

PARK RANGER EXAM PREP: PRACTICE EXAM 5 (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: 'Visitors may not remove, damage, or disturb any plant, rock, or natural feature within a Nature Preserve Area, except with a valid collection permit issued by the Borough Forester.' Based on this rule, which visitor is in violation?

- A. A visitor who picks wildflowers in a marked Nature Preserve Area without a permit
- B. A visitor who photographs wildflowers in a marked Nature Preserve Area
- C. A visitor who walks on a paved trail through a Nature Preserve Area
- D. A visitor who holds a valid Borough Forester permit and gathers seed samples

2. A posted sign reads: 'Dogs must be leashed at all times in this park, except in the designated Off-Leash Area, which is open daily from dawn to 9:00 AM.' At 10:15 AM, which action complies with the posted rule?

- A. Walking an unleashed dog anywhere in the park
- B. Walking a leashed dog inside the Off-Leash Area
- C. Walking an unleashed dog inside the Off-Leash Area
- D. Walking a leashed dog outside the Off-Leash Area

3. An incident report states: 'The visitor complained that the picnic pavilion permit system was confusing and that no staff member could explain the online reservation process.' What is the visitor's primary complaint?

- A. The pavilion was overbooked
- B. Staff could not clarify how the reservation process worked
- C. The pavilion was closed for maintenance
- D. The online system charged an incorrect fee

4. A memo to rangers reads: 'Effective immediately, all wildlife rescue calls involving injured raptors must be routed to the Urban Park Ranger Wildlife Unit rather than handled by patrol staff directly.' What has changed under this memo?

- A. Wildlife rescues no longer require a call
- B. Patrol staff must now handle all raptor calls alone
- C. Injured raptor calls must be routed to the Wildlife Unit
- D. The Wildlife Unit has been disbanded

5. A park bulletin states: 'Fishing is permitted from designated piers only, using rod and reel; netting and trapping are prohibited citywide.' Which activity is allowed?

- A. Fishing with a rod and reel from a designated pier
- B. Fishing with a net from a designated pier
- C. Setting a trap along an undesignated shoreline
- D. Fishing with a rod and reel from an undesignated shoreline

6. A supervisor's note reads: 'Rangers assigned to the visitor center must complete the morning equipment check before opening, and any missing item must be logged in the discrepancy binder before radioing dispatch.' What is the correct sequence implied?

- A. Radio dispatch, then complete the equipment check
- B. Open the center, then complete the equipment check
- C. Complete the equipment check, log any discrepancy, then radio dispatch
- D. Log a discrepancy without completing the equipment check

7. A directive states: 'Group permits for gatherings over 20 people require submission at least 14 days in advance, except for spontaneous vigils, which may be approved on the day of the event by the Borough Commissioner.' A group of 30 people wants same-day approval for a scheduled reunion. What applies?

- A. Same-day approval is always available for groups over 20
- B. The 14-day rule does not apply to groups over 20
- C. Only the Borough Commissioner can waive the rule for any event
- D. The group does not qualify for same-day approval since it is not a spontaneous vigil

8. A training bulletin reads: 'Rangers must complete CPR recertification every two years; failure to recertify results in restriction to non-emergency duties until compliant.' A ranger's certification lapsed three months ago. What is the correct outcome?

- A. The ranger is terminated immediately
- B. The ranger is restricted to non-emergency duties until recertified
- C. The ranger may continue full duties for one more year
- D. The ranger must retake the entire ranger academy

9. A visitor guide states: 'Metal detecting is prohibited in all parks except at three designated beach locations, where it is allowed only outside of the posted swim season.' In July, during swim season, at a designated beach location, is metal detecting allowed?

- A. Yes, because it is a designated location
- B. No, because it is currently swim season
- C. Yes, if a permit is obtained
- D. No, metal detecting is never allowed anywhere

10. A policy update reads: 'Effective this season, e-bikes classified as Class 3 are prohibited on unpaved trails but permitted on paved multi-use paths at speeds under 15 mph.' Which use is compliant?

- A. A Class 3 e-bike on an unpaved trail at 10 mph
- B. A Class 3 e-bike on a paved path at 20 mph

- C. A Class 3 e-bike on an unpaved trail at any speed
- D. A Class 3 e-bike on a paved path at 12 mph

11. A dispatch log entry reads: 'Caller reported a downed tree limb blocking the north loop trail near marker 12; no injuries reported; maintenance notified at 9:42 AM.' What can be concluded from this entry?

- A. No one was hurt by the fallen limb
- B. The trail was closed for the entire day
- C. A ranger removed the limb personally
- D. The call came from a maintenance worker

12. A rule sheet states: 'Amplified sound equipment requires a Special Events Permit; acoustic instruments do not.' A street musician is playing an acoustic guitar without a permit. What is true?

- A. The musician is violating the sound rule
- B. The musician needs a Special Events Permit
- C. The musician is not violating the amplified-sound rule
- D. Acoustic instruments are banned entirely

13. An internal notice reads: 'Ranger vehicles must be refueled at the end of each shift if the tank is below half-full; this does not apply to vehicles going out of service for maintenance.' A ranger's vehicle is at one-third tank and is going out of service for maintenance at shift's end. What applies?

- A. The ranger must refuel before ending the shift
- B. The rule applies only to vehicles above half-full
- C. The refueling requirement does not apply to this vehicle
- D. The vehicle must be refueled twice

14. A visitor comment reads: 'The nature center's new touch-screen kiosk crashed twice during my visit, and the printed trail maps next to it were all gone.' What problem does the visitor identify?

- A. The nature center was closed
- B. The kiosk malfunctioned and printed maps were unavailable
- C. The trail was closed for repairs
- D. Staff refused to help the visitor

15. Park rule: 'Dogs must be leashed outside designated off-leash areas.' A ranger observes an unleashed dog lunging at a visitor in the general park area. Applying the rule to this situation, what is the ranger's correct conclusion?

- A. The owner is in violation and the dog must be leashed immediately
- B. No violation exists because the dog was provoked
- C. The rule only applies during business hours
- D. The rule does not apply because no injury occurred

16. General rule: 'A summons may be issued when a vehicle exceeds the posted speed limit within park boundaries.' A ranger clocks a vehicle traveling 32 mph on an access road with no speed limit sign posted. Applying the rule, what is the correct conclusion?

- A. A summons must be issued regardless of signage
- B. The vehicle is automatically in violation because it exceeded 30 mph
- C. The ranger should assume a 25 mph limit applies
- D. The rule cannot be applied because no limit is posted on that road

17. General rule: 'Alcohol is permitted in designated picnic areas only with a valid Special Use Permit, and is limited to beer and wine.' A group holds a valid permit and is drinking wine at a designated picnic area. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The group is violating the permit's alcohol-type limit
- B. The permit does not cover alcohol use
- C. The group is in compliance with the rule
- D. Wine requires a separate liquor license

18. General rule: 'Any unpermitted structure must be removed within 24 hours of a written notice, or it will be confiscated.' A tent erected without a permit remains in place 30 hours after notice was posted. Applying the rule, what is the correct outcome?

- A. The tent is subject to confiscation
- B. The tent is automatically permitted after 24 hours
- C. No action can be taken without a court order
- D. The notice must be reissued every 24 hours

19. General rule: 'No person under 16 years of age may operate a motorized park utility cart, regardless of adult supervision.' A 15-year-old is found driving a park utility cart while a parent sits in the passenger seat. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The rule does not apply because a parent was present
- B. The rule applies only to unsupervised minors
- C. The parent, not the child, is in violation
- D. The 15-year-old is in violation despite adult supervision

20. General rule: 'Open fires are permitted only in designated park grills.' A visitor uses a portable fire pit, unaffiliated with any grill, in a permitted picnic zone. Applying the rule, what is the correct conclusion?

