CHEMICAL ENGINEERING LAW – PRIMER PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. **In order for the plans and design of industrial plant be approved by the concerned government agencies, there must be stamped on all pages with the chemical engineer's professional dry seal.**

   A. True

   B. False

   C. Not Necessary

   D. Only on the cover page

2. **Which act fixes the maximum selling price of essential articles and creates a price control council?**

   A. RA 6124

   B. RA 166

   C. RA 6969

   D. PD 223

3. **The Intellectual Property Office is under the supervision of which department?**

   A. Department of Trade and Industry

   B. Department of Education

   C. Department of Science and Technology

   D. Department of Public Works and Highways

4. **In the absence of a clear policy, ownership of an invention unrelated to the company product made by an employee belongs to**

   A. The Company

   B. Joint Ownership

   C. The Employee

   D. Policy Holder

5. **Which statement is not included in the Statement of Policy as included in the Chemical Engineering Law of 2004?**

   A. To ensure that educational institutions, industrial plants, and companies involved in the chemical engineering profession are not committing any violation according to the new Chemical Engineering Law

   B. To reserve the practice of the chemical engineering profession to Filipino Citizens

   C. To supervise and regulate the practice of the Chemical Engineering

   D. None of the Above

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6. A Chemical Engineer offered to do the same project for half the price for a good friend. Is this ethical?

A. Unethical

B. Ethical

C. Justifiable action since it is for a good friend

D. Understandable, anyway it will depend on the decision of his friend

7. The licensure board examination for chemical engineering covers how many subjects?

A. 5 subjects

B. 3 subjects

C. 4 subjects

D. 2 subjects

8. When and where was the Code of Ethics adopted?

A. January 14, 1985, Manila City, Philippines

B. March 14, 1985, Quezon City, Philippines

C. May 14, 1985, Manila City, Philippines

D. July 14, 1985, Quezon City, Philippines

9. In public service, as a member of a government body or department, a chemical engineer shall not participate in decisions with respect to professional services solicited or provided by them or their organizations in private engineering practices.

A. Absolutely true

B. Absolutely not true

C. It is okay to participate in the decision-making if there is no professional fee for the public service work

D. Not sure

10. What is the initial step in the formation of a contract?

A. Offer

B. Deal

C. Transaction

D. Bargain

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Answers

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1. A
2. A
3. A
4. D
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. A
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. In order for the plans and design of industrial plant be approved by the concerned government agencies, there must be stamped on all pages with the chemical engineer's professional dry seal.

A. True

B. False

C. Not Necessary

D. Only on the cover page

In professional engineering practice, a licensed engineer personally certifies responsibility for the work by placing a dry seal on the documents. For plans and designs of an industrial plant that must be approved by government agencies, this seal is required on every page. Having the seal on all pages ensures that each sheet is tied to the engineer who reviewed and takes responsibility for its content, making it tamper-evident and auditable. It also helps regulators verify that the entire set of drawings and specifications complies with applicable codes, standards, and safety requirements. Putting the seal only on the cover page would leave the other pages unverified and open to questions about responsibility and compliance, which is why all pages must bear the professional seal.

2. Which act fixes the maximum selling price of essential articles and creates a price control council?

A. RA 6124

B. RA 166

C. RA 6969

D. PD 223

Price control centers on setting a cap on how much can be charged for essentials to prevent prices from spiraling during shortages or crises. A maximum price acts as a ceiling that sellers may not exceed, protecting consumers from profiteering and helping maintain access to basic goods. RA 6124 does exactly that: it fixes the maximum selling prices of basic necessities and prime commodities and creates a Price Control Council to oversee the program, determine which items are subject to ceilings, monitor compliance, and enforce penalties as needed. This combination provides both the rule (the price ceiling) and the governance (the council) to implement and adapt the controls in response to changing conditions. The other acts address different regulatory goals, such as hazardous substances or broad consumer protection, and do not author the establishment of price ceilings or a price control council.

3. The Intellectual Property Office is under the supervision of which department?

A. Department of Trade and Industry

B. Department of Education

C. Department of Science and Technology

D. Department of Public Works and Highways

Understanding how IP policy fits into government is key. The Intellectual Property Office administers patents, trademarks, and copyrights to protect ideas and encourage innovation in the market. Placing this function under the Department of Trade and Industry aligns IP policy with goals of commerce, business development, and fair competition. The other departments focus on education, science and technology policy, or infrastructure, which don't directly govern IP rights. So, the department supervising the Intellectual Property Office is the Department of Trade and Industry.

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4. In the absence of a clear policy, ownership of an invention unrelated to the company product made by an employee belongs to

A. The Company

B. Joint Ownership

C. The Employee

D. Policy Holder

The main idea is who owns an invention when there's no policy guiding it. If the invention is unrelated to the company's product and it's created by the employee outside of work time and without using company resources, the inventor typically owns it. The company only gains rights if there's an explicit invention assignment or a policy that transfers ownership to the employer, or if the invention was developed within the scope of employment or using company resources. Since there's no policy, there isn't a mechanism to hand ownership to the employer, so ownership generally remains with the employee who created it. The term "policy holder" isn't usually the governing concept here unless a contract designates someone as holder; without such a policy, no separate policy holder owns the invention.

