

PRACTICE EXAM 11: TRAIN OPERATOR SIMULATION

(100 QUESTIONS)

This standalone practice exam contains 100 multiple-choice questions modeled on the ability areas listed in the MTA New York City Transit Train Operator Notice of Examination. Choose the single best answer for each question. The MTA notice states that a score of at least 70% is required to pass. The public notice does not publish official domain weights, an official question count, or a time limit, so this 100-question simulation does not present those practice choices as official MTA figures.

1. A bulletin states: 'At a terminal, verify the assigned route before movement. If the route display is missing or conflicts with the assignment, obtain clarification before moving. A display that matches the assignment requires no additional confirmation.' Which action follows the bulletin?

- A. Move when the route display is missing if the platform is clear.
- B. Request clarification every time, even when the display matches.
- C. Proceed when the route display matches the assigned route.
- D. Ignore a conflicting display if the assignment was given earlier.

2. Use these rules only: A movement may begin only when status is READY and code is not X. Which option may begin movement?

- A. Code M, status READY
- B. Code X, status READY
- C. Code M, status HOLD
- D. Code X, status HOLD

3. Which observation most clearly signals a possible door problem before departure?

- A. A passenger stands several feet from the door.
- B. One door remains partly open while the status display indicates all doors are closed.

- C. A route map beside the door has a small crease.
- D. The platform clock is one minute slow.

4. A procedure has four steps: 1 Check the panel; 2 Record the reading; 3 Notify the desk; 4 Reset the indicator. Rules: Step 1 must be before Step 2, and Step 3 must be before Step 4. Which order is valid?

- A. Record reading → Check panel → Notify desk → Reset indicator
- B. Check panel → Reset indicator → Notify desk → Record reading
- C. Notify desk → Reset indicator → Record reading → Check panel
- D. Check panel → Notify desk → Record reading → Reset indicator

5. Starting at point O, move 4 blocks east, 3 blocks north, then 1 block west. Where are you relative to O?

- A. 5 units east and 3 units north
- B. 3 units east and 2 units north
- C. 3 units east and 3 units north
- D. 3 units west and 3 units north

6. Which sentence is the clearest entry for an incident report?

- A. At 8:14 a.m., I observed a backpack on the platform beside the third column from the north stairs.
- B. There was a suspicious-looking bag over there near one of the columns.
- C. A backpack was apparently left by somebody who did not care about it.
- D. At some point this morning, a bag was seen somewhere on the platform.

7. A train travels 18 station-to-station segments in the morning and 27 in the afternoon. How many segments does it travel in all?

- A. 44
- B. 46

- C. 55
- D. 45

8. An arrow initially points north. It is rotated 90 degrees clockwise. Which direction does it point?

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

9. A passenger calmly asks which platform to use, but you are not certain the service change is still in effect. What is the best response?

- A. Tell the passenger you will verify the current information before giving a platform direction.
- B. Guess the most likely platform so the passenger can start walking.
- C. Tell the passenger to ask someone else without offering further help.
- D. State that service changes are too confusing to explain.

10. A notice reads: 'If a station stop is added after departure, acknowledge the update and include the added stop in the next applicable announcement. Do not announce the added stop before the update is confirmed.' What is required?

- A. Announce any rumored added stop immediately.
- B. Wait until the trip ends to acknowledge the update.
- C. Omit the added stop from announcements after confirmation.
- D. Confirm the update before announcing the added stop.

11. Use these rules only: A report is complete only if it includes time, location, and action taken. Which report is complete?

- A. Time included; location included; action missing

- B. Time included; location included; action included
- C. Time included; location missing; action included
- D. Time missing; location included; action included

12. Which observation is the strongest warning of a possible track obstruction?

- A. A worker's lunch bag is beside a bench far from the edge.
- B. A poster frame is slightly tilted on a wall.
- C. A loose construction panel is leaning into the clearance area ahead.
- D. Several passengers are standing beneath a sign.

13. Four actions are required: 1 Secure the area; 2 Contact Control; 3 Place the marker; 4 Complete the log. Rules: Secure before placing the marker; contact Control before completing the log. Which order is valid?

- A. Place marker → Secure area → Contact Control → Complete log
- B. Secure area → Place marker → Complete log → Contact Control
- C. Contact Control → Secure area → Place marker → Complete log
- D. Complete log → Contact Control → Secure area → Place marker

14. Starting at point P, move 2 blocks south, 5 blocks west, then 2 blocks north. Where are you relative to P?

- A. 5 units west and 4 units south
- B. 5 units west
- C. 5 units east
- D. 5 units south

15. Which sentence most clearly distinguishes an observation from a passenger's statement?

- A. An announcement definitely played because a passenger said so.

- B. The passenger heard it, so I must have missed the announcement.
- C. Apparently there was some kind of announcement somewhere in the train.
- D. I heard no announcement; a passenger stated that an announcement had played in the rear car.

16. A checklist has 64 items. If 19 remain unchecked, how many have been checked?

- A. 45
- B. 43
- C. 46
- D. 83

17. An arrow points west and is rotated 180 degrees. Which direction does it point afterward?

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

18. A passenger is upset about a delay and says, 'Nobody tells us anything.' What is the best response when you have a confirmed update?

- A. Acknowledge the concern and give the confirmed update in clear, neutral language.
- B. Argue that announcements were already made and the passenger should have listened.
- C. Promise the delay will end within a few minutes even though no time is confirmed.
- D. Ignore the complaint and continue walking away.

19. A written instruction says: 'When two messages arrive at the same time, handle the safety-related message first. If both are safety-related, handle the one marked urgent first. If neither is safety-related, handle them in the order received.' Which message goes first when both are safety-related and one is urgent?

- A. Whichever message has the shorter text.
- B. The message received from the nearest station.
- C. The safety-related message marked urgent.
- D. Whichever message is opened first by chance.

20. Use these rules only: A notice receives Priority 1 if severity is HIGH and status is OPEN. Otherwise it is not Priority 1. Which notice is Priority 1?

- A. Severity LOW, status OPEN
- B. Severity HIGH, status CLOSED
- C. Severity LOW, status CLOSED
- D. Severity HIGH, status OPEN

21. Which condition most strongly suggests a developing equipment problem?

- A. A passenger changes seats twice.
- B. The cab clock reaches the next minute.
- C. A normally steady indicator begins flickering repeatedly during use.
- D. A printed schedule has a smudged corner.

22. Steps are: 1 Open the checklist; 2 Verify the identifier; 3 Enter the result; 4 Submit the checklist. Rules: 1 before 2, 2 before 3, and 3 before 4. Which order is valid?

- A. Verify identifier → Open checklist → Enter result → Submit checklist
- B. Open checklist → Verify identifier → Enter result → Submit checklist
- C. Open checklist → Enter result → Verify identifier → Submit checklist
- D. Open checklist → Verify identifier → Submit checklist → Enter result

23. A marker is 6 units north of Station A. Station B is 2 units east of that marker. Where is Station B relative to Station A?

- A. 2 units west and 6 units north
- B. 2 units east and 6 units south
- C. 6 units east and 2 units north
- D. 2 units east and 6 units north

24. Which sentence is grammatically complete and professionally written?

- A. The supervisor reviewed the report and returned it for one clarification.
- B. After the supervisor reviewed the report and returned it.
- C. The report, which the supervisor and one clarification.
- D. Reviewed by the supervisor before returning for clarification.

