LET SOCIAL SCIENCE PRACTICE EXAM (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. Which field studies mind, behavior, and mental processes?

A. Sociology

B. Psychology

C. Economics

D. Philosophy

2. Through which office did Spain rule the Philippines until 1814?

A. Captain-General of the Philippines

B. Viceroy of Mexico

C. King of Spain

D. Governor-General of the Philippines

3. These are the people who have some money, and had the opportunity of acquiring good education in Manila and in foreign countries during the Spanish period.

A. Nationalism

B. Secularization

C. Hispano-Filipino

D. Execution of GOMBURZA

4. A union of a society of inhabitants of the same country, having the same language, laws, origin, interest.

A. Government

B. Nation

C. Society

D. State

5. Which term best describes rights that citizens have as members of a political community?

A. Human Rights

B. Nationalism

C. Civil Rights

D. Encomienda

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6. Which category of person can a state refuse entry to?

A. Sexy star
B. Refugee
C. Persona non grata
D. Political Prisoner

7. Which term is used for the study of government and politics?

A. Economics
B. Sociology
C. History
D. Political Science

8. The branch of government that makes the laws.

A. Executive Branch
B. Legislative Branch
C. Judicial Branch
D. Administrative Branch

9. A map that focuses solely on the state is called what?

A. Road Map
B. Thematic Map
C. Physical Map
D. Political Map

10. What is the name of the provisional constitution adopted in 1986?

A. Freedom Constitution
B. 1987 Constitution
C. Malolos Constitution
D. 1973 Constitution

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which field studies mind, behavior, and mental processes?

A. Sociology

B. Psychology

C. Economics

D. Philosophy

The main idea this item tests is identifying which field studies mind, behavior, and mental processes. Psychology is that field. It aims to understand how people think, feel, perceive, remember, and act, using methods like experiments, observations, surveys, and case studies to connect mental processes with outward behavior. This focus explains why we act in certain ways and how internal experiences influence decisions, learning, motivation, and mental health. Other fields touch related areas but in different ways: sociology looks at how groups and social structures shape behavior; economics analyzes decision-making within markets and resource constraints; philosophy explores fundamental questions about mind and knowledge in theories rather than through empirical study of behavior. So psychology uniquely centers on the scientific study of internal mental life and observable actions.

2. Through which office did Spain rule the Philippines until 1814?

A. Captain-General of the Philippines

B. Viceroy of Mexico

C. King of Spain

D. Governor-General of the Philippines

Spain governed the Philippines through the administration of New Spain, with the Viceroy of Mexico at the top. In Manila, the local leader was the Captain-General (often paired with Governor-General), who handled day-to-day affairs but answered to the viceroy in Mexico City. This setup—Philippines under the Viceroy of New Spain—lasted through 1814 (and until Mexico's independence in the 1820s). So the office that embodied the overarching authority over the Philippines was the Viceroy of Mexico.

3. These are the people who have some money, and had the opportunity of acquiring good education in Manila and in foreign countries during the Spanish period.

A. Nationalism

B. Secularization

C. Hispano-Filipino

D. Execution of GOMBURZA

This describes the Hispano-Filipino group—the educated Filipino elites who had wealth and access to good education in Manila and abroad during the Spanish period. These people often had Spanish cultural ties or ancestry and could study in local schools as well as in Europe, which exposed them to liberal ideas and modern ways of thinking. Their education helped them become leaders of reform movements and the early nationalist currents that questioned colonial rule. Nationalism is an idea or movement, not a social group with specific educational opportunities. Secularization refers to shifting education control away from religious institutions, not a social class. GOMBURZA refers to the three executed priests, a historical event rather than a description of people with money and overseas education.

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4. A union of a society of inhabitants of the same country, having the same language, laws, origin, interest.

