

PARK RANGER EXAM PREP: PRACTICE EXAM 10 (100 QUESTIONS)

This practice exam contains 100 multiple-choice questions modeled on the NYC DCAS Urban Park Ranger qualifying multiple-choice test. The actual test is computer-based with no formal time limit published by DCAS beyond the standard testing-center session; a passing score is 70%. Read each question carefully and select the single best answer.

1. Park regulations state: 'No person may launch a paraglider or hang glider from any park hilltop except the designated launch point at Summit Ridge, and only with advance FAA notification.' Which use complies with this rule?

- A. Launching a hang glider from an unmarked hilltop with FAA notification
- B. Launching a paraglider from Summit Ridge without FAA notification
- C. Launching a hang glider from Summit Ridge without FAA notification
- D. Launching a paraglider from Summit Ridge with FAA notification

2. A posted notice reads: 'Overnight RV parking is permitted only in Lot 4, and only for RVs under 30 feet in length.' An RV measuring 28 feet parks overnight in Lot 4. Is this compliant?

- A. No, because Lot 4 is reserved for day use only
- B. No, unless a ranger personally approves it
- C. Yes, since both the location and length conditions are met
- D. Yes, but only with a separate written permit

3. An incident report states: 'The visitor stated that the drinking fountain near the ball field sprayed sideways instead of upward, soaking anyone who tried to use it.' What is the visitor's primary concern?

- A. A malfunctioning fountain was spraying visitors who tried to use it
- B. The ball field itself was flooded

- C. The fountain had been removed entirely
- D. Visitors were intentionally misusing the fountain

4. A memo to rangers reads: 'Effective this season, all reports of aggressive geese near playgrounds must be forwarded to the Wildlife Unit, not handled by patrol staff directly, within thirty minutes.' What is the new requirement under this memo?

- A. Aggressive goose reports no longer need to be forwarded
- B. Aggressive goose reports near playgrounds must reach the Wildlife Unit within thirty minutes
- C. Patrol staff must now handle all goose reports alone
- D. The Wildlife Unit has been disbanded

5. A park bulletin states: 'Outdoor concerts require a Special Use Permit submitted at least 60 days in advance, and amplified sound must end by 10 PM.' A concert with a permit submitted 70 days in advance runs amplified music until 10:30 PM. What applies?

- A. The concert is fully compliant since the permit timing was met
- B. The concert violates the 10 PM amplified-sound cutoff
- C. The 10 PM cutoff does not apply to permitted concerts
- D. Only the Borough Commissioner can enforce the cutoff

6. A supervisor's note reads: 'Rangers assigned to the archery range must inspect all bows for damage before issuing them, and any damaged bow must be logged and removed from the rental pool before the range opens.' What is the correct sequence implied?

- A. Inspect the bows, log damage, remove it, then open the range
- B. Open the range, then inspect the bows carefully
- C. Issue a damaged bow, then log it afterward
- D. Log a bow first without inspecting it

7. A directive states: 'Drone light shows require submission at least 30 days in advance, except for city-sponsored New Year's Eve displays, which may proceed without advance notice.' A private company wants same-day approval for a corporate drone show. What applies?

- A. Same-day approval is always available for drone shows
- B. The 30-day rule does not apply to drone shows
- C. The company does not qualify for the exception and needs a permit
- D. Only New Year's Eve displays may ever use drones

8. A training bulletin reads: 'Rangers must complete water-rescue recertification every 18 months; failure to recertify results in restriction from lifeguard-support duties until compliant.' A ranger's recertification lapsed two months ago. What is the correct outcome?

- A. The ranger is terminated immediately
- B. The ranger must retake the full academy
- C. The ranger may continue lifeguard-support duties for one more year regardless
- D. The ranger is restricted from lifeguard-support duties until recertified

9. A visitor guide states: 'Metal detecting is permitted at the designated relic field only on weekdays, never on weekends.' On Saturday, at the designated relic field, is metal detecting allowed?

- A. No, because weekends are excluded regardless of location
- B. Yes, because it is the designated field
- C. Yes, if a permit is obtained
- D. No, metal detecting is never allowed anywhere

10. A policy update reads: 'Effective this season, electric skateboards are prohibited on nature trails but permitted on paved multi-use paths at speeds under 10 mph.' Which use is compliant?

- A. An electric skateboard on a nature trail at 6 mph
- B. An electric skateboard on a paved path at 14 mph
- C. An electric skateboard on a paved path at 8 mph

D. An electric skateboard on a nature trail at any speed

11. A dispatch log entry reads: 'Caller reported a jammed turnstile at the zoo entrance; no injuries reported; maintenance notified at 10:10 AM.' What can be concluded from this entry?

- A. Someone was hurt by the turnstile
- B. The zoo was closed for the entire day
- C. A ranger repaired the turnstile personally
- D. No injuries were reported at the time of the call

12. A rule sheet states: 'Selling artwork requires a vendor permit; displaying artwork for personal enjoyment without offering it for sale does not.' A visitor displays paintings on an easel for their own enjoyment, with no price tags or sales offered. What is true?

- A. The visitor needs a vendor permit for this activity
- B. The visitor is not violating the vendor-permit rule
- C. All artwork display is banned entirely
- D. The visitor must first notify a ranger

13. An internal notice reads: 'Patrol e-bikes must be charged nightly unless flagged as out of service for repair.' A patrol e-bike has gone three nights without charging because it has been flagged as out of service the entire time. What applies?

- A. The e-bike must be charged immediately regardless
- B. The nightly charging requirement does not apply to this e-bike
- C. Charging must occur twice to catch up
- D. The rule only applies to e-bikes above a certain age

14. A visitor comment reads: 'The shaded pergola near the rose garden has two support posts that are cracked, and the bench beneath it wobbles when sat on.' What problem does the visitor identify?

- A. The rose garden itself was badly overgrown
- B. The pergola was locked and fully inaccessible
- C. Cracked posts and a wobbling bench were present
- D. The pergola needed a fresh coat of paint

15. General rule: 'Longboarding is prohibited on all downhill paved paths except the designated skate descent.' A ranger observes a longboarder on a general downhill paved path outside the skate descent. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The longboarder is in violation of the rule
- B. No violation exists since the path is paved
- C. The rule only applies on weekends
- D. The rule does not apply because no one was injured

16. General rule: 'A summons may be issued for unauthorized camping when a camper lacks a valid backcountry permit.' A ranger observes a camper who holds a valid backcountry permit for that exact site. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. A summons must be issued regardless of the permit
- B. The camper is automatically in violation for camping
- C. The rule applies only to tent campers
- D. No summons is warranted since the permit is valid

17. General rule: 'No open containers of alcohol are permitted at the splash pad area, regardless of contents.' A visitor brings a sealed can of soda, not alcohol, into the splash pad area. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The visitor is in violation regardless of contents
- B. The soda is banned since it is a can
- C. The rule does not apply since the can contains no alcohol
- D. Sealed containers are always exempt from this rule

18. General rule: 'Any unpermitted banner posted on park fencing must be removed within 48 hours of a written notice, or it will be confiscated.' A banner posted without a permit remains in place 30 hours after notice was posted. What is the correct outcome?

