

PARK RANGER EXAM PREP: PRACTICE EXAM 6 (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 or operate a non-motorized watercraft, such as a kayak or canoe, on any lake within the park system except from a designated boat launch.' Which use complies with this rule?

- A. Launching a canoe from an undesignated shoreline
- B. Launching a motorized boat from a designated launch
- C. Operating a kayak with no launch point at all
- D. Launching a kayak from a designated boat launch

2. A posted notice reads: 'Grilling with charcoal is permitted only in the designated barbecue area; propane grills are allowed throughout all picnic zones.' A visitor wants to use a propane grill outside the designated barbecue area, in a general picnic zone. Is this compliant?

- A. No, because only charcoal is allowed outside the barbecue area
- B. Yes, propane grills are permitted throughout picnic zones
- C. No, all grilling requires the designated barbecue area
- D. Yes, but only with a written permit

3. An incident report states: 'The visitor stated that a sprinkler head near the playground had been leaking steadily for two days, creating a muddy patch that several children had slipped on.' What is the visitor's primary concern?

- A. A leaking sprinkler created a slippery hazard for children
- B. The playground equipment itself was broken
- C. The sprinkler system was recently installed
- D. Children were playing in the mud intentionally

4. A memo to rangers reads: 'Effective this season, all reports of coyote sightings within a quarter-mile of a playground must be forwarded to the Wildlife Unit within one hour of the sighting.' What is the new requirement under this memo?

- A. Coyote sightings no longer need to be reported
- B. All coyote sightings anywhere must be reported within one hour
- C. Coyote sightings near playgrounds must reach the Wildlife Unit within an hour
- D. The Wildlife Unit now handles all coyote sightings directly

5. A park bulletin states: 'Camping overnight is prohibited except at three designated campgrounds, each requiring an advance reservation.' A visitor without a reservation wants to camp at one of the three designated campgrounds. What applies?

- A. Camping is allowed since it is a designated campground
- B. Camping is allowed if the visitor arrives before sunset
- C. Camping is not allowed without an advance reservation
- D. Camping is allowed only on weekends without reservation

6. A supervisor's note reads: 'Rangers assigned to gatehouse duty must verify each vehicle's parking permit before raising the entry gate, and any expired permit must be logged before the vehicle is turned away.' What is the correct sequence implied?

- A. Raise the gate, then verify the permit
- B. Verify the permit, log any expired permit, then act accordingly
- C. Turn the vehicle away, then verify the permit
- D. Log the permit without verifying it first

7. A directive states: 'Filming permits for commercial productions require submission at least 30 days in advance, except for news-gathering crews, who may film without advance notice.' A commercial production crew wants to film today without any advance notice. What applies?

- A. The crew does not qualify for the exception and needs a permit
- B. Same-day filming is always allowed for any crew
- C. The 30-day rule does not apply to commercial productions
- D. Only news crews may ever film in the park

8. A training bulletin reads: 'Rangers must complete Naloxone administration training annually; failure to complete it results in restriction from carrying Naloxone kits until compliant.' A ranger's training 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 carry the kit for one more year regardless
- D. The ranger is restricted from carrying the kit until recertified

9. A visitor guide states: 'Drone photography is prohibited in all parks except during permitted commercial film shoots, where it is allowed only below 200 feet.' At a permitted film shoot, is drone photography at 150 feet allowed?

- A. No, drones are banned in every circumstance
- B. No, because 150 feet exceeds the limit
- C. Yes, but only with a separate FAA license
- D. Yes, because it meets both stated conditions

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

- A. An electric scooter on a paved path at 8 mph
- B. An electric scooter on a nature trail at 5 mph

- C. An electric scooter on a paved path at 15 mph
- D. An electric scooter on a nature trail at any speed

11. A dispatch log entry reads: 'Caller reported a broken bench near the south overlook; no one was on the bench at the time; maintenance notified at 2:15 PM.' What can be concluded from this entry?

- A. Someone was injured by the broken bench
- B. The overlook was closed for the entire day
- C. No one was on the bench when it broke
- D. The caller was a maintenance worker

12. A rule sheet states: 'Metal detecting requires a permit; searching visually for lost items without digging does not.' A visitor is walking the grass looking for a dropped ring, without digging or using a metal detector. What is true?

- A. The visitor needs a permit for this search
- B. The visitor is not violating the metal-detecting rule
- C. Visual searching is banned entirely in parks
- D. The visitor must first notify a ranger

13. An internal notice reads: 'Patrol bikes must be inspected weekly unless out of service for repair.' A patrol bike has gone three weeks without inspection because it has been out of service for repair the entire time. What applies?

- A. The bike must be inspected immediately regardless
- B. The rule only applies to bikes above a certain age
- C. Inspections must occur twice to catch up
- D. The weekly inspection requirement does not apply to this bike

14. A visitor comment reads: 'The restroom's hand dryer has been broken for a week, and there were no paper towels anywhere in the building.' What problem does the visitor identify?

- A. The restroom was locked and inaccessible
- B. Hand-drying options were unavailable, dryer and towels both
- C. The restroom needed repainting
- D. Staff refused to fix the dryer on request

15. General rule: 'Skateboarding is prohibited on all paved paths except in the designated skate park.' A ranger observes a skateboarder riding on a general paved path outside the skate park. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The skateboarder 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 vending when a vendor lacks a valid concession permit.' A ranger observes a vendor selling goods who holds a valid concession permit for that exact location. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. A summons must be issued regardless of the permit
- B. The vendor is automatically in violation for selling goods
- C. No summons is warranted since the permit is valid
- D. The rule applies only to food vendors

17. General rule: 'Fireworks and pyrotechnics are prohibited park-wide except when operated by the licensed city vendor during a permitted display.' A visitor personally ignites a firecracker at the permitted display site while the show is happening. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The visitor is not in violation because a permitted display is happening
- B. The visitor is in violation because the exception applies only to the licensed operator
- C. The rule does not apply during any permitted display
- D. The visitor needs no permit since fireworks are already present

18. General rule: 'Any structure erected without a permit must be removed within 48 hours of a written notice, or it will be confiscated.' A shade canopy erected without a permit remains in place 40 hours after notice was posted. What is the correct outcome?

