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Preparation Manual for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Police Officer Written Test



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Introduction

The mission of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Police Department (PAPD) is to provide protective services to the users of New York/New Jersey airports, seaports, bridges, tunnels, bus terminal, train service (PATH), the World Trade Center, and all other properties belonging to the Port Authority. To provide these services, PAPD Police Officers must perform essential job tasks that require proficiency in deductive reasoning, problem sensitivity, and other vital factors.

To ensure that Police Officer applicants possessed the required professional abilities, a written test was developed, validated, and implemented. The written test assesses the aptitude needed to perform essential police officer tasks.

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Police Officer Written Examination will be administered via computer at PSI/Performance Assessment Network (PAN) Test Centers across New York and New Jersey to applicants selected to proceed in the evaluation process.

PAPD Written Test Preparation Manual

This Manual was designed as an aid to guide candidates through the written exam, demonstrating the competencies necessary for success, and how those competencies are measured.

Some Basic Information:

Number of Questions: 70

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Test Delivery Format: Computer-Base Test

Test Time: Up to 2 hours and 25 minutes. The exam will begin with a 15-minute memorization study period, followed by a 10 minute memorization retention period. You will then have 2 hours to answer the 70 questions that make up the examination.

Total time at

Test Center: Approximately 3 hours, including check-in and check-out

The examination consists of questions designed to assess ability/skill in areas such as:



Memorization

Ability to remember information, such as words, numbers, pictures, and procedures. Pieces of information can be remembered by themselves or with other pieces of information. For example, remembering details from a crime scene or wanted posters.

Deductive Reasoning

Ability to apply general rules to specific problems to come up with logical answers. It involves deciding if an answer makes sense. For example, determining the appropriate crime with which to charge a suspect.

Inductive Reasoning

Ability to combine separate pieces of information or specific answers to problems to form general rules or conclusions. For example, considering suspect descriptions provided by different witnesses to identify the most accurate description.

Information Ordering

Ability to follow correctly a given rule or set of rules to arrange things or actions in a certain order. For example, following the steps in the arrest processing procedure in the given order.

Problem Sensitivity

Ability to tell when something is wrong or is likely to go wrong, including being able to identify the whole problem as well as the elements of the problem. For example, determining and attending to the most life-threatening injuries upon arrival to the scene of an accident.

Spatial Orientation

Ability to tell where you are in relation to the location of some object or to tell where the object is in relation to you. For example, determining the route to get to a given location from your current location.

Written Comprehension

Ability to understand written sentences and paragraphs. For example, reading and comprehending an operational procedure regarding the proper equipment to use in specific situations.

Visualization

Ability to imagine how something will look when it is moved around or when its parts are moved or rearranged. It requires the forming of mental images of how patterns or objects would look after certain changes. One has to predict how an object, set of objects or pattern will appear after the changes are carried out. For example, identifying a person who matches the description of a criminal after the person has altered their appearance.

This document provides information about the test and how to prepare. The study guide in this document has been specifically designed to familiarize candidates with the types of questions they will be presented on the PAPD Police Officer written test.



You will need to manage your time wisely so that you have an opportunity to answer all of the questions within the allotted time. Be sure to read each question carefully and record your answer by clicking the button corresponding to the answer of your choice.

Below we have provided a sample of the types of questions you may be presented for each ability/skill assessed:

Memorization

The memorization section will represent a typical scene. You will be given fifteen (15) minutes to study and remember as many details as you can about the scene. You may view this section only for the fifteen (15) minutes you are allotted. Memorization will target your ability to remember information, such as words, numbers, pictures, and procedures. Pieces of information can be remembered by themselves or with other pieces of information. When memorizing what's included in a picture, try to pay attention to as many details as you can, such as how many people there are, what people are wearing, types of vehicles, and other identifiable information that may not easily stick out. Once your 15 minute study period has expired, you will then be taken to a blank screen for ten (10) minutes before being allowed to begin answering the questions regarding the scene. You should attempt to remember as many details as you can about the scene. Try using these directions to study the picture below and answer the associated question:





WANTED

ROBBERY

Name..... Bobby Charles
Age..... 23
Race..... White
Height..... 5'4"
Weight..... 155 lbs.
Hair..... Orange
Eyes..... Black

Wanted in connection with a string of robberies in the New York City area. Uses various aliases such as Bob and Charlie.



