

PRACTICE EXAM 9: TRAIN OPERATOR SIMULATION

(100 QUESTIONS)

This practice exam contains 100 multiple-choice questions modeled on the ability areas identified by MTA New York City Transit for the Train Operator examination. The official Notice of Examination requires a score of at least 70% to pass. MTA does not publish official domain percentages, a fixed question count, or a time limit in the cited notice; this simulation therefore uses an editorial distribution across the listed ability areas.

1. An incident summary states: 'The operator stopped the train, made an announcement, contacted Control, and then inspected the indicated car.' Which action occurred immediately after the announcement?

- A. Returned the train to service
- B. Inspected the indicated car
- C. Stopped the train
- D. Contacted Control

2. A floor panel that is usually flush now has one corner raised enough to catch a shoe. What is the primary concern?

- A. The raised corner creates a trip hazard
- B. The panel color may be fading
- C. The floor pattern may look uneven
- D. The nearby wall may need cleaning

3. Which sentence is the clearest instruction?

- A. Before leaving, around then, put the form where completed forms usually go.
- B. Place the completed form in the marked tray before leaving the office.
- C. The form should maybe go somewhere in the office before you leave.
- D. Completed form placement is something that should be done in the proper area.

4. An arrow points left with a small bar below it. The entire figure rotates 90 degrees counterclockwise. Where is the bar relative to the arrow afterward?

- A. On the arrow's left side
- B. Below the arrow
- C. On the arrow's right side
- D. Above the arrow

5. To route a request: receive the form, check that it is complete, send it to the assigned reviewer, then file the returned copy. Which order is correct?

- A. Receive form, Check completeness, Send to reviewer, File returned copy
- B. Check completeness, Receive form, Send to reviewer, File returned copy
- C. Receive form, Check completeness, File returned copy, Send to reviewer
- D. Receive form, Send to reviewer, Check completeness, File returned copy

6. A passenger reports leaving a personal item on a train and asks what to do. Which response is best?

- A. Suggest boarding random trains to search for it.
- B. Tell the passenger lost items are rarely found.
- C. Explain the appropriate lost-item reporting process and what information to provide.
- D. Promise that the item will be recovered today.

7. A notice reads: 'Temporary signs with orange borders apply only to southbound moves. Northbound moves continue to follow the permanent black-and-white signs.' Which signs govern a northbound move?

- A. No signs during the temporary period
- B. The permanent black-and-white signs
- C. The temporary orange-bordered signs
- D. Both sign sets at the same time

8. Six equal maintenance sections together span 1,260 feet. What is the length of one section?

- A. 180 feet
- B. 220 feet
- C. 240 feet
- D. 210 feet

9. A passenger asks which exit is closest to a museum, and you know the correct exit. Which response is best?

- A. Any exit is probably fine if you walk around.
- B. Just follow everyone else when you get upstairs.
- C. I am busy, so check a map after you leave.
- D. Use the north exit; the museum is two blocks east from there.

10. A task starts at 2:35 p.m. and lasts 48 minutes. At what time does it end?

- A. 3:33 p.m.
- B. 3:23 p.m.
- C. 2:83 p.m.
- D. 3:13 p.m.

11. A marker is at 14+25 and another is at 18+75, where each whole-number increase represents 100 feet. How many feet separate them?

- A. 450 feet
- B. 350 feet
- C. 425 feet
- D. 550 feet

12. Rule: When two temporary instructions conflict, use the one with the later effective date. Instruction X is effective March 3; Instruction Y is effective March 7. Which controls?

- A. Instruction X
- B. The shorter instruction
- C. Instruction Y
- D. Both are canceled

13. A person on the platform is leaning over the edge to retrieve a dropped item as a train approaches. What problem should be recognized first?

- A. The person is exposed to an approaching-train hazard
- B. The dropped item may be damaged
- C. Other passengers may need more room
- D. The person may miss the train

14. A point is 12 feet north of a sign. Another marker is 12 feet south of that point. Where is the marker relative to the sign?

- A. 12 feet north of the sign
- B. At the same north-south position as the sign
- C. 24 feet north of the sign
- D. 12 feet south of the sign

15. Before leaving a work area: store loose items, close the cabinet, check the floor, then report completion. Which sequence is correct?

- A. Store items, Check floor, Close cabinet, Report completion
- B. Close cabinet, Store items, Check floor, Report completion
- C. Check floor, Store items, Close cabinet, Report completion
- D. Store items, Close cabinet, Check floor, Report completion

16. A square contains a dot in the lower-right corner. Rotate the square 180 degrees. Where will the dot be?

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

17. A service note states: 'Eastbound trains stop at Maple only on weekdays. On Saturdays and Sundays, Maple is bypassed.' What should an eastbound train do at Maple on Sunday?

- A. Stop only during the morning
- B. Bypass Maple
- C. Stop at Maple normally
- D. Wait for a weekday schedule

18. A memo says: 'Report door defects immediately. If a defect is discovered while the train is already secured in the yard, make the report before requesting a new assignment.' When must the report be made in that situation?

- A. Before requesting a new assignment
- B. After receiving a new assignment
- C. After the train returns to service
- D. Only at the end of the shift

19. A compass arrow starts by pointing east. It is rotated through three 90-degree clockwise turns. Which direction does it point afterward?

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

20. A station check requires: inspect the entrance, inspect the platform, record defects, and submit the checklist. Which order follows the procedure?

- A. Inspect platform, Inspect entrance, Record defects, Submit checklist
- B. Inspect entrance, Record defects, Inspect platform, Submit checklist
- C. Record defects, Inspect entrance, Inspect platform, Submit checklist
- D. Inspect entrance, Inspect platform, Record defects, Submit checklist

21. A procedure says: 'Keep the cab door closed during the test. Open it only after the test light turns steady green.' The test light is still flashing. What should happen?

- A. Restart the test by opening the door
- B. Ignore the light and leave the cab
- C. Open the cab door immediately
- D. Keep the cab door closed

22. A normally steady cab indicator begins flickering at the same time an unfamiliar warning tone sounds. What is the strongest reason for concern?

- A. The route map may be outdated
- B. Two abnormal indications appear together
- C. A passenger may have opened a window
- D. The cab temperature may be changing

23. Rule: If a checklist has any unanswered item, return it for completion. If every item is answered, file it. One item is blank. What action follows?

- A. Discard the checklist immediately
- B. File the checklist as complete
- C. Return the checklist for completion
- D. Replace the blank with an assumed answer

24. Which sentence most clearly tells a reader what happened?

- A. The passenger reported a lost bag to the station agent at 4:05 p.m.
- B. The passenger, who had a bag issue, did report it eventually.
- C. A lost bag was probably reported by the passenger sometime after four.
- D. At 4:05 p.m. a thing about a bag was told to someone.

