

PARK RANGER EXAM PREP: PRACTICE EXAM 8 (100 QUESTIONS)

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

1. Park regulations state: 'No person may launch a drone from within 500 feet of any playground, except licensed search-and-rescue operators during an active mission.' Which use complies with this rule?

- A. A licensed search-and-rescue operator launching a drone during an active mission near a playground
- B. A hobbyist launching a drone 300 feet from a playground
- C. A licensed operator launching a drone for recreational photos near a playground
- D. Any operator launching a drone at least 100 feet from a playground

2. A posted notice reads: 'Ice skating is permitted only on the marked pond area once ice thickness reaches 4 inches, as certified daily by park staff.' A visitor wants to skate on a section of the pond not yet certified today. Is this compliant?

- A. Yes, if the visitor tests the ice themselves first
- B. Yes, since the pond is generally open for skating
- C. No, but only if the ice is visibly cracked
- D. No, skating requires daily staff certification of that section

3. An incident report states: 'The visitor stated that a broken sprinkler valve near the ball field had sprayed water onto the walking path, creating a slick surface that two joggers had slipped on.' What is the visitor's primary concern?

- A. The ball field was closed for maintenance

- B. A broken valve created a slippery hazard on the walking path
- C. The joggers were seriously injured
- D. Other visitors were blocking the walking path

4. A memo to rangers reads: 'Effective this season, all reports of aggressive off-leash dogs must be forwarded to the Animal Control Unit within thirty minutes, separate from the standard dispatch log.' What is the new requirement under this memo?

- A. Aggressive dog reports no longer need to be logged
- B. All dog reports now go to Animal Control regardless of behavior
- C. Aggressive off-leash dog reports must reach Animal Control within thirty minutes
- D. The standard dispatch log now handles all animal issues

5. A park bulletin states: 'Sledding is permitted only on the designated hill, and only when snow depth reaches at least 3 inches as measured at the base marker.' A visitor wants to sled on the designated hill when snow depth is exactly 3 inches. What applies?

- A. Sledding is permitted since the minimum depth condition is met
- B. Sledding requires more than 3 inches, not exactly 3
- C. Sledding is never permitted regardless of depth
- D. Only staff may measure the snow depth on request

6. A supervisor's note reads: 'Rangers assigned to the tool shed must inventory all hand tools before locking up, and any missing tool must be logged and reported to the supervisor before the next shift begins.' What is the correct sequence implied?

- A. Report to the supervisor, then inventory the tools
- B. Lock the shed, then inventory the tools
- C. Inventory the tools, log any missing tool, then report it
- D. Log a missing tool without inventorying first

7. A directive states: 'Vendor cart permits for the winter market require submission at least 15 days in advance, except returning vendors from the prior season, who may reapply without advance notice.' A first-time vendor wants to set up a cart today without advance notice. What applies?

- A. Same-day setup is always allowed for any vendor
- B. The vendor does not qualify for the exception and needs a permit
- C. The 15-day rule does not apply to first-time vendors
- D. Only returning vendors may ever apply for cart permits

8. A training bulletin reads: 'Rangers must complete chainsaw safety recertification every two years; failure to recertify results in restriction from operating chainsaws until compliant.' A ranger's recertification lapsed four 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 keep operating chainsaws for one more year regardless
- D. The ranger is restricted from operating chainsaws until recertified

9. A visitor guide states: 'Kite flying is permitted in the open meadow only, and only when wind speeds are below 25 mph as posted at the ranger kiosk.' At the meadow, with wind posted at 18 mph, is kite flying allowed?

- A. Yes, because both stated conditions are met
- B. No, because 18 mph still exceeds the safe threshold
- C. Yes, but only with a separate wind permit
- D. No, kite flying is never allowed in the meadow

10. A policy update reads: 'Effective this season, electric unicycles are prohibited on nature trails but permitted on paved multi-use paths at speeds under 12 mph.' Which use is compliant?

- A. An electric unicycle on a nature trail at 8 mph
- B. An electric unicycle on a paved path at 18 mph

- C. An electric unicycle on a nature trail at any speed
- D. An electric unicycle on a paved path at 10 mph

11. A dispatch log entry reads: 'Caller reported a fallen tree limb blocking the dog run gate; no dogs were near the gate at the time; maintenance notified at 8:30 AM.' What can be concluded from this entry?

- A. A dog was injured by the fallen limb
- B. The dog run was closed for the entire day
- C. No dogs were near the gate when the limb fell
- D. The caller was a maintenance worker

12. A rule sheet states: 'Selling artwork requires a vendor permit; sketching for personal enjoyment does not.' A visitor is sitting on a bench sketching the skyline for their own enjoyment, without selling anything. What is true?

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

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

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

14. A visitor comment reads: 'The picnic shelter's overhead lights have been flickering for a week, and the nearby outlet was also not working.' What problem does the visitor identify?

- A. The shelter was locked and inaccessible
- B. The shelter needed repainting
- C. Staff refused to fix the lights on request
- D. Both the lights and the outlet had electrical problems

15. General rule: 'Skiing is prohibited on all park slopes except the designated ski hill.' A ranger observes a skier on a general slope outside the ski hill. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The skier is in violation of the rule
- B. No violation exists since it is winter
- 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 fishing when an angler lacks a valid fishing license.' A ranger observes an angler who holds a valid fishing license for that exact waterway. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. A summons must be issued regardless of the license
- B. The angler is automatically in violation for fishing
- C. No summons is warranted since the license is valid
- D. The rule applies only to fly fishing

17. General rule: 'No pets are permitted inside the nature center building, regardless of size or type.' A visitor brings a small, leashed dog into the nature center building. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The visitor is in violation regardless of the dog's size
- B. The dog is permitted since it is small and leashed
- C. The rule only applies to unleashed pets
- D. Small dogs are always exempt from this rule

18. General rule: 'Any unpermitted banner posted on park fencing must be removed within 60 hours of a written notice, or it will be confiscated.' A church event banner posted without a permit remains in place 40 hours after notice was posted. What is the correct outcome?