- A. The canopy is subject to immediate confiscation
- B. The canopy becomes automatically permitted after 24 hours
- C. No action can be taken without a court order
- D. The canopy is not yet subject to confiscation since 48 hours have not passed

19. General rule: 'No person under 15 years of age may operate a park utility cart, even with a valid driver's license.' A 14-year-old with a valid driver's license from another state is found operating a park utility cart. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The 14-year-old is in violation despite holding a driver's license
- B. The license overrides the age restriction
- C. The rule applies only to unlicensed minors
- D. The rule does not apply to out-of-state licenses

20. General rule: 'Open flames are permitted only in designated fire rings.' A visitor uses a candle lantern for light at a picnic table, unaffiliated with any fire ring. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The candle lantern is permitted because it is small
- B. The candle lantern is permitted at any picnic table
- C. The candle lantern is not permitted since it is not in a designated fire ring
- D. Only candles taller than six inches are restricted

21. General rule: 'Cyclists must yield to pedestrians on all shared paths.' A cyclist rings a bell and continues riding through a group of pedestrians without slowing down or stopping. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. Ringing a bell satisfies the yielding requirement
- B. No violation exists since a warning was given

- C. The rule only applies to motorized vehicles
- D. The cyclist is in violation for failing to yield

22. General rule: 'Concession permit holders may operate only during their permit's specified hours.' A vendor with a permit for 9 AM to 5 PM is found operating at 4:30 PM. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The vendor is in violation for operating too early
- B. The vendor is in compliance since 4:30 PM falls within the permitted hours
- C. The permit does not specify any hours
- D. The vendor needs a separate evening permit

23. General rule: 'Feeding waterfowl within a marked No Feeding zone is subject to a summons without a prior warning.' A ranger observes a visitor tossing popcorn to geese outside any 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. This rule does not apply since the visitor is outside a marked zone
- D. The rule applies only to feeding ducks specifically

24. General rule: 'Any group event over 75 people must submit a certificate of insurance with the permit application.' A group of 40 people submits a permit application with no insurance documentation. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The application may proceed without insurance since the group is under 75
- B. Insurance is required regardless of group size
- C. The group must still submit insurance within 48 hours
- D. The application is automatically denied for missing insurance

25. General rule: 'Rock climbing is permitted only on the designated climbing wall, marked with a red triangle symbol.' A ranger observes a climber on a natural rock outcropping with no red triangle marking. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The climber is compliant since it is a natural feature
- B. The rule applies only to artificial walls
- C. The climber is in violation since the outcropping is unmarked
- D. Climbing requires no marked location at all

26. General rule: 'Model aircraft may be flown only in the designated flying field, at or below 200 feet.'
A hobbyist flies a model glider at 100 feet, outside the designated flying field. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The flight is compliant because the altitude is under 200 feet
- B. The flight is in violation because it is outside the designated field
- C. The altitude limit does not apply outside the field
- D. Gliders are exempt from the flying-field rule

27. A ranger notices that bike-share drop-off complaints spike specifically near the east gate every Friday evening, coinciding with a weekly commuter shuttle stop. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. The commuter shuttle stop likely contributes to the Friday bike-share pileup
- B. Bike-share complaints are unrelated to any schedule
- C. The east gate is simply more popular than other gates
- D. Visitors dislike the bike-share program entirely

28. Dispatch logs over a season show that most twisted-ankle calls occur on the rocky section of the east trail, specifically after recent rainfall. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Twisted-ankle calls are evenly spread across all trails
- B. The rocky section causes injuries regardless of weather
- C. Rainfall has no bearing on trail conditions
- D. Wet conditions on the rocky section likely increase twisted-ankle injuries

29. A ranger notices that visitors calling the information line almost always mention they could not find the online event calendar. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Visitors dislike calling the information line
- B. The event calendar is being frequently vandalized
- C. Visitors prefer not to use calendars
- D. The event calendar may be difficult to locate on the website

30. Complaints about aggressive squirrels spike specifically near unsecured trash cans in the picnic area, more than near secured cans elsewhere in the park. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Unsecured trash likely draws squirrels into more frequent contact with visitors
- B. Squirrels near secured cans are naturally calmer
- C. The picnic area simply has more squirrels overall
- D. Squirrel complaints are unrelated to trash can type

31. A ranger reviewing graffiti reports notices most incidents cluster around the underpass tunnel after it loses daylight visibility each evening. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Graffiti artists specifically prefer tunnels over open walls
- B. Reduced evening visibility in the tunnel likely enables more graffiti incidents
- C. Lighting has no bearing on graffiti frequency
- D. Graffiti only happens on weekends

32. The stated intent of a 'No Loitering' policy near closed concession stands is to prevent unauthorized access after hours. Applying that intent, how should a ranger interpret a group simply resting on a nearby bench after the stand has closed?

- A. Any presence near a closed stand automatically violates the policy
- B. The policy does not apply to benches at all
- C. Rangers should weigh whether the group's behavior suggests actual unauthorized access
- D. The policy applies only to groups larger than five

33. A guideline instructs rangers to 'exercise judgment' when approaching a visitor who appears to be having a panic attack near a crowded event. Based on the guideline's purpose, what is the best interpretation of its intent?

- A. The intent is to issue a citation for disruptive behavior
- B. The intent is to remove the visitor from the event immediately
- C. The intent is to prioritize a calm, supportive approach over strict procedure
- D. The intent is to ignore the visitor unless they collapse

34. Multiple seasonal reports show that bicycle theft rises sharply at unmonitored bike racks specifically during major festival weekends, when monitored racks near the entrance are consistently full. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Overflow to unmonitored racks during crowded festivals likely drives the theft increase
- B. Bike theft is unrelated to which rack is used
- C. Unmonitored racks are inherently more attractive to thieves year-round
- D. Festival weekends reduce overall bike usage

35. A ranger notices that visitor complaints about slippery boardwalk sections consistently follow early-morning dew-heavy days. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. The boardwalk is cleaned less often on dewy mornings
- B. Visitors intentionally avoid the boardwalk on dewy days
- C. Slipperiness complaints are unrelated to weather conditions
- D. Morning dew likely increases the boardwalk's slipperiness

36. A written policy states its purpose is 'to protect newly seeded turf areas by minimizing foot traffic during the establishment period.' Applying this stated purpose, how should rangers interpret a visitor briefly cutting across a corner of seeded turf to retrieve a dropped item?

- A. Any foot contact with seeded turf is automatically a serious violation
- B. Rangers should weigh whether the specific act meaningfully harms the establishing turf
- C. The purpose does not apply to brief crossings
- D. The purpose applies only to organized groups, not individuals

37. Season-long data shows dog-bite incident reports cluster near unfenced off-leash areas, more than near areas with perimeter fencing. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Perimeter fencing at off-leash areas likely reduces dog-bite incidents
- B. Dogs should be banned from all off-leash areas
- C. Fencing has no bearing on bite incident rates
- D. Bite incidents are unrelated to area type

38. A ranger notices a visitor pacing rapidly near a cliff overlook, talking to no one, occasionally gripping the railing tightly, and glancing repeatedly at the drop below. What should concern the ranger most?

- A. The visitor is simply enjoying the scenic view
- B. The visitor's behavior suggests possible acute distress requiring a welfare check
- C. The visitor is likely a photographer scouting angles
- D. The visitor should be told to move along immediately

39. While patrolling, a ranger notices a large area of grass that is unusually yellow and dying in a perfect circular pattern, unlike the surrounding healthy lawn. What is the most likely concern to investigate?