- A. The banner is subject to immediate confiscation
- B. The banner is not yet subject to confiscation since 48 hours have not passed
- C. No action can be taken without a court order
- D. The banner becomes automatically permitted after 30 hours

19. General rule: 'No person under 12 years of age may operate a park bumper boat without a supervising adult in the same boat.' An 11-year-old is found operating a bumper boat alone, with no adult aboard. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The 11-year-old is in violation for operating without adult supervision
- B. The rule does not apply since bumper boats are low-risk
- C. The rule applies only to motorized boats larger than bumper boats
- D. The rule does not apply since the child is nearly 12

20. General rule: 'Sidewalk chalk art contests are permitted only in the designated plaza during the annual festival weekend.' A visitor sets up a chalk art display in the plaza on a regular weekday, unrelated to the festival. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The display is permitted because it is in the plaza
- B. The display is permitted because chalk washes away
- C. Only paid contests are restricted under this rule
- D. The display is not permitted since it is outside the festival weekend

21. General rule: 'Cyclists must reduce speed to a walking pace within 20 feet of any posted trail-crossing sign.' A cyclist maintains full speed through a posted crossing without slowing at all. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. No violation exists since no pedestrian was crossing

- B. The cyclist is in violation for failing to reduce speed within 20 feet
- C. The rule only applies to motorized vehicles
- D. The cyclist must only slow down if asked

22. General rule: 'Concession permit holders may operate only during their permit's specified days.' A vendor with a permit for Saturdays and Sundays is found operating on a Saturday. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The vendor is in violation for operating on a weekend
- B. The permit does not specify any days
- C. The vendor is in compliance since Saturday is a permitted day
- D. The vendor needs a separate weekday permit

23. General rule: 'Feeding squirrels within a marked No Feeding zone is subject to a summons without a prior warning.' A ranger observes a visitor tossing peanuts to squirrels inside a marked zone. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. A summons may be issued without a warning
- B. A warning must be issued first regardless of location
- C. The rule applies only to feeding by hand
- D. The zone marking must be within arm's reach to apply

24. General rule: 'Any group event over 500 people must submit a medical-staffing plan with the permit application.' A group of 300 people submits a permit application with no medical-staffing plan. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The application is automatically denied for missing the plan
- B. A medical-staffing plan is required regardless of group size
- C. The group must still submit a plan within 48 hours
- D. The application may proceed without a medical-staffing plan since the group is under 500

25. General rule: 'Bungee-style trampoline rides are permitted only at the designated recreation pavilion, marked with a green flag.' A ranger observes an operator setting up a similar ride at an unmarked field. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The operator is compliant since it is still recreational equipment
- B. The rule applies only to rides taller than a certain height
- C. The operator is in violation since the field is unmarked
- D. Bungee rides require no marked location at all

26. General rule: 'Falconry demonstrations are permitted only at the designated raptor field, and only with a valid state falconry license.' A licensed falconer demonstrates at the designated raptor field with a valid license. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The falconer is in compliance since both conditions are satisfied
- B. The permit requirement does not apply at the designated field
- C. Only unlicensed falconers need to worry about this rule
- D. The falconer is in violation because the field lacks a permit of its own

27. A ranger notices that dog-park injury reports spike specifically on days when the small-dog and large-dog areas share a single gate, more than on days when a second gate is open. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Small dogs are inherently more prone to injury
- B. Injury reports are unrelated to gate configuration
- C. Large dogs are always the cause of injuries
- D. A shared single gate likely increases injury risk by mixing size groups at entry

28. Dispatch logs over a season show that most twisted-ankle calls on the boardwalk occur near a specific warped plank section, especially after humid days. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Twisted-ankle calls are evenly spread across the boardwalk

- B. Humidity likely worsens the warped plank's hazard, increasing injury calls there
- C. The plank causes injuries regardless of humidity
- D. Ankle injuries only occur on weekends

29. A ranger notices that visitors calling about the dog park almost always mention they could not find posted hours anywhere on-site. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Visitors dislike calling about the dog park
- B. The dog park hours change too frequently to post
- C. Visitors prefer not to check posted hours
- D. Posted hours may be missing or hard to find at the dog park itself

30. Complaints about gulls stealing food spike specifically near open-air food carts with no overhead cover, more than near carts with a covered awning. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Gulls near covered carts are naturally less aggressive
- B. Lack of overhead cover likely allows gulls easier access to food at open carts
- C. Gull complaints are unrelated to cart design
- D. The park simply has more gulls near open carts

31. A ranger reviewing break-in reports at storage sheds notices most incidents cluster around sheds with older, easily-picked locks, more than sheds with upgraded locks. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Older, easily-picked locks likely make those sheds more vulnerable to break-ins
- B. Break-ins are unrelated to lock type
- C. Sheds with upgraded locks simply have less to steal
- D. Break-ins only happen on weekends

32. The stated intent of a 'No Feeding Wildlife' policy is to prevent animals from becoming dependent on human food. Applying that intent, how should a ranger interpret a visitor tossing a single dropped crumb toward a bird by accident while eating?

- A. Any food falling near wildlife automatically violates the policy
- B. The policy does not apply to accidental drops at all
- C. Rangers should weigh whether the specific act meaningfully risks fostering dependency
- D. The policy applies only to intentional hand-feeding of large animals

33. A guideline instructs rangers to 'use discretion' when approaching a visitor who appears disoriented and is walking against traffic in a parking lot. Based on the guideline's purpose, what is the best interpretation of its intent?

- A. The intent is to issue a citation for jaywalking
- B. The intent is to prioritize the visitor's immediate safety over strict procedure
- C. The intent is to ignore the visitor unless a car nearly hits them
- D. The intent is to remove the visitor from the lot immediately without assessment

34. Multiple seasonal reports show that overheating calls at the dog park rise sharply on hot afternoons specifically when the water station pump is malfunctioning. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. The dog park is inherently more dangerous than other areas
- B. Overheating calls are unrelated to the water station's condition
- C. Hot afternoons alone explain the calls regardless of water access
- D. A malfunctioning water station combined with heat likely drives the overheating call increase

35. A ranger notices that visitor complaints about a sticking gate latch consistently follow rainy days. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. The latch is inspected less often on rainy days
- B. Visitors intentionally avoid the gate on rainy days
- C. Moisture from rain likely causes the latch to stick
- D. Sticking complaints are unrelated to weather conditions

36. A written policy states its purpose is 'to protect ground-nesting birds by minimizing disturbance in the meadow during nesting season.' Applying this stated purpose, how should rangers interpret a photographer standing still at the meadow's edge for several minutes without approaching further?

- A. Rangers should weigh whether the specific behavior meaningfully disturbs the nesting birds
- B. Any presence at the meadow's edge is automatically a serious violation
- C. The purpose does not apply to photographers
- D. The purpose applies only to groups, not individuals

37. Season-long data shows sledding-hill collisions cluster at a spot where two paths merge without a marked divider, more than at merge points with a marked divider. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Sledding should be banned from all hills with merging paths
- B. Sledders cause most collisions regardless of dividers
- C. Marked dividers at merge points likely reduce sledding collisions
- D. Collisions are unrelated to path layout

38. A ranger notices a visitor gripping their throat with both hands, unable to speak, and face turning red while others at the picnic table look alarmed. What should the ranger most likely suspect?

- A. The visitor may be choking and require immediate intervention
- B. The visitor is joking with friends
- C. The visitor is simply coughing from spicy food
- D. The visitor should be left alone to resolve it themselves

39. While patrolling, a ranger notices an unusual number of dead bees scattered beneath a single flowering tree, an area with no recent pesticide application on record. What is the most likely concern to investigate?

- A. The bees are simply reaching the end of their natural lifespan together
- B. An unrecorded pesticide application or contamination may be present

- C. Visitors have been disturbing the hive nearby
- D. The tree has recently been pruned

40. A ranger notices a section of guardrail along a scenic overlook road has visible rust-through holes and flexes when leaned on. What is the priority concern?

- A. The guardrail simply needs a fresh coat of paint
- B. The guardrail's appearance is slightly outdated
- C. Visitors are leaning on the guardrail for photos
- D. The rusted, flexing guardrail poses a fall hazard over the overlook

41. During a routine check, a ranger notices a ground-nesting wasp colony has formed directly beside a well-used shortcut path, with wasps emerging in increasing numbers as foot traffic passes nearby. What should concern the ranger most?

- A. The path simply needs to be repaved
- B. Visitors enjoy seeing wildlife along the path
- C. The colony's location creates a rising sting risk along a heavily used path
- D. Wasp colonies are not a ranger's responsibility at all

42. A ranger smells a strong sewage odor near a restroom drainage line, with standing wastewater visibly pooling on the ground nearby. What is the correct concern?

