

PRACTICE EXAM 10: WATCH, GUARD AND PATROL LICENSE EXAM PREP 2026-2027 (150 QUESTIONS)

New York agency-license practice. Select one best answer (A-D) for each question. Suggested practice time: 150 minutes, matching the official 2 1/2-hour limit. This independently written practice exam uses the requested 150 questions and an editorial allocation across the five published subjects; DOS does not publish a question count, topic weights, or passing percentage in its current bulletin. Use the facts and any stated post orders. Record answers separately and review the answer key after finishing. Score one point per correct response; percentage = correct answers / 150 x 100. Sources checked September 15-16, 2026; 2027 requirements may change. This is not an official DOS examination.

Source: NY DOS: July-December 2026 examination bulletin

1. A licensed agency receives its office license certificate. The manager puts it in a locked personnel cabinet. What change is required by General Business Law section 75?
 - A. Display it only when a customer specifically requests inspection.
 - B. Keep it with the payroll records until the first renewal date.
 - C. Place it in the manager's vehicle while the office is staffed.
 - D. Display it conspicuously in the office for which it was issued.

2. A standard office exit can be opened from inside only with the receptionist's key. Which correction meets the general OSHA exit-door requirement for this workplace?
 - A. Assign one employee to unlock the door whenever an alarm sounds.
 - B. Keep two spare keys in a drawer beside the reception counter.
 - C. Provide inside opening without a key, tool, or special knowledge.
 - D. Post instructions telling occupants which manager holds the key.

3. A badge has just been revoked, but one offline door controller may still accept it. What should the supervisor's immediate patrol instruction address?
 - A. Assume every controller updates instantly when the central screen changes.
 - B. Wait for the next monthly access audit before checking the controller.
 - C. Protect the affected access point until revocation is confirmed there.
 - D. Ask the former badge holder to test the door without supervision.

4. A guard shares a thief's intent to steal and deliberately unlocks a secured cage to help the theft occur. Which principle in Penal Law section 20.00 is most relevant?

- A. Intentional assistance with the required mental culpability can create criminal liability.
- B. An employee's assistance is excluded whenever the employee receives no payment.
- C. Only the person who physically carries away the property can be criminally liable.
- D. Criminal liability requires every participant to perform every element personally.

5. Two supervisors give a guard conflicting instructions about the same nonemergency assignment. What should the guard's immediate supervisor do?

- A. Tell the guard to alternate between instructions every fifteen minutes.
- B. Resolve the conflict through the command structure and give one clear instruction.
- C. Leave both instructions active so responsibility remains shared indefinitely.
- D. Tell the guard to select whichever supervisor seems more confident.

6. A license certificate identifies Office A. Without an approved relocation, a manager proposes displaying that certificate at Office B to make the second location appear licensed. Which response follows section 75?

- A. Reject the proposal only when the offices have different owners.
- B. Approve the proposal if no clients visit both offices that week.
- C. Approve the proposal if both offices use the same telephone number.
- D. Reject the proposal because the certificate identifies specific licensed premises.

7. A self-closing fire door protects the opening into an exit stair. A worker wedges it open for convenience. What is the best response?

- A. Arrange removal of the wedge and report any door-closing defect.
- B. Replace the wedge with a heavier object that cannot slip away.
- C. Allow the wedge whenever a guard can see the stair entrance.
- D. Leave the wedge until the next scheduled evacuation exercise.

8. A visitor badge authorizes a meeting on Floor 2. The visitor asks to enter a restricted records room on Floor 4, saying the badge already proves approval. What should the guard do?

- A. Exchange the badge for an employee badge without contacting a sponsor.
- B. Allow access if the visitor keeps the badge visible throughout the visit.
- C. Verify separate authorization for the records room before allowing access.
- D. Allow access because any visitor badge authorizes all internal floors.

9. A bystander unknowingly stands near a theft and provides no encouragement or assistance. Which additional fact would most directly support liability under section 20.00?

- A. The bystander happened to arrive at the location five minutes earlier.
- B. The bystander wore the same jacket color as the person who stole.
- C. The bystander later heard another person discussing the stolen property.
- D. The bystander intentionally helped the theft while sharing the required culpable intent.

10. A scheduling rule limits guards to a stated maximum duty period. A replacement would exceed it because of an earlier assignment that day. What is the best supervisory response?

- A. Treat the limit as satisfied whenever the replacement agrees to work longer.
- B. Select a compliant coverage arrangement and record the scheduling constraint.
- C. Ask the replacement to omit the earlier hours from the scheduling record.
- D. Ignore the earlier assignment because it occurred at a different client site.

11. An agency moves its licensed office. Under General Business Law section 77, which action addresses the relocation requirement?

- A. Give DOS written notice within 24 hours and send the certificate for endorsement.
- B. Give the county clerk written notice within 30 days and request a tax update.
- C. Give DOS oral notice within 15 days and retain the unchanged certificate.
- D. Give current clients written notice at renewal and keep the original address.

12. Evacuees are gathering immediately outside a discharge door, preventing others from leaving. The assembly area is farther along a clear walkway. What should the assigned marshal do?

- A. Send the outside group back inside through the approaching evacuation flow.
- B. Direct those already outside onward to the assembly area while preserving flow.
- C. Stop people inside until everyone outside has completed a written statement.
- D. Hold the outside group at the door so counting can begin immediately.

13. A delivery truck's seal number differs from the expected number in the dispatch record. Post orders require discrepancies to be resolved before unloading. What should the guard do?

- A. Allow unloading if the truck's company logo matches the purchase order.
- B. Ask the driver to remove the seal before notifying the receiving contact.
- C. Replace the expected number with the observed number and release the truck.
- D. Hold unloading and verify the discrepancy with the designated receiving contact.

14. A person intentionally raises a fist and lunges to make another fear an immediate physical injury, without making contact. Which offense definition most directly addresses that physical menace?

- A. Criminal mischief in the fourth degree.
- B. Criminal trespass based only on entry.
- C. Menacing in the third degree.
- D. Criminal possession of stolen property.

15. A guard misunderstands a revised procedure because the briefing used unfamiliar terminology. What should the supervisor do first?

- A. Repeat the unfamiliar terminology more quickly to emphasize its importance.
- B. Remove the procedure from the post orders because one briefing was ineffective.
- C. Explain the procedure in accessible language and confirm understanding of the required steps.
- D. Record a refusal to follow orders before checking what the guard understood.

16. DOS accepts that an unexpired pocket card was destroyed without the holder's fault. What term does the replacement cover under section 76?

- A. The unexpired portion of the original license term.
- B. A temporary thirty-day term requiring a new examination.
- C. The next calendar year regardless of the original expiration.
- D. A new two-year term beginning when the duplicate arrives.

17. Post orders require a visual extinguisher check every Monday and immediate reporting of damage. On Thursday, a guard finds a broken discharge hose. What should happen?

- A. Mark Monday's future checklist complete using Thursday's observation.
- B. Report the defect now and arrange the approved replacement or service response.
- C. Wait until Monday because the inspection schedule controls all reporting.
- D. Move the extinguisher to another floor and leave no defect record.

18. An authorized emergency override temporarily unlocks a controlled entrance. After the emergency, what record best supports restoration of normal security?

- A. The door's normal operating schedule copied from the previous month's report.
- B. The emergency's general description without any record of door restoration.
- C. The names of nearby visitors without the time the override ended.
- D. The authorization, override period, restoration action, and verified final door status.

19. With intent to annoy another person, an individual deliberately shoves that person. No physical injury is established. Which section specifically includes this contact under the stated intent?

- A. Penal Law section 240.26, harassment in the second degree.
- B. Penal Law section 140.20, burglary in the third degree.
- C. Penal Law section 215.35, definition of physical evidence.
- D. Penal Law section 165.40, possession of stolen property.

20. A new alarm interface replaces the old system. Experienced guards received only a general announcement. What should the supervisor verify before independent operation?

- A. That every guard has received the same announcement by email.
- B. That the new interface uses the same color scheme as the former screen.
- C. That guards can perform the changed functions required for their assignments.
- D. That guards remember how many years they used the former interface.

21. A licensee receives written notice of license revocation. Under section 80, how soon must the covered certificates and pocket cards be returned to DOS?

- A. Within 24 hours after the next scheduled business meeting.
- B. Within 72 hours after receipt of the written notice.
- C. Within 30 calendar days after the original expiration date.
- D. Within 15 calendar days after the final client assignment.

22. A facility's emergency alarm sounds almost identical to its ordinary shift-change signal. Employees hesitate during a drill. What requirement should guide the correction?

- A. Keep identical signals and rely on the supervisor's facial expression.
- B. Make employees call reception before deciding whether a signal is urgent.
- C. Use the ordinary signal only during the busiest shift of the day.
- D. Use an emergency signal that is distinctive and recognizable.

23. Posted entry rules require a voluntary bag inspection for admission. An adult visitor refuses, remains peaceful, and is free to leave. The guard has no separate detention authority. What is the best response?

- A. Force the bag open because the visitor approached the security checkpoint.
- B. Keep the visitor confined until consent to inspection is finally given.
- C. Explain the entry condition and decline admission through the stated procedure.
- D. Take the visitor's identification as collateral while searching the bag.

24. A worker recklessly throws a heavy object into an occupied passage, creating a substantial risk of serious physical injury. Nobody is actually struck. Which conclusion follows section 120.20?

- A. Reckless endangerment requires proof that property was stolen.
- B. Reckless endangerment can be established without an actual injury.
- C. Reckless endangerment applies only when a firearm is discharged.
- D. Reckless endangerment always requires a completed physical injury.

25. A supervisor is accused of altering the very records the supervisor has been assigned to investigate. What is the soundest management arrangement?

- A. Let the accused supervisor select and summarize all evidence alone.
- B. Close the concern if the supervisor promises not to repeat the action.
- C. Ask the supervisor to delete draft records before review begins.
- D. Assign an independent reviewer and preserve the relevant records.

26. An agency wants to file its renewal without the statutory late filing fee. How far before expiration does section 78 require the application to be filed?

- A. Six weeks before expiration.
- B. Four weeks before expiration.
- C. Eight weeks before expiration.
- D. Two weeks before expiration.

27. A guard is asked to remove a maintenance lock from equipment because the technician has gone home. The guard has no authorization under the energy-control program. What is the best action?

- A. Leave the lock in place and refer the request to authorized management.
- B. Remove the lock after checking that the equipment appears quiet.
- C. Ask the production operator to cut the lock and restart the machine.
- D. Remove the lock after another guard signs a handwritten witness note.

28. A former tenant has an approved appointment to retrieve property from a specific storage unit. What should the escort verify before movement begins?

- A. Only whether the former tenant remembers the building's old access code.
- B. Only the total estimated resale value of the property being retrieved.
- C. The authorized person, unit, time window, and limits of the retrieval.
- D. The visitor's preferred route through every occupied area of the building.

29. A person knowingly stores stolen equipment for a thief, intending to help the thief keep it away from its owner. Which offense is most directly supported by section 165.40?

- A. Menacing based solely on knowing the owner wants the equipment.
- B. Criminal mischief based solely on leaving the equipment intact.
- C. Criminal trespass based solely on being inside a storage room.
- D. Criminal possession of stolen property in the fifth degree.

30. The client expects guards to reset equipment, while the contract assigns resets to facilities staff. No immediate emergency exists. What should the account manager do?

- A. Tell guards to reset equipment until someone objects to the arrangement.
- B. Clarify the responsibility with the client and issue approved instructions to both teams.
- C. Leave the disagreement unresolved because each team has its own contract.
- D. Tell facilities staff that every reset is now a security duty.

31. An agency's license has expired, and renewal has not yet been granted. A client offers to sign a waiver allowing service to continue. What does section 78 require?

- A. Continue existing contracts but refuse any newly requested services.
- B. Continue all services if the renewal application has been mailed.
- C. Continue existing contracts if every client signs an acknowledgment.
- D. Stop the business subject to the license during the expiration-to-renewal gap.

32. A cleaner transfers a hazardous chemical to an unmarked bottle and leaves it for the next shift. Which point defeats reliance on the portable-container immediate-use labeling exception?

- A. The bottle can be carried easily by one employee using one hand.
- B. The bottle is being left for use by a different employee later.
- C. The bottle is stored within the same building as the original container.
- D. The bottle holds less liquid than the original manufacturer's container.