WANTED

CHILD ENDANGERMENT

Name..... Clyde Smith
Age..... 48
Race..... Hispanic
Height..... 5'10"
Weight..... 186 lbs.
Hair..... Brown
Eyes..... Hazel

Wanted in connection with endangering the lives of ten children in the Jersey City area. He's often seen wearing a clown suit.



WANTED

IDENTITY THEFT



Name..... Ronald Swanson
Age..... 42
Race..... Asian
Height..... 5'7"
Weight..... 146 lbs.
Hair..... Black
Eyes..... Green

Wanted for stealing elderly identity's and creating fake ID's.

WANTED

CAR THEFT



Name..... Elizabeth O'Donnell
Age..... 32
Race..... White
Height..... 5'3"
Weight..... 125 lbs.
Hair..... Blonde
Eyes..... Brown

Wanted in connection with three stolen Jeeps in New Jersey.



1. How many windows were in the building above Pastore Liquor Store?
 - A. 2.
 - B. 4.
 - C. 6.
 - D. 8.

Answer B is the correct answer because there were six windows in the building above Pastore Liquor Store. Windows are a possible escape route for criminals, paying close attention to them can be vital.

2. The person shown in the picture is walking
 - A. across the street beside a dark colored mini-van.
 - B. down the sidewalk.
 - C. across the crosswalk.
 - D. in front of a liquor store.

Answer A is the correct answer because the only person in the picture can be seen walking across the street with a dark colored minivan behind him. Paying attention to the color, location of vehicles, and people's behaviors can be helpful.

Answer B is incorrect because there is no other person in the picture.
Answer C is incorrect because there is no other person in the picture.
Answer D is incorrect because there is no other person in the picture.

3. Which of the following people pictured below is wanted in the New York City area for robbery?





Deductive Reasoning

Deductive Reasoning measures your ability to apply general rules to specific problems to come up with logical answers. It involves deciding if an answer makes sense. For example, determining the appropriate crime with which to charge a suspect. Try to answer the questions below using your deductive reasoning skills.

Answer the questions below based solely on the following information.

Complaints involving the Port Authority Police or Port Authority Facilities (e.g. airports, bus terminals, bridges, or tunnels) are classified into the following categories:

Group A - Complaints relating to the conduct of individual police personnel. Refer these complaints to the Civilian Complaint Review Board

Group B - Complaints involving police personnel, but related to the operational policies and procedures of the Port Authority Facility to which the police are assigned. Refer these complaints to the Police Commanding Officer at the Port Authority Facility.

Group C - Complaints **NOT** involving police personnel, but related to the operational policies and procedures of the Port Authority Facility.

Group D - Complaints **NOT** involving police personnel, but related to the conduct of other Port Authority employees at Port Authority Facilities. Refer these complaints to the Inspector General of the Port Authority.

1. Police Officer Daniels is patrolling the PATH station at Journal Square when an individual asks him for assistance. The person states that they have placed money in a ticket vending machine to purchase a ticket for the train and the machine has not given them a ticket. The individual requests that P.O Daniels gets him a refund for his ticket. According to Port Authority policy at the Journal Square facility, P.O Daniels is unable to refund his ticket and the individual must contact a PATH station attendant. The individual wishes to file a complaint about the incident. In this situation, it would be most appropriate for the complaint to be referred to the:
 - A. Port Authority Inspector General.
 - B. Manager of the PATH at Journal Square.
 - C. Civilian Complaint Review Board.
 - D. Police Commanding Officer at PATH headquarters in Journal Square.

Answer A is incorrect because the incident involves police personnel and does not relate to the actual conduct of P.O. Daniels.

Answer B is incorrect because the incident involves police personnel.