- A. A sewage line failure may be occurring and requires isolation and reporting
- B. The smell is likely from a nearby trash can and can be ignored
- C. Standing water is a normal feature after cleaning
- D. The odor is unrelated to the pooling water

43. While inspecting a footbridge, a ranger notices one of the support beams has a long horizontal crack that was not present during the last inspection. What is the priority concern?

- A. The beam simply needs a fresh coat of sealant
- B. The new crack may indicate developing structural weakness needing prompt evaluation
- C. The bridge just needs seasonal sweeping
- D. The crack is purely cosmetic and requires no action

44. A ranger notices a young child standing alone at the edge of a busy parking lot, facing away from approaching traffic, with no adult visible anywhere nearby for several minutes. What is the priority concern?

- A. This is a normal park scene requiring no action
- B. The child is likely playing a game with a hidden parent
- C. The child may be unsupervised near active vehicle traffic
- D. The child should be told to move along on their own

45. While inspecting a maintenance garage, a ranger notices oily rags piled in an open container near a space heater that is running. What is the priority concern?

- A. The rags are simply stored inefficiently
- B. This is only a maintenance department issue
- C. The space heater just needs to be relocated for comfort
- D. The oily rags near the running heater create a real fire hazard

46. A ranger notices a visitor repeatedly approaching different families at a playground, offering unsolicited candy to children while parents are looking away. What is the priority concern?

- A. This is likely just a friendly community member
- B. The pattern suggests possible concerning behavior warranting closer attention
- C. Only the candy brand needs to be recorded
- D. The ranger should wait for a parent complaint before noticing anything

47. While checking a remote campsite, a ranger notices a tent left unzipped, a sleeping bag pulled halfway out, and camp shoes still by the fire ring, but no camper visible anywhere nearby for over three hours. What is the priority concern?

- A. The campsite is simply abandoned gear to be collected
- B. The camper likely just went for a long day hike unannounced
- C. The shoes should be logged as lost property
- D. The camper may be overdue or in distress somewhere nearby

48. Which sentence is the clearest and most grammatically correct for an incident report?

- A. The visitor reported a stray cat hiding under the picnic table.
- B. Under the picnic table a cat stray the visitor hiding reported.
- C. A cat hiding stray under the visitor picnic table reported.
- D. The visitor under the picnic table stray reported a cat hiding.

49. Which sentence best replaces the vague wording 'The ranger looked into it' in a report?

- A. The ranger interviewed the witness, reviewed the footage, and filed a summary.
- B. The ranger looked into it, as always.
- C. It was looked into by the ranger somehow.
- D. The ranger was around and looked into things.

50. Choose the sentence free of grammatical error for a written incident narrative.

- A. The vendor whom was missing a permit left quickly.
- B. The vendor who was missing a permit left quickly.
- C. The vendor, missing a permit, whom left quickly.
- D. The vendor who were missing a permit leave quickly.

51. Which version is most concise and professional for a supervisor memo?

- A. Due to the fact that the fountain broke, visitors were, regrettably, unable to use it.
- B. On account of the fact of the breakage, use could not, in point of fact, occur.
- C. The broken fountain prevented use.
- D. The fountain, having broken as it had, meant use was not possible.

52. Which sentence correctly uses 'there,' 'their,' or 'they're' in an incident report?

- A. The visitors said they're bikes were stolen from over there.
- B. The visitors said their going to file a report over there.
- C. The visitors said there bikes were stolen over they're.
- D. The visitors said their bikes were stolen from over there.

53. Which sentence best maintains a neutral, factual tone required in an official report?

- A. The visitor's absurd claim about the missing wallet made no sense.
- B. The visitor stated that the wallet was stolen; this could not be independently confirmed.
- C. The visitor was obviously lying about the wallet.
- D. The visitor's ridiculous story about the wallet strained belief.

54. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence.

- A. The ranger closed the trail and posted a warning sign.
- B. The ranger, closed the trail and posted, a warning sign.
- C. The ranger closed the trail, and, posted a warning sign.
- D. The ranger closed the trail, and posted, a warning sign.

55. Which sentence avoids ambiguous pronoun reference?

- A. When he spoke with the camper, he explained the fire ban.

- B. He explained the fire ban to him.
- C. When the ranger spoke with the camper, the ranger explained the fire ban.
- D. The camper explained it to him about the fire ban.

56. Which is the best topic sentence to open a report section describing a theft incident?

- A. It was pretty sketchy near the bike rack that day.
- B. There was a whole theft thing near the bike rack, basically.
- C. So someone's bike got stolen or whatever near the rack.
- D. At approximately 3:20 PM, a bicycle theft was reported near the bike rack.

57. Which sentence correctly uses parallel structure?

- A. The ranger's duties include patrolling, to inspect equipment, and reporting.
- B. The ranger's duties include patrolling, inspecting equipment, and reporting issues.
- C. The ranger's duties include patrol, inspecting, and to report.
- D. The ranger's duties include to patrol, inspection, and reporting.

58. What is the correct order of steps when responding to a report of a visitor with a suspected concussion: (1) Keep the visitor still and avoid moving their head, (2) Assess the scene for immediate hazards, (3) Radio dispatch with location and details, (4) Approach the visitor?

- A. Keep the visitor still, approach, assess the scene, radio dispatch
- B. Radio dispatch, assess the scene, approach, keep the visitor still
- C. Approach, keep the visitor still, assess the scene, radio dispatch
- D. Assess the scene, approach, keep the visitor still, radio dispatch

59. What is the correct order for closing the archery range at day's end: (1) Lock the equipment cage, (2) Complete the bow discrepancy log, (3) Count and collect all arrows from the range, (4) Turn off the range floodlights?

- A. Collect the arrows, complete the log, turn off the floodlights, lock the cage
- B. Lock the cage, collect the arrows, complete the log, turn off the floodlights
- C. Complete the log, lock the cage, collect the arrows, turn off the floodlights
- D. Turn off the floodlights, collect the arrows, complete the log, lock the cage

60. What is the correct order for issuing a citation for illegal camping: (1) Explain the violation to the camper, (2) Verify the camper's identification, (3) Observe the unpermitted campsite directly, (4) Complete and hand over the citation?

- A. Verify identification, observe the campsite, explain the violation, complete the citation
- B. Explain the violation, observe the campsite, verify identification, complete the citation
- C. Observe the campsite, verify identification, explain the violation, complete the citation
- D. Complete the citation, observe the campsite, verify identification, explain the violation

61. What is the correct order for a downed-power-line response: (1) Keep bystanders at a safe distance, (2) Notify the utility emergency line, (3) Assess whether the line is sparking or live, (4) Photograph the scene from a safe distance for the report?

- A. Notify the utility line, keep bystanders back, assess the line, photograph the scene
- B. Assess the line, keep bystanders back, notify the utility line, photograph the scene
- C. Keep bystanders back, assess the line, photograph the scene, notify the utility line
- D. Photograph the scene, assess the line, keep bystanders back, notify the utility line

62. What is the correct order for opening a seasonal mini-golf course: (1) Test each hole's mechanical features, (2) Unlock the entrance gate, (3) Post the daily pricing sign, (4) Set out the putters and balls?

- A. Unlock the gate, test the holes, set out equipment, post the sign
- B. Test the holes, unlock the gate, set out equipment, post the sign
- C. Test the holes, post the sign, set out equipment, unlock the gate
- D. Set out equipment, test the holes, post the sign, unlock the gate

63. What is the correct order for processing a lost-hat report: (1) Check the lost-and-found log for a match, (2) Obtain a description and last-known location from the owner, (3) Broadcast a description over the radio network, (4) Reunite the hat with the owner and log the incident?

- A. Obtain the description, check the log, broadcast it, reunite and log
- B. Broadcast the description, obtain it, check the log, reunite and log
- C. Check the log, reunite and log, obtain the description, broadcast it
- D. Obtain the description, reunite and log, check the log, broadcast it

64. What is the correct order for the weekly zip-line inspection: (1) Check the cable for fraying, (2) Log any defects in the equipment binder, (3) Inspect the harness buckles, (4) Test the braking mechanism?

