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Bridge-and-Tunnel-Officer
New York City Bridge and Tunnel Officer Certification Exam

Questions & Answers PDF

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Question: 1

On a hot summer afternoon, you and another officer have been dispatched to a factory where around 100 angry workers have walked off the job and have formed a large and loud gathering near the entrance to the factory. Several managers stand between the crowd and the building and order the workers to come back in at once or risk being fired. Several of the workers approach you and your fellow officer demanding that the managers be arrested for violating their rights by not providing air conditioning. One of them is using extremely offensive language to describe the managers. They ask you if you think it's humane to make employees work in a factory without air conditioning. You should:

A. Arrest the person who is using foul language for disorderly conduct.
B. Agree that it's inhumane, but say that because it's not illegal, there's nothing you can do.
C. Take the managers aside and ask them to provide air conditioning for the workers.
D. Order the person using the foul language to leave the area or face arrest for disorderly conduct

Answer: D

Explanation:
You should order the person using the foul language to leave the area or face arrest
for disorderly conduct. The guidelines say that people should only be arrested for minor
incidents as a last resort, and that you should strive to keep things from escalating. If you
were only dealing with one person, and not with a large and angry crowd, an arrest for
disorderly conduct would be appropriate. But with a large crowd of angry workers, an
arrest might cause things to escalate, so A is wrong. B is wrong because you are not to offer
your opinion about the dispute or take sides. C is incorrect for the same reason.

Question: 2

In the same situation as Question 14, as you and your partner get out of your patrol car a manager waves you over. You both go over and speak to him. He says that one of the workers has damaged the building by spray painting some graffiti on it, which is clearly visible. He demands that you arrest the worker in question, who still has the paint can in his hand. The worker admits painting the graffiti and dares you to arrest him, and the crowd joins in, saying that if you try to arrest him you'll have to arrest all of them. You should:

A. Inform the manager that you can't take sides in the dispute so there's nothing you can do.
B. Make no arrests and call for backup.
C. Make no arrests and call for backup, and when enough officers are on the scene arrest the worker for the property damage.
D. Arrest the worker, after telling the crowd that anyone who tries to interfere will also be arrested.
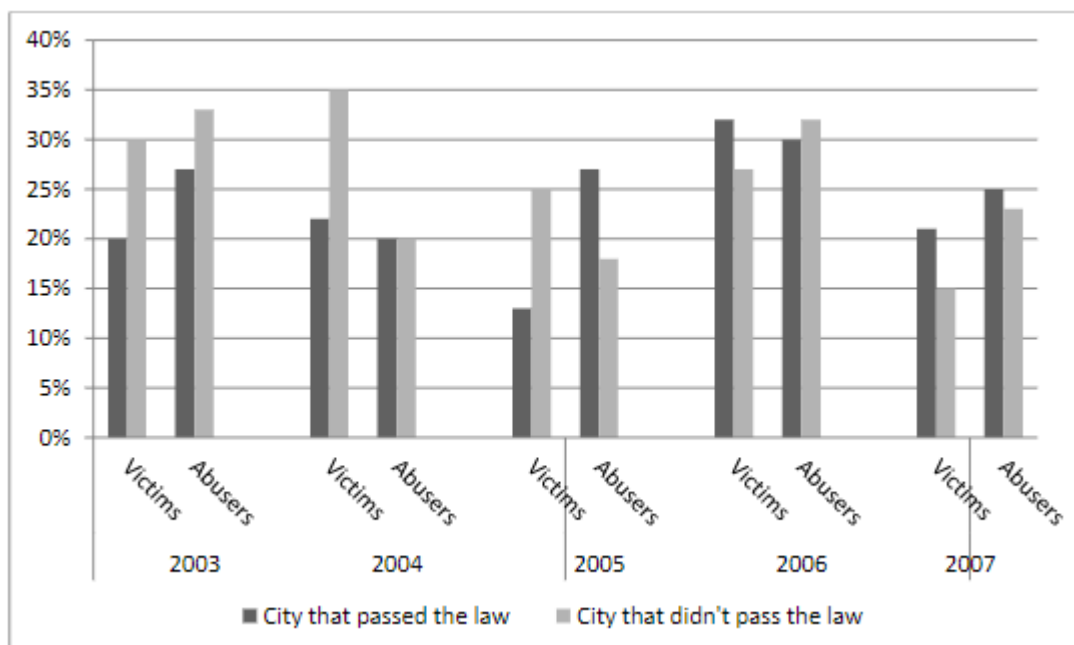
Answer: C

