

PARK RANGER EXAM PREP: PRACTICE EXAM 7 (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 erect a tent or temporary shelter overnight except within a designated campsite marked with a tent symbol.' Which use complies with this rule?

- A. Erecting a tent overnight on an unmarked grassy field
- B. Erecting a temporary shelter overnight near a parking lot
- C. Erecting a tent overnight without any marking nearby
- D. Erecting a tent overnight within a marked designated campsite

2. A posted notice reads: 'Swimming is permitted only within the roped-off area at the main beach; the cove beach has no lifeguard and swimming there is prohibited at all times.' A visitor wants to swim at the cove beach. Is this compliant?

- A. Yes, if the visitor stays close to shore
- B. No, swimming is prohibited at the cove beach at all times
- C. Yes, since no lifeguard means no restrictions apply
- D. No, but only during posted lifeguard hours

3. An incident report states: 'The visitor stated that a loose paving stone near the fountain had shifted underfoot, causing them to stumble, though they were not injured.' What is the visitor's primary concern?

- A. A loose paving stone created a tripping hazard near the fountain

- B. The fountain itself was not working
- C. The visitor was seriously injured
- D. Other visitors were blocking the fountain area

4. A memo to rangers reads: 'Effective this season, all reports of downed power lines within park boundaries must be forwarded to the utility company's emergency line, not the standard maintenance line, within fifteen minutes.' What is the new requirement under this memo?

- A. Downed power line reports no longer need to be forwarded
- B. All maintenance issues now go to the utility emergency line
- C. Downed power line reports must reach the utility emergency line within fifteen minutes
- D. The standard maintenance line now handles all utility issues

5. A park bulletin states: 'Fishing tournaments require a Special Use Permit submitted at least 21 days in advance, and are limited to two per season per waterway.' A group wants to hold a third tournament on the same waterway this season, with a permit submitted 30 days in advance. What applies?

- A. The tournament is approved since the timing requirement is met
- B. The 21-day rule does not apply to a third tournament
- C. The tournament exceeds the two-per-season limit regardless of timing
- D. Only the Borough Commissioner can approve a third tournament

6. A supervisor's note reads: 'Rangers assigned to the boat rental kiosk must inspect each life vest before check-out, and any damaged vest must be logged and removed from circulation before the next rental.' What is the correct sequence implied?

- A. Remove the vest from circulation, then inspect it
- B. Inspect the vest, log any damage, then remove it from circulation
- C. Rent out the vest, then inspect it
- D. Log the vest without inspecting it first

7. A directive states: 'Amplified speaker permits for private events require submission at least 10 days in advance, except for permitted city holiday celebrations, which may use amplified sound without advance notice.' A private birthday party wants to use amplified speakers today without advance notice. What applies?

- A. The party does not qualify for the exception and needs a permit
- B. Same-day amplified sound is always allowed for any private event
- C. The 10-day rule does not apply to private events
- D. Only holiday celebrations may ever use amplified sound

8. A training bulletin reads: 'Rangers must complete defensive driving recertification every three years; failure to recertify results in restriction from operating patrol vehicles until compliant.' A ranger's recertification lapsed one month ago. What is the correct outcome?

- A. The ranger is terminated immediately
- B. The ranger must retake the full academy
- C. The ranger may keep driving for one more year regardless
- D. The ranger is restricted from operating patrol vehicles until recertified

9. A visitor guide states: 'Fires in portable grills are permitted in picnic zones only between 10 AM and 8 PM.' At 9 PM, in a picnic zone, is using a portable grill allowed?

- A. Yes, because it is a picnic zone
- B. No, because 9 PM falls outside the permitted hours
- C. Yes, if the grill is small enough
- D. No, portable grills are never allowed anywhere

10. A policy update reads: 'Effective this season, hoverboards are prohibited on nature trails but permitted on paved multi-use paths at speeds under 8 mph.' Which use is compliant?

- A. A hoverboard on a nature trail at 5 mph
- B. A hoverboard on a paved path at 12 mph

- C. A hoverboard on a nature trail at any speed
- D. A hoverboard on a paved path at 6 mph

11. A dispatch log entry reads: 'Caller reported a cracked window pane at the visitor center; no one was near the window at the time; maintenance notified at 11:05 AM.' What can be concluded from this entry?

- A. No one was near the window when it cracked
- B. The visitor center was closed for the entire day
- C. A ranger replaced the window personally
- D. The caller was a maintenance worker

12. A rule sheet states: 'Selling handmade crafts requires a vendor permit; giving away flyers for a nonprofit does not.' A visitor is handing out flyers for a local nonprofit, without selling anything. What is true?

- A. The visitor needs a vendor permit for this activity
- B. Handing out any paper is banned in parks
- C. The visitor is not violating the vendor-permit rule
- D. The visitor must first notify a ranger

13. An internal notice reads: 'Patrol golf carts must be charged nightly unless out of service for repair.' A patrol cart has gone four nights without charging because it has been out of service for repair the entire time. What applies?

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

14. A visitor comment reads: 'The water fountain near the entrance has been dry for three days, and the nearby vending machine was also out of order.' What problem does the visitor identify?

- A. The entrance gate was locked
- B. Both the water fountain and vending machine were unavailable
- C. The entrance needed repainting
- D. Staff refused to fix the fountain on request

15. General rule: 'Rollerblading is prohibited on all paved paths except in the designated rec zone.' A ranger observes a rollerblader on a general paved path outside the rec zone. What is the correct conclusion?

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

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

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

17. General rule: 'No glass containers are permitted at the swimming pool area, regardless of contents.' A visitor brings a glass water bottle, containing only water, into the pool area. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The visitor is in violation regardless of the bottle's contents
- B. The bottle is permitted since it contains only water
- C. The rule only applies to glass containing alcohol
- D. Water bottles are always exempt from this rule

18. General rule: 'Any temporary sign posted without a permit must be removed within 72 hours of a written notice, or it will be confiscated.' A yard sale sign posted without a permit remains in place 50 hours after notice was posted. What is the correct outcome?

