. A Ranger is directing traffic at an event entrance when a colleague radios a routine scheduling question. What is most appropriate?

- A. Briefly acknowledge, continue directing traffic
- B. Stop directing traffic to answer fully
- C. Ignore the radio call completely
- D. Have a visitor direct traffic instead

87. Study this passage: "Ranger vehicle unit 12's spare tire was replaced on the 14th of last month, with mileage at that time of 58,200." Without looking back, what was the mileage when the tire was replaced?

- A. 14,200 miles
- B. 58,400 miles
- C. 85,200 miles
- D. 58,200 miles

88. A wildlife-response procedure reads: "Assess danger, maintain distance, contact rescue partner, document." A Ranger contacts the rescue partner before maintaining distance. What is the likely result?

- A. The danger cannot be assessed afterward
- B. The Ranger may end up too close
- C. Documentation becomes invalid entirely
- D. There is no meaningful consequence

89. Study this passage: "Unit 9's spare radio battery is stored in the glovebox, and the vehicle registration is kept in the center console." Without looking back, where is the registration kept?

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

90. Imagine the numbers 5, 10, 15, 20 written in a row. If the row is reversed, what is the second number from the left in the new order?

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 20
- D. 15

91. A Ranger station orders 15 boxes of trail flags, 24 per box. How many total flags were ordered?

- A. 320
- B. 340
- C. 360
- D. 380

92. A Ranger notices reports of dropped wrappers near vending machines spike on days with school groups, not other high-attendance days. What is the most reasonable conclusion?

- A. School groups near vending machines contribute to this pattern
- B. Vending machines should be removed
- C. Littering is unrelated to visitor groups
- D. All school trips should be banned

93. A trail map shows the wildlife blind due south of the station, and the boardwalk due west of the blind. Starting at the station, which direction leads most directly toward the boardwalk?

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

94. "Fishing licenses are required for visitors 16 and older; under 16 may fish without one only when accompanied by a licensed adult." A 14-year-old wants to fish without an adult present. Is this permitted?

- A. Yes, under 16 never needs a license
- B. Yes, with written parental permission
- C. No, all visitors need a license regardless
- D. No, the unaccompanied exception isn't met

95. Rule: "Food carts must display a current fire-safety inspection sticker and may sell only pre-approved menu items." A cart displays a current sticker but sells an item not on its approved list. What applies?

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

96. You are facing east. A picnic pavilion is directly to your left. If you turn to face west, which direction is the pavilion 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; sites must be vacated by 11 AM on departure." A camper with a valid permit leaves at 11:30 AM. What applies?

- A. No violation, permit and site were valid
- B. Cannot be determined without knowing why
- C. No violation, 30 minutes is negligible

D. Violation, checkout time isn't met

98. A shop sold 320 items last week, 280 this week. What is the percentage decrease?

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

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

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

100. 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 applies?

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

Practice Exam 9: Answer Key and Explanations

1. A — The rule requires a group of 15 or more, a \$40 deposit, and 10 days' notice; this scenario satisfies all three, since 20 exceeds the size threshold, 14 days exceeds the notice minimum, and the deposit was paid. Option B invents a maximum size never stated. Option D invents an incorrect deposit amount. Option C adds an irrelevant condition.

2. B — The rule requires both a valid permit and use within the 10 AM to 6 PM window; this scenario satisfies both exactly, since 4 PM falls within the window and a permit is held. Option A invents an extra-fee requirement not stated. Option D directly contradicts the rule's explicit conditional permission. Option C adds an irrelevant, unstated condition about volume.

3. 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 instead.

4. C — A 90-degree clockwise rotation moves each quadrant one position clockwise around the square: bottom-left (3) rotates into the top-left position. Tracking a single labeled quadrant through the turn, rather than the whole square at once, is the fastest way to solve this. Options A, B, and D each place a different quadrant incorrectly in that corner after the turn.

5. C — Posting the sign before locking the gate means the pool 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.

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

7. D — The passage states vehicles present after 11:00 PM may be ticketed, and 11:20 PM falls after that threshold. Option A misreads the threshold as 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 for this rule.

8. B — A fresh crack is an early warning sign worth documenting and flagging for professional follow-up, even though the bench currently feels stable, since wood damage can worsen unpredictably. Ignoring it risks a future failure. Immediate removal is an overreaction to a currently stable structure. Individually warning each visitor isn't a practical, scalable response here.

9. D — Reversing a sequence means the last item becomes first and the first becomes last, with the middle item unchanged in relative position: 1, 2, 3 reversed becomes 3, 2, 1. Option A wrongly assumes no change occurs. Options B and C represent partial swaps that don't fully reverse the entire three-item order as the question specifically requires.