25. Four identical cars each contain 38 marked inspection points. How many marked points are there altogether?

- A. 142
- B. 156
- C. 114
- D. 152

26. A pointer faces south and is rotated 90 degrees counterclockwise. Which direction does it face?

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

27. A passenger asks for an accessible route to a destination. You know one route is accessible but may involve an extra transfer. What is the best response?

- A. Explain the accessible route and mention the extra transfer so the passenger can decide knowingly.

- B. Give the shortest route even though you are unsure it is accessible.
- C. Tell the passenger accessibility information is not worth checking.
- D. Say all routes are equally accessible without verifying that claim.

28. A memo states: 'Use the replacement checklist only for cars bearing the revised equipment label. Cars without that label continue to use the standard checklist until further notice.' Which statement is supported?

- A. Every car must use the replacement checklist immediately.
- B. No car may use the standard checklist after the memo date.
- C. A car without the revised label continues to use the standard checklist.
- D. The revised label is optional when choosing a checklist.

29. Use these rules only: Access to Zone K requires a valid badge and completion of briefing K. Which person may enter?

- A. Valid badge: yes; briefing K complete: yes
- B. Valid badge: yes; briefing K complete: no
- C. Valid badge: no; briefing K complete: yes
- D. Valid badge: no; briefing K complete: no

30. Which observation most clearly signals that radio communication may be unreliable?

- A. One passenger speaks softly near the cab door.
- B. Several consecutive transmissions contain missing words and bursts of static.
- C. The station public-address volume seems slightly lower than yesterday.
- D. A printed notice uses an unfamiliar abbreviation.

31. Actions are: 1 Read the update; 2 Acknowledge it; 3 Apply the change; 4 Record completion. Rules: read before acknowledge, and apply before record. Which order is valid?

- A. Acknowledge update → Read update → Apply change → Record completion
- B. Read update → Acknowledge update → Record completion → Apply change
- C. Apply change → Record completion → Acknowledge update → Read update
- D. Read update → Acknowledge update → Apply change → Record completion

32. From a reference point, move 7 units west, 4 units south, then 3 units east. Where are you relative to the reference point?

- A. 10 units west and 4 units south
- B. 4 units west and 4 units north
- C. 4 units west and 4 units south
- D. 4 units east and 4 units south

33. Which sentence best records an uncertain cause without speculation?

- A. A brief loss of lighting occurred; the cause was not known at the time of the report.
- B. The lights failed because the power system must have malfunctioned.
- C. Someone probably caused the lighting problem accidentally.
- D. The obvious electrical failure made the lights go out.

34. A distance of 168 units is divided equally among 7 sections. How many units are in each section?

- A. 21
- B. 25
- C. 24
- D. 28

35. A triangle has its tip pointing east. It is rotated 270 degrees clockwise. Which way does the tip point?

- A. South

- B. North
- C. West
- D. East

36. A passenger asks whether a delayed train will definitely arrive within five minutes, but no confirmed estimate is available. What is the best response?

- A. Say it will arrive within five minutes to reassure the passenger.
- B. Tell the passenger delays are not your problem.
- C. Choose a time estimate based on how long similar delays usually last.
- D. State that no confirmed arrival estimate is available and provide the latest verified service information you do have.

37. A service note says: 'During the inspection window, the north entrance remains open. The south entrance is closed to entering passengers but may be used for emergency exit. Employees should direct routine entry to the north entrance.' Which statement is correct?

- A. Routine entry should use the south entrance during inspection.
- B. The south entrance cannot be used for any purpose.
- C. Both entrances are closed throughout the inspection window.
- D. Routine passenger entry should be directed to the north entrance.

38. Use these rules only: A callback is required when message type is R or when urgency is HIGH. Which message definitely requires a callback?

- A. Type Q, urgency LOW
- B. Type P, urgency LOW
- C. Type Q, urgency HIGH
- D. Type S, urgency LOW

39. Which observation is the clearest warning of reduced visibility?

- A. A required signal reference blends with nearby lights at the viewing point.
- B. A passenger is wearing reflective shoes.
- C. An advertisement contains several bright colors.
- D. The station entrance is shaded by a nearby building.

40. Actions are: 1 Inspect the door; 2 Isolate the condition; 3 Notify the supervisor; 4 Document the result. Rules: inspect before isolate; isolate before document; notify before document. Which order is valid?

- A. Isolate condition → Inspect door → Notify supervisor → Document result
- B. Inspect door → Isolate condition → Notify supervisor → Document result
- C. Inspect door → Notify supervisor → Document result → Isolate condition
- D. Notify supervisor → Inspect door → Document result → Isolate condition

41. Point R is 3 units east of Point Q. Point S is 5 units north of Point R. Where is S relative to Q?

- A. 3 units west and 5 units north
- B. 5 units east and 3 units north
- C. 3 units east and 5 units south
- D. 3 units east and 5 units north

42. Which sentence is most precise about location?

- A. The spill was nearby on the platform.
- B. The spill was sort of close to the bench area.
- C. The spill was approximately two feet east of the center bench on the southbound platform.
- D. There was a spill over there where passengers usually stand.

43. A log shows counts of 17, 26, 14, and 23. What is the total count?

- A. 80

- B. 70
- C. 78
- D. 90

44. An arrow points southwest. It is rotated 90 degrees clockwise. Which direction does it point?

- A. Southeast
- B. Northeast
- C. Northwest
- D. Southwest

45. A passenger who speaks limited English shows you a station name on a phone and appears to be asking for directions. What is the best response?

- A. Speak much louder using the same complicated explanation.
- B. Use simple, respectful language and clear gestures or route information to help confirm the destination and directions.
- C. Refuse to help because the passenger cannot ask the question fluently.
- D. Point randomly toward a platform so the passenger can try it.

46. A written rule states: 'A delay estimate may be repeated if it is still current. If a new estimate replaces it, use the new estimate. If no estimate is available, state that the duration is not yet known.' What should be said when the previous estimate has been replaced?

- A. Use the new estimate.
- B. Repeat the old estimate because passengers heard it earlier.
- C. State that no estimate exists even though a new one was issued.
- D. Give both estimates without explaining which one is current.

47. Use these rules only: A unit is released only if Test A passes, Test B passes, and no warning flag is present. Which unit is released?

- A. Test A pass; Test B fail; warning absent
- B. Test A pass; Test B pass; warning present
- C. Test A fail; Test B pass; warning absent
- D. Test A pass; Test B pass; warning absent

48. Which condition most strongly suggests an unusual braking response?

- A. The operator adjusts the seat position.
- B. With the same control setting, the train takes noticeably longer than usual to slow.
- C. A passenger moves toward an exit before the stop.
- D. The next station has a longer platform.

49. Actions are: 1 Receive the message; 2 Confirm the sender; 3 Read back the instruction; 4 File the note. Rules: receive before confirm, confirm before read-back, and read-back before filing. Which order is valid?