- A. The sign is subject to immediate confiscation
- B. The sign is not yet subject to confiscation since 72 hours have not passed
- C. No action can be taken without a court order
- D. The sign becomes automatically permitted after 50 hours

19. General rule: 'No person under 16 years of age may operate a motorized paddleboat, even with adult supervision aboard.' A 15-year-old is found operating a motorized paddleboat while a parent sits beside them. 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: 'Charcoal grilling is permitted only in designated grill pits.' A visitor uses a portable charcoal hibachi at a picnic table, unaffiliated with any grill pit. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The hibachi is permitted because it is small
- B. The hibachi is permitted at any picnic table
- C. The hibachi is not permitted since it is not in a designated grill pit
- D. Only hibachis over a certain size are restricted

21. General rule: 'Cyclists must dismount and walk within 30 feet of a marked pedestrian crossing.' A cyclist rides straight through a marked crossing at normal speed without slowing. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The cyclist is in violation for failing to dismount within 30 feet
- B. No violation exists since no pedestrian was present
- 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 hot dogs is also selling bottled soda listed on the same permit. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The vendor is in violation for selling soda
- B. The vendor is in compliance since soda is listed on the permit
- C. The permit covers only hot dogs and nothing else ever
- D. The vendor needs a separate soda permit

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

- A. A warning must be issued before any summons
- B. The rule applies only to feeding larger birds
- C. The zone marking must be within arm's reach to apply
- D. A summons may be issued without a warning first

24. General rule: 'Any group event over 100 people must submit a traffic-management plan with the permit application.' A group of 60 people submits a permit application with no traffic plan. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The application may proceed without a traffic plan since the group is under 100
- B. A traffic plan is required regardless of group size
- C. The group must still submit a plan within 48 hours
- D. The application is automatically denied for missing the plan

25. General rule: 'Zip-lining is permitted only on the designated course, marked with a yellow diamond symbol.' A ranger observes a climber attempting to zip-line from a natural tree branch with no yellow diamond marking. What is the correct conclusion?

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

26. General rule: 'Remote-control boats may be operated only in the designated model-boat pond, at speeds at or below 5 mph.' A hobbyist operates a remote-control boat at 3 mph in the main lake, outside the designated pond. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The operation is compliant because the speed is under 5 mph
- B. The speed limit does not apply outside the designated pond
- C. Remote-control boats are exempt from the pond rule
- D. The operation is in violation because it is outside the designated pond

27. A ranger notices that lost-child reports spike specifically near the carousel every Saturday afternoon, coinciding with the weekly free-admission promotion. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Lost-child reports are unrelated to any schedule
- B. The free-admission promotion likely contributes to the Saturday spike near the carousel
- C. The carousel is simply more popular than other attractions
- D. Parents are careless specifically on Saturdays

28. Dispatch logs over a season show that most sunburn-related first-aid calls occur at the unshaded splash pad, specifically during the midday hours. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Sunburn calls are evenly spread across all park areas
- B. The splash pad causes sunburn regardless of time of day
- C. Midday sun combined with lack of shade likely increases sunburn calls at the splash pad

D. Sunburn calls only occur on weekends

29. A ranger notices that visitors emailing the park office almost always mention they could not find accessible parking information on the website. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Visitors dislike emailing the park office
- B. The parking area is being frequently repaved
- C. Accessible parking information may be difficult to locate on the website
- D. Visitors prefer not to look for parking at all

30. Complaints about wasp encounters spike specifically near open trash bins at the food court, more than near covered bins elsewhere in the park. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Wasps near covered bins are naturally less aggressive
- B. The food court simply has more wasps overall
- C. Wasp complaints are unrelated to bin type
- D. Open trash likely draws wasps into more frequent contact with visitors

31. A ranger reviewing theft reports notices most incidents cluster around the parking structure's lower level after it loses daylight visibility each evening. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Thieves specifically prefer parking structures over open lots
- B. Reduced evening visibility on the lower level likely enables more theft incidents
- C. Lighting has no bearing on theft frequency
- D. Theft only happens on weekends

32. The stated intent of a 'No Solicitation' policy near the visitor center is to prevent unauthorized commercial activity. Applying that intent, how should a ranger interpret a school group silently holding a fundraising bake-sale sign with no active selling occurring?

- A. Rangers should weigh whether the specific activity constitutes actual unauthorized commercial activity
- B. Any sign near the visitor center automatically violates the policy
- C. The policy does not apply to school groups at all
- D. The policy applies only to groups selling food specifically

33. A guideline instructs rangers to 'use sound judgment' when approaching a visitor who appears confused and repeatedly asks the same question near a busy intersection. Based on the guideline's purpose, what is the best interpretation of its intent?

- A. The intent is to issue a citation for blocking traffic
- B. The intent is to remove the visitor from the area immediately
- C. The intent is to ignore the visitor unless traffic stops completely
- D. The intent is to prioritize a calm, safety-focused approach over strict procedure

34. Multiple seasonal reports show that heat-exhaustion calls rise sharply at the unshaded amphitheater specifically during outdoor concert weekends, when the shaded pavilion nearby is consistently full. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. The amphitheater is inherently more dangerous than the pavilion
- B. Overflow to the unshaded amphitheater during crowded concerts likely drives the heat-call increase
- C. Heat-exhaustion calls are unrelated to pavilion crowding
- D. Concert weekends reduce overall park attendance

35. A ranger notices that visitor complaints about a squeaky playground swing consistently follow damp, humid mornings. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. The swing is inspected less often on humid mornings
- B. Visitors intentionally avoid the swing on humid days
- C. Humidity likely increases the swing's squeaking
- D. Squeaking complaints are unrelated to weather conditions

36. A written policy states its purpose is 'to protect nesting turtles by minimizing disturbance near the shoreline during nesting season.' Applying this stated purpose, how should rangers interpret a visitor briefly stepping onto the sand's edge to retrieve a dropped hat?

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

37. Season-long data shows scooter-versus-pedestrian collisions cluster at blind path junctions lacking warning signs, more than at junctions with signs posted. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Warning signs at blind junctions likely reduce scooter-pedestrian collisions
- B. Scooters should be banned from all path junctions
- C. Pedestrians cause most collisions regardless of signage
- D. Collisions are unrelated to junction visibility

38. A ranger notices a visitor sitting very still on the ground, clutching their chest, breathing in short shallow gasps, and unable to respond when spoken to. What should the ranger most likely suspect?