- A. The banner is subject to immediate confiscation
- B. The banner becomes automatically permitted after 40 hours
- C. The banner is not yet subject to confiscation since 60 hours have not passed
- D. No action can be taken without a court order

19. General rule: 'No person under 14 years of age may operate a motorized go-kart, even with adult supervision.' A 13-year-old is found operating a motorized go-kart while a parent stands nearby watching. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The rule does not apply because a parent was present
- B. The 13-year-old is in violation despite adult supervision
- C. The rule applies only to unsupervised minors
- D. The parent, not the child, is in violation

20. General rule: 'Propane heaters are permitted only in designated warming shelters.' A visitor uses a portable propane heater at an outdoor picnic table, unaffiliated with any warming shelter. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The heater is permitted because it is small
- B. The heater is permitted at any picnic table
- C. Only heaters over a certain size are restricted
- D. The heater is not permitted since it is not in a designated warming shelter

21. General rule: 'Cyclists must dismount and walk within 40 feet of a marked school-zone crossing during posted school hours.' A cyclist rides through a marked crossing at normal speed during posted school hours without dismounting. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The cyclist is in violation for failing to dismount within 40 feet

- B. No violation exists since no children were visibly 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 operate only during their permit's specified hours.' A vendor with a permit for 8 AM to 6 PM is found operating at 5:45 PM. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The vendor is in violation for operating too late
- B. The permit does not specify any hours
- C. The vendor is in compliance since 5:45 PM falls within the permitted hours
- D. The vendor needs a separate late-hours permit

23. General rule: 'Feeding deer within a marked No Feeding zone is subject to a summons without a prior warning.' A ranger observes a visitor tossing apple slices to deer outside any marked zone. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. A summons may be issued without a warning
- B. This rule does not apply since the visitor is outside a marked zone
- C. The zone marking must be within arm's reach to apply
- D. The rule applies only to feeding by hand

24. General rule: 'Any group event over 50 people must submit a certificate of insurance with the permit application.' A group of 80 people submits a permit application with no insurance documentation. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The application may proceed since the group meets the minimum size
- B. The application is incomplete since the required insurance is missing
- C. The group must still submit insurance within 48 hours
- D. Insurance is only required for events over 100 people

25. General rule: 'Archery is permitted only on the designated range, marked with a green target symbol.' A ranger observes an archer practicing in an open field with no green target marking. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The archer is compliant since it is an open field
- B. The rule applies only to compound bows
- C. Archery requires no marked location at all
- D. The archer is in violation since the field is unmarked

26. General rule: 'Segways may be operated only on paved multi-use paths, at speeds at or below 10 mph.' A visitor operates a Segway at 7 mph on a gravel nature trail, not a paved path. What is the correct conclusion?

- A. The operation is compliant because the speed is under 10 mph
- B. The speed limit does not apply on gravel trails
- C. Segways are exempt from the paved-path rule
- D. The operation is in violation because it is not on a paved path

27. A ranger notices that noise complaints spike specifically near the dog park every Sunday morning, coinciding with the weekly obedience training class held there. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Noise complaints are unrelated to any schedule
- B. Dogs are simply louder on Sundays than other days
- C. The weekly obedience class likely contributes to the Sunday noise spike
- D. Visitors dislike the dog park entirely

28. Dispatch logs over a season show that most bee-sting first-aid calls occur near the flowering shrubs by the visitor center, specifically during late summer. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Late-summer blooming near the shrubs likely increases bee activity and sting calls there
- B. Bee-sting calls are evenly spread across all park areas

- C. The shrubs cause stings regardless of season
- D. Sting calls only occur on weekends

29. A ranger notices that visitors calling about permit questions almost always mention they could not find the fee schedule on the website. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. The fee schedule may be difficult to locate on the website
- B. Visitors dislike calling about permits
- C. The fee schedule is being frequently changed
- D. Visitors prefer not to look up fees at all

30. Complaints about raccoons rummaging through picnic coolers spike specifically at sites near unsecured trash bins, more than at sites near secured bins elsewhere in the park. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Raccoons near secured bins are naturally less bold
- B. Those specific sites simply have more raccoons overall
- C. Raccoon complaints are unrelated to bin type
- D. Unsecured trash likely draws raccoons into more frequent contact with coolers

31. A ranger reviewing vandalism reports notices most incidents cluster around the storage yard fence after it loses daylight visibility each evening. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Vandals specifically prefer storage yards over other structures
- B. Reduced evening visibility at the fence likely enables more vandalism incidents
- C. Lighting has no bearing on vandalism frequency
- D. Vandalism only happens on weekends

32. The stated intent of a 'No Camping' policy near the trailhead parking lot is to prevent unauthorized overnight vehicle occupancy. Applying that intent, how should a ranger interpret a hiker resting briefly in their car with the engine off before a pre-dawn hike?

- A. Any presence in a parked car automatically violates the policy
- B. The policy does not apply to cars at all
- C. Rangers should weigh whether the behavior suggests actual unauthorized overnight occupancy
- D. The policy applies only to occupied RVs

33. A guideline instructs rangers to 'use sound judgment' when approaching a visitor who appears to be having a severe allergic reaction near a crowded farmers market. Based on the guideline's purpose, what is the best interpretation of its intent?

- A. The intent is to issue a citation for blocking the market
- B. The intent is to remove the visitor from the market immediately
- C. The intent is to prioritize a rapid, safety-focused response over strict procedure
- D. The intent is to ignore the visitor unless they collapse fully

34. Multiple seasonal reports show that heat-related dog illness calls rise sharply at the unshaded dog park specifically during midday summer hours, when the shaded dog run nearby is consistently full. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. The unshaded dog park is inherently more dangerous
- B. Heat-related dog calls are unrelated to shaded-run crowding
- C. Midday summer hours reduce overall dog park attendance
- D. Overflow to the unshaded park during crowded midday hours likely drives the increase

35. A ranger notices that visitor complaints about a sticking gate latch consistently follow cold, frosty mornings. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. The latch is inspected less often on frosty mornings
- B. Cold temperatures likely cause the latch to stick
- C. Latch complaints are unrelated to weather conditions
- D. Visitors intentionally avoid the gate on cold days

36. A written policy states its purpose is 'to protect ground-nesting birds by minimizing disturbance in the meadow during breeding season.' Applying this stated purpose, how should rangers interpret a visitor briefly stepping off the trail to retrieve a dropped water bottle?