- A. Test the brakes, check the cable, inspect the buckles, log defects
- B. Log defects, check the cable, inspect the buckles, test the brakes
- C. Inspect the buckles, test the brakes, check the cable, log defects
- D. Check the cable, inspect the buckles, test the brakes, log defects

65. What is the correct order for handling a found wristwatch turn-in: (1) Store the watch in the secured lost-and-found locker, (2) Log the watch's description and location found, (3) Attempt to identify the owner from any engraving only, (4) Issue the finder a claim receipt?

- A. Log the description, attempt identification, issue the receipt, store the watch
- B. Store the watch, log the description, attempt identification, issue the receipt
- C. Attempt identification, store the watch, log the description, issue the receipt
- D. Issue the receipt, store the watch, attempt identification, log the description

66. What is the correct order for setting up a permitted food truck rally: (1) Verify the permit is active in the system, (2) Inspect that truck placements match the approved site plan, (3) Brief on-duty rangers on the event, (4) Confirm the rally organizer's identification on-site?

- A. Inspect placements, confirm identification, verify the permit, brief rangers
- B. Verify the permit, confirm identification, inspect placements, brief rangers

- C. Confirm identification, inspect placements, verify the permit, brief rangers
- D. Brief rangers, verify the permit, confirm identification, inspect placements

67. A ranger patrols a 5.8-mile loop trail twice during a shift, plus a 1.2-mile straight path from the ranger station to a tower and back. How many total miles does the ranger cover?

- A. 12.8
- B. 13.4
- C. 14.0
- D. 15.2

68. A ranger vehicle's fuel gauge shows $\frac{5}{8}$ tank remaining in a 24-gallon tank. How many gallons remain?

- A. 12
- B. 16
- C. 10
- D. 15

69. A group permit fee is \$16 per hour for the first 4 hours, then \$9 per additional hour. What is the total fee for a 6-hour event?

- A. 90
- B. 76
- C. 82
- D. 72

70. During a bird count, a ranger tallies 12 wrens, 5 cardinals, and five times as many finches as cardinals. How many total birds were counted?

- A. 34

- B. 37
- C. 30
- D. 42

71. A water tank at a nature center holds 660 gallons when full and is currently at 40% capacity. How many gallons are currently in the tank?

- A. 264
- B. 250
- C. 280
- D. 240

72. A ranger's patrol shift runs from 7:00 AM to 3:15 PM, with a 45-minute unpaid lunch break. How many paid hours does the ranger work?

- A. 8.25
- B. 7.5
- C. 7.0
- D. 8.0

73. A stack of 258 park brochures is distributed evenly among 7 visitor kiosks, with any remainder kept at the main desk. How many brochures remain at the main desk after the even distribution?

- A. 6
- B. 4
- C. 2
- D. 0

74. A ranger vehicle averages 18 miles per gallon and has 12 gallons of fuel. How many miles can it travel before refueling?

- A. 200
- B. 216
- C. 210
- D. 220

75. A seasonal staffing budget allows for 6 rangers at \$26 per hour for a 34-hour week. What is the total weekly wage cost for all 6 rangers?

- A. 5100
- B. 5460
- C. 5304
- D. 5200

76. Study the following ranger radio codes, then answer the question below: Code 10-2 = Signal good. Code 10-22 = Disregard last message. Code 10-45 = Animal carcass on roadway. Code 10-99 = Officer needs assistance urgently. Which code means 'Officer needs assistance urgently'?

- A. 10-2
- B. 10-22
- C. 10-45
- D. 10-99

77. Study the following list of native trees and their fall leaf colors, then answer: Sugar Maple - orange-red. Tulip Tree - golden yellow. White Oak - deep burgundy. Sourwood - bright crimson. Which tree turns orange-red in fall?

- A. Sugar Maple
- B. Tulip Tree
- C. White Oak
- D. Sourwood

78. Study the following equipment checklist for the archery range, then answer: Item 1 - Recurve bows. Item 2 - Target faces. Item 3 - First-aid kit. Item 4 - Arm guards. Which item number corresponds to the first-aid kit?

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

79. Study the following list of designated splash pads and their operating months, then answer: North Splash Pad - June through August. South Splash Pad - May through September. East Splash Pad - June through July. Which splash pad has the longest operating season?

- A. North Splash Pad
- B. South Splash Pad
- C. East Splash Pad
- D. All are equal

80. Study the following incident priority codes, then answer: Priority A = Routine, log only. Priority B = Elevated, ranger response. Priority C = Urgent, ranger and EMS. Priority D = Critical, all units. Which priority requires all units?

- A. Priority A
- B. Priority B
- C. Priority C
- D. Priority D

81. Study the following list of park section letters and their primary use, then answer: Section R - Archery range. Section S - Splash pad. Section T - Community garden. Section U - Dog run. Which section is the dog run?

- A. Section R

- B. Section S
- C. Section T
- D. Section U

82. Study the following shift rotation schedule, then answer: Ranger Petrov - Morning shift, Archery Range. Ranger Alvarado - Afternoon shift, Splash Pad. Ranger Kim - Evening shift, Dog Run. Who is assigned to the Archery Range?

- A. Ranger Petrov
- B. Ranger Alvarado
- C. Ranger Kim
- D. None of the above

83. Study the following list of confiscated-item categories and storage locations, then answer: Bicycles - Impound rack. Bows and arrows - Equipment room. Alcohol - Evidence locker. Drones - Supervisor's office. Where are confiscated bows and arrows stored?

- A. Impound rack
- B. Equipment room
- C. Evidence locker
- D. Supervisor's office

84. A ranger stands facing the archery range target line, which faces due east. The equipment cage is directly behind the ranger. If the ranger turns 90 degrees to the right, which direction is the ranger now facing, and where is the equipment cage relative to the ranger?

- A. Facing north; cage is directly ahead
- B. Facing south; cage is to the ranger's left
- C. Facing south; cage is to the ranger's right
- D. Facing west; cage remains unchanged behind

85. While driving the patrol loop, a ranger passes the splash pad, then turns left, then turns left again, then turns left a third time. Relative to the original direction of travel, which way is the ranger now heading?

- A. Same direction as originally
- B. Opposite direction of the original travel
- C. 90 degrees to the right of the original direction
- D. 90 degrees to the left of the original direction

86. A visitor asks for directions to the community garden, which is three blocks north and two blocks east of the visitor center. Standing at the visitor center facing north, which direction should the ranger point first to send the visitor most directly?

- A. Due north only
- B. Northeast, toward the garden's general direction
- C. Due east only
- D. Due south

87. A ranger's patrol vehicle is parked with its front bumper facing the dog run, which lies to the south of the parking area. If the ranger backs the vehicle straight out and then drives forward without turning, which direction is the vehicle now traveling?

- A. South, toward the dog run
- B. East
- C. West
- D. North, away from the dog run

88. A ranger walking the perimeter trail keeps the splash pad on their right shoulder the entire loop. If the splash pad is on the ranger's right at the starting point while walking west, in what general direction does the loop proceed?

- A. Clockwise around the splash pad

- B. Counterclockwise around the splash pad
- C. Directly across the splash pad
- D. The direction cannot be determined

89. The archery range flagpole casts its shadow directly toward the community garden at noon. Given that shadows at solar noon point due north in this hemisphere, where is the community garden relative to the flagpole?

- A. Due south of the flagpole
- B. Due west of the flagpole
- C. Due north of the flagpole
- D. Directly beneath the flagpole

90. A rectangular 'STAFF PARKING' sign is mounted so the text reads correctly left-to-right. If a worker accidentally rehanges the sign flipped top-to-bottom only, not left-to-right, how will the text appear to a visitor?