33. A guard finds fresh-looking marks near a damaged fence but did not see anyone make them. Which entry is most defensible?

- A. Describe the marks, location, conditions, and the fact that their origin is unknown.
- B. State that the employee who complained yesterday damaged the fence overnight.
- C. State that the marks are irrelevant because no person was seen nearby.
- D. State that the marks prove an intruder used a particular brand of footwear.

34. A guard takes custody of known stolen property solely to document it and return it through the authorized process to its owner. Which element of section 165.40 is absent on these stated facts?

- A. Knowledge that the item had previously been stolen by someone.
- B. Awareness that another person has a claim to the property.
- C. Intent to benefit a nonowner or impede the owner's recovery.
- D. Temporary physical control over the item during documentation.

35. A contract bills the first 100 service hours at \$34 per hour and the next 20 hours at \$42 per hour. What is the charge for exactly 120 hours under this pricing rule?

- A. \$4,240.
- B. \$5,040.
- C. \$4,560.
- D. \$4,080.

36. A license expired seven months ago. The former licensee now asks for a renewal under section 78. Which statement correctly describes that section's limit?

- A. Renewal must be granted whenever the former licensee retakes the exam.
- B. Renewal remains available indefinitely after paying the late filing fee.
- C. Renewal remains available for twelve months if a client requests it.
- D. Renewal cannot be granted more than six months after expiration.

37. A visitor is having a convulsive seizure on a safe lobby floor. Another person tries to hold the visitor's arms down. What should the guard encourage while arranging appropriate help?

- A. Give water immediately while the visitor is still convulsing.
- B. Clear nearby hazards and allow the seizure to run its course.
- C. Restrain both arms firmly until all involuntary movement has stopped.
- D. Put a rigid object between the teeth to keep the mouth open.

38. A camera's clock is found to be drifting during review of an incident. What preserves the usefulness of the footage?

- A. Delete recordings whose displayed times disagree with the dispatch log.
- B. Export only a still image and omit any note about the clock issue.
- C. Preserve the original recording and document the observed clock discrepancy.
- D. Edit the original timestamp display until it matches the written report.

39. A person falsely claims to represent a utility company and acts in that role to obtain a private benefit by deceiving the building staff. Which provision is most directly relevant?

- A. Harassment based solely on wearing a utility-style work jacket.
- B. Criminal impersonation in the second degree under section 190.25.
- C. Criminal mischief based solely on asking to enter the building.
- D. Burglary based solely on mentioning a company's telephone number.

40. A schedule budgeted 170 service hours, but actual coverage used 182 hours. What was the percentage over budget, rounded to one decimal place?

- A. 7.1 percent.
- B. 6.6 percent.
- C. 8.2 percent.
- D. 12.0 percent.

41. Excluding fingerprints, the examination, insurance, and bond costs, what is the stated initial application fee for an individual New York WGP agency license?

- A. \$400.
- B. \$150.
- C. \$500.
- D. \$300.

42. A visitor's seizure continues beyond five minutes. What response matches Red Cross guidance?

- A. Wait for ten more minutes before seeking medical assistance.
- B. Move the visitor into a private vehicle for routine transport.
- C. Call 911 for immediate emergency medical treatment.
- D. Cancel medical assistance if no bleeding is visible nearby.

43. Camera A runs 3 minutes fast and Camera B runs 2 minutes slow, with no other drift. Which displayed-time pair represents the same actual moment?

- A. A 14:20 and B 14:23.
- B. A 14:18 and B 14:23.
- C. A 14:23 and B 14:18.
- D. A 14:23 and B 14:20.

44. A private guard falsely claims to be a public official and orders a visitor to submit to that supposed official authority. What issue does section 190.25(3) address?

- A. A lawful expansion of powers whenever an employer issues a uniform.
- B. Pretended public authority used to induce another person's submission or reliance.
- C. An automatic appointment to public office during a private security shift.
- D. A licensing fee problem that cannot involve a criminal offense.

45. Which site has the highest incident rate per 1,000 entries during the same reporting period?

- A. 3 incidents among 3,000 entries.
- B. 5 incidents among 10,000 entries.
- C. 6 incidents among 6,000 entries.
- D. 4 incidents among 2,000 entries.

46. A corporate WGP applicant requests one principal-office license and two branch-office licenses. DOS lists \$400 for each. What is the combined licensing fee, excluding all other costs?

- A. \$1,200.
- B. \$800.
- C. \$1,600.
- D. \$1,000.

47. The emergency plan assigns a trained employee to stay briefly for a critical shutdown. A different guard is unfamiliar with the equipment. What should that guard do?

- A. Follow the guard's assigned evacuation role and notify the designated shutdown person.
- B. Delay every occupant's evacuation until the guard learns the shutdown sequence.
- C. Assume the shutdown role because the guard arrived first at the panel.
- D. Remain behind and experiment with controls until the equipment stops.

48. A guard estimated that a vehicle was about 20 feet from a gate but did not measure the distance. How should the report describe it?

- A. Exactly 20.0 feet from the gate, identified as a measurement.
- B. Within the legally required distance, without identifying any actual rule.
- C. Precisely 6.096 meters from the gate, without identifying an estimate.
- D. Approximately 20 feet from the gate, identified as an estimate.

49. Under the definitions used for New York burglary and trespass offenses, which item can qualify as a building beyond the ordinary meaning of that word?

- A. Any open umbrella solely because it temporarily covers a person.
- B. A vehicle used by people to carry on business inside it.
- C. Any parked bicycle solely because it is chained near an office.
- D. Any handheld tool solely because it is used during paid work.

50. A facility needs three posts covered for 24 hours and two additional posts covered for 8 hours that same day. How many total post-hours are required?

- A. 120 post-hours.
- B. 72 post-hours.
- C. 88 post-hours.
- D. 80 post-hours.

51. A required principal will apply as a nonqualifier because another principal supplies the qualifying experience. What does the DOS application still require from the nonqualifier?

- A. A completed application and proof of fingerprint completion.
- B. Only a copy of the qualifier's examination admission notice.
- C. A separate experience examination before submitting fingerprints.
- D. Only a letter allowing the qualifier to use the business name.

52. During ceiling work, a contractor releases an unidentified dust cloud into a corridor. Site orders require isolation and specialist assessment of unknown airborne material. What should the guard do first?

- A. Sweep the material into an ordinary waste bin before reporting it.
- B. Walk through the cloud to estimate how far the particles have spread.
- C. Use a desk fan to distribute the dust away from the contractor.
- D. Keep people out of the affected corridor and activate the notification process.

53. A radio channel is busy with routine requests when a guard needs urgent assistance at the north loading dock. Which opening is most useful?

- A. Wait for every routine request to finish before giving the location.
- B. Begin with the full patrol history before mentioning that help is needed.
- C. State emergency traffic, the location, and the immediate assistance needed.
- D. Transmit only the guard's name repeatedly until someone asks what happened.

54. A building's public lobby is open, but its records suite is not open to the public. What does section 140.00 say about the lobby's public permission?

- A. Permission for the public part continues into private rooms until closing time.
- B. Permission for the public part does not itself authorize entry into the private part.
- C. Permission for the public part authorizes private rooms if no theft occurs.
- D. Permission for the public part automatically authorizes every connected interior room.

55. A stated quality score weights accuracy at 60 percent and timeliness at 40 percent. Which result produces the highest weighted score?

- A. 95 percent accuracy and 85 percent timeliness.
- B. 90 percent accuracy and 90 percent timeliness.
- C. 85 percent accuracy and 98 percent timeliness.
- D. 98 percent accuracy and 75 percent timeliness.

56. A corporation's passive stockholder owns 12 percent of its stock. The stockholder has no patrol assignment. What do the DOS application instructions say about this ownership category?

- A. Only stockholders who work a patrol shift must submit applications.
- B. Only stockholders who own more than half must submit applications.
- C. Holders of 10 percent or more must submit separate licensing applications.
- D. All passive stockholders are excluded regardless of their percentage.

57. The fire alarm panel reports a disabled zone after scheduled maintenance. The contractor has left, and the site has no approved impairment arrangement in place. What is the best response?

- A. Write a maintenance note for the following month and leave the zone disabled.
- B. Escalate the impairment immediately and obtain the required temporary protective arrangements.
- C. Acknowledge the message and assume the next automatic reset will restore coverage.
- D. Ask an untrained guard to change panel programming until the warning disappears.

58. A lone patrol guard misses a scheduled check-in. Post orders require a radio call, a telephone attempt, then escalation if contact fails. What should control-room staff do?

- A. Assume the guard is busy and mark the check-in complete.
- B. Send every available guard away from assigned posts without notifying command.
- C. Wait until the guard's shift ends before attempting any contact.
- D. Follow the contact sequence and escalate promptly if the guard remains unreachable.

59. A residence is usually occupied by someone lodging there at night, although the occupant is away today. Which definition in section 140.00 is most relevant?

- A. A dwelling is defined by its usual nighttime lodging use.
- B. A dwelling must be occupied by at least two people every night.
- C. A dwelling becomes vacant commercial property whenever its occupant travels.
- D. A dwelling must have someone physically inside at every moment.

60. A project has a \$7,200 budget. It has spent \$4,860 and has \$1,740 in additional approved commitments not yet paid. How much remains uncommitted?

- A. \$1,740.
- B. \$2,340.
- C. \$600.
- D. \$1,140.

61. A sole proprietor intends to operate a WGP business under a name other than the proprietor's personal name. Which filing accompanies the trade-name arrangement described by DOS?

- A. File the trade name only on the employee training attendance sheets.
- B. File the trade name with the client that awards the first contract.
- C. File the trade name only with the local police desk commander.
- D. File the trade name with the county clerk where the business is located.

62. Post orders allow hot work only after the authorized facilities representative approves the permit. A contractor shows a permit with the approval field blank. What should the guard do?

- A. Allow the work if the contractor promises to obtain a signature later.
- B. Hold the hot work pending verification and required approval.
- C. Sign the approval field as a courtesy because the contractor is waiting.
- D. Allow the work if the contractor has completed a previous job here.

63. A shared door code is accidentally included in a public event handout. Which response addresses the access compromise?

- A. Ask employees to append a personal digit without changing the door system.
- B. Add a warning to future handouts while leaving current access unchanged.
- C. Notify the authorized administrator to replace the code and distribute it securely.
- D. Collect visible handouts and continue using the same code indefinitely.

64. For larceny definitions, why can a lawful possessor sometimes qualify as an owner against a stranger who takes the property?

- A. A person becomes an owner merely by touching the item before a witness.
- B. The possessor may have a right to possession superior to the taker's.
- C. Only the person listed on an original purchase receipt can be an owner.
- D. An owner must personally manufacture the item before asserting possession.

65. A draft break schedule leaves a required control-room post unattended for 20 minutes. The supervisor has time to revise the schedule. What should happen?

- A. Approve the gap if the control-room telephone has voicemail enabled.
- B. Ask the departing guard to sign a record claiming the post stayed staffed.
- C. Leave the gap and describe it as a normal feature of every break plan.
- D. Arrange qualified relief and stagger breaks so required coverage continues.

66. A WGP applicant also holds an employment agency license. Which licensing issue must be addressed under General Business Law section 74?

- A. The statute prohibits holding these two licenses simultaneously.
- B. The statute prohibits both only when they use the same office.
- C. The statute permits both licenses if guards receive weekly pay.
- D. The statute permits both licenses if their renewal dates differ.

67. A worker collapses while the guard is completing a routine patrol entry. Another employee is available nearby. What is the best immediate allocation of effort?

- A. Ask the nearby employee to finish the patrol while the guard files the report.
- B. Arrange emergency assistance and assign the nearby employee a clear supporting task.
- C. Complete the routine entry before asking the nearby employee to check the worker.
- D. Collect the worker's employment history before contacting the emergency responders.

68. Before vehicle patrol, a guard finds that the brake warning remains illuminated and braking feels abnormal. What is the best action?

- A. Drive only the quietest route and avoid recording the warning.
- B. Increase following distance and postpone reporting until the shift ends.
- C. Remove the vehicle from patrol use and report it for authorized assessment.
- D. Use the vehicle if a second guard agrees to watch for traffic.