25. To prepare equipment for storage: power it down, disconnect the supply, inspect for damage, then attach the storage tag. Which sequence is correct?

- A. Power down, Disconnect supply, Inspect damage, Attach tag
- B. Power down, Inspect damage, Disconnect supply, Attach tag
- C. Inspect damage, Power down, Disconnect supply, Attach tag
- D. Disconnect supply, Power down, Inspect damage, Attach tag

26. Which sentence most clearly records a sequence of events?

- A. The report was done, and Control was contacted around securing the train.
- B. The operator secured the train, contacted Control, and completed the report.
- C. After everything happened, the operator finally handled the situation.
- D. The operator did several things with the train and the report.

27. Rule: An entry is valid only when it contains both a date and an employee number. The entry has an employee number but no date. What is its status?

- A. The entry is valid
- B. The employee number should be removed
- C. The date is optional when a number appears
- D. The entry is not valid

28. Marker B is 40 feet east of Marker A. Marker C is 15 feet west of Marker B. Where is Marker C relative to Marker A?

- A. 25 feet west
- B. 55 feet west
- C. 25 feet east
- D. 55 feet east

29. While stopped at a station, you notice water spreading across the platform toward an electrical cabinet. What is the most significant concern?

- A. The platform may look untidy
- B. The station clock may be hard to see
- C. Passengers may prefer another car
- D. Water may reach electrical equipment

30. A stairway handrail feels loose when lightly touched, although it is still attached. What is the strongest concern?

- A. The handrail may fail when someone relies on it
- B. The rail may need repainting
- C. The wall color may not match
- D. The stairway may look unfinished

31. Rule: If both sensor A and sensor B show normal, continue. If either sensor shows abnormal, pause and report. Sensor A is normal and sensor B is abnormal. What follows?

- A. Continue because sensor A is normal
- B. Continue until both sensors are abnormal
- C. Pause and report
- D. Reset sensor A and ignore sensor B

32. A signal or sign that is normally fully visible is partly blocked by a newly placed object. What is the main concern?

- A. The object may be difficult to move
- B. Important information may not be seen in time
- C. The sign may appear less attractive
- D. The area may seem more crowded

33. Rule: Use Route A before noon and Route B at noon or later. The scheduled time is exactly 12:00 noon. Which route applies?

- A. Neither route
- B. Route B
- C. Route A
- D. Either route

34. Rule: If a test fails once, repeat it. If the repeated test also fails, stop testing and notify the supervisor. The first and second tests both fail. What comes next?

- A. Stop testing and notify the supervisor
- B. Ignore the second failure
- C. Record a pass and continue
- D. Run a third test automatically

35. Rule: If the primary display fails, use the backup display. If both displays fail, stop the task and report the failure. Both displays have failed. What is required?

- A. Complete the task before making a report
- B. Continue with the failed primary display
- C. Use the failed backup display anyway
- D. Stop the task and report the failure

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

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

37. A compass arrow is pointing west. Rotate it one quarter-turn counterclockwise. Which direction does it point?

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

38. For a handoff: review the written note, ask questions about unclear items, confirm understanding, then accept responsibility. Which sequence is correct?

- A. Review note, Confirm understanding, Ask questions, Accept responsibility
- B. Review note, Ask questions, Accept responsibility, Confirm understanding
- C. Review note, Ask questions, Confirm understanding, Accept responsibility
- D. Ask questions, Review note, Confirm understanding, Accept responsibility

39. A platform is unusually crowded, and several passengers are standing beyond the marked waiting area near the edge. What is the main concern?

- A. Some passengers may miss announcements
- B. Crowding is reducing the safety margin near the edge
- C. The crowd may slow ticket purchases
- D. The station may need more advertising

40. While you are attending to a reported safety hazard, a passenger asks for detailed directions. Which response best handles both needs?

- A. Acknowledge the passenger and explain that you will assist when the immediate task is complete.
- B. Tell the passenger never to ask questions during work.
- C. Ignore the passenger without any acknowledgment.
- D. Stop the safety task immediately to answer every detail.

41. A reset procedure states: place the control at OFF, wait ten seconds, place it at RESET, then observe the indicator. Which sequence is correct?

- A. Set OFF, Wait ten seconds, Observe indicator, Set RESET
- B. Wait ten seconds, Set OFF, Set RESET, Observe indicator
- C. Set OFF, Set RESET, Wait ten seconds, Observe indicator
- D. Set OFF, Wait ten seconds, Set RESET, Observe indicator

42. A passenger asks whether a train will make a stop that you know is temporarily bypassed. Which response is best?

- A. Say yes so the passenger does not become upset.
- B. Say the schedule never changes and end the conversation.
- C. Explain that the stop is being bypassed and provide the available alternative.
- D. Tell the passenger to board and find out later.

43. During a routine check, one door closes noticeably slower than the others and hesitates before latching. What is the key concern?

- A. The door may not secure reliably
- B. The door window may need cleaning
- C. The interior lighting may seem uneven
- D. The car number may be difficult to read

44. Rule: Only red-tagged equipment is removed from the area immediately. Yellow-tagged equipment remains in place for later inspection. An item has a yellow tag. What follows?

- A. Remove it immediately
- B. Leave it in place for later inspection
- C. Treat it as red-tagged equipment
- D. Return it directly to service

45. Three bins contain 24, 31, and 29 items. What is the total number of items?

- A. 74 items
- B. 84 items
- C. 80 items
- D. 94 items

46. During a passenger count, each of seven cars contains 52 riders. What is the total passenger count?

- A. 359 passengers
- B. 312 passengers
- C. 404 passengers
- D. 364 passengers

47. A supply box contains 96 forms divided equally among 8 locations. How many forms does each location receive?

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

48. Rule: A trip is assigned Platform 2 unless Platform 2 is closed. If closed, use Platform 4. Platform 2 is closed. Which platform applies?

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

49. Rule: Packages weighing more than 40 pounds require a two-person lift. A package weighs 40 pounds exactly. What follows under the rule?

- A. A two-person lift is required
- B. The package cannot be moved at all
- C. A two-person lift is not required by this rule
- D. The package must be divided into two parts

50. A schedule note says: 'The 6:42 departure is canceled. The next scheduled departure is 6:54. No substitute trip is planned.' Which statement is supported?

- A. A substitute leaves at 6:48
- B. The next scheduled departure is at 6:54
- C. Service ends after the cancellation
- D. The 6:42 trip will depart late

51. Which report sentence best records a debris-related stop without opinion, vague wording, or unclear responsibility?

- A. At 7:18 a.m. the train, seeing debris, was stopped by me.
- B. The ridiculous debris forced a very annoying stop at 7:18 a.m.
- C. The train stopped because there was some bad stuff ahead.
- D. At 7:18 a.m., the train stopped after the operator observed debris ahead.