A. Government

B. Nation

C. Society

D. State

The concept being tested is a sense of national unity—people bound together by shared language, origin, laws, and common interests. This describes a nation, a group of inhabitants who feel a collective identity and often seek political self-determination because they share these unifying traits. A state focuses on political sovereignty and governing institutions, not just shared identity. A government is the ruling body, not the people as a unified whole. A society is a broad term for people living together, but it doesn't by itself imply the specific shared language, origin, and laws that create a national bond.

5. Which term best describes rights that citizens have as members of a political community?

A. Human Rights

B. Nationalism

C. Civil Rights

D. Encomienda

Civil rights describe the protections and privileges that citizens have as members of a political community. They are the government's guarantees that everyone is treated fairly in public life and can participate in civic processes—things like voting, equal protection under the law, due process, and freedom of expression and assembly. These rights are specific to the citizen's role within a state and are upheld by laws and institutions. They differ from universal human rights, which are obligations owed to all people regardless of citizenship; nationalism is an ideology about national loyalty, and encomienda is a historical colonial labor system.

6. Which category of person can a state refuse entry to?

A. Sexy star

B. Refugee

C. Persona non grata

D. Political Prisoner

States have sovereignty over who may enter, and they can declare someone persona non grata, meaning they are unwelcome and can be denied entry or expelled. This status is a recognized tool in diplomacy used to remove or bar individuals who offend the host country. Among the options, this is the category that directly authorizes entry refusal as a formal designation. Refugees have protections under international law, so states cannot simply bar them at will and must follow asylum procedures and non-refoulement rules. Political prisoners aren't a recognized immigration category that grants entry denial, and "sexy star" isn't a real category. So the best fit is persona non grata.

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7. Which term is used for the study of government and politics?

A. Economics

B. Sociology

C. History

D. Political Science

Political science is the field that studies government and politics, including how governments are organized, how decisions are made, how power is distributed, and how policies are formed and implemented. It also looks at political behavior, elections, representation, and institutions at local, national, and international levels, using methods that analyze political processes and ideas. This focus makes it the best answer because it directly names the study of government and politics and encompasses the kinds of questions researchers ask about political life. Economics, sociology, and history each center on different areas: economics on resource allocation and markets, sociology on social life and structures, and history on past events and changes.

8. The branch of government that makes the laws.

A. Executive Branch

B. Legislative Branch

C. Judicial Branch

D. Administrative Branch

Making laws is the job of the legislative branch. It's the group of elected lawmakers who draft proposed statutes, debate them, and vote to pass or reject them. In many systems, a bill goes through committees, floor debates, and then two approval stages before becoming law, sometimes requiring the head of state's signature and the possibility of an override if there's a veto. This process separates law creation from enforcement and interpretation, which are handled by the executive and judicial branches respectively. The executive enforces laws, while the judiciary interprets and applies them in court. That separation of powers is what puts the responsibility for creating laws with the legislative branch.

9. A map that focuses solely on the state is called what?

A. Road Map

B. Thematic Map

C. Physical Map

D. Political Map

A map centered on boundaries and human-made divisions is a political map. Political maps emphasize the borders between places—such as states, counties, and cities—and often mark the state capital and key political boundaries. They focus on who has jurisdiction rather than on natural features or travel routes. That's why a map that highlights a state's borders and its internal political divisions fits best as a political map. In contrast, road maps focus on routes, physical maps highlight landforms, and thematic maps illustrate a specific data theme.

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10. What is the name of the provisional constitution adopted in 1986?

A. Freedom Constitution

B. 1987 Constitution

C. Malolos Constitution

D. 1973 Constitution

A provisional constitution is a temporary charter used to govern during a transition to a new constitutional order. In the Philippines, after the People Power Revolution of 1986, a temporary charter known as the Freedom Constitution was issued to stabilize the country while a new framework was prepared. It was promulgated in 1986 and served as the bridge to the drafting and adoption of the 1987 Constitution, which is the current charter. The other options refer to different documents from other times: the Malolos Constitution from 1899, the 1973 Constitution from the Marcos era, and the 1987 Constitution which followed the transition and is now in force.

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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://letsocialscience.examzify.com

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

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