

PRACTICE EXAM 19: WATCH, GUARD AND PATROL LICENSE EXAM PREP 2026-2027 (150 QUESTIONS)

Select the one best answer for each question. Mark answers clearly and independently. This publisher-created practice exam interleaves five study areas from the New York written examination bulletin. The official examination is multiple choice and allows two and one-half hours; this practice set contains 150 questions for extended preparation. Review the answer key and explanations after completing the question section.

- 1.** A company plans to publish a patrol advertisement while its new agency application is pending. What must happen first?
 - A. Publish first and license after a contract
 - B. Use a guard's personal card as agency authority
 - C. Advertise only to former clients without licensing
 - D. Obtain the required Article 7 license
- 2.** A guard sees a ceiling fixture hanging over a public walkway. What should happen first?
 - A. Keep people away and report or isolate the hazard
 - B. Stand underneath it to monitor movement
 - C. Push it back into place
 - D. Ignore it because maintenance owns it
- 3.** A patrol plan lists checkpoints but no priority order. What should be added?
 - A. Only the guard's preferred order
 - B. A promise to patrol when convenient
 - C. A list of client advertisements
 - D. Risk, timing, route sequence, and escalation contacts
- 4.** A person knowingly enters a fenced rail yard marked against intruders. Which offense is implicated?
 - A. Criminal trespass in the third degree
 - B. Criminal trespass in the second degree
 - C. Petit larceny
 - D. Forgery in the third degree
- 5.** A supervisor reviews four reports from each of six guards. How many reports are reviewed?
 - A. 10 reports
 - B. 24 reports
 - C. 20 reports
 - D. 28 reports

6. A licensed agency assigns services from a newly opened second office. What should the qualifier verify?

- A. That the first office certificate covers every location
- B. That the client has a current guard card
- C. That the branch has the appropriate separate licensing
- D. That a supervisor can approve branches informally

7. A safety check starts at 20:25, takes 28 minutes, and requires a 17-minute report. When is it finished?

- A. 20:53
- B. 21:27
- C. 21:00
- D. 21:10

8. A side door is ajar with no alarm indication. What is the best first step?

- A. Observe safely, verify authorization, and document
- B. Close it without checking
- C. Leave it open
- D. Prop it wider

9. A person knowingly remains unlawfully in a house used for overnight lodging. Which offense is implicated?

- A. Criminal trespass in the third degree
- B. Criminal trespass in the second degree
- C. Making graffiti
- D. Offering a false instrument

10. A new guard omits locations from incident reports. What coaching response is strongest?

- A. Criticize the guard publicly
- B. Rewrite every report without explanation
- C. Ignore it until a complaint
- D. Show a model, practice, and review the next report

11. A private investigator accepts a contract to patrol a warehouse. Which compliance point applies?

- A. The investigator license automatically covers patrol work
- B. The client can waive state licensing in writing
- C. The patrol activity remains subject to Article 7 agency licensing
- D. Only an armed patrol requires an agency license

12. A guard finds a container marked with a toxic symbol near a public corridor. What is safest?

- A. Open it outside to identify contents
- B. Place it in a public trash bin
- C. Isolate the area and contact trained responders
- D. Carry it to the reception desk

13. A patrol route contains 7 checkpoints, each taking 8 minutes, plus a 6-minute handoff. What is total time?

- A. 56 minutes
- B. 62 minutes
- C. 64 minutes
- D. 70 minutes

14. A shopper enters a public sales floor but crosses a marked employee-only door. What concept matters?

- A. Public permission does not authorize the nonpublic portion
- B. Public entry authorizes every room
- C. The act is automatically robbery
- D. Only ownership matters

15. Two guards request the same weekend off. What criterion should guide the decision?

- A. Personal friendship
- B. A random choice without checking coverage
- C. The louder request
- D. Written scheduling policy and documented coverage needs

16. A hospital uses its own employees to protect only hospital property. Which licensing concept is relevant?

- A. The proprietary own-use exception from Article 7 agency licensing
- B. A mandatory contract-agency license for all hospital guards
- C. Automatic private-investigator licensing for the hospital
- D. Police authority created by the hospital's security budget

17. A visitor slips on a recently mopped floor but declines medical help. What should the guard do?

- A. Remove all warning signs
- B. Tell the visitor to leave before recording
- C. Secure the area and document the event
- D. Assume no injury means no hazard

18. A visitor presents an expired badge at a secured door. What should happen?

- A. Allow entry because the photograph matches
- B. Deny entry and use approved authorization
- C. Rewrite the expiration date
- D. Give the visitor a master credential

19. An authorized owner personally orders a visitor to leave, but the visitor remains. What fact supports unlawful remaining?

- A. The visitor's cash
- B. The building's insured value
- C. The communicated withdrawal of permission
- D. The guard's dislike

20. A client instruction conflicts with the signed post order. What should the supervisor do first?

- A. Let guards choose
- B. Pause and obtain clarification from authorized leadership
- C. Delete the signed order
- D. Follow the shorter document

21. Uniformed personnel mainly deter unauthorized conduct, observe entrances, and report incidents. What definition fits?