- A. The visitor is simply meditating
- B. The visitor is being uncooperative on purpose
- C. The visitor may be experiencing a cardiac emergency requiring urgent attention
- D. The visitor is likely resting after a long walk

39. While patrolling, a ranger notices a small group of crows repeatedly gathering and calling loudly around one specific tree not normally visited by birds. What is the most likely concern to investigate?

- A. The crows are simply nesting for the season
- B. There may be a dead animal or injured creature near that tree
- C. Visitors are feeding the crows nearby
- D. The tree has recently been trimmed

40. A ranger notices a section of retaining wall near a walking path has visible cracking and appears to be bulging outward slightly more than in previous weeks. What is the priority concern?

- A. The wall simply needs a fresh coat of paint
- B. The wall's appearance is slightly outdated
- C. Visitors are leaning against the wall for photos
- D. The bulging wall poses a possible collapse hazard over the walking path

41. During a routine check, a ranger notices a wasp nest has formed inside a trash receptacle at a busy picnic area, with wasps entering and exiting in growing numbers throughout the day. What should concern the ranger most?

- A. The active nest creates a rising sting risk at a high-traffic picnic area
- B. Visitors enjoy seeing wildlife near the picnic area
- C. The receptacle simply needs to be emptied on schedule
- D. Wasp nests are not a ranger's responsibility at all

42. A ranger smells a chemical odor near a stack of pool-supply containers, with one container visibly bulging and a faint hissing sound coming from its cap. What is the correct concern?

- A. The smell is likely from cleaning supplies and can be ignored
- B. The hissing is probably just wind through nearby vents
- C. The bulging is a normal feature of these containers
- D. A pressurized or reactive chemical hazard may be developing and needs isolation

43. While inspecting a footbridge, a ranger notices one support cable has visibly frayed strands and appears looser than the matching cable on the opposite side. What is the priority concern?

- A. The cable simply needs a fresh coat of paint
- B. The bridge just needs seasonal sweeping

- C. The bridge shows signs of possible structural weakening in the frayed cable
- D. The fraying is purely cosmetic and requires no action

44. A ranger notices a young child sitting alone crying at the edge of a large pond, repeatedly looking around, with no adult visible anywhere nearby for several minutes. What is the priority concern?

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

45. While inspecting a boathouse, a ranger notices a life-jacket storage bin is empty and a stack of paddles is blocking the only emergency exit door. What is the priority concern?

- A. Missing life jackets and a blocked exit together create a real safety hazard
- B. The paddles are simply disorganized and need tidying
- C. This is only a maintenance department issue
- D. The empty bin is likely just a delivery delay and can wait

46. A ranger notices a visitor photographing children at a playground from behind a nearby fence, repeatedly, without any child of their own present and without asking any parent for permission. What is the priority concern?

- A. This is likely just someone practicing photography by coincidence
- B. Only the fence line needs to be recorded
- C. The pattern suggests possible concerning behavior warranting closer attention
- D. The ranger should wait for a parent complaint before noticing anything

47. While checking a remote trailhead, a ranger notices a parked motorcycle with its engine still warm, helmet left on the seat, and a half-eaten sandwich on the ground, but no rider visible on the trail register for over an hour. What is the priority concern?

- A. The motorcycle is simply abandoned property to be towed
- B. A rider may be overdue or in distress somewhere on the trail
- C. The sandwich should be logged as litter
- D. The warm engine means the rider just stepped away briefly

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

- A. Near the fence a dog barking was found by the ranger loose.
- B. The ranger found loose near the fence a dog barking.
- C. A dog near the fence loose barking the ranger found.
- D. The ranger found a loose, barking dog near the fence.

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

- A. The ranger calmed the visitor, documented the complaint, and offered a refund form.
- B. The ranger dealt with it, as expected.
- C. It was dealt with by the ranger somehow.
- D. The ranger was there and dealt with things.

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

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

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

- A. Due to the fact that the bridge was closed, visitors were, sadly, unable to cross.
- B. Owing to the fact of the closure, crossing could not, in point of fact, occur.
- C. The bridge, having been closed as it was, meant crossing was not possible.

D. The bridge closure prevented crossing.

52. Which sentence correctly uses 'its' versus 'it's' in an incident report?

- A. The gate lost it's hinge during the storm.
- B. The gate lost its hinge during the storm.
- C. Its clear that the gate needs repair.
- D. The gate, in it's current state, needs repair.

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

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

54. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence.

- A. The ranger opened the gate, and, then greeted visitors.
- B. The ranger, opened the gate and then, greeted visitors.
- C. The ranger opened the gate, and then, greeted visitors.
- D. The ranger opened the gate and then greeted visitors.

55. Which sentence avoids ambiguous pronoun reference?

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

56. Which is the best topic sentence to open a report section describing a lost-and-found dispute?

- A. At approximately 1:15 PM, a dispute arose over an unclaimed backpack near the entrance.
- B. There was a whole thing about a backpack, basically.
- C. So a bag went missing and people argued about it.
- D. It got kind of heated over a backpack that afternoon.

57. Which sentence correctly uses parallel structure?

- A. The ranger's duties include patrolling, to greet visitors, and enforcement.
- B. The ranger's duties include patrol, greeting visitors, and to enforce rules.
- C. The ranger's duties include patrolling, greeting visitors, and enforcing rules.
- D. The ranger's duties include to patrol, greeting, and enforce.

58. What is the correct order of steps when responding to a report of a visitor with a suspected broken bone: (1) Immobilize the area 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, immobilize the area
- B. Immobilize the area, approach the visitor, assess the scene, radio dispatch
- C. Radio dispatch, immobilize the area, assess the scene, approach the visitor
- D. Approach the visitor, immobilize the area, assess the scene, radio dispatch

59. What is the correct order for closing the boat rental kiosk at day's end: (1) Lock the kiosk window, (2) Complete the life-vest discrepancy log, (3) Count and secure the cash box, (4) Return all rented boats to the dock?

- A. Lock the window, return boats, count the cash box, complete the log
- B. Return boats, count the cash box, complete the log, lock the window
- C. Count the cash box, lock the window, complete the log, return boats
- D. Complete the log, lock the window, count the cash box, return boats

60. What is the correct order for issuing a citation for illegal dumping: (1) Explain the violation to the individual, (2) Verify the individual's identification, (3) Photograph the dumped material as evidence, (4) Complete and hand over the citation?

