LET PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION – LAWS 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. What is the role of national laws versus local school policies in governing teachers?

A. Local policies set minimum standards; national laws tailor implementation within schools.

B. National laws override all local policies in every case.

C. Local policies have no role in teacher governance.

D. National laws set minimum standards; local policies tailor implementation within schools.

2. What constitutes a 'professional license' in teaching?

A. A government-issued credential indicating that the holder has met education, examination, and CPD requirements to teach.

B. A proof of employment letter from a school.

C. A teaching certificate awarded by any private entity.

D. A permit to operate a school.

3. Article 14 includes provisions in which area of knowledge and development?

A. Sports

B. Official Language policy

C. Science and Technology

D. None of the above

4. Which group is not qualified or unable within 2 years to register for examination?

A. Newly qualified teachers

B. Incumbent teachers

C. Part-time teachers

D. Substitute teachers

5. What year saw the amendment to BP 232?

A. 1993

B. 1994

C. 1995

D. 1996

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6. R.A. 1265 is associated with which topic?

A. Flag ceremony

B. Rizal Law

C. Earth Day

D. Human Rights Day

7. The Authority of teachers is defined by which statute?

A. R.A. 1124

B. PD 1152

C. R.A. 578

D. R.A. 1425

8. What year is associated with the GASTPE program?

A. 1987

B. 1989

C. 1991

D. 1993

9. How many CPD units are required and over how many years?

A. 60 units, 4 years

B. 30 units, 2 years

C. 45 units, 3 years

D. 50 units, 5 years

10. RA 9293 amended which act?

A. RA 8000

B. RA 9000

C. RA 7836

D. RA 7000

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the role of national laws versus local school policies in governing teachers?

A. Local policies set minimum standards; national laws tailor implementation within schools.

B. National laws override all local policies in every case.

C. Local policies have no role in teacher governance.

D. National laws set minimum standards; local policies tailor implementation within schools.

National laws provide the baseline standards for teachers across all schools, covering core requirements like qualifications, licensure, safety, and fundamental rights and duties. Local school policies operate within that framework, turning those requirements into practical rules tailored to a specific school's context. They set how things are done day to day—evaluation processes, disciplinary procedures, attendance, grading practices, and professional development plans—while staying within the bounds of the law. Local policies can add detail or raise standards for their school, but they cannot contradict national law; if a conflict arises, the national law governs. So, the essential idea is that national laws set minimum standards; local policies tailor implementation within schools. For example, a country may require teachers to hold a valid teaching credential, while a school might establish its own policy on annual professional development hours to meet that credential's ongoing requirements.

2. What constitutes a 'professional license' in teaching?

A. A government-issued credential indicating that the holder has met education, examination, and CPD requirements to teach.

B. A proof of employment letter from a school.

C. A teaching certificate awarded by any private entity.

D. A permit to operate a school.

A professional license in teaching is a government-issued credential that shows you've met the required education, passed the licensing examinations, and completed ongoing professional development to teach. This license is what legally authorizes you to teach in the jurisdiction's schools and is renewable to ensure you maintain up-to-date standards. This distinguishes it from a proof of employment letter, which only confirms you work somewhere and doesn't prove you meet professional qualifications. It also differs from a private entity's teaching certificate, which may not be recognized by the state and doesn't guarantee meeting public-school standards. A permit to operate a school concerns the institution itself, not the individual teacher's credentials. The CPD element emphasizes continuing development to keep teaching practices current.

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3. Article 14 includes provisions in which area of knowledge and development?

A. Sports

B. Official Language policy

C. Science and Technology

D. None of the above

Focusing on how knowledge and development are organized, science and technology is the area that directly drives innovation, research, and the practical application of new knowledge. When a framework groups knowledge and development, it typically includes policies and provisions that support scientific research, technology advancement, education in STEM fields, and mechanisms for transferring and applying scientific ideas to improve society and the economy. That makes science and technology the best fit for provisions labeled under knowledge and development. Sports and Official Language policy, by contrast, belong to different domains. Sports provisions usually relate to physical education, athletics, and national sports programs, while Official Language policy concerns language use, rights, and administration. These areas, though important, aren't the primary focus of a knowledge-and-development category, so they're not the best match for this grouping.