- A. Reading correctly, only shifted slightly right
- B. Upside-down but still reading left-to-right in letter order
- C. Reversed left-to-right but right-side up
- D. Unchanged from the original orientation

91. A trail arrow sign currently points south. If the sign is rotated 90 degrees clockwise, which direction will the arrow point?

- A. North
- B. East
- C. South, unchanged
- D. West

92. A square wooden park-boundary marker has one corner painted yellow to indicate 'trailhead ahead.' If the marker is flipped over, mirrored rather than rotated, so the opposite face now shows outward, where does the yellow corner now appear relative to its original position?

- A. In the same corner as before
- B. In the diagonally opposite corner
- C. Rotated 90 degrees clockwise from its original position
- D. Mirrored to the corresponding corner on the opposite face

93. A ranger folds a rectangular trail map in half vertically once. When unfolded completely, how many total sections does the map show, divided by the fold line?

- A. Two sections
- B. Three sections
- C. Four sections
- D. One section

94. A directional arrow decal on a maintenance cart's side currently points upward. If the decal is peeled off and reapplied mirrored, flipped top-to-bottom, in the same spot, which direction will it now appear to point?

- A. Still upward, unchanged
- B. Toward the left
- C. Downward
- D. Toward the right

95. A hexagonal trail-difficulty badge has its 'easy' green marking on the top edge. If the badge is rotated 60 degrees clockwise, which edge position now holds the green marking, counting the original top edge as position 1 and moving clockwise?

- A. Position 1 (unchanged)
- B. Position 2

- C. Position 4
- D. Position 6

96. A ranger is monitoring a weather radar app while simultaneously helping a visitor complete a lost-pet form. The radar shows a fast-approaching severe thunderstorm with lightning. What is the correct action?

- A. Briefly pause the form to warn the visitor and direct them to shelter, then resume
- B. Ignore the radar until the form is completely finished
- C. Stop helping entirely and walk away without explanation
- D. Hand the visitor the app and leave

97. While staffing a concert entrance, a ranger must also watch for a reported counterfeit-ticket seller near the line. What is the best approach to managing both tasks at once?

- A. Continue entrance duties while periodically scanning the line for the seller
- B. Fully abandon the entrance to confront the seller alone
- C. Ignore the report until the entrance shift ends
- D. Ask a visitor in line to watch for the seller instead

98. A ranger is wrapping a sprained wrist while a second visitor urgently asks where the lost-and-found office is. What is the best way to handle both at once?

- A. Stop wrapping the wrist completely to answer the lost-and-found question first
- B. Ignore the second visitor entirely with no acknowledgment
- C. Continue wrapping the wrist and briefly point the second visitor toward the office
- D. Send the injured visitor away to answer the question

99. A ranger is checking a paper event schedule while a visitor verbally reports an unrelated broken-bench complaint at the same time. What is the best approach?

- A. Stop checking the schedule and only listen to the complaint
- B. Briefly split attention between the schedule and the complaint, then fully address each in turn
- C. Stop listening and only finish checking the schedule
- D. Tell the visitor to file the complaint online instead

100. While patrolling on foot, a ranger receives a radio call about a small brush fire near a trailhead at the same time a nearby visitor asks about parking availability. What is the best time-sharing approach?

- A. Fully assist the visitor first, then respond to the radio call afterward
- B. Ignore the radio call since it is not immediately life-threatening
- C. Tell the visitor to look it up themselves with no direction at all
- D. Acknowledge the radio call as the priority, quickly point the visitor toward signage, then respond

Park Ranger Exam Prep: Practice Exam 10 - Answer Key and Explanations

1. D — D — The rule requires both launching from Summit Ridge specifically and advance FAA notification, and only this option satisfies both conditions together. An unmarked hilltop fails the location requirement regardless of notification, and both other options skip the required FAA notification even though they use the correct launch site.

2. C — C — The notice requires both parking in Lot 4 and an RV under 30 feet, and this 28-foot RV parked in Lot 4 satisfies both stated conditions exactly. Lot 4 is not described as day-use only, no personal ranger approval is mentioned, and no separate written permit requirement appears anywhere in the notice.

3. A — A — The report directly ties the sideways spray to visitors getting soaked when trying to use the fountain, making that malfunction the stated concern. The report never mentions the ball field being flooded, says nothing about the fountain being removed, and does not describe any intentional misuse by visitors.

4. B — B — The memo's specific requirement redirects aggressive goose reports near playgrounds to the Wildlife Unit, with a thirty-minute forwarding deadline set for those particular reports going forward. Reports still must be forwarded, patrol staff are explicitly told not to handle them directly anymore, and nothing suggests the Wildlife Unit has been disbanded.

5. B — B — Meeting the 60-day submission window satisfies only one of the bulletin's two separate conditions; the 10 PM amplified-sound cutoff is a separate requirement that running until 10:30 PM

directly breaches. Timely submission alone cannot excuse exceeding that cutoff, which applies to permitted concerts regardless of who ultimately enforces it.

6. A — A — The note requires inspecting bows before issuing them, logging any damage found, removing the damaged bow, and only then opening the range, establishing a clear four-step order. Opening first, issuing a damaged bow before logging it, or logging without inspecting all directly contradict that explicit sequence described in the note.

7. C — C — The directive's exception is written specifically for city-sponsored New Year's Eve displays, and a private corporate drone show does not fit that narrow category. The standard 30-day requirement therefore still governs. Same-day approval is not universally available, and the 30-day rule applies directly to drone shows like this one.

8. D — D — The bulletin's stated consequence for a lapsed water-rescue recertification is restriction from lifeguard-support duties until the ranger becomes compliant again, matching this ranger's two-month-lapsed status exactly and precisely. Termination and retaking the full academy are never mentioned, and continuing duties for another year directly contradicts the bulletin's plain language.

9. A — A — Being at the designated relic field satisfies only one of the guide's two stated conditions; the weekday-only limitation is separately required, and Saturday is a weekend day excluded entirely regardless of location. No permit option is mentioned, and the field is expressly permitted on weekdays, not banned everywhere.

10. C — C — Compliance requires both a paved multi-use path and a speed under 10 mph, and only this option satisfies both conditions together. Nature-trail options fail regardless of speed, since electric skateboards are barred there outright, and the paved-path option at 14 mph exceeds the stated speed ceiling, so it fails too.

11. D — D — The entry explicitly states no injuries were reported, directly supporting that conclusion drawn from the dispatch record. Nothing in the entry mentions a closure duration, so a full-day closure cannot be inferred, and the turnstile's repair is never attributed to a ranger, only that maintenance was subsequently notified afterward.

12. B — B — The rule sheet exempts displaying artwork for personal enjoyment from the permit requirement entirely, applying the permit only to selling. Displaying paintings without price tags or sales offered therefore breaks no rule stated here. No permit is needed, display is not banned generally, and no notification requirement appears anywhere in the text.

13. B — B — The notice carves out an explicit exception for e-bikes flagged as out of service, and this e-bike fits that exception for the entire three-night period in question. The nightly trigger is therefore overridden throughout. No age-based limitation and no catch-up-charging requirement appear anywhere in the notice's stated language.

14. C — C — The comment names two specific problems together at the pergola: two cracked support posts and a bench beneath it that noticeably wobbles when sat on. The comment never mentions the rose

garden being overgrown, describes the pergola as locked, or states any need for repainting at the location described.

15. A — A — The general rule bars longboarding on downhill paved paths outside the skate descent with no stated exception for injury or day of the week, so applying it directly to this path yields a clear violation. Being paved does not exempt the path, and no weekend or injury condition appears anywhere in the rule.

16. D — D — The rule's trigger is lacking a valid backcountry permit, and this camper holds exactly that valid permit for this site, so the rule's condition is never satisfied. A summons is therefore unwarranted here. Holding a valid permit is not automatic violation, and the rule names no limitation to tent campers specifically.

17. C — C — The rule specifically bars open alcohol containers, and a sealed soda can contains no alcohol at all, so the rule's core condition is never met. Being canned does not itself trigger the rule, since the container type is not the rule's actual focus, and no blanket sealed-container exemption is even needed here since alcohol is absent entirely.