52. Rule: A person may use Door Q only with authorization or during an announced evacuation. The person has no authorization, but an evacuation has been announced. May the person use Door Q?

- A. Yes, the evacuation condition permits use
- B. No, Door Q can never be used
- C. Yes, but only after the evacuation ends
- D. No, authorization is always required

53. A passenger asks when delayed service will resume, but no restoration time has been announced. Which response is best?

- A. It should definitely be back in five minutes.
- B. There is no confirmed restoration time yet; please watch for updates.
- C. It will resume whenever the crews decide to finish.
- D. Nobody knows anything, so there is no point asking.

54. An emergency intercom activates repeatedly even though no clear voice can be heard. What condition should be recognized?

- A. The intercom label may be outdated
- B. The car temperature may be too low
- C. A communication or passenger-assistance problem may exist
- D. The route display may be too dim

55. Picture a downward-pointing arrow with a notch attached to its right edge. After one quarter-turn clockwise, where is the notch relative to the arrow?

- A. Below the arrow
- B. On the arrow's left side
- C. On the arrow's right side
- D. Above the arrow

56. A rider angrily complains that a service change has disrupted the trip. Which reply is the most professional?

- A. Complaining will not change the service, so move along.
- B. The change is not my problem, and I cannot help you.
- C. If you calm down, maybe I will explain it.
- D. I understand the change is frustrating; I can explain the available route options.

57. From the entrance, a booth is 18 feet west and 24 feet north. Which coordinate pair represents the booth if east is positive x and north is positive y ?

- A. (24, -18)
- B. (-18, 24)
- C. (-18, -24)
- D. (18, 24)

58. A cabinet is 8 feet east of a pole. A bench is 5 feet farther east from the cabinet. How far east of the pole is the bench?

- A. 3 feet east
- B. 13 feet west
- C. 5 feet east
- D. 13 feet east

59. A transparent circular disk has a marker at the 12 o'clock position. The entire disk is rotated 90 degrees clockwise. Where is the marker afterward?

- A. At 6 o'clock
- B. At 9 o'clock
- C. At 3 o'clock
- D. At 12 o'clock

60. A traveler shows you a card with a written destination and appears unable to follow a long verbal explanation. What is the best way to help?

- A. Use simple directions and point out the relevant signs or route information.
- B. Speak much louder using the same complicated explanation.
- C. Give a long explanation with several unrelated route alternatives.
- D. Ignore the written destination and ask them to find someone else.

61. A triangle points upward and has a small mark on its left edge. If the whole figure is rotated 180 degrees, where is the mark relative to the triangle?

- A. At the top point
- B. On the triangle's right edge
- C. On the triangle's left edge
- D. At the bottom point

62. A platform is 600 feet long. If each car is 75 feet long, how many cars fit exactly along that length?

- A. 8 cars
- B. 6 cars
- C. 7 cars
- D. 9 cars

63. An instruction says: 'If the inspection tag is missing, notify the supervisor before placing the equipment in service. A handwritten date does not replace the tag.' Which action is supported when the tag is missing?

- A. Place the equipment in service first
- B. Use the equipment if a date is written
- C. Replace the tag with any handwritten note
- D. Notify the supervisor before using the equipment

64. An operator records 23 inspections on Monday and 19 on Tuesday. If 7 entries are later removed as duplicates, how many valid entries remain?

- A. 29 entries
- B. 42 entries
- C. 35 entries
- D. 49 entries

65. A passenger asks for directions but uses the wrong station name. You recognize the likely destination. What is the best first response?

- A. Confirm the destination before giving directions.
- B. Give directions to the place you think they mean.
- C. Tell the passenger the question makes no sense.
- D. Send the passenger to another employee without discussion.

66. Which statement is best suited to a factual service report?

- A. The terrible display refused to work when people needed it.
- B. The platform display was acting really weird for a while.
- C. I think the display was probably broken in a serious way.
- D. The platform display remained blank for approximately three minutes.

67. You smell a strong burning odor near a closed equipment compartment, although no smoke is visible. What is the key concern?

- A. The floor may need cleaning
- B. A hidden overheating condition may be developing
- C. The ventilation may feel cooler nearby
- D. The compartment label may be old

68. Rule: A vehicle may enter Zone P only if the gate is open and the clearance light is green. The gate is open, but the clearance light is red. What follows?

- A. The vehicle must enter before the gate closes
- B. The vehicle may enter if it moves slowly
- C. The vehicle may not enter Zone P
- D. The vehicle may enter because the gate is open

69. A work-zone notice states: 'The restriction begins 200 feet before signal R14 and ends at the blue END board. Do not use the signal itself as the ending point.' Which statement is supported?

- A. The restriction starts at the END board
- B. The restriction applies only after R14
- C. The restriction ends at signal R14
- D. The restriction continues past signal R14 to the END board

70. Which sentence uses the most professional wording?

- A. That person rejected what I said and walked off for no reason.
- B. The passenger rudely ignored the directions and stormed away.
- C. The passenger declined the offered directions and left the booth area.
- D. The passenger did not want directions and was kind of difficult.

71. Rule: A form may be approved when the total is below \$300, or when a manager signs it. The total is \$420 and a manager has signed. Is approval permitted?

- A. Yes, because the manager signature satisfies the rule
- B. Yes, but only if the total is reduced first
- C. No, the signature matters only below \$300
- D. No, totals above \$300 can never be approved

72. A notice states: 'Between 9:15 p.m. and 11:00 p.m., trains assigned to River Terminal must use the south relay track. After 11:00 p.m., normal routing resumes.' What routing applies at 10:20 p.m.?

- A. Hold outside River Terminal
- B. Use the south relay track
- C. Use whichever track is empty
- D. Use the normal terminal route

73. A 90-minute assignment has 28 minutes remaining. How many minutes have elapsed?

- A. 52 minutes
- B. 68 minutes
- C. 62 minutes
- D. 72 minutes

74. A station advisory reads: 'The west stairway reaches the street but does not provide elevator access. Passengers needing an elevator should continue to the central mezzanine.' Where should a passenger needing elevator access go?

- A. To any street stairway
- B. To the opposite platform first
- C. To the west stairway
- D. To the central mezzanine

75. You walk 10 feet north, 10 feet east, 10 feet south, and 4 feet west. Where are you relative to the start?

- A. 4 feet east
- B. 6 feet east
- C. 6 feet west
- D. 10 feet north

76. Which wording best distinguishes observation from assumption?

- A. The indicator flashed twice; the cause was not determined at that time.
- B. The broken wiring made the indicator flash, although nobody checked it.
- C. The indicator flashed twice because the wiring was definitely faulty.
- D. The indicator obviously had a serious electrical problem after flashing.