- A. Confirm sender → Receive message → Read back instruction → File note
- B. Receive message → Read back instruction → Confirm sender → File note
- C. Receive message → Confirm sender → File note → Read back instruction
- D. Receive message → Confirm sender → Read back instruction → File note

50. Starting at the origin, move 6 units north, 2 units east, 9 units south, then 2 units west. Where do you finish?

- A. 3 units north
- B. 3 units south
- C. 4 units east and 3 units south
- D. 4 units west and 3 units south

51. Which sentence best avoids assigning blame?

- A. The delay happened because the door system acted up again.
- B. The train was held because someone failed to maintain the doors properly.
- C. The train remained at the station for four minutes while the door condition was checked.
- D. A careless equipment problem caused another unnecessary delay.

52. A supply bin held 95 items. After 37 were used, how many remained?

- A. 58
- B. 62
- C. 57
- D. 132

53. A pointer faces northeast and is rotated 180 degrees. Which direction does it face?

- A. Northwest
- B. Southeast
- C. Southwest
- D. Northeast

54. A passenger reports a lost item and asks whether you can guarantee it will be recovered. What is the best response?

- A. Guarantee the item will be found to make the passenger feel better.
- B. Say lost items are almost never recovered and end the conversation.
- C. Tell the passenger to search restricted areas personally.
- D. Explain the appropriate lost-property process and avoid guaranteeing an outcome you cannot control.

55. A training note states: 'Complete Step 2 only after Step 1 has been recorded. If Step 1 cannot be recorded, stop the sequence and notify the designated contact. Do not skip directly to Step 2.' Which action is permitted?

- A. Proceed to Step 2 after Step 1 has been recorded.
- B. Skip Step 1 whenever Step 2 can be completed quickly.
- C. Perform Step 2 first and record Step 1 later.
- D. Continue the sequence when Step 1 cannot be recorded.

56. Use these rules only: A request goes to Desk 3 when category is S and the request is marked after-hours. Which request goes to Desk 3?

- A. Category S, after-hours: no
- B. Category S, after-hours: yes
- C. Category T, after-hours: yes
- D. Category T, after-hours: no

57. Which observation is the strongest sign of a potential platform crowding hazard?

- A. Several riders are reading arrival information.
- B. A cleaner replaces a liner in a bin away from the edge.
- C. A passenger folds a newspaper while seated.
- D. Passengers begin standing beyond the marked waiting boundary near the edge.

58. Actions are: 1 Set the brake; 2 Verify the stop; 3 Open the access panel; 4 Begin the check. Rules: set the brake before opening the panel; verify the stop before beginning the check; open the panel before beginning the check. Which order is valid?

- A. Set brake → Open access panel → Verify stop → Begin check
- B. Open access panel → Set brake → Verify stop → Begin check
- C. Set brake → Verify stop → Begin check → Open access panel
- D. Verify stop → Begin check → Set brake → Open access panel

59. A platform entrance is 4 blocks west of a kiosk. The kiosk is 3 blocks south of a tower. Where is the entrance relative to the tower?

- A. 4 units east and 3 units south
- B. 4 units west and 3 units north
- C. 4 units west and 3 units south
- D. 3 units west and 4 units south

60. Which sentence most clearly reports a sequence of actions?

- A. I read it back and Control was notified after acknowledgment somehow.
- B. I notified Control, waited for acknowledgment, and then read back the instruction.
- C. Control, after the instruction and before I waited, was notified.
- D. I did the communication steps in the proper order.

61. Three crews each complete 16 checks. How many checks do they complete altogether?

- A. 46
- B. 48
- C. 42
- D. 64

62. An arrow points southeast. It is rotated 90 degrees counterclockwise. Which direction does it point?

- A. Southwest
- B. Northwest
- C. Northeast
- D. Southeast

63. A bulletin reads: 'Temporary signs remain valid until removed or replaced by a later dated sign. When two signs conflict, follow the later dated sign.' Two conflicting signs are dated May 4 and May 7. Which should be followed?

- A. The May 4 sign because it was posted first.

- B. Whichever sign is physically larger.
- C. Neither sign because any conflict cancels both.
- D. The May 7 sign.

64. Use these rules only: A file is archived when it is at least 12 months old and its status is CLOSED. Which file is archived?

- A. 14 months old, status CLOSED
- B. 10 months old, status CLOSED
- C. 14 months old, status OPEN
- D. 8 months old, status OPEN

65. Which observation most strongly suggests a possible electrical or overheating problem?

- A. A new hot-plastic odor appears near energized equipment and grows stronger.
- B. The cab feels warmer after the sun reaches the window.
- C. A paper notice curls slightly at one corner.
- D. A passenger opens a food container nearby.

66. Actions are: 1 Obtain the form; 2 Enter the date; 3 Sign the form; 4 Send the copy. Rules: obtain before entering the date; enter the date before signing; sign before sending. Which order is valid?

- A. Enter date → Obtain form → Sign form → Send copy
- B. Obtain form → Sign form → Enter date → Send copy
- C. Obtain form → Enter date → Send copy → Sign form
- D. Obtain form → Enter date → Sign form → Send copy

67. Starting at Point T, move 1 unit east, 5 units north, 4 units west, and 2 units south. Where are you relative to T?

- A. 3 units east and 3 units north

- B. 3 units west and 3 units north
- C. 3 units west and 3 units south
- D. 5 units east and 2 units south

68. Which sentence is most appropriate for recording a passenger's exact request without quoting unnecessary emotion?

- A. The frustrated passenger demanded that I fix the transfer problem immediately.
- B. The passenger was obviously upset about the terrible transfer situation.
- C. The passenger asked for the next accessible transfer point to the downtown line.
- D. Someone wanted to know something about getting downtown somehow.

69. A route is 144 units long and is split into 12 equal intervals. What is the length of each interval?

- A. 10
- B. 14
- C. 16
- D. 12

70. A pointer points north and is rotated 270 degrees counterclockwise. Which direction does it face?

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

71. A notice says: 'Reports submitted before 6:00 p.m. are reviewed the same day. Reports submitted at or after 6:00 p.m. are reviewed the next business day.' A report is submitted at 6:00 p.m. When is it scheduled for review?

- A. On the next business day.

- B. The same day because it was submitted at 6:00 p.m.
- C. Two business days after submission.
- D. Only after a supervisor asks for review.

72. Use these rules only: A stop is mandatory when station code is J and schedule column is M. Which stop is mandatory?

- A. Station J, schedule column N
- B. Station J, schedule column M
- C. Station K, schedule column M
- D. Station K, schedule column N

73. Which condition most clearly signals a route-information inconsistency?

- A. The route indication shows Track 2 even though the confirmed instruction specifies Track 4.
- B. The route sign uses a different font from yesterday.
- C. A passenger asks whether the train is local.
- D. The platform has two stairways.

74. Actions are: 1 Identify the location; 2 Request assistance; 3 Give the location; 4 Record the request. Rules: identify before giving the location; request assistance before recording; give the location before recording. Which order is valid?

- A. Give location → Identify location → Request assistance → Record request
- B. Identify location → Request assistance → Record request → Give location
- C. Request assistance → Record request → Identify location → Give location
- D. Identify location → Request assistance → Give location → Record request

75. Point B is 8 units south of Point A. Point C is 3 units west of Point B. Where is C relative to A?

- A. 3 units east and 8 units south

- B. 8 units west and 3 units south
- C. 3 units west and 8 units south
- D. 3 units west and 8 units north

76. Which sentence uses the clearest pronoun reference?

- A. Jordan gave it to Lee, and he signed it.
- B. Jordan gave the revised checklist to Lee, and Lee signed the receipt line.
- C. He gave the revised checklist to him before he signed the line.
- D. The checklist was given to him, and then he signed it there.