Answer C is incorrect because the incident does not relate to the actual conduct of P.O. Daniels



Answer D is correct because the incident involves police personnel and is related to the operational policies and procedures of the Port Authority Facility to which the police are assigned.

Answer the questions below based solely on the following information.

There are six types of property which a Port Authority Police Officer might confiscate. These are:

- Arrest Evidence, evidence collected during an arrest
- Investigatory, property collected that could be evidence in a case under investigation
- Decedent's Property, property from a deceased person, whose family is not available to claim it
- Peddler Property, property seized from an unlicensed vendor arrest
- Found Property, property found by someone other than the owner and turned into the police
- Safeguarded Property, property to be safeguarded when the owner cannot safeguard it himself (such as a prisoner or person in medical distress)

2. While patrolling the Port Authority Bus Terminal, Police Officer Barry notices an attendant waving for her attention. The attendant hands P.O. Barry a jacket and states that it has been laying on a bench for hours with no one in sight to retrieve it. The jacket would be an example of:

- A. Decedent's Property.
- B. Peddler Property.
- C. Found Property.
- D. Investigatory Property.

Answer A is incorrect because the question does not state that anyone was deceased.

Answer B is incorrect because the property seized was not from an unlicensed vendor arrest.

Answer C is correct because the property was found by someone other than the owner and was turned into police.

Answer D is incorrect because the situation does not state the property was evidence in a case under investigation.



Answer the questions below based solely on the following information.

Deadly physical force may only be used under limited circumstances. The use of a firearm, including removal from the holster, even if it is not fired, is always considered use of deadly physical force. An officer is justified in using deadly physical force. An Officer is justified in using deadly physical force when it is necessary to make an arrest or prevent the escape of a person when the Officer believes:

- I. It is the only way to apprehend a suspect who has committed, or is thought to have committed, the following felonies: murder, attempted murder, armed robbery; **OR**
- II. It is necessary to defend himself or a third person from the use of a gun, rifle, or knife.

Even under the above conditions, a Police Officer is **NOT PERMITTED TO USE A FIREARM WHEN:**

- I. Innocent bystanders may be endangered; **OR**
 - II. The suspect is in a moving vehicle; **OR**
 - III. The suspect can be caught through other means.
3. In which of the following situations would an officer removing his gun from its holster not be justified?
- A. While attempting to flee the scene of a robbery at the Port Authority Bus Terminal suspect is firing their weapon towards Officer Smith.
 - B. While responding to a public disturbance call at the Lincoln Tunnel, Officer Davis is stabbed by the suspect as they wrestle over a knife.
 - C. During a marathon near the World Trade Center a suspect driving a Cadillac Escalade brandishes their weapon and points it towards people running.
 - D. Officer Wong, who is stationed at the George Washington Bridge, encounters a suspect that has just committed a double homicide and they approach him aggressively.

Answer A is incorrect because the suspect just committed an armed robbery and the officer is defending themselves.

Answer B is incorrect because the officer is defending themselves from the use of a gun, rifle, or knife.

Answer C is correct because the suspect is in a moving vehicle.

Answer D is incorrect because the suspect just committed murder.



Answer the questions below based solely on the following information.

In New York State, an individual who commits homicide can be convicted of Murder in the First Degree, Murder in the Second Degree, Manslaughter in the First Degree, or Manslaughter in the Second Degree. These definitions appear below:

Murder in the First Degree: When a person intentionally causes the death of another person and that person is: (a) a police officer, or (b) a witness to a prior crime of which the defendant is accused who was killed to keep him or her from testifying, or the defendant (c) tortured the victim prior to the homicide or (d) killed two or more people in a similar fashion within 24 months.

Murder in the Second Degree: When a person intentionally causes the death of another person and none of the conditions for murder in the first degree apply.

Manslaughter in the First Degree: When a person intends to cause serious physical injury to another person and in so doing, causes the death of that person.

Manslaughter in the Second Degree: When a person recklessly causes the death of another person.

