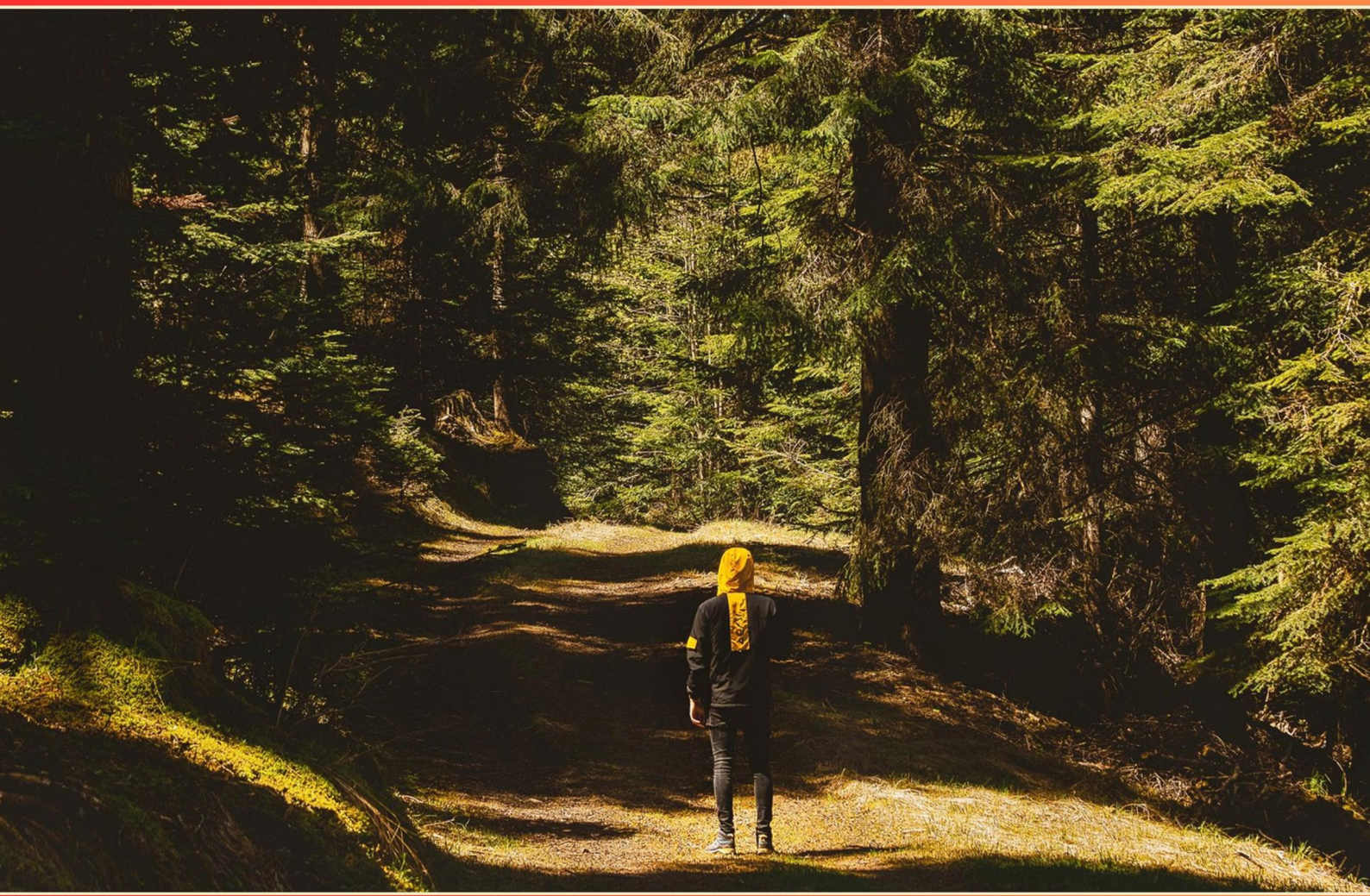
DENR ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER (DAO) 2007-29 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

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. All original surveys covering A&D lands which has not been subjected to private rights nor devoted to public use.

A. Cadastral Surveys

B. Public Land Surveys

C. Group Settlement/Townsite Subdivision Surveys

D. Public Land Subdivision

2. An orthophoto map results when gridlines, boundaries, place names, and marginal information are added or overprinted. Which map type does this describe?

A. Photo Map

B. Orthophoto Map

C. Topographic Map

D. Thematic Map

3. The progress map based on the control survey of the project shall be made on reproducible materials of stable base as prescribed in the _____.