77. A counter increases from 248 to 319. By how much did it increase?

- A. 61
- B. 71
- C. 81
- D. 567

78. A triangular marker points west and is rotated 90 degrees clockwise. Which way does its tip point?

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

79. A procedure states: 'If the first inspection finds no defect, record PASS. If a defect is found and corrected during the inspection, repeat the check before recording the result. If the defect remains, do not record PASS.' What must happen after a defect is corrected?

- A. The check must be repeated before the result is recorded.
- B. PASS must be recorded immediately after the correction.

- C. The first inspection result must be ignored without another check.
- D. The item must automatically be removed from service.

80. Use these rules only: An inspection is overdue when more than 30 minutes have elapsed and status is PENDING. Which inspection is overdue?

- A. 30 minutes elapsed, status PENDING
- B. 36 minutes elapsed, status DONE
- C. 36 minutes elapsed, status PENDING
- D. 25 minutes elapsed, status DONE

81. Which observation most clearly suggests a passenger medical emergency?

- A. A passenger collapses, remains motionless, and does not respond to repeated verbal contact.
- B. A passenger sleeps while seated with eyes closed.
- C. A rider asks the same question twice.
- D. A passenger is carrying several heavy bags.

82. Actions are: 1 Review the schedule; 2 Compare the assignment; 3 Mark the discrepancy; 4 Notify the coordinator. Rules: review before compare; compare before marking; mark before notifying. Which order is valid?

- A. Compare assignment → Review schedule → Mark discrepancy → Notify coordinator
- B. Review schedule → Mark discrepancy → Compare assignment → Notify coordinator
- C. Review schedule → Compare assignment → Mark discrepancy → Notify coordinator
- D. Review schedule → Compare assignment → Notify coordinator → Mark discrepancy

83. Start at the origin. Move 5 east, 5 north, 5 west, then 2 south. Where do you finish?

- A. 7 units north
- B. 5 units east and 3 units north

- C. 5 units west and 3 units north
- D. 3 units north

84. Which sentence best records an approximate quantity?

- A. Exactly about 25 passengers were definitely waiting there.
- B. Approximately 25 passengers were waiting near the center of the platform when I arrived.
- C. A huge crowd of passengers was everywhere near the middle.
- D. There were maybe lots of people, perhaps around 25 or so, I guess.

85. A 6-car train has 42 seats counted in each car for this exercise. How many seats are counted?

- A. 248
- B. 252
- C. 246
- D. 282

86. An arrow points northwest and is rotated 180 degrees. Which direction does it point afterward?

- A. Southeast
- B. Northeast
- C. Southwest
- D. Northwest

87. A message states: 'Use Channel 2 for routine coordination. Channel 1 is reserved for emergencies during the exercise. If Channel 2 becomes unavailable, follow the supervisor's alternate-channel instruction.' Which statement is supported?

- A. Routine coordination normally uses Channel 1.
- B. Channel 1 may be used for any message during the exercise.
- C. No alternate channel may be used if Channel 2 fails.

D. Routine coordination normally uses Channel 2.

88. Use these rules only: A route qualifies as short-turn service when it has fewer than 8 stops and includes Terminal Z. Which route qualifies?

- A. 9 stops; Terminal Z included
- B. 6 stops; Terminal Z not included
- C. 6 stops; Terminal Z included
- D. 10 stops; Terminal Z not included

89. Which observation best indicates that a recurring abnormal condition is getting worse?

- A. The normal arrival chime sounds at every station.
- B. A vibration becomes stronger and lasts longer during each of three checks.
- C. Passenger volume rises during the evening rush.
- D. A faded notice is replaced with a clean copy.

90. Actions are: 1 Locate the item; 2 Check its label; 3 Move it to the staging point; 4 Update the inventory. Rules: locate before checking; check before moving; move before updating. Which order is valid?

- A. Check label → Locate item → Move to staging → Update inventory
- B. Locate item → Move to staging → Check label → Update inventory
- C. Locate item → Check label → Update inventory → Move to staging
- D. Locate item → Check label → Move to staging → Update inventory

91. A sign is 2 meters north of a column. A bench is 6 meters east of the sign. Where is the bench relative to the column?

- A. 6 units west and 2 units north
- B. 6 units east and 2 units south

- C. 6 units east and 2 units north
- D. 2 units east and 6 units north

92. A total of 225 forms are packed equally into 9 bundles. How many forms are in each bundle?

- A. 25
- B. 20
- C. 24
- D. 29

93. A posted instruction reads: 'Passengers with bicycles may board through designated doors when space permits. If the designated area is full, they must wait for another train. The rule does not apply to folded bicycles carried as luggage.' Which passenger may be exempt from waiting because the designated bicycle area is full?

- A. A passenger with an unfolded bicycle at a nondesignated door.
- B. A passenger with an unfolded bicycle who arrived first.
- C. Any passenger who says the bicycle is lightweight.
- D. A passenger carrying a folded bicycle as luggage.

94. Use these rules only: A notice must be reread when revision number is 4 or higher and it was revised today. Which notice must be reread?

- A. Revision 5, revised today: yes
- B. Revision 3, revised today: yes
- C. Revision 5, revised today: no
- D. Revision 2, revised today: no

95. Which observation most clearly signals a possible water-intrusion problem near the operating area?

- A. A passenger carries a damp umbrella.

- B. The station floor was recently mopped behind a barrier.
- C. Water is steadily entering the track area from a source that was dry minutes earlier.
- D. Condensation is visible on a sealed beverage bottle.

96. Actions are: 1 Hear the instruction; 2 Repeat it; 3 Receive confirmation; 4 Carry it out. Rules: hear before repeat; repeat before confirmation; confirmation before carrying it out. Which order is valid?

- A. Repeat instruction → Hear instruction → Receive confirmation → Carry it out
- B. Hear instruction → Repeat instruction → Receive confirmation → Carry it out
- C. Hear instruction → Receive confirmation → Repeat instruction → Carry it out
- D. Hear instruction → Repeat instruction → Carry it out → Receive confirmation

97. Starting at point U, move 9 units south, 4 units east, 5 units north, then 1 unit west. Where are you relative to U?

- A. 3 units west and 4 units south
- B. 3 units east and 4 units north
- C. 3 units east and 4 units south
- D. 5 units east and 8 units south

98. An operator records 36 units, then 29 more, then removes 18 from the running total. What is the final total?

- A. 43
- B. 47
- C. 53
- D. 83

99. Use these rules only: A message is escalated if code is E and acknowledgment is missing. Which message is escalated?

- A. Code E, acknowledgment missing
- B. Code E, acknowledgment received
- C. Code F, acknowledgment missing
- D. Code F, acknowledgment received

100. Use these rules only: A transfer is approved if authorization is A and blocking code is NONE. Which transfer is approved?