4. Which of the following would be manslaughter in the first degree?
- A. Two teens are fighting and one of the teens grabs a nearby branch and strikes the other teen repeatedly in the arm causing a blood clot. As a result of the injury, the teen dies the next day in the hospital.
 - B. A distracted intoxicated driver runs over a pedestrian, killing them, and instead of calling for assistance, the driver flees the scene of the accident.
 - C. After a social media dispute Curtis shows up to Jim's apartment and shoots him three times in the chest.
 - D. Jimmy kidnapped his ex-girlfriend and tied her up in his basement. Jimmy tortured her for four hours before fatally stabbing her in the chest.

Answer A is correct because by fighting the teen intended to cause serious physical injury to the other teen and in doing so caused his death.

Answer B is incorrect because the driver did not intend on causing serious physical injury leading to the death of the pedestrian.

Answer C is incorrect because this is considered murder in the second degree, Curtis' intent was to directly kill Jim.

Answer D is incorrect because this is considered murder in the first degree, Jimmy tortured his ex-girlfriend and intended to directly cause her death.



Answer the question below based solely on the following information.

Assault: When a person, with intent to cause physical injury to another person, causes such injury.

Menacing: When a person intentionally places or attempts to place another person in fear of death, imminent serious physical injury, or physical injury by displaying a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument.

Stalking: When a person intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose, engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, knowing that such conduct is likely to cause (a) fear of material harm to his/her physical health, safety or property; (b) material harm to the person's mental or emotional health; or (c) fear that the person's business or employment is threatened.

5. The police respond to a domestic dispute between Ronald and Heather. When the police question the couple, they both state that nothing happened, and they have no need for assistance. Later that night, Ronald tells Heather that he recently purchased a firearm and shows it to her, explaining that if she ever tries to leave him, he will shoot her. Which of the following crimes should Ronald be charged with?
- A. Assault
 - B. Menacing
 - C. Stalking
 - D. Both Assault and Menacing.

Answer A is incorrect because Ronald did not cause her any physical injury.

Answer B is correct because by Ronald showing her his gun and threatening her, he attempted to make her fear for her life.

Answer C is incorrect because while Ronald did engage in conduct to make her fearful, he did it for a purpose. Ronald wanted to make Heather fearful of leaving him.

Answer D is incorrect because while Ronald did menace Heather, he did not assault her.



Inductive Reasoning

Inductive Reasoning measures your ability to combine separate pieces of information or specific answers to problems to form general rules or conclusions. When reading these questions try to notice descriptions and characters that occur the most frequent creating patterns between all the eyewitness accounts. For example, consider suspect descriptions provided by different witnesses to identify the most accurate description. Try to answer the question below using your deductive reasoning skills.

1. Police Officer Roberts responds to the scene of a carjacking at the Holland Tunnel, there were four passengers in the vehicle when it happened. They all state that the situation happened so quickly that they only have a brief description of what the suspect may look like. The description of the suspect that is most likely correct is:
 - A. Male, 5'9", athletic build, black shirt, short hair
 - B. Male, 5'9", athletic build, blue shirt, short hair
 - C. Male, 5'5", heavy set, black shirt, long hair
 - D. Female, 5'9", athletic build, black shirt, short hair

Choice A is correct because of all the choices, it has the most consistent description features from all four passengers.

Choice B is incorrect because including the description of blue shirt is inconsistent with the other descriptions.

Choice C is incorrect because including the description of heavy set is inconsistent with the other descriptions.

Choice D is incorrect because including the description of female is inconsistent with the other descriptions.

2. While crossing the Bayonne bridge Suzie is struck by a driver who flees the scene of the accident. As Suzie is on the phone calling the police for assistance three other drivers who all saw the hit and run pull over and wait for the police to arrive. All four of the witnesses including Suzie give the officer a different license plate number. Which of the following license plate numbers is most likely correct?
 - A. N.J. 920 MPRJ
 - B. N.Y. 930 MPKJ
 - C. N.Y. 920MPRL
 - D. N.Y. 921MRRJ

Choice A is incorrect because the "NJ" symbol does not match what the three other witnesses saw.

Choice B is incorrect because the "3" presents an inconsistency with everyone else's description of the license plate.