69. A person disposes of another's property in a way intended to make the owner's recovery unlikely. Which aspect of the larceny definitions is most directly illustrated?

- A. Obtaining the owner's permission through a temporary loan arrangement.
- B. Creating a right to the property by avoiding any physical damage.
- C. Establishing joint ownership through possession for a short period.
- D. Depriving the owner through a disposition making recovery unlikely.

70. An employee reports that travel between two assigned sites makes the published handover time impossible. What should the scheduler do?

- A. Check realistic travel and handover times, then revise the assignment as needed.
- B. Tell each site the employee will arrive first, without changing the schedule.
- C. Keep both times and instruct the employee to record the planned times as actual.
- D. Remove the travel period from consideration because it is outside either post.

71. An applicant has a conviction covered by section 74 but also has a certificate of relief that removes the licensing disability under that section. Which statement is most accurate?

- A. The conviction permanently bars consideration despite any certificate of relief.
- B. The certificate replaces the examination but leaves the conviction bar intact.
- C. The certificate automatically issues the license without further qualifications.
- D. The statute permits consideration despite that conviction; approval is not automatic.

72. An evacuation route passes close to an object that the response team has identified as suspicious. The team designates a different clear route. What should the guard do?

- A. Keep the usual route open because employees know it better.
- B. Redirect evacuees along the designated alternative and keep the affected route closed.
- C. Ask each evacuee to decide individually whether to pass the object.
- D. Move the object aside so evacuees can continue on their usual route.

73. A client authorizes release of a ten-minute incident video to a named investigator. The system export defaults to an entire day from every camera. What should the guard do?

- A. Send the entire day to every investigator listed in the company directory.
- B. Use a personal messaging account to avoid the system's export controls.
- C. Export the authorized scope and verify the recipient through the release procedure.
- D. Send the default export because larger files provide more complete service.

74. Immediately after stealing a bag, the thief uses physical force to overcome the owner's resistance to retaining it. Which feature is relevant to robbery under section 160.00?

- A. Force used for retention immediately after the taking can satisfy the robbery definition.
- B. Force matters only if it occurred before the thief first touched the bag.
- C. Force matters only if the bag was damaged during the confrontation.
- D. Force after any initial taking is excluded from the robbery definition.

75. After a new reporting system launches, recorded incidents rise sharply. Patrol coverage and reporting instructions also changed. What should the supervisor conclude initially?

- A. The increase needs analysis of reporting and exposure before judging security performance.
- B. The increase proves that every guard's performance has deteriorated equally.
- C. The increase should be removed from the report because it disrupts the trend.
- D. The increase proves that the new system created all the underlying incidents.

76. Considering only age, which person meets the minimum age requirement for an individual security guard registration under section 89-h?

- A. An applicant who will turn 18 next month.
- B. An applicant who has reached age 16.
- C. An applicant who has reached age 17.
- D. An applicant who has reached age 18.

77. A patrol route crosses a footbridge that authorities have closed during flooding. A checkpoint beyond it is due. What should the guard do?

- A. Cross quickly because completing the checkpoint is part of the contract.
- B. Remove the closure sign long enough to complete the scheduled patrol.
- C. Use an approved safe alternative or report the checkpoint as inaccessible.
- D. Ask a visitor to cross first and report whether the bridge feels stable.

78. A patrol device shows that a guard passed near a checkpoint. The post order also requires testing the nearby door and checking the enclosure. What does the location record establish?

- A. Proof that the door and enclosure were secure throughout the entire shift.
- B. Presence near the checkpoint, without proving the required physical checks occurred.
- C. Authorization to remove the physical checks from future patrol assignments.
- D. Completion of every task listed in the post order for that checkpoint.

79. A person wrongfully obtains money by threatening to cause physical injury next week if payment is refused. Which form of larceny in section 155.05 most directly fits the stated threat?

- A. Larceny by extortion.
- B. Larceny by acquiring lost property.
- C. Larceny by an unpaid service invoice alone.
- D. Larceny by a mistaken delivery.

80. An audit sample contains patrol entries showing completion before the corresponding shift began. What is the best next step?

- A. Assume fraud immediately and publish the employee names before checking the system.
- B. Discard the sample because unusual entries make reliable review impossible.
- C. Preserve the records and investigate timing, system settings, and actual work performed.
- D. Change every timestamp to the shift start so the audit sample looks consistent.

81. A registered guard changes information previously supplied to DOS. Under section 89-h(11), what is the guard's general written-notice period for the change?

- A. Within 30 calendar days of the change.
- B. Within 7 calendar days of the change.
- C. Within 15 business days of the change.
- D. Within 14 calendar days of the change.

82. An evacuee uses a communication board and cannot readily understand the marshal's spoken directions. What is the best adjustment?

- A. Direct the evacuee to wait alone while everyone else reaches assembly.
- B. Use clear visual directions and confirm understanding without separating needed assistance.
- C. Repeat the same spoken sentence more loudly until the evacuee moves.
- D. Ask other evacuees to choose a destination without consulting the person.

83. A contractor asks a guard to duplicate a restricted mechanical key for convenience. The key-control procedure reserves duplication to the authorized administrator. What should the guard do?

- A. Refer the request to the administrator and retain control of the issued key.
- B. Allow duplication if the contractor has previously worked in the building.
- C. Lend the key briefly if the contractor promises to return both copies.
- D. Photograph the key pattern and send it to a nearby key-cutting shop.

84. A person knowingly enters an unlocked building without permission, intending to steal inside. Why can third-degree burglary be implicated even though no lock was broken?

- A. The definition requires a completed theft before any unlawful entry matters.
- B. The definition requires only that the building contain property worth stealing.
- C. The definition requires unlawful entry or remaining with criminal intent, not a broken lock.
- D. The definition requires visible damage to the door, frame, or locking hardware.

85. A high-priority corrective action is overdue because the assigned team lacks the required specialist. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Extend the deadline privately without informing anyone affected by the unresolved risk.
- B. Escalate the resource gap and establish an approved interim control and revised owner.
- C. Remove the action from tracking until a specialist happens to become available.
- D. Mark the action complete because the assigned team made a reasonable effort.

86. An armed guard believes the special armed guard registration card replaces every separate legal requirement to possess or carry the firearm. What does section 89-f establish?

- A. The armed registration replaces a pistol license for every duty assignment.
- B. The armed registration replaces a pistol license while the employer is insured.
- C. The armed registration replaces a pistol license after annual firearms training.
- D. The armed registration does not relieve the guard of applicable firearm licensing law.

87. A crowd forms around an injured visitor while trained medical responders are providing care. The guard is assigned scene control. What is the most useful action?

- A. Interrupt treatment repeatedly to obtain a complete incident statement.
- B. Ask every spectator to remain close so they can help if requested.
- C. Move responder equipment into the crowd to clear the treatment area.
- D. Create working space, protect privacy, and keep responder access clear.

88. A proposed camera adjustment would capture a neighboring private office unrelated to the protected entrance. What should happen before implementation?

- A. Disable recording at all entrances without consulting the system owner.
- B. Publish a sample image so outsiders can vote on the camera angle.
- C. Review the field of view with the authorized owner and limit unnecessary capture.
- D. Make the adjustment immediately because every additional view improves security.

89. Without right or reasonable grounds to believe it lawful, a person intentionally disables a phone to stop its user from seeking emergency police assistance. Does owning the phone necessarily provide a defense under section 145.00(4)?

- A. No; but the subdivision applies only after a completed police response.
- B. No; ownership is expressly not a defense to that subdivision.
- C. Yes; only damage to a stranger's communication equipment is covered.
- D. Yes; ownership automatically makes interference with the call lawful.

90. A team bonus rewards only the lowest number of reported safety concerns. Guards begin discussing whether minor concerns should be omitted. What should the manager review?

- A. Whether the incentive discourages accurate reporting and should use better measures.
- B. Whether guards who report concerns should be excluded from all future bonuses.
- C. Whether supervisors can guarantee that no concern will ever be recorded.
- D. Whether the reporting form can hide small concerns from the final total.

91. Which activity is expressly included in the security guard definition in section 89-f, as distinguished from installing or servicing an alarm system?

- A. Selling replacement detection equipment without performing alarm response.
- B. Responding to a security alarm that signals possible unauthorized intrusion.
- C. Repairing the internal circuit board of an intrusion alarm control unit.
- D. Installing intrusion detectors and wiring them into a new control panel.

92. A guard hears loud hissing and sees vapor escaping from a pipe in a restricted plant corridor. The guard is not trained to operate plant valves. What is the best response?

- A. Open nearby valves in sequence until the hissing becomes quieter.
- B. Approach the leak and tighten the nearest valve by hand.
- C. Touch the pipe to decide whether the vapor is warm or cold.
- D. Withdraw, prevent entry, and notify the plant's authorized emergency contact.

93. At a checkpoint, a visitor indicates that spoken instructions are not accessible and asks for written directions. The access conditions remain the same. What should the guard do?

- A. Provide clear written directions and verify the same required authorization.
- B. Ask an unrelated visitor to make all decisions on the person's behalf.
- C. Deny entry without checking whether written instructions resolve the difficulty.
- D. Waive all access conditions because the visitor requests another communication method.

94. A person initially enters with permission, is then clearly told by an authorized person that permission has ended, and knowingly remains without privilege. What principle is relevant under section 140.05?

- A. Trespass requires proof that the person stole something before being told to leave.
- B. Trespass can occur only when the original physical entry was forced.
- C. Trespass can involve knowingly remaining unlawfully after an initially permitted entry.
- D. Trespass automatically disappears if the person has visited lawfully in the past.

95. A revised post order is approved, but two workstations still display an earlier version. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Tell guards that an approval email overrides every conflicting detail from memory.
- B. Replace obsolete copies and confirm that affected guards use the approved revision.
- C. Leave every version available so guards can select the one they prefer.
- D. Remove the revision date from all copies to avoid visible inconsistencies.

96. A proprietary security guard employer is preparing its DOS compliance arrangements. Which designated role appears in the employer checklist?

- A. A county criminal court clerk.
- B. A state licensing hearing officer.
- C. A security guard coordinator.
- D. A private investigator examiner.

97. A contractor removes a barrier around an open floor penetration to move supplies. The contractor then walks away. What should the guard prioritize?

- A. Move the supplies into the opening so pedestrians can step across them.
- B. Wait beside the supply cart until the contractor returns voluntarily.
- C. Photograph the missing barrier and continue the normal patrol route.
- D. Prevent approach to the opening and arrange immediate restoration of the barrier.

98. A visitor says a senior executive waived a restricted-area rule but presents no confirmation. The executive's assistant can be reached through the approved directory. What is the best action?

- A. Verify the claimed exception through the authorized contact before allowing entry.
- B. Permit entry for five minutes while checking the claim afterward.
- C. Ask the visitor to sign a waiver that creates the missing approval.
- D. Allow entry because naming a senior executive is sufficient authorization.

99. A private person acts under CPL 140.30 to arrest someone who in fact committed a felony in County A. The person is now in County B, also in New York. What is the geographical rule?

- A. The arrest must occur only at the arresting person's licensed business office.
- B. The arrest must occur only within the county where the felony happened.
- C. An otherwise authorized felony arrest under that section may occur anywhere in the state.
- D. The arrest must occur only on the exact property where the felony happened.

100. An agency uses an approved subcontractor for a temporary assignment. The agency's procedure requires proof of credentials and site briefing before deployment. The briefing record is missing. What should happen?

- A. Let the guards start and create a briefing record afterward without instruction.
- B. Verify and complete the required readiness steps before assigning the subcontracted guards.
- C. Waive the briefing because the assignment lasts fewer than two full shifts.
- D. Assume subcontractor approval proves every guard has already received the site briefing.

101. An agency reviews company identification cards. Which missing information is expressly listed as required by the DOS employer checklist?

- A. The employee's latest performance rating.
- B. The employee's preferred vacation month.
- C. The employee's personal bank account.
- D. The employee's date of hire.

102. At assembly, the roster appears to show one missing person. Two entries may refer to the same contractor under different name spellings. What is the best accountability response?

- A. Report the uncertainty and reconcile the entries with verified identity information.
- B. Delete one entry immediately because similar names always indicate duplication.
- C. Declare everyone accounted for because a duplicate seems likely.
- D. Send an unassigned guard inside to search before checking the roster.