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

37. Season-long data shows kayak-versus-swimmer near-misses cluster at unmarked launch points lacking buoy lines, more than at launch points with buoy lines installed. What general conclusion best fits this pattern?

- A. Kayaks should be banned from all launch points
- B. Swimmers cause most near-misses regardless of buoy lines
- C. Buoy lines at launch points likely reduce kayak-swimmer near-misses
- D. Near-misses are unrelated to launch-point markings

38. A ranger notices a visitor standing rigidly, staring blankly ahead, with one side of their face drooping and slurred speech when they try to respond. What should the ranger most likely suspect?

- A. The visitor is simply tired from a long day
- B. The visitor is being uncooperative on purpose
- C. The visitor is likely a street performer holding a pose
- D. The visitor may be having a stroke requiring urgent medical attention

39. While patrolling, a ranger notices an unusually large number of dead fish floating near one section of the lake shoreline, not seen elsewhere in the lake. What is the most likely concern to investigate?

- A. The fish are simply spawning normally for the season
- B. A pollution event or oxygen depletion may be affecting that section of the lake
- C. Visitors have been fishing heavily in that spot

D. The lake water level has recently risen

40. A ranger notices a section of stone stairway near a popular overlook has a step that has crumbled away, leaving a gap directly in the path of foot traffic. What is the priority concern?

- A. The stairway simply needs a fresh coat of sealant
- B. The stairway's appearance is slightly outdated
- C. Visitors are stepping around the gap carefully already
- D. The crumbled step poses an immediate trip and fall hazard

41. During a routine check, a ranger notices a large hornet nest has formed directly above a busy drinking fountain, with hornets actively swarming around the fountain in growing numbers. What should concern the ranger most?

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

42. A ranger smells a strong odor of natural gas near an outdoor grill station, with no visible flame and a faint hissing sound coming from a connection near the propane tank. What is the correct concern?

- A. The smell is likely from nearby cooking and can be ignored
- B. The hissing is probably just wind through nearby vents
- C. A gas leak may be developing and the area needs immediate isolation
- D. The tank should be relit right away to check the connection

43. While inspecting a dock, a ranger notices several wooden boards are visibly warped and one has begun to separate from its supporting beam near the water's edge. What is the priority concern?

- A. The dock shows signs of possible structural weakening near the water's edge

- B. The boards simply need a fresh coat of sealant
- C. The dock just needs seasonal sweeping
- D. The separation is purely cosmetic and requires no action

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

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

45. While inspecting a storage shed, a ranger notices oily rags piled in a corner near a space heater that is running, in a room with no visible smoke detector. What is the priority concern?

- A. The rags are simply disorganized and need tidying
- B. This is only a maintenance department issue
- C. The space heater is likely just cosmetic and can wait
- D. Oily rags near a running heater with no detector creates a real fire hazard

46. A ranger notices a visitor sitting on a bench for over three hours without moving, staring at nothing, ignoring repeated attempts by passersby to make conversation. What is the priority concern?

- A. This is likely just someone enjoying a quiet afternoon
- B. Only the bench's condition needs to be recorded
- C. The prolonged, unresponsive behavior suggests a possible welfare concern
- D. The ranger should wait for a formal complaint before noticing anything

47. While checking a remote parking area, a ranger notices a bicycle lying on its side with a flat tire, a water bottle rolled several feet away, but no rider visible on the trail register for over ninety minutes. What is the priority concern?

- A. A rider may be overdue or in distress somewhere on the trail
- B. The bicycle is simply abandoned property to be towed
- C. The water bottle should be logged as litter
- D. The flat tire means the rider just gave up and left

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

- A. Near the pavilion a visitor injured was found by the ranger sitting.
- B. The ranger found an injured visitor sitting near the pavilion.
- C. A visitor near the pavilion sitting injured the ranger found.
- D. The ranger found sitting near the pavilion a visitor injured.

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

- A. The ranger sorted it out, like usual.
- B. The ranger reviewed the paperwork, contacted the vendor, and resolved the billing dispute.
- C. It was sorted out by the ranger somehow.
- D. The ranger was present and sorted things out.

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

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

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

- A. Due to the fact that the elevator broke, visitors were, unfortunately, unable to reach the deck.

- B. Owing to the fact of the malfunction, reaching the deck could not, in point of fact, occur.
- C. The broken elevator prevented visitors from reaching the deck.
- D. The elevator, having broken down as it had, meant the deck was not reachable.

52. Which sentence correctly uses 'who' versus 'whom' in an incident report?

- A. The ranger asked who the report should be given to.
- B. The ranger asked whom filed the complaint.
- C. Whom reported the incident is still unclear.
- D. The ranger asked whom the report should be given to.

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

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

54. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence.

- A. The ranger unlocked the shed, and, then began inventory.
- B. The ranger, unlocked the shed and then, began inventory.
- C. The ranger unlocked the shed, and then, began inventory.
- D. The ranger unlocked the shed and then began inventory.

55. Which sentence avoids ambiguous pronoun reference?

- A. When she spoke with the vendor, she explained the fee.
- B. She explained the fee to her.
- C. When the ranger spoke with the vendor, the ranger explained the fee.

D. The vendor explained it to her about the fee.

56. Which is the best topic sentence to open a report section describing a vehicle collision in the parking lot?

A. It was pretty bad in the lot that afternoon.

B. At approximately 3:20 PM, a two-vehicle collision occurred in the main parking lot.

C. There was a whole crash thing, basically.

D. So two cars hit each other in the lot.

57. Which sentence correctly uses parallel structure?

A. The ranger's duties include patrolling, to inspect equipment, and reporting.

B. The ranger's duties include patrol, inspecting equipment, and to report.

C. The ranger's duties include patrolling, inspecting equipment, and reporting.

D. The ranger's duties include to patrol, inspection, and reporting.

58. What is the correct order of steps when responding to a report of a visitor with a suspected allergic reaction: (1) Ask about known allergies and an EpiPen, (2) Assess the scene for immediate hazards, (3) Radio dispatch with location and details, (4) Approach the visitor?