Explanation:
Make no arrests and call for backup, and when enough officers are on the scene
arrest the worker for the property damage. A is incorrect, because, while it's true that you
can't take sides in the dispute, you are required to enforce the law, and willfully damaging
property is illegal. B is wrong, because the guidelines say to arrest the offender once
enough officers are on the scene to control the situation. D is wrong because the crowd is
large and hostile, and they are threatening that there will be trouble if you arrest the
worker. To make an arrest before backup officers arrive would be putting yourself, your
partner, and others in serious danger.

Question: 3

One city passed a controversial ordinance in 2002, making it the law that if a person who had been
named as the victim of a domestic assault refused to testify, they were required to undergo a minimum
of three counseling sessions within six months or pay a $1000 fine. The city council said their immediate
goal in passing the law was to encourage abuse victims not to give in to intimidation from their abusers,
and their long-term goal was to reduce the incidence of domestic violence by sending more abusers to
prison for a year or more. In 2010, the law was ruled unconstitutional by the courts, but we can look at
several years of data to see if the law achieved its intended goals. Here are two charts that show the
percentage of domestic abuse cases in which the victim refused to testify, and the number of cases of
domestic abuse in which the abuser was sentenced to prison for a year or more, for several years after
the law was passed.

For the city that didn't pass the law, in which two years did the highest percentage of victims agree to
testify?

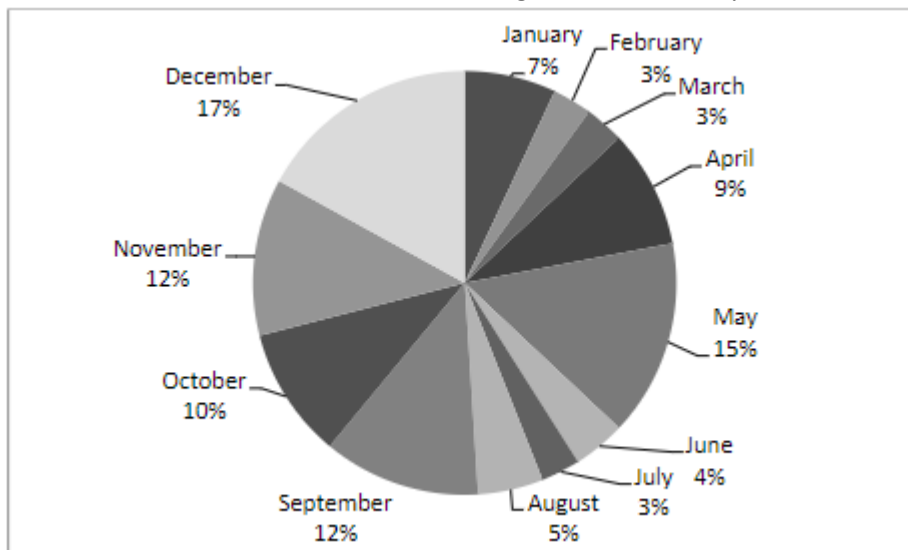A. 2005 and 2007
B. 2003 and 2005
C. 2005 and 2006
D. 2003 and 2007

Explanation:
The bar with the lighter shading represents the data for the city that didn't pass the law. For each year, the first bar shows the percentage of victims who refused to testify. The question is asking you to determine in which two years the highest percentage of victims agreed to testify. This is the opposite of what the graph shows, so instead of looking for the tallest two bars in this category, you need to find the shortest two bars. In the category of victims who refused to testify in the city that didn't pass the law, the two shortest bars are in 2005 and 2007. In 2005, 25% of victims refused to testify, so 75% agreed to testify. In 2007, 15% of victims refused to testify, meaning 85% agreed to testify.

Question: 4

After a string of several high-profile car wrecks caused by drunk drivers resulted in the deaths of multiple children during the holiday season one year, the city council decided to focus their efforts on reducing the number of bartenders who are willing to serve customers who've had too much to drink. They passed a law requiring all establishments that serve alcohol to prominently display a poster urging customers to call a hotline and turn in bartenders who continue to serve customers who are clearly drunk. During the first year, exactly one hundred people called the hotline to report a bartender serving a drunken customer. Here is a chart breaking down the calls by month.