- A. The fire is permitted because it is within a picnic zone
- B. The fire is not permitted because a portable pit is not a designated grill
- C. The fire is permitted if extinguished within an hour
- D. The rule only restricts charcoal, not portable pits

21. General rule: 'Cyclists must dismount and walk their bikes within 50 feet of any permitted event drawing a crowd.' A cyclist is seen riding through a crowd 20 feet from a permitted festival stage. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. No violation, since the cyclist was on a paved path

- B. The cyclist is in violation for failing to dismount within 50 feet
- C. The rule only applies to motorized vehicles
- D. The cyclist must only slow down, not dismount

22. General rule: 'Concession permit holders may sell only the specific items listed on their permit.' A vendor with a permit for ice cream is also selling sunglasses. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The vendor is fully compliant since they hold a valid permit
- B. Selling any additional item voids the entire permit automatically
- C. The vendor is in violation for selling an unlisted item
- D. Sunglasses do not require a permit to sell

23. General rule: 'Feeding wildlife within a marked Do Not Feed zone is subject to a summons without a prior warning.' A ranger observes a visitor tossing bread to ducks inside a marked zone. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. A summons may be issued without a warning first
- B. A warning must be issued before any summons
- C. The rule applies only to feeding mammals, not birds
- D. The zone marking must be within arm's reach to apply

24. General rule: 'Any group event over 50 people must submit liability insurance naming the Parks Department along with the permit application.' A group of 60 submits a permit application with no insurance documentation. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The permit must be approved since the group size alone qualifies
- B. Insurance is only required for events over 100 people
- C. The group can add insurance after the event begins
- D. The application is incomplete and cannot be approved as submitted

25. General rule: 'Horseback riding is permitted only on trails marked with a horseshoe symbol.' A ranger observes a rider on a paved multi-use path with no horseshoe markings. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The rider is in violation of the trail-use rule
- B. The rider is compliant since the path is paved
- C. The rule applies only to unpaved trails
- D. Horseback riding requires no marked trail at all

26. General rule: 'Drones may be operated in parks only under a Special Event Film Permit, at or below 400 feet.' A hobbyist flies a drone at 200 feet with no permit. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The flight is compliant because the altitude is under 400 feet
- B. The flight is compliant because it is a hobbyist, not commercial
- C. The altitude limit does not apply without a permit
- D. The flight is in violation because no permit was obtained

27. Over the past month, a ranger notices litter increases specifically near the north entrance trash cans every Monday morning, coinciding with weekend farmers market teardown. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Litter is a citywide problem unrelated to the market
- B. The weekend farmers market is likely the source of the Monday litter increase
- C. Trash cans are broken every Monday
- D. Visitors avoid the north entrance

28. Several dispatch logs over a season show that most heat-related medical calls occur between 1-4 PM on days above 90 degrees, and increase near unshaded playgrounds. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Heat calls are randomly distributed throughout the day
- B. Playgrounds cause heat illness directly

- C. Afternoon heat combined with lack of shade increases heat-related medical calls
- D. Heat calls only occur on weekends

29. A ranger notices that visitors who ask for directions at the visitor center almost always mention they couldn't find posted trail markers. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Trail markers may be insufficient or poorly placed
- B. Visitors dislike the visitor center
- C. Trail markers are being vandalized
- D. Visitors prefer not to use maps

30. Over several incidents, unleashed-dog complaints spike specifically at dawn and dusk, times that coincide with lower ranger patrol visibility in a particular meadow. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Dog owners specifically target rangers
- B. Unleashed dogs are more aggressive at dawn and dusk
- C. The meadow attracts more dogs than other areas
- D. Reduced patrol visibility during those hours likely enables more unleashed-dog violations

31. A ranger reviewing a season of vandalism reports notices most incidents cluster around unlit picnic shelters after 9 PM. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Vandals prefer picnic shelters over other structures
- B. Lighting has no effect on vandalism
- C. Poor lighting after dark likely contributes to vandalism at these shelters
- D. Vandalism only happens on weekends

32. The stated intent of a 'Quiet Hours' policy (10 PM-7 AM, no amplified sound) is being applied to a case where someone plays a portable speaker at low volume at 11 PM. What is the best interpretation of the rule's underlying intent?

- A. Any amplified sound violates the policy, no matter the volume level
- B. The intent is to prevent disturbance, so low volume still needs evaluation
- C. Only sound measured above 80 decibels is restricted under the policy
- D. Quiet Hours apply only to musical instruments, not portable speakers

33. A guideline instructs rangers to 'use discretion' when approaching visitors who appear disoriented near park exits after dark. Based on the guideline's purpose, what is the best interpretation of its intent?

- A. The intent is to prioritize visitor welfare checks over strict enforcement in ambiguous situations
- B. The intent is to issue a summons in every case
- C. The intent is to ignore disoriented visitors unless they ask for help
- D. The intent is to call police before any ranger contact

34. Multiple seasonal reports show that swimming-related rescues rise sharply at unguarded ponds specifically on the hottest weekdays of summer, when lifeguard-staffed pools are most crowded. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Ponds are inherently more dangerous than pools
- B. Crowding at staffed pools likely pushes swimmers to unguarded ponds on hot days
- C. Rescues at ponds are unrelated to pool crowding
- D. Hot weekdays reduce overall park attendance

35. A ranger notices that visitor complaints about broken restroom fixtures consistently follow high-attendance holiday weekends. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Restrooms are cleaned less often on holidays
- B. Visitors intentionally damage fixtures on holidays
- C. Fixture complaints are unrelated to attendance
- D. Higher holiday-weekend attendance likely leads to increased wear and breakage

36. A written policy states its purpose is 'to protect nesting shorebirds during breeding season by minimizing human disturbance near dune habitat.' Applying this stated purpose, how should rangers interpret an ambiguous case, such as a jogger stopping briefly at the dune edge?

- A. Any presence near dunes is automatically a serious violation
- B. The purpose does not apply to joggers
- C. Rangers should weigh whether the specific behavior meaningfully disturbs nesting birds
- D. The purpose only applies to dogs, not people

37. Season-long data shows bike-versus-pedestrian near-misses cluster at blind curves lacking mirrors, more than at curves with mirrors installed. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Bikes should be banned from all curved paths
- B. Convex mirrors at blind curves likely reduce bike-pedestrian near-misses
- C. Pedestrians cause most near-misses regardless of mirrors
- D. Near-misses are unrelated to curve visibility

38. A ranger notices a visitor sitting alone on a bench, slurring speech, sweating heavily despite mild weather, and unable to answer simple questions coherently. What should the ranger most likely suspect?

- A. The visitor is simply resting after exercise
- B. The visitor is being uncooperative on purpose
- C. The visitor may be experiencing a medical emergency requiring urgent attention
- D. The visitor is likely under the influence and should be ignored

39. While patrolling, a ranger notices unusually large flocks of gulls circling and diving repeatedly over one section of a lake not normally used for feeding. What is the most likely concern to investigate?

- A. A dead animal or fish die-off may be present nearby
- B. The gulls are simply migrating earlier than usual this year
- C. Visitors are likely throwing bread in that exact spot
- D. The lake's water level has recently dropped substantially

40. A ranger notices a chain-link fence section near a construction zone has been pushed outward and a gap large enough for a child to fit through has formed at ground level. What is the priority concern?