- A. The grass is simply going dormant for the season
- B. Visitors have been walking on that exact spot
- C. An underground leak, chemical spill, or irrigation malfunction may be present
- D. The lawn was recently mowed unevenly

40. A ranger notices a section of boardwalk railing has come loose from its post and sways noticeably when touched, directly above a rocky drop-off. What is the priority concern?

- A. The railing simply needs a fresh coat of stain
- B. The railing's appearance is slightly outdated
- C. Visitors are leaning on the railing for photos
- D. The loose railing poses an immediate fall hazard over the rocky drop

41. During a routine check, a ranger notices a beehive has formed directly above a busy trail entrance sign, with bees actively swarming around the sign in growing numbers. What should concern the ranger most?

- A. The sign needs to be repainted
- B. Visitors enjoy seeing wildlife near the entrance
- C. The active hive creates a rising sting risk at a high-traffic entrance
- D. Beehives are not a ranger's responsibility at all

42. A ranger smells burning rubber near an idling maintenance vehicle, with visible smoke beginning to rise from beneath the rear wheel well. What is the correct concern?

- A. There may be a developing brake or tire fire requiring immediate shutdown
- B. The smell is likely from a nearby grill and can be ignored
- C. The smoke is probably just dust from the road
- D. The vehicle should be driven quickly to a repair shop

43. While inspecting a footbridge, a ranger notices several wooden planks are visibly spongy underfoot and one has a small hole beginning to form near the center span. What is the priority concern?

- A. The planks simply need a fresh coat of sealant
- B. The bridge shows signs of possible structural weakening over the span
- C. The bridge just needs seasonal sweeping
- D. The hole is purely cosmetic and requires no action

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

- A. The toddler is likely playing a game with a hidden parent
- B. This is a normal park scene requiring no action
- C. The toddler should be told to go find their family
- D. The toddler may be unsupervised near active vehicle traffic

45. While inspecting a maintenance shed, a ranger notices frayed exposed wiring near a stack of stored paper supplies, in a space with no visible fire extinguisher. What is the priority concern?

- A. Exposed wiring near paper and no extinguisher creates a real fire hazard
- B. The paper supplies are simply disorganized
- C. This is only a maintenance department issue
- D. The wiring is likely just cosmetic and can wait

46. A ranger notices a visitor repeatedly following another visitor at a distance, stopping when they stop and speeding up when they speed up, over several minutes. What is the priority concern?

- A. This is likely just two visitors walking the same route by coincidence
- B. The pattern suggests possible stalking behavior warranting closer attention
- C. Only the second visitor's path needs to be recorded
- D. The ranger should wait for a complaint before noticing anything

47. While checking a remote parking area, a ranger notices a car with its hazard lights on, windows fogged, and a phone left charging on the dashboard, but no one visible inside or nearby for over an hour. What is the priority concern?

- A. The car is simply abandoned property to be towed
- B. The hazard lights mean the owner forgot to turn them off
- C. The phone should be logged as lost property
- D. Someone connected to the vehicle may be in distress nearby

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

- A. Near the carousel a child crying was found by the visitor alone.
- B. The visitor found alone near the carousel a child crying reported.
- C. The visitor reported finding a crying child alone near the carousel.
- D. A child near the carousel alone crying the visitor found reported.

49. Which sentence best replaces the vague wording 'The ranger handled the situation' in a report?

- A. The ranger handled the situation, like always.
- B. The ranger separated the two parties, took statements, and issued a warning.
- C. The situation was handled by the ranger somehow.
- D. The ranger was there and handled things.

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

- A. The visitor who was blocking the gate refused to move.
- B. The visitor whom was blocking the gate refused to move.
- C. The visitor, blocking the gate, whom refused to move.
- D. The visitor who were blocking the gate refuse to move.

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

- A. In light of the fact that the pond froze, skating was, regrettably, not permitted.
- B. On account of the fact of the freeze, skating could not, as a matter of fact, occur.
- C. The frozen pond prevented skating.
- D. The pond, having frozen over as it had, meant that skating could not take place.

52. Which sentence correctly uses 'fewer' versus 'less' in an incident report?

- A. There were less visitors at the pond than expected.
- B. There was fewer water in the pond than expected.
- C. Fewer water remained in the pond by evening.
- D. There were fewer visitors at the pond than expected.

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

- A. The visitor stated that the fence was already damaged upon arrival; this could not be independently confirmed.
- B. The visitor's absurd claim about the fence made no sense at all.
- C. The visitor was obviously lying about the fence's condition.
- D. The visitor's ridiculous story about the fence strained belief.

54. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence.

- A. The ranger checked the gate, and, then locked it.
- B. The ranger, checked the gate and then, locked it.
- C. The ranger checked the gate and then locked it.
- D. The ranger checked the gate, and then, locked it.

55. Which sentence avoids ambiguous pronoun reference?

- A. When she spoke with the visitor, she explained the closure.
- B. She explained the closure to her.
- C. The visitor explained it to her about the closure.
- D. When the ranger spoke with the visitor, the ranger explained the closure.

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

- A. It was pretty chaotic near the gate that afternoon.
- B. At approximately 4:40 PM, a crowd-control incident occurred near the main gate.
- C. There was a whole scene near the gate, basically.
- D. So a bunch of people were pushing near the gate.

57. Which sentence correctly uses parallel structure?

- A. The ranger's tasks include inspecting, to log findings, and reporting issues.
- B. The ranger's tasks include inspecting, logging findings, and reporting issues.
- C. The ranger's tasks include to inspect, logging, and report.
- D. The ranger's tasks include inspection, to log, and reporting.

58. What is the correct order of steps when responding to a report of a visitor having a seizure: (1) Clear the immediate area of hazards, (2) Time the seizure's duration, (3) Radio dispatch with location and details, (4) Approach and observe from a safe distance?

- A. Time the seizure, approach, clear the area, radio dispatch
- B. Radio dispatch, approach, clear the area, time the seizure
- C. Clear the area, approach, time the seizure, radio dispatch
- D. Approach, clear the area, radio dispatch, time the seizure

59. What is the correct order for closing the maintenance shed at day's end: (1) Lock the shed doors, (2) Log any tool discrepancies, (3) Return tools to the inventory rack, (4) Turn off power tools at the breaker?

- A. Lock the doors, turn off the breaker, return tools, log discrepancies
- B. Log discrepancies, lock the doors, return tools, turn off the breaker
- C. Return tools, lock the doors, log discrepancies, turn off the breaker
- D. Return tools, log discrepancies, turn off the breaker, lock the doors

60. What is the correct order for issuing a parking violation: (1) Explain the violation if the driver returns, (2) Verify the vehicle's plate against the permit list, (3) Observe the vehicle parked in a restricted zone, (4) Complete and affix the violation notice?

