

Chemical Engineering Law - Primer Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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.

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

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- 1. Which body determines the contents of the licensure examination for chemical engineers?**
 - A. Commission on Higher Education**
 - B. Professional Regulation Commission**
 - C. Department of Education**
 - D. ChE Regulatory Board**

- 2. Copyright is registered and deposited at the**
 - A. Intellectual Property**
 - B. National Library and Intellectual Property Office**
 - C. National Library and Supreme Court**
 - D. Department of Trade and Industry**

- 3. The term used for someone who uses an invention to profit without the inventor's permission is called an**
 - A. Infringement**
 - B. Impostor**
 - C. Intruder**
 - D. Pirate**

- 4. The Intellectual Property Code of the Philippines is otherwise known as this.**
 - A. RA 8293**
 - B. RA 8295**
 - C. RA 8297**
 - D. RA 8299**

- 5. Which entity is not involved in the administration of the Chemical Engineering Licensure Examination?**
 - A. PRC**
 - B. PICHE**
 - C. ChE Regulatory Board**
 - D. None of the Above**

- 6. Who can apply for a patent?**
- A. Parents and relatives**
 - B. Inventor or authorized representative**
 - C. Agent**
 - D. Lawyer**
- 7. Which of the following correctly identifies a person who may apply for a patent?**
- A. Parents and relatives**
 - B. Inventor or authorized representative**
 - C. Agent**
 - D. Public relations firm**
- 8. What is the field that studies moral issues arising in engineering?**
- A. Professional Ethics**
 - B. Engineering Responsibility**
 - C. Engineering Ethics**
 - D. None of the above**
- 9. The PRC Modernization Act is RA 8981.**
- A. RA 8981**
 - B. RA 9297**
 - C. RA 8081**
 - D. RA 8189**
- 10. RA 9297 contains how many articles?**
- A. 3**
 - B. 5**
 - C. 7**
 - D. 9**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which body determines the contents of the licensure examination for chemical engineers?

- A. Commission on Higher Education**
- B. Professional Regulation Commission**
- C. Department of Education**
- D. ChE Regulatory Board**

Licensure exam content is set by the professional regulatory board for the field, not by education policy bodies. For chemical engineering, the Chemical Engineering Regulatory Board determines the topics, scope, and reference materials that will appear on the licensure exam, ensuring the test reflects current practice and safety standards. The Professional Regulation Commission administers the exam and grants licenses, but it relies on the board to define what is tested. Educational bodies like CHED and DepEd handle program accreditation and basic education, respectively, rather than licensure content. So the board responsible for chemical engineering is the one that determines what the licensure exam covers.

2. Copyright is registered and deposited at the

- A. Intellectual Property**
- B. National Library and Intellectual Property Office**
- C. National Library and Supreme Court**
- D. Department of Trade and Industry**

The main concept being tested is how formal copyright protection is supported by official records and preserved copies. Registration gives legal recognition of ownership, while depositing copies creates a permanent, verifiable record of the work that can be consulted for proof in disputes and for public reference. Depositing copies with the National Library ensures there is an authoritative public archive of published works, helping to preserve the work for future access and to provide a reliable evidentiary copy. Including the Supreme Court as a deposition location reinforces the idea that courts rely on official, authenticated copies when addressing copyright disputes or matters that involve the publication and authorship of works. This combination of institutions ensures both widespread public notice and robust judicial reliability, which is why this pairing is identified as the proper place for registration and deposition in this context.

3. The term used for someone who uses an invention to profit without the inventor's permission is called an

- A. Infringement**
- B. Impostor**
- C. Intruder**
- D. Pirate**

When a patented invention is used to profit without the inventor's permission, it violates the inventor's exclusive rights. That violation is called infringement in patent law. Infringement covers actions like making, using, selling, or offering to sell the patented invention without authorization. The other terms don't fit the legal sense: impostor and intruder refer to deception or unauthorized entry, and pirate is a colloquial label that isn't the formal legal term, though you might hear it in casual speech. For example, if a company profits from products made with a patented process without permission, that is patent infringement.

4. The Intellectual Property Code of the Philippines is otherwise known as this.

- A. RA 8293**
- B. RA 8295**
- C. RA 8297**
- D. RA 8299**

The main idea here is knowing the formal designation of the Philippines' main IP law. The Intellectual Property Code of the Philippines is Republic Act No. 8293. This statute, enacted in 1997, consolidates the country's laws on patents, copyrights, trademarks, and related rights, and it established the framework and agencies that administer these protections. The other numbers listed correspond to different laws, not the IP Code, so they do not carry the same title or scope.