- A. The fence is a minor cosmetic issue
- B. The construction crew should be billed for the damage
- C. The gap should be photographed only
- D. The gap poses an immediate safety hazard requiring prompt securing

41. While checking a playground, a ranger notices one section of rubber safety surfacing has become loose and is curling upward, creating a trip edge near the slide's exit. What should concern the ranger most?

- A. The color of the surfacing has noticeably faded over time
- B. The slide itself simply needs a fresh coat of paint
- C. Children are playing loudly near the slide right now
- D. The curling edge creates an immediate trip hazard at the exit

42. A ranger smells a strong odor of gasoline near a group of parked maintenance vehicles, with no visible spill but a faint sheen forming on the pavement beneath one vehicle. What is the correct concern?

- A. The smell is likely from a nearby lawnmower and can be ignored
- B. The sheen is just rainwater residue
- C. There may be an active fuel leak requiring immediate isolation of the area
- D. The vehicle should be driven immediately to a repair shop

43. During a routine walk, a ranger notices a large tree with a long vertical crack in its trunk and a visible lean toward a busy walking path. What is the priority concern?

- A. The tree's leaves have started to change color early
- B. The tree shows signs of possible imminent failure over a high-use path
- C. The tree simply needs seasonal pruning
- D. The crack is purely cosmetic and requires no action

44. A ranger notices a young child wandering alone near a pond, repeatedly looking around as if searching for someone, with no adult visible nearby for several minutes. What is the priority concern?

- A. The child may be lost or separated from a guardian near a drowning hazard
- B. The child is likely just playing a game
- C. This is a normal park activity requiring no action
- D. The child should be told to go home

45. While inspecting a boathouse, a ranger notices the smoke detector's indicator light is dark and a strong smell of stored solvents is present in a poorly ventilated storage closet. What is the priority concern?

- A. The solvents are properly labeled, so no action is needed
- B. The dark light is a normal standby indicator
- C. This is only a maintenance department issue
- D. A non-functioning detector combined with solvent fumes creates a fire and health hazard

46. A ranger notices two separate visitor groups exchanging increasingly heated words over a disputed picnic table reservation, with one person's voice rising and fists beginning to clench. What is the priority concern?

- A. The dispute will likely resolve itself without any risk
- B. The situation shows early signs of escalating into a physical confrontation
- C. Only the reservation paperwork needs review
- D. The ranger should wait until a fight starts before intervening

47. While checking a remote trailhead, a ranger notices a parked car with a flat tire, driver's door ajar, and a half-full water bottle on the ground, but no hikers signed in on the trail register for several hours. What is the priority concern?

- A. The car is simply abandoned property to be towed
- B. The open door means someone forgot to lock it

- C. A hiker may be overdue or in distress on the trail
- D. The water bottle should be logged as litter

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

- A. The visitor reported that a dog, unleashed and running loose, had knocked over a stroller near the fountain.
- B. Near the fountain a stroller by a dog unleashed running loose was knocked over the visitor reported.
- C. The visitor, unleashed and running loose, reported a dog knocked over a stroller.
- D. A stroller near the fountain the visitor reported a dog unleashed running loose knocked over.

49. Which sentence best replaces the vague wording 'The ranger did stuff at the scene' in a report?

- A. The ranger did stuff at the scene, as usual.
- B. Stuff was done by the ranger at the scene.
- C. The ranger secured the scene, interviewed witnesses, and photographed the damage.
- D. The ranger was at the scene doing various things.

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

- A. The vendor whom was selling unlicensed goods refused to leave.
- B. The vendor who was selling unlicensed goods refused to leave.
- C. The vendor, who selling unlicensed goods, refused to leave.
- D. The vendor who was sell unlicensed goods refuse to leave.

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

- A. Due to the fact that the trail was closed, visitors were, unfortunately, unable to access it.
- B. Because of the fact of the closure, the trail could not, in point of fact, be accessed.
- C. The trail closure, which was in effect, meant visitors were not able to access said trail.
- D. The trail closure prevented visitor access.

52. Which sentence correctly uses 'affect' versus 'effect' in an incident report?

- A. The storm's effect on the trail was significant erosion near the bridge.
- B. The storm's affect on the trail was significant erosion near the bridge.
- C. The storm did not effect the trail at all.
- D. The storm will affect a permanent effect on the bridge.

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

- A. The visitor was clearly lying about the dog attack.
- B. The visitor's ridiculous story about the dog attack made no sense.
- C. The visitor stated that the dog attacked without provocation; this could not be independently confirmed.
- D. The visitor obviously exaggerated the entire dog attack incident.

54. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence.

- A. The ranger radioed dispatch, and, then began first aid.
- B. The ranger radioed dispatch and then began first aid.
- C. The ranger, radioed dispatch and then, began first aid.
- D. The ranger radioed dispatch, and then, began first aid.

55. Which sentence avoids ambiguous pronoun reference?

- A. When the ranger spoke with the vendor, the ranger explained the permit requirement.
- B. When he spoke with the vendor, he explained the permit requirement.
- C. He explained the permit requirement to him.
- D. The vendor explained it to him about the permit.

56. Which is the best topic sentence to open a report section describing a multi-visitor altercation?

- A. Things got pretty crazy near the playground that day.
- B. So basically, some people were arguing, and it got worse.
- C. There was drama at the playground involving several visitors.
- D. At approximately 2:15 PM, an altercation involving four visitors occurred near the playground.

57. Which sentence correctly uses parallel structure?

- A. The ranger's duties include patrolling, to educate visitors, and enforcement of rules.
- B. The ranger's duties include patrol, educating visitors, and to enforce rules.
- C. The ranger's duties include patrolling, educating visitors, and enforcing rules.
- D. The ranger's duties include to patrol, education, and enforcing.

58. What is the correct order of steps when responding to a report of an injured visitor: (1) Provide first aid within training limits, (2) Assess the scene for immediate hazards, (3) Radio dispatch with location and details, (4) Approach the visitor?

- A. Assess the scene, approach the visitor, radio dispatch, provide first aid
- B. Provide first aid, approach the visitor, assess the scene, radio dispatch
- C. Radio dispatch, provide first aid, assess the scene, approach the visitor
- D. Approach the visitor, provide first aid, assess the scene, radio dispatch

59. What is the correct order for closing the visitor center at day's end: (1) Lock the entrance doors, (2) Complete the equipment discrepancy log, (3) Count and secure the cash drawer, (4) Turn off non-essential lighting?

- A. Lock the doors, turn off lighting, count the drawer, complete the log
- B. Complete the log, lock the doors, count the drawer, turn off lighting
- C. Count the drawer, lock the doors, complete the log, turn off lighting
- D. Count the drawer, complete the log, turn off lighting, lock the doors

60. What is the correct order for issuing a summons: (1) Explain the violation to the individual, (2) Verify the individual's identification, (3) Observe the violation directly, (4) Complete and hand over the summons form?

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

61. What is the correct order for a wildlife rescue call: (1) Contain the animal safely if trained to do so, (2) Notify the Wildlife Unit, (3) Secure the area from bystanders, (4) Assess the animal's condition from a safe distance?