- A. Authorization A, blocking code B7
- B. Authorization B, blocking code NONE
- C. Authorization B, blocking code B7
- D. Authorization A, blocking code NONE

Practice Exam 11: Answer Key and Explanations

- 1. C** — The notice permits movement without extra confirmation only when the displayed route and assigned route agree. Missing or conflicting information triggers clarification before movement, so the keyed choice preserves the bulletin's exact condition. The best answer stays within the passage. The other choices change a condition, ignore an exception, or add a requirement the notice never states.
- 2. A** — The rule imposes two simultaneous conditions: READY status and a code other than X. The keyed combination meets both. Each other combination fails at least one condition. Deductive reasoning means applying every stated rule without adding assumptions. Testing the choices one condition at a time shows that only the keyed option satisfies the entire rule set.
- 3. B** — The physical door position conflicts with the status display, creating an abnormal mismatch directly related to safe closure. The other observations are ordinary or cosmetic and do not indicate a comparable operating problem. Problem sensitivity focuses on the strongest sign that normal operation may be compromised. The distractors describe routine details, minor inconveniences, or conditions with less immediate significance.
- 4. D** — The valid sequence keeps the check before its recording step and the notification before the reset. The keyed order preserves both dependencies; each alternative reverses at least one required pair. A valid sequence must preserve every stated before-and-after relationship. The keyed order does so, while each distractor moves at least one required step too early or too late.
- 5. C** — Three net blocks east and three north remain after combining the movements. The keyed coordinate represents that final displacement from the starting point. Spatial orientation requires keeping

one consistent frame of reference. Updating position or direction after each movement produces the keyed result; the distractors reflect common reversal or sign errors.

6. A — The keyed sentence gives a time, object, and precise location while limiting the statement to what was observed. It avoids guessing who left the bag or characterizing the person's intentions. Operational writing should be factual, specific, and easy to interpret later. The distractors introduce vagueness, speculation, emotional wording, or an unclear sequence of events.

7. D — Adding the morning and afternoon segment counts gives forty-five total segments. The keyed choice is the direct sum of the two quantities stated in the question. The keyed result follows from performing the stated arithmetic accurately and keeping the units consistent. The distractors reflect common operation, subtraction, multiplication, division, or place-value errors.

8. B — A quarter-turn clockwise from north points east. The keyed direction follows the requested rotation while preserving the arrow itself rather than reflecting it. Visualization requires mentally rotating the same object without mirroring or changing its shape. Tracking the stated turn from the original orientation produces the keyed direction and eliminates the distractors.

9. A — The keyed response is courteous and useful while recognizing that uncertain information should be checked before being presented as fact. It helps the passenger without guessing or dismissing the request. Professional customer service is calm, respectful, accurate, and useful. The correct response gives a practical next step without arguing, blaming, guessing, or promising an outcome the employee cannot guarantee.

10. D — The notice links the announcement to confirmation of the update. It specifically prohibits announcing the added stop before confirmation and then requires the stop to be included in the next applicable announcement. The best answer stays within the passage. The other choices change a condition, ignore an exception, or add a requirement the notice never states.

11. B — Completeness requires all three listed elements, not merely two of them. The keyed report contains time, location, and action taken. Every distractor omits one required component. Deductive reasoning means applying every stated rule without adding assumptions. Testing the choices one condition at a time shows that only the keyed option satisfies the entire rule set.

12. C — An object leaning into the clearance area can interfere with train movement, so it is a direct warning of a possible obstruction. The other conditions are outside the movement path as described. Problem sensitivity focuses on the strongest sign that normal operation may be compromised. The distractors describe routine details, minor inconveniences, or conditions with less immediate significance.

13. C — The sequence must keep securing ahead of marker placement and contacting Control ahead of log completion. The keyed order does both, while every distractor breaks at least one stated dependency. A valid sequence must preserve every stated before-and-after relationship. The keyed order does so, while each distractor moves at least one required step too early or too late.

14. B — The two southward blocks are canceled by the later two northward blocks, leaving only a five-block westward displacement. The keyed coordinate shows that net position. Spatial orientation requires keeping one consistent frame of reference. Updating position or direction after each movement produces the keyed result; the distractors reflect common reversal or sign errors.

15. D — The correct sentence separates the writer's direct observation from information supplied by another person. That distinction preserves the source of each fact and avoids turning an unverified statement into a confirmed event. Operational writing should be factual, specific, and easy to interpret later. The distractors introduce vagueness, speculation, emotional wording, or an unclear sequence of events.

16. A — Subtracting the nineteen remaining items from the sixty-four total items leaves forty-five completed checks. The keyed result uses the required subtraction rather than adding the two figures. The keyed result follows from performing the stated arithmetic accurately and keeping the units consistent. The distractors reflect common operation, subtraction, multiplication, division, or place-value errors.

17. B — A half-turn reverses the original direction. West rotated one hundred eighty degrees therefore becomes east, which is the keyed orientation. Visualization requires mentally rotating the same object without mirroring or changing its shape. Tracking the stated turn from the original orientation produces the keyed direction and eliminates the distractors. The

18. A — The correct response addresses the passenger respectfully and provides the useful information that is actually confirmed. The alternatives escalate the interaction, invent a promise, or avoid helping when reliable information is available. The correct choice follows the stated facts and conditions; the alternatives omit, reverse, distort, or add information that the question does not support.

19. C — The instruction gives a hierarchy. Safety-related messages take priority, and when both messages meet that condition, the urgent marking breaks the tie. None of the other factors appears in the stated procedure. The best answer stays within the passage. The other choices change a condition, ignore an exception, or add a requirement the notice never states.

20. D — Priority 1 requires both HIGH severity and OPEN status. The keyed notice satisfies both conditions. The other options lack the required severity, the required status, or both. Deductive reasoning means applying every stated rule without adding assumptions. Testing the choices one condition at a time shows that only the keyed option satisfies the entire rule set.

21. C — A normally steady indicator that begins flickering represents a change from expected equipment behavior and therefore may signal a developing fault. The other observations are routine or unrelated to equipment performance. Problem sensitivity focuses on the strongest sign that normal operation may be compromised. The distractors describe routine details, minor inconveniences, or conditions with less immediate significance.

22. B — This procedure forms a strict chain from opening through submission. The keyed option follows every link in that chain. Each distractor moves one step ahead of a prerequisite that must occur

first. A valid sequence must preserve every stated before-and-after relationship. The keyed order does so, while each distractor moves at least one required step too early or too late.

23. D — The marker establishes a position six units north of Station A, and Station B adds a two-unit eastward displacement. Combining those relationships gives the keyed coordinate. Spatial orientation requires keeping one consistent frame of reference. Updating position or direction after each movement produces the keyed result; the distractors reflect common reversal or sign errors.

24. A — The keyed sentence contains a clear subject, complete verbs, and a finished thought. Each distractor is a fragment or has a broken grammatical structure that prevents the reader from understanding the action reliably. Operational writing should be factual, specific, and easy to interpret later. The distractors introduce vagueness, speculation, emotional wording, or an unclear sequence of events.

25. D — Multiplying thirty-eight inspection points by four cars produces one hundred fifty-two total points. The keyed choice reflects repeated equal groups, making multiplication the appropriate operation. The keyed result follows from performing the stated arithmetic accurately and keeping the units consistent. The distractors reflect common operation, subtraction, multiplication, division, or place-value errors.