103. Post orders define a discreet duress signal for a threatened reception guard. The guard sends the signal. What should control-room staff do?

- A. Activate the specified duress response without exposing the guard's signal unnecessarily.
- B. Treat the signal as a routine assistance request until the guard repeats it.
- C. Ask reception to explain the signal openly while the possible threat remains present.
- D. Call the reception loudspeaker and announce that the guard reported a threat.

104. A private guard arrives after a misdemeanor has ended and only hears about it from a witness. No other arrest authority applies. Does the witness's account alone satisfy CPL 140.30's presence rule for that nonfelony offense?

- A. No; private persons may never arrest for any offense below felony level.
- B. Yes; a uniform removes the presence requirement for a private guard.
- C. No; the offense must in fact have been committed in the arresting person's presence.
- D. Yes; any witness account transfers the witness's presence to the arriving guard.

105. A client wants patrol times varied, while the contract still requires every critical checkpoint within a maximum interval. Which instruction best reconciles both requirements?

- A. Randomize every visit without tracking the maximum interval for any checkpoint.
- B. Keep the old route but change the recorded times to appear less predictable.
- C. Visit only the easiest checkpoints so the patrol pattern becomes unpredictable.
- D. Vary permitted timing and sequence while keeping every required interval and check.

106. A guard resigns from Agency A and begins work for Agency B. Agency A says it need not report because the guard remains in the industry. What is the correct response under section 89-g?

- A. Agency A must report only if the guard leaves all security employment.
- B. Agency A must report its own employment-status change within the required period.
- C. Agency A may omit the report if the guard's registration remains active.
- D. Agency A may omit the report if Agency B uses the same training school.

107. A site's drill rule requires notification when an assembly count remains unresolved for more than 4 minutes. The count became unresolved at 10:12 and is still unresolved at 10:17. Which conclusion follows?

- A. The notification threshold will be reached in 4 minutes.
- B. The notification threshold has been exceeded by 1 minute.
- C. The notification threshold has been exceeded by 4 minutes.
- D. The notification threshold will be reached in 1 minute.

108. An alarm has been acknowledged in the console, but no responder has accepted the assignment. What remains necessary?

- A. Close the incident because acknowledgment proves a responder is already attending.
- B. Record the alarm as a completed patrol inspection for that location.
- C. Delete the alarm to prevent another operator from seeing the same entry.
- D. Assign and confirm the response responsibility according to the alarm procedure.

109. A lawful private arrest is underway, but immediate flight makes stating the reason impractical. Which provision addresses this situation?

- A. CPL 140.35 recognizes flight or other impractical circumstances as an exception to immediate notice.
- B. CPL 140.35 cancels every otherwise lawful arrest whenever the person tries to flee.
- C. CPL 140.35 permits reasons to be withheld in every private arrest for convenience.
- D. CPL 140.35 requires the reason to be announced only in writing after trial.

110. After a serious incident, a guard reports difficulty concentrating on a safety-critical console assignment. What is the most appropriate supervisory response?

- A. Treat the report as proof of permanent inability to perform any security work.
- B. Require the guard to remain alone at the console to demonstrate resilience.
- C. Arrange suitable immediate coverage and connect the guard with the established support process.
- D. Discuss the guard's condition publicly during the client reception period.

111. An employer is choosing a school for required security guard training. Which agency approves the schools identified in the DOS training requirements?

- A. The federal Small Business Administration.
- B. The Division of Criminal Justice Services.
- C. The county property assessment department.
- D. The local chamber of commerce office.

112. A safety survey includes eight equipment stations. Each station takes 6 minutes, and total travel takes 20 minutes. With no overlap, how much time should be allowed?

- A. 56 minutes.
- B. 48 minutes.
- C. 80 minutes.
- D. 68 minutes.

113. A report labels someone suspicious solely because of unusual clothing. A second account describes repeated attempts to open a locked staff door. What should guide the guard's assessment?

- A. The number of employees who dislike the person's appearance.
- B. The person's resemblance to an unrelated visitor from last month.
- C. The observed door-opening attempts and relevant access circumstances.
- D. The clothing description alone, regardless of the person's behavior.

114. After an arrest under CPL 140.30, a manager wants to delay police handover solely to finish an internal loss calculation. What does CPL 140.40 require?

- A. Delivery or attempted delivery to appropriate police custody without unnecessary delay.
- B. Retention until the client approves the exact monetary amount of its loss.
- C. Retention until the next business day if the internal report is incomplete.
- D. Release only after the arrested person signs the company's loss estimate.

115. Two guards submit conflicting accounts of a visitor complaint. Video covering the relevant period will soon overwrite. What should the reviewing supervisor prioritize?

- A. Preserve the relevant footage and obtain independent accounts before reaching a conclusion.
- B. Ask the guards to agree on one shared account before any separate interview.
- C. Choose the account written by the more senior guard without reviewing evidence.
- D. Wait for the footage to overwrite so the matter can be decided more quickly.

116. An armed guard has no applicable exemption or waiver. The guard completes the annual firearms course but omits the general annual in-service course. Which conclusion follows the DOS requirements?

- A. The firearms course satisfies both annual requirements automatically.
- B. Both annual course requirements apply, so the general course remains due.
- C. The general course is required only during the first registration term.
- D. The general course becomes optional after the initial firearms course.

117. During the site's equipment check, a guard finds that an AED status indicator shows service is required. What should the guard do?

- A. Mark the check satisfactory because the carrying case is undamaged.
- B. Remove the device from its cabinet and leave no notice of the problem.
- C. Reset the indicator repeatedly until the device displays a normal symbol.
- D. Report the status promptly and activate the site's equipment replacement process.

118. Post orders require two staff members to count found cash, seal it, and sign the record. A guard finds cash when a second staff member is available. What should happen?

- A. Estimate the amount and ask the second staff member to sign later.
- B. Place the cash in a personal wallet until the owner is identified.
- C. Complete the witnessed count, seal, and documentation before secured storage.
- D. Leave the cash unattended while searching the building for its owner.

119. Under section 215.35, which can be an official proceeding for purposes of the physical-evidence provisions?

- A. Only a jury trial after the jury has reached its final verdict.
- B. Any casual conversation between two guards during their meal break.
- C. Every private social discussion about an incident reported in the news.
- D. A legally constituted administrative proceeding in which evidence may properly be received.

120. A qualification rule requires at least 80 percent overall and a pass on every critical task. Which result meets the rule?

- A. 88 percent overall; two critical tasks failed.
- B. 84 percent overall; every critical task passed.
- C. 79 percent overall; every critical task passed.
- D. 96 percent overall; one critical task failed.

121. Ignoring design approval for this question, which rectangular insignia is within the maximum dimensions stated in section 80?

- A. 3 inches high and 4 inches wide.
- B. 4 inches high and 3 inches wide.
- C. 3 inches high and 5 inches wide.
- D. 4 inches high and 4 inches wide.

122. A lifting crew has established an exclusion zone beneath a suspended load. A visitor asks the guard for the shortest route through that zone. What is the best response?

- A. Allow the visitor through if the lifting crew briefly stops moving.
- B. Escort the visitor beneath the load while watching the crane operator.
- C. Direct the visitor around the exclusion zone using a permitted route.
- D. Ask the visitor to hurry through before the load reaches its destination.

123. A public-facing incident summary must omit personal contact details, while the original report must be retained. What is the best preparation method?

- A. Cover the screen with paper and photograph it for informal distribution.
- B. Publish the full original because a summary cannot differ from its source.
- C. Delete the contact details permanently from the only original report.
- D. Create a clearly identified redacted copy and preserve the original under access controls.

124. For the restraint definition in section 135.00, can deception be a way of moving or confining a person without consent when the other required elements are present?

- A. No; restraint under the definition always requires visible handcuffs or another device.
- B. Yes; the definition includes deception as a means of obtaining the movement or confinement.
- C. No; movement or confinement counts only if the person is physically struck.
- D. Yes; but only if the person expressly agrees that the restriction is unlawful.

125. Visitor queues occur only during a short arrival surge, while most screening lanes sit idle later. What information best supports a staffing adjustment?

- A. Only the average daily visitor total without any time distribution.
- B. Only the longest-serving guard's preferred permanent lane assignment.
- C. Arrival patterns, processing times, lane availability, and required service standards.
- D. Only the number of chairs in the waiting area at closing time.

126. Under section 79(1), what is the maximum fine DOS may impose in lieu of revocation or suspension under that provision?

- A. \$1,000.
- B. \$5,000.
- C. \$2,500.
- D. \$500.

127. An event plan reserves a marked access lane for emergency vehicles. A vendor parks there to unload, blocking the lane. What should the guard do?

- A. Leave the vehicle if no emergency vehicle is currently approaching.
- B. Use additional cones to mark the blocked lane as temporarily unavailable.
- C. Allow unloading until the vendor finishes because the vehicle is occupied.
- D. Have the obstruction removed and direct unloading to the approved location.

128. Checkpoint visits occurred at 22:00, 22:24, 22:50, 23:17, and 23:42. What was the longest interval between consecutive visits?

- A. 25 minutes.
- B. 27 minutes.
- C. 26 minutes.
- D. 24 minutes.

129. An authorized occupant reasonably believes nondeadly force is necessary to terminate criminal trespass on the premises. Considering only section 35.20(2), what limits that force?

- A. Deadly force is automatically permitted for every refusal to leave the premises.
- B. Any degree of force is permitted once an authorized occupant says trespass.
- C. The force must remain within what is reasonably believed necessary for that purpose.
- D. The force may continue as punishment after the person has fully departed.

130. A client asks for a performance measure showing whether required access checks are being completed correctly. Which measure best addresses that request?

- A. A count of compliments that does not examine any access-check steps.
- B. A defined audit of required checks, including errors and corrective follow-up.
- C. A count of issued uniforms without observing checkpoint performance.
- D. A promise that no unauthorized person can ever reach the building.

131. A licensee seeks judicial review of a DOS licensing determination described in section 79. Which proceeding does that section identify?

- A. A proceeding under CPLR Article 78.
- B. A new application under Penal Law Article 35.
- C. An automatic appeal to the county licensing clerk.
- D. An employee grievance under the agency handbook.

132. After an evacuation, a tenant says the building looks clear and asks to reenter. Site orders reserve the all-clear decision to incident command. What should the guard do?

- A. Permit reentry if two employees agree that no smoke is visible.
- B. Permit the tenant to enter alone because the tenant accepts the risk.
- C. Maintain the reentry restriction until the authorized all-clear is communicated.
- D. Allow brief trips inside while continuing to describe the building as closed.

133. A route diagram uses a scale of 1 centimeter to 40 meters. A marked patrol segment measures 12.5 centimeters on that diagram. What distance does it represent?

- A. 500 meters.
- B. 400 meters.
- C. 320 meters.
- D. 625 meters.

134. An initial aggressor withdraws, effectively communicates that withdrawal, and the other person continues threatening imminent unlawful force. What does section 35.15 recognize, subject to its other requirements?

- A. An uncommunicated private decision to stop always has the same effect as withdrawal.
- B. Withdrawal automatically authorizes deadly force regardless of the continuing threat.
- C. The initial aggressor can never regain any right to defend under any circumstances.
- D. An exception to the initial-aggressor restriction may allow justified defensive force.

135. Before buying replacement radios, a supervisor learns that reception fails in a basement patrol area. Which evaluation best addresses the operational need?

- A. A comparison based only on the radios' exterior appearance.
- B. A purchase based only on the largest advertised feature count.
- C. A controlled trial in the actual required areas using defined communication criteria.
- D. A vote limited to which model has the most familiar brand name.

136. Which personnel file item is specifically included in the guard records described by section 89-g?

- A. A record of the guard's completed training.
- B. A record of unrelated family medical visits.
- C. A copy of every personal shopping receipt.
- D. A list of the guard's private social contacts.

137. A monitoring display reports an atmospheric hazard in a service room. The guard has no entry authorization or protective training for that hazard. What should happen?

- A. Ask a maintenance visitor to enter without telling the visitor about the alarm.
- B. Disable the display until someone reports a noticeable odor from the room.
- C. Enter briefly to see whether the display is giving a false reading.
- D. Keep the room restricted and notify the designated specialist response team.