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Choice C is correct because of all the license plate description, it has the most consistencies from all the eyewitnesses.

Choice D is incorrect because the "1" presents an inconsistency with everyone else's description of the license plate.



Information Ordering

Information Ordering measures your ability to follow correctly a given rule or set of rules to arrange things or actions in a certain order. For example, following the steps in the arrest processing procedure in the given order. Try to answer the questions below using your deductive reasoning skills.

Answer the questions below solely on the basis of the following information.

When responding to the scene of a car accident, a Police Officer should take the following steps in the order given:

- I. Park the radio motor patrol car so that it does not interfere with the flow of traffic.
 - II. Determine if there are any injuries. Request an ambulance, **IF NECESSARY.**
 - III. Immediately place an identification tag on any unconscious passengers being taken to the hospital, **IF NECESSARY.**
 - IV. **Divert traffic, IF NECESSARY.**
 - V. Obtain driver's license, vehicle registration, and insurance identification card from the driver(s) of the vehicle(s) involved.
 - VI. Record information in Memo Book and return credentials to driver(s) as soon as possible.
 - VII. Diagram position of vehicle on Vehicle Accident Report.
 - VIII. Have vehicles removed from roadway.
 - IX. Question the people involved in the accident.
1. Police Officer Roberts responds to the scene of an accident on the Staten Island bridge. P.O. Roberts parks his patrol car out of the line of traffic and determines that there are no injuries. Since the lanes of the bridge are narrow P.O. Roberts diverts traffic to avoid any further accidents from occurring. After getting all the appropriate documents from both drivers P.O. Roberts records the information in his Memo Book. The next step P.O. Roberts should take is to:
- A. Create a diagram of the positions of the vehicles for a Vehicle Accident Report.
 - B. If necessary, have the vehicles removed from the roadway.
 - C. Question the people involved in the accident.
 - D. Return the documents to the drivers.

Answer A is incorrect because this step is completed after

Answer B is incorrect because this step is completed after

Answer C is incorrect because this is completed after

Answer D is the correct answer because the last action P.O. Roberts took was to record the information in his memo book.



During the course of their duties, a police officer wielding their baton may have a suspect grab the long end of their weapon. If that happens, the officer must follow the procedures below in the order given:

- Assume a two-handed grip position
 - Quickly grab the long end with non-shooting hand
 - Step to non-shooting side to place the subject in an off-balance position
 - Point the long end upward until it's above the subject's hand or wrist
 - Drive the long portion in a strong downward motion, disengaging the suspect's grip
 - Move away from the suspect to create distance, then take further action as needed
2. During patrol at JFK, Police Officer Grace used her baton while combating with a suspect. The suspect tried to pull the baton from the long end. P.O. Grace pretended to grip using both hands and grabbed the long end with her right hand, which is her non-shooting hand. What should P.O. Grace do?
- A. Grab the short end using left hand
 - B. Pull the baton above the suspect's hand
 - C. Drive the baton downward
 - D. Step to the right of herself

Choice A is incorrect because this is not a step taken in this procedure

Choice B is incorrect because this step is completed after stepping to non-shooting side to place the subject in an off-balance position

Choice C is incorrect because this step is completed after point the long end upward until it's above the subject's hand or wrist

Choice D is correct because this step is completed right after grabbing the long end with non-shooting hand

While making an arrest, a police officer may find that the detainee has a substance which the officer suspects to be narcotics. After the arrest has been made, the following procedures concerning the suspected narcotics should be used, in the order given:

1. The arresting police officer should notify a ranking officer that the suspected narcotics will be taken to the Police Laboratory for analysis.
2. The police officer must record such notification in his Activity Log.
3. A ranking officer must sign Activity Log under police officer's name.
4. At Police Laboratory, police officer will complete a Narcotics Analysis Request Form in duplicate.