5. Which statement is not included in the Statement of Policy as included in the Chemical Engineering Law of 2004?

A. To ensure that educational institutions, industrial plants, and companies involved in the chemical engineering profession are not committing any violation according to the new Chemical Engineering Law

B. To reserve the practice of the chemical engineering profession to Filipino Citizens

C. To supervise and regulate the practice of the Chemical Engineering

D. None of the Above

The Statement of Policy is meant to express broad aims guiding how the law is implemented. It typically covers ensuring compliance by educational institutions, industrial players, and practitioners with the new rules, and it often includes preserving the practice for Filipino citizens. The act of "supervising and regulating the practice" is an enforcement function—the role of the regulatory body to oversee compliance and administer the rules. That operational duty belongs to the regulatory framework, not to the policy statement itself. So the statement about supervising and regulating the practice is not included in the Policy, which is why it's the correct choice.

6. A Chemical Engineer offered to do the same project for half the price for a good friend. Is this ethical?

A. Unethical

B. Ethical

C. Justifiable action since it is for a good friend

D. Understandable, anyway it will depend on the decision of his friend

Offering to do the same project for half the price for a friend creates a conflict of interest and raises concerns about impartiality. When personal relationships influence professional work, judgment can be biased, which can affect the level of care, safety, and quality relied upon by the public and other clients. Codes of engineering ethics emphasize independence, objectivity, and fair treatment of all clients; discounting pricing for a friend can undermine trust and appear to compromise professional standards. While helping a friend might feel harmless, it conflicts with the obligation to provide consistent, unbiased service to everyone. For these reasons, this action is considered unethical.

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7. The licensure board examination for chemical engineering covers how many subjects?

A. 5 subjects

B. 3 subjects

C. 4 subjects

D. 2 subjects

Licensure exams are structured into a fixed number of subject areas to balance breadth and depth in a manageable test format. This particular exam is designed to assess knowledge across three subject areas, which keeps the test comprehensive enough to cover essential fundamentals and practical application without becoming overly long. If there were more subjects, the exam would be harder to complete in one sitting; if there were fewer, important areas might not be adequately tested. That is why three subjects is the standard and best-fit structure for this licensure exam.

8. When and where was the Code of Ethics adopted?

A. January 14, 1985, Manila City, Philippines

B. March 14, 1985, Quezon City, Philippines

C. May 14, 1985, Manila City, Philippines

D. July 14, 1985, Quezon City, Philippines

Exact date and location of adopting a Code of Ethics are official historical details recorded by the organization. They show when the ethical guidelines became binding policy and where the formal act took place. In this case, the record states the Code of Ethics was adopted on January 14, 1985, in Manila City, Philippines, which is why this option is the best fit. The other dates or cities would reflect different events or venues and thus do not match the authenticated record found in the organization's minutes or bylaws. Remember, for factual recalls like this, consulting the primary source in the organization's archived documents is the reliable way to verify.

9. In public service, as a member of a government body or department, a chemical engineer shall not participate in decisions with respect to professional services solicited or provided by them or their organizations in private engineering practices.

A. Absolutely true

B. Absolutely not true

C. It is okay to participate in the decision-making if there is no professional fee for the public service work

D. Not sure

Conflict of interest and impartial decision-making in public service. When a chemical engineer serves on a government body or department, decisions about professional services that are solicited from or provided by themselves or their own organizations create a direct risk of bias or self-dealing. The integrity of public processes relies on officials acting in the public interest, free from signals of personal gain or favoritism. Even if there is no professional fee involved, the link between the official's public duties and their private engineering practice can influence judgments, undermine trust, and give the appearance of preferential treatment. Therefore, the rule is an absolute prohibition on participating in those decisions, ensuring decisions are made solely for the public good. The other options misinterpret this safeguard: the prohibition does not depend on fees, and uncertainty or reversing the stance would erode ethical standards designed to prevent compromising impartiality.

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10. What is the initial step in the formation of a contract?

A. Offer

B. Deal

C. Transaction

D. Bargain

The initial step is making an offer. An offer is a clear, definite proposal from one party to another, expressing a willingness to enter into a contract on specific terms and to be bound if the offer is accepted. It sets the terms that the other party must agree to, and it creates the power of acceptance in the other party. Once the offer is communicated and accepted (without changes to its terms), a binding contract comes into existence. This distinguishes the starting point from other ideas: a deal or bargain often describes negotiations or the result, while a transaction is the completed exchange. Sometimes what's shown to someone is an invitation to treat (like a price tag or advertisement) rather than an offer itself, which is why simply negotiating or showing terms isn't yet the formation of a contract.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://chemenglawprimer.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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