In which month did the greatest number of people call the hotline?

A. November
B. September
C. May
D. December
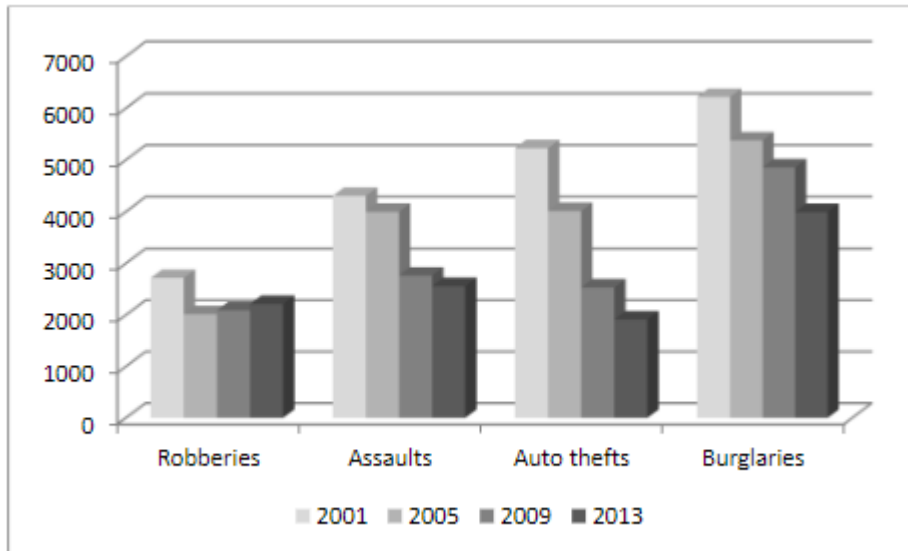
Explanation:
This is a very basic pie chart, and it doesn't just shade each portion of the chart, but also includes the percentages. To answer this question, you simply need to find the month with the biggest number on the chart, which is December, at 17%.

Question: 5

Here is a chart of major crimes in one American city for the years 2001, 2005, 2009, and 2013.

In which year were there fewer auto thefts than robberies?
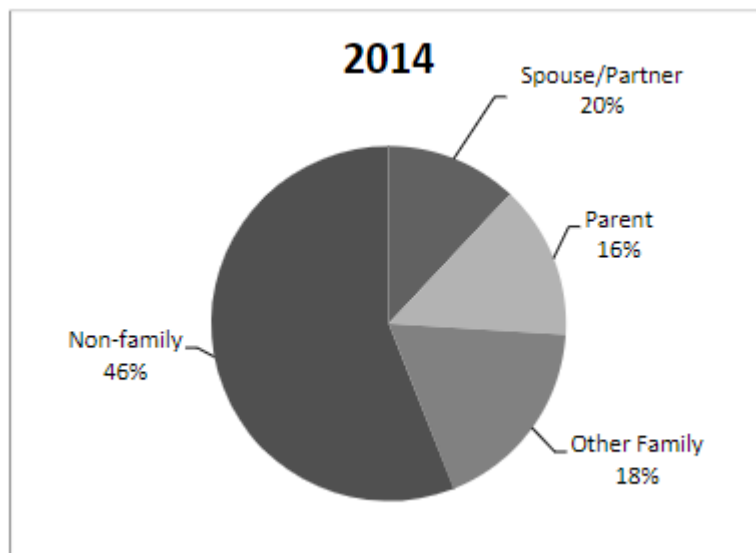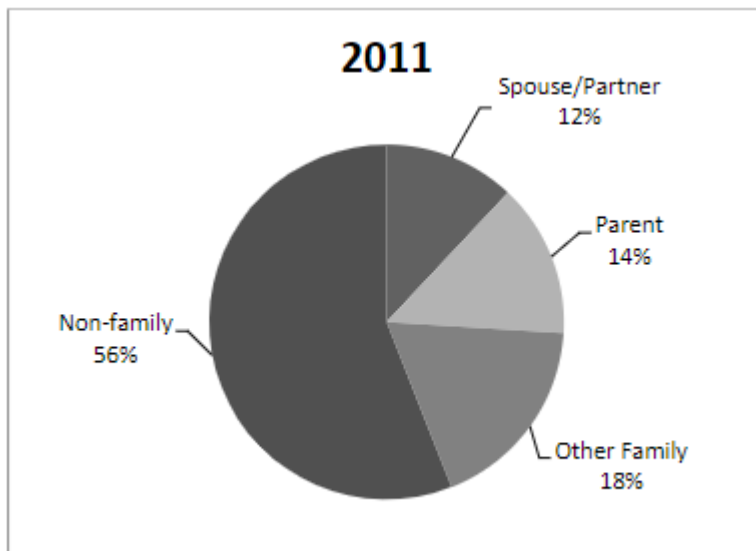
A. 2001
B. 2005
C. 2009
D. 2013