- a. Original copy should be given to Police Laboratory personnel.
 - b. Duplicate should be retained by arresting police officer and given to a ranking officer upon return to precinct
3. Police Officer Mahoney, while making an arrest, found a substance that she suspected to be narcotics. Officer Mahoney has already notified a ranking officer that she intends to take the substance to the Police Laboratory for analysis. Which one of the following actions should Police Officer Mahoney take next?
- A. Complete Narcotics Analysis Request Form in duplicate.
 - B. Record notification in her Activity Log.
 - C. Ask a ranking officer to sign Activity Log.
 - D. Have copy of Narcotics Analysis Request Form forwarded to a ranking officer.

Answer:

Choice A is incorrect because this step is completed after a ranking officer has signed the activity log.

Choice B is correct because after notifying a ranking officer the next step is to record it in their activity log.

Choice C is incorrect because this step is completed the officer has recorded the notification in their activity log.

Choice D is incorrect because this is the final step in the process to be completed.

Police officers may find it necessary to stop the driver of a vehicle in order to give the driver a summons, or to arrest or question the occupants. In such situations, police officers should follow the following procedures, in the order given:

1. Inform radio dispatcher of location, reason for stopping the vehicle, and description of vehicle and its occupants.
2. Position the police vehicle 6 to 10 feet behind the stopped vehicle.
3. Each police officer is to watch for any suspicious actions by the stopped vehicle's driver or passengers before approaching the vehicle.
4. Determine whether driver is to be summonsed or arrested.
5. If driver is to be given a summons, one police officer is to write the summons while the other observes the driver and passengers for any suspicious action.
6. If arrest is necessary, and additional police officers are required, the additional officers should be summoned by informing the radio dispatcher.



4. Police Officer Jones and Daniels stop the driver of a 2019 Dodge Charger in order to issue a summons for a traffic violation. There are three passengers in the car. If all appropriate steps have been taken prior to the issuing of the summons, while Police Officer Jones is writing a summons for the driver, Daniels should be:
 - A. Summoning the radio dispatcher for additional police officers.
 - B. Watching the driver and passengers for any suspicious activity.
 - C. Checking to make sure the police vehicle is 6 to 10 feet behind the stopped vehicle.
 - D. Determining what summons should be issued to the driver.

Answer:

Choice A is incorrect because additional officers are not necessary.

Choice B is correct because one officer should watch the driver and passenger while the other writes the summons.

Choice C is incorrect because this step should have already been completed.

Choice D is incorrect because this step should have already been completed.



Problem Sensitivity

Problem Sensitivity measures your ability to tell when something is wrong or is likely to go wrong, including being able to identify the whole problem as well as the elements of the problem. For example, determining and attending to the most life-threatening injuries upon arrival to the scene of an accident. Try to answer the questions below using your deductive reasoning skills.

1. A police officer may be called upon to help settle disputes. Which one of the following situations should an officer help settle?
 - A. Two guys arguing on the PATH train about a basketball game they just watched.
 - B. A mother loudly complaining to her son before boarding a flight.
 - C. Friends discussing their political views at the Port Authority Bus Terminal.
 - D. Teenagers disputing with a Port Authority Bus Terminal agent about bus fare payment.

Choice A is incorrect because there is no need to intervene when two friends are arguing about a game.

Choice B is incorrect because this is not a disturbance and there is no need for police intervention in this situation.

Choice C is incorrect because there is no need for police intervention in this situation.

Choice D is correct because police intervention can help settle the issue and avoid any issues that may arise from the situation.

2. Under certain circumstances of reasonable suspicion, Port Authority Police Officers are authorized to search persons who are suspected of committing a crime. While on patrol at LaGuardia airport which of the following situations should P.O. Stevens consider searching someone?
 - A. A man wandering around the airport in a suspicious manner without any bags or luggage.
 - B. An unruly woman who refuses to exit the bar at a restaurant unless she is served another drink.
 - C. A passenger who has set off a handheld scanner during a security check.
 - D. A passenger who has been escorted off a flight after having an argument with a flight attendant.

Choice A is incorrect because the man does not warrant any reasonable suspicion.

Choice B is incorrect because while she is being disorderly searching her is not necessary.

Choice C is correct because when a metal detector alerts you someone may be hiding something metallic, searching them further is appropriate.