A. Assess the scene, ask about allergies, approach the visitor, radio dispatch

B. Assess the scene, approach the visitor, ask about allergies, radio dispatch

C. Radio dispatch, assess the scene, approach the visitor, ask about allergies

D. Approach the visitor, assess the scene, ask about allergies, radio dispatch

59. What is the correct order for closing the tool shed at day's end: (1) Lock the shed door, (2) Log any tool discrepancies, (3) Return tools to their pegboard spots, (4) Sweep the floor?

A. Lock the door, sweep the floor, return tools, log discrepancies

B. Log discrepancies, return tools, sweep the floor, lock the door

- C. Sweep the floor, lock the door, return tools, log discrepancies
- D. Return tools, log discrepancies, sweep the floor, lock the door

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

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

61. What is the correct order for a downed-power-line response: (1) Notify the utility emergency line, (2) Secure a wide perimeter around the line, (3) Assess whether the line is confirmed live, (4) Photograph the scene for the work order?

- A. Notify the utility, secure the perimeter, assess the line, photograph the scene
- B. Secure the perimeter, notify the utility, assess the line, photograph the scene
- C. Photograph the scene, assess the line, secure the perimeter, notify the utility
- D. Secure the perimeter, assess the line, notify the utility, photograph the scene

62. What is the correct order for opening a seasonal ice 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. Test the ice, post the sign, unlock the gates, raise the flag
- B. Unlock the gates, test the ice, raise the flag, post the sign
- C. Test the ice, unlock the gates, raise the flag, post the sign
- D. Raise the flag, test the ice, post the sign, unlock the gates

63. What is the correct order for processing a lost-keys 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 keys 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, check the log, broadcast it, reunite and log
- D. Obtain the description, reunite and log, check the log, broadcast it

64. What is the correct order for the weekly chainsaw inspection: (1) Check the chain tension, (2) Log any defects in the equipment binder, (3) Inspect the guard for damage, (4) Test the engine on a short run?

- A. Test the engine, check the tension, inspect the guard, log defects
- B. Inspect the guard, check the tension, test the engine, log defects
- C. Log defects, inspect the guard, check the tension, test the engine
- D. Check the tension, log defects, inspect the guard, test the engine

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

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

66. What is the correct order for setting up a permitted charity walk: (1) Verify the permit is active in the system, (2) Inspect that route markers match the approved course, (3) Brief on-duty rangers on the route, (4) Confirm the event 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 6.2-mile loop trail twice during a shift, plus a 1.6-mile straight path from the ranger station to a tower and back. How many total miles does the ranger cover?

- A. 15.6
- B. 14.0
- C. 16.8
- D. 13.2

68. A ranger vehicle's fuel gauge shows $\frac{9}{20}$ tank remaining in a 40-gallon tank. How many gallons remain?

- A. 16
- B. 18
- C. 20
- D. 22

69. A group permit fee is \$20 per hour for the first 2 hours, then \$14 per additional hour. What is the total fee for a 5-hour event?

- A. 76
- B. 82
- C. 88
- D. 70

70. During a bird count, a ranger tallies 14 ducks, 8 swans, and three times as many geese as swans. How many total birds were counted?

- A. 38
- B. 40
- C. 42

D. 46

71. A water tank at a nature center holds 850 gallons when full and is currently at 40% capacity. How many gallons are currently in the tank?

A. 340

B. 320

C. 360

D. 300

72. A ranger's patrol shift runs from 6:15 AM to 2:30 PM, with a 45-minute unpaid lunch break. How many paid hours does the ranger work?

A. 8.25

B. 8.0

C. 7.5

D. 7.0

73. A stack of 340 event flyers is distributed evenly among 9 visitor kiosks, with any remainder kept at the main desk. How many flyers remain at the main desk after the even distribution?

A. 7

B. 5

C. 3

D. 0

74. A ranger vehicle averages 21 miles per gallon and has 10 gallons of fuel. How many miles can it travel before refueling?

A. 190

B. 210

- C. 220
- D. 200

75. A seasonal staffing budget allows for 4 rangers at \$29 per hour for a 38-hour week. What is the total weekly wage cost for all 4 rangers?

- A. 4200
- B. 4600
- C. 4408
- D. 4300

76. Study the following ranger radio codes, then answer the question below: Code 10-1 = Signal weak. Code 10-13 = Weather report. Code 10-35 = Confidential info. Code 10-52 = Ambulance needed. Which code means 'Ambulance needed'?

- A. 10-1
- B. 10-13
- C. 10-35
- D. 10-52

77. Study the following list of native shrubs and their berry colors, then answer: Winterberry Holly - bright red. Elderberry - dark purple. Bayberry - pale blue-gray. Spicebush - orange-red. Which shrub has bright red berries?

- A. Winterberry Holly
- B. Elderberry
- C. Bayberry
- D. Spicebush

78. Study the following equipment checklist for the ranger station, then answer: Item 1 - Binoculars. Item 2 - Weather radio. Item 3 - Defibrillator. Item 4 - Flashlight. Which item number corresponds to the defibrillator?

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

79. Study the following list of designated athletic fields and their surface type, then answer: Field 1 - Natural grass. Field 2 - Artificial turf. Field 3 - Clay. Which field has a clay surface?

- A. Field 1
- B. Field 2
- C. Both fields
- D. Field 3

80. Study the following incident classification codes, then answer: Class A = Minor, log only. Class B = Moderate, ranger response. Class C = Serious, ranger and EMS. Class D = Critical, all units. Which class requires a ranger response only?

- A. Class A
- B. Class B
- C. Class C
- D. Class D

81. Study the following list of park section letters and their primary use, then answer: Section N - Rose garden. Section O - Basketball courts. Section P - Duck pond. Section Q - Amphitheater. Which section is the duck pond?