26. B — Turning ninety degrees counterclockwise from south moves the pointer to east. The keyed answer reflects a leftward quarter-turn from the original orientation. Visualization requires mentally rotating the same object without mirroring or changing its shape. Tracking the stated turn from the original orientation produces the keyed direction and eliminates the distractors.

27. A — The keyed answer provides accurate, relevant information and includes the extra transfer rather than hiding a tradeoff. The passenger can then make an informed choice. The distractors guess, dismiss the need, or overstate accessibility. The correct choice follows the stated facts and conditions; the alternatives omit, reverse, distort, or add information that the question does not support.

28. C — The memo makes the equipment label the deciding condition. Only cars bearing the revised label switch to the replacement checklist; cars without it stay on the standard checklist until a later instruction changes that rule. The best answer stays within the passage. The other choices change a condition, ignore an exception, or add a requirement the notice never states.

29. A — Entry is allowed only when both prerequisites are satisfied. The keyed person has a valid badge and completed the required briefing. Each distractor is missing one or both prerequisites. Deductive reasoning means applying every stated rule without adding assumptions. Testing the choices one condition at a time shows that only the keyed option satisfies the entire rule set.

30. B — Repeated missing words and static directly affect whether radio information can be received accurately. The other conditions involve different communication channels or ordinary passenger behavior and do not show the same radio reliability problem. Problem sensitivity focuses on the strongest sign that normal operation may be compromised. The distractors describe routine details, minor inconveniences, or conditions with less immediate significance.

31. D — The stated rules create two required before-and-after relationships. The keyed sequence preserves both. The alternatives either acknowledge before reading, record before applying the change, or violate both relationships. A valid sequence must preserve every stated before-and-after relationship. The keyed order does so, while each distractor moves at least one required step too early or too late.

32. C — The eastward move reduces the earlier westward displacement from seven units to four, while the four-unit southward displacement remains unchanged. The keyed coordinate is therefore correct. Spatial orientation requires keeping one consistent frame of reference. Updating position or direction after each movement produces the keyed result; the distractors reflect common reversal or sign errors.

33. A — The correct sentence reports the observed event and explicitly states that the cause was unknown. The other choices assign a cause without evidence, turning speculation into a factual-sounding conclusion. Operational writing should be factual, specific, and easy to interpret later. The distractors introduce vagueness, speculation, emotional wording, or an unclear sequence of events.

34. C — Equal division of one hundred sixty-eight units among seven sections gives twenty-four units per section. The keyed answer results from dividing the total by the number of equal sections. The keyed result follows from performing the stated arithmetic accurately and keeping the units consistent. The distractors reflect common operation, subtraction, multiplication, division, or place-value errors.

35. B — A two-hundred-seventy-degree clockwise turn is equivalent to a ninety-degree counterclockwise turn. From east, that places the triangle's tip north, matching the keyed choice. Visualization requires mentally rotating the same object without mirroring or changing its shape. Tracking the stated turn from the original orientation produces the keyed direction and eliminates the distractors.

36. D — The correct response is transparent about the lack of a confirmed estimate while still giving useful verified information. The other choices make an unsupported promise, dismiss the passenger, or substitute guesswork for current facts. The correct choice follows the stated facts and conditions; the alternatives omit, reverse, distort, or add information that the question does not support.

37. D — The service note keeps the north entrance available for routine entry and limits the south entrance to emergency exit. Therefore passengers entering normally should be directed north, not to the restricted south entrance. The best answer stays within the passage. The other choices change a condition, ignore an exception, or add a requirement the notice never states.

38. C — The rule uses an OR condition: either type R or HIGH urgency is enough. The keyed message has HIGH urgency. None of the distractors has type R or HIGH urgency. Deductive reasoning means applying every stated rule without adding assumptions. Testing the choices one condition at a time shows that only the keyed option satisfies the entire rule set.

39. A — When a required reference cannot be reliably distinguished, the operator may not be able to identify needed information. That is a direct visibility concern; the distractors do not interfere with the required reference itself. Problem sensitivity focuses on the strongest sign that normal operation may be

compromised. The distractors describe routine details, minor inconveniences, or conditions with less immediate significance.

40. B — Documentation must come after both isolation and notification, and isolation itself must follow inspection. The keyed sequence satisfies all three dependencies. Each distractor places at least one required predecessor too late. A valid sequence must preserve every stated before-and-after relationship. The keyed order does so, while each distractor moves at least one required step too early or too late.

41. D — The second relationship starts from Point R, which is already three units east of Q, then adds five units north. The keyed coordinate combines both displacements correctly. Spatial orientation requires keeping one consistent frame of reference. Updating position or direction after each movement produces the keyed result; the distractors reflect common reversal or sign errors.

42. C — The keyed sentence identifies the platform, a reference object, direction, and approximate distance. Those details allow another person to locate the condition. The distractors use vague words that do not establish a dependable location. Operational writing should be factual, specific, and easy to interpret later. The distractors introduce vagueness, speculation, emotional wording, or an unclear sequence of events.

43. A — Adding the four listed counts produces a total of eighty. The keyed result includes every entry once, while the distractors reflect omitted values or arithmetic slips. The keyed result follows from performing the stated arithmetic accurately and keeping the units consistent. The distractors reflect common operation, subtraction, multiplication, division, or place-value errors.

44. C — Rotating southwest by a clockwise quarter-turn moves the direction to northwest. The keyed option preserves the diagonal orientation and applies the turn in the correct direction. Visualization requires mentally rotating the same object without mirroring or changing its shape. Tracking the stated turn from the original orientation produces the keyed direction and eliminates the distractors.

45. B — The keyed response adapts communication without disrespecting the passenger and works to confirm the destination before giving directions. The alternatives confuse volume with clarity, refuse reasonable assistance, or provide an unsafe guess. The correct choice follows the stated facts and conditions; the alternatives omit, reverse, distort, or add information that the question does not support.

46. A — The rule says a previous estimate is usable only while it remains current. Once a new estimate replaces it, the new information controls. Repeating the old figure would conflict with the notice. The best answer stays within the passage. The other choices change a condition, ignore an exception, or add a requirement the notice never states.

47. D — Release requires two passing tests and an absent warning flag. The keyed unit meets all three requirements. Each alternative fails one specific part of the release rule. Deductive reasoning means applying every stated rule without adding assumptions. Testing the choices one condition at a time shows that only the keyed option satisfies the entire rule set.

48. B — A noticeably changed slowing response under the same control input is an abnormal performance cue and can indicate a braking-related issue. The other facts are routine and do not show

altered train response. Problem sensitivity focuses on the strongest sign that normal operation may be compromised. The distractors describe routine details, minor inconveniences, or conditions with less immediate significance.

49. D — The rules create one continuous sequence from receipt to filing. Only the keyed order respects each prerequisite. The distractors reverse a neighboring pair and therefore break the required process. A valid sequence must preserve every stated before-and-after relationship. The keyed order does so, while each distractor moves at least one required step too early or too late.

50. B — The east and west movements cancel. Vertically, six units north followed by nine south leaves a net displacement of three units south, matching the keyed coordinate. Spatial orientation requires keeping one consistent frame of reference. Updating position or direction after each movement produces the keyed result; the distractors reflect common reversal or sign errors.

51. C — The correct sentence describes the measurable delay and the action taken without blaming equipment maintainers or assuming a cause. The alternatives introduce judgment, repeated-history claims, or unsupported fault. Operational writing should be factual, specific, and easy to interpret later. The distractors introduce vagueness, speculation, emotional wording, or an unclear sequence of events.

52. A — Subtracting the thirty-seven used items from the original ninety-five leaves fifty-eight items. The keyed answer represents the remaining quantity, not the number used or the combined total. The keyed result follows from performing the stated arithmetic accurately and keeping the units consistent. The distractors reflect common operation, subtraction, multiplication, division, or place-value errors.

53. C — A one-hundred-eighty-degree rotation sends any direction to its opposite. Northeast therefore becomes southwest, which is the keyed answer rather than an adjacent diagonal. Visualization requires mentally rotating the same object without mirroring or changing its shape. Tracking the stated turn from the original orientation produces the keyed direction and eliminates the distractors.

54. D — The correct response provides a practical next step while setting an accurate expectation about what can and cannot be guaranteed. The alternatives make a false promise, discourage the passenger without basis, or suggest inappropriate action. The correct choice follows the stated facts and conditions; the alternatives omit, reverse, distort, or add information that the question does not support.

55. A — The training note establishes recording Step 1 as a prerequisite for Step 2. If that prerequisite cannot be met, the sequence stops rather than continuing. The keyed option is the only one that respects both instructions. The best answer stays within the passage. The other choices change a condition, ignore an exception, or add a requirement the notice never states.

56. B — Both conditions are mandatory: category S and an after-hours marking. The keyed request has both. The remaining requests fail the category condition, the timing condition, or both. Deductive reasoning means applying every stated rule without adding assumptions. Testing the choices one condition at a time shows that only the keyed option satisfies the entire rule set.

57. D — A crowd extending beyond a marked boundary reduces separation from the platform edge and can interfere with safe movement and boarding. The other activities are routine and do not create the

same hazard. Problem sensitivity focuses on the strongest sign that normal operation may be compromised. The distractors describe routine details, minor inconveniences, or conditions with less immediate significance.

58. A — The check cannot begin until both the stop is verified and the panel is open, and the panel cannot open before the brake is set. The keyed order respects all prerequisites. A valid sequence must preserve every stated before-and-after relationship. The keyed order does so, while each distractor moves at least one required step too early or too late.

59. C — From the tower, the kiosk is three blocks south, and the entrance is then four blocks west of the kiosk. Combining those directions gives the keyed relative location. Spatial orientation requires keeping one consistent frame of reference. Updating position or direction after each movement produces the keyed result; the distractors reflect common reversal or sign errors.

60. B — The keyed sentence names the three actions in chronological order using clear verbs. The distractors scramble the sequence or replace the actual actions with a vague statement that provides little record value. Operational writing should be factual, specific, and easy to interpret later. The distractors introduce vagueness, speculation, emotional wording, or an unclear sequence of events.

61. B — Three equal groups of sixteen checks produce forty-eight total checks. Multiplication efficiently represents that repeated addition, and the keyed choice matches the exact product. The keyed result follows from performing the stated arithmetic accurately and keeping the units consistent. The distractors reflect common operation, subtraction, multiplication, division, or place-value errors.

62. C — A ninety-degree counterclockwise turn from southeast moves the arrow to northeast. The keyed choice follows the specified turn without mirroring the diagonal arrow. Visualization requires mentally rotating the same object without mirroring or changing its shape. Tracking the stated turn from the original orientation produces the keyed direction and eliminates the distractors.

63. D — The bulletin resolves conflicts by date, not by size or posting order. The later dated sign controls, so the May 7 instruction supersedes the May 4 instruction while both remain posted. The best answer stays within the passage. The other choices change a condition, ignore an exception, or add a requirement the notice never states.

64. A — Archiving requires meeting the age threshold and having CLOSED status. The keyed file is older than twelve months and closed. Each distractor fails the age requirement, the status requirement, or both. Deductive reasoning means applying every stated rule without adding assumptions. Testing the choices one condition at a time shows that only the keyed option satisfies the entire rule set.

65. A — A strengthening hot-plastic odor near energized equipment is an abnormal sensory warning that can indicate overheating. The other conditions offer ordinary explanations for warmth, paper shape, or unrelated odors. Problem sensitivity focuses on the strongest sign that normal operation may be compromised. The distractors describe routine details, minor inconveniences, or conditions with less immediate significance.

66. D — The process is a strict prerequisite chain. The keyed sequence follows obtain, date, signature, then sending. Each distractor performs one action before the required earlier step has occurred. A valid sequence must preserve every stated before-and-after relationship. The keyed order does so, while each distractor moves at least one required step too early or too late.

67. B — Horizontal movement leaves three units west because four west exceeds one east by three. Vertical movement leaves three north because five north exceeds two south by three. Spatial orientation requires keeping one consistent frame of reference. Updating position or direction after each movement produces the keyed result; the distractors reflect common reversal or sign errors.

68. C — The keyed sentence captures the substance of the passenger's request in neutral language. It avoids labeling the person's emotional state, exaggerating the request, or using vague wording that obscures what information was needed. Operational writing should be factual, specific, and easy to interpret later. The distractors introduce vagueness, speculation, emotional wording, or an unclear sequence of events.

69. D — Dividing the total length of one hundred forty-four units by twelve equal intervals gives twelve units per interval. The keyed choice is the exact quotient. The keyed result follows from performing the stated arithmetic accurately and keeping the units consistent. The distractors reflect common operation, subtraction, multiplication, division, or place-value errors.

70. C — A two-hundred-seventy-degree counterclockwise turn is equivalent to a ninety-degree clockwise turn. Starting from north, that final orientation is east. Visualization requires mentally rotating the same object without mirroring or changing its shape. Tracking the stated turn from the original orientation produces the keyed direction and eliminates the distractors. The reasoning

71. A — The notice uses the phrase 'at or after 6:00 p.m.,' which includes a submission made exactly at 6:00 p.m. Therefore that report falls into the next-business-day review category. The best answer stays within the passage. The other choices change a condition, ignore an exception, or add a requirement the notice never states.

72. B — The mandatory-stop rule requires the exact combination of station J and schedule column M. The keyed option has both. Each distractor changes one or both required identifiers. Deductive reasoning means applying every stated rule without adding assumptions. Testing the choices one condition at a time shows that only the keyed option satisfies the entire rule set.

73. A — The indicated route and confirmed instruction conflict, which is a direct inconsistency requiring recognition. The other facts may be noticeable but do not show disagreement in operational route information. Problem sensitivity focuses on the strongest sign that normal operation may be compromised. The distractors describe routine details, minor inconveniences, or conditions with less immediate significance.

74. D — The record must come after both the request and the location information, while the location must first be identified before it can be given. The keyed order satisfies all three rules. A valid sequence

must preserve every stated before-and-after relationship. The keyed order does so, while each distractor moves at least one required step too early or too late.

75. C — Point B places the reference eight units south of A, and Point C adds three units west. The keyed coordinate preserves both directional relationships without reversing either axis. Spatial orientation requires keeping one consistent frame of reference. Updating position or direction after each movement produces the keyed result; the distractors reflect common reversal or sign errors.