- A. Contain the animal, secure the area, assess the condition, notify the Wildlife Unit
- B. Notify the Wildlife Unit, contain the animal, secure the area, assess the condition
- C. Secure the area, contain the animal, assess the condition, notify the Wildlife Unit
- D. Secure the area, assess the condition from a distance, notify the Wildlife Unit, contain if trained

62. What is the correct order for opening a seasonal pool facility: (1) Test water chemistry, (2) Unlock gates, (3) Conduct the lifeguard safety briefing, (4) Raise the 'Pool Open' flag?

- A. Unlock gates, test water chemistry, raise the flag, conduct the briefing
- B. Test water chemistry, conduct the briefing, unlock gates, raise the flag
- C. Conduct the briefing, raise the flag, test water chemistry, unlock gates
- D. Raise the flag, unlock gates, test water chemistry, conduct the briefing

63. What is the correct order for processing a lost-child report: (1) Broadcast a description over the radio network, (2) Obtain a description and last-known location from the guardian, (3) Station a ranger at each park exit, (4) Reunite the child with the guardian and log the incident?

- A. Obtain the description, broadcast it over the radio, station rangers at exits, reunite and log
- B. Broadcast the description, obtain it from the guardian, reunite and log, station rangers

- C. Station rangers at exits, reunite and log, obtain the description, broadcast it
- D. Reunite and log, obtain the description, broadcast it, station rangers

64. What is the correct order for the morning vehicle inspection: (1) Check fluid levels, (2) Log any defects in the vehicle binder, (3) Walk around the exterior for visible damage, (4) Start the engine and check warning lights?

- A. Start the engine, check fluid levels, walk around, log defects
- B. Log defects, walk around, check fluid levels, start the engine
- C. Walk around, check fluid levels, start the engine, log defects
- D. Check fluid levels, log defects, walk around, start the engine

65. What is the correct order for handling a found-property turn-in: (1) Store the item in the secured lost-and-found locker, (2) Log the item's description and location found, (3) Ask the finder for contact information, (4) Issue the finder a claim receipt?

- A. Log the description, ask for contact information, issue the receipt, store the item
- B. Store the item, log the description, issue the receipt, ask for contact information
- C. Ask for contact information, store the item, log the description, issue the receipt
- D. Issue the receipt, store the item, ask for contact information, log the description

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

- A. Inspect barricades, verify identification, confirm the permit, brief rangers
- B. Brief rangers, confirm the permit, verify identification, inspect barricades
- C. Confirm the permit, verify identification, inspect barricades, brief rangers
- D. Verify identification, brief rangers, confirm the permit, inspect barricades

67. A ranger patrols a 6.4-mile loop trail twice during an 8-hour shift, plus a 2.2-mile straight path from the ranger station to a lookout and back. How many total miles does the ranger cover?

- A. 15.0
- B. 12.8
- C. 14.6
- D. 17.2

68. A ranger vehicle's fuel gauge shows $\frac{3}{8}$ tank remaining in a 16-gallon tank. How many gallons remain?

- A. 4
- B. 6
- C. 8
- D. 5

69. A group permit fee is \$12 per hour for the first 3 hours, then \$8 per additional hour. What is the total fee for a 5-hour event?

- A. 60
- B. 40
- C. 52
- D. 44

70. During a bird count, a ranger tallies 18 mallards, 7 herons, and twice as many geese as herons. How many total birds were counted?

- A. 39
- B. 32
- C. 45
- D. 36

71. A water tank at a nature center holds 480 gallons when full and is currently at 65% capacity. How many gallons are currently in the tank?

- A. 288
- B. 312
- C. 300
- D. 336

72. A ranger's patrol shift runs from 7:00 AM to 3:30 PM, with a 30-minute unpaid lunch break. How many paid hours does the ranger work?

- A. 8.5
- B. 7.5
- C. 9
- D. 8

73. A stack of 250 trail-map brochures is distributed evenly among 4 visitor kiosks, with any remainder kept at the main desk. How many brochures remain at the main desk after the even distribution?

- A. 0
- B. 4
- C. 1
- D. 2

74. A ranger vehicle averages 22 miles per gallon and has 9 gallons of fuel. How many miles can it travel before refueling?

- A. 176
- B. 198
- C. 204
- D. 190

75. A seasonal staffing budget allows for 6 rangers at \$24 per hour for a 40-hour week. What is the total weekly wage cost for all 6 rangers?

- A. 5760
- B. 5280
- C. 6000
- D. 5040

76. Study the following ranger radio codes, then answer the question below: Code 10-4 = Message received. Code 10-7 = Out of service. Code 10-20 = Location check. Code 10-33 = Emergency, all units stand by. Which code means 'Out of service'?

- A. 10-4
- B. 10-20
- C. 10-7
- D. 10-33

77. Study the following list of native tree species and their bark colors, then answer: Red Maple - gray, smooth when young. Shagbark Hickory - gray, peeling in long strips. White Oak - light gray, scaly. Black Cherry - dark, flaky 'burnt cornflakes' texture. Which species has 'burnt cornflakes' bark texture?

- A. Red Maple
- B. Shagbark Hickory
- C. White Oak
- D. Black Cherry

78. Study the following equipment checklist for the visitor center opening, then answer: Item 1 - First aid kit. Item 2 - Two-way radio, fully charged. Item 3 - Trail map supply. Item 4 - AED unit. Which item number corresponds to the AED unit?

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

79. Study the following list of designated swim beaches and their lifeguard hours, then answer: North Cove - 10 AM to 6 PM. Pelham Bay - 11 AM to 7 PM. Orchard Beach - 10 AM to 8 PM. Which beach has the earliest closing time?

- A. North Cove
- B. Pelham Bay
- C. Orchard Beach
- D. All close at the same time

80. Study the following incident severity codes, then answer: Level 1 = Minor, no response needed. Level 2 = Moderate, ranger response required. Level 3 = Serious, ranger and EMS required. Level 4 = Critical, all units and police required. Which level requires all units and police?

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

81. Study the following list of park zone letters and their primary use, then answer: Zone A - Athletic fields. Zone B - Nature preserve. Zone C - Picnic groves. Zone D - Parking and access. Which zone is designated for picnic groves?

- A. Zone A
- B. Zone B
- C. Zone C
- D. Zone D

82. Study the following shift rotation schedule, then answer: Ranger Diaz - Morning shift, North Loop. Ranger Ortiz - Afternoon shift, Visitor Center. Ranger Blake - Evening shift, Lakefront. Who is assigned to the North Loop?

- A. Ranger Diaz

- B. Ranger Ortiz
- C. Ranger Blake
- D. None of the above

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

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

84. A ranger stands facing the main entrance gate, which faces due north. The nature center 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 nature center relative to the ranger?

- A. Facing east; nature center is ahead
- B. Facing east; nature center is to the ranger's left
- C. Facing west; nature center is to the ranger's right
- D. Facing south; nature center is behind

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

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

86. A visitor asks for directions to the picnic pavilion, which is two blocks east and one block north 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 pavilion's general direction
- C. Due west
- D. Due south

87. A ranger's patrol vehicle is parked with its front bumper facing the lake, 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 lake
- B. East
- C. West
- D. North, away from the lake

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

- A. Clockwise around the lake
- B. Counterclockwise around the lake
- C. Directly across the lake
- D. The direction cannot be determined

89. The ranger station's radio tower casts its shadow directly toward the maintenance shed at noon. Given that shadows at solar noon point due north in this hemisphere, where is the maintenance shed relative to the tower?

- A. Due south of the tower

- B. Due north of the tower
- C. Due east of the tower
- D. Directly beneath the tower

90. A rectangular 'CLOSED' sign is mounted so the text reads correctly left-to-right. If a maintenance worker accidentally rehanges the sign rotated 180 degrees, how will the text appear to a visitor reading it?