- A. Section N
- B. Section O
- C. Section P
- D. Section Q

82. Study the following shift rotation schedule, then answer: Ranger Patel - Morning shift, Rose Garden. Ranger Ellis - Afternoon shift, Duck Pond. Ranger Wong - Evening shift, Main Gate. Who is assigned to the Rose Garden?

- A. Ranger Patel
- B. Ranger Ellis
- C. Ranger Wong
- D. None of the above

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

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

84. A ranger stands facing the park's main gate, which faces due west. The generator 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 right
- B. Facing south; shed is to the ranger's left
- C. Facing east; shed is directly ahead
- D. Facing west; shed remains unchanged

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

- A. Same direction as originally

- B. Opposite direction of the original travel
- C. 90 degrees to the left of the original direction
- D. 180 degrees from the original direction

86. A visitor asks for directions to the amphitheater, which is four blocks south and one block west 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 south only
- B. Due west only
- C. Due north
- D. Southwest, toward the amphitheater's general direction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

92. A round wooden trail marker has one edge painted orange to indicate 'shortcut.' If the marker is flipped over, mirrored rather than rotated, so the opposite face now shows outward, where does the orange 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 rectangular trail map in half horizontally, 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 cart's side currently points toward the rear 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 toward the rear, unchanged
- B. Toward the front of the cart
- C. Upward
- D. Downward

95. A hexagonal trail-difficulty badge has its 'expert' black marking on the top edge. If the badge is rotated 180 degrees clockwise, which edge position now holds the black marking, counting the original top edge as position 1 and moving clockwise?

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

96. A ranger is monitoring a wildlife tracking app while simultaneously fielding a visitor's question about trail closures. The app alerts to a bear sighting near the visitor's intended trail. What is the correct action?

- A. Briefly pause to relay the bear alert and redirect the visitor, then continue helping
- B. Ignore the alert until the trail-closure question is fully answered
- C. Stop helping entirely and walk away without explanation
- D. Hand the visitor the app and leave

97. While staffing a farmers market entrance, a ranger must also watch for a reported pickpocket near the produce stalls. What is the best approach to managing both tasks at once?

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

98. A ranger is splinting a visitor's injured finger while a second visitor urgently asks where the nearest first-aid station is. What is the best way to handle both at once?

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

99. A ranger is checking a digital roster on a tablet while a visitor verbally reports an unrelated broken-bench complaint at the same time. What is the best approach?

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

100. While patrolling on foot, a ranger receives a radio call about a locked-out visitor at the nature center at the same time a nearby visitor asks about restroom locations. What is the best time-sharing approach?

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

Park Ranger Exam Prep: Practice Exam 8 - Answer Key and Explanations

1. **A** — A — The rule bars drone launches within 500 feet of a playground except for licensed search-and-rescue operators during an active mission, and this option matches that exact exception. A hobbyist at 300 feet, a licensed operator flying recreationally, and any operator at only 100 feet all fail either the distance or the mission requirement.
2. **D** — D — The notice requires daily staff certification of ice thickness before skating is permitted, and this section has not yet been certified today. Skating there is therefore not compliant. A visitor's own testing does not satisfy the staff-certification requirement, and general pond openness does not override that separate, specific daily condition.
3. **B** — B — The report directly ties the broken sprinkler valve to water spraying onto the path and creating a slick surface that joggers slipped on, making the hazard itself the stated concern. The report never mentions the ball field being closed, describes any serious injury, or notes other visitors blocking the path.
4. **C** — C — The memo's specific requirement applies only to aggressive off-leash dogs, and it sets a thirty-minute forwarding deadline to Animal Control for those particular reports. Reports still must be logged, the deadline does not extend to every dog report regardless of behavior, and the standard dispatch log is explicitly bypassed rather than expanded here.
5. **A** — A — The bulletin sets a minimum depth of at least 3 inches, and a depth of exactly 3 inches satisfies that threshold since 'at least' includes the stated number itself. Sledding is therefore permitted at this depth on the designated hill. No requirement exceeding 3 inches or staff-only measurement condition appears anywhere in the stated bulletin.
6. **C** — C — The note requires inventorying tools before locking up, and separately requires logging and reporting any missing tool before the next shift, establishing a clear step-by-step order. Reporting before inventorying, locking before inventorying, or logging without first checking the tools all directly contradict that explicit sequence described in the note.
7. **B** — B — The directive's exception is written specifically for returning vendors from the prior season, and a first-time vendor does not fit that narrow category. The standard 15-day requirement therefore still

governs. Same-day setup is not universally available, and the 15-day rule applies directly to first-time vendors like this one.

8. D — D — The bulletin's stated consequence for a lapsed recertification is restriction from operating chainsaws until the ranger becomes compliant again, matching this ranger's four-months-lapsed status exactly. Termination and retaking the full academy are never mentioned, and continuing to operate chainsaws for another year directly contradicts the bulletin's plain language.

9. A — A — Both conditions in the guide are satisfied here: the location is the open meadow, and 18 mph falls below the 25 mph wind ceiling. Kite flying is therefore permitted. Eighteen mph does not exceed the stated threshold, no separate wind permit is mentioned anywhere in the guide, and the meadow is explicitly named as the permitted location.

10. D — D — Compliance requires both a paved multi-use path and a speed under 12 mph, and only this option satisfies both conditions together. Nature-trail options fail regardless of speed, since unicycles are barred there outright, and the paved-path option at 18 mph exceeds the stated speed ceiling, so it fails as well.

11. C — C — The entry explicitly states no dogs were near the gate 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 personal-enjoyment sketching from the permit requirement entirely, applying the permit only to selling artwork. Sketching for oneself without selling anything therefore breaks no rule stated here. No permit is needed, sketching is not banned generally, and no notification requirement appears anywhere in the text.

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

14. D — D — The comment names two specific electrical problems together at the shelter: flickering overhead lights and a nearby outlet that was also not working. The comment never states the shelter was locked, mentions any repainting need, or describes any staff refusal to fix the lights, only that both problems had already persisted for a week.