77. Which revision has the clearest modifier placement and sentence structure?

- A. The operator returned after inspection the checklist supervisor completed.
- B. After the inspection was completed, the operator returned the checklist to the supervisor.
- C. The checklist, after it, returned to the supervisor by the operator.
- D. After completing, the checklist was returned by the operator supervisor.

78. A train that normally accelerates smoothly begins producing repeated surges under the same control input. What is the key concern?

- A. The train's response to control input is abnormal
- B. The exterior may need washing
- C. The destination sign may be too bright
- D. The seats may feel warmer than usual

79. To close an incident record: verify the time, enter the location, describe the event, then sign the record. Which order follows the instruction?

- A. Describe event, Enter location, Verify time, Sign record
- B. Verify time, Describe event, Sign record, Enter location
- C. Enter location, Verify time, Describe event, Sign record
- D. Verify time, Enter location, Describe event, Sign record

80. A count increases from 148 to 193. By how much did it increase?

- A. 35
- B. 55
- C. 45
- D. 41

81. A route instruction reads: 'Use Track 3 unless Track 3 is marked unavailable. If it is unavailable, use Track 1 and notify the dispatcher.' Track 3 is marked unavailable. What does the instruction require?

- A. Use Track 3 without reporting
- B. Use Track 2 and notify passengers
- C. Wait until Track 3 reopens
- D. Use Track 1 and notify the dispatcher

82. A trip covers 18 miles in the first segment and 27 miles in the second segment. What is the total distance?

- A. 35 miles
- B. 9 miles
- C. 45 miles
- D. 55 miles

83. A reporting sequence says: identify the car, note the exact location, describe the condition, and record the action taken. What is the proper order?

- A. Identify car, Note location, Describe condition, Record action
- B. Note location, Identify car, Describe condition, Record action
- C. Record action, Identify car, Note location, Describe condition
- D. Identify car, Describe condition, Note location, Record action

84. A passenger says they may be on the wrong platform and asks for help. Which response is most appropriate?

- A. Pick a platform and see where the next train goes.
- B. Tell me your destination, and I can help identify the correct platform.
- C. I cannot help unless you already know the platform number.
- D. You should have checked before coming downstairs.

85. A response procedure requires: recognize the alarm, stop the current task, notify the designated contact, then document the occurrence. Which sequence follows the rule?

- A. Recognize alarm, Stop task, Notify contact, Document occurrence
- B. Stop task, Recognize alarm, Notify contact, Document occurrence
- C. Recognize alarm, Stop task, Document occurrence, Notify contact
- D. Recognize alarm, Notify contact, Stop task, Document occurrence

86. A passenger asks whether a particular elevator is working, but you have not received current status information. What is the best response?

- A. No, assume it is out until somebody tells you otherwise.
- B. Try it and come back if it does not work.
- C. I do not have confirmed status; I can direct you to the latest posted information.
- D. Yes, it is working because it usually does.

87. Point B is 20 feet south of Point A. From B, move 30 feet east and then 20 feet north. Where do you finish relative to Point A?

- A. 30 feet west
- B. 30 feet east
- C. 20 feet north
- D. 20 feet south

88. You face south, turn left, then turn around 180 degrees. Which direction are you facing?

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

89. A communication procedure requires: write down the message, repeat it back, receive confirmation, then act on it. Which order follows the rule?

- A. Write message, Repeat back, Act, Receive confirmation
- B. Write message, Receive confirmation, Repeat back, Act
- C. Write message, Repeat back, Receive confirmation, Act
- D. Repeat back, Write message, Receive confirmation, Act

90. A rectangle has a circle near its bottom edge. After a 90-degree counterclockwise rotation of the entire rectangle, where is the circle relative to the rectangle?

- A. Near the bottom edge
- B. Near the left edge
- C. Near the top edge
- D. Near the right edge

91. Procedure: first check the assignment, next inspect the cab, then test the communication unit, and finally request permission to move. Which sequence is correct?

- A. Inspect cab, Check assignment, Test communication, Request permission
- B. Check assignment, Inspect cab, Test communication, Request permission
- C. Check assignment, Test communication, Inspect cab, Request permission
- D. Check assignment, Inspect cab, Request permission, Test communication

92. Rule: A room may be opened with either a supervisor key or two employee keys used together. One supervisor key is available. What follows?

- A. The room may be opened
- B. Opening is allowed only after both methods are used
- C. Two employee keys are still mandatory
- D. The room must remain locked

93. Four identical cases weigh 37 pounds each. What is their combined weight?

- A. 141 pounds
- B. 111 pounds
- C. 148 pounds
- D. 158 pounds

94. A bulletin reads: 'Cars 1 through 6 may berth at Pine Street. Cars 7 and 8 must remain outside the platform until a longer platform is available.' What does the bulletin require at Pine Street?

- A. Open all eight cars at Pine Street
- B. Keep cars 7 and 8 outside the platform
- C. Keep cars 1 and 2 outside
- D. Bypass Pine Street without stopping

95. At a station, a child becomes separated from an adult and begins moving quickly toward a stairway. What issue requires the most immediate attention?

- A. The separated child may enter an unsafe or unknown area
- B. The adult may miss the next train
- C. The stairway sign may be hard to read
- D. The child may lose a toy

96. A portable radio shows a full battery icon but repeatedly drops communication after a few seconds. What is the important problem?

- A. The volume knob may be slightly worn
- B. The radio case may be scratched
- C. The battery icon is easy to read
- D. Communication reliability is impaired

97. Imagine the letter-shaped form L with its long leg vertical and its short foot extending right. Rotate the entire form 180 degrees. Which way does the short foot extend afterward?

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

98. A setup rule says: connect cable A before cable B; secure cable B before starting the test; record the result after the test. Which sequence satisfies all requirements?

- A. Connect A, Connect B, Start test, Record result
- B. Connect A, Connect B, Record result, Start test
- C. Connect A, Start test, Connect B, Record result
- D. Connect B, Connect A, Start test, Record result

99. A circular dial has a short radial mark pointing toward 7 o'clock. The entire dial is rotated 90 degrees counterclockwise. Toward which clock position does the mark point afterward?

- A. Toward 10 o'clock
- B. Toward 7 o'clock
- C. Toward 4 o'clock
- D. Toward 1 o'clock

100. During movement, you hear a repeated metallic scraping sound that was not present earlier. What should this suggest?

- A. The passenger count may have changed
- B. A mechanical condition may require attention
- C. The station signs may be too small
- D. The schedule may be printed incorrectly

Practice Exam 9: Answer Key and Explanations

1. D — The incident summary gives the actions in chronological order. Contacting Control is listed directly after the announcement and directly before the car inspection. The distractors ignore a stated condition, reverse the sequence, or add facts not given. Use only the passage's wording, limits, and exceptions. Check time limits and exception words carefully.