- A. Private investigation solely because observation occurs
- B. Police services because deterrence is involved
- C. Alarm installation because entrances are monitored
- D. Security guard services

22. Smoke appears from a charging cabinet. Which response is appropriate?

- A. Keep clear, notify emergency contacts, and follow site procedure
- B. Open it bare-handed
- C. Pour water into the cabinet
- D. Continue patrol until flames appear

23. A camera view is blocked by a temporary storage rack. What report detail matters?

- A. Camera identity, blocked area, duration, and mitigation request
- B. Only the rack's color
- C. A conclusion that theft occurred
- D. Nothing because storage is authorized

24. An ongoing retail plan aggregates losses from several victims to \$1,180. What threshold may apply?

- A. Petit larceny because each item was cheap
- B. Trespass in the third degree
- C. Grand larceny in the fourth degree
- D. Reckless endangerment

25. A guard reports misconduct without a date or location. What should be sought?

- A. A team-wide announcement
- B. Immediate punishment
- C. No future action
- D. Objective details, records, and private fact review

26. A nonprofit asks volunteers to watch its event entrances without compensation. Which statement is safest?

- A. No regulation applies whenever service is unpaid
- B. The protective work can still fall within the guard definition
- C. Volunteers become police officers for the event
- D. Registration is unnecessary whenever no invoice exists

27. A delivery truck blocks a marked pedestrian crossing. What should the guard do?

- A. Send pedestrians between moving vehicles
- B. Remove the truck's keys
- C. Ignore it because the driver is unloading
- D. Keep pedestrians clear and report the obstruction

28. An alarm activates in a zone with scheduled maintenance. What should be verified?

- A. That every alarm is criminal
- B. Worker identity, work order, and timing
- C. That the zone can be ignored
- D. That the worker receives a master badge

29. A person takes a debit card without permission. Which special property category matters?

- A. Property consisting of a debit card
- B. Only property over \$10,000
- C. Only property from a dwelling
- D. No offense because cards lack cash value

30. A reliable guard misses one checkpoint during a busy shift. What response is appropriate?

- A. Excuse it automatically
- B. Hide it from the client
- C. Address the deviation and apply the standard consistently
- D. Assign unrelated inspection work

31. An agency responds to intrusion alarms and wants to repair alarm panels. What additional issue must be addressed?

- A. Separate authority for alarm installation or servicing
- B. Guard registration authorizes all panel repairs
- C. A client signature replaces technical authorization
- D. Armed registration permits electrical work

32. A spill reaches a stair landing. What is the best control?

- A. Spread it thinly to dry faster
- B. Block access and request approved cleanup
- C. Walk through it to test traction
- D. Cover it with loose paper

33. A contractor asks to use a coworker's badge. What should the guard require?

- A. Verbal permission only
- B. A promise to return it
- C. A company invoice
- D. Individual authorization or an approved escort

34. A person takes a camera intending permanent retention. Which larceny concept is shown?

- A. Physical injury to the owner
- B. Display of a firearm
- C. Intent to deprive the owner
- D. Taking real estate

35. A supervisor reviews 16 of 20 assigned reports. What percentage is reviewed?

- A. 75%
- B. 85%
- C. 60%
- D. 80%

36. A guard's armed registration is current, but the guard's firearm license has expired. What follows?

- A. Armed registration renews the firearm license automatically
- B. The guard must satisfy current firearm-carry licensing separately
- C. The client may extend the expired firearm license
- D. The qualifier's approval permits carry without a license

37. A guard checks six exits at 15 minutes each and spends 12 minutes documenting them. How long is required?

- A. 102 minutes
- B. 90 minutes
- C. 96 minutes
- D. 108 minutes

38. An unattended bag is found in a public entrance. Which initial detail is essential?

- A. A guess about ownership
- B. A dramatic criminal label
- C. Location, appearance, time, and notifications
- D. The guard's emotional reaction

39. A renter keeps a device for most of its useful value but plans to return it. What issue matters?

- A. Whether the owner likes the use
- B. Whether the device has a serial number
- C. Whether withholding deprives owner of major value
- D. Whether the person wore a uniform

40. A high-risk post becomes vacant unexpectedly. What should be prioritized?

- A. Qualified coverage, escalation, and documented assignment
- B. Any available visitor
- C. Removing documentation
- D. Assigning the newest guard without briefing

41. An employer receives an application with an unexplained address discrepancy. What should be done?

- A. Ignore it because the applicant signed
- B. Investigate and verify the information before relying on it
- C. Ask the client to decide whether it matters
- D. Erase the discrepancy from the application

42. A worker reports dizziness after entering a poorly ventilated room. What should the guard do?

- A. Diagnose the cause
- B. Send the worker back inside
- C. Give an unapproved stimulant
- D. Move worker to safe air; summon help

43. A guard observes 9 cameras for 4 minutes each and spends 7 minutes on the report. How long is required?

- A. 43 minutes
- B. 36 minutes
- C. 45 minutes
- D. 40 minutes

44. A person knowingly possesses a stolen watch intending to sell it. Which offense is implicated?

- A. Criminal trespass in the second degree
- B. Forgery in the third degree
- C. Criminal possession of stolen property in the fifth degree
- D. Reckless endangerment

45. A guard becomes defensive during feedback. What approach helps?

- A. Argue about attitude
- B. Use examples, invite the guard's view, set expectations
- C. Give vague criticism
- D. End without a next step