- A. Observe the vehicle, verify the plate, complete the notice, explain if the driver returns
- B. Verify the plate, observe the vehicle, explain the violation, complete the notice
- C. Explain the violation, observe the vehicle, verify the plate, complete the notice
- D. Complete the notice, observe the vehicle, verify the plate, explain the violation

61. What is the correct order for a downed-tree response: (1) Assess whether the tree blocks a trail or road, (2) Notify the forestry crew, (3) Secure the area with tape or cones, (4) Photograph the scene for the work order?

- A. Notify forestry, secure the area, assess blockage, photograph the scene
- B. Assess blockage, secure the area, photograph the scene, notify forestry
- C. Secure the area, assess blockage, notify forestry, photograph the scene
- D. Photograph the scene, assess blockage, secure the area, notify forestry

62. What is the correct order for opening a seasonal skating rink: (1) Test the ice thickness, (2) Unlock the rink gates, (3) Post the daily safety-rules sign, (4) Raise the 'Rink Open' flag?

- A. Unlock the gates, test the ice, raise the flag, post the sign
- B. Test the ice, unlock the gates, raise the flag, post the sign
- C. Test the ice, post the sign, unlock the gates, raise the flag
- D. Raise the flag, test the ice, post the sign, unlock the gates

63. What is the correct order for processing a missing-pet report: (1) Broadcast a description over the radio network, (2) Obtain a description and last-seen location from the owner, (3) Check nearby wooded areas, (4) Reunite the pet with the owner and log the incident?

- A. Obtain the description, broadcast it, check wooded areas, reunite and log
- B. Broadcast the description, obtain it, reunite and log, check wooded areas

- C. Check wooded areas, reunite and log, obtain the description, broadcast it
- D. Reunite and log, obtain the description, broadcast it, check wooded areas

64. What is the correct order for the weekly mower inspection: (1) Check the blade sharpness, (2) Log any defects in the equipment binder, (3) Inspect the exterior for visible damage, (4) Start the engine and check for unusual noise?

- A. Start the engine, check the blade, inspect the exterior, log defects
- B. Log defects, inspect the exterior, check the blade, start the engine
- C. Inspect the exterior, start the engine, check the blade, log defects
- D. Inspect the exterior, check the blade, start the engine, log defects

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

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

66. What is the correct order for setting up a permitted 5K race: (1) Verify the permit is active in the system, (2) Inspect that course markers match the approved route, (3) Brief on-duty rangers on the course, (4) Confirm the race organizer's identification on-site?

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

67. A ranger patrols a 5.5-mile loop trail three times during a shift, plus a 1.8-mile straight path from the ranger station to a footbridge and back. How many total miles does the ranger cover?

- A. 18.3
- B. 20.1
- C. 19.5
- D. 21.0

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. 18
- C. 15
- D. 10

69. A group permit fee is \$15 per hour for the first 2 hours, then \$10 per additional hour. What is the total fee for a 6-hour event?

- A. 70
- B. 90
- C. 60
- D. 80

70. During a bird count, a ranger tallies 22 sparrows, 9 cardinals, and three times as many starlings as cardinals. How many total birds were counted?

- A. 49
- B. 54
- C. 58
- D. 63

71. A water tank at a nature center holds 600 gallons when full and is currently at 45% capacity. How many gallons are currently in the tank?

- A. 250
- B. 270
- C. 300
- D. 280

72. A ranger's patrol shift runs from 6:30 AM to 2:45 PM, with a 45-minute unpaid lunch break. How many paid hours does the ranger work?

- A. 8.25
- B. 8.0
- C. 7.75
- D. 7.5

73. A stack of 310 trail-map brochures is distributed evenly among 6 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 19 miles per gallon and has 11 gallons of fuel. How many miles can it travel before refueling?

- A. 190
- B. 198
- C. 200
- D. 209

75. A seasonal staffing budget allows for 5 rangers at \$27 per hour for a 36-hour week. What is the total weekly wage cost for all 5 rangers?

- A. 4500
- B. 5040
- C. 4860
- D. 4320

76. Study the following ranger radio codes, then answer the question below: Code 10-6 = Busy, stand by. Code 10-9 = Repeat message. Code 10-23 = Arrived at scene. Code 10-42 = Request backup. Which code means 'Repeat message'?

- A. 10-9
- B. 10-6
- C. 10-23
- D. 10-42

77. Study the following list of native wildflowers and their bloom colors, then answer: Black-Eyed Susan - yellow with a dark center. Wild Bergamot - lavender. Butterfly Weed - bright orange. New England Aster - purple. Which wildflower blooms bright orange?

- A. Black-Eyed Susan
- B. Wild Bergamot
- C. New England Aster
- D. Butterfly Weed

78. Study the following equipment checklist for the maintenance truck, then answer: Item 1 - Traffic cones. Item 2 - Fire extinguisher. Item 3 - Tool kit. Item 4 - Spare tire. Which item number corresponds to the fire extinguisher?

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

79. Study the following list of designated picnic shelters and their capacity, then answer: Elm Shelter - 40 people. Birch Shelter - 60 people. Cedar Shelter - 25 people. Which shelter has the smallest capacity?

- A. Cedar Shelter
- B. Elm Shelter
- C. Birch Shelter
- D. All are equal

80. Study the following incident priority codes, then answer: Priority 1 = Routine, log only. Priority 2 = Elevated, ranger response. Priority 3 = Urgent, ranger and EMS. Priority 4 = Critical, all units. Which priority requires ranger and EMS?

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

81. Study the following list of park section letters and their primary use, then answer: Section E - Dog run. Section F - Community garden. Section G - Skate park. Section H - Amphitheater. Which section is the community garden?

- A. Section E
- B. Section F
- C. Section G
- D. Section H

82. Study the following shift rotation schedule, then answer: Ranger Nolan - Morning shift, East Meadow. Ranger Reyes - Afternoon shift, Boathouse. Ranger Kim - Evening shift, South Gate. Who is assigned to the Boathouse?

- A. Ranger Nolan
- B. Ranger Kim
- C. None of the above
- D. Ranger Reyes

83. Study the following list of confiscated-item categories and storage locations, then answer: Skateboards - Impound rack. Alcohol - Evidence locker. Camping gear - Equipment room. Drones - Supervisor's office. Where is confiscated camping gear stored?

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

84. A ranger stands facing the boathouse dock, which faces due east. The equipment shed is directly behind the ranger. If the ranger turns 90 degrees to the left, which direction is the ranger now facing, and where is the shed relative to the ranger?