10. C — 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 A dismisses a real early warning sign. Option B addresses awareness but doesn't stop use of potentially compromised water. Option D delays a real public health matter unnecessarily.

11. A — The pattern (same table, same weekend timing, concentrated location) best supports repeated weekend use of that specific spot, likely by a returning group. Option C overgeneralizes to the whole park. Option B introduces an unsupported claim about staff. Option D assumes a fact never actually stated anywhere in the observation given in this scenario.

12. B — 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 specific scene presents to the children close by.

13. A — The rule requires both a signed waiver and launching from the designated area; this scenario satisfies both conditions exactly as stated. Option B invents a separate permit requirement the rule never mentions. Option C contradicts the rule's clear allowance for launching from the correct point. Option D introduces an irrelevant, unstated condition about kayak size here.

14. B — The passage states the oil change threshold directly as 36,500 miles, distinct from the current reading of 34,800 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 of this detail.

15. C — Dividing 156 brochures evenly across 12 kiosks gives 156 divided by 12, which equals exactly 13 brochures per kiosk. This can be verified by multiplying 13 by 12, which returns exactly 156, confirming an even division with no remainder. The other answer choices do not correspond to this exact division result given here.

16. D — Reversing R-A-N-G-E-R gives R-E-G-N-A-R. Counting the third letter of this reversed sequence gives G. Tracking letter position carefully after a full reversal, one position at a time, is more reliable than trying to picture the whole reversed word at once. Options A, B, and C each correspond to a different position in the reversed sequence.

17. C — The passage explicitly states online purchases are valid immediately upon confirmation, which this scenario describes directly. Option A wrongly applies the phone-order printed-copy rule to an online purchase instead. Option D overstates the rule as universally requiring phone confirmation. Option B introduces a registration-based condition the passage never actually establishes anywhere.

18. B — The passage states glass cleaning occurs on Thursdays directly, distinct from the separate monthly heat-lamp check 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 lamp check while studying prevents confusing the two schedules with each other here.

19. A — The rule explicitly permits bicycles on paved paths while prohibiting them on unpaved nature trails specifically. Option B invents a speed-based exception not stated in the rule. Option C incorrectly treats paved and unpaved surfaces as equivalent. Option D overstates the rule, which restricts bicycles to certain surfaces rather than banning them from the park altogether.

20. D — Notifying dispatch early is what allows other staff and resources to begin assisting sooner; delaying that step until after starting a solo search costs valuable time that could have supported a faster, coordinated search. This is a genuine practical consequence of the sequencing error, which is why dispatch notification comes early in the procedure.

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

22. B — The rule requires both the correct field and staying below 100 feet; being in the correct field does not satisfy the rule once altitude exceeds the stated limit. Option A wrongly treats location alone as sufficient. Option C invents a tolerance margin the rule doesn't allow. Option D introduces an irrelevant, unstated condition about the drone's weight here.

23. C — The pattern ties slip reports specifically to foggy mornings, not clear ones, supporting fog-related moisture as the likely, temporary cause of the hazard. Option D 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.

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

25. D — Notifying supervisors promptly is what starts a coordinated response to a rising water situation; delaying that notification to post signs first means the broader response could be delayed, even though visitors nearby are warned sooner. This is a genuine practical consequence of the sequencing error, since signage alone doesn't trigger the actual response needed here.

26. 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 wallet on the bench.

27. 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.

28. A — The procedure specifies signage as the fourth and final step, after unlocking. Setting it out before unlocking reverses that required order, even though the alarm was disarmed correctly first. The

signage step itself is the one performed out of its assigned position in this specific sequence, regardless of whether it was eventually placed correctly.

29. D — This is a complete sentence containing both a subordinate clause and a full independent clause with a clear subject and verb. Options A, B, and C 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.

30. B — The rule requires one chaperone per 8 participants and a minimum age of 21; 24 participants divided by 8 requires exactly 3 chaperones, which matches, and all chaperones exceed the minimum. Option A miscalculates the required ratio as insufficient when it's exactly met. Option D invents an incorrect minimum age of 25. Option C adds an irrelevant condition.

31. A — Multiplying potholes by time each takes gives 52 times 12 minutes, equaling 624 total minutes. Converting to hours by dividing by 60 gives 624 divided by 60, which equals exactly 10.4 hours. The other answer choices do not correspond to this exact conversion of the total minutes calculated from the given figures here.