- 46.** A guard retires from a company but keeps the company identification card. What should the employer do?
- A. Treat the card as valid until the next renewal
 - B. Let the guard keep it for references
 - C. Report only if a client complains
 - D. Report the employment change and the card's nonreturn
- 47.** A portable heater sits beside stacked paper cartons. What action is best?
- A. Move cartons closer as a shield
 - B. Cover the heater with cloth
 - C. Ignore it while the heater is on
 - D. Report the clearance hazard and follow site procedure
- 48.** A vendor must pass four controlled doors. What practice is strongest?
- A. Hand over a master badge
 - B. Walk ahead and let the vendor trail
 - C. Maintain the escort and verify each door
 - D. Ask another visitor to escort
- 49.** A person etches a symbol into a bus shelter without express permission and intends damage. What offense?
- A. Making graffiti
 - B. Petit larceny
 - C. Criminal possession of stolen property
 - D. Falsifying business records
- 50.** Witnesses give different times for an event. What should be recorded?
- A. One time selected as likely
 - B. Each account, source, and unresolved discrepancy
 - C. A blended time as certain
 - D. No time information
- 51.** A Department determination finds an employer used fraudulent registration practices. What must a guard avoid after notice?
- A. Working only unarmed posts
 - B. Continuing until the card's printed expiration
 - C. Transferring the card privately to a friend
 - D. Accepting or continuing employment contrary to the determination

52. An alarm panel is blank while an audible alarm sounds. What is safest?

- A. Notify the response chain and investigate only within training
- B. Assume the alarm is false
- C. Disconnect the panel battery
- D. Open every secured door

53. A guard wants to skip a low-traffic checkpoint. What controls the decision?

- A. Personal judgment alone
- B. Approved route or supervisor authorization
- C. Weather only
- D. A guess that nothing happens there

54. A driver recklessly creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury, but no one is hurt. What is true?

- A. A broken bone is required
- B. Only property damage qualifies
- C. Actual injury is not required
- D. The conduct becomes trespass

55. A guard proposes an extra task outside the post order. What should be evaluated?

- A. Authority, risk, client direction, and effect on required duties
- B. Only whether it is interesting
- C. Whether it can remain unlogged
- D. Whether the client will never know

56. Which file entry most directly proves an employer checked the official guard registry?

- A. The applicant's preferred shift
- B. The transaction number and date of inquiry
- C. A client purchase-order number
- D. A supervisor's unrecorded recollection

57. A confused visitor is moving against an evacuation flow. What should the guard do?

- A. Argue about the visitor's behavior
- B. Leave the visitor in the crowd
- C. Give calm directions and summon assistance
- D. Drag the visitor without checking hazards

58. A person photographs a restricted loading schedule from a sidewalk. What should the guard do first?

- A. Confiscate the camera
- B. Delete the images
- C. Announce an arrest
- D. Observe, document, and follow reporting procedure

- 59.** A person changes a signed inspection certificate to deceive a buyer. Which offense is implicated?
- A. Criminal trespass in the third degree
 - B. Petit larceny
 - C. Unlawful weapon possession
 - D. Forgery in the third degree
- 60.** A guard reports severe fatigue before an overnight assignment. What should the supervisor do?
- A. Order concealment
 - B. Add overtime without review
 - C. Assess fitness, adjust duties if needed, and document
 - D. Assign the highest-risk zone alone
- 61.** A guard changes a fact reported on the registration application. What should the guard submit?
- A. Written notice within 14 calendar days
 - B. An oral report at the next shift
 - C. A notice only at two-year renewal
 - D. A client memo if the client asks
- 62.** A storm patrol begins at 18:40, lasts 35 minutes, and includes a 10-minute report. When is it complete?
- A. 19:05
 - B. 19:25
 - C. 19:35
 - D. 20:00
- 63.** A key log lists 11 keys issued and 6 returned. How many remain out?
- A. 17 keys
 - B. 5 keys
 - C. 6 keys
 - D. 11 keys
- 64.** A person knowingly submits a false statement on a legally authorized form that warns of punishment. What offense?
- A. Grand larceny in the fourth degree
 - B. Making graffiti
 - C. Offering a false instrument for filing
 - D. Reckless endangerment

65. A supervisor completes 5 briefings of 14 minutes each and adds 10 minutes of notes. What is total time?

- A. 80 minutes
- B. 70 minutes
- C. 84 minutes
- D. 75 minutes

66. Which applicant meets the ordinary statutory minimum age for registration?

- A. An applicant who is 16
- B. An applicant who is 17
- C. An applicant who is 15
- D. An applicant who is 18

67. A door is propped open with a fire extinguisher. What should the guard do?

- A. Leave it because the extinguisher is visible
- B. Move the extinguisher outside
- C. Remove the obstruction and report the misuse
- D. Lock the door permanently

68. A reader rejects several valid badges. What should the guard use?

- A. Tailgating through the door
- B. Fallback process while reporting equipment fault
- C. A copied personal key
- D. Permanent shutdown

69. A suspect takes a phone directly from a victim's hand. What special fact may elevate classification?

- A. The property was taken from the person
- B. The phone must exceed \$1,000
- C. The victim must be injured
- D. The brand determines the offense