- A. Verify identification, photograph the material, explain the violation, complete the citation
- B. Explain the violation, photograph the material, verify identification, complete the citation
- C. Complete the citation, photograph the material, verify identification, explain the violation
- D. Photograph the material, verify identification, explain the violation, complete the citation

61. What is the correct order for a fallen-branch response near a playground: (1) Contain and rope off the area, (2) Notify the maintenance crew, (3) Assess whether the branch is still unstable, (4) Photograph the scene for the work order?

- A. Assess stability, contain the area, photograph the scene, notify maintenance
- B. Notify maintenance, contain the area, assess stability, photograph the scene
- C. Contain the area, assess stability, notify maintenance, photograph the scene
- D. Photograph the scene, assess stability, contain the area, notify maintenance

62. What is the correct order for opening a seasonal splash pad: (1) Test the water quality, (2) Unlock the surrounding gate, (3) Post the daily operating-hours sign, (4) Turn on the water jets?

- A. Unlock the gate, test the water, turn on the jets, post the sign
- B. Test the water, unlock the gate, turn on the jets, post the sign
- C. Test the water, post the sign, unlock the gate, turn on the jets
- D. Turn on the jets, test the water, post the sign, unlock the gate

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

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

- C. Obtain the description, reunite and log, check the log, broadcast it
- D. Obtain the description, check the log, broadcast it, reunite and log

64. What is the correct order for the weekly golf cart inspection: (1) Check the battery charge level, (2) Log any defects in the equipment binder, (3) Inspect the tires for visible wear, (4) Test the brakes on a short drive?

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

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

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

66. What is the correct order for setting up a permitted farmers market: (1) Verify the permit is active in the system, (2) Inspect that vendor stalls match the approved layout, (3) Brief on-duty rangers on the market, (4) Confirm the market organizer's identification on-site?

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

67. A ranger patrols a 4.8-mile loop trail twice during a shift, plus a 2.4-mile straight path from the ranger station to an overlook and back. How many total miles does the ranger cover?

- A. 12.0
- B. 14.4
- C. 13.2
- D. 16.8

68. A ranger vehicle's fuel gauge shows $\frac{7}{16}$ tank remaining in a 32-gallon tank. How many gallons remain?

- A. 14
- B. 16
- C. 12
- D. 18

69. A group permit fee is \$18 per hour for the first 3 hours, then \$12 per additional hour. What is the total fee for a 7-hour event?

- A. 90
- B. 96
- C. 102
- D. 108

70. During a bird count, a ranger tallies 16 robins, 11 blue jays, and twice as many finches as blue jays. How many total birds were counted?

- A. 44
- B. 49
- C. 55
- D. 38

71. A water tank at a nature center holds 720 gallons when full and is currently at 35% capacity. How many gallons are currently in the tank?

- A. 230
- B. 240
- C. 260
- D. 252

72. A ranger's patrol shift runs from 5:45 AM to 1:15 PM, with a 30-minute unpaid lunch break. How many paid hours does the ranger work?

- A. 7.0
- B. 7.5
- C. 6.5
- D. 8.0

73. A stack of 275 park flyers is distributed evenly among 8 visitor kiosks, with any remainder kept at the main desk. How many flyers remain at the main desk after the even distribution?

- A. 5
- B. 3
- C. 1
- D. 0

74. A ranger vehicle averages 24 miles per gallon and has 8 gallons of fuel. How many miles can it travel before refueling?

- A. 176
- B. 184
- C. 188
- D. 192

75. A seasonal staffing budget allows for 7 rangers at \$22 per hour for a 32-hour week. What is the total weekly wage cost for all 7 rangers?

- A. 4928
- B. 4700
- C. 5152
- D. 4600

76. Study the following ranger radio codes, then answer the question below: Code 10-8 = In service. Code 10-19 = Return to station. Code 10-27 = Driver's license check. Code 10-50 = Vehicle accident. Which code means 'Driver's license check'?

- A. 10-8
- B. 10-19
- C. 10-27
- D. 10-50

77. Study the following list of native trees and their leaf shapes, then answer: Sugar Maple - five-lobed, pointed. White Ash - compound, seven leaflets. Eastern Redbud - heart-shaped. Sassafras - three distinct shapes on one tree. Which tree has heart-shaped leaves?

- A. Sugar Maple
- B. Eastern Redbud
- C. White Ash
- D. Sassafras

78. Study the following equipment checklist for the first-aid station, then answer: Item 1 - Gauze rolls. Item 2 - Splints. Item 3 - AED unit. Item 4 - Cold packs. Which item number corresponds to the AED unit?

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

79. Study the following list of designated dog runs and their fenced area, then answer: Maple Run - 8,000 square feet. Cedar Run - 5,500 square feet. Willow Run - 12,000 square feet. Which dog run has the largest fenced area?

- A. Willow Run
- B. Maple Run
- C. Cedar Run
- D. All are equal

80. Study the following incident response codes, then answer: Code Green = Routine, log only. Code Yellow = Elevated, ranger response. Code Orange = Urgent, ranger and EMS. Code Red = Critical, all units. Which code requires all units?

- A. Code Green
- B. Code Yellow
- C. Code Orange
- D. Code Red

81. Study the following list of park section letters and their primary use, then answer: Section J - Butterfly garden. Section K - Sledding hill. Section L - Fishing pier. Section M - Off-leash field. Which section is the butterfly garden?

- A. Section J
- B. Section K
- C. Section L
- D. Section M

82. Study the following shift rotation schedule, then answer: Ranger Osei - Morning shift, North Trail. Ranger Vance - Afternoon shift, Splash Pad. Ranger Cho - Evening shift, West Gate. Who is assigned to the Splash Pad?

- A. Ranger Osei
- B. Ranger Vance
- C. Ranger Cho
- D. None of the above

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

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

84. A ranger stands facing the visitor center entrance, which faces due south. The tool shed 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 shed relative to the ranger?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. Due north of the flagpole

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

90. A rectangular 'NO ENTRY' sign is mounted so the text reads correctly left-to-right. If a worker accidentally rehanges the sign flipped left-to-right only, not top-to-bottom, how will the text appear to a visitor?