138. A visitor-badge batch contains every number from 12501 through 12572, inclusive, with no gaps. How many badges are in the batch?

- A. 71 badges.
- B. 72 badges.
- C. 73 badges.
- D. 70 badges.

139. A guard reasonably believes a visitor faces imminent unlawful physical force from another person. Under section 35.15, why can defense of the visitor be relevant?

- A. The provision applies only when the person threatened holds an agency license.
- B. The provision addresses necessary defense of oneself or a third person.
- C. The provision permits any force requested by a client without further conditions.
- D. The provision requires the visitor to be a relative of the guard.

140. A shift loses track of a controlled item during a rushed handover. What management review is most useful after securing the immediate risk?

- A. Choose the newest guard as responsible before checking any transfer evidence.
- B. Ban every future handover without considering how continuous coverage will work.
- C. Replace the missing entry with an assumed transfer and close the matter.
- D. Examine custody records, transfer steps, and workload to identify the actual failure.

141. A candidate relies on the WGP supervisory experience route described in the DOS application. Which record matches that route, assuming DOS accepts its supporting evidence?

- A. Two years supervising and reviewing at least three people performing security services.
- B. Two years reviewing supply invoices without supervising security personnel.
- C. One year supervising and reviewing five people performing security services.
- D. Two years supervising one security worker and two unrelated sales employees.

142. During an evacuation exercise, a participant suffers a real injury. The exercise plan allows anyone to report a real emergency. What should the guard do?

- A. Treat the injury as simulated unless the exercise director witnessed it.
- B. Continue scoring the exercise until the planned ending time.
- C. Announce the real emergency and activate actual response procedures.
- D. Ask the injured participant to finish the route before requesting help.

143. Three screening lanes operate for 20 minutes. Each lane completes one visitor every 45 seconds, with no downtime or partial processing. How many visitors can all lanes complete?

- A. 60 visitors.
- B. 90 visitors.
- C. 78 visitors.
- D. 80 visitors.

144. During an otherwise lawful private arrest, the person is fully compliant and no force is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest. Which statement follows the nondeadly-force standard in section 35.30(4)?

- A. The client may prescribe unnecessary force if it is included in the contract.
- B. The arrest does not itself justify unnecessary physical force.
- C. The absence of resistance requires the guard to create resistance before proceeding.
- D. Any private arrest automatically permits force as a demonstration of control.

145. A client asks the on-site supervisor to direct guards into a task outside their documented training. There is no emergency. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Accept the task because every client request automatically overrides training limits.
- B. Give the task a familiar name so it appears covered by existing training.
- C. Ask guards to sign a statement taking personal responsibility for the unknown task.
- D. Escalate the request for scope and capability review before accepting the assignment.

146. A nonresident WGP applicant meets the other requirements. What additional written consent does section 74 require before licensing?

- A. Consent to New York court jurisdiction for the specified business-related cases.
- B. Consent allowing every client to alter the state licensing requirements.
- C. Consent waiving all rights to review any future licensing determination.
- D. Consent making the home state's license control all New York assignments.

147. A guard must brief responders about a reported gas odor. The guard observed an evacuated corridor but has no instrument reading or confirmed leak source. Which report is best?

- A. State that a major gas leak is confirmed because occupants evacuated.
- B. State the reported odor, observed evacuation, and unconfirmed source separately.
- C. State only that employees are worried and omit the reported location.
- D. State that the corridor is safe because the guard has no instrument reading.

148. Dispatch rules choose the lowest priority number first, then the earliest received time among ties. Which waiting call is next?

- A. Priority 3, received at 14:08.
- B. Priority 1, received at 14:12.
- C. Priority 1, received at 14:09.
- D. Priority 2, received at 14:00.

149. Which condition appears in Penal Law section 10.00's definition of serious physical injury?

- A. Physical injury that creates a substantial risk of death.
- B. Any momentary surprise that causes no physical impairment.
- C. Any temporary disagreement about whether an incident occurred.
- D. Any property loss that exceeds a client's insurance deductible.

150. An agency is transferring a site to a new management team. Which handover package best supports continuity?

- A. Only the latest invoice and the total number of uniforms purchased.
- B. Only a list of previous supervisors and the site's original opening date.
- C. A verbal assurance that the new team can discover procedures as needed.
- D. Current orders, open issues, controlled-item records, contacts, and acknowledged responsibilities.

Practice Exam 10: Answer Key and Explanations

1. D — Section 75 requires the certificate to be displayed where visitors to the licensed premises can readily see it. Secure storage alone does not satisfy that requirement. The manager should arrange a conspicuous office display while protecting the document from damage. A private filing system serves recordkeeping, but it does not provide the required public visibility.

Source: NY General Business Law 75

2. C — For this ordinary office, OSHA requires employees to be able to open an exit route door from inside without keys, tools, or special knowledge. Extra keys and an assigned keyholder leave escape dependent on another step. The security arrangement must preserve that immediate inside opening while managing unauthorized entry through an appropriate design on the outside.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.36: Exit route design

3. C — The central revocation and the offline controller's actual state may differ. The patrol instruction should address that known gap through an approved temporary control and verification of the update. A changed screen alone is not proof that the affected door rejects the credential. Recording the controller, temporary measure, and restoration confirmation supports a complete resolution of the access issue.

4. A — Section 20.00 addresses liability for another person's conduct when the participant has the required mental culpability and intentionally assists or otherwise engages in the specified supporting conduct. Deliberately unlocking the cage to facilitate the intended theft fits that principle. Personal receipt of the property is not the decisive issue. The guard's purpose and assistance distinguish participation from mere presence.

Source: NY Penal Law 20.00

5. B — Conflicting directions create an execution problem that the command structure should resolve. The supervisor should establish the authorized instruction, communicate it clearly, and confirm that affected staff understand the decision. Alternating tasks or asking the guard to choose based on personality does not resolve responsibility. A recorded clarification also reduces the chance that the same conflict recurs during handover.

6. D — The certificate cannot be treated as a portable authorization for whichever office needs it. Section 75 prohibits posting it on premises other than those described in it or properly transferred under the statute. Common ownership does not resolve the location mismatch. The agency must obtain the authorization appropriate to the second location before representing it as licensed.

Source: NY General Business Law 75

7. A — OSHA requires the protective fire door at an exit opening to remain closed or close automatically in an emergency under the specified arrangement. A convenience wedge defeats that protection. The guard should have the obstruction removed and report defects through the site process. Visual observation of the stair does not provide the protective function of the door.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.36: Exit route design

8. C — A credential can establish identity and a limited permission without granting access to every location. Here, the approved meeting and the requested records-room entry are different scopes. The guard should verify the additional authorization through the site's process. Merely displaying the badge or replacing it with another type would not establish a legitimate reason to enter the restricted room.

9. D — Section 20.00 requires the relevant culpable mental state together with qualifying participation, such as intentional assistance. Mere proximity or a coincidental clothing similarity does not supply those elements. A guard should report what each person actually did and said. Treating every nearby person as a participant would replace evidence of conduct and intent with an unsupported assumption.

Source: NY Penal Law 20.00

10. B — The rule applies to the duty period described, so the earlier assignment must be included rather than ignored. The supervisor should find a coverage arrangement that meets the limit and document the constraint. Employee willingness does not change the stated rule. Accurate scheduling records support both dependable coverage and a realistic assessment of the staff available for the assignment.

11. A — Section 77 requires written notice within the twenty-four hours immediately following removal, describing the new premises and the relocation date. The license certificate must also be sent to the Department of State for endorsement. Updating clients or local records may be useful, but those actions do not perform the state licensing notification required for the move.

Source: NY General Business Law 77

12. B — The discharge area must remain usable by people still leaving. Directing evacuees onward to the designated assembly location reduces the bottleneck and supports later accountability. The marshal should communicate calmly and keep the walkway open. Conducting interviews at the doorway or reversing the crowd would interfere with the immediate task of getting occupants safely away from the building.

13. D — The mismatch is a specific discrepancy under the stated receiving procedure. The guard should preserve the observed information and obtain verification before unloading begins. Changing the record to match the truck would conceal the issue instead of resolving it. A familiar logo does not explain why the expected seal and the actual seal differ for this shipment.

14. C — Section 120.15 addresses intentionally placing or attempting to place another in fear of death or qualifying injury through physical menace. Actual contact is not required by that definition. The described lunge and raised fist provide the physical conduct missing from a purely abstract concern. The other options focus on property or entry elements not established by these facts.

Source: NY Penal Law 120.15

15. C — The observed problem is understanding, so the supervisor should clarify the meaning and confirm the steps the guard will perform. Accessible language or an appropriate communication aid can address that specific gap. Labeling the misunderstanding as refusal would assume intent without evidence. The procedure still needs to be followed, but instruction should give the employee an opportunity to understand it.

16. A — A duplicate replaces the missing evidence of authorization; it does not create a fresh licensing period. Section 76 limits the replacement to the unexpired portion of the original term. The holder therefore continues tracking the existing expiration date. Treating the duplicate's issue date as a renewal date could leave the business operating after its actual authorization ends.

Source: NY General Business Law 76

17. B — The stated orders separate routine inspection timing from immediate defect reporting. A broken hose discovered between scheduled checks still needs action now. The guard should identify the unit and location, notify the responsible person, and follow the site's replacement arrangements. Merely waiting for the calendar date or relocating the problem would leave the known deficiency unresolved.

18. D — An emergency override changes the normal control state, so the record should show both why it occurred and how normal operation was restored. Verified final status is especially useful because an expired emergency does not physically relock a door by itself. Recording the responsible actions and times gives the next shift a reliable account of the entrance's condition.

19. A — Section 240.26 includes a shove or other specified physical contact when accompanied by intent to harass, annoy, or alarm. The scenario supplies that intent and contact without establishing physical injury. The guard should document the action and relevant statements rather than invent an injury. The alternatives concern different statutory subjects and do not describe this particular conduct.

Source: NY Penal Law 240.26

20. C — Prior experience does not automatically establish competence with changed controls. The supervisor should identify the functions each assignment needs, provide instruction, and verify performance before independent operation. An email receipt shows distribution of an announcement, not the ability to use the system. Focusing on the changed tasks makes the preparation relevant without unnecessarily repeating material that has not changed.

21. B — Section 80 requires return within seventy-two hours after the holder receives written notice of expiration or revocation. The trigger in this scenario is receipt of the revocation notice. A remaining contract or a later printed expiration date does not extend that return period. The agency should document receipt and promptly arrange return of the affected credentials.

Source: NY General Business Law 80

22. D — OSHA requires the employee alarm to be distinctive and recognizable as the signal for evacuation or other designated emergency action. The drill revealed confusion between routine and emergency messages. The correction should address that confusion and reinforce employee understanding. Requiring a separate telephone inquiry from each employee would add delay instead of making the warning itself meaningful.

Source: OSHA 29 CFR 1910.165: Employee alarm systems

23. C — The scenario provides an entry condition and expressly removes a separate basis for detention. The guard should explain the condition, decline admission as directed, and allow the peaceful visitor to leave. Approaching a checkpoint is not the same as agreeing to a forced inspection. The response should enforce the access rule without inventing additional authority over the visitor.

24. B — Section 120.20 focuses on reckless conduct creating a substantial risk of serious physical injury to another person. The definition does not require the risk to result in an actual injury. The guard should record the object, the occupied passage, and the observed conduct. The absence of a struck person does not by itself eliminate the described offense.

Source: NY Penal Law 120.20

25. D — The supervisor has a direct interest in the allegation, so independent review protects the credibility of the process. Relevant records should be preserved before routine deletion or alteration can affect them. This does not determine whether the allegation is true. It establishes a fair way to examine the facts without relying exclusively on the person whose conduct is questioned.

26. A — Section 78 establishes a six-week filing point before expiration unless the renewal application includes the specified late filing fee. A manager should place that deadline on the compliance calendar separately from the expiration date. Waiting until the license's final week confuses the application filing requirement with the last day of the current license term.

Source: NY General Business Law 78

27. A — The energy-control standard assigns lock removal to the employee who applied it, with a specific employer-directed exception requiring documented procedures and training. A guard without that authority should not improvise removal. Referring the request to the authorized process protects workers who may rely on the isolation. Quiet equipment and a witness signature do not establish safe release.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.147: Hazardous energy control

28. C — The retrieval approval should define who may enter, where the person may go, when access is allowed, and what activity is authorized. Confirming these limits helps the escort keep the visit within its approved purpose. An old access code or knowledge of the building does not establish current permission. Unrelated movement should be referred for separate authorization.