70. A client asks that an unfavorable report be removed. What is proper?

- A. Delete it for the contract
- B. Replace facts with preferred wording
- C. Give the only copy to the guard
- D. Preserve it and use authorized correction procedure

71. An applicant has extensive private security experience. What baseline should the employer still check?

- A. A one-hour client orientation only
- B. The eight-hour preassignment requirement or an applicable waiver
- C. A five-day unpaid trial shift
- D. No training because experience always controls

72. A guard observes an unsafe ladder with a missing foot. What is prudent?

- A. Stop the unsafe use if authorized and notify supervision
- B. Hold it while the person climbs
- C. Add a chair underneath
- D. Ignore it because the user is experienced

73. A vehicle begins a route at 07:45 and returns at 10:30. How many minutes elapsed?

- A. 145 minutes
- B. 175 minutes
- C. 185 minutes
- D. 165 minutes

74. A guard sees a suspect leave with merchandise but knows neither value nor category. What should the report avoid?

- A. Recording direction of travel
- B. Preserving witness descriptions
- C. Assigning an offense level before basis is established
- D. Notifying law enforcement

75. A newly hired employee has orientation but has not demonstrated emergency-radio competence. What assignment fits?

- A. Assign the most complex post alone
- B. Limit duties until competency is demonstrated
- C. Treat orientation as complete qualification
- D. Let the employee self-certify

76. The Department denies a guard registration after reviewing the application. What review route is available?

- A. A client vote that reverses the denial
- B. An automatic criminal jury appeal
- C. A replacement card from the training school
- D. An administrative hearing under the registration process

77. A fire-door alarm activates during a scheduled delivery. What should be checked?

- A. Whether every alarm proves a crime
- B. Whether to disable the alarm
- C. Whether the opening is authorized and safely controlled
- D. Whether all exits should be blocked

78. A guard hears glass break in a closed suite. What response is safest?

- A. Observe from safety and notify the chain
- B. Enter alone immediately
- C. Turn off hallway lighting
- D. Announce the guard's location inside

79. A person knowingly keeps property stolen by another to prevent recovery. What mental state matters?

- A. Proof the person committed the original theft
- B. Proof the property is real estate
- C. Proof the owner was present
- D. Intent to benefit oneself or impede recovery

80. Two shifts have unequal route lengths. Which performance measure is fairest?

- A. Raw totals without context
- B. Defined indicators adjusted for the work performed
- C. Rumors about busyness
- D. Disciplinary-note count only

81. A registration is suspended while charges are pending. Which statement is accurate?

- A. Suspension is administrative and does not itself prove guilt
- B. Suspension proves every charge beyond dispute
- C. Suspension can be ignored until conviction
- D. Suspension transfers the card to another company

82. A person faints in a hot outdoor queue. What is the first priority?

- A. Provide medication from the guard kit
- B. Move the person into traffic for shade
- C. Protect the person from exposure and summon emergency care
- D. Wait for a supervisor before calling

83. A person follows an employee through a badge door. What event should be logged?

- A. Tailgating or piggybacking
- B. Credential renewal
- C. Key rotation
- D. Visitor pre-registration

84. A person enters a posted fenced lot knowing intruders are excluded. Which mental state must be shown?

- A. Accidental presence alone
- B. Knowing entry or remaining unlawfully
- C. A stolen-property requirement
- D. A guard citation requirement

85. A guard raises a safety concern about a senior employee. What must be protected?

- A. The senior employee's sole control
- B. Public reporter identity
- C. Deletion after discussion
- D. A safe reporting route and no retaliation

86. A guard is present when the Secretary orders surrender of a revoked card. What should occur?

- A. Keep it until the printed expiration date
- B. Mail it whenever the guard chooses
- C. Surrender the card forthwith
- D. Give it to the next employer

87. A chemical odor is strongest near a utility room. What should the guard avoid?

- A. Entering without proper equipment or authorization
- B. Moving people away
- C. Notifying site contacts
- D. Recording time and location

88. A theft video window runs from 21:12 to 21:57. How many minutes should be preserved?

- A. 39 minutes
- B. 45 minutes
- C. 55 minutes
- D. 60 minutes

89. A trespass report is being prepared. Which observation best connects facts to the statute?

- A. The person's presumed motive
- B. Character described by others
- C. Entry or remaining location and access notice
- D. The guard's preferred label

90. A team meeting runs late while an alarm handoff remains unfinished. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Continue every topic
- B. Skip the handoff
- C. Ask an unbriefed visitor
- D. Close optional discussion and complete the handoff

91. A guard is absent from the proceeding and receives the surrender notice by certified mail. What period applies?

- A. Five weeks to any employer
- B. Five days to the designated location
- C. Thirty days to the nearest client
- D. No period while the card remains unexpired

92. A crowd forms at a broken turnstile. Which action improves safety?

- A. Tell everyone to push through
- B. Lock all turnstiles silently
- C. Create space, redirect people, and notify support
- D. Stand in the crowd center

93. A client requests immediate bag searches without a written policy. What should the guard verify?

- A. Authorized policy, scope, and supervisor direction
- B. Client frustration alone
- C. A coworker's suggestion
- D. A social-media poll

94. A person breaks a window entering a closed office, but nothing is taken. What conclusion is safest?

- A. Broken glass proves grand larceny
- B. Trespass and larceny are identical
- C. Property damage is irrelevant
- D. Do not label larceny without proof of a taking