Choice D is incorrect because there is no necessary reason to search this person.



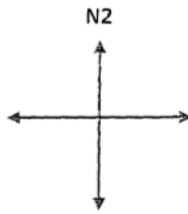
Spatial Orientation

Spatial Orientation measures your ability to tell where you are in relation to the location of some object or to tell where the object is in relation to you. For example, determining the route to get to a given location from your current location. Try to answer the question below using your deductive reasoning skills.

Answer the questions below based solely on the bases of the following map. The direction of traffic is indicated by arrows.

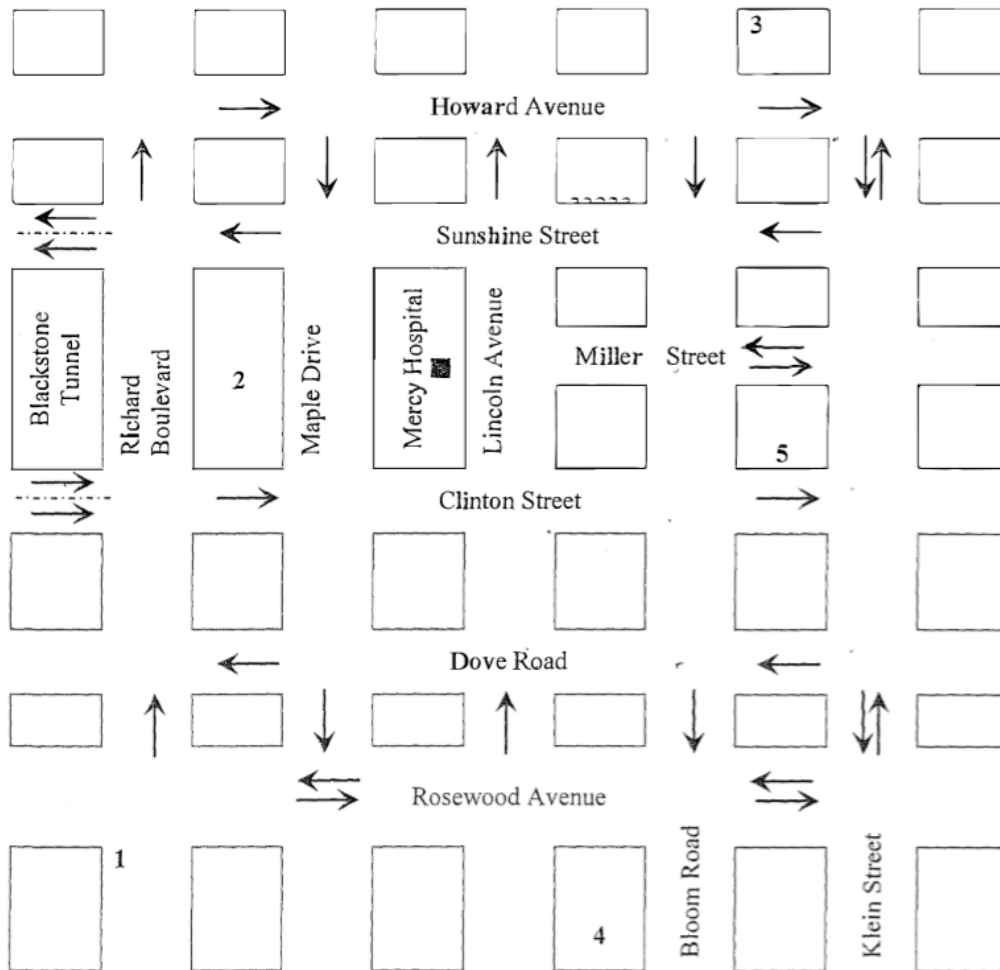


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Single Arrow Represents One Way Streets and Direction of Traffic

Double Arrows Represent Two Way Streets and Direction of Traffic





1. Police Officer Lee is stationed at location 1 observing the flow of traffic when he spots a suspicious vehicle driving east towards Richard Boulevard and Clinton Street. Following this vehicle, she turned left at the first possible street after Richard Boulevard and drove north for two blocks, west for one block and south for three blocks, where she pulls the car over, and calls the Police Desk. Where should he say that he is located?
 - A. At Rosewood Avenue and Maple Drive
 - B. At Dove Road and Maple Drive
 - C. At Rosewood Avenue and Klein Street
 - D. At Dove Road and Klein Street

Choice B is correct because the first possible street to turn left is Lincoln Avenue.