15. A — A — The general rule bars skiing on slopes outside the designated ski hill with no stated exception for season, injury, or day of the week, so applying it directly to this slope yields a clear violation. Being winter does not exempt the slope, and no weekend limitation or injury condition appears anywhere in the rule.

16. C — C — The rule's trigger is lacking a valid fishing license, and this angler holds exactly that valid license for this waterway, so the rule's condition is never satisfied. A summons is therefore unwarranted

here. Holding a valid license is not automatic violation, and the rule names no limitation to fly fishing specifically.

17. A — A — The rule expressly states the pet ban applies regardless of size or type, so being small and leashed has no bearing on the outcome. Applying that plain language, the visitor is in violation. The rule was never limited to unleashed pets, and no small-dog exemption appears anywhere in the stated text.

18. C — C — Forty hours falls short of the rule's full 60-hour removal window measured from the written notice, so the confiscation consequence has not yet been triggered. The banner remains in a grace period. The rule never grants automatic permitting through time, and it requires no court order to eventually act.

19. B — B — The rule expressly states the age restriction applies even with adult supervision, so a parent's presence has no bearing on the outcome for a 13-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, not the accompanying parent, as the violator.

20. D — D — The rule limits propane heaters specifically to designated warming shelters, not to picnic tables generally, and a portable heater unaffiliated with any shelter does not meet that description. Being at a picnic table does not satisfy the shelter requirement. No size-based exception appears anywhere in the stated rule.

21. A — A — Riding through a marked school-zone crossing during posted hours without dismounting fails the rule's explicit dismount-and-walk requirement within the 40-foot zone, regardless of whether children happened to be visibly present at that moment. The rule names cyclists directly rather than only motorized vehicles, and it requires full dismounting, not merely slowing down.

22. C — C — Every condition in the rule is satisfied here: 5:45 PM falls squarely within the permit's stated 8 AM to 6 PM window. Applying the rule mechanically to these facts produces full compliance. The vendor is not operating too late, the permit clearly specifies hours, and no separate late-hours permit is required at this time.

23. B — B — 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. No arm's-reach proximity condition appears anywhere, and the rule is not limited to feeding by hand specifically.

24. B — B — Eighty people exceeds the rule's 50-person threshold, triggering the insurance-submission requirement, and the missing documentation means the application fails to meet that condition, leaving it incomplete as filed. Meeting the minimum group size does not automatically secure approval, no 48-hour catch-up submission is described, and the threshold stated is 50, not 100.

25. D — D — The rule conditions permitted archery on the green target marking specifically, not on whether a location is an open field, and this field lacks that marking entirely. Being an open field does not satisfy the marking requirement. The rule draws no bow-type distinction, and it plainly requires a marked location, not an unmarked field.

26. D — D — The rule requires both a paved multi-use path and compliance with the speed ceiling; satisfying the speed condition alone cannot cure operating on an unpaved gravel trail. Since this Segway operates on gravel, it violates the rule regardless of its 7 mph speed. No exemption for Segways appears anywhere in the rule's text.

27. C — C — The pattern links two specific recurring facts, Sunday-morning complaints and the weekly obedience class, at the same location and timing, supporting an inference that the class activity contributes to the spike. An unrelated conclusion ignores that timing link, a blanket loudness claim is unsupported speculation, and complaint volume does not indicate overall dislike of the dog park.

28. A — A — The logs tie sting calls to two specific factors together, late-summer timing and the flowering shrubs' location, supporting a generalization that combines both conditions rather than either alone. An even spread contradicts the clear shrub-area clustering, causation regardless of season ignores the late-summer link, and no weekend-only pattern is described.

29. A — A — A recurring, specific complaint about not finding the fee schedule, repeated across many separate callers, reasonably generalizes to a problem with the schedule's placement or visibility on the website. Disliking the call itself is not supported since callers are actively seeking help, frequent changes are never mentioned, and fee-avoidance is a different topic entirely.

30. D — D — Complaints cluster specifically where trash bins are unsecured and drop where bins are secured, a paired comparison supporting an inference that easy food access draws raccoons into closer, more frequent contact with nearby coolers. Innate boldness differences are speculative, a general-population explanation ignores the bin-type difference, and an unrelated conclusion contradicts the clustering.

31. B — B — Incidents cluster specifically once daylight visibility drops each evening at the fence, a recurring timing link supporting an inference that reduced visibility enables more unnoticed vandalism. A blanket storage-yard 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 overnight occupancy generalizes to evaluating whether specific behavior actually suggests that occupancy, rather than treating every parked-car presence as equally serious. Automatic violation for any presence ignores that purpose-based weighing, exempting cars entirely is not supported by the policy, and no RV-only limitation appears in the text.

33. C — C — 'Use sound judgment' toward a visitor showing signs of a severe allergic reaction generalizes to prioritizing a rapid, safety-focused response over rigid procedure, matching the pattern discretionary guidance signals for medical emergencies. Issuing a citation contradicts that flexibility, immediate removal skips urgent care, and ignoring the visitor until full collapse defeats the guideline's protective purpose entirely.

34. D — D — The pattern links heat calls to both midday summer timing and a full shaded run, suggesting overflow dogs use the unshaded park 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 the unrelated and reduced-attendance conclusions contradict the clear co-occurrence shown.

35. B — B — Complaints reliably follow specifically the coldest, frostiest mornings, supporting a generalization that cold temperatures cause metal contraction or moisture buildup that sticks the latch rather than pure coincidence. Inspection frequency is a separate topic never mentioned, and both intentional avoidance and an unrelated conclusion contradict the consistent weather-complaint correlation described here.

36. A — A — A policy whose stated purpose is minimizing disturbance to nesting birds generalizes to evaluating actual disturbance in ambiguous cases, rather than treating every brief detour as equally serious. Automatic seriousness for any contact ignores that purpose-based weighing, exempting brief detours outright is not supported by the text, and limiting the purpose to groups ignores its individual-focused wording.