2. A — A raised floor-panel corner can catch a person's foot and cause a fall. The height change is therefore a functional safety issue rather than a cosmetic concern. The best answer identifies the condition with the clearest immediate consequence. The distractors emphasize inconvenience, appearance, or secondary details rather than the meaningful warning sign.

3. B — The correct instruction uses a direct verb, identifies the exact item and destination, and states when the action must occur without vague qualifiers. The best sentence is specific, neutral, grammatically complete, and chronological. The distractors are vague, emotional, awkward, or unclear about what happened. Clear chronology also reduces later confusion.

4. C — A counterclockwise quarter-turn carries the feature that was below the arrow to the arrow's right side. The bar remains attached to the rotating figure. A true rotation preserves internal relationships while changing orientation. The distractors mirror the object, move one feature independently, or keep a feature fixed on the page.

5. A — The form must first be received and checked before it can be sent for review. Filing occurs last, after the reviewed copy has been returned. The correct order preserves every prerequisite. The distractors move at least one action before its dependency or after the point when it is required. Prerequisites control the sequence.

6. C — The correct response gives a practical next step without promising recovery. It helps the passenger provide useful details while staying within information that can be supported. The professional response is accurate, useful, calm, and courteous. The distractors are dismissive, speculative, argumentative, or promise an outcome that is not established. Courtesy does not require guessing.

7. B — The notice limits the temporary orange-bordered signs to southbound moves and explicitly says that northbound moves continue to follow the permanent black-and-white signs. The distractors ignore a stated condition, reverse the sequence, or add facts not given. Use only the passage's wording, limits, and exceptions. Check time limits and exception words carefully.

8. D — Dividing 1,260 feet by 6 equal sections gives 210 feet per section. The calculation uses only the quantities provided and the operation required by the question. The distractors reflect common arithmetic errors such as using the wrong interval, reversing subtraction, multiplying when division is required, or stopping before all steps are completed.

9. D — The correct response gives the known direction clearly and courteously without making the passenger search for information that is already available. The professional response is accurate, useful, calm, and courteous. The distractors are dismissive, speculative, argumentative, or promise an outcome that is not established. Courtesy does not require guessing. Useful information should remain accurate.

10. B — Adding 48 minutes to 2:35 p.m. moves 25 minutes to 3:00 and 23 more minutes to 3:23 p.m. The calculation uses only the quantities provided and the operation required by the question. The distractors reflect common arithmetic errors such as using the wrong interval, reversing subtraction, multiplying when division is required, or stopping before all steps are completed.

11. A — Interpreting the notation as feet gives positions of 1,425 and 1,875 feet. Subtracting the smaller from the larger yields 450 feet. The arithmetic uses the supplied quantities and required operation. The distractors come from using the wrong interval or operation, reversing subtraction, or stopping early. A quick estimate checks reasonableness.

12. C — The conflict rule selects the instruction with the later effective date. March 7 comes after March 3, so Instruction Y controls under the stated rule. The conclusion follows from the stated rule alone. The distractors omit a condition, misuse an exception, or assume permission never granted. Apply every condition exactly.

13. A — The person's position near the edge while a train approaches creates the immediate safety concern. The dropped item and travel inconvenience are secondary. The best answer identifies the condition with the clearest immediate consequence. The distractors emphasize inconvenience, appearance, or secondary details rather than the meaningful warning sign. Early recognition supports a timely response.

14. B — Moving 12 feet north from the sign and then 12 feet south returns to the original north-south coordinate. The marker therefore aligns with the sign on that axis. Tracking each movement from one fixed reference frame gives this result. The distractors reverse directions, omit a turn, combine different axes, or change the viewpoint.

15. D — The stated shutdown order begins by storing loose items, then securing their cabinet, then checking the floor, and only afterward reporting that the work is complete. The correct order preserves every prerequisite. The distractors move at least one action before its dependency or after the point when it is required.

16. C — A 180-degree rotation sends each corner to the diagonally opposite corner. The lower-right corner therefore becomes the upper-left corner. A true rotation preserves internal relationships while changing orientation. The distractors mirror the object, move one feature independently, or keep a feature fixed on the page. Rotation is not the same as reflection.

17. B — Sunday is one of the two weekend days named in the note, and the note directly states that Maple is bypassed on Saturdays and Sundays. The distractors ignore a stated condition, reverse the sequence, or add facts not given. Use only the passage's wording, limits, and exceptions. Check time limits and exception words carefully.

18. A — The memo gives a special sequence for a defect found on a train already secured in the yard: the report comes before any request for a new assignment. The distractors ignore a stated condition, reverse the sequence, or add facts not given. Use only the passage's wording, limits, and exceptions.

19. C — Three right turns from east move the facing direction through south, west, and then north. The final direction is therefore north. Tracking each movement from one fixed reference frame gives this result. The distractors reverse directions, omit a turn, combine different axes, or change the viewpoint. A simple sketch can prevent reversals.

20. D — The two inspections occur before defect recording, and the completed checklist is submitted only after the observations have been documented. The correct order preserves every prerequisite. The distractors move at least one action before its dependency or after the point when it is required. Prerequisites control the sequence. Do not rearrange steps for convenience.

21. D — The procedure permits the cab door to be opened only after the test light becomes steady green. A flashing light means that stated condition has not yet been met. The distractors ignore a stated condition, reverse the sequence, or add facts not given. Use only the passage's wording, limits, and exceptions.

22. B — A flickering indicator combined with an unfamiliar warning tone represents multiple abnormal signs at once. That combination deserves attention because it may indicate a developing equipment problem. The best answer identifies the condition with the clearest immediate consequence. The distractors emphasize inconvenience, appearance, or secondary details rather than the meaningful warning sign.

23. C — The rule makes completeness the condition for filing. Because one item is unanswered, the checklist falls into the return-for-completion category. The conclusion follows from the stated rule alone. The distractors omit a condition, misuse an exception, or assume permission never granted. Apply every condition exactly. No extra facts should be invented.

24. A — The correct sentence identifies who acted, what was reported, to whom, and when. The other versions use vague nouns, uncertain timing, or unnecessary wording. The best sentence is specific, neutral, grammatically complete, and chronological. The distractors are vague, emotional, awkward, or unclear about what happened. Clear chronology also reduces later confusion.

25. A — The equipment must be powered down before disconnection, inspected only after the supply is removed, and tagged after the condition has been checked. The correct order preserves every prerequisite. The distractors move at least one action before its dependency or after the point when it is required. Prerequisites control the sequence.

26. B — The correct sentence presents three actions in a direct chronological sequence with a clear subject. It avoids vague references such as 'everything' or unclear timing. The best sentence is specific, neutral, grammatically complete, and chronological. The distractors are vague, emotional, awkward, or unclear about what happened. Clear chronology also reduces later confusion.

27. D — Validity requires both listed elements. Having an employee number satisfies only one condition; the missing date prevents the entry from meeting the rule. The conclusion follows from the stated rule alone. The distractors omit a condition, misuse an exception, or assume permission never granted. Apply every condition exactly. No extra facts should be invented.