- A. Upside-down and reversed, unreadable in normal orientation
- B. Reading correctly, only shifted slightly left
- C. Reading correctly, only shifted slightly right
- D. Unchanged from the original orientation

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

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

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

- A. In the same corner as before
- B. In the diagonally opposite corner
- C. Along the same edge, shifted one position clockwise
- D. Mirrored to the adjacent corner on the opposite face

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

- A. Four sections
- B. Two sections
- C. Six sections
- D. Eight sections

94. A directional arrow decal on a patrol vehicle door currently points forward, toward the front of the vehicle. If the decal is peeled off and reapplied mirrored, flipped left-to-right, in the same spot, which direction will it now appear to point?

- A. Still forward, unchanged
- B. Upward
- C. Toward the rear of the vehicle
- D. Downward

95. A hexagonal trail-difficulty badge has its 'easy' green marking on the top edge. If the badge is rotated 120 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 3

96. A ranger is monitoring radio dispatch traffic while simultaneously writing an incident report on a tablet. Dispatch calls out an urgent update relevant to the ranger's current incident. What is the correct action?

- A. Ignore dispatch until the report is fully finished
- B. Pause the report briefly to acknowledge and note the dispatch update, then resume writing
- C. Turn off the radio to avoid distraction
- D. Finish an unrelated task first before responding to dispatch

97. While directing traffic at a festival entrance, a ranger must also watch for a lost child reported nearby. What is the best approach to managing both tasks at once?

- A. Fully stop directing traffic to search only for the child
- B. Ignore the lost-child report until traffic duty ends
- C. Continue directing traffic while periodically scanning the crowd for the child
- D. Ask a visitor to direct traffic instead

98. A ranger is administering first aid to a minor injury while a second visitor approaches asking urgent, unrelated questions about restroom locations. What is the best way to handle both at once?

- A. Stop first aid completely to answer the restroom question first
- B. Continue first aid and briefly direct the second visitor or ask them to wait a moment
- C. Ignore the second visitor entirely with no acknowledgment
- D. Send the injured visitor away to answer the question

99. A ranger is reviewing a paper permit while a visitor is verbally explaining a separate complaint about noise. What is the best approach?

- A. Stop listening to the visitor and only read the permit
- B. Stop reading the permit and only listen to the visitor
- C. Tell the visitor to write down the complaint instead
- D. Briefly divide attention between skimming the permit and following the visitor's complaint, then fully address each in turn

100. While patrolling on foot, a ranger receives a radio call about a vehicle break-in at the same time a nearby visitor asks for trail directions. What is the best time-sharing approach?

- A. Acknowledge the radio call as the priority, quickly direct the visitor to a map or signage, then respond
- B. Fully assist the visitor first, then respond to the radio call afterward
- C. Ignore the radio call since it is not immediately life-threatening

D. Tell the visitor to call the police themselves

Park Ranger Exam Prep: Practice Exam 5 - Answer Key and Explanations

1. A — A — The passage bars removing or disturbing plants in a Nature Preserve Area without a Borough Forester permit. Picking wildflowers without one directly breaks that rule. Photographing plants causes no removal or disturbance, walking a paved trail is not addressed by the rule, and permitted collection is explicitly excepted, so none of those three are violations.

2. D — D — At 10:15 AM the Off-Leash Area's dawn-to-9:00 AM exception has already closed, so the general leash requirement is back in force everywhere, including inside that area. A leashed dog outside the area complies with the standing rule. The other three options each involve an unleashed dog after the exception window has ended, which violates the posted sign.

3. B — B — The report specifically names two linked problems: a confusing permit system and staff unable to explain the reservation process. That second detail is the visitor's primary complaint, since no staff member could clarify it. Overbooking, closure for maintenance, and an incorrect fee are never mentioned anywhere in the quoted report text.

4. C — C — The memo's operative sentence redirects injured-raptor calls specifically to the Wildlife Unit instead of patrol staff handling them directly. That routing change is the entire content of the memo. Nothing suggests calls are eliminated, that patrol must act alone, or that the Wildlife Unit itself no longer exists; the opposite is stated.

5. A — A — The bulletin permits only rod-and-reel fishing, and only from a designated pier, so an angler meeting both conditions is compliant. Netting is banned everywhere, so option B fails on method. Trapping is banned citywide, so option C fails. Rod-and-reel fishing from an undesignated shoreline fails the location requirement in option D.

6. C — C — The note lists the equipment check before opening, then requires any missing item to be logged before dispatch is radioed, establishing a clear three-step order. Reversing dispatch and the check, opening before checking, or logging a discrepancy without first completing the check all contradict the explicit sequence the supervisor's note describes.

7. D — D — The directive carves out same-day approval only for spontaneous vigils, and a scheduled reunion is planned in advance, so it does not fit that narrow exception. The 14-day rule therefore still governs the reunion. Same-day approval is not universally available, the 14-day rule does apply to groups over 20, and the vigil exception is the only waiver mentioned.

8. B — B — The bulletin's stated consequence for a lapsed CPR certification is restriction to non-emergency duties until the ranger becomes compliant again, and three months past the two-year deadline

places this ranger squarely in that lapsed status. Termination and retaking the academy are never mentioned, and continuing full duties for another year directly contradicts the bulletin's plain language.

9. B — B — Being a designated beach only satisfies one of the guide's two conditions; the other requires the activity to occur outside the posted swim season. Since July falls within swim season, the exception does not apply and the general prohibition controls. No permit option is mentioned in the guide.

10. D — D — Compliance requires both a paved multi-use path and a speed under 15 mph; only this option satisfies both conditions at once. The unpaved-trail options fail regardless of speed, since Class 3 e-bikes are barred there outright, and the paved-path option at 20 mph exceeds the stated speed ceiling, so it also fails.

11. A — A — The entry explicitly states 'no injuries reported,' directly supporting that conclusion. Nothing in the entry mentions the trail's closure duration, so a full-day closure cannot be inferred. The limb's removal is never attributed to a ranger, and the caller's identity is not stated, only that maintenance was subsequently notified.

12. C — C — The rule sheet exempts acoustic instruments from the permit requirement entirely, applying it only to amplified equipment. An acoustic guitar played without a permit therefore breaks no rule stated on this sheet. The musician is not in violation, does not need the permit, and acoustic instruments are never described as banned anywhere in the text.

13. C — C — The notice carves out an explicit exception for vehicles going out of service for maintenance, and this vehicle fits that exception regardless of its one-third fuel level. The below-half-full trigger is therefore overridden. The rule was never limited to vehicles above half-full, and nothing in the notice calls for refueling twice under any circumstance.

14. B — B — The comment describes two specific problems experienced during the visit: the kiosk crashing twice and the printed maps being entirely gone. Together these describe a malfunctioning kiosk paired with an unavailable paper backup. The comment never states the center was closed, that a trail closed for repairs, or that any staff member refused assistance.

15. A — A — The general rule requires leashing outside off-leash areas with no stated exception for time of day, injury, or provocation, so applying it directly to an unleashed dog in the general area yields a clear violation. Provocation and lack of injury are not conditions written into the rule, and no business-hours limitation appears anywhere in the stated policy.

16. D — D — The rule's trigger is exceeding a posted limit, which presupposes a limit is actually posted on that road. With no sign present, there is no posted limit to compare 32 mph against, so the rule's condition is never satisfied. Assuming a default number or issuing a summons regardless of signage both go beyond what the stated rule authorizes.