- A. Upside-down and unreadable
- B. Reading correctly, only shifted slightly right
- C. Reading correctly, only shifted slightly left
- D. Mirror-reversed left-to-right but right-side up

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

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

92. A square wooden park-boundary marker has one corner painted green to indicate 'trailhead.' If the marker is rotated 90 degrees clockwise, not flipped, where does the green corner now appear relative to its original position?

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

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

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

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

- A. Still downward, unchanged
- B. Upward
- C. Toward the left
- D. Toward the right

95. A hexagonal trail-difficulty badge has its 'moderate' yellow marking on the top edge. If the badge is rotated 300 degrees clockwise, which edge position now holds the yellow marking, counting the original top edge as position 1 and moving clockwise?

- A. Position 2
- B. Position 3
- C. Position 4
- D. Position 6

96. A ranger is monitoring a weather-alert radio while simultaneously helping a visitor fill out a lost-item form. The radio issues a sudden severe-thunderstorm warning for the immediate area. What is the correct action?

- A. Briefly pause to relay the warning, then resume the form
- B. Ignore the warning until the form is completely finished
- C. Stop helping entirely and walk away without any explanation
- D. Hand the radio to the visitor and simply leave

97. While staffing a festival entrance, a ranger must also watch for a reported shoplifting suspect near the nearby vendor booths. What is the best approach to managing both tasks at once?

- A. Continue entrance duties while periodically scanning the vendor booths for the suspect
- B. Fully abandon the entrance to chase the suspect alone
- C. Ignore the shoplifting report until the entrance shift ends
- D. Ask a visitor to watch for the suspect instead

98. A ranger is applying an ice pack to a visitor's sprained ankle while a second visitor urgently asks where the nearest water fountain is. What is the best way to handle both at once?

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

99. A ranger is checking a paper trail map while a visitor verbally reports an unrelated loud-music complaint at the same time. What is the best approach?

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

100. While patrolling on foot, a ranger receives a radio call about a stuck elevator at the visitor center at the same time a nearby visitor asks about picnic table availability. What is the best time-sharing approach?

- A. Fully assist the visitor first, then respond to the radio call afterward
- B. Ignore the radio call since it is not immediately life-threatening

- C. Tell the visitor to look it up themselves with no direction at all
- D. Acknowledge the radio call as the priority, quickly point the visitor toward signage, then respond

Park Ranger Exam Prep: Practice Exam 7 - Answer Key and Explanations

1. **D** — D — The rule permits overnight tents or shelters only within a designated campsite marked with a tent symbol, and this option satisfies that exact condition. An unmarked field, a parking lot, and an unmarked location all fail the marking requirement, so none of those three options meet the rule's stated condition for overnight shelter.
2. **B** — B — The notice explicitly states swimming at the cove beach is prohibited at all times, with no exception for staying close to shore or for time of day. Swimming there is therefore never compliant. The absence of a lifeguard is the reason for the ban, not a loophole that removes restrictions entirely.
3. **A** — A — The report directly ties the loose, shifting paving stone to the visitor stumbling near the fountain, making the hazard itself the stated concern. The report explicitly notes no injury occurred, ruling out that option, and it never mentions the fountain malfunctioning or other visitors blocking the area at all.
4. **C** — C — The memo's specific requirement redirects downed power line reports to the utility emergency line, with a fifteen-minute forwarding deadline for those particular reports. Reports still must be forwarded, general maintenance issues are not redirected under this memo, and the standard maintenance line is explicitly excluded rather than expanded to handle utility issues.
5. **C** — C — Meeting the 21-day submission window satisfies only one of the bulletin's two separate conditions; the two-per-season limit per waterway is a hard cap the third tournament exceeds regardless of how early the permit was filed. Timely submission alone cannot overcome exceeding that separate numerical limit stated in the bulletin.
6. **B** — B — The note requires inspecting each vest before check-out, and separately requires logging and removing any damaged vest before the next rental, establishing a clear step-by-step order. Removing before inspecting, renting before inspecting, or logging without first checking the vest all directly contradict that explicit sequence described in the note.
7. **A** — A — The directive's exception is written specifically for permitted city holiday celebrations, and a private birthday party does not fit that narrow category. The standard 10-day requirement therefore still governs the party. Same-day sound is not universally available, and the 10-day rule applies directly to private events like this one.
8. **D** — D — The bulletin's stated consequence for a lapsed recertification is restriction from operating patrol vehicles until the ranger becomes compliant again, matching this ranger's one-month-lapsed status

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

9. B — B — Being in a picnic zone satisfies only one of the guide's two stated conditions; the hours between 10 AM and 8 PM are separately required, and 9 PM falls outside that window. Portable grills are not banned everywhere, and no size-based exception appears anywhere in the guide's stated language.

10. D — D — Compliance requires both a paved multi-use path and a speed under 8 mph, and only this option satisfies both conditions together. Nature-trail options fail regardless of speed, since hoverboards are barred there outright, and the paved-path option at 12 mph exceeds the stated speed ceiling, so it fails as well.

11. A — A — The entry explicitly states no one was near the window at the time, directly supporting that conclusion. Nothing in the entry mentions a closure duration, so a full-day closure cannot be inferred, the window's replacement is never attributed to a ranger, and the caller's identity is not stated at all.

12. C — C — The rule sheet exempts giving away nonprofit flyers from the permit requirement entirely, applying the permit only to selling handmade crafts. Handing out flyers without selling anything therefore breaks no rule stated here. No permit is needed, paper handouts are not banned generally, and no notification requirement appears anywhere in the text.

13. D — D — The notice carves out an explicit exception for carts out of service for repair, and this cart fits that exception for the entire four-night period in question. The nightly trigger is therefore overridden throughout. No age-based limitation and no catch-up-charging requirement appear anywhere in the notice's stated language.

14. B — B — The comment names two specific unavailable amenities together: a dry water fountain and an out-of-order vending machine, both located directly near the park entrance area. The comment never states the entrance gate was locked, mentions any repainting need, or describes any staff refusal to make the requested repair to either item.