28. C — East and west lie on the same axis, so the second movement partially cancels the first. Subtracting 15 from 40 leaves a net position 25 feet east of the start. Tracking each movement from one fixed reference frame gives this result. The distractors reverse directions, omit a turn, combine different axes, or change the viewpoint.

29. D — Water moving toward electrical equipment presents a potentially serious hazard because the condition could affect both people and equipment. The other details are comparatively minor. The best answer identifies the condition with the clearest immediate consequence. The distractors emphasize inconvenience, appearance, or secondary details rather than the meaningful warning sign.

30. A — A loose handrail may not support a person who depends on it for balance. The fact that it remains attached does not remove the risk created by looseness. The best answer identifies the condition with the clearest immediate consequence. The distractors emphasize inconvenience, appearance, or secondary details rather than the meaningful warning sign.

31. C — The rule requires both sensors to be normal for continuation. One abnormal sensor is enough to trigger the pause-and-report instruction. The conclusion follows from the stated rule alone. The distractors omit a condition, misuse an exception, or assume permission never granted. Apply every condition exactly. No extra facts should be invented.

32. B — Partial obstruction can prevent important information from being recognized when needed. The concern is timely visibility, not appearance or the effort required to move the object. The best answer identifies the condition with the clearest immediate consequence. The distractors emphasize inconvenience, appearance, or secondary details rather than the meaningful warning sign.

33. B — The phrase 'at noon or later' includes the exact boundary time of 12:00. Therefore the schedule belongs to the Route B category. The conclusion follows from the stated rule alone. The distractors omit a condition, misuse an exception, or assume permission never granted. Apply every condition exactly. No extra facts should be invented.

34. A — Two failures satisfy the exact condition that ends the testing sequence and triggers supervisor notification. The rule does not authorize an automatic third attempt. The conclusion follows from the stated rule alone. The distractors omit a condition, misuse an exception, or assume permission never granted. Apply every condition exactly. No extra facts should be invented.

35. D — The second condition applies specifically when both the primary and backup displays have failed. That condition overrides the single-failure instruction to use the backup. The conclusion follows from the stated rule alone. The distractors omit a condition, misuse an exception, or assume permission never granted. Apply every condition exactly. No extra facts should be invented.

36. C — A right turn from north points east, and a second right turn from east points south. Tracking both quarter-turns gives the final orientation. Tracking each movement from one fixed reference frame gives this result. The distractors reverse directions, omit a turn, combine different axes, or change the viewpoint. A simple sketch can prevent reversals.

37. D — When facing west, a left turn points south. Keeping north fixed and rotating the facing direction one quarter-turn counterclockwise gives the result. Tracking each movement from one fixed reference frame gives this result. The distractors reverse directions, omit a turn, combine different axes, or change the viewpoint. A simple sketch can prevent reversals.

38. C — The handoff begins with review, then resolves unclear points, confirms understanding after those questions, and transfers responsibility only after the information is understood. The correct order preserves every prerequisite. The distractors move at least one action before its dependency or after the point when it is required. Prerequisites control the sequence.

39. B — The important issue is that crowding has pushed people into a less safe position near the platform edge. That condition can worsen quickly as trains arrive or people move. The best answer identifies the condition with the clearest immediate consequence. The distractors emphasize inconvenience, appearance, or secondary details rather than the meaningful warning sign.

- 40. A** — The correct response recognizes the passenger while preserving attention to the immediate safety-critical task. It sets a clear expectation for assistance without being dismissive. The professional response is accurate, useful, calm, and courteous. The distractors are dismissive, speculative, argumentative, or promise an outcome that is not established. Courtesy does not require guessing.
- 41. D** — The waiting interval occurs only after the control is placed at OFF. RESET follows the wait, and the indicator is observed after the reset action. The correct order preserves every prerequisite. The distractors move at least one action before its dependency or after the point when it is required. Prerequisites control the sequence.
- 42. C** — The best response gives accurate current information and, importantly, helps the passenger with an alternative rather than merely stating that the stop is unavailable. The professional response is accurate, useful, calm, and courteous. The distractors are dismissive, speculative, argumentative, or promise an outcome that is not established. Courtesy does not require guessing.
- 43. A** — A door that closes slowly and hesitates before latching may not secure as expected. That abnormal behavior is more important than cosmetic or unrelated observations. The best answer identifies the condition with the clearest immediate consequence. The distractors emphasize inconvenience, appearance, or secondary details rather than the meaningful warning sign.
- 44. B** — The rule assigns different actions to red and yellow tags. Because this item has a yellow tag, it remains in place for later inspection rather than immediate removal. The conclusion follows from the stated rule alone. The distractors omit a condition, misuse an exception, or assume permission never granted. Apply every condition exactly.
- 45. B** — Adding 24, 31, and 29 gives 84 items in all three bins. The calculation uses only the quantities provided and the operation required by the question. The distractors reflect common arithmetic errors such as using the wrong interval, reversing subtraction, multiplying when division is required, or stopping before all steps are completed.
- 46. D** — Multiplying 52 riders in each of 7 cars gives a total of 364 passengers. The calculation uses only the quantities provided and the operation required by the question. The distractors reflect common arithmetic errors such as using the wrong interval, reversing subtraction, multiplying when division is required, or stopping before all steps are completed.
- 47. A** — Dividing 96 forms equally among 8 locations gives 12 forms for each location. The calculation uses only the quantities provided and the operation required by the question. The distractors reflect common arithmetic errors such as using the wrong interval, reversing subtraction, multiplying when division is required, or stopping before all steps are completed.
- 48. C** — The rule creates Platform 2 as the default and Platform 4 as the stated fallback. Closure of Platform 2 activates that fallback. The conclusion follows from the stated rule alone. The distractors omit a condition, misuse an exception, or assume permission never granted. Apply every condition exactly. No extra facts should be invented.

49. C — The threshold says 'more than 40 pounds,' so a package weighing exactly 40 pounds does not exceed the stated limit. The special lifting requirement is therefore not triggered. The conclusion follows from the stated rule alone. The distractors omit a condition, misuse an exception, or assume permission never granted. Apply every condition exactly.

50. B — The note directly cancels the 6:42 trip, identifies 6:54 as the next scheduled departure, and states that there is no substitute trip in between. The distractors ignore a stated condition, reverse the sequence, or add facts not given. Use only the passage's wording, limits, and exceptions. Check time limits and exception words carefully.

51. D — The correct sentence gives a precise time, identifies the event and observation, and avoids emotional or vague language. Its subject and action are also clear. The best sentence is specific, neutral, grammatically complete, and chronological. The distractors are vague, emotional, awkward, or unclear about what happened. Clear chronology also reduces later confusion.