17. C — C — Every condition in the rule is satisfied here: the location is a designated picnic area, a valid permit is held, and the beverage, wine, falls within the beer-and-wine limit. Applying the rule

mechanically to these facts produces full compliance. There is no type-limit violation, the permit does cover this use.

18. A — A — Thirty hours exceeds the rule's 24-hour removal window measured from the written notice, so the stated consequence, confiscation, follows directly. The rule never provides that unpermitted structures become permitted through the passage of time, requires a court order to act, or obligates repeated reissuance of the same notice on a rolling basis.

19. D — D — The rule expressly states the age restriction applies 'regardless of adult supervision,' so a parent's presence in the passenger seat has no bearing on the outcome. Applying that plain language, the 15-year-old operator is in violation. The rule was never limited to unsupervised minors, and it identifies the operator, not the accompanying parent, as the violator.

20. B — B — The rule limits open fires to designated grills specifically, not merely to permitted zones in general, and a portable fire pit unaffiliated with any grill does not meet that description regardless of its location. Being inside a picnic zone does not satisfy the grill requirement. No time-based extinguishing exception or fuel-type limitation appears anywhere in the stated rule.

21. B — B — Twenty feet falls well inside the rule's 50-foot dismount zone around a permitted event, and riding through the crowd there fails the rule's explicit dismount-and-walk requirement. Being on a paved path is not an exception written into the rule, the rule names cyclists specifically rather than only motorized vehicles, and it requires full dismounting, not merely slowing down.

22. C — C — Holding a valid permit only authorizes the specific items it lists, and sunglasses are not among them, so selling sunglasses breaches the rule even though the ice cream sales remain compliant. Simply holding a permit does not make every sale compliant, the rule never states automatic total voiding, and it requires a listed item for any sale.

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 'without a prior warning' language. The rule does not limit itself to mammals.

24. D — D — Sixty people exceeds the rule's 50-person threshold, triggering the insurance-submission requirement, and the missing documentation means the application fails to meet that condition, leaving it incomplete as filed. Group size alone does not automatically secure approval, the threshold stated is 50, not 100, and the rule ties insurance to the application itself, not to a later date.

25. A — A — The rule conditions permitted horseback riding on the presence of a horseshoe symbol marking, not on surface type, and this path lacks that marking entirely, so riding there breaches the rule. Pavement status is irrelevant to the stated condition, the rule draws no unpaved-only distinction, and it plainly requires a marked trail rather than allowing riding anywhere unmarked.

26. D — D — The rule requires both a Special Event Film Permit and compliance with the altitude ceiling; satisfying the altitude condition alone cannot cure a missing permit. Since no permit was

obtained, the flight violates the rule regardless of its 200-foot altitude. The rule draws no hobbyist exception, and the altitude limit is a separate, additional condition.

27. B — B — The observed pattern links two specific facts, Monday litter spikes and weekend market teardown, at the same location and timing, which supports inferring a causal connection between the market and the litter. A citywide, market-unrelated explanation ignores the specific timing correlation, broken cans are never observed or mentioned, and increased litter does not indicate visitors avoiding the entrance.

28. C — C — The logs consistently tie heat calls to two specific factors together, the hottest afternoon hours and unshaded playground locations, supporting an inference that combines both conditions rather than either alone. A random distribution contradicts the clear afternoon clustering, playgrounds themselves are not a direct cause independent of heat and shade.

29. A — A — A recurring, specific complaint about not finding trail markers, repeated across many separate direction-seeking visitors, reasonably generalizes to a problem with marker sufficiency or placement rather than pure coincidence. Disliking the visitor center is not supported since visitors are actively seeking help there, and vandalism is never mentioned anywhere in the observation.

30. D — D — Complaints cluster at the same hours patrol visibility drops, and combining those two specific, recurring facts supports inferring that reduced oversight allows more violations to occur unnoticed or unchecked. Targeting rangers is speculative and unsupported by the data shown, aggression levels are not part of the described pattern.

31. C — C — The clustering combines two specific recurring conditions, darkness after 9 PM and the absence of lighting at these particular shelters, which reasonably generalizes to lighting being a contributing factor. A blanket structure preference ignores the lighting detail entirely, concluding lighting has no effect directly contradicts the pattern observed, and no weekend-only timing is described anywhere in the reports.

32. B — B — A policy named 'Quiet Hours' generalizes from its purpose, preventing disturbance during rest hours, rather than from the literal word 'amplified' alone, so evaluating actual disturbance fits the underlying intent better than a rigid volume-blind reading. A strict decibel cutoff is never specified in the policy, and limiting the rule to instruments alone ignores the broader amplified-sound language.

33. A — A — 'Use discretion' toward a vulnerable-seeming visitor generalizes to prioritizing welfare and safety judgment over rigid rule enforcement in an ambiguous situation, which is the pattern discretionary guidance typically signals. Issuing a summons in every case contradicts the flexibility discretion implies, ignoring visitors until asked defeats the guideline's protective purpose.

34. B — B — The pattern links pond rescues to both extreme heat and simultaneous pool crowding, suggesting displaced swimmers move to unguarded water when the staffed option is full, a reasonable generalization from two co-occurring specific facts. Inherent pond danger is not established by this data alone, and hot weekdays are shown increasing activity, not attendance drops.

35. D — D — Complaints reliably follow the highest-attendance weekends specifically, supporting a generalization that increased usage volume drives increased wear and breakage rather than coincidence. Cleaning frequency is a separate topic never mentioned in the pattern, intentional damage is a stronger claim than the data supports without direct evidence, and an unrelated conclusion directly contradicts the consistent attendance-complaint correlation described.

36. C — C — A policy whose stated purpose is minimizing disturbance to nesting birds generalizes to evaluating actual disturbance in ambiguous cases, rather than treating every presence as equally serious. Automatic seriousness for any presence ignores gradations of actual disturbance, and excluding joggers outright is not supported by the stated purpose either.

37. B — B — Near-misses cluster specifically where mirrors are absent and drop where mirrors are installed, a paired comparison that supports generalizing mirrors as an effective visibility fix at blind curves. A total ban on bikes is a far broader response than the data supports, blaming pedestrians regardless of mirrors ignores the clear mirror-related difference.

38. C — C — Slurred speech, heavy sweating despite mild weather, and incoherent answers together form a cluster of warning signs consistent with a possible stroke, cardiac event, or other medical emergency, which is the concern a ranger should prioritize investigating immediately. Simple rest does not explain incoherence, uncooperativeness assumes intent without basis.

39. A — A — Concentrated diving activity over an area not normally used for feeding is an early behavioral signal worth investigating, since it commonly indicates a fish die-off or carcass drawing the birds. Early migration would not explain repeated diving at one specific unused spot, bread-throwing typically occurs at known feeding areas.

40. D — D — A ground-level gap large enough for a child to pass through, next to an active construction zone, is an emerging hazard that should be recognized and acted on before an incident occurs, not merely documented. Calling it cosmetic underestimates the real safety risk, billing is a downstream administrative matter.

41. D — D — A curling surfacing edge specifically at a slide's exit sits directly in the path of children exiting at speed, making it a developing hazard needing prompt attention before someone trips. Faded color and needing repainting are purely cosmetic issues, and loud play is normal playground behavior, not itself a safety concern requiring intervention.