32. C — The pattern ties complaint spikes specifically to festival events, not to regular weekend attendance, supporting festival-level crowding as the specific strain on capacity. Option D contradicts this clear pattern. Option A overgeneralizes into a constant capacity problem the pattern doesn't show. Option B proposes a disproportionate response to a fixable, event-specific capacity issue instead of this.

33. D — Dividing the annual budget evenly across 12 months gives 186,000 divided by 12, which equals exactly 15,500 dollars per month. This can be verified by multiplying 15,500 by 12, which returns exactly 186,000, confirming an even division with no remainder using the exact figures given in this specific problem here today.

34. A — The pattern ties increased 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 D misreads a request pattern as a dislike, which isn't supported. Option C proposes a disproportionate response to a predictable, beneficial, weather-driven service pattern that should continue.

35. C — The passage identifies the junction directly as where the Cedar Loop meets the Meadow 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.

36. 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.

37. D — 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 here.

38. A — Radioing dispatch with the departure time before casting off ensures dispatch has that information while the crew is still reachable at the dock; casting off first risks dispatch missing that notification if contact becomes more difficult once underway. This is a genuine practical, safety-relevant consequence of the sequencing error described in this scenario.

39. B — 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, specific scope. Option D adds an irrelevant condition about duration here.

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

41. C — Storing the item securely before notifying the desk is what protects it from being lost or taken while other steps are still being completed. Notifying the desk first, before the item is actually secured, leaves a window where it remains unsecured. This is a genuine practical consequence of the sequencing error described in this scenario overall.

42. B — A missing family member report is a genuinely urgent, time-sensitive safety concern that should immediately take priority over a routine vendor call, which can be resumed or rescheduled shortly after. Option A delays a matter that shouldn't wait. Option C ignores an urgent report entirely. Option D unnecessarily delays addressing a matter that needs immediate attention right now.

43. A — 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 here.

44. D — Finding 60% of the total gives 54,000 multiplied by 0.6, which equals exactly 32,400 visitors during that period. This can be verified by dividing 32,400 by 54,000, which returns exactly 0.6, confirming the calculation. The other answer choices reflect either an incorrect percentage or an inaccurate multiplication of the total figure.

45. D — A 180-degree turn reverses your facing direction entirely, which also reverses left and right relative to any fixed landmark. Since the stand was originally to your right, after turning fully around it is now to your left. Options A and B incorrectly assume the stand shifts to ahead or behind rather than switching to the opposite side entirely.

46. C — Dark exhaust and an unfamiliar rattling sound are genuine warning signs of a developing mechanical problem, warranting prompt shutdown and inspection before the issue worsens or becomes a safety hazard. Option A dismisses real warning signs. Option D unnecessarily waits for a worse,

avoidable outcome. Option B could worsen a developing problem rather than addressing it directly and promptly.

47. B — Dividing the fixed \$180 budget by the new count of 20 batteries gives 180 divided by 20, which equals exactly 9 dollars per battery at the new price. This can be verified by multiplying 9 by 20, which returns exactly 180, confirming the calculation using the figures given in this specific problem.

48. A — An unscheduled, quickly forming gathering near a closed area warrants a direct assessment to understand what's happening before deciding whether further response is needed. Option B dismisses a genuine anomaly without checking. Option C overreacts without first assessing the situation. Option D unnecessarily waits for a complaint rather than proactively investigating something already noticed directly.

49. D — The pattern ties feeding incidents specifically to weekday lunch hours, when visitors have food actively available, rather than to patrol timing itself. Option A dismisses a real, documented pattern. Options B and C propose disproportionate responses to a specific, predictable behavioral pattern that a brief reminder during lunch hours could address more directly and effectively.

50. C — The passage explicitly requires reporting found items of potential historical significance to park staff, and an old coin plausibly falls into that category. Option A incorrectly assumes the designated field exempts visitors from the reporting requirement. Option B invents a reburial requirement not stated anywhere. Option D ignores the passage's clear reporting obligation for finds like this.

51. A — 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 forms shown in this option.

52. B — Dividing 340 seedlings into rows of 20 gives 340 divided by 20, which equals exactly 17 complete rows with no remainder. This can be verified by multiplying 17 by 20, which returns exactly 340. The other answer choices do not correspond to this exact division result using the specific figures given in the problem.

53. A — Swapping only the second and third positions leaves the first and fourth cards unchanged: 1, 2, 3, 4 becomes 1, 3, 2, 4. Option B wrongly assumes no change occurs. Options C and D each involve moving cards well beyond the specific single swap described, changing positions the question never actually asked to be altered in the sequence.