52. A — The rule states two alternative conditions for using Door Q. Although authorization is absent, the announced evacuation satisfies the second condition. The conclusion follows from the stated rule alone. The distractors omit a condition, misuse an exception, or assume permission never granted. Apply every condition exactly. No extra facts should be invented.

53. B — The best response states what is known, avoids inventing a time, and tells the passenger how to receive updated information. The professional response is accurate, useful, calm, and courteous. The distractors are dismissive, speculative, argumentative, or promise an outcome that is not established. Courtesy does not require guessing. Useful information should remain accurate.

54. C — Repeated activation without intelligible speech is abnormal and may indicate either a communication fault or a passenger attempting to reach assistance. It deserves prompt attention. The best answer identifies the condition with the clearest immediate consequence. The distractors emphasize inconvenience, appearance, or secondary details rather than the meaningful warning sign.

55. A — The notch rotates with the arrow. A feature on the right side moves to the below position after a 90-degree clockwise rotation of the whole figure. A true rotation preserves internal relationships while changing orientation. The distractors mirror the object, move one feature independently, or keep a feature fixed on the page.

56. D — The correct response acknowledges the concern without arguing and immediately offers useful information about available options. A professional response acknowledges the passenger, gives useful information that is actually known, and remains calm and courteous. The distractors are dismissive, speculative, argumentative, or promise an outcome that has not been established. Good customer service combines accuracy with respectful communication.

57. B — West is represented by a negative x-value and north by a positive y-value. Applying those signs to the stated distances gives the coordinate pair negative 18, positive 24. Tracking each movement from one fixed reference frame gives this result. The distractors reverse directions, omit a turn, combine different axes, or change the viewpoint.

58. D — Both stated movements are eastward along the same line, so their distances add. Eight feet plus five feet places the bench 13 feet east of the pole. Tracking each movement from one fixed reference frame gives this result. The distractors reverse directions, omit a turn, combine different axes, or change the viewpoint.

59. C — A 90-degree clockwise turn carries the disk's 12 o'clock position to the 3 o'clock position, so the attached marker moves there with the disk. A true rotation preserves internal relationships while changing orientation. The distractors reflect a half-turn, a counterclockwise turn, or no movement. Attached features rotate together with the object.

60. A — Simple language combined with visible route information can make the directions easier to understand. The response remains respectful and focused on the passenger's stated destination. The professional response is accurate, useful, calm, and courteous. The distractors are dismissive, speculative, argumentative, or promise an outcome that is not established. Courtesy does not require guessing.

61. B — A half-turn carries the left edge to the right side of the rotated triangle. The mark stays attached to that edge throughout the rotation. A true rotation preserves internal relationships while changing orientation. The distractors mirror the object, move one feature independently, or keep a feature fixed on the page.

62. A — Dividing the 600-foot platform length by 75 feet per car gives exactly 8 cars. The calculation uses only the quantities provided and the operation required by the question. The distractors reflect common arithmetic errors such as using the wrong interval, reversing subtraction, multiplying when division is required, or stopping before all steps are completed.

63. D — The instruction makes supervisor notification a prerequisite whenever the inspection tag is missing and explicitly says that a handwritten date is not an acceptable substitute. The distractors ignore a stated condition, reverse the sequence, or add facts not given. Use only the passage's wording, limits, and exceptions. Check time limits and exception words carefully.

64. C — The two days total 42 recorded inspections. Removing 7 duplicate entries leaves 35 valid entries. The calculation uses only the quantities provided and the operation required by the question. The distractors reflect common arithmetic errors such as using the wrong interval, reversing subtraction, multiplying when division is required, or stopping before all steps are completed.

65. A — Confirming the destination prevents a mistaken assumption from turning into incorrect directions. It is courteous and efficient because it resolves the ambiguity before advice is given. The professional response is accurate, useful, calm, and courteous. The distractors are dismissive, speculative, argumentative, or promise an outcome that is not established. Courtesy does not require guessing.

66. D — The correct statement describes an observable condition and an approximate duration without speculating about the cause or adding emotional judgment. The stronger sentence is specific, neutral, grammatically complete, and ordered so another reader can reconstruct the event. The distractors weaken the report through vagueness, opinion, unnecessary emotion, faulty sequence, or wording that could create ambiguity about what actually occurred.

67. B — A strong burning odor near equipment can be an early warning of overheating even before visible smoke appears. The other observations do not explain the odor or its potential consequence. The best answer identifies the condition with the clearest immediate consequence. The distractors emphasize inconvenience, appearance, or secondary details rather than the meaningful warning sign.

68. C — Entry requires both conditions at the same time. The open gate satisfies one requirement, but the red clearance light means the green-light requirement is not met. The conclusion follows from the stated rule alone. The distractors omit a condition, misuse an exception, or assume permission never granted. Apply every condition exactly.

69. D — The notice explicitly warns that signal R14 is not the ending point. The restriction begins before that signal and remains in effect until the blue END board. The distractors ignore a stated condition, reverse the sequence, or add facts not given. Use only the passage's wording, limits, and exceptions. Check time limits and exception words carefully.

70. C — The correct sentence records observable behavior without labeling the passenger's attitude or guessing at motives. It is concise, neutral, and specific enough for a report. The best sentence is specific, neutral, grammatically complete, and chronological. The distractors are vague, emotional, awkward, or unclear about what happened. Clear chronology also reduces later confusion.

71. A — The rule permits approval through either of two alternatives. Although the total is not below \$300, the manager signature independently satisfies the second route to approval. The conclusion follows from the stated rule alone. The distractors omit a condition, misuse an exception, or assume permission never granted. Apply every condition exactly.

72. B — Because 10:20 p.m. falls inside the stated temporary period, the notice directs assigned trains to the south relay track. Normal routing does not resume until after 11:00 p.m. The distractors ignore a stated condition, reverse the sequence, or add facts not given. Use only the passage's wording, limits, and exceptions.

73. C — Subtracting the 28 minutes still remaining from the original 90-minute assignment leaves 62 minutes elapsed. The calculation uses only the quantities provided and the operation required by the question. The distractors reflect common arithmetic errors such as using the wrong interval, reversing subtraction, multiplying when division is required, or stopping before all steps are completed.

74. D — The advisory distinguishes ordinary street access from elevator access and specifically directs passengers needing an elevator to continue to the central mezzanine. The distractors ignore a stated condition, reverse the sequence, or add facts not given. Use only the passage's wording, limits, and exceptions. Check time limits and exception words carefully.

75. B — The north and south movements cancel. Horizontally, 10 feet east followed by 4 feet west leaves a net displacement of 6 feet east. Tracking each movement from one fixed reference frame gives this result. The distractors reverse directions, omit a turn, combine different axes, or change the viewpoint. A simple sketch can prevent reversals.

