

LIFE AND WORKS OF RIZAL PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://lifeandworksofrizal.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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.

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!

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Which term best describes Spaniards born in the Philippines?

- A. Peninsulares
- B. Regidores
- C. Escribano
- D. Insulares

2. What was La Liga Filipina and who founded it?

- A. A revolutionary group formed by Andres Bonifacio
- B. A reformist organization founded by Jose Rizal in 1892 to unite Filipinos for peaceful reforms
- C. A religious society established by the Spanish clergy
- D. A social club for student exchanges

3. Who issued a decree ordering December 30 to be commemorated as a day of mourning?

- A. General Emilio Aguinaldo
- B. General Antonio Luna
- C. General Gregorio del Pilar
- D. General Manuel Quezon

4. Who first authored Rizal Bill?

- A. Claro M. Recto
- B. Jose P. Laurel
- C. Sergio Osmeña
- D. Manuel Roxas

5. What is RA 1425 and when was it enacted?

- A. Rizal Law; enacted in 1956.
- B. Rizal Act; enacted in 1930.
- C. La Solidaridad Law; enacted in 1900.
- D. National Heroes Act; enacted in 1960.

- 6. How do Rizal's life and works influence modern Filipino identity?**
- A. They shape ideas of national pride, education, and the importance of civic responsibility.
 - B. They have little influence on identity.
 - C. They promote foreign cultural dominance.
 - D. They are only historical.
- 7. Which of the following is NOT Rizal's sibling?**
- A. Saturnina
 - B. Trinidad
 - C. Sophia
 - D. Soledad
- 8. What is the significance of Rizal's Mi Ultimo Adios?**
- A. It marks Rizal's experimental poetry form
 - B. It commemorates an important historical event
 - C. It honors his lineage
 - D. It is Rizal's farewell poem before execution, embodying patriotism and martyrdom
- 9. In what year was Jose Rizal baptized?**
- A. 1860
 - B. 1861
 - C. 1862
 - D. 1863
- 10. What term describes the love of country expressed in devotion to and advocacy of national interest and independence?**
- A. Patriotism
 - B. Chauvinism
 - C. Nationalism
 - D. Xenophobia

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which term best describes Spaniards born in the Philippines?

- A. Peninsulares
- B. Regidores
- C. Escribano
- D. Insulares**

The main idea here is how Spaniards were classified by birthplace in the colonial Philippines. In the Spanish system, those born in the Iberian Peninsula were called peninsulares, while those born in the Philippines were known as insulares. The other terms refer to roles rather than birthplaces—regidores were municipal councilors and escribano was a notary or scribe. So the term that best describes Spaniards born in the Philippines is insulares. This reflects the distinction between birthplace within the colony and birthplace in the homeland, which affected status and opportunities in the colonial administration.

2. What was La Liga Filipina and who founded it?

- A. A revolutionary group formed by Andres Bonifacio
- B. A reformist organization founded by Jose Rizal in 1892 to unite Filipinos for peaceful reforms**
- C. A religious society established by the Spanish clergy
- D. A social club for student exchanges

La Liga Filipina is a reformist organization founded by Jose Rizal in 1892 to unite Filipinos for peaceful reforms. It aimed to bring together people from different backgrounds to seek changes through lawful means—education, mutual aid, and civic effort—rather than violence. The idea was to strengthen national unity and press for just treatment and constitutional reforms from the Spanish authorities, showing a committed, nonviolent path to address grievances. The group was short-lived because Rizal was arrested and deported, and its activities were quickly suspended, but its founding helped shape later movements and highlighted the colonial government's intolerance of reformist mobilization. It's not a revolutionary group formed by Andres Bonifacio, which points to the Katipunan and armed struggle. It isn't a religious society established by Spanish clergy, nor a social club for student exchanges.

3. Who issued a decree ordering December 30 to be commemorated as a day of mourning?

- A. General Emilio Aguinaldo**
- B. General Antonio Luna
- C. General Gregorio del Pilar
- D. General Manuel Quezon

Emilio Aguinaldo issued the decree. After Jose Rizal was executed on December 30, 1896, the revolutionary government led by Aguinaldo proclaimed December 30 as a day of mourning to honor Rizal and to rally Filipinos around the cause of independence. This use of a formal decree shows how leaders leveraged Rizal's martyrdom to reinforce national identity and resolve. The other figures—Luna, del Pilar, and Quezon—were key players in the movement or later governance, but they did not issue this particular decree.

4. Who first authored Rizal Bill?

- A. Claro M. Recto
- B. Jose P. Laurel
- C. Sergio Osmeña
- D. Manuel Roxas

The question tests knowledge of who first pushed the Rizal Bill in Philippine history. Claro M. Recto was the initial author and main advocate in the Senate for this measure, which later became law as Republic Act No. 1425 in 1956, commonly known as the Rizal Law. Recto framed it as a way to foster nationalism by requiring the study of Jose Rizal's life and works in colleges and universities, including the novels *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo*. The other politicians listed were influential figures of the era, but they did not originate this bill.