18. B — B — Thirty hours falls short of the rule's full 48-hour removal window measured from the written notice, so the confiscation consequence has not yet been triggered. The banner remains in a grace period. The rule never grants automatic permitting through time, and it requires no court order to eventually act.

19. A — A — The rule requires a supervising adult aboard for any operator under 12, and this 11-year-old is operating entirely alone with no adult in the boat, directly breaching that requirement. Perceived low risk is not a stated exception, the rule names bumper boats directly, and nearly reaching 12 does not satisfy the age requirement.

20. D — D — Being in the plaza satisfies only one of the rule's two stated conditions; the festival weekend timing is separately required, and a regular weekday falls outside that window. Chalk washing away is not a stated exception, and the rule names chalk art contests directly rather than restricting only paid contests.

21. B — B — Maintaining full speed through a posted crossing fails the rule's explicit walking-pace requirement within the 20-foot zone, regardless of whether a pedestrian happened to be crossing at that moment. The rule names cyclists on all shared paths, not only motorized vehicles, and requires reducing speed automatically, not only when asked to.

22. C — C — Every condition in the rule is satisfied here, since Saturday is explicitly one of the two days listed on the vendor's valid permit. Applying the rule mechanically to these facts produces full compliance. The vendor is not in violation, the permit clearly does specify days, and no separate weekday permit is needed for this Saturday operation.

23. A — A — The rule explicitly removes the prior-warning step for this specific violation, authorizing a direct summons once feeding is observed inside a marked zone, which matches these facts exactly. No

warning requirement survives the rule's plain language. The rule is not limited to hand-feeding, and no arm's-reach proximity condition appears in the stated text.

24. D — D — Three hundred people falls below the rule's 500-person threshold, so the medical-staffing-plan requirement is never triggered for this group. The application may proceed on that basis. A plan is not required regardless of size, no 48-hour catch-up submission is described, and the application is not automatically denied for a requirement that does not apply.

25. C — C — The rule conditions permitted bungee-style rides on the green flag marking specifically, not on whether a location is generally recreational, and this field lacks that marking entirely. Being recreational equipment does not satisfy the marking requirement. The rule plainly requires a marked pavilion, with no height-based limitation stated anywhere.

26. A — A — Every condition in the rule is met here, since the demonstration occurs at the designated raptor field and the falconer holds a valid state license, satisfying both stated requirements together. The license requirement does apply at the field, the rule concerns the falconer's license, and no separate field-level permit is described anywhere in the text.

27. D — D — Injury reports cluster specifically on days when only one gate mixes both size groups at entry, and drop when a second gate separates them, a paired comparison supporting an inference that shared entry increases risk. Blaming either size group specifically is speculative, and dismissing gate configuration as unrelated directly contradicts the clustering described.

28. B — B — The logs tie ankle calls to two specific factors together, the warped plank section and humid days, supporting a generalization that combines both conditions rather than either alone. An even spread contradicts the clear plank-area clustering, causation regardless of humidity ignores that link, and no weekend-only pattern is described.

29. D — D — A recurring, specific complaint about not finding posted hours, repeated across many separate callers, reasonably generalizes to a problem with the hours being missing or poorly placed on-site. Disliking the call itself is not supported since callers are actively reaching out, frequent changes are never mentioned, and hour-avoidance is a different topic entirely.

30. B — B — Complaints cluster specifically where carts lack overhead cover and drop where awnings are present, a paired comparison supporting an inference that exposed food access allows gulls easier opportunities to steal. Innate aggressiveness differences are speculative, a general-population explanation ignores the cart-design difference, and an unrelated conclusion directly contradicts the clustering shown.

31. A — A — Break-ins cluster specifically at sheds with older, easily-picked locks and drop at sheds with upgraded locks, a paired comparison supporting a generalization that lock quality directly affects vulnerability. An unrelated conclusion contradicts that clear clustering, the contents-based explanation is speculative and unstated, and no weekend-only timing is described in the reports.

32. C — C — A policy whose stated purpose is preventing dependency on human food generalizes to evaluating whether a specific act actually risks fostering that dependency, rather than treating every

food-adjacent incident as equally serious. Automatic violation for any falling food ignores that purpose-based weighing, and neither a blanket accidental exemption nor a large-animal-only limitation is stated in the policy.

33. B — B — 'Use discretion' toward a disoriented visitor walking against traffic generalizes to prioritizing immediate safety over rigid enforcement, matching the pattern discretionary guidance typically signals for vulnerable situations. Issuing a citation contradicts the flexibility discretion implies, ignoring the visitor until a near-miss occurs risks real harm, and removal without assessment skips the needed safety evaluation.

34. D — D — The pattern links overheating calls to both hot afternoons and a malfunctioning water pump, suggesting the combination of heat and lost water access drives the increase, a reasonable generalization from two co-occurring facts. Inherent danger is not established by this data alone, and both the unrelated and heat-alone conclusions contradict the clear co-occurrence shown.

35. C — C — Complaints reliably follow specifically the rainiest days, supporting a generalization that moisture from rain causes the latch to stick rather than pure coincidence. Inspection frequency is a separate topic never mentioned, intentional avoidance contradicts complaints actually being filed by visitors who used the gate, and an unrelated conclusion directly contradicts the consistent weather-complaint correlation described.

36. A — A — A policy whose stated purpose is minimizing disturbance to nesting birds generalizes to evaluating actual disturbance from specific behavior, rather than treating every edge presence as equally serious. Automatic seriousness for any presence ignores that purpose-based weighing, exempting photographers outright is not supported by the text, and limiting the purpose to groups ignores its individual-focused wording.

37. C — C — Collisions cluster specifically where dividers are absent and drop where dividers are marked, a paired comparison supporting a generalization that dividers reduce collisions at merge points. A total sledding ban is a far broader response than the data supports, and both the sledder-blame and unrelated conclusions contradict the clear divider-linked clustering described.

38. A — A — Gripping the throat with both hands, being unable to speak, and a reddening face together form the classic, universally recognized cluster of choking signs, which a ranger should prioritize responding to immediately. Alarmed onlookers further support this, and neither joking nor mild coughing explains an inability to speak or vocalize at all.

39. B — B — A concentrated die-off beneath one specific tree, with no recorded pesticide use to explain it, is an unusual localized signal worth investigating, since it commonly points to an unrecorded application or contamination. Natural lifespan does not explain sudden concentrated death, hive disturbance would not kill bees this way, and pruning alone would not cause a die-off.

40. D — D — Visible rust-through holes combined with noticeable flexing under weight are two specific structural warning signs together, pointing toward a real fall hazard over the overlook that

should be flagged and closed before someone leans through it. Paint, outdated appearance, and photo-taking near the rail all ignore that genuine structural risk.

41. C — C — A growing, actively emerging wasp colony directly beside a well-used shortcut is an escalating hazard, since increasing wasp activity along a high-traffic path raises the chance of visitors being stung as they pass through. Repaving is unrelated to the colony, and dismissing it as outside ranger responsibility ignores a real, developing safety concern.

42. A — A — A strong sewage odor paired with visibly pooling wastewater near the drainage line together point toward a possible line failure, a developing sanitation and health hazard calling for isolation and prompt reporting. Blaming a nearby trash can, calling the pooling normal after cleaning, or treating the odor as unrelated each ignores specific physical evidence.

43. B — B — A new crack that was not present at the last inspection is a specific, newly-developing warning sign, and its appearance in a support beam suggests possible structural weakening needing prompt professional evaluation before further use. Sealant, sweeping, and dismissing the crack as cosmetic all ignore a genuinely new structural change worth investigating.

44. C — C — A child standing at a busy parking lot's edge, facing away from oncoming traffic, unaccompanied for several minutes, combines two specific risk indicators, apparent lack of supervision and proximity to moving vehicles, warranting prompt intervention. Assuming a hidden parent or normal scene dismisses real warning signs, and telling the child to move along ignores the safety concern.