42. C — C — A strong gasoline odor paired with a developing sheen beneath one specific vehicle together indicate a possible active leak, an emerging hazard that calls for isolating the area before it worsens. Assuming a lawnmower or rainwater residue explains away real, specific physical evidence that deserves direct investigation instead.

43. B — B — A vertical trunk crack combined with a visible lean toward a high-traffic path are two specific structural warning signs together, pointing toward possible failure that could injure passersby, which is the priority a ranger should flag. Early leaf color change is unrelated to structural risk, routine pruning does not address a cracked, leaning trunk.

44. A — A — A young child searching visibly for someone, unaccompanied near water for several minutes, combines two specific risk indicators, apparent separation and proximity to a drowning hazard, that together warrant prompt intervention. Assuming a game or normal activity dismisses real specific warning signs, and telling the child to go home ignores the immediate safety concern of an unsupervised minor.

45. D — D — A dark smoke detector light paired with strong solvent fumes in poor ventilation are two specific warning signs together, a nonfunctioning early-warning system alongside a combustible fume buildup, that combine into a real fire and health hazard needing prompt escalation. Proper labeling does not fix a dead detector, a dark indicator is not normal standby behavior.

46. B — B — A rising voice paired with clenched fists are two specific, escalating physical and verbal cues that together signal a developing risk of physical confrontation, which a ranger should recognize before it turns violent. Assuming automatic resolution ignores those visible warning signs, focusing only on paperwork misses the immediate safety concern.

47. C — C — A flat tire, an ajar door, a dropped water bottle, and hours without a register sign-in together form a cluster of specific warning signs suggesting a hiker may be overdue or in distress on the trail. Treating the car as simple abandoned property ignores that cluster, an unlocked door alone is a minor detail.

48. A — A — This version places the subject, verb, and modifying details in a clear, logically ordered sentence that reads naturally and avoids ambiguity about who or what was unleashed. Option B scrambles word order into an incoherent string, option C misplaces the modifier so it appears to describe the visitor rather than the dog.

49. C — C — This sentence replaces the vague word 'stuff' with three specific, concrete actions, giving a reader precise information about exactly what occurred, which is the standard expected in an official report. Option A keeps the same vague word, option B converts to passive voice without adding specificity, and option D remains equally vague.

50. B — B — This sentence correctly uses the subject pronoun 'who' with the properly conjugated verb phrase 'was selling,' matching standard subject-verb agreement and pronoun case rules. Option A incorrectly uses object-case 'whom' as a subject, option C omits the necessary helping verb 'was' before 'selling,' and option D contains two separate verb-form errors, 'was sell' and 'refuse' instead of 'refused.'

51. D — D — This sentence conveys the identical factual content as the other options in far fewer words, with no filler phrases, which is 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 'in point of fact.'

52. A — A — This sentence correctly uses the noun 'effect' to name the result, erosion, that the storm produced, matching standard usage where 'effect' functions as a noun. Option B incorrectly substitutes the verb 'affect' where a noun is needed, option C incorrectly uses 'effect' as a verb instead of 'affect,' and option D mismatches both words.

53. C — C — This sentence reports what the visitor said as a stated claim and separately notes the confirmation status, without inserting a personal judgment about the visitor's honesty, matching the neutral tone official reports require. Options A, B, and D all insert subjective, judgmental language that does not belong in a factual record.

54. B — B — This sentence joins two actions in a simple compound predicate with no comma needed before 'and then,' since no independent clause or unnecessary pause requires one, matching standard punctuation rules for this structure. Options A and D insert stray, unneeded commas around 'and then,' and option C places commas in illogical positions that interrupt the sentence without any.

55. A — A — Repeating the specific noun 'the ranger' instead of a pronoun removes any doubt about who explained the permit requirement, which is the clearest way to avoid ambiguity between two people. Options B and C both use pronouns that could refer to either person, and option D is awkward and ungrammatical.

56. D — D — This sentence opens with a specific time, a precise number of people involved, a defined event type, and a clear location, giving the report section the concrete factual anchor an official narrative needs. Options A, B, and C all rely on vague, conversational wording like 'pretty crazy,' 'basically,' and 'drama' instead of specifics.

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

58. A — A — Standard emergency response procedure requires checking the scene for hazards before approaching, so responder safety is confirmed first, then approaching the visitor, then radioing dispatch with accurate location and details gathered on scene, and finally providing first aid within training limits. Any different order skips a required safety or information step.

59. D — D — Closing procedures logically finish financial and equipment tasks, counting and securing the drawer and completing the discrepancy log, before shutting down lighting, with locking the entrance doors performed last since staff must remain able to exit freely while completing the earlier steps. Locking the doors any earlier would block staff from finishing those interior tasks.

60. B — B — A ranger must first directly observe the violation before any enforcement action is justified, then verify the individual's identity for accurate documentation, then explain the violation to the person involved, and only then complete and hand over the summons form reflecting all gathered information. Any earlier ordering skips a necessary step.

61. D — D — Bystander safety comes first by securing the area, then the animal's condition is assessed from a safe distance before any closer action, then the specialized Wildlife Unit is notified with that assessment, and only afterward does trained containment occur if appropriate. Containing the animal too early risks both bystander and responder safety.

62. B — B — Water safety must be confirmed through chemistry testing and staff must be briefed before any visitors are admitted, so gates are unlocked only after both preparation steps, and the 'Pool

Open' flag is raised last as the final visitor-facing signal that all safety checks are complete. Any earlier gate-opening risks admitting visitors too soon.

63. A — A — Accurate information must be gathered from the guardian first, since it cannot be broadcast before it exists, then that description is broadcast to all units, then exits are staffed to prevent the child from leaving the park, and finally reunification and logging close out the incident once the child is located.

64. C — C — A thorough inspection begins with a visual exterior walk-around for visible damage, then checks fluid levels while the hood is accessible, then starts the engine to check warning lights and confirm proper operation, and finally logs any defects discovered across all three prior checks. Logging first would record nothing real.

65. A — A — Documentation logically comes first while details are fresh, recording the item's description and where it was found, then the finder's contact information is collected, then a receipt referencing that logged information is issued to the finder, and finally the item itself is placed into secure storage. Reordering these steps leaves gaps in the record.

66. C — C — The permit's validity is confirmed in the system first as the foundational check, then the on-site permit holder's identification is verified against that record, then barricade placement is inspected against the approved plan tied to that same permit, and finally on-duty rangers are briefed with the confirmed details.

67. D — D — The loop trail contributes 6.4 miles walked twice, or 12.8 miles, and the straight path to the lookout and back contributes 2.2 miles each way, or 4.4 miles round trip; adding 12.8 and 4.4 gives 17.2 total miles. The other totals result from omitting the return trip on the straight path or miscombining the loop and path distances.

68. B — B — Multiplying the fraction three-eighths by the tank's total 16-gallon capacity gives 6 gallons remaining, since three-eighths of 16 equals 6 exactly. The other choices come from misapplying the fraction, such as treating it as one-quarter, one-half, or a rounded approximation, rather than computing three-eighths of 16 directly and precisely as the question requires.

69. C — C — The first 3 hours cost 3 times 12, or 36 dollars, and the remaining 2 hours cost 2 times 8, or 16 dollars; adding 36 and 16 gives a total of 52 dollars. The other totals come from a single flat rate across all 5 hours or miscounting hours in each pricing tier.

70. A — A — Twice the heron count of 7 gives 14 geese, and adding 18 mallards, 7 herons, and 14 geese together gives a total of 39 birds counted. The other totals result from miscalculating the geese count, such as doubling the wrong number or adding an incorrect multiple of the heron tally, rather than correctly doubling the stated 7 herons.