15. C — C — The general rule bars rollerblading on paved paths outside the rec zone 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. A — A — The rule's trigger is lacking a valid campground reservation, and this camper holds exactly that valid reservation for this site, so the rule's condition is never satisfied. A summons is therefore unwarranted here. Holding a valid reservation is not automatic violation, and the rule names no limitation to RV campers specifically.

17. A — A — The rule expressly states the glass ban applies regardless of contents, so a bottle containing only water has no bearing on the outcome. Applying that plain language, the visitor is in

violation. The rule was never limited to alcohol-containing glass, and no water-bottle exemption appears anywhere in the stated text.

18. B — B — Fifty hours falls short of the rule's full 72-hour removal window measured from the written notice, so the confiscation consequence has not yet been triggered. The sign remains in a grace period. The rule never grants automatic permitting through time, and it requires no court order to eventually act.

19. D — D — The rule expressly states the age restriction applies even with adult supervision aboard, so a parent's presence has no bearing on the outcome for a 15-year-old operator. Applying that plain language, the operator is in violation. The rule was never limited to unsupervised minors, and it identifies the operator as the violator.

20. C — C — The rule limits charcoal grilling specifically to designated grill pits, not to picnic tables generally, and a portable hibachi unaffiliated with any pit does not meet that description. Being at a picnic table does not satisfy the pit requirement. No size-based exception appears anywhere in the stated rule.

21. A — A — Riding through a marked crossing at normal speed without slowing fails the rule's explicit dismount-and-walk requirement within the 30-foot zone, regardless of whether a pedestrian happened to be present at that moment. The rule names cyclists directly rather than only motorized vehicles, and it requires full dismounting, not merely slowing down.

22. B — B — Every condition in the rule is satisfied here, since both hot dogs and soda are specific items listed on the same valid permit. Applying the rule mechanically to these facts produces full compliance. The vendor is not in violation, the permit clearly covers more than hot dogs alone, and no separate soda permit is required.

23. D — D — The rule explicitly removes the prior-warning step for this specific violation, authorizing a direct summons once feeding is observed inside a marked zone, which matches these facts exactly. No warning requirement survives the rule's plain language. The rule is not limited to larger birds, and no arm's-reach proximity condition appears in the stated text.

24. A — A — Sixty people falls below the rule's 100-person threshold, so the traffic-management-plan requirement is never triggered for this group. The application may proceed on that basis. A plan is not required regardless of size, no 48-hour catch-up submission is described, and the application is not automatically denied for a requirement that does not apply.

25. C — C — The rule conditions permitted zip-lining on the yellow diamond marking specifically, not on whether a surface is natural or artificial, and this branch lacks that marking entirely. Being a natural feature does not satisfy the marking requirement. The rule plainly requires a marked location, not an unmarked natural branch.

26. D — D — The rule requires both the designated pond and compliance with the speed ceiling; satisfying the speed condition alone cannot cure operating outside the required pond. Since this boat

operates in the main lake, it violates the rule regardless of its 3 mph speed. No exemption for remote-control boats appears anywhere in the rule's text.

27. B — B — The pattern links two specific recurring facts, Saturday-afternoon reports and the weekly free-admission promotion, at the same attraction and timing, supporting an inference that increased crowding from the promotion contributes to the spike. An unrelated conclusion ignores that timing link, general popularity does not explain the specific Saturday spike, and blanket carelessness is unsupported speculation.

28. C — C — The logs tie sunburn calls to two specific factors together, midday sun intensity and the splash pad's lack of shade, supporting a generalization that combines both conditions rather than either alone. An even spread contradicts the clear splash-pad clustering, causation regardless of time ignores the midday link, and no weekend-only pattern is described.

29. C — C — A recurring, specific complaint about not finding accessible parking information, repeated across many separate emailers, reasonably generalizes to a problem with the information's placement or visibility on the website. Disliking the email itself is not supported since visitors are actively reaching out, repaving is never mentioned, and parking-avoidance is a different topic entirely.

30. D — D — Complaints cluster specifically where trash bins are uncovered and drop where bins are covered, a paired comparison supporting an inference that exposed food waste draws wasps into closer, more frequent visitor contact. Innate aggressiveness differences are speculative, a general-population explanation ignores the bin-type difference, and an unrelated conclusion directly contradicts the clustering.

31. B — B — Incidents cluster specifically once daylight visibility drops each evening on the lower level, a recurring timing link supporting an inference that reduced visibility enables more unnoticed theft. A blanket structure 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. A — A — A policy whose stated purpose is preventing unauthorized commercial activity generalizes to evaluating whether specific behavior actually constitutes such activity, rather than treating every sign as equally serious. Automatic violation for any sign ignores that purpose-based weighing, exempting school groups outright is not supported by the text, and no food-specific limitation appears in the policy.

33. D — D — 'Use sound judgment' toward a visibly confused visitor near traffic generalizes to prioritizing a calm, safety-focused 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, and ignoring the visitor until traffic stops defeats the guideline's protective purpose.

34. B — B — The pattern links heat calls to both concert crowding and a full shaded pavilion, suggesting displaced visitors move to the unshaded amphitheater when the shaded option is full, a

reasonable generalization from two co-occurring facts. Inherent danger is not established by this data alone, and both unrelated and reduced-attendance conclusions contradict the clear co-occurrence shown.

35. C — C — Complaints reliably follow specifically the most humid mornings, supporting a generalization that moisture from humidity increases the swing's squeaking rather than pure coincidence. Inspection frequency is a separate topic never mentioned, intentional avoidance contradicts complaints actually being filed by visitors who used the swing, and an unrelated conclusion directly contradicts the pattern.

36. A — A — A policy whose stated purpose is minimizing disturbance to nesting turtles generalizes to evaluating actual disturbance in ambiguous cases, 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 individual-focused wording.

37. A — A — Collisions cluster specifically where signs are absent and drop where warning signs are posted, a paired comparison that supports generalizing signage as an effective visibility fix at blind junctions. A total scooter ban is a far broader response than the data supports, and both the pedestrian-blame and unrelated conclusions contradict the clear signage-linked clustering.

38. C — C — Clutching the chest, shallow gasping breath, and being unresponsive when spoken to together form a cluster of warning signs consistent with a possible cardiac emergency, which a ranger should prioritize checking on immediately. Meditation and simple rest do not explain unresponsiveness, and assuming intentional uncooperativeness risks a dangerous delay in getting help.