Answer: D

Explanation:
In 2013, there were a little over 2000 robberies, while there were well under 2000 auto thefts. For every other year, the number of auto thefts is higher than the number of robberies.

Question: 6

Here is some data about sex abusers in one city, showing the categories of relationships sexual abusers have with their victims, and what percentage of abusers are in each category, for the years 2011 and 2014.

2011

Spouse/Partner
12%

Parent
14%

Other Family
18%

Non-family
56%

2014

Spouse/Partner
20%

Parent
16%

Other Family
18%

Non-family
46%

In 2014, which category saw the biggest increase from 2011?

A. Spouse/ Partner
B. Parent
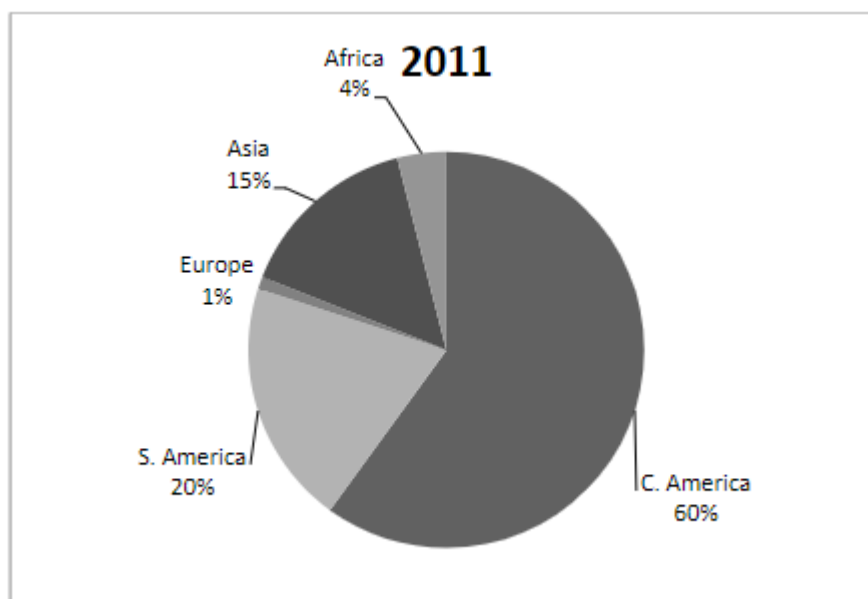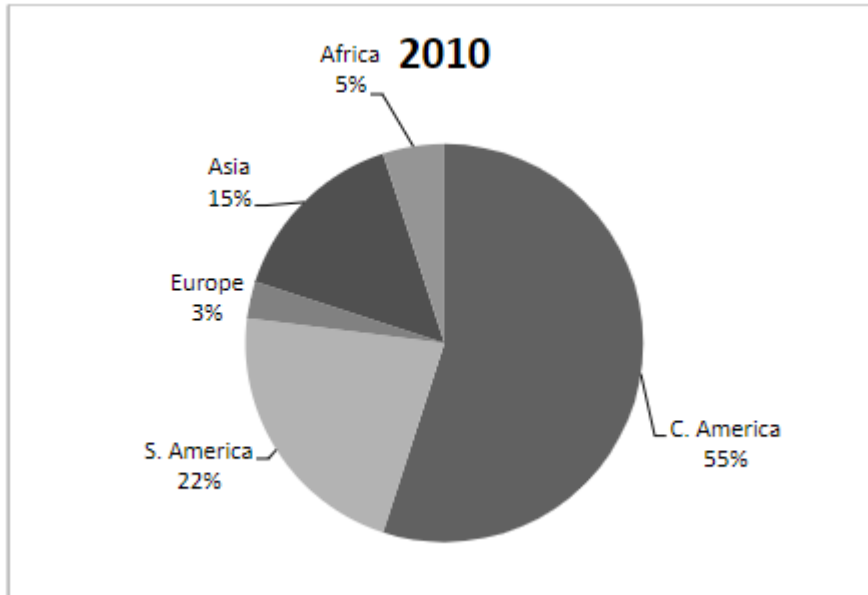C. Other family
D. Non-family

Answer: A

Explanation:
Only two categories increased from 2011 to 2014. The biggest category, Nonfamily, decreased from 56% to 46%. Other Family stayed the same at 18%. The category of abusers in the Parent category increased from 14% to 16%, while Spouse/Partner saw an increase from 12% to 20%.