A. Technical Description

B. Manual of Procedures

C. Digital (Softcopy) Maps

D. Real (Hardcopy) Maps

4. How are land use changes addressed in the EIA framework?

A. They are ignored during impact assessment

B. They are evaluated for environmental impacts and included in mitigation and monitoring plans

C. They are considered only after project approval

D. They are addressed by separate regulatory processes

5. Which cadastre relies on computations from the actual ground survey to determine bearings and distances?

A. Graphical Cadastre

B. Numerical Cadastre

C. Cadastral Surveys

D. Public Land Surveys

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6. Which documents are typically required to initiate the Environmental Impact Assessment process under DAO 2007-29?

A. A minimal memo from the proponent.

B. Project description, location map, baseline environmental data, and terms of reference for the EIA study.

C. A corporate resolution authorizing the project.

D. A validity certificate from a financing entity.

7. Which term refers to the number exclusively assigned to a LAND parcel in reference to its physical spatial position on Land Information Map (UPI = LIM Number + Parcel Number)?

A. LIM Number

B. Unique Parcel Identifier (UPI)

C. Parcel Number

D. LIM Parcel Code

8. Which base map is described as being drawn on drafting film and mirroring the cadastral project boundaries to cover the municipality?

A. Municipal Boundary and Index Map

B. Cadastral Map

C. Photo Map

D. Digital Map

9. The easement of coast police obligates leaving a right-of-way within the salvage zone of how many meters wide?

A. 5 meters

B. 6 meters

C. 7 meters

D. 8 meters

10. A Unique Parcel Identifier (UPI) is formed by combining the LIM Number with which component?

A. Map Number

B. Lot Number

C. Parcel Number

D. Sector Number

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. All original surveys covering A&D lands which has not been subjected to private rights nor devoted to public use.

A. Cadastral Surveys

B. Public Land Surveys

C. Group Settlement/Townsite Subdivision Surveys

D. Public Land Subdivision

Public Land Surveys are the original surveys of lands still in the public domain that have not yet been subjected to private rights nor devoted to public use. These surveys establish the exact location, boundaries, and area of public land so the government can later dispose of it through patents, leases, or other instruments. They serve as the initial step in turning public domain into titled land. Cadastral surveys, by contrast, come after lands have been disposed or subdivided into private parcels to create a cadastre for titling; Group Settlement/Townsite Subdivision Surveys are specialized for planned settlements, not the general original survey of public domain lands; and Public Land Subdivision is not the standard term for the initial survey of A&D lands.

2. An orthophoto map results when gridlines, boundaries, place names, and marginal information are added or overprinted. Which map type does this describe?

A. Photo Map

B. Orthophoto Map

C. Topographic Map

D. Thematic Map

Orthophoto maps are created by taking a geometrically corrected aerial photograph and overprinting it with standard map elements such as gridlines, boundaries, place names, and marginal information. The orthorectification process removes distortions from terrain and sensor perspective so that distances and areas on the image correspond to true ground measurements. When you add the cartographic overlays, the image becomes a map product while preserving the realistic detail of the photo. This combination—a corrected photographic base plus map conventions like grids, labels, and marginal data—defines an orthophoto map. A photo map would rely primarily on a photograph as the base without necessarily achieving the same geometric accuracy. A topographic map emphasizes terrain representation like contours and elevations rather than a photographic base. A thematic map focuses on illustrating a specific theme (e.g., rainfall, land use) rather than the integration of an overprinted photograph with cartographic elements.

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3. The progress map based on the control survey of the project shall be made on reproducible materials of stable base as prescribed in the _____.

A. Technical Description

B. Manual of Procedures

C. Digital (Softcopy) Maps

D. Real (Hardcopy) Maps

The question tests the standard medium for producing progress maps from control surveys. In DENR surveying practice, copies of progress maps must be created on reproducible materials that have a stable base so that the documents remain legible and geometrically accurate over time and can be reliably reproduced for records and auditing. This requirement is specified in the Manual of Procedures, which lays out how surveys are documented, reproduced, and archived, including the approved substrates (like durable film or stable base media) for maps. Other options don't fit because a technical description deals with content details rather than the physical reproduction medium, digital softcopy maps are digital records rather than the prescribed physical reproducible media, and hardcopy maps are the result rather than the standardized medium for reproduction defined by the procedures.

4. How are land use changes addressed in the EIA framework?

A. They are ignored during impact assessment

B. They are evaluated for environmental impacts and included in mitigation and monitoring plans

C. They are considered only after project approval

D. They are addressed by separate regulatory processes

In the EIA framework, land use changes are treated as environmental impacts that must be examined and managed throughout the project. The assessment looks at how shifting land use or land cover due to the proposed activity would affect ecosystems, soil stability, water flow, biodiversity, noise, traffic, aesthetics, and nearby communities. Based on that analysis, the process requires proposing concrete mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for negative changes, and it also mandates a monitoring plan to track the effectiveness of those measures over time. This integrated approach ensures land-use effects are anticipated and controlled before decisions are made and continue to be managed after implementation, rather than being ignored, considered only after approval, or handled by separate regulatory tracks.