29. D — Section 165.40 requires knowing possession of stolen property with the specified intent to benefit someone other than an owner or impede the owner's recovery. The stated storage arrangement supplies both knowledge and an intent to obstruct recovery. The person need not be the original thief. The analysis concerns purposeful possession rather than simply being near someone else's equipment.

Source: NY Penal Law 165.40

30. B — The mismatch should be resolved at the level authorized to define the service responsibilities. The account manager should clarify the expectation, obtain any needed approval, and communicate the resulting instruction to both teams. Informal transfer of the task creates uncertainty about competence and accountability. Shared understanding of who performs the reset also supports a faster, more consistent response later.

31. D — Section 78 expressly bars carrying on business subject to the article during a gap between expiration and renewal. A client cannot waive this licensing restriction, and an application is not the same as a granted renewal. The agency must manage continuity through lawful arrangements rather than treating customer consent as an extension of state authorization.

Source: NY General Business Law 78

32. B — The exception applies to a portable container intended only for immediate use by the employee who performs the transfer. Leaving the chemical for the next shift does not fit those facts. The guard should report the unmarked container through the hazard process and prevent mistaken use. Container size and building location do not establish the required immediate-use conditions.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.1200: Hazard communication

33. A — The guard can document the visible marks and surrounding conditions without claiming knowledge of their source. Relevant photographs and measurements can support later assessment under site procedures. Attributing the marks to a particular person or product exceeds the stated observations. Dismissing them entirely would also lose potentially useful information associated with the damaged portion of the perimeter.

34. C — The offense requires more than knowledge that property was stolen. Section 165.40 also requires the specified improper intent. Custody solely for documented return to the owner, as stated here, does not supply an intent to benefit a nonowner or obstruct recovery. Accurate records should show that legitimate purpose and the item's movement through the authorized return process.

Source: NY Penal Law 165.40

35. A — The first one hundred hours produce thirty-four hundred dollars. The remaining twenty hours produce eight hundred forty dollars at the second rate. Adding those amounts gives forty-two hundred forty dollars. The question supplies a contractual billing rule, not an employee wage rule. Applying either rate to all one hundred twenty hours would ignore the stated pricing tiers.

36. D — Section 78 places an outer limit of six months after expiration on renewal. Seven months falls outside that window, so the person cannot rely on the renewal procedure described there. The appropriate next step is to obtain current DOS application instructions. Paying a late fee does not erase the statute's separate limit on delayed renewals.

Source: NY General Business Law 78

37. B — Red Cross guidance advises allowing the seizure to run its course and moving objects that could cause injury, rather than holding the person down. The guard should monitor the person and arrange emergency help as indicated. Putting an object in the mouth or giving water during convulsions can introduce additional danger instead of protecting the person.

Source: American Red Cross: Seizure first aid

38. C — The recording and the clock discrepancy are separate pieces of information. Preserving the original footage while documenting the discrepancy allows later reviewers to evaluate timing without losing the source material. Editing the original display to fit another record would hide uncertainty. The export record should identify the camera and the basis used to compare its time with a reference.

39. B — Section 190.25 includes pretending to represent a person or organization and acting in that capacity with the specified intent to obtain a benefit or injure or defraud another. The scenario provides both the pretense and its purpose. The guard should verify the claimed affiliation through established channels and record the statements and actions that support the concern.

Source: NY Penal Law 190.25

40. A — The excess is twelve hours, found by subtracting one hundred seventy from one hundred eighty-two. Divide twelve by the budgeted one hundred seventy hours, then multiply by one hundred. The result is approximately 7.0588 percent, or 7.1 percent rounded. Using actual hours as the denominator would measure a different relationship from the requested percentage over the original budget.

41. D — The DOS fee schedule lists three hundred dollars for an individual WGP agency application. The question deliberately excludes other expenses so that only this licensing fee is compared. Corporate or business licensing has a different fee category. A budget should identify these categories separately instead of combining unrelated charges and then treating the total as the application fee.

Source: NY DOS: WGP licensing requirements

42. C — A seizure lasting longer than five minutes is among the Red Cross indicators requiring immediate emergency medical treatment. The guard should call 911, continue appropriate protective care, and monitor the person within training. Lack of visible bleeding does not remove this trigger. Recording the observed start time helps communicate the duration accurately to the arriving responders.

Source: American Red Cross: Seizure first aid

43. C — Subtract three minutes from Camera A's displayed time and add two minutes to Camera B's displayed time. The pair 14:23 and 14:18 therefore converts to 14:20 on both cameras. Comparing raw displays without applying each offset could incorrectly separate matching events. The known offsets should remain documented alongside the original recordings during the timeline review.

44. B — Section 190.25 addresses specified false representations of public status coupled with intent to induce submission or reliance. The guard's private employment does not turn the claim into genuine public authority. Reports should describe the actual words and actions used. The relevant issue is the deliberate pretense and intended response, not simply whether the guard was wearing a uniform.

Source: NY Penal Law 190.25

45. D — Divide each incident count by its entry count and multiply by one thousand. The four rates are two, one, one, and one-half incidents per thousand entries, respectively. The site with four incidents among two thousand entries is highest. Comparing raw counts alone would overlook the different amounts of exposure represented by the entry totals at each site.

46. A — There are three certificates in the stated request: one for the principal office and two for branches. Multiplying three by four hundred dollars gives twelve hundred dollars. The calculation excludes examination, fingerprint, bond, and insurance expenses. Counting only the branches would omit the principal-office fee and understate the licensing amount needed for this application plan.

Source: NY DOS: WGP licensing requirements

47. A — An emergency action plan identifies procedures for employees who remain to operate critical equipment before evacuating. That assignment does not automatically transfer to an unfamiliar guard. The guard should follow the established role and communicate with the designated person. Improvised operation can create another hazard and delay evacuation without providing a reliable or authorized shutdown.

Source: 29 CFR 1910.38: Emergency action plans

48. D — The report should preserve the observation's actual level of precision. Labeling the distance as an estimate tells later readers how much reliance to place on it. Converting an estimate into a decimal measurement does not make it more accurate. A statement about legal compliance would also require a relevant rule and supporting facts that the scenario does not provide.

49. B — Section 140.00 extends the building definition to specified structures and conveyances, including vehicles used for carrying on business within them. The definition therefore is not limited to a conventional structure fixed to land. The other choices lack the stated use or qualifying characteristics. A guard should identify how the location is actually used before applying the statutory category.

Source: NY Penal Law 140.00

50. C — The three continuous posts require seventy-two post-hours, calculated as three times twenty-four. The two additional eight-hour posts require sixteen more. Together they total eighty-eight post-hours. These are coverage hours, not a headcount of employees. Determining how many people are needed would require additional information about shifts, relief, qualifications, and any scheduling limits applicable to the assignment.

51. A — Nonqualifier status concerns the experience requirement; it does not remove the person's application obligations. DOS directs nonqualifiers to submit a completed application and a fingerprint completion receipt. The business should track each required principal separately. Assuming that the qualifier's file covers every other principal would leave required individual submissions missing from the agency's application package.

Source: NY DOS: Agency application, DOS-0075

52. D — The site's stated procedure calls for isolation and specialist assessment. The guard's immediate contribution is controlling access and notifying the responsible team from a safe location. Walking through, dispersing, or sweeping unidentified material could expose additional people. Useful reporting includes the location, observed activity, and affected route, without guessing the substance's identity or declaring the area safe.

53. C — An urgent transmission should make its priority and location clear so other users can stop routine traffic and dispatch appropriate help. The immediate need follows, using the site's communication procedure. A long background account delays the facts responders need first. Repeating only a name creates uncertainty about both the nature of the problem and where assistance should go.

54. B — Section 140.00 distinguishes a building's public and nonpublic portions. Permission to enter the open lobby does not itself grant permission to enter the restricted records suite. The guard should evaluate the particular area and the person's authorization there. Focusing only on whether the building's front door is open would overlook the scope of the actual privilege granted.

Source: NY Penal Law 140.00

55. A — Apply the stated weights to both measures before adding them. The four results are 91, 90, 88.8, and 90.2, respectively, so ninety-five percent accuracy with eighty-five percent timeliness ranks highest. Choosing the largest single percentage would ignore the other measure. The supervisor should use the declared scoring method consistently rather than changing weights after seeing the results.

56. C — The application instructions include holders of ten percent or more of corporate stock among those who must be licensed and submit separate applications. Twelve percent exceeds that threshold. The relevant fact here is the ownership category, not whether the person performs patrol duties. The corporation should include the stockholder when checking that all required principals have applied.

Source: NY DOS: Agency application, DOS-0075

57. B — A disabled zone means the site's expected protection may be incomplete. Because no approved impairment arrangement exists, the guard must promptly involve those authorized to restore protection or establish temporary measures. Clearing a display message is not equivalent to restoring detection. Accurate reporting should identify the affected zone, timing, contractor information, and the unresolved status of the impairment.

58. D — The missed check-in triggers the sequence explicitly established for this situation. Staff should attempt the prescribed contacts, record the results, and escalate if they fail. That process balances prompt attention with coordinated resource use. Marking the check complete would erase the warning, while an uncoordinated deployment could create additional unattended areas without locating the missing guard efficiently.

59. A — Section 140.00 defines a dwelling by its usual use for a person's nighttime lodging. The occupant's temporary absence today does not, on the stated facts, change that usual use. The definition does not require two residents or uninterrupted physical presence. Describing the established use accurately helps distinguish the statutory category from a snapshot of current occupancy.

Source: NY Penal Law 140.00

60. C — Available uncommitted funds equal the budget minus both spending and outstanding commitments. Subtracting forty-eight hundred sixty dollars and seventeen hundred forty dollars from seventy-two hundred dollars leaves six hundred dollars. Looking only at paid invoices would overstate availability because the approved commitments also consume the budget. The question assumes those commitments are additional and not already included in spending.

61. D — DOS describes a trade-name license as a sole proprietorship using a name different from the individual's personal name. Its application instructions require filing that trade name with the county clerk in the county where the business is located. A client contract or training record cannot substitute for that filing. The chosen application category should match the actual business arrangement.

Source: NY DOS: Agency application, DOS-0075

62. B — The stated procedure makes authorized approval a condition of starting hot work. A blank approval field does not meet that condition, even when the contractor is familiar with the site. The guard should verify the permit through facilities and maintain the hold until the requirement is satisfied. Signing outside assigned authority would bypass the intended safety review.

63. C — Once the code has been publicly distributed, retrieving a few copies cannot establish that it remains confidential. The authorized administrator should replace it and communicate the replacement through the approved channel. The response should also consider affected users and access continuity. Informal personal variations have no effect unless the actual control system is changed through an authorized process.

64. B — Section 155.00 uses relative rights to possession when defining an owner for larceny purposes. A person with a superior possessory right can qualify against the taker even when the situation is not resolved solely by a purchase receipt. The guard should document custody and claimed rights. Physical handling alone does not establish whose right to possession is superior.

Source: NY Penal Law 155.00

65. D — The schedule must provide the coverage the assignment requires, including during breaks. Qualified relief or revised timing can resolve the identified gap before it occurs. Voicemail does not replace an attended control-room function, and a false record cannot provide coverage. The supervisor should verify the whole schedule, including transitions, rather than checking only the number of people assigned that day.

66. A — Section 74 restricts an Article 7 licensee from simultaneously holding an employment agency license. Different office locations or renewal dates do not remove that restriction. Before proceeding, the applicant must resolve the incompatible licensing arrangement with DOS. Treating it as a scheduling or payroll issue overlooks the statutory limitation on the person's concurrent business interests.

Source: NY General Business Law 74

67. B — A collapse creates an immediate need to assess scene safety and obtain emergency assistance within the guard's role. The nearby employee can receive a specific task, such as calling for help or bringing designated equipment. Routine documentation can follow urgent action. Clear delegation reduces the chance that each person assumes someone else has already contacted responders.

68. C — The warning and abnormal braking are a concrete reason to stop using the vehicle for patrol until it is assessed through the authorized process. The guard should report the symptoms and arrange an approved alternative. A quieter route or additional passenger does not repair the defect. Delaying the report would also leave the next user unaware of the condition.