39. B — B — Concentrated, repeated gathering at a tree not normally used by birds is an unusual behavioral signal worth investigating, since it commonly indicates a dead animal or injured creature drawing the crows' attention. Seasonal nesting would not explain the sudden, repeated activity at one unused spot, and neither feeding nearby nor recent trimming explains this specific pattern.

40. D — D — Visible cracking combined with progressively worsening outward bulging are two specific structural warning signs together, pointing toward possible collapse that could injure passersby on the walking path below, which is the priority a ranger should flag. Paint, outdated appearance, and photo-taking near the wall all ignore that genuine structural risk.

41. A — A — A growing, actively used nest inside a receptacle at a busy picnic area is an escalating hazard, since increasing wasp activity at a high-traffic point raises the chance visitors will be stung while discarding trash. Scheduled emptying does not address the nest itself, and dismissing it as outside ranger responsibility ignores a real, developing safety concern.

42. D — D — A chemical odor paired with a visibly bulging container and an audible hissing cap together point toward a pressurized or reactive hazard, an emerging risk calling for immediate isolation of the area. Dismissing the smell, the hissing, or the bulging as normal each ignores specific physical evidence of a real developing chemical hazard.

43. C — C — Visibly frayed strands combined with noticeable looseness compared to the matching cable are two specific structural warning signs together, suggesting possible weakening that could fail under load and should be flagged before the bridge is used further. Paint, sweeping, and dismissing the fraying as cosmetic all ignore that genuine structural risk.

44. B — B — A young child crying alone at a pond's edge, repeatedly looking around, unaccompanied for several minutes, combines two specific risk indicators, apparent separation and proximity to a drowning hazard, warranting prompt intervention. Assuming normal play or a routine scene dismisses real warning signs, and telling the child to leave ignores the immediate safety concern near water.

45. A — A — An empty life-jacket bin paired with paddles blocking the only emergency exit are two specific safety gaps together, leaving occupants without flotation gear and without a clear exit route in an emergency, which needs prompt correction. Calling it disorganization, a maintenance-only matter, or a delivery delay each ignores the real, combined hazard present.

46. C — C — Repeatedly photographing children from behind a fence, with no child of one's own present and no permission sought, is a specific behavioral pattern distinct from coincidental photography, and it should be recognized as concerning and warranting closer ranger attention. Waiting for a formal complaint defeats the purpose of proactive observation of this pattern.

47. B — B — A warm engine, a helmet left on the seat, a dropped sandwich, and over an hour with no register sign-in together form a cluster of specific warning signs suggesting a rider may be overdue or in distress on the trail. Treating the bike as abandoned property or assuming a brief step-away ignores that cluster of combined evidence.

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

49. A — A — This sentence replaces the vague phrase 'dealt with it' with three specific, concrete actions, giving a reader precise information about what actually occurred, matching the standard expected in an official report. Option B keeps the same vague phrase, option C uses passive voice with the vague 'somehow,' and option D remains equally vague with 'things.'

50. C — C — 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 A incorrectly uses object-case 'whom' as a subject, option B misuses 'whom' after a comma with no clear verb, and option D contains two separate verb-form errors.

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

52. B — B — This sentence correctly uses the possessive 'its,' with no apostrophe, to show the hinge belongs to the gate, matching standard usage where 'its' is possessive and 'it's' is a contraction of 'it is.' Option A misuses the contraction as a possessive, option C misuses the possessive where 'it's' is needed, and option D repeats that same contraction error.

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

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

56. A — A — This sentence opens with a specific time, a defined dispute type, and a clear location, giving the report section the concrete factual anchor an official narrative needs from its first line. Option B is imprecise with 'basically,' option C is conversational and vague, and option D uses informal slang like 'kind of heated' 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 within a list. Option A mixes a gerund, an infinitive, and a noun, option B mixes a noun, a gerund, and an infinitive, and option D mixes an infinitive, a gerund, and a base verb.

58. A — A — Standard emergency response procedure checks the scene for hazards first, so responder safety is confirmed, then approaches the visitor, then radios dispatch with accurate details gathered on scene, and finally immobilizes the area within training limits. Any order that immobilizes or radios before assessing hazards or reaching the visitor skips a required step.

59. B — B — Closing procedures logically return all rented boats first, then count and secure the cash box, then complete the life-vest discrepancy log, with locking the kiosk window performed last since staff must remain able to finish those tasks. Locking any earlier would block completion of the remaining interior closing steps.

60. D — D — Evidence is photographed first while conditions are fresh, then the individual's identification is verified, then the violation is explained to the person involved, and only then is the citation completed and handed over reflecting all gathered information. Explaining or completing the citation before photographing or verifying identity puts steps out of order.

61. A — A — A ranger first assesses whether the branch remains unstable, then contains and ropes off the area for public safety based on that assessment, then photographs the scene to document conditions, and finally notifies maintenance with that complete, documented picture. Notifying before assessing or photographing leaves the crew with incomplete information.

62. C — C — Water safety is confirmed first through quality testing, then the operating-hours sign is posted before any visitor is admitted, then the gate is unlocked, and the water jets are turned on last as the final visitor-facing step. Unlocking or activating the jets before testing risks admitting visitors to unverified water.

63. D — D — Accurate information is gathered from the owner first, since nothing can be checked or broadcast before it exists, then the lost-and-found log is checked for a match, then a description is broadcast if no match is found, and finally reunification and logging close out the incident. Broadcasting before obtaining the description is impossible.

64. B — B — A thorough inspection begins with a visual tire check, then checks the battery charge level, then test-drives briefly to check the brakes, and finally logs any defects discovered across all three prior checks. Logging before completing the inspection steps would mean recording problems not yet actually confirmed through the earlier checks.

65. C — C — Documentation logically comes first while details are fresh, recording the phone's description and location found, then a lock-screen-only identification attempt is made, then a receipt referencing that record is issued to the finder, and finally the phone 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 vendor stalls are inspected against the approved layout, 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 4.8 miles walked twice, or 9.6 miles, and the straight path to the overlook and back contributes 2.4 miles each way, or 4.8 miles round trip; adding 9.6 and 4.8 gives 14.4 total miles covered. The other totals result from omitting the return trip or miscombining the two distances given.