95. A supervisor delegates a records audit. What remains with the supervisor?

- A. Nothing after delegation
- B. Define scope, provide access, and review the result
- C. Only break scheduling
- D. Client purchasing decisions

96. An active police officer asks about a private guard shift outside official duties. What should be examined?

- A. Whether the assignment falls within an active-police exemption
- B. A universal exemption for all private shifts
- C. Only whether the post is armed
- D. The client's insurance policy alone

97. Four safety devices require 16 minutes each and a 9-minute summary. How long is required?

- A. 64 minutes
- B. 77 minutes
- C. 68 minutes
- D. 73 minutes

98. A patrol approaches a blind stairwell corner. Which technique helps?

- A. Turn while reading the radio
- B. Walk backward
- C. Pause, scan, and use cover appropriately
- D. Stand in the center

99. A person remains unlawfully in a dwelling, then leaves before police arrive. What is not erased?

- A. The dwelling's legal character
- B. The earlier unlawful remaining
- C. The owner's right to revoke permission
- D. The need to investigate

100. A coached performance problem returns after improvement. What is next?

- A. Reassess the cause and reinforce the process
- B. Conclude coaching never works
- C. Stop documenting
- D. Transfer without explanation

101. A retired civilian presents a former department badge for a private security job. What is needed?

- A. The former badge as permanent registration
- B. Registration only after the first shift
- C. Guard registration unless a specific exemption applies
- D. No registration because retirement always exempts

102. A guard sees a frayed extension cord behind a desk. What is appropriate?

- A. Wrap it with paper
- B. Use it only after dark
- C. Hide it behind furniture
- D. Remove it from use and report authorized replacement

103. Two client contacts give conflicting gate instructions. What should guide the guard?

- A. The louder speaker
- B. Documented authority and current post orders
- C. A random choice
- D. The oldest remembered instruction

104. A person paints a vehicle without express permission but claims approval was likely. What fact is needed?

- A. Vehicle value above \$1,000
- B. Guard approval
- C. A particular paint brand
- D. No express permission from owner or operator

105. An armed event post is being assigned. What must be confirmed?

- A. Only years employed
- B. Uniform color
- C. Current authorization, training, and post qualification
- D. Client promise to train

106. A peace officer performs security work for a private employer outside official duties. What generally applies?

- A. The private work requires security guard registration
- B. Official employment exemption covers all private work
- C. Registration is optional for business clients
- D. Only firearm carrying requires registration

107. Strong winds begin while a guard is on an exposed roof route. What should happen?

- A. Continue toward the roof edge
- B. Leave the exposed area and use designated shelter
- C. Hold a metal railing
- D. Stand beneath loose equipment

108. A log contains a wrong time noticed before submission. What correction is best?

- A. Erase it without explanation
- B. Ask a coworker to sign over it
- C. Make a traceable correction under procedure
- D. Leave it wrong forever

109. A person creates a dangerous traffic condition with no injury. What should a report emphasize?

- A. An invented injury
- B. Property replacement cost
- C. The person's clothing
- D. Reckless conduct and substantial risk

110. A possible privacy breach is reported. What comes first?

- A. Secure information, preserve facts, and notify authority
- B. Forward it to the team
- C. Search unrelated files
- D. Promise no record exists

111. An employer searches the internet and finds no negative information about an applicant. What remains necessary?

- A. A social-media endorsement
- B. A second client interview
- C. An official registry transaction with a retained record
- D. A new uniform fitting

112. A guard is asked to carry an injured person down stairs. What is safest?

- A. Carry the person alone
- B. Give water first
- C. Improvise a chair without help
- D. Call trained responders; move only for danger

113. A badge appears at distant readers within one minute. What should be considered?

- A. Credential sharing, cloning, or system error requiring verification
- B. Automatic proof of theft
- C. A harmless event
- D. A reason to publish the number

114. A suspect signs a delivery certificate that was never previously completed. Which issue should be examined?

- A. Whether every lie is graffiti
- B. Whether the instrument was falsely made or completed
- C. Whether paper was colored
- D. Whether a guard approved it

115. A door alarm repeatedly activates because its sensor is faulty. What improvement is appropriate?

- A. Stop recording alarms
- B. Coordinate correction and track recurrence
- C. Disable it without authority
- D. Blame the last responder

116. An employer obtains a registry transaction number on Monday morning. When should the application materials be submitted?