69. D — Section 155.00 includes a form of deprivation based on disposing of property under circumstances that make recovery by the owner unlikely. The concept is not limited to keeping an item personally forever. The guard should record the disposition and evidence of intent. Undamaged property can still be wrongfully disposed of, and brief possession does not establish joint ownership.

Source: NY Penal Law 155.00

70. A — The report identifies a practical conflict between assignments. The scheduler should verify the travel and handover requirements, then create a feasible plan with any needed interim coverage. Recording planned times as actual would conceal the problem. A schedule is useful only when the employee can perform the transitions it assumes, including movement between sites and transfer of responsibility.

71. D — Section 74 recognizes specified relief from the disability arising from a covered conviction, including an appropriate certificate of relief from disabilities. This removes the stated obstacle when its terms apply; it does not itself award a license. The applicant must provide the relevant documentation and still satisfy the other licensing requirements evaluated by DOS.

Source: NY General Business Law 74

72. B — The response team has assessed the route and designated an alternative. The guard should implement that direction, explain the change briefly, and maintain the affected boundary. Moving the object or allowing individual route choices would undermine the coordinated response. Familiarity with the normal path does not outweigh current information that has made that path unsuitable for evacuation.

73. C — The authorization specifies both scope and recipient. The guard should configure and verify the export accordingly, preserving the original recording under the site's retention procedure. A broad default is a software setting, not additional permission to disclose unrelated footage. Recipient verification and a release record help show that the approved material went to the intended person.

74. A — Section 160.00 includes qualifying force used to overcome resistance to retaining property immediately after its taking. Robbery therefore is not confined to force applied before the property first changes hands. The relationship between the force and the larceny matters. The guard should document the sequence and purpose of the force rather than describe the events as unrelated incidents.

Source: NY Penal Law 160.00

75. A — Several factors changed at once, so the higher count does not identify a single cause. The supervisor should examine coverage, reporting definitions, and actual incident characteristics before judging performance. More complete detection may contribute, but that also needs evidence. Keeping the data and explaining the changes supports a more useful comparison than either assigning blame immediately or suppressing the result.

76. D — Section 89-h sets eighteen as the minimum age for security guard registration. The question asks only about that qualification, so an eighteen-year-old satisfies the age element without necessarily satisfying the entire application process. Keeping guard registration distinct from agency licensing prevents the agency license's higher age requirement from being incorrectly applied to every employee.

Source: NY General Business Law 89-H

77. C — The closure provides a concrete reason not to use the normal route. The guard should seek an approved alternative and document any checkpoint that cannot safely be reached. A missed checkpoint can be explained and managed; entering a closed crossing creates avoidable exposure. Patrol records should reflect the actual limitation rather than encourage unsafe completion merely to preserve appearances.

78. B — A location record shows proximity, but the stated assignment includes actions that proximity alone cannot demonstrate. The supervisor should seek evidence that the door and enclosure were actually checked. This distinction helps prevent a patrol metric from becoming a substitute for the work it is intended to support. Any task change requires its own authorized review and communication.

79. A — Section 155.05 includes extortion where property is obtained by instilling fear of specified consequences, including physical injury in the future. The scenario states that this threat caused the wrongful payment. Its future focus is relevant to that definition. The guard should preserve the demand and surrounding communications rather than recast the threat as an immediately occurring physical attack.

Source: NY Penal Law 155.05

80. C — The timing conflict is a specific anomaly that warrants examination. The reviewer should preserve the entries and compare system settings, schedules, and supporting records before deciding whether the cause is error or misconduct. Correcting timestamps without evidence would remove the original issue. A focused inquiry can establish what happened and what control change, if any, is needed.

81. D — Section 89-h requires written notice within fourteen calendar days when circumstances change from information previously given in the registration application. This is the guard's own notification requirement. It should not be confused with an employer's separate employment-status reporting timetable. A useful compliance record identifies the change date, the responsible person, and evidence that the notification was sent.

Source: NY General Business Law 89-H

82. B — The marshal should adapt the message to a form the person can use, then confirm the intended route and any needed assistance. Clear visual directions can support the same evacuation objective as spoken instructions. Loud repetition may not solve a communication barrier. Leaving the person isolated would also disconnect the individual from the site's coordinated assistance and accountability arrangements.

83. A — The procedure places duplication authority with a specific administrator so that additional keys remain controlled and recorded. The guard should retain the issued key and route the request accordingly. A trusted contractor's convenience does not change that authority. An unrecorded duplicate could remain usable after the original key is returned, weakening later accountability for access.

84. C — Section 140.20 defines third-degree burglary through knowing unlawful entry or remaining in a building with intent to commit a crime there. Breaking a lock is not a required element. The unlocked door therefore does not by itself defeat the offense. The guard should distinguish physical damage from the separate questions of permission and criminal intent at the relevant time.

Source: NY Penal Law 140.20

85. B — The obstacle is a resource gap affecting an unresolved priority, so it needs an accountable management decision. Escalation should identify the missing capability, current exposure, and proposed interim control. A revised owner or deadline must reflect an approved plan. Quietly extending or closing the item would hide the continuing issue instead of creating a workable path to resolution.

86. D — The definition of a special armed guard registration card expressly preserves any legal requirement that the guard be licensed to carry the firearm. Registration and firearm licensing address different requirements. The employer should verify the applicable credentials before an armed assignment. Neither insurance nor completion of a training course makes the remaining firearm licensing requirement disappear.

Source: NY General Business Law 89-F

87. D — Scene control should support the people delivering care. Creating space and keeping access open allows them to work while reducing unnecessary observation of the injured visitor. The guard can identify potential witnesses for later contact without interrupting treatment. Gathering a complete statement is secondary to preserving the immediate conditions responders need to perform their assigned medical role.

88. C — The proposed change affects what information the system collects, so it should be reviewed against the authorized security purpose. The owner can assess positioning or masking that preserves the entrance view while limiting unrelated capture. More imagery is not automatically more useful. Documenting the approved configuration also gives future maintenance staff a clear reason for the selected field of view.

89. B — Section 145.00(4) specifically addresses intentional disabling or removal of communication equipment to prevent a person from seeking the described emergency assistance. It expressly states that an ownership interest in the equipment is not a defense to that subdivision. The facts still must satisfy the other elements. Ownership alone does not resolve the interference with the emergency request.

Source: NY Penal Law 145.00

90. A — The incentive may reward silence rather than safer work. The manager should review the measure and reinforce accurate reporting, then consider evidence such as timely correction and quality of follow-through. The discussion is a warning about behavior the metric could encourage. Hiding concerns would reduce visibility into real conditions and weaken the information needed to improve site safety.

91. B — Section 89-f includes response to a security system alarm while distinguishing installation and service of the system. A guard responding to possible intrusion is performing the described security function. Technical equipment work raises a different scope question. Managers should define assignments accurately rather than assuming that all work involving an alarm belongs to the same licensing category.

Source: NY General Business Law 89-F

92. D — The visible release and unfamiliar equipment justify keeping a safe distance and calling the authorized plant personnel. The guard should report what is observed without diagnosing the system. Touching the pipe or operating unknown valves can worsen the situation. Access control and clear location information help the appropriate team respond while preventing additional people from entering the affected corridor.

93. A — The guard can change the communication method while applying the same stated access conditions. Clear written directions may let the visitor complete the verification process independently. A communication difficulty does not itself establish either approval or grounds to bypass the process. The guard should confirm understanding and offer appropriate assistance without unnecessarily transferring the person's decisions to someone else.

94. C — Section 140.05 covers knowingly entering or remaining unlawfully in or upon premises. An initially permitted entry does not provide unlimited continuing permission after that privilege ends. The scenario expressly establishes the later lack of privilege and knowledge. The guard should document the authorized communication and subsequent conduct instead of assuming that a past invitation controls every later moment.

Source: NY Penal Law 140.05

95. B — Approval is only one part of implementing a revision. The supervisor should ensure the working copies match, remove obsolete versions from operational use, and confirm that affected staff understand the change. Otherwise, different guards may follow different instructions in good faith. Clear version information helps later reviewers identify which procedure applied at the time of an assignment.

96. C — The DOS employer checklist requires a proprietary security guard employer to designate a security guard coordinator. This gives the employer an identified role for its security guard arrangements. The other choices describe outside public or licensing functions rather than an internal designation. The employer should make the appointment part of its setup instead of leaving responsibility informal.

Source: NY DOS: Security Guard Employer Checklist

97. D — The unprotected opening presents a current exposure, so immediate control takes priority over a routine patrol schedule. The guard should keep people away and obtain proper restoration through the responsible site team. Documentation remains useful, but a photograph alone does not protect the next pedestrian. Improvised filling or bridging could introduce a different, unassessed hazard at the opening.

98. A — A claimed exception must be verified through the site's authorized process before it changes the access decision. The approved directory provides a reliable route for that verification. A visitor's signature does not create an executive's approval, and checking after entry would defeat the control. The guard should remain courteous while keeping the visitor outside the restricted area pending confirmation.

99. C — CPL 140.30 permits an arrest for a felony under its terms anywhere within New York State. The question establishes actual commission of the felony and asks only about geography. County boundaries do not impose the same limit that applies to nonfelony offenses. Other legal requirements and the separate rules governing force still must be satisfied by the arresting person.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law 140.30

100. B — The agency's procedure establishes readiness requirements for the actual deployment, not merely approval of the subcontractor as a business. Missing evidence of the site briefing should be resolved before assignment. The manager should verify what occurred and complete any outstanding instruction. Creating a record without providing the briefing would conceal the gap rather than prepare the guards for the site.

101. D — The checklist includes date of hire among the information on the company identification card, together with specified business, employee, registration-title, and photograph details. Payroll banking data and performance ratings are not listed card fields. The manager should use the official checklist to correct the card while keeping unrelated personnel information in the appropriate restricted records.

Source: NY DOS: Security Guard Employer Checklist

102. A — A possible duplicate is an explanation to verify, not a fact to assume. The accountability lead should report the unresolved status and reconcile the entries using reliable identification and sign-in information. That preserves an honest picture for incident command. Premature deletion could hide a genuinely missing person, while an unauthorized interior search could create an additional accountability problem.

103. A — The signal has an established meaning and response, so staff should act on that procedure promptly. Its discreet nature also matters: unnecessarily announcing it could expose the threatened guard's action. Control-room staff should coordinate the prescribed assistance and preserve relevant information. Requiring a second signal or an open explanation would add conditions not contained in the stated orders.

104. C — For a nonfelony offense, CPL 140.30 requires actual commission in the arresting person's presence, along with the geographical limitation. The arriving guard's later receipt of an account does not supply that presence on the stated facts. The guard can report the information and preserve witness details for police. A private uniform does not expand the statute's arrest authority.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law 140.30

105. D — Variation can be introduced within the assignment's actual constraints. The supervisor should identify the flexible parts of timing and sequence while preserving the required checks and maximum intervals. Randomness is not a substitute for coverage. Accurate records should show the patrol that occurred, allowing the supervisor to verify both the authorized variation and the continuing service requirement.

106. B — Section 89-g requires reporting of the covered employment-status changes, including resignation, within fifteen calendar days. Continuing security work elsewhere does not erase the end of employment with Agency A. Each employer should maintain an accurate relationship record. Depending on the next employer to correct the former employer's records would leave the statutory reporting responsibility unfulfilled.

Source: NY General Business Law 89-G

107. B — Five minutes have elapsed between 10:12 and 10:17. The stated threshold is more than four minutes, so the condition has been exceeded by one minute. The guard should make the required notification and describe what remains unresolved. This is an exercise-specific rule provided in the question, not a claim about a universal statutory accountability deadline.

108. D — Acknowledgment shows that someone has seen or accepted the console notification; it does not necessarily assign a field response. The remaining task is to confirm who is responsible and what action is underway. Closing the event too early creates an ownership gap. The incident record should distinguish notification, assignment, response, and resolution as separate stages of the process.