5. What is RA 1425 and when was it enacted?

- A. Rizal Law; enacted in 1956.
- B. Rizal Act; enacted in 1930.
- C. La Solidaridad Law; enacted in 1900.
- D. National Heroes Act; enacted in 1960.

Rizal Law, officially Republic Act No. 1425, is the policy that requires the study of Jose Rizal's life, works, and writings in Philippine schools, with instruction that includes his novels *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo* in the curriculum. It was enacted in 1956, with the law signed into effect on June 12, 1956, aligning with Rizal's birth anniversary. This makes it the correct description because it precisely identifies the law and its year. There is no La Solidaridad Law from 1900, no Rizal Act from 1930, and the National Heroes Act is a different statute enacted in 1960, so those options don't match RA 1425. The key idea is that RA 1425 makes Rizal's life and writings a formal part of education.

6. How do Rizal's life and works influence modern Filipino identity?

- A. They shape ideas of national pride, education, and the importance of civic responsibility.
- B. They have little influence on identity.
- C. They promote foreign cultural dominance.
- D. They are only historical.

Rizal's life and writings show how national identity grows from a shared sense of history, values, and responsibility. He framed education as a powerful equalizer and a route to reform, not merely personal advancement—urging Filipinos to be informed, discerning, and active in shaping their society. Through *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo*, he laid bare social injustices and colonial abuses, giving Filipinos a common story of struggle, resilience, and the pursuit of dignity. This combination of intellectual awakening and moral example helped cultivate pride in being Filipino and a commitment to civic participation, showing that progress comes through informed, peaceful engagement in public life. His life as a public-minded reformer and his martyrdom amplified these ideas, turning him into an enduring symbol of national unity and conscience. Other options miss this dynamic. Saying they have little influence ignores how widely his writings and example are taught, discussed, and invoked in discussions of rights, education, and governance today. Claiming they promote foreign cultural dominance contradicts Rizal's own emphasis on Filipino identity and reform from within. Seeing them as only historical overlooks their ongoing impact on how Filipinos view nationhood, responsibility, and the role of education in shaping a better society.

7. Which of the following is NOT Rizal's sibling?

- A. Saturnina
- B. Trinidad
- C. Sophia**
- D. Soledad

Rizal's siblings are recorded with names such as Saturnina, Trinidad, Soledad, Narcisa, Olimpia, Lucia, Maria, and Paciano (his brother). Sophia does not appear in the documented list of Rizal's immediate family. Because Sophia isn't part of his known siblings, this option is the one that does not fit Rizal's family.

8. What is the significance of Rizal's Mi Ultimo Adios?

- A. It marks Rizal's experimental poetry form
- B. It commemorates an important historical event
- C. It honors his lineage
- D. It is Rizal's farewell poem before execution, embodying patriotism and martyrdom**

Mi Ultimo Adios is significant because it is Rizal's farewell poem written on the eve of his execution, and it embodies patriotism and martyrdom. Written as he faced execution in 1896, the poem expresses a deep love for the Philippines, a resolve to fight for freedom, and faith that his sacrifice could inspire others to continue the struggle for liberty. This makes the work a powerful symbol of national identity and moral courage, often cited as a touchstone of Rizal's personal sacrifice for his country. It isn't about experimenting with a new poetry form, nor is it a piece that commemorates a specific historical event, nor a reflection on his family lineage. Its enduring importance lies in how it crystallizes Rizal's dedication to his country and the idea that true patriotism may involve ultimate personal sacrifice.

9. In what year was Jose Rizal baptized?

- A. 1860
- B. 1861**
- C. 1862
- D. 1863

Rizal's baptism year matches his birth year because he was born on June 19, 1861, and infants in that period were typically baptized soon after birth. The baptism took place in 1861 at the parish church in Calamba, so the event occurs in the same year as his birth. Choosing a different year would conflict with the known birth date and with historical records showing the baptism occurred shortly after birth.

10. What term describes the love of country expressed in devotion to and advocacy of national interest and independence?

- A. Patriotism
- B. Chauvinism
- C. Nationalism**
- D. Xenophobia

This describes nationalism, which centers on prioritizing a nation's interests and its independence, often with a political emphasis on self-determination and sovereignty. It goes beyond simple love of country to advocate for policies and actions that advance national aims on the international stage. Patriotism is love of country and a willingness to defend it, but doesn't necessarily foreground advocating for national independence or political self-interest. Chauvinism involves an excessive, often arrogant loyalty or superiority toward one's nation, while xenophobia is fear or hostility toward foreigners. The focus on advocating for national interests and independence makes nationalism the best fit.

SAMPLE

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://lifeandworksofrizal.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE