

PRACTICE EXAM 7: TRAIN OPERATOR SIMULATION

(100 QUESTIONS)

This original 100-question practice exam is modeled on the knowledge, skills, and abilities identified by MTA New York City Transit for the open-competitive Train Operator multiple-choice examination: written comprehension, written expression, problem sensitivity, deductive reasoning, information ordering, spatial orientation, number facility, visualization, and customer service. The official notice states that a score of at least 70% is required to pass. The official notice does not publish a fixed time limit or a 100-question test length, so this practice exam does not claim either as an official condition. Source framework: MTA New York City Transit, Notice of Examination, Train Operator Exam No. 4605, amended December 27, 2023.

1. Practice Bulletin: From 10:00 to 14:00, the north end of Harbor Station's platform is closed for inspection. Passengers may enter and leave through the center and south areas. Staff should direct customers away from the closed section. According to the bulletin, where should passengers be directed during the closure?

- A. Outside the station until 14:00
- B. To any area including the closed section
- C. Only to the north platform entrance
- D. To the center or south platform areas

2. Which observation most clearly indicates a condition that requires attention before normal operation continues?

- A. The cab clock advances by one minute
- B. A door-closed indicator remains illuminated after the doors are commanded closed
- C. A passenger is seated and reading
- D. The platform sign shows the station name

3. Practice Rule: GREEN means continue under the stated instruction; AMBER means obtain authorization before continuing; RED means stop and report. The status shown is AMBER. What action does the rule require?

- A. Obtain authorization before continuing
- B. Stop and report as for RED
- C. Continue without authorization
- D. Ignore the status until it changes

4. Which sentence is the clearest, most objective incident-report statement?

- A. There was this suspicious-looking bag over by a bench somewhere.
- B. I think somebody carelessly left a dangerous bag on the platform.
- C. At 08:14, I observed a backpack on the floor beside the third bench on Platform 2.
- D. A bag was there, and it seemed like a problem to me.

5. Practice Procedure: (1) receive the instruction, (2) repeat it back, (3) receive confirmation, (4) carry out the instruction. Which sequence is correct?

- A. Receive -> confirm -> carry out -> repeat back
- B. Repeat back -> receive -> carry out -> confirm
- C. Receive -> carry out -> repeat back -> confirm
- D. Receive -> repeat back -> confirm -> carry out

6. You are facing north. You turn right, then turn right again. Which direction are you facing?

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

7. Track marker 18.4 is followed by marker 23.7. What is the numerical difference between the two markers?

- A. 5.7
- B. 5.3
- C. 4.3
- D. 6.1

8. An arrow points up. The entire page is rotated 90 degrees clockwise. Which way does the arrow point now?

- A. Left
- B. Down
- C. Right
- D. Up

9. A passenger asks why the train is bypassing Cedar and how to reach that station. Which response is best?

- A. This train is bypassing Cedar. Please transfer at Elm to a returning local for Cedar.
- B. Cedar is closed, probably for a long time, so there is nothing you can do.
- C. You should have checked before boarding because this train is changing service.
- D. I don't know why; just get off somewhere and ask again.

10. Practice Memo: A pre-service inspection must be completed before a train is moved from its storage location. The inspection form is signed after all listed checks are finished. What must happen before the train is moved?

- A. The inspection form must be filed at the terminal
- B. The train must first be moved to a platform
- C. The full pre-service inspection must be completed
- D. Only the exterior lights must be checked

11. Which condition is the clearest potential interference with train movement?

- A. A route sign is mounted on a station wall
- B. An unfamiliar object is lying within the track area ahead
- C. A cleaning cart is parked in a designated alcove
- D. A bench is occupied by several passengers

12. Practice Rule: If a message is complete, repeat it back; if any required part is unclear, request a repeat; if no message is received, wait for contact. The action is clear but the location is unclear. What should be done?

- A. Proceed using the likely location
- B. Repeat the incomplete message as final
- C. Wait silently for a new message
- D. Request that the message be repeated

13. Which sentence presents events in the clearest chronological order?

- A. I reported it before departure, after it happened, because the indicator was lit and the doors closed.
- B. After the doors closed, the indicator remained lit, so I reported the condition before departure.
- C. The indicator, which I reported, stayed lit before the doors closed after departure.
- D. Before the indicator remained lit, I reported the doors after departure.

14. Practice Procedure: (1) identify the location, (2) note the time, (3) describe the observation, (4) submit the report. Which order follows the procedure?

- A. Submit -> identify location -> note time -> describe
- B. Describe observation -> identify location -> submit -> note time
- C. Note time -> submit -> identify location -> describe
- D. Identify location -> note time -> describe observation -> submit

15. You are facing east. You turn left once. Which direction are you facing?

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

16. A briefing begins at 07:18 and ends at 07:46. How many minutes does it last?

- A. 38 minutes
- B. 24 minutes
- C. 28 minutes
- D. 18 minutes

17. A triangle marker points west. It is rotated 180 degrees. Which way does it point afterward?

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

18. An upset passenger says, 'This delay is ridiculous. Tell me exactly when we will move.' You do not have an estimated departure time. Which response is best?

- A. I understand the delay is frustrating. I do not have an exact time, but I will share confirmed updates.
- B. I have no idea, and there is nothing I can tell you.
- C. We will definitely leave in five minutes, so please wait.
- D. Calm down; delays happen and complaining will not help.

19. Practice Communication Notice: Between markers 18 and 22, radio reception may be weak. Operators should confirm any instruction before entering the area. If a message is incomplete, they

should request that it be repeated. What should an operator do with an incomplete message before entering the area?

- A. Assume the missing words from context
- B. Ignore the message if reception is weak
- C. Wait until after leaving the area to ask
- D. Request that the message be repeated

20. Which situation most strongly suggests that displayed information should be checked before continuing?

- A. The station clock and wristwatch differ by one minute
- B. The cab route display and the platform route sign show different destinations
- C. Both displays show the same destination
- D. The platform has advertisements on both walls

21. Practice Rule: A train is READY only when inspection is complete, the route is confirmed, and communication is available. Inspection and route confirmation are complete, but communication is unavailable. What is the correct status?

- A. Conditionally ready without communication
- B. Ready if the route is short
- C. Not ready
- D. Ready because two of three checks are complete

22. Which sentence avoids an unclear pronoun reference?

- A. The dispatcher told the operator that he should remain there.
- B. The dispatcher told the operator that the operator should remain at the platform.
- C. He told him that he should stay at it.
- D. The operator spoke to the dispatcher because he wanted him to remain.

23. Practice Procedure: (1) stop the checklist, (2) mark the failed item, (3) notify the designated person, (4) wait for instructions. Which sequence is correct after a failed item is found?

- A. Notify -> wait -> stop -> mark
- B. Wait -> notify -> mark -> stop
- C. Mark -> continue -> notify -> stop
- D. Stop -> mark failed item -> notify -> wait

24. A point is 3 blocks east and 2 blocks north of your starting location. Which coordinate represents its position if east is positive x and north is positive y?

- A. (3, 2)
- B. (-3, -2)
- C. (3, -2)
- D. (-3, 2)

25. A train has 8 cars, and each car has 4 doors on the platform side. How many platform-side doors are there in total?

- A. 24 doors
- B. 28 doors
- C. 36 doors
- D. 32 doors

26. A diagram has a long arm extending to the left from a center point. The diagram is rotated 90 degrees counterclockwise. Where does the long arm extend?

- A. Up
- B. Left
- C. Down
- D. Right

27. A passenger asks for directions but gives only the name 'Central,' which could refer to more than one location. What is the best first response?

- A. Ask which Central location or destination the passenger means
- B. Give directions to every place with Central in its name
- C. Tell the passenger to look at a map instead
- D. Choose the closest Central location and give directions

28. Practice Service Notice: During the midday change, local trains will bypass Cedar Station. Customers for Cedar should remain on the train to Elm Station and transfer to a returning local. What should a customer traveling to Cedar do?

- A. Transfer at Cedar to an express train
- B. Ride to Elm Station and transfer to a returning local
- C. Leave at the station before Cedar and walk
- D. Wait on the train until service resumes later

29. Which observation most clearly suggests a developing equipment problem?

- A. The speed display returns to zero after stopping
- B. The cab light turns on when its switch is used
- C. The reading changes when the brake is intentionally applied
- D. A brake-pressure reading drops repeatedly without a corresponding command

30. Practice Rule: Category 1 is used for a routine delay under 5 minutes; Category 2 for a delay from 5 through 15 minutes; Category 3 for a delay over 15 minutes. A delay lasts 12 minutes. Which category applies?

- A. Category 2
- B. Category 3
- C. Category 1
- D. No category applies

31. Which passenger announcement is the most concise and clear?

- A. Attention everyone, due to circumstances, Cedar Station is a station that this particular train will not be stopping at today.
- B. Cedar is not happening for this train, so people should do something at Elm to get back there.
- C. This train will bypass Cedar. For Cedar, transfer at Elm to a returning local train.
- D. People for Cedar should know that there may be another train after we pass it.

32. Practice Procedure: (1) verify the route number, (2) compare it with the assignment, (3) resolve any difference, (4) record the final confirmation. Which order is correct?

- A. Record -> verify -> compare -> resolve
- B. Verify -> compare -> resolve difference -> record confirmation
- C. Compare -> record -> verify -> resolve
- D. Resolve -> verify -> record -> compare

33. You are facing south. A sign is directly to your left. In compass terms, where is the sign?

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

34. Six inspections each take 12 minutes. If they are performed one after another with no break, how many total minutes are required?

- A. 68 minutes
- B. 72 minutes
- C. 60 minutes
- D. 84 minutes

35. A right-pointing arrow is reflected across a vertical mirror line. Which way does the reflected arrow point?

- A. Left
- B. Down
- C. Up
- D. Right

36. A passenger asks for accessible travel information and you are unsure whether an elevator at the destination is currently available. What is the best response?

- A. Assume the elevator is working because it usually is
- B. Tell the passenger accessibility is not your responsibility
- C. Guarantee that all elevators at the station are operating
- D. Explain what is confirmed and direct the passenger to current official accessibility information.

37. Practice Yard Notice: Track 4 is unavailable from 09:00 through 11:00. Track 5 may be used during that period only after authorization is received. At 10:15, which statement is supported by the notice?

- A. Track 4 may be used but Track 5 is closed
- B. Track 4 is unavailable and Track 5 requires authorization
- C. Neither track may be used under any condition
- D. Both tracks may be used without authorization

38. Which passenger condition presents the most immediate concern?

- A. A passenger is seated near the center of the car
- B. A passenger is reading a map away from the doors
- C. A passenger is waiting behind the platform line
- D. A passenger is standing with a bag extending into the doorway as the doors prepare to close

39. Practice Rule: If Route X is closed, use Route Y. If both X and Y are closed, hold position and report. Route X is closed and Route Y is open. What should be done?

- A. Use Route X anyway
- B. Hold position because one route is closed
- C. Use Route Y
- D. Choose any route without checking

40. Which sentence uses correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. The list of required inspections is posted beside the sign-in sheet.
- B. The required inspection list are posted beside the sign-in sheets.
- C. The list of required inspections are posted beside the sign-in sheet.
- D. The list of required inspections be posted beside the sign-in sheet.

41. Practice Procedure: (1) read the bulletin, (2) identify the effective time, (3) identify the affected location, (4) apply the instruction when both conditions are met. Which sequence is correct?

- A. Apply -> read -> identify time -> identify location
- B. Identify location -> apply -> read -> identify time
- C. Read -> apply -> identify location -> identify time
- D. Read -> identify time -> identify location -> apply

42. From Point A, travel 4 units west and then 1 unit south. If Point A is (0, 0), where do you finish?

- A. (-4, 1)
- B. (4, 1)
- C. (-4, -1)
- D. (4, -1)

43. A route segment is 1.25 miles, followed by segments of 0.80 mile and 2.05 miles. What is the combined distance?

- A. 4.10 miles
- B. 4.20 miles
- C. 3.10 miles
- D. 4.00 miles

44. An arrow points south. It is rotated 270 degrees clockwise. Which direction does it point?

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

45. A passenger appears to have difficulty understanding a long explanation. Which response is most helpful?

- A. Repeat the same long explanation more quickly
- B. Use short, clear sentences and confirm the key transfer point
- C. End the conversation because the passenger seems confused
- D. Use more technical transit terms to be precise

46. Practice Training Notice: Sign-in begins at 07:30. The safety briefing begins at 07:40, and anyone arriving after the briefing begins is recorded as late. An employee arrives at 07:38. How is that arrival treated?

- A. On time because it is before 07:40
- B. Late because it is after 07:30
- C. Absent because sign-in already began
- D. Late only if the briefing ends before sign-in

47. Which communication situation most clearly requires clarification?

- A. The message includes the train and location identifiers
- B. The sender confirms the operator's repeat-back
- C. A radio instruction is received, but the location portion is unintelligible
- D. The instruction is heard clearly and repeated back correctly

48. Practice Rule: A report is **PRIORITY** when it involves an active obstruction; it is **STANDARD** when it involves a resolved condition; it is **INFORMATIONAL** when it records a routine observation. An obstruction is still present. Which classification applies?

- A. No classification
- B. Informational
- C. Standard
- D. Priority

49. Which report sentence gives the most useful specific information?

- A. At 16:22 on Track 3, the cab radio stopped receiving transmissions.
- B. The radio had a problem later in the day.
- C. At some point, communications were not really right.
- D. Something stopped working on one of the tracks.

50. Practice Procedure: (1) secure the work area, (2) count the tools, (3) compare the count with the inventory, (4) report any difference. Which sequence is correct?

- A. Compare -> count -> report -> secure
- B. Count -> report -> secure -> compare
- C. Secure area -> count tools -> compare inventory -> report difference
- D. Report -> secure -> compare -> count

51. You face west, make a 180-degree turn, and continue facing the new direction. Which way are you facing?

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

52. A train is scheduled to depart at 09:42. A 17-minute delay is added. What is the new departure time?

- A. 10:09
- B. 10:59
- C. 09:49
- D. 09:59

53. A dot is in the upper-left corner of a square. The square is rotated 180 degrees. Where is the dot afterward?

- A. Lower-left corner
- B. Upper-right corner
- C. Upper-left corner
- D. Lower-right corner

54. A passenger reports a lost bag and asks you to guarantee it will be returned today. Which response is best?

- A. Say lost property is never recovered and end the conversation
- B. Tell the passenger to search employee-only areas personally
- C. Explain the lost-property reporting process and avoid promising a recovery time you cannot guarantee
- D. Promise the bag will be returned before the end of the day

55. Practice Property Procedure: An unattended item found in a passenger area should not be opened. The location should be reported, and the item should remain undisturbed until further instructions are received. Which action is consistent with the procedure?

- A. Discard the item if no owner appears
- B. Report the item's location and leave it undisturbed
- C. Open the item to identify its owner
- D. Move the item to a less visible place

56. Which observation most clearly indicates a possible instrument problem?

- A. The speed display shows a high value while the train is stationary
- B. The clock changes as time passes
- C. The route display remains unchanged at a terminal
- D. The speed display reads zero while stationary

57. Practice Rule: When two instructions conflict, follow the later instruction only if it clearly cancels or replaces the earlier one; otherwise request clarification. The later message gives a different route but does not say it replaces the first. What should be done?

- A. Choose whichever route is shorter
- B. Follow the later route automatically
- C. Follow the earlier route without question
- D. Request clarification

58. Which sentence best separates observation from conclusion?

- A. I smelled a burning odor near the rear cab; I did not see smoke.
- B. An electrical fire was definitely starting in the rear cab.
- C. The rear cab was unsafe because something was burning inside it.
- D. The train had a serious fire even though no smoke was visible.

59. Practice Procedure: (1) hear the announcement, (2) write the key change, (3) check the affected stop, (4) give the passenger the updated direction. Which sequence is correct?

- A. Check -> give direction -> hear -> write
- B. Hear -> write change -> check stop -> give direction
- C. Give direction -> hear -> write -> check
- D. Hear -> give direction -> check -> write

60. A junction lies north of a station. A maintenance point lies east of that junction. Relative to the station, where is the maintenance point?

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

61. There are 240 passengers distributed equally among 8 cars. How many passengers are in each car?

- A. 28 passengers
- B. 30 passengers
- C. 32 passengers
- D. 24 passengers

62. A dot is in the upper-right corner of a square. The square is reflected across a horizontal line through its center. Where does the dot move?

- A. Upper-left corner
- B. Lower-left corner
- C. Lower-right corner
- D. Upper-right corner

63. A passenger asks whether a posted service change applies to the current trip. You have confirmed that it does. Which response is best?

- A. It applies to everyone, so there is no reason to ask.
- B. Probably, but the signs are often confusing.
- C. Read the sign again; it already tells you everything.
- D. Yes. This trip follows the posted change; I can explain the affected stop and transfer.

64. Practice Work-Zone Notice: The work zone begins at marker 52 and ends at marker 57. The restriction applies throughout that entire interval, including both boundary markers. At marker 57, is the train still within the described work zone?

- A. Yes, because marker 57 is included
- B. Only if marker 52 was passed within ten minutes
- C. No, because the zone ends before marker 57
- D. Only when traveling in the opposite direction

65. Which condition is the strongest reason to stop and assess the area before routine activity continues?

- A. A dry floor surrounds a closed cabinet
- B. Water is pooling beside an electrical equipment cabinet
- C. A trash receptacle is in its marked location
- D. A posted notice is attached to a wall

66. Practice Rule: If Check A fails, do not continue to Check B. If Check A passes, perform Check B. Check A fails. What is the next step?

- A. Do not continue to Check B
- B. Perform Check B immediately
- C. Repeat Check B twice
- D. Skip both results and mark complete

67. Which sentence is written most directly?

- A. The damaged sign was something that was reported by the operator to the supervisor at 11:05.
- B. At 11:05 there was a reporting of the damaged sign that the operator made to the supervisor.
- C. The operator reported the damaged sign to the supervisor at 11:05.
- D. The supervisor, at 11:05, was the one to whom the damaged sign had been reported by the operator.

68. Practice Procedure: (1) locate the marker, (2) read its number, (3) compare it with the target marker, (4) determine whether the target has been reached. Which order is correct?

- A. Compare -> locate -> determine -> read
- B. Determine -> locate -> read -> compare
- C. Read -> determine -> compare -> locate
- D. Locate -> read -> compare -> determine

69. You are facing north. You turn left, move forward, then turn right. Which direction are you facing after the final turn?

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

70. A checklist has 200 items, and 15% are selected for review. How many items are selected?

- A. 30 items
- B. 35 items
- C. 15 items
- D. 25 items

71. A dot is in the lower-left corner of a square. The square is rotated 90 degrees clockwise. Where does the dot move?

- A. Upper-right corner
- B. Lower-right corner
- C. Upper-left corner
- D. Lower-left corner

72. A crowded platform requires a brief safety instruction to passengers. Which announcement is most appropriate?

- A. Move back because you're making this difficult for everyone.
- B. Please remain behind the marked edge and allow arriving passengers to exit before boarding.
- C. Everybody needs to stop crowding and figure out where to stand.
- D. If you stand too close, whatever happens is your responsibility.

73. Practice Weather Advisory: Wet stairways and platforms may be slippery. Employees moving through affected areas should use available handrails and avoid rushing. Which behavior best matches the advisory?

- A. Run only when the platform is crowded
- B. Hurry through the area to reduce exposure
- C. Avoid the handrail to keep one hand free
- D. Use the handrail and move at a controlled pace

74. Which cab condition most clearly creates a risk of unintended interference with controls?

- A. A pen is clipped inside a closed pocket
- B. A checklist is mounted on the wall
- C. A loose tool is resting beside a control pedal
- D. A secured manual is stored in its holder

75. Practice Rule: Code 10 requires Action M; Code 20 requires Action N; any other code requires Action P. The displayed code is 20. Which action applies?

- A. Action P
- B. Action M
- C. No action
- D. Action N

76. Which sentence uses punctuation most clearly?

- A. Before departure, check the route display, the door indicator, and the radio.
- B. Before departure check, the route display the door indicator and the radio.
- C. Before, departure check the route display the door indicator, and the radio.
- D. Before departure check the route display; the door indicator and, the radio.

77. Practice Procedure: (1) note the passenger's destination, (2) identify the service change, (3) find the transfer point, (4) explain the route. Which sequence is correct?

- A. Note destination -> identify change -> find transfer -> explain route
- B. Identify change -> explain route -> note destination -> find transfer
- C. Find transfer -> explain route -> identify change -> note destination
- D. Explain route -> note destination -> identify change -> find transfer

78. A marker is directly behind you while you face east. In compass terms, where is the marker?

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

79. A train makes 14 stops, with a 35-second dwell at each stop. What is the total dwell time?

- A. 525 seconds
- B. 420 seconds
- C. 490 seconds
- D. 455 seconds

80. Practice Schedule Notice: For Saturday only, the first eastbound trip will originate at Harbor instead of Central. All later eastbound trips will follow the normal schedule. Which trip is changed?

- A. Every eastbound trip on Saturday
- B. Only the first eastbound Saturday trip
- C. All weekend trips in both directions
- D. The first westbound trip from Central

81. Which schedule entry most clearly indicates an error?

- A. A train is listed to arrive at 14:12 and depart the preceding station at 14:18
- B. A trip has a six-minute scheduled travel interval
- C. A train departs at 14:12 and arrives at 14:18
- D. Two trains use different platforms

82. Practice Rule: A transfer is permitted only when both the receiving track is open and authorization has been confirmed. The track is open, but authorization has not been confirmed. What follows from the rule?

- A. The transfer is permitted because the track is open
- B. The transfer is not permitted yet
- C. The transfer is required immediately
- D. The transfer is automatically authorized

83. Which instruction is easiest to follow because it states the steps in a clear order?

- A. Submit the report, and first verify the location after recording the time.
- B. Record things, verify what is needed, and do the report when appropriate.
- C. First verify the location, then record the time, and finally submit the report.
- D. Finally verify the location before you first submit the report and then record the time.

84. Practice Procedure: (1) observe the condition, (2) verify that it persists, (3) report the condition, (4) record the response received. Which order is correct?

- A. Report -> observe -> record -> verify
- B. Observe -> record response -> report -> verify
- C. Verify -> record response -> observe -> report
- D. Observe -> verify -> report -> record response

85. Starting at (2, 1), move 3 units north and 5 units west. What is the final coordinate?

- A. (-3, -2)
- B. (5, 6)
- C. (-3, 4)
- D. (7, 4)

86. At a constant 30 miles per hour, how far is traveled in 12 minutes?

- A. 8 miles
- B. 7 miles
- C. 5 miles
- D. 6 miles

87. Practice Reporting Memo: Incident reports should state what the employee directly saw, heard, or was told. They should avoid presenting guesses about cause as established fact. Which statement follows the memo?

- A. Replace observations with a general conclusion
- B. Record observed facts separately from any unconfirmed explanation
- C. State the most likely cause as a confirmed fact
- D. Omit details that do not support a preferred cause

88. Which platform condition presents the greatest immediate concern?

- A. A dense crowd is pressing into the marked edge area as a train approaches
- B. A station employee is standing near an information sign
- C. Passengers are spread behind the edge marking
- D. Several passengers are seated on benches

89. Practice Rule: If an inspection finds no defects, mark PASS. If one or more defects are found, mark REVIEW. Two defects are found. What result is required?

- A. Review
- B. Pass
- C. No result
- D. Pass if both defects are minor

90. Practice Procedure: (1) check the start time, (2) calculate elapsed minutes, (3) compare with the limit, (4) choose the proper delay category. Which sequence is correct?

- A. Calculate -> choose category -> check time -> compare
- B. Compare -> check time -> choose category -> calculate
- C. Choose category -> check time -> calculate -> compare
- D. Check time -> calculate elapsed -> compare limit -> choose category

91. Practice Equipment Bulletin: A blue tag identifies equipment that is out of service. The tag may be removed only by the authorized employee designated in the bulletin. What does the blue tag indicate?

- A. The equipment has passed inspection
- B. The equipment must be moved immediately
- C. The equipment is out of service
- D. The equipment is available for unrestricted use

92. Which observation is the clearest warning of a possible equipment or fire-related problem?

- A. A station food odor enters through an open door
- B. A new burning odor appears in the cab without an obvious harmless source
- C. The cab temperature changes after the heater is adjusted
- D. The ventilation fan produces its normal sound

93. Practice Rule: When a task is labeled URGENT, perform it before STANDARD tasks; when two tasks have the same label, do the one received first. Task A is STANDARD at 09:00. Task B is URGENT at 09:10. Which task comes first?

- A. Either task because times differ
- B. Task A because it arrived first
- C. Both must start at exactly 09:10
- D. Task B

94. Practice Procedure: (1) receive a change notice, (2) mark the old instruction superseded, (3) enter the new instruction, (4) review the final entry for accuracy. Which order is correct?

- A. Review -> receive change -> enter new instruction -> mark old
- B. Mark old -> review -> receive change -> enter new
- C. Receive change -> mark old instruction -> enter new instruction -> review
- D. Enter new -> review -> receive change -> mark old

95. Practice Radio Note: When receiving a location-specific instruction, repeat back both the location and the action so the sender can confirm the message. What two elements should be repeated back?

- A. The location and the required action
- B. The train number and passenger count
- C. The employee's name and work schedule
- D. The time and weather condition

96. Which situation most clearly suggests a routing inconsistency?

- A. The indication and instruction both specify Route A
- B. The switch indication points to Route B while the assigned route instruction specifies Route A
- C. The route instruction is printed in black text
- D. A station map shows both Route A and Route B

97. Practice Rule: A bulletin applies on weekdays only. A second rule says holiday service follows weekend instructions even when the holiday falls on a weekday. The date is a weekday holiday. Which instructions govern?

- A. Neither set of instructions
- B. Weekend instructions
- C. Weekday instructions only
- D. Both sets simultaneously

98. Practice Stop Pattern: An express train serves Oak, Pine, and River. A local train serves Oak, Maple, Pine, Cedar, and River. A passenger at Maple wants River. Which service described can that passenger board at Maple?

- A. The express train only
- B. Either train because both serve River
- C. Neither train because River is express-only
- D. The local train

99. Which equipment condition most clearly suggests that a required status check may be incomplete?

- A. A practice inspection item that normally carries a completion tag has no tag present
- B. The inspection list is printed on white paper
- C. A completed item displays its expected tag
- D. A spare tag is stored in the supply cabinet

100. Practice Rule: If the route confirmation matches the assigned route, record MATCH. If it differs, record MISMATCH and seek clarification. The assigned route is C and the confirmation shows D. What record is required?

- A. No record
- B. Match
- C. Mismatch
- D. Match after departure

Practice Exam 7: Answer Key and Explanations

1. D — The bulletin explicitly keeps the center and south areas available while closing the north end. The other choices conflict with a detail, condition, sequence, or purpose stated in the question. This tests written comprehension, so the answer must come from the passage itself rather than outside knowledge. The strongest choice matches every stated condition without adding a new one.

2. B — An indicator that does not agree with the commanded door condition signals a possible system or door-status problem. The other observations are ordinary conditions and do not, by themselves, suggest that something is wrong. Problem sensitivity means noticing a condition that could interfere with normal, safe operation before it develops into a larger issue.

3. A — AMBER is explicitly tied to obtaining authorization before continuing. The other choices conflict with a stated detail, condition, sequence, or purpose. Deductive reasoning requires applying the rule exactly to the facts in the scenario. Start with the controlling condition, follow the rule it triggers, and reject any choice that imports an exception or permission the rule never provides.

4. C — The sentence gives a specific time, object, and location while limiting the statement to direct observation. The distractors use vague locations, emotional labels, or unsupported conclusions about danger and carelessness. This tests written expression. Effective operational writing is specific, objective, and easy to understand on the first reading. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

5. D — The procedure places repeat-back and confirmation before carrying out the instruction. The other choices conflict with the stated sequence. Information ordering is about prerequisites, not preference. The correct choice preserves each required step so no action occurs before the step that makes it possible. Checking adjacent steps is a reliable way to eliminate sequences that reverse dependencies.

6. A — Two right turns equal a 180-degree change from north to south. The other choices represent one turn, a left-right mix-up, or no net turn. Spatial orientation requires keeping track of direction and position as the viewpoint changes. Translate each turn or movement one step at a time, then compare the final orientation with the choices.

7. B — Subtracting 18.4 from 23.7 gives 5.3. The other values result from subtracting the decimal parts incorrectly or using the wrong whole-number difference. The calculation is straightforward when the quantities are organized correctly. Compute from the raw values in the stem, carry the units through the work, and compare the result with the options rather than estimating from their appearance.

8. C — A 90-degree clockwise rotation moves an upward arrow to the right. The distractors reflect counterclockwise rotation, no rotation, or a 180-degree rotation. Visualization requires mentally moving or reflecting the described object while preserving its relationships. Fix the starting orientation first, perform the stated rotation or reflection, and then identify the final position.

9. A — The response gives the known service change and a clear next step without speculation or blame. The distractors are dismissive, confrontational, or invent information that has not been provided. A strong customer-service response combines courtesy with correct information. It should help the passenger understand what to do next while maintaining a professional tone.

10. C — The memo makes completion of the full inspection a condition that comes before movement. The other choices change the location, reduce the inspection, or place movement before the required checks. This tests written comprehension, so the answer must come from the passage itself rather than from outside knowledge. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

11. B — An object in the track area may obstruct movement or create a hazard and therefore deserves immediate attention. The other items are located where they would normally be expected and do not indicate interference. This item measures the ability to recognize when something is wrong or likely to go wrong.

12. D — Because one required part is unclear, the rule directs the receiver to request a repeat. The distractors treat an incomplete message as complete, no message, or permission to guess. Deductive reasoning requires applying the stated rule exactly to the facts in the scenario. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

13. B — The sentence states the door closure first, the continuing indicator second, and the report third. The other versions jumble the sequence or create contradictory timing that makes the event difficult to understand. Clear written expression uses direct wording, concrete facts, and a logical sequence. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

14. D — The stated procedure builds the report details before submission and gives their exact order. The other sequences submit too early or rearrange the required information steps. Information ordering is about sequence, not preference. The correct choice preserves every prerequisite stated in the procedure, so no step occurs before the action that makes it possible.

15. A — A left turn from east points north. The distractors reflect turning the wrong way, turning twice, or failing to change direction. This question measures relative position. Establish the starting direction, apply each movement in order, and only then name the final location or heading. The distractors reflect typical left-right or rotation mistakes.

16. C — From 07:18 to 07:46 is an elapsed interval of 28 minutes. The distractors confuse clock readings with elapsed time or subtract the minute values incorrectly. Number facility measures accurate arithmetic with job-like quantities. Use only the numbers supplied, keep the units consistent, and perform the operations in the order the stem requires.

17. C — A 180-degree rotation reverses west to east. The other choices represent quarter turns or leaving the marker unchanged. This item tests mental rotation and reflection. Treat the description like a simple coordinate picture: move every part together through the stated transformation, then compare the resulting orientation with the answer choices.

18. A — The response acknowledges the concern, states the information limit honestly, and promises only confirmed updates. The other choices argue with the passenger, invent a guaranteed time, or dismiss the request without useful communication. Customer service questions favor responses that are accurate, calm, professional, and useful. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

19. D — The notice directly states that an incomplete message should be repeated before entering the weak-reception area. The distractors rely on guessing, delay clarification, or disregard the instruction entirely. Written comprehension rewards exact reading. A reliable approach is to locate the sentence that controls the situation, compare each option with it, and reject choices that change the timing, location, or requirement.

20. B — Conflicting destination information creates an inconsistency that could indicate a routing or display problem. The distractors describe agreement, a trivial time difference, or normal station features rather than a meaningful conflict. Problem sensitivity means noticing a condition that could interfere with normal, safe operation before it develops into a larger issue.

21. C — The rule requires all three conditions, and the communication condition is not satisfied. The other choices replace the stated all-conditions rule with majority, distance, or conditional exceptions that were never provided. The rule in the stem is the only authority needed for this question. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

22. B — Repeating the role name removes doubt about which person was instructed to remain at the platform. The distractors use pronouns whose antecedents could refer to more than one person or place. This tests written expression. Effective operational writing is specific, objective, and easy to understand on the first reading. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

23. D — The procedure first halts the checklist, then records the failure, then communicates, and finally waits. The distractors reverse dependencies or insert continued work where the procedure says to stop. This item tests whether you can follow a given procedure in the exact order required. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

24. A — East gives a positive x-value and north gives a positive y-value. The distractors reverse the sign of one or both directional components. Spatial orientation requires keeping track of direction and position as the viewpoint changes. Translate each turn or movement one step at a time, then compare the final orientation with the choices.

25. D — Multiplying 8 cars by 4 platform-side doors per car gives 32 doors. The other values result from changing one of the quantities or using the wrong operation. Number facility measures accurate arithmetic with job-like quantities. Use only the numbers supplied, keep the units consistent, and compare the calculated total with the choices before selecting an answer.

26. C — Rotating a left-pointing arm 90 degrees counterclockwise moves it downward. The distractors use clockwise rotation, a 180-degree change, or no change. Visualization requires mentally moving or reflecting the described object while preserving its relationships. Fix the starting orientation first, perform the stated rotation or reflection, and then identify the final position.

27. A — Clarifying an ambiguous destination prevents giving confidently wrong directions. The distractors guess, dismiss the passenger, or overwhelm the passenger with unnecessary information instead of resolving the ambiguity. A strong customer-service response combines courtesy with correct information. It should help the passenger understand what to do next while maintaining a professional tone.

28. B — The service notice gives Elm Station as the transfer point for customers bound for Cedar. The other options introduce walking, waiting, or a Cedar transfer that the notice does not authorize. This tests written comprehension, so the answer must come from the passage itself rather than from outside knowledge. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

29. D — Repeated pressure loss without a command is unexpected and therefore a credible sign of a developing problem. The other changes occur in direct response to normal commands or expected operating conditions. This item measures the ability to recognize when something is wrong or likely to go wrong. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

30. A — Twelve minutes falls within the stated 5-through-15-minute interval for Category 2. The other categories cover shorter or longer delays, and the rule leaves no gap for a 12-minute delay. Deductive reasoning requires applying the stated rule exactly to the facts in the scenario. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

31. C — The announcement states the service change and the required transfer in two direct sentences. The other choices conflict with a detail, condition, sequence, or purpose stated in the question. This tests written expression. Effective operational writing is specific, objective, and easy to understand on the first reading. The best choice avoids vague pronouns and unnecessary emotional wording.

32. B — You must know the route number before comparing it, and any difference must be resolved before final confirmation is recorded. The other choices violate one or more prerequisites. Information ordering is about sequence, not preference. The correct choice preserves every dependency in the procedure, so comparison follows identification, resolution follows comparison, and final confirmation comes only after resolution.

33. C — When facing south, the left side points east. The other directions come from using the viewpoint for north-facing orientation or confusing forward and sideways. This question measures relative position. Establish the starting direction, apply each movement in order, and only then name the final location or heading. The distractors reflect typical left-right or rotation mistakes.

34. B — Six groups of 12 minutes total 72 minutes. The other values come from using five or seven groups or from an incorrect multiplication of the stated quantities. Number facility measures accurate arithmetic with job-like quantities. Use only the numbers supplied, keep the units consistent, and perform the operations in the order the stem requires.

35. A — A vertical reflection reverses horizontal direction, changing right to left. The other answers either leave the arrow unchanged or incorrectly turn a reflection into a vertical rotation. This item tests mental rotation and reflection. Treat the description like a simple coordinate picture: move every part together through the stated transformation, then compare the resulting orientation with the answer choices.

36. D — The best response separates confirmed information from information that needs current verification and still helps the passenger find an answer. The other choices guess, dismiss the request, or make a guarantee that may be inaccurate. Customer service questions favor responses that are accurate, calm, professional, and useful. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

37. B — At 10:15 the closure window is still active, and Track 5 remains conditional on authorization. The other choices conflict with a detail, condition, sequence, or purpose stated in the question. This tests written comprehension, so the answer must come from the passage itself rather than outside knowledge. The strongest choice matches every stated condition without inventing an exception.

38. D — An item extending into a closing doorway may interfere with door closure and can create a safety issue. The other passengers are positioned in ordinary locations and are not described as interfering with movement or equipment. Problem sensitivity means noticing a condition that could interfere with normal, safe operation before it develops into a larger issue.

39. C — The first rule directly applies because X is closed while Y remains available. Holding is reserved for both routes being closed, while the other choices contradict the stated routing rule. The rule in the stem is the only authority needed for this question. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

40. A — The singular subject 'list' correctly takes the singular verb 'is'. The other choices mismatch the subject and verb or use a nonstandard verb form that weakens clear written communication. This tests

written expression. Effective operational writing is specific, objective, and easy to understand on the first reading. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

41. D — The bulletin must be read and its timing and location understood before its instruction can be applied. The distractors apply the instruction before one or more controlling conditions have been identified. This item tests whether you can follow a given procedure in the exact order required. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

42. C — West decreases x by four and south decreases y by one. The distractors reverse the sign associated with west, south, or both movements. Spatial orientation requires keeping track of direction and position as the viewpoint changes. Translate each turn or movement one step at a time, then compare the final orientation with the choices.

43. A — Adding 1.25, 0.80, and 2.05 gives a total of 4.10 miles. The distractors result from dropping or mis-adding one of the decimal parts. The calculation is straightforward when the quantities are organized correctly. Compute from the raw values in the stem, carry the units through the work, and compare the result with the options rather than estimating from their appearance.

44. B — A 270-degree clockwise turn is equivalent to a 90-degree counterclockwise turn, moving south to east. The distractors represent different rotation amounts or no change. Visualization requires mentally moving or reflecting the described object while preserving its relationships. Fix the starting orientation first, perform the stated rotation or reflection, and then identify the final position.

45. B — Short, concrete language and a confirmation check improve the chance that the passenger understands the route. The distractors increase complexity, speed through the same problem, or abandon the customer instead of adapting communication. A strong customer-service response combines courtesy with correct information. It should help the passenger understand what to do next while maintaining a professional tone.

46. A — The notice defines lateness by arrival after the 07:40 briefing start, not by the beginning of sign-in. The distractors confuse the sign-in opening with the actual late threshold or invent a condition not given. This tests written comprehension, so the answer must come from the passage itself rather than from outside knowledge.

47. C — A missing location can change how an instruction applies, so the incomplete message is a meaningful communication problem. The other situations show complete, confirmed communication rather than uncertainty. This item measures the ability to recognize when something is wrong or likely to go wrong. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

48. D — An active obstruction matches the rule's definition of a Priority report. Standard is for resolved conditions, Informational is for routine observations, and the rule provides a classification for this case. Deductive reasoning requires applying the stated rule exactly to the facts in the scenario. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

49. A — The sentence identifies the exact time, location, equipment, and observed failure. The other choices conflict with a detail, condition, sequence, or purpose stated in the question. This tests written

expression. Effective operational writing is specific, objective, and easy to understand on the first reading. The best sentence identifies the event clearly without vague pronouns, emotional wording, or unnecessary detail.

50. C — The area must be secured before counting, and a difference can be reported only after the count is compared with inventory. The other choices reverse required dependencies. Information ordering is about sequence, not preference. The correct choice preserves each prerequisite: secure the area, count the items, compare the count with inventory, and then report any difference that remains.

51. B — A 180-degree turn points in the direction opposite west, which is east. The other answers represent quarter turns or no change in orientation. This question measures relative position. Establish the starting direction, apply each movement in order, and only then name the final location or heading. The distractors reflect typical left-right or rotation mistakes.

52. D — Adding 17 minutes to 09:42 produces 09:59 without crossing into the next hour. The distractors add the wrong number of minutes or incorrectly carry time into the next hour. Number facility measures accurate arithmetic with job-like quantities. Use only the numbers supplied, keep the units consistent, and perform the operations in the order the stem requires.

53. D — A 180-degree rotation sends the upper-left corner to the opposite lower-right corner. The distractors represent a 90-degree rotation, a reflection, or no transformation. This item tests mental rotation and reflection. Treat the description like a simple coordinate picture: move every part together through the stated transformation, then compare the resulting orientation with the answer choices.

54. C — The response provides a useful process while staying honest about an outcome the employee cannot control. The alternatives make an unsupported promise, discourage the passenger with an absolute claim, or suggest an inappropriate action. Customer service questions favor responses that are accurate, calm, professional, and useful. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

55. B — The procedure requires reporting the location while leaving the unattended item undisturbed. The other actions involve opening, moving, or discarding the item, all of which contradict the passage. Written comprehension rewards exact reading. A reliable approach is to locate the sentence that controls the situation, compare each option with it, and reject choices that change the timing, location, or requirement.

56. A — A stationary train should not be accompanied by a high speed indication, making the mismatch a clear reason for attention. The other observations are consistent with normal equipment behavior in the stated conditions. Problem sensitivity means noticing a condition that could interfere with normal, safe operation before it develops into a larger issue.

57. D — The later message conflicts but does not clearly replace the earlier instruction, so clarification is required. The distractors assume priority, ignore the conflict, or introduce route length as a rule that was never given. The rule in the stem is the only authority needed for this question. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

58. A — The sentence reports the odor and the absence of visible smoke without claiming a cause that was not observed. The other options convert an observation into an unsupported conclusion about a fire. This tests written expression. Effective operational writing is specific, objective, and easy to understand on the first reading.

59. B — The updated information must be received, captured, and checked before it is given to a passenger. The distractors provide directions before the change has been fully received and verified. This item tests whether you can follow a given procedure in the exact order required. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

60. C — Moving north and then east places the point northeast of the starting station. The distractors reverse one or both components of the described movement. Spatial orientation requires keeping track of direction and position as the viewpoint changes. Translate each turn or movement one step at a time, then compare the final orientation with the choices.

61. B — Dividing 240 passengers by 8 cars gives 30 passengers per car. The other choices result from multiplying, dividing by the wrong quantity, or misplacing a zero. Number facility measures accurate arithmetic with job-like quantities. Use only the numbers supplied, keep the units consistent, and perform the required operation before comparing the result with the answer choices.

62. C — A horizontal reflection changes the vertical position while keeping the right-side position unchanged. The distractors reverse the horizontal side, both coordinates, or neither coordinate. Visualization requires mentally moving or reflecting the described object while preserving its relationships. Fix the starting orientation first, perform the stated rotation or reflection, and then identify the final position.

63. D — The response gives a clear confirmed answer and offers useful additional help. The distractors sound uncertain, dismiss the passenger, or criticize the question instead of providing professional service. A strong customer-service response combines courtesy with correct information. It should help the passenger understand what to do next while maintaining a professional tone.

64. A — The notice specifically says both boundary markers are included, so marker 57 remains inside the work zone. The alternatives exclude a stated boundary or add timing and direction conditions that never appear. This tests written comprehension, so the answer must come from the passage itself rather than from outside knowledge.

65. B — Water near electrical equipment creates a credible hazard and may affect equipment or personal safety. The distractors describe ordinary conditions that do not combine moisture with energized or potentially energized equipment. This item measures the ability to recognize when something is wrong or likely to go wrong. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

66. A — The rule specifically stops the sequence when Check A fails. Every distractor continues or completes the process despite the explicit condition that prevents moving on to Check B. Deductive reasoning requires applying the stated rule exactly to the facts in the scenario. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

67. C — The direct sentence clearly identifies who acted, what was reported, to whom, and when. The alternatives use unnecessary passive or roundabout phrasing that makes a simple fact harder to read. Clear written expression uses direct wording, concrete facts, and a logical sequence. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

68. D — You must locate and read the marker before comparing it with the target and deciding whether the target has been reached. The other choices violate the stated dependencies. Information ordering is about sequence, not preference. The correct choice preserves each prerequisite: locate the marker, read it, compare its value with the target, and then decide whether the target was reached.

69. B — The left turn points west, and the following right turn returns the heading to north. The movement forward changes position but not heading, while the distractors mis-handle one of the turns. This question measures relative position. Establish the starting direction, apply each movement in order, and only then name the final location or heading.

70. A — Fifteen percent of 200 is 0.15 times 200, which equals 30. The distractors confuse the percentage with the item count or use a different percentage of the total. Number facility measures accurate arithmetic with job-like quantities. Use only the numbers supplied, keep the units consistent, and perform the operations in the order the stem requires.

71. C — A 90-degree clockwise rotation moves the lower-left corner to the upper-left corner. The distractors correspond to rotating the opposite way, rotating 180 degrees, or making no change. This item tests mental rotation and reflection. Treat the description like a simple coordinate picture: move every part together through the stated transformation, then compare the resulting orientation with the answer choices.

72. B — The announcement is concise, respectful, and tells passengers exactly what safe behavior is expected. The other choices conflict with the purpose or tone of the question. Customer service questions favor responses that are accurate, calm, professional, and useful. The best answer acknowledges the passenger need and gives clear next-step information without arguing, blaming, guessing, or adding unsupported claims.

73. D — The advisory pairs handrail use with avoiding rushed movement in slippery areas. The other choices conflict with a detail, condition, sequence, or purpose stated in the question. This tests written comprehension, so the answer must come from the passage itself rather than from outside knowledge. The strongest choice matches every stated detail and does not add an unstated condition.

74. C — A loose tool beside a control pedal could shift and interfere with movement of the control. The other objects are described as secured or stored where they are unlikely to affect control operation. Problem sensitivity means noticing a condition that could interfere with normal, safe operation before it develops into a larger issue.