76. B — The correct sentence repeats the names where needed, so there is no uncertainty about who signed the receipt line. The distractors use pronouns whose references could reasonably be interpreted in more than one way. Operational writing should be factual, specific, and easy to interpret later. The distractors introduce vagueness, speculation, emotional wording, or an unclear sequence of events.

77. B — The amount of increase is found by subtracting the earlier reading from the later reading. Three hundred nineteen minus two hundred forty-eight equals seventy-one, which matches the keyed option. The keyed result follows from performing the stated arithmetic accurately and keeping the units consistent. The distractors reflect common operation, subtraction, multiplication, division, or place-value errors.

78. D — A clockwise quarter-turn from west places the marker's tip north. The keyed answer tracks the rotation correctly rather than reversing the turn or leaving the object unchanged. Visualization requires mentally rotating the same object without mirroring or changing its shape. Tracking the stated turn from the original orientation produces the keyed direction and eliminates the distractors.

79. A — The procedure specifically requires another check after a found defect is corrected. A PASS cannot be based solely on the correction itself, because the corrected condition must first be verified by repeating the check. The best answer stays within the passage. The other choices change a condition, ignore an exception, or add a requirement the notice never states.

80. C — The rule requires more than thirty minutes, not exactly thirty, together with PENDING status. The keyed inspection meets both. The distractors fail the time threshold, status condition, or both. Deductive reasoning means applying every stated rule without adding assumptions. Testing the choices one condition at a time shows that only the keyed option satisfies the entire rule set.

81. A — Collapse combined with continued unresponsiveness is a clear abnormal condition that may indicate a medical emergency. The distractors can occur during normal travel and do not, by themselves, show the same urgency. Problem sensitivity focuses on the strongest sign that normal operation may be compromised. The distractors describe routine details, minor inconveniences, or conditions with less immediate significance.

82. C — The stated procedure is linear: review, compare, mark, then notify. The keyed sequence follows that chain exactly. Each distractor advances one action before the prerequisite immediately ahead of it. A valid sequence must preserve every stated before-and-after relationship. The keyed order does so, while each distractor moves at least one required step too early or too late.

83. D — The five-unit east and west movements cancel completely. The remaining vertical movement is five north followed by two south, leaving a net position three units north. Spatial orientation requires keeping one consistent frame of reference. Updating position or direction after each movement produces the keyed result; the distractors reflect common reversal or sign errors.

84. B — The keyed sentence clearly signals that the count is approximate while still providing a useful estimate and location. The alternatives are internally inconsistent, exaggerated, or overly informal and uncertain. Operational writing should be factual, specific, and easy to interpret later. The distractors introduce vagueness, speculation, emotional wording, or an unclear sequence of events.

85. B — Multiplying forty-two seats per car by six cars gives two hundred fifty-two seats. The keyed result uses the number of equal cars and the count in each car correctly. The keyed result follows from performing the stated arithmetic accurately and keeping the units consistent. The distractors reflect common operation, subtraction, multiplication, division, or place-value errors.

86. A — A half-turn changes northwest to the opposite diagonal, southeast. The keyed direction preserves the arrow's shape and applies the full one-hundred-eighty-degree rotation. Visualization requires mentally rotating the same object without mirroring or changing its shape. Tracking the stated turn from the original orientation produces the keyed direction and eliminates the distractors.

87. D — The message assigns Channel 2 to routine coordination and reserves Channel 1 for emergencies. It also anticipates an alternate instruction if Channel 2 becomes unavailable, so the keyed statement accurately reflects the normal rule. The best answer stays within the passage. The other choices change a condition, ignore an exception, or add a requirement the notice never states.

88. C — A qualifying route must have fewer than eight stops and include Terminal Z. The keyed route satisfies both conditions. The alternatives either have too many stops, omit the terminal, or do both. The correct choice follows the stated facts and conditions; the alternatives omit, reverse, distort, or add information that the question does not support.

89. B — Increasing strength and duration show a worsening trend rather than a stable or expected condition. The other choices describe normal repetition, predictable crowd changes, or an improvement rather than deterioration. Problem sensitivity focuses on the strongest sign that normal operation may be compromised. The distractors describe routine details, minor inconveniences, or conditions with less immediate significance.

90. D — Each action depends on the one before it, forming a single required chain. The keyed option keeps that order. The other choices reverse one pair and therefore violate a stated dependency. A valid sequence must preserve every stated before-and-after relationship. The keyed order does so, while each distractor moves at least one required step too early or too late.

91. C — The sign is first placed two meters north of the column, and the bench is then six meters east of the sign. The keyed coordinate combines those offsets correctly. Spatial orientation requires keeping one consistent frame of reference. Updating position or direction after each movement produces the keyed result; the distractors reflect common reversal or sign errors.

92. A — Equal distribution requires division. Two hundred twenty-five forms divided among nine bundles gives twenty-five forms per bundle, which is the keyed answer. The keyed result follows from performing the stated arithmetic accurately and keeping the units consistent. The distractors reflect common operation, subtraction, multiplication, division, or place-value errors. The reasoning

93. D — The instruction expressly excludes folded bicycles carried as luggage from the designated-area rule. Unfolded bicycles remain subject to the space and door conditions, regardless of arrival order or weight. The best answer stays within the passage. The other choices change a condition, ignore an exception, or add a requirement the notice never states.

94. A — Both the revision threshold and today's-revision condition must be met. The keyed notice is revision five and was revised today. Each distractor fails one or both requirements. Deductive reasoning means applying every stated rule without adding assumptions. Testing the choices one condition at a time shows that only the keyed option satisfies the entire rule set.

95. C — New, steady water entering the track area is an abnormal change in the operating environment and may affect equipment or conditions. The other moisture sources are contained or located away from the track area. Problem sensitivity focuses on the strongest sign that normal operation may be compromised. The distractors describe routine details, minor inconveniences, or conditions with less immediate significance.

96. B — The instruction cannot be repeated before it is heard, carried out before confirmation, or confirmed before the repeat. The keyed sequence is the only option that preserves the entire stated chain. A valid sequence must preserve every stated before-and-after relationship. The keyed order does so, while each distractor moves at least one required step too early or too late.

97. C — The horizontal net is three units east after four east and one west. The vertical net is four units south after nine south and five north, producing the keyed coordinate. Spatial orientation requires keeping one consistent frame of reference. Updating position or direction after each movement produces the keyed result; the distractors reflect common reversal or sign errors.

98. B — First combining the two additions gives sixty-five, then removing eighteen leaves forty-seven. The keyed answer follows the operations in the order described and accounts for every quantity. The keyed result follows from performing the stated arithmetic accurately and keeping the units consistent. The distractors reflect common operation, subtraction, multiplication, division, or place-value errors.

99. A — Escalation requires code E together with a missing acknowledgment. The keyed message has exactly that combination. The other options either have the wrong code, an acknowledgment, or both. Deductive reasoning means applying every stated rule without adding assumptions. Testing the choices one condition at a time shows that only the keyed option satisfies the entire rule set.

100. D — Approval requires authorization A and no blocking code. The keyed transfer satisfies both conditions. Each distractor fails because it has a blocking code, the wrong authorization, or both. Deductive reasoning means applying every stated rule without adding assumptions. Testing the choices one condition at a time shows that only the keyed option satisfies the entire rule set.