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

85. While driving the patrol loop, a ranger passes the picnic grove, then turns right, then turns right 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 left of the original direction
- C. Opposite direction of the original travel
- D. 90 degrees to the right, same as after the first turn

86. A visitor asks for directions to the dog run, which is three blocks west and one block south of the ranger station. Standing at the ranger station facing north, which direction should the ranger point first to send the visitor most directly?

- A. Due west only
- B. Southwest, toward the dog run's general direction
- C. Due north
- D. Due east

87. A ranger's patrol vehicle is parked with its front bumper facing the amphitheater, which lies to the west 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. East, away from the amphitheater
- B. West, toward the amphitheater
- C. North
- D. South

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

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

89. The visitor center flagpole casts its shadow directly toward the picnic pavilion at noon. Given that shadows at solar noon point due north in this hemisphere, where is the picnic pavilion relative to the flagpole?

- A. Due south of the flagpole

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

90. A rectangular 'STAFF ONLY' 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. Upside-down but still reading left-to-right in letter order
- B. Reading correctly, only shifted slightly left
- 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 counterclockwise, which direction will the arrow point?

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

92. A round wooden trail marker has one edge painted blue to indicate 'water access.' If the marker is flipped over, mirrored rather than rotated, so the opposite face now shows outward, where does the blue edge now appear relative to its original position?

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

93. A ranger folds a square trail map in half diagonally once, corner to corner. How many total sections does the map show when unfolded completely, divided by the fold line?

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

94. A directional arrow decal on a golf cart's side currently points toward the front of the cart. If the decal is peeled off and reapplied rotated 180 degrees in the same spot, which direction will it now appear to point?

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

95. A hexagonal trail-difficulty badge has its 'hard' red marking on the top edge. If the badge is rotated 240 degrees clockwise, which edge position now holds the red marking, counting the original top edge as position 1 and moving clockwise?

- A. Position 2
- B. Position 3
- C. Position 6
- D. Position 5

96. A ranger is monitoring the trail-counter app while simultaneously training a new seasonal hire on radio procedure. The app alerts to an unusual spike in trail traffic at a closed section. What is the correct action?

- A. Briefly pause the training to note the alert and flag it for follow-up, then resume training
- B. Ignore the alert until training is completely finished
- C. Stop training entirely to investigate the alert in person right away
- D. Hand the radio to the new hire and walk away

97. While staffing an information booth, a ranger must also keep an eye on a reported unattended bag nearby. What is the best approach to managing both tasks at once?

- A. Fully abandon the booth to stand guard over the bag
- B. Continue booth duties while periodically checking on the bag and area
- C. Ignore the bag report until the booth shift ends
- D. Ask a visitor to keep watch over the bag instead

98. A ranger is bandaging a minor scrape while a second visitor urgently asks where the nearest exit is. What is the best way to handle both at once?

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

99. A ranger is scanning a digital permit on a tablet while a visitor verbally reports an unrelated noise complaint at the same time. What is the best approach?

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

100. While patrolling on foot, a ranger receives a radio call about a fallen cyclist at the same time a nearby visitor asks about restroom locations. 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. Acknowledge the radio call as the priority, quickly point the visitor toward signage, then respond

D. Tell the visitor to look it up themselves with no direction at all

Park Ranger Exam Prep: Practice Exam 6 - Answer Key and Explanations

1. **D** — D — The rule permits non-motorized watercraft only from a designated boat launch, and launching a kayak from exactly that location satisfies the condition stated. An undesignated shoreline fails the location requirement, motorized boats are a different category the rule does not address, and launching with no launch point at all plainly fails the rule's core condition.

2. **B** — B — The notice explicitly separates the two grill types, restricting charcoal to the designated area while allowing propane grills throughout all picnic zones without further condition. Using a propane grill in a general picnic zone matches that stated allowance exactly. No permit requirement appears anywhere in the notice, and the charcoal-only restriction applies to charcoal, not propane.

3. **A** — A — The report directly ties the leaking sprinkler to a muddy patch that several children had already slipped on, making the hazard itself the visitor's stated concern. No mention is made of broken playground equipment, a recent installation date, or children intentionally playing in mud, so none of those three details appear anywhere in the report.

4. **C** — C — The memo's specific requirement applies only to sightings within a quarter-mile of a playground, and it sets a one-hour forwarding deadline to the Wildlife Unit for those particular reports. Sightings are still required to be reported, the deadline does not extend to every coyote sighting anywhere, and the memo says nothing about the Wildlife Unit handling every report.

5. **C** — C — Being a designated campground satisfies only one of the bulletin's two stated conditions; an advance reservation is separately required at all three sites before any stay begins. Without that reservation, camping is not permitted regardless of location. No sunset-arrival exception or weekend exception appears anywhere in the bulletin's stated language.

6. **B** — B — The note requires verifying the permit before raising the gate, and separately requires logging any expired permit before turning a vehicle away, establishing a clear order. Raising the gate first, turning the vehicle away before verifying, or logging a permit without first checking it all directly contradict that explicit sequence.

7. **A** — A — The directive carves out its exception specifically for news-gathering crews, and a commercial production crew does not fit that narrow category. The standard 30-day requirement therefore still governs. Same-day filming is not universally available, the 30-day rule applies directly to commercial productions, and news crews are not the only crews permitted to film.

8. **D** — D — The bulletin's stated consequence for lapsed Naloxone training is restriction from carrying the kit until the ranger becomes compliant again, matching this ranger's two-months-lapsed status

exactly. Termination and retaking the full academy are never mentioned, and continuing to carry the kit for another year directly contradicts the bulletin's plain language.

9. D — D — Both conditions in the guide are satisfied here: the shoot is a permitted commercial film shoot, and 150 feet falls below the 200-foot altitude ceiling. Drones are not banned in every circumstance, since this exception exists, 150 feet does not exceed the stated limit, and no separate FAA license is mentioned anywhere in the guide.

10. A — A — 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 scooters are barred there outright, and the paved-path option at 15 mph exceeds the stated speed ceiling, so it fails as well.

11. C — C — The entry explicitly states no one was on the bench at the time, directly supporting that conclusion. Nothing in the entry mentions any injury, so one cannot be inferred, no closure duration is described anywhere, and the caller's identity is never stated, only that maintenance was subsequently notified afterward.

12. B — B — The rule sheet exempts non-digging visual searches from the permit requirement entirely, applying the permit only to actual metal detecting. Looking for a ring without digging or a detector therefore breaks no rule stated here. No permit is needed, visual searching is not banned, and no notification requirement appears anywhere in the text.

13. D — D — The notice carves out an explicit exception for bikes out of service for repair, and this bike fits that exception for the entire three-week period in question. The weekly trigger is therefore overridden throughout. No age-based limitation and no catch-up-inspection requirement appear anywhere in the notice's stated language.

14. B — B — The comment names two specific missing options together: a broken hand dryer and an absence of paper towels anywhere in the building, leaving no way to dry hands at all. The comment never states the restroom was locked, mentions repainting, or describes any staff refusal to make a repair.