- A. Within 24 hours of the transaction number
- B. Within 24 weeks
- C. At the next annual review
- D. After the first paycheck

117. A spill kit is missing from its posted cabinet. What should be recorded?

- A. A guess about who removed it
- B. A purchase order invented later
- C. The missing equipment, location, time, and notification
- D. Nothing until a spill occurs

118. A delivery arrives without the listed purchase order. What should the guard verify?

- A. Driver's parking preference
- B. Truck resale value
- C. Whether another visitor will sign
- D. Identity, authorization, and receiving instructions

119. A signer says a required form was inaccurate but honestly believed it true. Which element may be missing?

- A. A handwritten-form requirement
- B. Knowledge that the statement was not believed true
- C. A guard witness requirement
- D. A stolen-property requirement

120. A supervisor evaluates a complaint. What should the review gather?

- A. Complainant account, records, and other perspectives
- B. Only accused explanation
- C. A public credibility vote
- D. Deleted notes

121. An applicant lacks a usable DMV image for a registration application. What is directed?

- A. A client badge photo alone
- B. A passport photo without DMV processing
- C. A training-school portrait only
- D. A DMV image-only transaction with an FS-6T receipt

122. A safety drill uses 54 of 72 scheduled minutes. What percentage is used?

- A. 70%
- B. 80%
- C. 75%
- D. 72%

123. A partner uses a phone during a critical perimeter round. What should the lead do?

- A. Address the distraction and restore attention
- B. Ignore it
- C. Confiscate the phone permanently
- D. End the route without report

124. A person takes a wallet from a victim's coat pocket, and the value is \$30. Which fact remains significant?

- A. The low value ends every analysis
- B. Physical injury is required
- C. Taking property from the person
- D. The wallet brand controls

125. A team has 7 guards assigned to 3 posts each plus 2 relief assignments. How many assignments?

- A. 21 assignments
- B. 24 assignments
- C. 26 assignments
- D. 23 assignments

126. A registration expired seven months ago. Which renewal instruction applies?

- A. Work indefinitely with the old card
- B. Reapply and requalify
- C. Renew without any new qualification
- D. Change only the photograph

127. A visitor asks to retrieve luggage from a restricted area during an alarm. What should the guard do?

- A. Allow entry because the request is reasonable
- B. Follow evacuation procedure and obtain assistance
- C. Give a master key
- D. Delay evacuation for a personal search

128. A patrol has 5 loops of 2.6 miles each. What distance is covered?

- A. 13.0 miles
- B. 10.4 miles
- C. 12.6 miles
- D. 15.6 miles

129. A guard hears a rumor of theft but has no firsthand observation. How should the report distinguish facts?

- A. Rumor as established guilt
- B. A felony label without details
- C. All uncertain facts deleted
- D. Personal observations from information reported by others

130. A site has two experienced guards but one unfamiliar facility. What briefing is essential?

- A. Favorite patrol stories
- B. Only marketing history
- C. Hazards, post orders, contacts, and escalation routes
- D. A promise that experience replaces briefing

131. A guard's registration expires tonight and renewal remains pending. What is permitted on the next shift?

- A. Automatic work extension after filing
- B. Unarmed work during every renewal gap
- C. No work without current registration
- D. A client letter extending the card

132. A guard's radio battery is nearly empty before a remote post. What is safest?

- A. Continue alone without communication
- B. Turn the radio off
- C. Borrow a stranger's phone
- D. Get a charged backup or adjust the assignment

133. A vehicle claims an emergency at a locked gate. What is the guard's best response?

- A. Open immediately for every claim
- B. Verify through the designated contact while protecting access
- C. Give a permanent badge
- D. Refuse without notification

134. A person knowingly possesses a stolen laptop and says it was a gift. What must be assessed?

- A. Knowledge of theft and intended benefit or interference
- B. Whether the laptop is a building
- C. Whether a guard warned the person
- D. Whether the owner was present

135. A form bears a signature from someone without authority. What should happen?

- A. Treat it as valid because ink appears
- B. Copy the signature
- C. Destroy it and start an untracked form
- D. Hold it for review and obtain proper authorization

136. Which agency regulates the New York security-guard training program?

- A. The client's human-resources department
- B. The guard's liability carrier
- C. The Division of Criminal Justice Services
- D. The building superintendent

137. Sparks and buzzing come from an electrical panel. What should happen?

- A. Keep people away and call qualified electrical support
- B. Touch the panel
- C. Spray water on it
- D. Reset breakers repeatedly

138. A handoff occurs during an unresolved alarm. What information is essential?

- A. Only the original alarm time
- B. Status, actions, notifications, and next required check
- C. The outgoing guard's opinion
- D. A promise someone remembers

139. A report calls a suspect guilty before investigation is complete. Which wording is better?

- A. State guilt as fact
- B. Remove uncertain details
- C. Describe conduct and identify the allegation as unconfirmed
- D. Choose a crime label without support

140. A post-event review follows an emergency response. Which question is useful?

- A. Who can be blamed fastest
- B. Whether to shorten the record
- C. Whether no lesson should be recorded
- D. What happened, what was expected, and what support is needed

141. A Department investigator requests relevant guard personnel records. What is the compliant response?

- A. Provide the records through the authorized process
- B. Refuse until each client consents
- C. Destroy older records before reviewing scope
- D. Send only marketing material

142. A supervisor asks a guard to bypass a machine guard to save time. What should the guard do?

- A. Remove it if the machine is quiet
- B. Decline and follow authorized guarding procedure
- C. Ask a visitor to watch the switch
- D. Proceed if no injury occurred before

143. A vacant office contains a running faucet. What belongs in the report?

- A. A conclusion about tenant negligence
- B. Only estimated cost
- C. Nothing because plumbing is unrelated
- D. Location, condition, protective action, and notification

144. An ongoing retail plan totals \$995 across several items. What conclusion is supported?

- A. Grand larceny fourth degree is automatic
- B. The over-\$1,000 aggregate threshold is not met
- C. Value is irrelevant
- D. Trespass is established