71. B — B — Multiplying the tank's full capacity of 480 gallons by 65 percent, or 0.65, gives 312 gallons currently in the tank. The other values come from using a slightly different percentage, such as 60 percent or 70 percent, instead of applying the stated 65 percent figure precisely to the 480-gallon full capacity given in the question.

72. D — D — The full span from 7:00 AM to 3:30 PM covers 8.5 hours, and subtracting the 30-minute, or 0.5-hour, unpaid lunch break leaves 8 paid hours for the shift. The other values either ignore the lunch deduction entirely, subtract the wrong amount of time, or add time instead of subtracting the unpaid break from the total shift span.

73. D — D — Dividing 250 by 4 gives 62 with a remainder of 2, since 4 times 62 equals 248 and 250 minus 248 leaves 2 brochures that cannot be evenly distributed, so those 2 remain at the main desk after each kiosk receives its even share. The other values miscalculate the division or its remainder.

74. B — B — Multiplying the vehicle's fuel efficiency of 22 miles per gallon by the available 9 gallons gives a maximum travel distance of 198 miles before refueling is needed. The other totals result from using a slightly different mileage figure or gallon count in the multiplication, rather than applying the stated 22 miles per gallon to the stated 9 gallons.

75. A — A — Multiplying one ranger's weekly pay, 24 dollars per hour times 40 hours, or 960 dollars, by 6 rangers gives a total weekly wage cost of 5,760 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 stated figures of 6, 24.

76. C — C — The listed codes assign 'Out of service' specifically to code 10-7, distinct from the other three codes in the same list. Code 10-4 means message received, code 10-20 means location check, and code 10-33 means emergency, all units stand by, so each of those refers to a different meaning entirely.

77. D — D — The list specifically pairs the 'burnt cornflakes' bark description with Black Cherry, distinguishing it from the other three species listed. Red Maple is described as gray and smooth when young, Shagbark Hickory as gray and peeling in long strips, and White Oak as light gray and scaly, none of which match the flaky, dark 'burnt cornflakes' texture named.

78. B — B — The checklist assigns the AED unit specifically to Item 4 in the listed sequence, distinct from the other numbered items. Item 1 is the first aid kit, Item 2 is the fully charged two-way radio, and Item 3 is the trail map supply, so each of those numbers corresponds to a different piece of equipment than the AED.

79. A — A — Comparing the three listed closing times, North Cove closes at 6 PM, which is earlier than both Pelham Bay's 7 PM closing and Orchard Beach's 8 PM closing. The beaches clearly do not all close at the same time, since each of the three listed times is different from the other two.

80. D — D — The listed codes assign the 'all units and police' response specifically to Level 4, described as critical, distinguishing it clearly from the other three severity levels in the list. Level 1 needs no response, Level 2 needs only a ranger, and Level 3 needs a ranger together with EMS.

81. C — C — The list specifically pairs picnic groves with Zone C, distinct from the other three zones described. Zone A is designated for athletic fields, Zone B for the nature preserve, and Zone D for parking and access, so each of those letters corresponds to a different primary use than the picnic groves named for Zone C in the question.

82. A — A — The schedule specifically pairs Ranger Diaz with the morning shift at the North Loop, distinct from the other two rangers listed. Ranger Ortiz is assigned to the afternoon shift at the Visitor Center, and Ranger Blake to the evening shift at the Lakefront, so neither matches the North Loop assignment.

83. C — C — The list specifically pairs bicycles with the impound rack as their storage location, distinct from the other three categories listed. Alcohol is stored in the evidence locker, fishing gear in the equipment room, and drones in the supervisor's office, so none of those three locations matches the impound rack correctly named for confiscated bicycles in the list.

84. B — B — Turning 90 degrees right from facing north results in facing east, and the nature center, originally directly behind, or south, is now positioned to the ranger's left after that same rightward turn. It cannot remain ahead or behind after a 90-degree turn, and facing west would instead require a leftward turn.

85. C — C — Two consecutive 90-degree left turns combine into a full 180-degree change from the original heading, meaning the ranger now travels in the exact opposite direction of the original patrol route. A single left turn alone would produce the 90-degree-left result described in option D, and two turns cannot return the ranger to the same or a 90-degree-right heading.

86. B — B — Since the pavilion lies both east and north 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 of the pavilion's location, and pointing due west or due south would send the visitor away from the pavilion entirely.

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 lake. The vehicle cannot continue south toward the lake after backing out and reorienting, and no turn was made that would redirect it toward east or west instead of straight north.

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

89. B — B — Since the shadow points due north at solar noon and the shadow falls directly onto the maintenance shed, the shed's position must lie in that same northward direction from the tower's base. It cannot lie due south, since that is the opposite direction from where the shadow actually falls.

90. A — A — Rotating a sign a full 180 degrees flips it both top-to-bottom and left-to-right simultaneously, so the text becomes both upside-down and reversed, making it unreadable in its normal orientation to a visitor. A simple leftward or rightward shift would only change position, not orientation, and the sign clearly cannot remain visually unchanged after such a complete 180-degree rotation.

91. C — C — Rotating a direction 90 degrees clockwise from east moves it one quarter-turn through the clockwise sequence of north, east, south, and west, landing squarely on south as the arrow's new

pointing direction. It cannot remain east unchanged after a real turn, and north and west both lie the opposite way.

92. D — D — A mirror flip, unlike a rotation, reverses the marker left-to-right rather than turning it through a fixed angle, so the red corner reappears on the adjacent corner of the now-outward opposite face rather than staying put or jumping diagonally. The same-corner, diagonal, and clockwise-shift outcomes all describe rotations, not a mirror flip.

93. A — A — Each fold doubles the number of sections created by the previous fold, so one vertical fold produces two sections, and folding horizontally again doubles that to four total sections once fully unfolded. Two sections would result from only a single fold, and six or eight would require more folds than described.

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

95. D — D — A regular hexagon's six edges are each separated by 60 degrees, so a 120-degree clockwise rotation moves the marking exactly two edge-positions clockwise from position 1, landing it on position 3. Position 1 would mean no rotation, and positions 2 and 4 fit a 60-degree or 180-degree turn instead.

96. B — B — Effectively sharing attention between two active tasks means briefly shifting focus to capture the urgent, relevant update before returning to the report, rather than abandoning either task entirely. Ignoring dispatch risks missing time-sensitive information directly tied to the current incident, turning off the radio eliminates the ability to monitor it at all.

97. C — C — Dividing attention between two simultaneous responsibilities means continuing the primary traffic duty while periodically shifting visual attention to scan for the child, keeping both tasks actively managed at once. Fully stopping traffic direction abandons one duty entirely, ignoring the child report until traffic ends delays a time-sensitive safety concern.

98. B — B — Managing two simultaneous demands means continuing the higher-priority first aid task while briefly acknowledging the second visitor with a quick direction or a request to wait, rather than fully switching away from either. Stopping first aid entirely for a lower-priority question misprioritizes care, ignoring the second visitor with no acknowledgment at all is unnecessarily dismissive.

99. D — D — 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 permit or exclusively on the visitor means missing part of the other.

100. A — A — Balancing two simultaneous demands of differing urgency means quickly acknowledging the higher-priority radio call while briefly redirecting the visitor to a self-service

resource like a map, before then fully responding to the call. Fully assisting the visitor first delays a more urgent matter, ignoring the radio call entirely dismisses a real active incident.