5. Which cadastre relies on computations from the actual ground survey to determine bearings and distances?

A. Graphical Cadastre

B. Numerical Cadastre

C. Cadastral Surveys

D. Public Land Surveys

Turning field measurements into a precise, coordinate-based map of parcels is the hallmark of numerical cadastre. It relies on actual ground survey data and uses mathematical computations to derive the bearings and distances, producing exact coordinates for parcel boundaries and ensuring consistency across the cadastral fabric. This rigorous computation step—often with adjustments to reduce errors—distinguishes it from approaches that focus mainly on graphic representation on a plan. Graphical cadastre emphasizes drawing and depiction of boundaries, while numerical cadastre centers on the mathematical processing of the survey data. The other terms describe broader survey concepts rather than the specific computational approach used to determine bearings and distances from field data.

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6. Which documents are typically required to initiate the Environmental Impact Assessment process under DAO 2007-29?

A. A minimal memo from the proponent.

B. Project description, location map, baseline environmental data, and terms of reference for the EIA study.

C. A corporate resolution authorizing the project.

D. A validity certificate from a financing entity.

The thing being tested is what documents are required to start the Environmental Impact Assessment process under DAO 2007-29. To initiate an EIA, you need a complete package that defines the project and its environmental context: a project description, a location map, baseline environmental data, and the terms of reference for the EIA study. The project description communicates what the project is, its components, scale, and schedule. The location map shows exactly where the project will be, which helps identify nearby ecosystems, land uses, and regulatory considerations. Baseline environmental data establish the current conditions in the area—air and water quality, biodiversity, noise, land use, and socio-economic factors—so the potential changes can be measured against existing conditions. The terms of reference spell out the scope, methodologies, and deliverables of the EIA, guiding the study to cover relevant issues and enabling proper review. A minimal memo lacks the necessary detail to assess impacts. A corporate resolution pertains to internal authorization, not to starting the environmental assessment. A financing validity certificate is not part of the EIA initiation requirements.

7. Which term refers to the number exclusively assigned to a LAND parcel in reference to its physical spatial position on Land Information Map (UPI = LIM Number + Parcel Number)?

A. LIM Number

B. Unique Parcel Identifier (UPI)

C. Parcel Number

D. LIM Parcel Code

The Unique Parcel Identifier is the reference that uniquely identifies a land parcel by its exact location on the Land Information Map. This system defines the UPI as the combination of the LIM Number plus the Parcel Number, so the LIM Number points to the map frame and the Parcel Number distinguishes parcels within that frame. Together they create a single, unique reference for each parcel's spatial position, unlike the LIM Number alone (which identifies only the map) or the Parcel Number alone (which could repeat across different LIMs). The LIM Parcel Code isn't the standard term used for this unique spatial reference.

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8. Which base map is described as being drawn on drafting film and mirroring the cadastral project boundaries to cover the municipality?

A. Municipal Boundary and Index Map

B. Cadastral Map

C. Photo Map

D. Digital Map

Base maps used for cadastral work provide a common reference framework. The description "drawn on drafting film and mirroring the cadastral project boundaries to cover the municipality" fits a Municipal Boundary and Index Map. This map is intended to show the entire municipality's extents and include an index to cadastral projects, effectively overlaying or mirroring the cadastral boundaries within the municipal area. It's typically produced on drafting film to serve as a reproducible foundation for the cadastral program. In contrast, a cadastral map focuses on individual parcels, a photo map relies on imagery, and a digital map is a digital version of such data.

9. The easement of coast police obligates leaving a right-of-way within the salvage zone of how many meters wide?

A. 5 meters

B. 6 meters

C. 7 meters

D. 8 meters

The concept here is the required width of the public easement for coast police within the salvage zone. In coastal law, the salvage zone is a designated strip along the shore where a right-of-way must be kept to ensure public access and safety, facilitating patrols and emergency response. The width specified for this easement is six meters. This six-meter corridor provides a clear, usable passage for authorities without unduly restricting adjacent landowners' use of their property outside the salvage zone. Within this easement, construction or vegetation that would block access is not permitted, and encroachments can be subject to regulatory action. The other widths do not meet the regulatory standard, so they don't satisfy the requirement.

10. A Unique Parcel Identifier (UPI) is formed by combining the LIM Number with which component?

A. Map Number

B. Lot Number

C. Parcel Number

D. Sector Number

A Unique Parcel Identifier is formed by combining the LIM Number with the Parcel Number to create a single, distinct reference for each parcel. The LIM Number identifies the Land Information Memorandum record for a given area, while the Parcel Number specifies the exact parcel within that record. This pairing ensures true uniqueness across the registry. Map Number, Lot Number, or Sector Number do not by themselves guarantee this global uniqueness, as they can repeat in different LIM contexts or refer to broader units rather than the specific parcel. Hence, the combination of LIM Number and Parcel Number is what creates the UPI.

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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://denradminorder200729.examzify.com

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

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