LICENSURE EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS (LET) 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. Which term describes a trainee who travels from place to place under different masters and is paid for labor?

A. Journeyman

B. Apprentice

C. Master craftsman

D. Dean

2. Which prenatal screening method can help detect congenital deformities before birth?

A. Amniocentesis

B. Antibiotics

C. Vaccination

D. Physiotherapy

3. Campaign against legitimate policies is unprofessional.

A. Professional

B. Ethical

C. Necessary

D. Unprofessional

4. What concept describes the process of balancing applying prior knowledge with adapting behavior to new information?

A. Equilibration

B. Assimilation

C. Accommodation

D. Adaptation

5. Which Republic Act number is associated with strengthening teacher education by establishing centers of excellence?

A. Republic Act No. 7743

B. Republic Act No. 7796

C. Republic Act No. 7784

D. Republic Act No. 7836

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6. Which theory advocates that God equipped man with intellect and free will?

A. The Theory of Evolution
B. Liberal and Democratic Education
C. Religious Education
D. The Theory of Divine Creation

7. Which term denotes one's capability to reason, deduce, and think critically?

A. IQ Score
B. Cognitive ability
C. Logical reasoning
D. Intelligence Quotient (IQ)

8. According to Erikson, the 'terrible twos' describe which age group?

A. Children who are two years of age
B. Infants and toddlers (0-2 years)
C. Preschoolers aged 3-4
D. Adolescents (12-18)

9. Which type of intelligence is relatively higher in one's early years?

A. Crystallized intelligence
B. Visual-Spatial intelligence
C. Fluid intelligence
D. Existential intelligence

10. Which of the following is an example of a congenital deformity?

A. Malaria
B. Measles
C. Cerebral palsy
D. Cleft lip

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term describes a trainee who travels from place to place under different masters and is paid for labor?

A. Journeyman

B. Apprentice

C. Master craftsman

D. Dean

In skilled trades, there's a progression from apprentice to journeyman to master craftsman. The description of traveling to different masters and being paid for labor fits the journeyman stage. After completing formal training, a journeyman works for wages and moves from shop to shop to gain experience with various masters, but has not yet attained the status of a master who can run their own workshop and train others. An apprentice is still learning under a single master and often receives training rather than paid labor. A master craftsman has reached the highest level, capable of independent work and supervising others. A dean belongs to an academic setting and isn't part of the traditional trades progression.

2. Which prenatal screening method can help detect congenital deformities before birth?

A. Amniocentesis

B. Antibiotics

C. Vaccination

D. Physiotherapy

Prenatal detection of fetal anomalies relies on analyzing fetal material to reveal genetic or developmental issues before birth. Amniocentesis collects a small amount of amniotic fluid under ultrasound guidance, and the fetal cells and biochemistry in that fluid are tested for chromosomal abnormalities and certain birth defects. This direct examination of fetal material is what enables identifying congenital deformities before birth, guiding planning and care. Antibiotics, vaccination, and physiotherapy do not assess the fetus in utero or diagnose fetal conditions; they involve treating infection, preventing disease, or assisting physical function, respectively. Therefore, amniocentesis is the method that can reveal congenital deformities before birth.

3. Campaign against legitimate policies is unprofessional.

A. Professional

B. Ethical

C. Necessary

D. Unprofessional

Professional conduct in educational and organizational settings means engaging with policies in a respectful, constructive way and using proper channels for critique. Campaigning against legitimate policies fits poorly with that standard because it bypasses formal decision-making, can disrupt processes, and signals hostility rather than a measured, evidence-based discussion. The emphasis is on how you engage, not just what you oppose; using formal avenues, presenting facts, and aiming for improvement reflect professional behavior. So, describing this action as unprofessional best captures the conduct described.

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4. What concept describes the process of balancing applying prior knowledge with adapting behavior to new information?

A. Equilibration

B. Assimilation

C. Accommodation

D. Adaptation

Equilibration describes the process of balancing applying prior knowledge with adapting behavior to new information. In Piaget's terms, it occurs as learners move between assimilation—fitting new information into existing ideas—and accommodation—modifying those ideas in light of new information—to reach cognitive equilibrium. This balancing act is exactly what the prompt refers to: using what you already know while adjusting your understanding or actions when faced with something new. Assimilation alone would keep you within your current framework without change, and accommodation alone focuses on altering ideas without the ongoing reconcilement with prior knowledge. Adaptation is a broader umbrella term for adjusting to the environment, which includes equilibration but doesn't specify the balancing between old and new that the question targets.