15. A — A — The general rule bars skateboarding on paved paths outside the skate park 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 limitation or injury condition appears anywhere in the rule.

16. C — C — The rule's trigger is lacking a valid concession permit, and this vendor holds exactly that valid permit for this location, 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 food vendors specifically.

17. B — B — The rule's exception is narrowly written to cover only the licensed city vendor's operation, not any visitor's separate personal act during the same display. The visitor's own firecracker therefore

falls outside that exception and violates the rule. The display's permitted status does not extend to the visitor's own unauthorized act.

18. D — D — Forty 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 canopy 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 expressly states the age restriction applies even with a valid driver's license, so holding one has no bearing on the outcome for a 14-year-old operator. Applying that plain language, the operator is in violation. The rule was never limited to unlicensed minors, and no out-of-state exception appears anywhere in the text.

20. C — C — The rule limits open flames specifically to designated fire rings, not to picnic tables generally, and a candle lantern unaffiliated with any fire ring does not meet that description. Being at a picnic table does not satisfy the fire-ring requirement. No size-based exception appears anywhere in the stated rule.

21. D — D — Yielding requires actually giving way, such as slowing down or stopping completely, and continuing through a group without doing either fails that requirement regardless of any bell warning given beforehand. A bell alone does not satisfy the rule, and the rule names cyclists directly rather than only motorized vehicles.

22. B — B — Every condition in the rule is satisfied here: 4:30 PM falls squarely within the permit's stated 9 AM to 5 PM window. Applying the rule mechanically to these facts produces full compliance. The vendor is not operating too early, the permit clearly specifies hours, and no separate evening permit is required at this time.

23. C — C — The rule's trigger is feeding within a marked No Feeding zone, and this visitor is located outside any such zone, so the rule's condition is never met. No summons authority under this specific rule applies here. The rule is not limited to ducks alone, and no warning question even arises since the rule itself does not apply.

24. A — A — Forty people falls below the rule's 75-person threshold, so the insurance-submission requirement is never triggered for this group. The application may proceed on that basis. Insurance 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 climbing on the red triangle marking specifically, not on whether a surface is natural or artificial, and this outcropping lacks that marking entirely. Being a natural feature does not satisfy the marking requirement. The rule plainly requires a marked location, not an unmarked one.

26. B — B — The rule requires both the designated flying field and compliance with the altitude ceiling; satisfying the altitude condition alone cannot cure flying outside the required field. Since this flight

occurs outside the field, it violates the rule regardless of its 100-foot altitude. The rule names no glider exemption anywhere in its text.

27. A — A — The pattern links two specific recurring facts, Friday-evening complaints and the weekly shuttle stop, at the same gate and timing, supporting an inference that shuttle riders likely contribute to the pileup. An unrelated-to-schedule conclusion ignores that clear timing link, general popularity does not explain the specific Friday spike.

28. D — D — The logs tie twisted-ankle calls to two specific factors together, the rocky terrain and recent rainfall, supporting a generalization that combines both conditions rather than either alone. An even spread contradicts the clear rocky-section clustering, injuries regardless of weather ignores the rainfall link, and dismissing rainfall's role directly contradicts the pattern described.

29. D — D — A recurring, specific complaint about not finding the calendar, repeated across many separate callers, reasonably generalizes to a problem with the calendar's placement or visibility on the website. Disliking the call itself is not supported since callers are actively seeking help, vandalism is never mentioned, and calendar preference is a different topic entirely from findability.

30. A — A — Complaints cluster specifically where trash is unsecured and drop where cans are secured, a paired comparison supporting an inference that easy food access draws squirrels into closer, more frequent visitor contact. Innate calmness near secured cans is speculative, a general population explanation ignores the can-type difference, and an unrelated conclusion directly contradicts the clustering described.

31. B — B — Incidents cluster specifically once daylight visibility drops each evening, a recurring timing link supporting an inference that reduced visibility enables more unnoticed vandalism at that location. A blanket tunnel preference ignores the visibility-timing detail, dismissing lighting's role contradicts the pattern directly, and no weekend-only timing is described in the reports.

32. C — C — A policy whose stated purpose is preventing unauthorized access generalizes to evaluating whether specific behavior actually suggests that access, rather than treating every nearby presence as equally serious. Automatic violation for any presence ignores that purpose-based distinction, excluding benches outright is not supported by the stated intent, and no group-size threshold appears anywhere in the policy.

33. C — C — 'Exercise judgment' toward a visibly distressed visitor generalizes to prioritizing a calm, supportive response over rigid enforcement, matching the pattern discretionary guidance typically signals for vulnerable situations. Issuing a citation contradicts the flexibility discretion implies, immediate removal skips supportive engagement entirely, and ignoring the visitor until collapse defeats the guideline's protective purpose.

34. A — A — The pattern links theft increases to both festival crowding and full monitored racks, suggesting overflow riders using unmonitored racks explains the specific rise, a reasonable generalization from two co-occurring facts. An unrelated conclusion ignores that clear co-occurrence, a

year-round inherent-attraction claim overstates the seasonal data, and festival weekends are shown increasing bike usage, not reducing it.

35. D — D — Complaints reliably follow specifically the dew-heaviest mornings, supporting a generalization that moisture from dew increases the surface's slipperiness rather than pure coincidence. Cleaning frequency is a separate topic never mentioned, intentional avoidance contradicts complaints actually being filed by visitors who used the boardwalk, and an unrelated conclusion directly contradicts the consistent weather-complaint correlation.

36. B — B — A policy whose stated purpose is minimizing foot traffic during establishment generalizes to evaluating actual impact on the turf, rather than treating every brief contact as equally serious. Automatic seriousness for any contact ignores that purpose-based weighing, exempting brief crossings outright is not supported by the text, and limiting the purpose to groups ignores its plain individual-focused wording.

37. A — A — Bite reports cluster specifically where fencing is absent and drop where perimeter fencing exists, a paired comparison supporting a generalization that fencing reduces incident rates at these areas. A total ban is a far broader response than the data supports, and both no-bearing and unrelated conclusions directly contradict the clear fencing-linked clustering described.

38. B — B — Rapid pacing, talking to no one, gripping the railing tightly, and repeatedly glancing at the drop together form a cluster of warning signs suggesting possible acute distress, which a ranger should prioritize checking on directly. Simple sightseeing or photography does not explain this specific combination, and moving the visitor along ignores a real emerging welfare concern.

39. C — C — A sharply defined circular dead patch amid otherwise healthy grass is an unusual, localized pattern worth investigating, since it commonly points to an underground leak, chemical spill, or irrigation malfunction rather than natural seasonal change. Dormancy would affect the whole lawn evenly, foot traffic rarely produces a perfect circle, and uneven mowing would not kill grass outright.