68. A — A — Multiplying the fraction seven-sixteenths by the tank's total 32-gallon capacity gives 14 gallons remaining, since seven-sixteenths of 32 equals 14 exactly. The other choices come from misapplying the fraction, such as treating it as one-half or three-eighths, rather than computing seven-sixteenths of 32 directly and precisely as required.

69. C — C — The first 3 hours cost 3 times 18, or 54 dollars, and the remaining 4 hours cost 4 times 12, or 48 dollars; adding 54 and 48 gives a total of 102 dollars for the event. The other totals come from applying a single flat rate across all 7 hours or miscounting the hours in each tier.

70. B — B — Twice the blue jay count of 11 gives 22 finches, and adding 16 robins, 11 blue jays, and 22 finches together gives a total of 49 birds counted. The other totals result from miscalculating the

finch count, such as tripling instead of doubling the jay tally, rather than correctly doubling the stated 11 blue jays.

71. D — D — Multiplying the tank's full capacity of 720 gallons by 35 percent, or 0.35, gives 252 gallons currently in the tank. The other values come from using a slightly different percentage, such as 32 or 36 percent, instead of applying the stated 35 percent figure precisely to the 720-gallon full capacity given.

72. A — A — The full span from 5:45 AM to 1:15 PM covers 7.5 hours, and subtracting the 30-minute, or 0.5-hour, unpaid lunch break leaves 7.0 paid hours for the shift. The other values either ignore the lunch deduction entirely or subtract the wrong amount of time from the total shift span given.

73. B — B — Dividing 275 by 8 gives 34 with a remainder of 3, since 8 times 34 equals 272 and 275 minus 272 leaves 3 flyers that cannot be evenly distributed, so those 3 remain at the main desk. The other values come from miscalculating the division or its remainder rather than correctly finding the leftover.

74. D — D — Multiplying the vehicle's fuel efficiency of 24 miles per gallon by the available 8 gallons gives a maximum travel distance of 192 miles before refueling is needed. The other totals result from using a slightly different mileage figure or gallon count, rather than applying the stated 24 miles per gallon to the stated 8 gallons exactly.

75. A — A — Multiplying one ranger's weekly pay, 22 dollars per hour times 32 hours, or 704 dollars, by 7 rangers gives a total weekly wage cost of 4,928 dollars. The other totals come from using a slightly different hourly rate, hour count, or ranger count in the multiplication chain, rather than correctly combining all three figures given.

76. C — C — The listed codes assign 'Driver's license check' specifically to code 10-27, distinct from the other three codes in the same list. Code 10-8 means in service, code 10-19 means return to station, and code 10-50 means vehicle accident, so each of those refers to a different meaning entirely and does not mean a license check.

77. B — B — The list specifically pairs heart-shaped leaves with Eastern Redbud, distinguishing it from the other three trees listed. Sugar Maple is described as five-lobed and pointed, White Ash as compound with seven leaflets, and Sassafras as having three distinct shapes on one tree, none of which match the heart shape named for Redbud.

78. C — C — The checklist assigns the AED unit specifically to Item 3 in the listed sequence, distinct from the other numbered items. Item 1 is the gauze rolls, Item 2 is the splints, and Item 4 is the cold packs, so each of those numbers corresponds to a different piece of equipment than the AED unit named in the question.

79. A — A — Comparing the three listed areas, Willow Run's 12,000 square feet is larger than both Maple Run's 8,000 square feet and Cedar Run's 5,500 square feet. The dog runs clearly do not all cover the same area, since each of the three listed figures differs from the other two, making Willow Run correctly the largest.

80. D — D — The listed codes assign the 'all units' response specifically to Code Red, described as critical, distinguishing it clearly from the other three color codes in the list. Code Green needs only a log entry, Code Yellow needs only a ranger, and Code Orange needs a ranger with EMS, so none of those three match Code Red's all-units requirement.

81. A — A — The list specifically pairs the butterfly garden with Section J, distinct from the other three sections described. Section K is designated for the sledding hill, Section L for the fishing pier, and Section M for the off-leash field, so each of those letters corresponds to a different primary use than the butterfly garden named for Section J.

82. B — B — The schedule specifically pairs Ranger Vance with the afternoon shift at the Splash Pad, distinct from the other two rangers listed. Ranger Osei is assigned to the morning shift at the North Trail, and Ranger Cho to the evening shift at the West Gate, so neither matches the Splash Pad assignment given clearly for Vance.

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

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

85. D — D — A left turn followed by an equal right turn cancels out entirely, returning the ranger's heading to exactly the original direction of travel with no net change. A single turn alone would produce the results in options A and B, and only two same-direction turns would produce the opposite heading in C.

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

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

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

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

90. D — D — Flipping a sign left-to-right only mirrors the letter order and each letter's shape while leaving the sign right-side up, since no vertical flip occurred. A simple leftward or rightward shift would only change position, not orientation, and the sign clearly cannot appear upside-down from a flip that never touched the top-to-bottom axis.

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

92. C — C — A 90-degree clockwise rotation, unlike a mirror flip, moves each corner exactly one position forward around the square in the clockwise direction, landing the green corner at the adjacent corner rather than staying put or jumping further. The same-corner and diagonally-opposite outcomes would require no rotation or a full 180-degree turn, and mirroring describes a flip.

93. C — C — The first vertical fold creates two sections, and folding vertically again in the same direction adds a second parallel crease, doubling that to four equal sections once the map is fully unfolded. Two sections would result from only the first fold, and eight sections would require a third fold beyond the two vertical folds actually described.

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

95. D — D — A regular hexagon's six edges are each separated by 60 degrees, so a 300-degree clockwise rotation moves the marking exactly five edge-positions clockwise from position 1, landing it on position 6. Positions 2, 3, and 4 fit much smaller rotations of 60, 120, or 180 degrees, not the full 300-degree turn described.

96. A — A — Effectively sharing attention between two active tasks means briefly pausing the form to relay the urgent warning and direct the visitor to shelter, then resuming, rather than abandoning either task entirely. Ignoring the warning risks real danger to the visitor, and walking away or handing off the radio abandons the interaction mid-task.

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

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

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

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