54. C — 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 A proposes a disproportionate response to a predictable, beneficial demand pattern instead of addressing it directly.

55. B — Starting at A and moving clockwise: one position lands on B, two lands on C, three lands on D. 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 A, C, and D each correspond to a different number of steps than three.

56. D — The passage states the inspection date directly as the 19th, distinct from the separate mileage detail also mentioned in the same sentence. This tests recall of one specific date among plausible close-numbered distractors. Keeping the inspection date separate from the unrelated mileage figure while studying prevents confusing the two different kinds of details.

57. A — Folding brings the right end directly onto the left end, so any point's distance from the right end becomes its distance from the fold after folding. Since the mark was 3 inches from the right end, it lands 3 inches from the fold. Option D is incorrect since this relationship holds regardless of the strip's total length overall.

58. C — The passage states the most recent AED check directly as March, distinct from the quarterly checking 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-check month in separate categories while studying prevents confusing one detail with the other.

59. D — Reaching the picnic area from the trailhead requires traveling south to the pond, then west to the area, combining into an overall southwest direction. Option A accounts only for the southward leg, and option C accounts only for the westward leg. Option B points in a direction that moves away from the picnic area's actual position here.

60. 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.

61. D — Turning 90 degrees right rotates the facing direction a quarter-turn clockwise. What was to the left before the turn ends up directly behind 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 shed originally stood before the turn.

62. C — A deliberately cut gap in a boundary fence is a genuine security concern, potentially allowing unauthorized access, and warrants prompt reporting for proper repair. Option A dismisses a clearly observable issue. Option B unnecessarily delays a matter already directly observed. Option D is an inadequate, non-professional fix that doesn't actually resolve the underlying boundary security gap here.

63. A — The passage requires permits issued at least 5 business days in advance, and a request submitted only 3 business days ahead falls short of that stated minimum. Option B wrongly treats close proximity to the threshold as sufficient. Option D overstates the process as universally same-day, contradicting the stated notice requirement. Option C introduces an irrelevant size-based condition.

64. B — A wobbling bench leg on a busy walkway is a genuine, developing safety concern that warrants prompt flagging for repair before it worsens or fails while in use. Option A dismisses a real, observable

issue. Option C overreacts, affecting benches with no confirmed problem. Option D unnecessarily delays action on an issue already directly observed by the Ranger here.

65. B — A suspicious unattended bag near a crowded event is a genuinely urgent, time-sensitive safety concern that should immediately take priority over a routine equipment check, which can be paused and resumed. Option A delays a matter that shouldn't wait. Option C places an inappropriate safety burden on a visitor. Option D dismisses a real report without justification for doing so.

66. C — 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 D overstates the age requirement beyond what the passage actually states here.

67. A — The rule requires an annual fee and a limit of one plot per household; this scenario satisfies both, since the fee was paid and one plot is maintained. Option B invents a quarterly payment requirement the rule doesn't state. Option C misreads the one-plot limit as a problem rather than the maximum allowed. Option D adds an irrelevant plot-size condition.

68. D — 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 C overreacts to a specific, fixable signage issue rather than a trail-wide problem.

69. B — The passage states cancellations within 48 hours forfeit the deposit, and 36 hours falls within that window. Option A incorrectly treats any advance notice as sufficient, ignoring the specific 48-hour threshold. Option C invents a partial-refund policy not mentioned anywhere. Option D introduces a reason-based exception the passage never actually establishes in its stated wording.

70. D — This sentence gives precise, specific times, leaving no ambiguity about when the visitor left and returned. The other three options use vague phrasing that fails to convey the same precise, verifiable detail a reviewing supervisor would actually need from an accurate incident report describing this specific sequence of events clearly.

71. C — Dividing the combined total length evenly across 5 sections gives 27.5 divided by 5, which equals exactly 5.5 miles per section. This can be verified by multiplying 5.5 by 5, which returns exactly 27.5, confirming an even division with no remainder using the given total figure stated in this specific problem here.

72. A — 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 B 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.

73. C — 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

D 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 here.

74. B — The passage states walks depart 30 minutes before sunset, and with sunset at 7:15 PM, subtracting 30 minutes gives a departure time of 6:45 PM. Option D subtracts too much time from sunset. Options A and C each reflect an incorrect subtraction that doesn't match the stated 30-minute interval described directly in this passage.

75. 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 during a test.

76. D — This sentence states events in a clear, natural, chronological order using simple, direct sentence structure. The other three options bury the same information in passive constructions or reordered phrasing that requires more effort for a reader to parse, even though all four sentences technically convey the same underlying factual content described here.