109. A — CPL 140.35 generally requires the arresting person to state the reason for the arrest, but recognizes physical resistance, flight, or other factors making that procedure impractical. The exception responds to the actual circumstances; it is not a blanket permission to conceal reasons. The guard should accurately document the circumstances that prevented the usual communication during the arrest.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law 140.35

110. C — The reported concentration difficulty has an immediate assignment implication. The supervisor should provide suitable coverage, address the guard respectfully, and use the established support and fitness process. This does not require making a diagnosis or predicting permanent incapacity. Public discussion would add unnecessary exposure of personal information. The response should protect current operations while giving the employee appropriate support.

111. B — DOS states that required security guard training is completed at schools approved by the Division of Criminal Justice Services, unless an exemption applies. A course provider's general business registration does not establish that approval. The employer should verify the provider's authorization for the required training rather than relying solely on advertising, price, or a certificate's professional appearance.

Source: NY DOS: Security Guard Training Requirements

112. D — Eight station checks at six minutes each require forty-eight minutes. Adding twenty minutes of travel produces a total of sixty-eight minutes. The question states that these activities do not overlap, so travel cannot be absorbed into the inspection time. A realistic schedule includes both components instead of planning solely from the time spent standing at the equipment.

113. C — Repeated attempts to open a restricted door are specific behaviors relevant to access control. The guard should assess and document those actions in context, then respond under site procedures. Clothing alone does not explain an access violation. A behavior-based account gives supervisors useful facts to evaluate and reduces reliance on impressions that are unrelated to the protected activity.

114. A — CPL 140.40 requires delivery or attempted delivery to the custody of an appropriate police officer without unnecessary delay. Completing an internal loss calculation does not replace that obligation. The agency can preserve and later supply relevant records through the proper process. Custody should not be prolonged merely to satisfy a client's preferred reporting sequence or obtain a signature.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law 140.40

115. A — The overwrite deadline makes preservation time-sensitive. The supervisor should secure the relevant recording through the approved process and collect independent accounts before evaluating the conflict. Seniority alone does not establish accuracy, and a jointly reconstructed account can obscure differing recollections. Preserving the available evidence gives the review a stronger factual basis without predetermining which account is correct.

116. B — DOS lists separate annual in-service and annual firearms requirements for armed guards. Completing the firearms course does not replace the general annual course when no exemption or waiver applies. The training record should identify each requirement individually. A single entry labeled annual training can hide an omission if the manager does not check which course was actually completed.

Source: NY DOS: Security Guard Training Requirements

117. D — The service indication is a condition requiring action through the site's equipment process. The guard should identify the device and location, notify the responsible person, and arrange the designated replacement or service response. An intact case does not establish readiness. Any temporary change in equipment availability should be communicated so responders are directed to an available device.

118. C — The stated process creates a reliable starting record of the amount and custody. With a second staff member available, the guard should perform the witnessed count, seal the cash, and complete the record before secure storage. A later signature cannot establish what was actually counted earlier. Personal storage or leaving the cash unattended would also weaken accountability.

119. D — Section 215.35 includes qualifying judicial, legislative, administrative, and other governmental proceedings where evidence may properly be received. It is not limited to a completed jury trial. The definition helps identify the setting relevant to the physical-evidence provisions. A routine private conversation does not become an official proceeding merely because participants discuss facts that could interest an investigator.

Source: NY Penal Law 215.35

120. B — The rule has two conditions that must both be met. Eighty-four percent exceeds the overall threshold, and passing every critical task satisfies the second condition. A higher overall result cannot compensate for a critical-task failure under this policy. Likewise, passing all critical tasks does not remove the minimum overall score. The supervisor should apply both checks consistently.

121. A — Section 80 limits the described rectangular insignia to three inches in height and four inches in width. Both dimensions must comply; staying within the width limit does not excuse excessive height. The question isolates size, but actual use also requires the prescribed inscription and DOS approval. Dimensional compliance alone should not be mistaken for complete authorization.

Source: NY General Business Law 80

122. C — The exclusion zone is a current safety control, and the guard should preserve it while offering a permitted alternative. A stopped load can still present danger, so pausing movement does not automatically authorize passage underneath. The guard's escort also does not replace the lifting crew's controls. Route assistance should keep the visitor outside the restricted work area.

123. D — A separately identified redacted copy meets the stated communication need while preserving the complete original record. The copy should be checked for remaining personal details and distributed through the approved process. Permanent alteration of the only original would remove information that may still be needed internally. Clear labeling prevents later readers from confusing the summary with the full source record.

124. B — Section 135.00 recognizes physical force, intimidation, or deception as specified means of movement or confinement without consent. The other elements, including intentional unlawful restriction and substantial interference with liberty, still matter. The definition therefore reaches beyond handcuffs or a physical struggle. The guard should record how the movement or confinement occurred and the circumstances bearing on consent.

Source: NY Penal Law 135.00

125. C — The problem concerns a concentrated demand period, so planning needs information about when visitors arrive and how quickly available lanes process them. Service requirements establish the performance target. A daily average can hide the surge and lead to misplaced staffing. Reviewing these facts together helps the supervisor adjust coverage where the queue actually develops instead of expanding resources blindly.

126. A — Section 79 authorizes a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars in lieu of revocation or suspension under the cited provision. It also describes other licensing actions. This question concerns that particular administrative fine, not every possible consequence of misconduct. Managers should avoid treating the amount as a universal ceiling on damages or liabilities arising from an incident.

Source: NY General Business Law 79

127. D — The plan reserves the lane so access is available when needed, rather than only after an emergency vehicle appears. The guard should arrange prompt removal of the obstruction and direct the vendor to the approved unloading area. Cones or an occupied cab do not restore access. The response should preserve the planned route while giving the vendor clear instructions.

128. B — The consecutive intervals are twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-five minutes. The largest is twenty-seven minutes, between 22:50 and 23:17. Reviewing each interval is necessary because the total elapsed period or the average would not identify the longest gap. A supervisor comparing performance with a maximum-interval requirement should use that largest observed interval for the relevant assessment.

129. C — Section 35.20(2) permits qualifying nondeadly force when and to the extent reasonably believed necessary to prevent or terminate criminal trespass. That purpose limits the response; it does not authorize punishment or automatic deadly force. The guard must evaluate the actual conditions and applicable orders. The question isolates ordinary trespass rather than the statute's separate arson or burglary circumstances.

Source: NY Penal Law 35.20

130. B — The requested measure concerns execution of access checks. A defined audit can compare actual practice with the required steps, identify errors, and track correction. Compliments and uniform counts may describe other matters but do not establish that the checks were performed correctly. An absolute promise also provides no repeatable measurement method for evaluating the process over time.

131. A — Section 79 identifies review through a proceeding under Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules. An internal grievance or a new application is not the review mechanism named there. The distinction matters because an agency decision and the method for challenging it are separate steps. The licensee should obtain guidance appropriate to the actual determination.

Source: NY General Business Law 79

132. C — The guard should follow the site's assigned decision authority and maintain the boundary until incident command communicates the all-clear. A tenant's visual impression does not establish that all hazards have been assessed. Allowing brief exceptions would also undermine accountability. The guard can relay the request and explain the current status without assuming authority to reopen the building.

133. A — Each centimeter represents forty meters, so multiplying twelve and one-half centimeters by forty gives five hundred meters. The units convert from diagram length to actual distance using the stated scale. This calculation assumes the segment measurement already follows the marked route. Measuring only the straight-line separation of its endpoints would answer a different question if the route bends.

134. D — Section 35.15 recognizes an exception when the initial aggressor withdraws and effectively communicates withdrawal but the other person persists with unlawful force or its imminent threat. The remaining justification requirements still apply. The exception is therefore conditional, not an unlimited entitlement to force. The communication and the other person's continued conduct are important facts to document accurately.

Source: NY Penal Law 35.15

135. C — The known problem is communication coverage in a required work area. A controlled trial using defined criteria directly tests whether a proposed radio arrangement addresses that need. Appearance or feature count cannot establish basement performance. The evaluation should include the relevant conditions and document results so the purchase decision is tied to the site's actual communication requirement.

136. A — Section 89-g includes records of completed training among the materials maintained for security guard personnel. These records let the employer substantiate training compliance rather than rely on memory. The unrelated personal information in the other options does not serve that requirement. A focused file supports verification while avoiding unnecessary collection of information unrelated to the stated employment purpose.

Source: NY General Business Law 89-G

137. D — The reported hazard requires the response assigned to trained and authorized personnel. The guard's role is to maintain the restriction and communicate the alarm details, not to test safety by entering. Lack of a noticeable odor does not verify a safe atmosphere. Any later entry decision should follow the site's assessment and authorization process rather than informal experimentation.

138. B — Subtracting the first number from the last gives seventy-one intervals between badge numbers. Because both endpoints are included, add one to obtain seventy-two badges. Omitting that final step counts the gaps instead of the items. The result assumes the sequence is complete, as stated; a real inventory would also verify that none of the numbered badges is missing.

139. B — Section 35.15 includes defense of a third person, subject to its conditions and limitations. The guard's relationship to the visitor is not the defining requirement. Reasonable belief, necessity, and the nature of the threatened force remain central. A request from a client does not displace those limits, and the response must be assessed against the actual circumstances.

Source: NY Penal Law 35.15

140. D — Once the immediate risk is controlled, the review should reconstruct custody and examine how the handover process operated. Records, transfer steps, and workload can reveal whether the failure involved execution, unclear procedure, or insufficient resources. Assigning blame first would narrow the inquiry without evidence. An assumed entry would also weaken the record needed to understand and prevent recurrence.

141. A — The application describes a route based on two years of supervising and reviewing the work of at least three people performing security services. Both duration and the nature of the supervised work matter. A large unrelated team or a shorter period does not match the stated route. The candidate should supply records showing duties, dates, and supervisory responsibility.

Source: NY DOS: Agency application, DOS-0075

142. C — A real injury changes the situation from exercise activity to an actual response need. The plan explicitly allows the guard to report that change. Clearly identifying the real emergency prevents others from treating the request as part of the simulation. The guard should obtain appropriate assistance, protect the scene, and follow any revised directions from the responsible response leader.

143. C — Each lane has 1,200 seconds, allowing 26 complete screenings at 45 seconds each, with 30 seconds left over. Three lanes therefore complete 78 visitors. The remaining time in separate lanes cannot be pooled to finish extra screenings within the stated period. Using total seconds across all lanes without rounding each lane down would incorrectly produce 80.

144. B — Section 35.30(4) limits the described nondeadly force to what the arresting person reasonably believes necessary to effect the arrest or prevent escape, under its conditions. An otherwise lawful arrest is not permission for unnecessary force. The person's actual compliance matters to that assessment. Neither a demonstration of control nor a contract instruction supplies the missing necessity.

Source: NY Penal Law 35.30

145. D — The request changes what the guards are expected to do and raises a concrete capability question. The supervisor should obtain review by those authorized to assess scope, training, and resources before acceptance. Renaming the task or obtaining a personal statement does not supply competence. Clear resolution protects service quality and gives the client an account of available service.

146. A — Section 74 requires a nonresident applicant's written consent to New York court jurisdiction for the business-related contract and tort cases specified in the statute. This connects the applicant to the relevant state forum. It is not a general waiver of review rights, and it does not let a client or another state's license override New York requirements.

Source: NY General Business Law 74

147. B — Responders need a clear distinction between reports, direct observations, and facts that remain unknown. The guard should identify the odor report and location, describe the evacuation observed, and state that the source is unconfirmed. This avoids turning an inference into a measurement. Accurate uncertainty supports the responders' assessment better than an unsupported declaration of either danger or safety.

148. C — The lowest priority number in the queue is one, so the two priority-one calls are considered before the others. Their received times are 14:09 and 14:12; the earlier call is 14:09. Applying the rules in the stated order prevents an older but lower-ranked call from displacing a higher-priority request. The tie-breaker applies only after priority is compared.

149. A — Section 10.00 defines serious physical injury through specified consequences, one of which is a substantial risk of death. The other choices describe nonphysical reactions, disagreement, or property loss and do not supply that criterion. The guard should document observations and obtain appropriate assistance rather than make an unsupported medical classification. Legal analysis depends on evidence of the qualifying injury.

Source: NY Penal Law 10.00

150. D — The incoming team needs both the current operating instructions and the unresolved matters that require attention. Controlled-item records and contacts support practical continuity, while acknowledged responsibilities establish who owns each next step. Historical names or financial totals alone do not provide that operational picture. A structured handover reduces reliance on assumptions during the change in management.