75. D — Code 20 maps directly to Action N under the practice rule. The other choices conflict with a stated detail, condition, sequence, or purpose. Deductive reasoning requires applying the rule exactly to

the facts in the scenario. Identify the controlling code, follow the action it triggers, and reject choices that import an exception or alternate rule that the question never provides.

76. A — The comma after the introductory phrase and the commas in the three-item series make the instruction easy to parse. The distractors place punctuation where it interrupts meaning or omit punctuation that separates the listed checks. This tests written expression. Effective operational writing is specific, objective, and easy to understand on the first reading.

77. A — A useful direction begins with the destination, then accounts for the service change and transfer before the route is explained. The other sequences give advice before enough information has been established. This item tests whether you can follow a given procedure in the exact order required. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

78. D — Behind an east-facing observer is west. The other choices confuse the observer's left, right, or forward direction with the location behind. Spatial orientation requires keeping track of direction and position as the viewpoint changes. Translate each turn or movement one step at a time, then compare the final orientation with the choices.

79. C — Adding 6.4 and 2.85 gives 9.25. The other choices result from misaligning decimal places, subtracting instead of adding, or dropping part of a value. Number facility measures accurate arithmetic with job-like quantities. Organize the numbers by place value, perform the required operation carefully, and compare the exact result with the answer choices rather than estimating from appearance.

80. B — The notice limits the change to the first eastbound trip on Saturday and says later trips remain normal. The distractors broaden the change to other trips, directions, or days beyond what the notice states. This tests written comprehension, so the answer must come from the passage itself rather than from outside knowledge.

81. A — An arrival at the next point before the listed departure from the preceding point creates an impossible sequence. The other entries can occur normally and do not contain an internal timing contradiction. This item measures the ability to recognize when something is wrong or likely to go wrong. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

82. B — Both conditions are required, and the missing authorization prevents the transfer from being permitted. The other choices treat one condition as sufficient or invent automatic authorization and immediate movement. Deductive reasoning requires applying the stated rule exactly to the facts in the scenario. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

83. C — The sentence uses explicit sequence words and presents the three actions in a logical order. The other choices mix sequence terms, use vague wording, or place later actions before earlier ones. Clear written expression uses direct wording, concrete facts, and a logical sequence. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

84. D — The condition is first observed and confirmed, then reported, and only afterward can the response to that report be recorded. The other choices reverse one or more dependencies. Information

ordering is about sequence, not preference. The correct choice preserves each prerequisite: observe, verify that the condition persists, report it, and finally record the response received after the report.

85. C — Adding three to y and subtracting five from x changes $(2,1)$ to $(-3,4)$. The distractors use the wrong sign, alter the wrong coordinate, or combine the movements incorrectly. This question measures relative position. Establish the starting direction, apply each movement in order, and only then name the final location or heading. The distractors reflect typical left-right or rotation mistakes.

86. D — Twelve minutes is one-fifth of an hour, and one-fifth of 30 miles is 6 miles. The other distances come from using an incorrect fraction of an hour or an incorrect multiplication. Number facility measures accurate arithmetic with job-like quantities. Use only the numbers supplied, keep the units consistent, and perform the operations in the order the stem requires.

87. B — The memo requires direct observations to be distinguished from unconfirmed explanations or guesses. The other choices turn assumptions into facts or remove observations, which defeats the memo's purpose. Written comprehension rewards exact reading. A reliable approach is to locate the sentence that controls the situation, compare each option with it, and reject choices that change the timing, location, or requirement.

88. A — Crowding into the platform edge area as a train approaches creates a direct safety concern. The other conditions place people in normal or protected locations and do not indicate encroachment toward the track. Problem sensitivity means noticing a condition that could interfere with normal, safe operation before it develops into a larger issue.

89. A — The presence of any defect triggers REVIEW, and two defects therefore meet that condition. The alternatives ignore the stated trigger or add a minor-defect exception that the rule does not contain. The rule in the stem is the only authority needed for this question. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

90. D — The category depends on elapsed time, which requires checking the time and calculating before comparison and classification. The other sequences classify or compare before the needed elapsed-time value has been established. Information ordering is about sequence, not preference. The correct choice preserves every prerequisite stated in the procedure, so no step occurs before the action that makes it possible.

91. C — The bulletin directly defines the blue tag as an out-of-service identification. The incorrect options reverse that status or add an immediate movement requirement that the bulletin never gives. Written comprehension rewards exact reading. A reliable approach is to locate the sentence that controls the situation, compare each option with it, and reject choices that change the timing, location, or requirement.

92. B — An unexplained new burning odor can be an early sign of overheating or another equipment problem. The distractors have ordinary, identified causes and therefore do not indicate the same level of concern. Problem sensitivity means noticing a condition that could interfere with normal, safe operation before it develops into a larger issue.

93. D — URGENT has priority over STANDARD, so Task B comes first despite arriving later. Arrival time breaks ties only between tasks with the same label, which is not the case here. The rule in the stem is the only authority needed for this question. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

94. C — The change must first be received, then the obsolete instruction is marked, the replacement is entered, and the final record is reviewed. The alternatives review or enter information before the change has been properly received and organized. Information ordering is about sequence, not preference. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

95. A — The note explicitly identifies location and action as the two elements that must be repeated back. The other choices substitute details the note never requires. This tests written comprehension, so the answer must come from the passage itself rather than outside knowledge. The strongest choice reproduces both required elements without adding an unrelated item or omitting either one.

96. B — A direct conflict between the indicated path and the assigned path is a meaningful inconsistency that requires attention. The other facts either agree or merely show that multiple routes exist. Problem sensitivity means noticing a condition that could interfere with normal, safe operation before it develops into a larger issue.

97. B — The holiday rule specifically overrides the ordinary weekday treatment by directing weekday holidays to weekend instructions. The distractors ignore the override, combine conflicting sets, or claim that no rule applies. The rule in the stem is the only authority needed for this question. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.

98. D — Only the local serves Maple, and it also continues to River, so it satisfies both boarding and destination requirements. The express cannot be boarded at Maple, while the other distractors ignore the listed stop pattern. This tests written comprehension, so the answer must come from the passage itself rather than from outside knowledge.

99. A — A missing completion tag where one is expected indicates that the item's status may not have been confirmed. The remaining observations are consistent with normal completion, storage, or documentation and do not show a missing status indicator. This item measures the ability to recognize when something is wrong or likely to go wrong.

100. C — Different route identifiers meet the rule's definition of a MISMATCH. The other options treat unequal routes as matching or invent an exception that is not present in the stated practice rule. Deductive reasoning requires applying the stated rule exactly to the facts in the scenario. That conclusion follows directly from the information provided.