2. Police Officer Williams is stationed at location 5, he is instructed to assist another Police Officer stationed at Location 1. which of the following is the most direct route for Officer Williams to follow to get from location 5 to location 1?
 - A. Take Clinton Street east and turn north onto Klein Street. Turn west onto Sunshine Street. Turn south onto Maple Drive. Turn west onto Rosewood Avenue to location 1.
 - B. Take Clinton Street east and turn north onto Klein Street. Turn west onto Sunshine Street. Turn south onto Richard Boulevard to location 1.
 - C. Take Clinton Street east and turn south onto Klein Street. Turn west onto Rosewood Avenue to location 1.
 - D. Take Clinton Street east and turn south onto Klein Street. Turn west onto Dove Road. Turn south onto Dove road. Turn west onto Rosewood Avenue to location 1.

Choice A is incorrect because turning north on Klein Street makes the route longer.

Choice B is incorrect because by turning north on Klein Street makes the route longer and it does not follow the direction of traffic by driving south on Richard Boulevard

Choice C is correct because it is the shortest route and follows the direction of traffic.

Choice D is incorrect because it does not follow the direction of traffic by driving south on Dove Road.



Written Comprehension

Written Comprehension measures your ability to understand written sentences and paragraphs. For example, reading and comprehending an operational procedure regarding the proper equipment to use in specific situations. Try to answer the question below using your deductive reasoning skills.

When first responders arrive at the scene of an accident in which there may be injuries and or fatalities it is important for everyone to understand their individual role. For the team to effectively help any injured parties, everyone must work together in a supportive manner. Anyone who does not understand their role may not be fulfilling their responsibilities and they may also hinder others from successfully completing their task. When everyone is not able to complete their function effectively lives may be put in danger. For example, a Police Officer who attempts to resuscitate an injured driver when medics are on the scene may not be controlling the flow of traffic, potentially endangering all parties.

1. Based on the above paragraph, which of the following statements is correct?
 - A. An officer should only secure the scene of an accident and never attempt to help those that may be injured.
 - B. While at the scene of an emergency officers should remember what they are responsible for and allow others to do their job with minimal interference.
 - C. Medics are the only ones that are allowed to assist anyone that may have been injured in a car accident while cops are only allowed to control traffic.
 - D. After officers secure the location of an accident, they are relieved of their duties at the scene.

Answer A is incorrect because this is not what the paragraph stated, it stated they should be mindful of their individual responsibilities.

Answer B is correct because this best summarizes what the paragraph was talking about

Answer C is incorrect because this is not what the paragraph stated, it stated they should be mindful of their individual responsibilities.

Answer D is incorrect because this is not what the paragraph stated, it stated they should be mindful of their individual responsibilities.



Visualization

Visualization measures your ability to imagine how something will look when it is moved around or when its parts are moved or rearranged. It requires the forming of mental images of how patterns or objects would look after certain changes. One has to predict how an object, set of objects or pattern will appear after the changes are carried out. For example, identifying a person who matches the description of a criminal after the person has altered their appearance. Try to answer the question below using your deductive reasoning skills.

1. The face at the top of the next page is based on a victim's description of a crime suspect. In one of the other four pictures, the face is the way the suspect looks after changing their appearance. Assume that NO cosmetic surgery has been done on the suspect. Select the one face which is most likely that of the suspect pictured at the top of the page.



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A.



B.



C.



D.





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Answer:

Choice A is correct because it resembles the suspect and there are no cosmetic changes.

Choice B is incorrect because the eyes are not the same.

Choice C is incorrect because the lips are not the same.

Choice D is incorrect because there is a mole on the bridge of his nose