45. D — D — Oily rags piled near an active running space heater is a combustible material sitting beside a heat source, a serious developing fire hazard that needs prompt correction before ignition occurs. Calling the storage merely inefficient, deferring entirely to maintenance, or framing relocation as a comfort issue each ignores that immediate combined danger present.

46. B — B — Repeatedly offering unsolicited candy to different children specifically while parents are looking away is a specific behavioral pattern distinct from ordinary friendliness, and it should be recognized as concerning and warranting closer ranger attention. Waiting for a formal complaint defeats the purpose of proactive observation of this recurring pattern.

47. D — D — An unzipped tent, a half-pulled sleeping bag, shoes left by the fire ring, and over three hours with no camper in sight together form a cluster of specific warning signs suggesting the camper may be overdue or in distress nearby. Treating the gear as abandoned or assuming a routine hike ignores that combined cluster of evidence.

48. A — A — This version places subject, verb, and object in a clear, logically ordered sentence that reads naturally with each modifier placed correctly next to the noun it describes. Options B and C scramble word order into confusing strings, and option D buries the action entirely in a backward, hard-to-parse structure.

49. A — A — This sentence replaces the vague phrase 'looked into it' with three specific, concrete actions, giving a reader precise information about what actually occurred, matching the standard

expected in an official report. Option B keeps the same vague phrase, option C uses passive voice with the vague 'somehow,' and option D remains equally vague with 'things.'

50. B — B — This sentence correctly uses the subject pronoun 'who' with the properly conjugated verb phrase 'was missing,' matching standard subject-verb agreement and pronoun case rules. Option A incorrectly uses object-case 'whom' as a subject, option C misuses 'whom' after a comma with no clear verb, and option D contains two separate verb-form errors.

51. C — C — This sentence conveys the identical factual content as the other options in far fewer words, with no filler phrases, matching the concise, professional style expected in a supervisor memo. Options A and B both pad the sentence with wordy phrases like 'due to the fact that,' and option D adds an unnecessary, repetitive clause structure.

52. D — D — This sentence correctly pairs the possessive 'their' with 'bikes' and the location word 'there' with the place referenced, matching standard usage for all three homophones. Option A misuses the contraction 'they're' as a possessive, option B misuses 'their' where 'they're' is needed, and option C misuses both 'there' and 'they're' incorrectly.

53. B — B — This sentence reports what the visitor said as a stated claim and separately notes the confirmation status, without inserting personal judgment about the visitor's honesty, matching the neutral tone official reports require. Options A, C, and D all insert subjective, judgmental language that has no place in a factual, unbiased incident record.

54. A — A — This sentence joins two actions in a simple compound predicate with no comma needed before 'and posted,' matching standard punctuation rules for this structure. Options C and D insert stray, unneeded commas around 'and posted,' and option B places a comma right after the subject for no grammatical reason, interrupting the sentence.

55. C — C — Repeating the specific noun 'the ranger' instead of a pronoun removes any doubt about who explained the fire ban, which is the clearest way to avoid ambiguity between two people involved. Options A and B both rely on pronouns like 'he' and 'him' that could refer to either person, and option D is additionally awkward and unclear.

56. D — D — This sentence opens with a specific time, a defined incident type, and a clear location, giving the report section the concrete factual anchor an official narrative needs from its first line. Option A uses vague slang like 'pretty sketchy,' option B is imprecise with 'basically,' and option C is conversational and vague with 'or whatever.'

57. B — B — This sentence lists all three duties in the identical grammatical form, each ending in '-ing,' which is the consistency parallel structure requires within a list. Option A mixes a gerund, an infinitive, and a gerund, option C mixes a noun, a gerund, and an infinitive, and option D mixes an infinitive, a noun, and a gerund.

58. D — D — Standard emergency response procedure checks the scene for hazards first, so responder safety is confirmed, then approaches the visitor, then keeps them still to avoid worsening a possible head

injury, and finally radios dispatch with complete details. Any order that acts or radios before assessing hazards or reaching the visitor skips a required step.

59. A — A — Closing procedures logically collect all arrows from the range first, then complete the bow discrepancy log based on what was collected, then turn off the floodlights, with locking the equipment cage performed last since staff must remain able to finish those tasks. Locking any earlier would block completion of the remaining steps.

60. C — C — A ranger must first directly observe the unpermitted campsite before any enforcement action is justified, then verify the camper's identity, then explain the violation to the camper, and only then complete and hand over the citation reflecting all gathered information. Explaining or completing before observing or verifying puts steps out of order.

61. B — B — A ranger first assesses from a distance whether the line is sparking or live, then keeps bystanders at a safe distance based on that assessment, then notifies the utility emergency line with that critical detail, and finally photographs the scene for the report. Notifying before assessing leaves the utility company without essential safety information.

62. C — C — Mechanical safety is confirmed first through hole testing, then the pricing sign is posted before any visitor is admitted, then equipment is set out, and the gate is unlocked last as the final visitor-facing step. Unlocking the gate before testing the holes risks admitting visitors to a course with unverified mechanical features.

63. A — A — Accurate information must be gathered from the owner first, since nothing can be checked or broadcast before it exists, then the lost-and-found log is checked for a match, then a description is broadcast if no match is found, and finally reunification and logging close out the incident. Checking or broadcasting first is not possible.

64. D — D — A thorough inspection begins with checking the cable for fraying, then inspects the harness buckles, then tests the braking mechanism, and finally logs any defects discovered across all three prior checks. Logging before completing the inspection steps would mean recording problems not yet actually confirmed through the earlier checks described.

65. A — A — Documentation logically comes first while details are fresh, recording the watch's description and location found, then an engraving-only identification attempt is made, then a receipt referencing that record is issued to the finder, and finally the watch is placed into secure storage. Storing before logging would leave an unreferenced record.

66. B — B — The permit's validity is confirmed in the system first as the foundational check, then the organizer's on-site identification is confirmed against that record, then truck placements are inspected against the approved site plan, and finally on-duty rangers are briefed with the confirmed details. Briefing before confirming these details risks passing along unverified information.

67. C — C — The loop trail contributes 5.8 miles walked twice, or 11.6 miles, and the straight path to the tower and back contributes 1.2 miles each way, or 2.4 miles round trip; adding 11.6 and 2.4 gives

14.0 total miles covered. The other totals result from omitting the return trip or miscombining the two distances given.

68. D — D — Multiplying the fraction five-eighths by the tank's total 24-gallon capacity gives 15 gallons remaining, since five-eighths of 24 equals 15 exactly. The other choices come from misapplying the fraction, such as treating it as one-half or two-thirds, rather than computing five-eighths of 24 directly and precisely as required.

69. C — C — The first 4 hours cost 4 times 16, or 64 dollars, and the remaining 2 hours cost 2 times 9, or 18 dollars; adding 64 and 18 gives a total of 82 dollars for the event. The other totals come from applying a single flat rate across all 6 hours or miscounting the hours in each pricing tier.

70. D — D — Five times the cardinal count of 5 gives 25 finches, and adding 12 wrens, 5 cardinals, and 25 finches together gives a total of 42 birds counted. The other totals result from miscalculating the finch count, such as quadrupling instead of quintupling the cardinal tally, rather than correctly quintupling the stated 5 cardinals.

71. A — A — Multiplying the tank's full capacity of 660 gallons by 40 percent, or 0.40, gives 264 gallons currently in the tank. The other values come from using a slightly different percentage, such as 38 or 42 percent, instead of applying the stated 40 percent figure precisely to the 660-gallon full capacity given.

72. B — B — The full span from 7:00 AM to 3:15 PM covers 8.25 hours, and subtracting the 45-minute, or 0.75-hour, unpaid lunch break leaves 7.5 paid hours for the shift. The other values either ignore the lunch deduction entirely or subtract the wrong amount of time from the total shift span given.