76. A — The correct wording reports what was actually observed and explicitly separates that fact from a cause that had not yet been established. The best sentence is specific, neutral, grammatically complete, and chronological. The distractors are vague, emotional, awkward, or unclear about what happened. Clear chronology also reduces later confusion. Neutral wording is easier to verify.

77. B — The correct sentence clearly connects the completed inspection to the operator's later action and avoids misplaced modifiers or confusing word order. The stronger sentence is specific, neutral, grammatically complete, and ordered so another reader can reconstruct the event. The distractors weaken the report through vagueness, opinion, unnecessary emotion, faulty sequence, or wording that could create ambiguity about what actually occurred.

78. A — Repeated surging under an unchanged control input is a change in operating response and may signal a problem. The other choices are unrelated to the described behavior. The best answer identifies the condition with the clearest immediate consequence. The distractors emphasize inconvenience, appearance, or secondary details rather than the meaningful warning sign.

79. D — The instruction gives four ordered actions. Verification comes before entry, the event description follows the location, and the signature is the final step. The correct order preserves every prerequisite. The distractors move at least one action before its dependency or after the point when it is required. Prerequisites control the sequence.

80. C — The increase is found by subtracting the original count from the later count. One hundred ninety-three minus 148 equals 45. The calculation uses only the quantities provided and the operation required by the question. The distractors reflect common arithmetic errors such as using the wrong interval, reversing subtraction, multiplying when division is required, or stopping before all steps are completed.

81. D — The instruction creates a default route and one stated exception. Because Track 3 is unavailable, the exception applies: use Track 1 and notify the dispatcher. The distractors ignore a stated condition, reverse the sequence, or add facts not given. Use only the passage's wording, limits, and exceptions. Check time limits and exception words carefully.

82. C — Adding the two route segments, 18 miles plus 27 miles, gives a total distance of 45 miles. The calculation uses only the quantities provided and the operation required by the question. The distractors reflect common arithmetic errors such as using the wrong interval, reversing subtraction, multiplying when division is required, or stopping before all steps are completed.

83. A — The sequence moves from identifying the subject to locating it, describing what was found, and finally recording what action followed from that finding. The correct order preserves every prerequisite. The distractors move at least one action before its dependency or after the point when it is required. Prerequisites control the sequence.

84. B — The correct response gathers the information needed to help and does so without criticizing the passenger. It moves the conversation toward an accurate answer. The professional response is accurate, useful, calm, and courteous. The distractors are dismissive, speculative, argumentative, or promise an outcome that is not established. Courtesy does not require guessing.

85. A — The procedure begins with recognizing the alarm, then stopping the task before notification, and documenting the occurrence only after the immediate response steps are completed. The correct order preserves every prerequisite. The distractors move at least one action before its dependency or after the point when it is required. Prerequisites control the sequence.

86. C — The correct response is transparent about the lack of confirmed information and directs the passenger toward a reliable current source rather than guessing. The professional response is accurate, useful, calm, and courteous. The distractors are dismissive, speculative, argumentative, or promise an outcome that is not established. Courtesy does not require guessing.

87. B — The 20-foot south and 20-foot north movements cancel each other. Only the 30-foot east movement remains, so the final position is directly east of the start. Tracking each movement from one fixed reference frame gives this result. The distractors reverse directions, omit a turn, combine different axes, or change the viewpoint.

88. D — A left turn from south points east. Turning 180 degrees from east reverses the direction to west, producing the final orientation. Tracking each movement from one fixed reference frame gives this result. The distractors reverse directions, omit a turn, combine different axes, or change the viewpoint. A simple sketch can prevent reversals.

89. C — The message is recorded first, repeated back second, and confirmed before any action is taken. Acting before confirmation would break the required sequence. The correct order preserves every prerequisite. The distractors move at least one action before its dependency or after the point when it is required. Prerequisites control the sequence.

90. D — A counterclockwise quarter-turn moves the rectangle's bottom edge to the right side. The circle remains near that same physical edge as the rectangle rotates. A true rotation preserves internal relationships while changing orientation. The distractors mirror the object, move one feature independently, or keep a feature fixed on the page.

91. B — The procedure states a complete four-step order. The correct option preserves the assignment check first, cab inspection second, communication test third, and movement request last. The correct order preserves every prerequisite. The distractors move at least one action before its dependency or after the point when it is required. Prerequisites control the sequence.

92. A — The rule provides alternative methods, not cumulative requirements. A supervisor key alone satisfies one complete method for opening the room. The conclusion follows from the stated rule alone. The distractors omit a condition, misuse an exception, or assume permission never granted. Apply every condition exactly. No extra facts should be invented.

93. C — Multiplying 37 pounds by 4 identical cases gives a combined weight of 148 pounds. The calculation uses only the quantities provided and the operation required by the question. The distractors reflect common arithmetic errors such as using the wrong interval, reversing subtraction, multiplying when division is required, or stopping before all steps are completed.

94. B — The bulletin specifically separates cars 1 through 6 from cars 7 and 8. Only the last two cars are required to remain outside the platform at Pine Street. The distractors ignore a stated condition, reverse the sequence, or add facts not given. Use only the passage's wording, limits, and exceptions.

95. A — A separated child moving toward another area can quickly become harder to locate or enter a hazardous situation. That immediate concern outweighs inconvenience or minor property issues. The best answer identifies the condition with the clearest immediate consequence. The distractors emphasize inconvenience, appearance, or secondary details rather than the meaningful warning sign.

96. D — The critical observation is repeated loss of communication despite the displayed battery level. Reliable communication matters more than cosmetic wear or display appearance. The best answer identifies the condition with the clearest immediate consequence. The distractors emphasize inconvenience, appearance, or secondary details rather than the meaningful warning sign. Early recognition supports a timely response.

97. D — A 180-degree rotation reverses every direction in the figure. The short foot that originally extends right therefore extends left after the half-turn. A true rotation preserves internal relationships while changing orientation. The distractors mirror the object, move one feature independently, or keep a feature fixed on the page. Rotation is not the same as reflection.

98. A — Connecting cable A must precede cable B, the test cannot begin until cable B is secured, and the result cannot be recorded until testing is complete. The correct order preserves every prerequisite. The distractors move at least one action before its dependency or after the point when it is required.

99. C — A quarter-turn counterclockwise moves the radial mark three hour positions backward around the clock face. Starting at 7 o'clock therefore places the mark at 4 o'clock after the rotation. A true rotation preserves internal relationships while changing orientation. The distractors represent no turn or different angular changes. Attached features rotate together with the dial.

100. B — A new, repeated scraping sound during movement is an abnormal mechanical clue. It may indicate contact or a component problem and therefore deserves attention. The best answer identifies the condition with the clearest immediate consequence. The distractors emphasize inconvenience, appearance, or secondary details rather than the meaningful warning sign. Early recognition supports a timely response.