Here are two pie charts showing the geographic origins of all undocumented immigrants arrested for being in the country illegally for the years 2010 and 2011 in one major city.

Which geographic area accounted for the same percentage of undocumented workers in both years?

A. Asia
B. Europe
C. South America
D. Central America

Explanation:
Of the five categories represented in the pie charts, only one shows the same
percentage in both 2010 and 2011—Asia, at 15%.

Question: 8

There is no longer any argument about whether or not red -light cameras reduce red- light running. The evidence is in, and they clearly do. However, experts say that they should not be installed at an intersection merely because a lot of people run red lights there. Two factors should exist at the intersection before installing a red-light camera—drivers running red lights at a rate at least 25% higher than at the average light, and a percentage of accidents caused by people running red lights that is at least 10% higher than at the average traffic light. There are six intersections being considered for red light cameras.

Intersection	Red-Light Runners	Red-Light Running Accidents
1	1.10	0.95
2	1.25	1.00
3	0.95	1.25
4	1.25	1.15
5	1.10	1.10
6	1.30	1.10

In the table above, Column 2 shows the percentage of drivers who run the red light as a percentage of the average number of drivers who run red lights at all intersections. Column 3 shows the percentage of accidents at that intersection which were caused by people running red lights, compared to the average number of accidents caused by people running red lights at all intersections. Percentages are expressed in decimal form, so 1.0 is average, 1.50 is 50% above average, 0.75 is 25% below average, etc. Using the above standards, which two intersections above should get red light cameras?
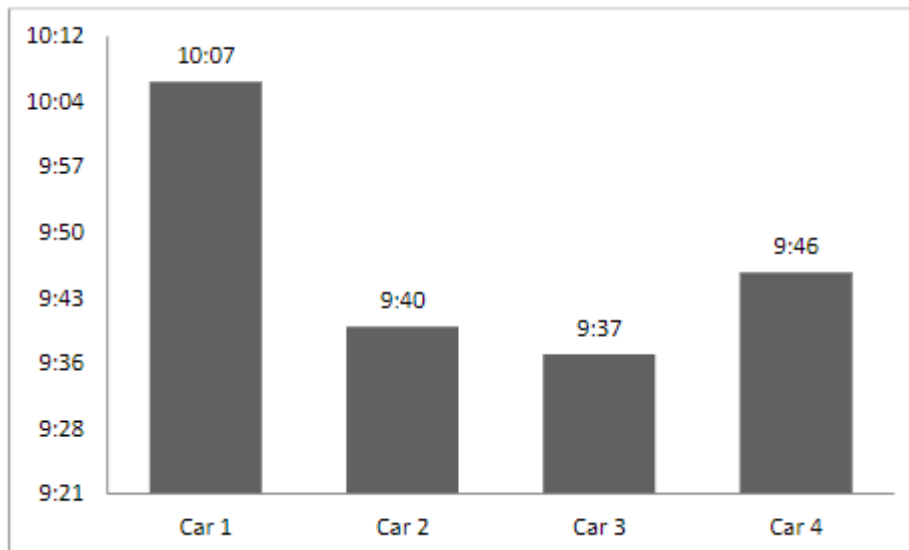
A. 2 and 5
B. 4 and 6
C. 1 and 4
D. 5 and 6

Explanation:
An intersection must have a number of 1.25 or higher in the Red-Light Runners
Column, and a number of 1.10 or higher in the Red-Light Running Accidents Column.
Intersections 2, 4, and 6 all have 1.25 or higher in the Red-Light Runners Column, but 2
only has 1.00 in the Red-Light Running Accidents Column. Only intersections 4 and 6 meet
both criteria—.