37. C — C — Near-misses cluster specifically where buoy lines are absent and drop where lines are installed, a paired comparison supporting a generalization that buoy lines are an effective separation fix at launch points. A total kayak ban is a far broader response than the data supports, and both the swimmer-blame and unrelated conclusions contradict the clear line-linked clustering shown.

38. D — D — Facial drooping paired with slurred speech and blank staring together form a cluster of classic stroke warning signs, which a ranger should prioritize as a medical emergency requiring urgent attention. Simple tiredness does not explain facial drooping, street performance does not explain slurred responses, and assuming intentional uncooperativeness risks a dangerous delay in getting help.

39. B — B — A large, localized die-off confined to one shoreline section is an unusual, specific pattern worth investigating, since it commonly indicates a pollution event or oxygen depletion affecting that particular area. Normal spawning would not produce mass die-offs, heavy fishing does not typically kill fish outright, and a water-level rise alone would not explain this pattern.

40. D — D — A crumbled step leaving a gap directly in a high-traffic path is a developing hazard that should be flagged and blocked before someone trips, regardless of whether current visitors happen to be navigating around it carefully. Sealant and outdated appearance are purely cosmetic concerns unrelated to the actual structural gap present.

41. A — A — A growing, actively swarming hornet nest positioned directly above a busy drinking fountain is an escalating hazard, since increasing hornet activity at a high-traffic point raises the chance visitors will be stung while getting water. Scheduled cleaning does not address the nest, and dismissing it as outside ranger responsibility ignores a real, developing safety concern.

42. C — C — A gas odor paired with an audible hissing sound at a tank connection, with no visible flame, together point toward a developing leak, an emerging hazard calling for immediate isolation rather than continued use. Assuming cooking or wind explains away specific physical evidence, and relighting a possibly leaking tank risks igniting escaping gas.

43. A — A — Visibly warped boards combined with one actually separating from its supporting beam are two specific structural warning signs together, suggesting possible weakening near the water's edge that could fail under weight and should be flagged before use continues. Sealant, sweeping, and dismissing the separation as cosmetic all ignore that genuine structural risk.

44. B — B — A child standing alone at a roadway's edge, facing away from oncoming traffic, unaccompanied for several minutes, combines two specific risk indicators, apparent lack of supervision and proximity to moving vehicles, warranting prompt intervention. Assuming a hidden parent or a normal scene dismisses real warning signs, and telling the child to find family ignores the immediate danger.

45. D — D — Oily rags near an active heat source, combined with no smoke detector on hand, are specific warning signs together forming a real fire hazard needing prompt escalation before an ignition source meets flammable material. Calling the rags mere disorganization, deferring entirely to maintenance, or dismissing the heater as cosmetic all ignore that immediate risk.

46. C — C — Sitting motionless for over three hours, staring blankly, and repeatedly failing to respond to passersby together form a specific pattern distinct from ordinary quiet relaxation, and it should be recognized as a possible welfare concern warranting a check-in. Waiting for a formal complaint defeats the purpose of proactively noticing this developing pattern.

47. A — A — A fallen bicycle, a flat tire, a scattered water bottle, and over ninety minutes 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 the rider simply left ignores that cluster of combined evidence.

48. B — B — 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 D scramble word order into confusing, backward strings, and option C buries the action entirely in a hard-to-parse structure.

49. B — B — This sentence replaces the vague phrase 'sorted it out' 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 uses passive voice with the vague 'somehow,' and option D remains equally vague with '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 like 'due to the fact that,' and option D adds an unnecessary, repetitive clause structure.

52. D — D — This sentence correctly uses the object-case 'whom' as the object of the preposition 'to,' matching standard usage where 'whom' fills an object role rather than a subject role. Option A incorrectly uses subject-case 'who' where an object is needed, and options B and C both incorrectly use 'whom' as the subject of a verb.

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. 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. C — C — Repeating the specific noun 'the ranger' instead of a pronoun removes any doubt about who explained the fee, 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 D 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 bad,' option C is imprecise with 'basically,' and option D is conversational and vague.

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 gerund, option B mixes a noun, a gerund, and an infinitive, and option D mixes an infinitive, a noun, and a gerund.

58. B — B — Standard emergency response procedure checks the scene for hazards first, then approaches the visitor, then asks about known allergies and an EpiPen to gather critical details, and finally radios dispatch with that complete, accurate information. Any order that radios before gathering details or skips assessing hazards first leaves out a necessary step.

59. D — D — Closing procedures logically return tools to their pegboard spots first, then log any discrepancies found while doing so, then sweep the floor, with locking the shed door performed last since staff must remain able to finish those tasks. Locking any earlier would block completion of the remaining interior closing steps.

60. A — A — A ranger must first directly observe the unleashed dog before any enforcement action is justified, then verify the owner's identity, then explain the violation to the owner, and only then complete and hand over the citation reflecting all gathered information. Any earlier explaining or completing skips a necessary step.

61. D — D — Bystander safety comes first by securing a wide perimeter, then the line's status is assessed from that safe distance, then the utility emergency line is notified with that assessment, and finally the scene is photographed for the work order. Notifying or photographing before securing the perimeter risks responder and bystander safety.

62. A — A — 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. C — C — 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 guard check, then checks chain tension while the saw is still off, then briefly test-runs the engine, 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 umbrella's description and location found, then the finder's contact information is collected, then a receipt referencing that record is issued to the finder, and finally the umbrella 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 route markers are inspected against the approved course, and finally on-duty rangers are briefed with the confirmed details. Briefing before confirming these details risks passing along unverified information.

67. A — A — The loop trail contributes 6.2 miles walked twice, or 12.4 miles, and the straight path to the tower and back contributes 1.6 miles each way, or 3.2 miles round trip; adding 12.4 and 3.2 gives 15.6 total miles covered. The other totals result from omitting the return trip or miscombining the two distances given.

68. B — B — Multiplying the fraction nine-twentieths by the tank's total 40-gallon capacity gives 18 gallons remaining, since nine-twentieths of 40 equals 18 exactly. The other choices come from misapplying the fraction, such as treating it as two-fifths or one-half, rather than computing nine-twentieths of 40 directly and precisely as the question requires.