40. D — D — A railing that visibly sways when touched, positioned directly above a rocky drop-off, is a developing structural hazard that should be flagged and secured before someone leans on it and falls. Staining and outdated appearance are purely cosmetic concerns, and photo-taking near the railing is normal behavior, not itself the hazard requiring attention here.

41. C — C — A growing, actively swarming hive positioned directly above a busy entrance sign is an escalating hazard, since increasing bee activity at a high-traffic point raises the chance of visitors being stung as they pass. Repainting is a cosmetic issue unrelated to the hive, and dismissing the hive as outside ranger responsibility ignores a real, developing visitor-safety concern.

42. A — A — A burning-rubber smell paired with visible rising smoke from the wheel well together point toward a developing brake or tire fire, an emerging hazard calling for immediate engine shutdown rather than continued operation. Assuming a nearby grill or road dust explains away specific physical evidence, and driving the vehicle further risks worsening an active fire.

- 43. B — B —** Spongy planks combined with a forming hole near the center span are two specific structural warning signs together, suggesting possible weakening that could fail under weight and should be flagged for inspection before someone falls through. Sealant, sweeping, and dismissing the hole as cosmetic all ignore the genuine structural risk these combined signs indicate.
- 44. D — D —** A toddler standing alone at a parking lot's edge, facing traffic, with no adult visible for several minutes combines two specific risk indicators, apparent separation and proximity to moving vehicles, warranting prompt intervention. Assuming a hidden parent or normal scene dismisses real warning signs, and telling a toddler to find family ignores the immediate safety concern.
- 45. A — A —** Frayed wiring near stored paper, combined with no extinguisher on hand, are specific warning signs together forming a real fire hazard needing prompt escalation before an ignition source meets fuel. Disorganized paper is a minor separate issue, deferring entirely to maintenance ignores an immediate risk, and exposed wiring is never merely cosmetic.
- 46. B — B —** Matching another person's stops and speed changes repeatedly over several minutes is a specific behavioral pattern distinct from coincidental route overlap, and it should be recognized as a possible stalking concern warranting closer ranger attention. Assuming coincidence ignores the matching pattern, and waiting for a formal complaint defeats the purpose of proactive observation.
- 47. D — D —** Hazard lights left on, fogged windows, a charging phone, and over an hour with no one nearby together form a cluster of specific warning signs suggesting someone connected to the vehicle may be in distress somewhere nearby. Treating the car as simple abandoned property or a forgetful owner ignores that cluster of combined evidence.
- 48. C — C —** This version places subject, verb, and object in a clear, logically ordered sentence that reads naturally and avoids ambiguity about who was alone. Option A misplaces the modifier so it seems to describe the visitor, option B scrambles word order into an incoherent string, and option D buries the action in a confusing, backward structure.
- 49. B — B —** This sentence replaces the vague phrase 'handled the situation' with three specific, concrete actions, giving a reader precise information about what actually occurred, matching the standard expected in an official report. Option A keeps the same vague phrase, option C converts to passive voice with the vague 'somehow,' and option D remains equally vague with 'handled things.'
- 50. A — A —** This sentence correctly uses the subject pronoun 'who' with the properly conjugated verb phrase 'was blocking,' matching standard subject-verb agreement and pronoun case rules. Option B 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, and option D adds an unnecessary, repetitive clause around the same simple fact.

52. D — D — This sentence correctly pairs 'fewer' with the countable noun 'visitors,' matching standard usage where 'fewer' modifies items that can be counted individually. Option A incorrectly uses 'less' with a countable noun, and options B and C both incorrectly pair 'fewer' with 'water,' an uncountable noun that instead requires 'less.'

53. A — A — 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 B, C, and D all insert subjective, judgmental language that has no place in a factual, unbiased incident record.

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

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

56. B — B — 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 chaotic,' option C is imprecise with 'basically,' and option D is conversational and vague with 'a bunch of people.'

57. B — B — This sentence lists all three tasks 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 an infinitive, a gerund, and a base verb, and option D mixes a noun, an infinitive, and a gerund.

58. C — C — Standard seizure-response procedure clears nearby hazards first for everyone's safety, then approaches to observe from a safe distance, then times the seizure's duration for accurate reporting, and finally radios dispatch with that complete, accurate information. Any order that skips clearing hazards first or radios before timing leaves out a necessary safety or information step.

59. D — D — Closing procedures logically return tools to their rack first, then log any discrepancies found while doing so, then shut off power at the breaker, with locking the shed doors performed last since staff must remain able to move freely while finishing the earlier steps. Locking any earlier would block completion of those remaining tasks.

60. A — A — A ranger must first directly observe the vehicle in the restricted zone before any action is justified, then verify its plate against the permit list, then complete and affix the notice, and only explain the violation afterward if the driver happens to return. Any earlier explaining or completing skips a necessary step.

61. B — B — A ranger first assesses whether the tree actually blocks a trail or road, then secures the area for public safety, then photographs the scene to document conditions, and finally notifies the forestry crew with that complete, documented picture. Notifying before assessing or photographing leaves the crew with incomplete or premature information.

62. C — C — Ice safety is confirmed first through thickness testing, then the safety-rules sign is posted before any visitor is admitted, then gates are unlocked, and the 'Rink Open' flag is raised last as the final visitor-facing signal that all checks are complete. Unlocking or flagging before testing risks admitting skaters onto unverified ice.

63. A — A — Accurate information must first be gathered from the owner, since it cannot be broadcast before it exists, then that description is broadcast to all units, then nearby wooded areas are checked, and finally reunification and logging close out the incident once the pet is located. Broadcasting before obtaining the description is not logically possible.

64. D — D — A thorough inspection begins with a visual exterior walk-around, then checks blade sharpness while the mower is still off, then starts the engine to listen for unusual noise, and finally logs any defects discovered across all three prior checks. Logging before completing the checks would record problems not yet actually confirmed.

65. A — A — Documentation logically comes first while details are fresh, recording the wallet's contents and where it was found, then the finder's contact information is collected, then a receipt referencing that record is issued, and finally the wallet is placed into secure storage. Storing before logging would leave an unreferenced record.

66. D — D — 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 course markers are inspected against the approved route, and finally on-duty rangers are briefed with the confirmed details. Briefing before confirming these details risks passing along unverified information.

67. B — B — The loop trail contributes 5.5 miles walked three times, or 16.5 miles, and the straight path to the footbridge and back contributes 1.8 miles each way, or 3.6 miles round trip; adding 16.5 and 3.6 gives 20.1 total miles covered. The other totals result from omitting the return trip or miscombining the two distances.

68. C — C — 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 three-quarters, rather than computing five-eighths of 24 directly and precisely as the question requires.