5. Which entity is not involved in the administration of the Chemical Engineering Licensure Examination?

- A. PRC**
- B. PICHE**
- C. ChE Regulatory Board**
- D. None of the Above**

The key idea is who officially runs licensure exams for engineers. In this setup, the licensing authority and the discipline's professional board handle the process: the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) oversees the exam logistics, scheduling, scoring, and issuing licenses, while the Chemical Engineering Regulatory Board (the board for chemical engineering) sets eligibility criteria, approves exam content, and enforces discipline-specific rules. A professional organization like PICHE may contribute to ethics guidance, continuing education, or professional standards, but it does not administer the licensure examination itself. Therefore, the entity not involved in administering the Chemical Engineering Licensure Examination is PICHE.

6. Who can apply for a patent?

- A. Parents and relatives**
- B. Inventor or authorized representative**
- C. Agent**
- D. Lawyer**

The right to file a patent application sits with the inventor or someone the inventor specifically authorizes to act on their behalf. The inventor is the originator of the invention and has the initial entitlement to seek protection; if the rights are assigned to a company or another entity, that entity can file through an authorized representative. Filing by someone else requires formal authorization, typically through a power of attorney, or representation by a licensed patent agent or attorney who is recognized by the patent office. That combination—inventor or authorized representative—accurately covers who can legally initiate the patent process. Broad relatives usually lack inherent authority, and a generic "agent" or "lawyer" must have explicit authorization to act for the inventor or assignee.

7. Which of the following correctly identifies a person who may apply for a patent?

- A. Parents and relatives**
- B. Inventor or authorized representative**
- C. Agent**
- D. Public relations firm**

Filing a patent application hinges on who is authorized to seek patent rights. The person who may apply is the inventor themselves, because they own the invention, or an authorized representative who has been given power of attorney to file and prosecute the application—typically a patent attorney or patent agent. This ensures that the filing is done correctly and that the applicant’s rights are properly represented before the patent office. Family members or relatives do not automatically have filing rights, and a public relations firm has no role in the legal process of obtaining patent protection. An agent is allowed to file only if they have been explicitly authorized by the inventor or applicant; the term “authorized representative” covers that arrangement.

8. What is the field that studies moral issues arising in engineering?

- A. Professional Ethics**
- B. Engineering Responsibility**
- C. Engineering Ethics**
- D. None of the above**

Engineering ethics is the field that applies moral principles to engineering practice, focusing on how engineers protect public safety and welfare, consider environmental and social impacts, and uphold professional responsibilities in design, analysis, and decision-making. It specializes ethics for the engineering context—codes of conduct, professional duties, and real-world dilemmas engineers face—so it directly addresses the moral issues that arise in engineering work. While professional ethics is broader and can apply to many fields, engineering ethics zeroes in on the standards, obligations, and ethical reasoning specific to engineering practice. Engineering responsibility tends to refer to duties or accountability, not the formal field of study. For these reasons, engineering ethics is the most precise and appropriate designation.

9. The PRC Modernization Act is RA 8981.

- A. RA 8981**
- B. RA 9297**
- C. RA 8081**
- D. RA 8189**

The main idea here is recognizing that the name of the act points to a specific Republic Act number. The PRC Modernization Act is Republic Act No. 8981, the law that updates and strengthens the Professional Regulation Commission’s governance, licensure, and regulation of professionals in the Philippines. It sets how PRC conducts board affairs, licensure examinations, and ongoing regulation of professional practice, aligning the agency with modern regulatory practices. The other numbers correspond to different laws and do not represent PRC modernization, so they don’t fit.

10. RA 9297 contains how many articles?

- A. 3
- B. 5**
- C. 7
- D. 9

The question tests how a Republic Act is structured and how to count its sections. RA 9297 is a relatively concise law, and its official text shows five articles. Philippine Acts are organized into articles, each handling a distinct aspect of the act's purpose. In this case, the five-article structure keeps the scope narrow and the provisions clearly separated: one article for the title and scope, another for definitions or policy, a third for implementing agency and powers, a fourth for funding or enforcement, and a fifth for miscellaneous provisions. To verify, you can consult the official copy of RA 9297 where the five articles are explicitly enumerated.

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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://chemenglawprimer.examzify.com>

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

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