Question: 9

The city manager is considering outfitting all patrol cars with new emergency light systems. One company says their design incorporates a newly developed system of colors and patterns that can significantly improve visibility, reducing delays and accidents involving patrol cars. The city manager agreed to install the system on four patrol cars for 30 days, and if at the end of the trial response times for those four cars have been cut by an average of 15 seconds or more, she will authorize the purchase of a system for all patrol cars.

The benchmark, or the average response time before the trial that the test results would be measured against, was 10:00. At the end of the trial, Car 1 had an average response time of 10:06, Car 2 had an average response time of 9:39, Car 3 had an average response time of 9:37, and Car 4 had an average response time of 9:45. Which of the following is true of the average response time of the cars in the trial?

A. It was lower than the benchmark by 15.5 seconds
B. It was higher than the benchmark by 15.5 seconds
C. It was lower than the benchmark by 12.5 seconds
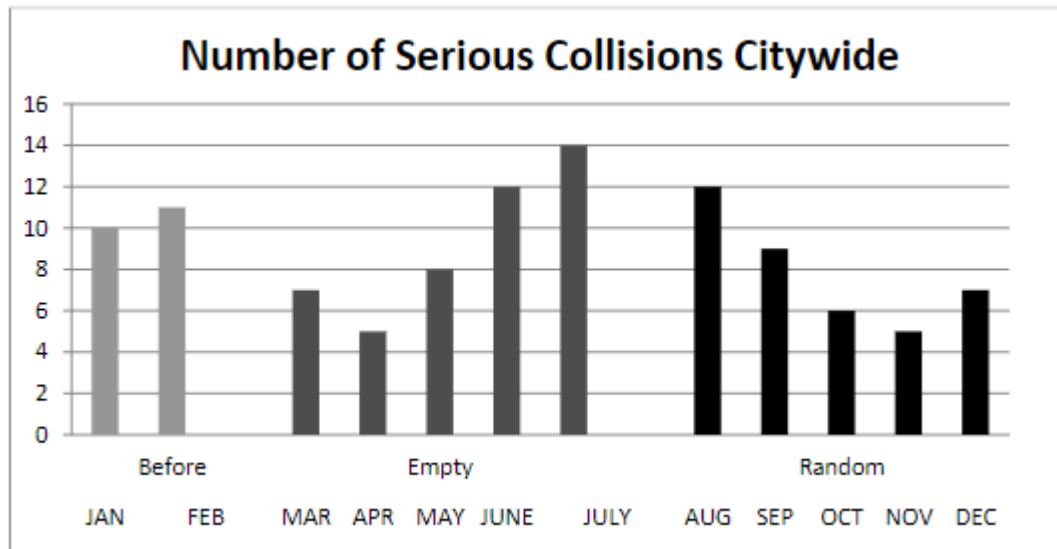D. It was higher than the benchmark by 12.5 seconds

Answer: C

Explanation:
To answer this question, you'll need to do some math. First, convert the average times into seconds. There are sixty seconds in a minute, so 10:07 becomes 607 seconds, 9:40 is 580, 9:37 is 577, and 9:46 is 586. Adding these together gives you 2350 seconds. Divide by four to get the average, which is 587.5. Then divide 587.5 by 60 to convert it back into minutes, which produces 9, with a remainder of 47.5. So the average response time for the patrol cars in the trial was 9:47.5 seconds. This is 12.5 seconds lower than the benchmark of 10:00.

Question: 10

After learning that its budget wouldn't increase from the previous year due to municipal belt-tightening, the police department in one city was looking for ways to be more effective without spending more money. They decided to park empty patrol cars near stretches of roads which had high accident rates due to speeding. The empty cars would be close enough to be a visible deterrent, but far enough away from the road that it wasn't obvious that the cars were empty, At first, this worked well, and the accident rate declined for a few months. However, drivers eventually realized that the cars were empty, and speed picked up again, as did the accident rate. Then the department began randomly posting officers in cars where the empty cars had been and rotating between manned and unmanned cars on an unpredictable basis. It took a few months, but after drivers began to realize that they could never be sure if the patrol cars were manned or not, they began slowing down again, and the accident rate once again declined.

Which of these pairs of months had the same number of accidents?

A. January and September
B. February and June
C. May and November
D. June and August

Answer: D

Explanation:
June and August both had 12 accidents. None of the other pairs had the same number of accidents. January had 10 and September had 9, making A wrong. February had 11 and June had 10, so B is wrong. May had 8 and November had 5, so C is incorrect.

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