73. A — A — Dividing 258 by 7 gives 36 with a remainder of 6, since 7 times 36 equals 252 and 258 minus 252 leaves 6 brochures that cannot be evenly distributed, so those 6 remain at the main desk. The other values come from miscalculating the division or its remainder rather than correctly finding the leftover.

74. B — B — Multiplying the vehicle's fuel efficiency of 18 miles per gallon by the available 12 gallons gives a maximum travel distance of 216 miles before refueling is needed. The other totals result from using a slightly different mileage figure or gallon count, rather than applying the stated 18 miles per gallon to the stated 12 gallons exactly.

75. C — C — Multiplying one ranger's weekly pay, 26 dollars per hour times 34 hours, or 884 dollars, by 6 rangers gives a total weekly wage cost of 5,304 dollars. The other totals come from using a slightly different hourly rate, hour count, or ranger count in the multiplication chain, rather than correctly combining all three figures given.

76. D — D — The listed codes assign 'Officer needs assistance urgently' specifically to code 10-99, distinct from the other three codes in the same list. Code 10-2 means signal good, code 10-22 means disregard the last message, and code 10-45 means animal carcass on roadway, so none of those three match the urgent assistance code.

77. A — A — The list specifically pairs orange-red fall color with Sugar Maple, distinguishing it from the other three trees listed. Tulip Tree is described as golden yellow, White Oak as deep burgundy, and Sourwood as bright crimson, none of which match the orange-red color named specifically for Sugar Maple in the list provided above.

78. C — C — The checklist assigns the first-aid kit specifically to Item 3 in the listed sequence, distinct from the other numbered items. Item 1 is the recurve bows, Item 2 is the target faces, and Item 4 is the arm guards, so each of those numbers corresponds to a different piece of equipment than the first-aid kit named.

79. B — B — Comparing the three listed seasons, South Splash Pad's May-through-September span is longer than both North Splash Pad's June-through-August span and East Splash Pad's June-through-July span. The pads clearly do not all share the same season length, since each listed range differs from the other two, making South correctly the longest.

80. D — D — The listed codes assign the 'all units' response specifically to Priority D, described as critical, distinguishing it clearly from the other three priority levels in the list. Priority A needs only a log entry, Priority B needs only a ranger, and Priority C needs ranger and EMS, so none of those three match Priority D's requirement.

81. D — D — The list specifically pairs the dog run with Section U, distinct from the other three sections described. Section R is designated for the archery range, Section S for the splash pad, and Section T for the community garden, so each of those letters corresponds to a different primary use than the dog run named for Section U.

82. A — A — The schedule specifically pairs Ranger Petrov with the morning shift at the Archery Range, distinct from the other two rangers listed. Ranger Alvarado is assigned to the afternoon shift at the Splash Pad, and Ranger Kim to the evening shift at the Dog Run, so neither matches the Archery Range assignment given clearly for Petrov.

83. B — B — The list specifically pairs bows and arrows with the equipment room as their storage location, distinct from the other three categories listed. Bicycles are stored on the impound rack, alcohol in the evidence locker, and drones in the supervisor's office, so none of those three locations matches the equipment room correctly named for bows and arrows.

84. C — C — Turning 90 degrees right from facing east results in facing south, and the equipment cage, originally directly behind, or west, is now positioned to the ranger's right after that same rightward turn. It cannot remain unchanged behind, and facing north or west would require a different turn than the rightward one actually described here.

85. C — C — Three consecutive 90-degree left turns combine into a 270-degree counterclockwise change, which is equivalent to a single 90-degree turn to the right of the original heading. Two left turns alone would produce the opposite direction in option B, and a single left turn alone would produce the result in option D, not three turns.

86. B — B — Since the garden lies both north and east of the visitor center simultaneously, pointing northeast captures both components of that diagonal relationship in a single direction most efficiently. Pointing due north alone ignores the eastward component, and pointing due east alone or due south would each fail to account for the garden's full location.

87. D — D — Backing straight out reverses the vehicle's original south-facing orientation to face north, and driving forward without any turn continues in that new northward direction, away from the dog run. The vehicle cannot continue south toward the dog run after backing out and reorienting, and no turn was made toward east or west.

88. A — A — Keeping the splash pad consistently on the right shoulder while walking around it means the ranger's path curves progressively clockwise when viewed from above, given the west-facing starting orientation with the pad to the right. A counterclockwise loop would instead require keeping the pad on the left shoulder.

89. C — C — Since the shadow points due north at solar noon and falls directly onto the community garden, the garden's position must lie in that same northward direction from the flagpole's base. It cannot lie due south, since that is the opposite direction from where the shadow falls, and west or beneath the flagpole are also ruled out.

90. B — B — Flipping a sign top-to-bottom only inverts it vertically while preserving the original left-to-right letter order, so the text appears upside-down but not mirrored in reading direction. A simple rightward shift would only change position, a left-right reversal describes a different kind of flip entirely, and the sign clearly cannot remain unchanged after a real flip.

91. D — D — Rotating a direction 90 degrees clockwise from south moves it one quarter-turn in the clockwise sequence of south, west, north, and east, landing on west as the new direction the arrow points. It cannot remain south unchanged after a real rotation, and both north and east lie further along or opposite that sequence from the correct result.

92. D — D — A mirror flip, unlike a rotation, reverses the marker rather than turning it through a fixed angle, so the yellow corner reappears at the corresponding mirrored corner on the now-outward opposite face. Because this is explicitly a mirror flip and not a rotation, the same-corner, diagonally-opposite, and clockwise-rotation outcomes all describe rotations instead.

93. A — A — A single vertical fold creates exactly one fold line dividing the rectangle into two equal sections when the map is unfolded completely. One section would mean no fold occurred at all, and four sections would require a second fold beyond the single vertical fold actually described, while three sections has no consistent folding pattern that produces it.

94. C — C — A top-to-bottom mirror flip reverses a vertical arrow's direction along that same vertical axis, so an arrow originally pointing upward now points downward instead. A mirror flip along the top-bottom axis does not affect horizontal direction, so left or right outcomes do not apply, and the arrow clearly cannot remain pointing upward, unchanged, after being reapplied mirrored.

95. B — B — A regular hexagon's six edges are each separated by 60 degrees, so a 60-degree clockwise rotation moves the marking exactly one edge-position clockwise from position 1, landing it on position 2. It cannot remain at position 1 unchanged after an actual rotation, and positions 4 and 6 fit much larger rotations of 180 or 300 degrees, not 60.

96. A — A — Effectively sharing attention between two active tasks means briefly pausing the form to warn the visitor about the approaching storm and direct them to shelter, then resuming afterward, rather than abandoning either task entirely. Ignoring the radar risks real danger from lightning, and walking away or handing off the app abandons the interaction mid-task.

97. A — A — Dividing attention between two simultaneous responsibilities means continuing the primary entrance duty while periodically shifting visual attention to scan the line, keeping both tasks actively managed at once. Fully abandoning the entrance leaves one duty unattended, ignoring the report delays a real concern, and asking an untrained visitor introduces its own new risk.

98. C — C — Managing two simultaneous demands means continuing the higher-priority wrist wrapping while briefly pointing the second visitor toward the lost-and-found office, rather than fully switching away from either task in progress. Stopping treatment entirely misprioritizes ongoing care, ignoring the second visitor is unnecessarily dismissive, and sending an injured visitor away abandons the task already underway.

99. B — B — Handling two simultaneous information sources effectively means briefly dividing attention between both before then giving each matter full, dedicated attention in turn, rather than fully committing to only one source at a time. Focusing exclusively on the schedule or exclusively on the visitor means missing part of the other, and redirecting online unhelpfully delays an already-verbal report.

100. D — D — Balancing two simultaneous demands of differing urgency means quickly acknowledging the higher-priority radio call while briefly redirecting the visitor to nearby signage, before then fully responding to the call. Fully assisting the visitor first delays a more urgent matter, ignoring the radio call dismisses a real active incident, and offering no direction is unhelpfully dismissive.