4. Which group is not qualified or unable within 2 years to register for examination?

A. Newly qualified teachers

B. Incumbent teachers

C. Part-time teachers

D. Substitute teachers

The main idea being tested is who is eligible to register for the Licensure Examination for Teachers within a two-year window after completing teacher education. The rule is focused on new entrants to the teaching profession—graduates who have recently finished their teacher education program and are within two years of graduating. Among the groups, incumbent teachers are those already in service as teachers, not recent graduates. Because the two-year window targets new entrants, incumbent teachers do not fit this eligibility path and are not regarded as eligible under that provision. Newly qualified teachers, part-time teachers, and substitute teachers fall into the category of those who are still in the transition from student to professional teacher, so they can register within that two-year period to pursue licensure.

5. What year saw the amendment to BP 232?

A. 1993

B. 1994

C. 1995

D. 1996

The question tests remembering the exact year when BP 232 was amended. BP 232, the Education Act of 1982, was amended by a law enacted in 1994, so the amendment took effect in that year. That's why 1994 is the correct choice. The other years listed did not correspond to the date the amendment was enacted, even though they may appear in related timelines or events in the Act's history.

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6. R.A. 1265 is associated with which topic?

A. Flag ceremony

B. Rizal Law

C. Earth Day

D. Human Rights Day

The topic being tested is Philippine laws and practices surrounding national symbols and flag ceremonies. Republic Act 1265 specifically covers the rules for the Philippine flag and how flag-raising ceremonies should be conducted, including display and conduct during such ceremonies in public institutions and government settings. This makes it the best fit because it directly addresses the protocol and ritual related to the national flag. The other options point to different subjects: the Rizal Law deals with incorporating Jose Rizal's works into education; Earth Day is an environmental observance; Human Rights Day is an international commemorative day. They do not address flag usage or flag ceremonies, which is why they don't match this statute.

7. The Authority of teachers is defined by which statute?

A. R.A. 1124

B. PD 1152

C. R.A. 578

D. R.A. 1425

The authority teachers have in the classroom and school setting is defined by a statute that specifically spells out what they may do, how they guide students, and the limits of their power within the educational system. Republic Act No. 578 is the statute that explicitly defines this authority, giving teachers the framework for their instructional duties, classroom management, and related responsibilities. This makes it the best answer because it directly addresses the scope and exercise of a teacher's authority in the school environment. The other statutes point to different topics. Some deal with licensure or regulation of the teaching profession, others govern subjects like the Rizal Law or environmental codes. None of these establish the defined authority of teachers in the classroom in the same way, so they don't fit as the source that defines teacher authority.

8. What year is associated with the GASTPE program?

A. 1987

B. 1989

C. 1991

D. 1993

GASTPE stands for Government Assistance to Students and Teachers in Private Education, a Philippine program created to provide financial support to students in private education and to assist teachers. The year associated with its launch is 1989, which is when the program began and started shaping how government funds private education and related support. The other years don't correspond to its initial introduction, so 1989 is the best match for when GASTPE was established.

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9. How many CPD units are required and over how many years?

A. 60 units, 4 years

B. 30 units, 2 years

C. 45 units, 3 years

D. 50 units, 5 years

The main idea is meeting the CPD requirement within a fixed cycle. You need a total of 45 CPD units completed over a 3-year period, which works out to about 15 units per year. This cycle size and total ensure ongoing professional development while keeping the workload manageable over time. Other options would change either the total workload per year or the length of the cycle, so they don't align with the standard schedule. For example, 60 units over 4 years would still be 15 per year but in a longer cycle; 30 units over 2 years is a smaller total in a shorter window; 50 units over 5 years spreads to only 10 units per year. The specified combination in the question is 45 units in 3 years.

10. RA 9293 amended which act?

A. RA 8000

B. RA 9000

C. RA 7836

D. RA 7000

When an act is described as amending another law, it's pointing to a specific preexisting statute that the new law changes or updates. In this case, the amendment law is designed to modify a particular earlier act, and the text of the amendment identifies exactly which act that is. Republic Act 9293 is the amendatory measure that updates Republic Act 7836, rather than the other acts listed. Understanding this helps you see why that pairing is correct: the amendment law references the act it revamps, creating a coordinated legal framework. The other acts mentioned are separate statutes and are not the ones targeted by the amendments in RA 9293.

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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://letprofedlaws.examzify.com

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

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