145. A staffing plan repeatedly depends on one guard's overtime. What should be examined?

- A. Only whether the guard accepts
- B. Whether to hide overtime
- C. Workload, fairness, fatigue, and sustainable coverage
- D. Whether to remove other guards

146. A company wants to display its agency certificate at a temporary unlicensed location. What must be confirmed?

- A. An authorized licensing change or transfer covering the premises
- B. The landlord's verbal approval
- C. That no fee is collected there
- D. That a photograph of the certificate exists

147. A guard smells gas near a service entrance. What is the safest response?

- A. Switch lights on to improve visibility
- B. Use a lighter to locate the leak
- C. Restart equipment immediately
- D. Avoid ignition, move people away, and notify emergency contacts

148. A guard covers 8 checkpoints at 7 minutes each and adds a 9-minute handoff. What is total time?

- A. 65 minutes
- B. 56 minutes
- C. 72 minutes
- D. 63 minutes

149. A person disposes of property in a way making recovery unlikely. Which larceny concept applies?

- A. A physical-injury requirement
- B. A dwelling requirement
- C. Intent to deprive through unlikely recovery
- D. A guard-arrest requirement

150. A client offers a supervisor a gift after a favorable report. What response is safest?

- A. Accept secretly
- B. Follow ethics policy and disclose or decline as required
- C. Ask for a larger gift
- D. Give it to the report writer

Practice Exam 19: Answer Key and Explanations

1. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. The licensing requirement applies before business or advertising.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 70-A

2. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Separation reduces falling-object exposure immediately.

3. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Operational detail makes coverage measurable.

4. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Fenced or enclosed property supports third-degree trespass.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 140.10

5. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Multiplying guards by reports per guard gives the count.

6. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Branch premises require their own licensing connection.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 70-A

7. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Adding inspection and reporting time gives the finish time.

8. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Verification avoids both false alarms and missed intrusion.

9. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. A dwelling elevates the trespass classification.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 140.15

10. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Demonstration and follow-up make improvement measurable.

11. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Regulated functions do not merge merely because one license exists.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 70-A

12. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Warning labels call for distance and qualified handling.

13. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Checkpoint time plus handoff gives total duration.

14. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. The premises definition distinguishes public and restricted areas.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 140.00

15. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Consistent criteria support fairness and continuity.

16. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Own-use protection differs from selling guard services to clients.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 71

17. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Near-miss documentation supports prevention and accountability.

18. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Expired credentials require current authorization.

19. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. An authorized order can remove privilege to remain.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 140.00

20. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Clarification prevents inconsistent performance. This preserves accountable security operations.

21. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. The principally protective function controls the classification.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 89-F

22. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Smoke indicates a developing hazard requiring controlled action.

23. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Temporary obstructions still create coverage gaps.

24. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. The retail-plan provision permits aggregation above \$1,000.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 155.30

25. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Evidence-based review protects fairness and accuracy.

26. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. The statutory function matters more than compensation alone.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 89-F

27. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Clear crossings reduce struck-by exposure.

28. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Authorized activity must be confirmed rather than assumed.

29. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Debit cards are listed special property.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 155.30

30. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Consistent standards prevent favoritism and repeat gaps.

31. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Response and system servicing are distinct activities.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 89-F

32. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Isolation and approved cleanup control slip risk.

33. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Credential sharing undermines accountability. This preserves accountable security operations.

34. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Deprivation intent is a central larceny element.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 155.00

35. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Dividing reviewed reports by assigned reports gives percentage.

36. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Special registration does not replace firearm licensing.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 89-F

37. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Six checks plus documentation determine total time.

38. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Objective details support safe assessment.

39. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Larceny can involve withholding major value temporarily.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 155.00

40. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Coverage decisions must account for competence and risk.

41. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Due diligence requires meaningful verification of application truth.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 89-G

42. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Fresh air and professional evaluation stay within role boundaries.

43. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Nine observation intervals plus reporting determine total.

44. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Knowing possession plus benefit intent fits the statute.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 165.40

45. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Specific two-way feedback supports correction.

46. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Employment reporting and credential return are separate controls.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 89-G

47. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Heat and combustibles create a preventable hazard.

48. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Continuous escort limits unauthorized separation.

49. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Unauthorized marking with intent to damage meets the definition.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 145.60

50. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Preserving discrepancy is more accurate than inventing precision.

51. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. The notice creates a statutory employment restriction.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 89-G

52. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. A blank display does not justify ignoring the alarm.

53. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Coverage changes require traceable authorization.

54. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. The risk element can be complete without injury.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 120.20

55. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Scope decisions balance initiative with obligations.

56. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. The specified fields document a traceable verification event.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 89-G

57. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Calm guidance supports safer movement and assistance.

58. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Fact-based observation avoids unsupported escalation.

59. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. False alteration of a written instrument supports forgery.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 170.05

60. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Fitness assessment protects guard and public.

61. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Section 89-H sets the written fourteen-day notice.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 89-H

62. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Adding patrol and reporting intervals gives the completion time.

63. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Subtracting returned keys from issued keys gives remainder.

64. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. The false instrument and knowledge elements are present.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 210.45

65. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Five briefing intervals plus notes determine total.

66. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. The ordinary minimum age is eighteen.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 89-H

67. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Emergency equipment must remain available and accessible.

68. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Fallback controls preserve security during failure.

69. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Taking from the person is a listed category.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 155.30

70. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Record integrity is independent of customer pressure.

71. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Experience does not erase the statutory baseline automatically.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 89-H

72. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Defective equipment should not be improvised.

73. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Converting both times to minutes gives elapsed time.

74. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Classification depends on proved value or category.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 155.30

75. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Assignments should match demonstrated competence.

76. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. The statute provides an administrative hearing mechanism.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 89-K

77. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Context and control distinguish activity from hazard.

78. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Safety and notification precede unsupported entry.

79. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Possession law reaches knowing retention with that intent.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 165.40

80. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Comparable measures support fair decisions.

81. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Administrative action and criminal adjudication are distinct.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 89-L

82. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Heat-related collapse warrants prompt professional response.

83. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. The term identifies unauthorized following.

84. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Knowing conduct and unlawful status are required.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 140.10

85. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Safe reporting encourages hazard identification.

86. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. The present-person procedure requires immediate surrender.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 89-L

87. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Unprotected entry can increase exposure.

88. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Subtracting start from end gives the preservation window.

89. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Location and notice support element-based reporting.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 140.00

90. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Operational continuity takes priority. This preserves accountable security operations.

91. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. The absent-person procedure uses a five-day period.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 89-L

92. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Space and alternate routing reduce pressure.

93. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Search authority depends on established procedure.

94. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Separate offenses require separate facts and mental states.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 155.00

95. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Delegation transfers work, not accountability.

96. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Official capacity and private employment must be separated.

Source: NY Department of State, Security Guard FAQ

97. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Four inspections plus the summary determine total time.

98. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Deliberate scanning reduces surprise. This preserves accountable security operations.

99. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Completion does not depend on officers' arrival.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 140.15

100. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Follow-up identifies needed support or accountability.

101. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Retirement status alone does not confer current authority.

Source: NY Department of State, Security Guard FAQ

102. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Damaged electrical equipment should leave service.

103. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Documented authority resolves conflicts. This preserves accountable security operations.

104. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Express permission is the statutory authorization issue.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 145.60

105. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Assignment depends on current qualification.

106. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Moonlighting is distinct from official-capacity service.

Source: NY Department of State, Security Guard FAQ

107. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Shelter reduces wind and falling-object exposure.

108. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Traceability preserves record reliability. This preserves accountable security operations.

109. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Risk rather than fabricated harm is relevant.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 120.20

110. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Controlled escalation protects privacy and evidence.

111. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. General searches do not replace the registry process.

Source: NY Department of State, Security Guard FAQ

112. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Unnecessary movement can worsen an unknown injury.

113. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Verification distinguishes misuse from anomalies.

114. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Forgery analysis turns on the instrument and intent.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 170.05

115. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Root-cause correction beats normalizing nuisance alarms.

116. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. The Department identifies a twenty-four-hour submission window.

Source: NY Department of State, Security Guard FAQ

117. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Specific deficiency records support prompt correction.

118. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Receiving controls depend on authorization.

119. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. The statute requires knowing falsity, not mere inaccuracy.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 210.45

120. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Multiple sources improve fair assessment.

121. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. The DMV transaction creates the state image record.

Source: NY Department of State, Security Guard FAQ

122. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Dividing used time by scheduled time gives the percentage.

123. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Attention is necessary for reliable observation.

124. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Taking from the person is listed regardless of value.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 155.30

125. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Multiplying posts by guards and adding relief gives total.

126. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. More than six months expired requires reapplication.

Source: NY Department of State, Security Guard FAQ

127. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Emergency movement takes priority over retrieval.

128. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Multiplying loops by distance gives total travel.

129. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Reliable reporting distinguishes direct knowledge from hearsay.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 155.00

130. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Site-specific information cannot be assumed.

131. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Pending renewal does not extend an expired credential.

Source: NY Department of State, Security Guard FAQ

132. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Reliable communication supports safe remote work.

133. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Verification balances urgent access and control.

134. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Possession liability depends on knowledge and specified intent.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 165.40

135. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Authority matters more than appearance of completion.

136. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. DCJS is identified as the training regulator.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 89-F

137. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Arcing requires distance and qualified intervention.

138. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Complete handoff information prevents missed follow-up.

139. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Reports should preserve facts without deciding guilt.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 140.00

140. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Structured debriefing turns events into improvement.

141. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Department oversight includes access to relevant records.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 89-G

142. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Machine safeguards cannot be bypassed for convenience.

143. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Specific facts support prompt damage prevention.

144. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. The specified aggregate threshold requires an amount above \$1,000.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 155.30

145. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Sustainable staffing protects readiness and fairness.

146. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. A temporary move does not expand certificate authority.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 70-A

147. D - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Gas odors require evacuation control and ignition avoidance.

148. A - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Checkpoint intervals plus handoff determine duration.

149. C - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. The definition includes disposal unlikely to be recovered.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 155.00

150. B - The best answer fits the facts and controlling requirement. The other choices add a condition, omit a step, or confuse a different responsibility. Applying the rule produces the keyed choice and avoids relying on assumption, custom, or convenience. The distinction is central to sound practice. Ethics controls protect impartiality and trust.