77. C — The rule requires both a current negative Coggins test and camping within the designated horse camp area; a valid test does not satisfy the rule at the wrong location. Option A wrongly treats the test alone as sufficient. Option D invents a minor-exception clause the rule never states. Option B introduces an irrelevant, unstated condition about the horse's breed here.

78. B — 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 C 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 of correctly joining the clauses.

79. D — Adding the two days gives 172 plus 208, which equals 380 total visitors. Dividing that total by the 2 days gives 380 divided by 2, which equals exactly 190 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.

80. A — Facing west, a 90-degree turn to the right points the visitor north, which is the courts' actual direction. A left turn from facing west would point south instead, the opposite of what's needed. Option C would leave the visitor facing east, and option D would keep them facing west, neither pointing toward the courts' true northward position from here.

81. B — The passage states walks are limited to 8 participants with a waitlist maintained once full, and the 9th registrant exceeds that cap, placing them on the waitlist. Option A ignores the stated 8-person limit. Option C invents a capacity increase not mentioned. Option D overstates the consequence, since the passage describes a waitlist option, not outright rejection of the registrant.

82. D — 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 C delays a time-sensitive structural concern unnecessarily rather than addressing it promptly here.

83. C — 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 here.

84. A — R-A-N-G-E-R contains the letter R twice and every other letter (A, N, G, E) exactly once. Only one distinct letter, R, repeats. 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 accurately.

85. C — Logging the inspection is meant to reflect a completed check, including working lights; logging it before that step is actually done means a real problem could go both undetected and, inaccurately, recorded as checked. This is a genuine safety-relevant consequence of the sequencing error, not a minor technicality in an otherwise complete process here.

86. A — 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 directing traffic. Option B unnecessarily interrupts a more time-sensitive task for a routine matter. Option C leaves the colleague without any response. Option D is an inappropriate and unsafe delegation of duty.

87. D — The passage states the mileage directly as 58,200 miles, distinct from the "14th" date detail mentioned in the same sentence. This tests recall of one specific number among two different figures presented together. Keeping the date and the mileage as separate categories while studying prevents mixing the date figure into the actual mileage recall for this question.

88. B — Maintaining distance before contacting a rescue partner is what keeps the Ranger at a safe distance while that call is made; contacting the partner first, before distance is established, could leave the Ranger closer to a potentially dangerous animal than is actually safe. This is a genuine safety-relevant consequence of the sequencing error described here.

89. B — The passage states the registration's location directly as the center console, distinct from the battery's location in the glovebox 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 of this detail.

90. D — Reversing 5, 10, 15, 20 gives 20, 15, 10, 5. Counting the second number from the left in this reversed sequence gives 15. Tracking position carefully after a full reversal, one spot at a time, is more reliable than trying to picture the whole reversed row at once. Options A, B, and C each correspond to a different position.

91. C — Multiplying the number of boxes by the flags per box gives 15 times 24, which equals exactly 360 total flags. This can be verified by dividing 360 by 24, which returns exactly 15, confirming the calculation. The other answer choices are close but do not reflect the exact product of these two given figures stated here.

92. A — The pattern ties the spike specifically to days with school groups present, not to high attendance generally, supporting school groups near vending machines as the specific contributing factor. Option C contradicts this clear pattern. Options B and D propose disproportionate responses to a predictable, group-specific pattern that targeted signage could address more effectively and reasonably here.

93. C — Reaching the boardwalk from the station requires traveling south to the blind, then west to the boardwalk, 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 boardwalk's actual position relative to the station here.

94. D — The passage states visitors under 16 may fish without a license only when accompanied by a licensed adult, and this 14-year-old is unaccompanied, failing that specific condition. Option A overstates the exception as unconditional. Option B invents a written-permission alternative not found in the passage. Option C overstates the rule, since it does allow exceptions for accompanied minors.

95. B — The rule requires both a current inspection sticker and selling only pre-approved items; a current sticker doesn't satisfy the rule when an unapproved item is sold. Option A wrongly treats the sticker alone as sufficient. Option C invents a negligible-amount exception the rule doesn't state. Option D introduces an irrelevant price condition with no bearing here.

96. A — Facing east with the pavilion 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 B wrongly assumes the side stays the same after a 180-degree turn, and options C and D misplace the pavilion's position entirely relative to your new direction.

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

98. 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.

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

100. A — 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 B invents a minimum size never stated. Option C misreads "at least" as requiring an exact figure. Option D adds an irrelevant, unstated condition about the guide's name.