5. Which Republic Act number is associated with strengthening teacher education by establishing centers of excellence?

A. Republic Act No. 7743

B. Republic Act No. 7796

C. Republic Act No. 7784

D. Republic Act No. 7836

This item tests your knowledge of a law that strengthens teacher education by creating high-quality training sites. Republic Act No. 7784 specifically establishes Centers of Excellence in Teacher Education, designating and supporting exemplary teacher-preparation programs to raise standards through better curricula, faculty development, and stronger lab and field-linkages. By providing focused resources and criteria for excellence, the law aims to produce more competent teachers entering the profession, which aligns with the goals of licensure exams like the LET. The other listed acts address different reforms in education and do not specifically establish centers of excellence in teacher education, so the number that matches this particular approach is Republic Act No. 7784.

6. Which theory advocates that God equipped man with intellect and free will?

A. The Theory of Evolution

B. Liberal and Democratic Education

C. Religious Education

D. The Theory of Divine Creation

Think about how different theories account for human intellect and free will. The Theory of Divine Creation holds that God endowed humans with an inborn intellect and the capacity to exercise free will, grounding moral responsibility in a divine endowment. This directly ties mind and freedom to a deliberate act by a creator, unlike other views that explain intellect through natural development or focus on education for civic life. The Theory of Evolution describes how life changes over time through natural processes and does not claim a divine endowment of intellect and free will. Liberal and Democratic Education centers on preparing individuals for participation in society within a secular framework, not on divine gifting of intellect. Religious Education covers beliefs and practices but does not itself assert that God specifically gave humans intellect and freedom to choose as a theoretical claim. Hence, the statement about God equipping humanity with intellect and free will aligns with the Theory of Divine Creation.

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7. Which term denotes one's capability to reason, deduce, and think critically?

A. IQ Score

B. Cognitive ability

C. Logical reasoning

D. Intelligence Quotient (IQ)

The concept here is describing the overall mental capacity to think, reason, and solve problems. That broad capability is cognitive ability, which encompasses the general potential to reason, deduce, and think critically across different situations. An IQ score or intelligence quotient is a measurement derived from tests that estimate aspects of this ability, but it is a number, not the capability itself. Logical reasoning refers to a specific skill within cognitive ability—the ability to draw valid conclusions from information. Since the question asks for the term that denotes the capacity itself, cognitive ability is the best fit.

8. According to Erikson, the 'terrible twos' describe which age group?

A. Children who are two years of age

B. Infants and toddlers (0-2 years)

C. Preschoolers aged 3-4

D. Adolescents (12-18)

The idea being tested is Erikson's stage of autonomy versus shame and doubt, which shows up during the toddler years as children begin to assert their independence. The label "terrible twos" specifically refers to the time when a child is about two years old, a moment in development when they test limits, want to do things themselves, and can swing between insistence and overdrive. That makes two years of age the best fit for describing this familiar pattern. Describing the period as 0-2 years is less precise for this label, since autonomy-focused behavior and the vivid push-pull of independence are most characteristic around the two-year mark. Preschoolers (3-4) and adolescents (12-18) lie outside this phase and don't align with the "terrible twos" expression.

9. Which type of intelligence is relatively higher in one's early years?

A. Crystallized intelligence

B. Visual-Spatial intelligence

C. Fluid intelligence

D. Existential intelligence

Fluid intelligence is the ability to reason through new problems, recognize patterns, and think logically in unfamiliar situations without relying on learned knowledge. In early years, children are constantly facing novel tasks—new games, puzzling problems, and fresh rules—so this kind of flexible, quick-thinking tends to be particularly prominent. Crystallized intelligence—the accumulation of facts, vocabulary, and skills from schooling and experience—builds up over time, so it isn't as strong in early childhood. As a result, fluid intelligence is relatively higher in the early years. The other types represent different kinds of abilities that aren't the primary strength of young children in the same way.

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10. Which of the following is an example of a congenital deformity?

A. Malaria

B. Measles

C. Cerebral palsy

D. Cleft lip

A congenital deformity is a structural abnormality that is present at birth, resulting from problems in fetal development. Cleft lip fits this because the upper lip fails to fuse properly during early pregnancy, leaving a noticeable gap at birth. This is a structural defect of the face that is evident when the baby is born. By contrast, malaria and measles are infectious diseases acquired after birth and do not involve a permanent structural deformity. Cerebral palsy is a motor-related condition caused by brain injury or abnormal brain development around the time of birth; it is a neuromuscular disorder rather than a simple deformity of a body part. Therefore, cleft lip is the classic example of a congenital deformity.

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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://letforteachers.examzify.com

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

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