69. B — B — The first 2 hours cost 2 times 20, or 40 dollars, and the remaining 3 hours cost 3 times 14, or 42 dollars; adding 40 and 42 gives a total of 82 dollars for the event. The other totals come from applying a single flat rate across all 5 hours or miscounting the hours in each tier.

70. D — D — Three times the swan count of 8 gives 24 geese, and adding 14 ducks, 8 swans, and 24 geese together gives a total of 46 birds counted. The other totals result from miscalculating the goose

count, such as doubling instead of tripling the swan tally, rather than correctly tripling the stated 8 swans.

71. A — A — Multiplying the tank's full capacity of 850 gallons by 40 percent, or 0.40, gives 340 gallons currently in the tank. The other values come from using a slightly different percentage, such as 38 or 42 percent, instead of applying the stated 40 percent figure precisely to the 850-gallon full capacity given.

72. C — C — The full span from 6:15 AM to 2:30 PM covers 8.25 hours, and subtracting the 45-minute, or 0.75-hour, unpaid lunch break leaves 7.5 paid hours for the shift. The other values either ignore the lunch deduction entirely or subtract the wrong amount of time from the total shift span given.

73. A — A — Dividing 340 by 9 gives 37 with a remainder of 7, since 9 times 37 equals 333 and 340 minus 333 leaves 7 flyers that cannot be evenly distributed, so those 7 remain at the main desk. The other values come from miscalculating the division or its remainder rather than correctly finding the leftover.

74. B — B — Multiplying the vehicle's fuel efficiency of 21 miles per gallon by the available 10 gallons gives a maximum travel distance of 210 miles before refueling is needed. The other totals result from using a slightly different mileage figure or gallon count, rather than applying the stated 21 miles per gallon to the stated 10 gallons exactly.

75. C — C — Multiplying one ranger's weekly pay, 29 dollars per hour times 38 hours, or 1,102 dollars, by 4 rangers gives a total weekly wage cost of 4,408 dollars. The other totals come from using a slightly different hourly rate, hour count, or ranger count in the multiplication chain, rather than correctly combining all three figures given.

76. D — D — The listed codes assign 'Ambulance needed' specifically to code 10-52, distinct from the other three codes in the same list. Code 10-1 means signal weak, code 10-13 means weather report, and code 10-35 means confidential info, so each of those refers to a different meaning entirely and does not mean an ambulance is needed.

77. A — A — The list specifically pairs bright red berries with Winterberry Holly, distinguishing it from the other three shrubs listed. Elderberry is described as dark purple, Bayberry as pale blue-gray, and Spicebush as orange-red, none of which match the bright red color named specifically for Winterberry Holly in the list provided above.

78. C — C — The checklist assigns the defibrillator specifically to Item 3 in the listed sequence, distinct from the other numbered items. Item 1 is the binoculars, Item 2 is the weather radio, and Item 4 is the flashlight, so each of those numbers corresponds to a different piece of equipment than the defibrillator named in the question.

79. D — D — The list specifically pairs a clay surface with Field 3, distinct from the other two fields described. Field 1 is described as natural grass and Field 2 as artificial turf, so neither matches the clay surface named for Field 3, and the fields clearly do not share the same surface type as the option claims.

80. B — B — The listed codes assign the 'ranger response' requirement specifically to Class B, described as moderate, distinguishing it clearly from the other three classes. Class A needs only a log entry, Class C needs a ranger with EMS, and Class D needs all units, so none of those three match Class B's ranger-only requirement.

81. C — C — The list specifically pairs the duck pond with Section P, distinct from the other three sections described. Section N is designated for the rose garden, Section O for the basketball courts, and Section Q for the amphitheater, so each of those letters corresponds to a different primary use than the duck pond named for Section P.

82. A — A — The schedule specifically pairs Ranger Patel with the morning shift at the Rose Garden, distinct from the other two rangers listed. Ranger Ellis is assigned to the afternoon shift at the Duck Pond, and Ranger Wong to the evening shift at the Main Gate, so neither matches the Rose Garden assignment given clearly for Patel.

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

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

85. C — C — Three consecutive 90-degree right turns combine into a 270-degree clockwise change, which is mathematically identical to a single 90-degree turn in the opposite, counterclockwise direction, landing the ranger 90 degrees to the left of the original heading. A same or opposite heading would require a different total number of turns than three.

86. D — D — Since the amphitheater lies both south and west of the ranger station simultaneously, pointing southwest captures both components of that diagonal relationship in a single direction most efficiently. Pointing due south alone ignores the westward component, and pointing due west alone or due north would each fail to account for the full location.

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

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

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

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

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

92. D — D — A mirror flip, unlike a rotation, reverses the marker rather than turning it through a fixed angle, so the orange 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. C — C — The horizontal fold creates two sections, and folding vertically afterward adds a second, perpendicular crease, doubling that to four equal sections arranged in a two-by-two grid 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 described.

94. B — B — A 180-degree rotation reverses a direction completely, so an arrow originally pointing toward the rear now points toward the front 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 rearward, unchanged, after a real 180-degree turn.

95. D — D — A regular hexagon's six edges are each separated by 60 degrees, so a 180-degree clockwise rotation moves the marking exactly three edge-positions clockwise from position 1, landing it on position 4. Positions 2 and 3 fit much smaller rotations of 60 or 120 degrees, and position 6 would require a full 300-degree turn instead.

96. A — A — Effectively sharing attention between two active tasks means briefly pausing to relay the urgent bear alert and redirect the visitor to a safer trail, then continuing to help, rather than abandoning either task entirely. Ignoring the alert risks real danger to the visitor, and walking away or handing off the app abandons the interaction mid-task.

97. D — D — Dividing attention between two simultaneous responsibilities means continuing the primary entrance duty while periodically shifting visual attention to scan the produce stalls, 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 splinting task while briefly pointing the second visitor toward the first-aid station, 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 roster or exclusively on the visitor means missing part of the other, and redirecting online unhelpfully delays an already-verbal report.

100. A — A — 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.