69. A — A — The first 2 hours cost 2 times 15, or 30 dollars, and the remaining 4 hours cost 4 times 10, or 40 dollars; adding 30 and 40 gives a total of 70 dollars for the event. The other totals come from applying a single flat rate across all 6 hours or miscounting hours in each pricing tier.

70. C — C — Three times the cardinal count of 9 gives 27 starlings, and adding 22 sparrows, 9 cardinals, and 27 starlings together gives a total of 58 birds counted. The other totals result from

miscalculating the starling count, such as doubling instead of tripling the cardinal tally, rather than correctly tripling the stated 9 cardinals.

71. B — B — Multiplying the tank's full capacity of 600 gallons by 45 percent, or 0.45, gives 270 gallons currently in the tank. The other values come from using a slightly different percentage, such as 42 or 47 percent, instead of applying the stated 45 percent figure precisely to the 600-gallon full capacity given.

72. D — D — The full span from 6:30 AM to 2:45 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.

73. B — B — Dividing 310 by 6 gives 51 with a remainder of 4, since 6 times 51 equals 306 and 310 minus 306 leaves 4 brochures that cannot be evenly distributed, so those 4 remain at the main desk. The other values come from miscalculating the division or its remainder rather than correctly finding what is left over.

74. D — D — Multiplying the vehicle's fuel efficiency of 19 miles per gallon by the available 11 gallons gives a maximum travel distance of 209 miles before refueling is needed. The other totals result from using a slightly different mileage figure or gallon count, rather than applying the stated 19 miles per gallon to the stated 11 gallons exactly as given.

75. C — C — Multiplying one ranger's weekly pay, 27 dollars per hour times 36 hours, or 972 dollars, by 5 rangers gives a total weekly wage cost of 4,860 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 together.

76. A — A — The listed codes assign 'Repeat message' specifically to code 10-9, distinct from the other three codes in the same list. Code 10-6 means busy, stand by, code 10-23 means arrived at scene, and code 10-42 means request backup, so each of those refers to a different meaning entirely and does not mean repeat.

77. D — D — The list specifically pairs bright orange blooms with Butterfly Weed, distinguishing it from the other three wildflowers listed. Black-Eyed Susan is described as yellow with a dark center, Wild Bergamot as lavender, and New England Aster as purple, none of which match the bright orange color named for Butterfly Weed in the list.

78. B — B — The checklist assigns the fire extinguisher specifically to Item 2 in the listed sequence, distinct from the other numbered items. Item 1 is the traffic cones, Item 3 is the tool kit, and Item 4 is the spare tire, so each of those numbers corresponds to a different piece of equipment than the fire extinguisher named.

79. A — A — Comparing the three listed capacities, Cedar Shelter holds 25 people, which is smaller than both Elm Shelter's 40-person capacity and Birch Shelter's 60-person capacity. The shelters clearly do not all hold the same number, since each of the three listed capacities differs from the other two, making Cedar Shelter correctly the smallest.

80. C — C — The listed codes assign the 'ranger and EMS' response specifically to Priority 3, described as urgent, distinguishing it clearly from the other three priority levels. Priority 1 needs only a log entry, Priority 2 needs only a ranger, and Priority 4 needs all units, so none of those three match the ranger-and-EMS requirement.

81. B — B — The list specifically pairs the community garden with Section F, distinct from the other three sections described. Section E is designated for the dog run, Section G for the skate park, and Section H for the amphitheater, so each of those letters corresponds to a different primary use than the community garden named for Section F.

82. D — D — The schedule specifically pairs Ranger Reyes with the afternoon shift at the Boathouse, distinct from the other two rangers listed. Ranger Nolan is assigned to the morning shift at the East Meadow, and Ranger Kim to the evening shift at the South Gate, so neither matches the Boathouse assignment given clearly for Reyes.

83. C — C — The list specifically pairs camping gear with the equipment room as its storage location, distinct from the other three categories listed. Skateboards 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 camping gear.

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

85. C — C — Two consecutive 90-degree right 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 right turn alone would produce the result in option D, and two turns cannot return the ranger to the same or a 90-degree-left heading.

86. B — B — Since the dog run lies both west and south of the ranger station simultaneously, pointing southwest captures both components of that diagonal relationship in a single direction most efficiently. Pointing due west alone ignores the southward component, and pointing due north or due east would send the visitor away from the dog run entirely.

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

88. D — D — Keeping the pond consistently on the left shoulder while walking around it means the ranger's path curves progressively counterclockwise when viewed from above, given the south-facing start with the pond to the left. A clockwise loop would instead require keeping the pond on the right shoulder, and the path loops around the pond rather than crossing it.

89. C — C — Since the shadow points due north at solar noon and falls directly onto the picnic pavilion, the pavilion'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 east or beneath the flagpole are also ruled out.

90. A — A — 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 leftward shift would only change position, a left-right reversal describes a different kind of flip entirely, and the sign clearly cannot remain visually unchanged after any real flip.

91. B — B — Rotating a direction 90 degrees counterclockwise from south moves it one quarter-turn in the counterclockwise sequence of south, east, north, and west, landing on east as the new direction the arrow points. It cannot remain south unchanged after an actual rotation, and both west and north lie the opposite way from a true counterclockwise turn.

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

93. B — B — A single diagonal fold, corner to corner, creates exactly one fold line dividing the square into two triangular sections when unfolded. One section would mean no fold occurred at all, and four or three sections would require additional folds beyond the single diagonal fold actually described in the question.

94. C — C — A 180-degree rotation reverses a direction completely, so an arrow originally pointing forward now points toward the rear of the cart after being reapplied rotated. A full rotation does not shift the arrow vertically, so upward or downward outcomes do not apply, and the arrow clearly cannot remain pointing forward, unchanged, after a real 180-degree turn.

95. D — D — A regular hexagon's six edges are each separated by 60 degrees, so a 240-degree clockwise rotation moves the marking exactly four edge-positions clockwise from position 1, landing it on position 5. Positions 2 and 3 fit much smaller rotations, and position 6 would require a full 300-degree turn instead of 240.

96. A — A — Effectively sharing attention between two active tasks means briefly pausing training to note the relevant alert and flag it for follow-up, then resuming, rather than abandoning either task entirely. Ignoring the alert risks missing a real developing issue, stopping training entirely overreacts before the alert is even assessed, and walking away abandons the trainee mid-lesson.

97. B — B — Dividing attention between two simultaneous responsibilities means continuing the primary booth duty while periodically shifting visual attention to check on the bag, keeping both tasks actively managed at once. Fully abandoning the booth leaves one duty unattended, ignoring the report until shift's end delays a real concern, and asking an untrained visitor introduces its own new risk.

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

99. A — A — 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 tablet or exclusively on the visitor means missing part of the other, and redirecting online unhelpfully delays an already-verbal report.

100. C — C — 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 at all is unhelpfully dismissive.