

# DENR Administrative Order (DAO) 2007-29 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 term refers to the Philippine Reference System of 1992, a national common coordinate reference system for all surveys and maps pursuant to Executive Order No. 45 dated January 5, 1993, as amended?**
  - A. PRS91**
  - B. Philippine Spatial Reference**
  - C. National Coordinate System 1993**
  - D. PRS92**
  
- 2. What does CIR stand for in the context of surveying instruments?**
  - A. Calibration Instrument Registration**
  - B. Original Certificate of Instrument Registration**
  - C. Instrument Registration Certificate**
  - D. Certificate of Instrument Renewal**
  
- 3. The requirement to be an active member of a PRC-accredited association of Geodetic Engineers is under which Republic Act?**
  - A. RA 8560**
  - B. RA 10912**
  - C. RA 7836**
  - D. RA 9478**
  
- 4. SO in this context stands for which term?**
  - A. Survey Ordinance**
  - B. Survey Order**
  - C. Survey Assignment**
  - D. Survey Authorization**
  
- 5. Which term refers to a map where all lots subject for verification and approval are plotted to determine cases of overlaps with previously approved plans?**
  - A. Plotting Map**
  - B. Verification Map**
  - C. Projection map**
  - D. Overlap Map**

- 6. Lands purchased by the government from the Religious Orders and private corporations from 1904 to 1913, for distribution to actual occupants and bonafide settlers pursuant to ACT 1120 are known as what?**
- A. Amendment Surveys**
  - B. Local Government Units Land Surveys**
  - C. National Government Lands Survey**
  - D. Friar Land Surveys**
- 7. Which term refers to a two-dimensional map showing the metes and bounds of a surveyed parcel and other pertinent information?**
- A. Field Sketch**
  - B. Boundary Plan**
  - C. Survey Plan**
  - D. Location Diagram**
- 8. Which unit shall conduct a massive inventory of the survey records (Reference Points, Isolated Survey Plans, Cadastral Maps, Lot Descriptions, etc.)?**
- A. GSD/RSD**
  - B. LMS**
  - C. NAMRIA**
  - D. PRC**
- 9. Which subdivision category pertains to subdivisions of not more than 1,500 hectares and 50 parcels?**
- A. Public Land Subdivision**
  - B. Isolated Surveys**
  - C. Group Settlement/Townsite Subdivision Surveys**
  - D. Cadastral Surveys**

**10. Which term shall refer to a set of records about parcels of land consisting of a spatial reference and the related information on the area, ownership/claims, value and use of land primarily for taxation purposes?**

- A. Land Registry**
- B. Cadastre Records**
- C. Parcel Register**
- D. Cadastre**

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## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which term refers to the Philippine Reference System of 1992, a national common coordinate reference system for all surveys and maps pursuant to Executive Order No. 45 dated January 5, 1993, as amended?**

- A. PRS91**
- B. Philippine Spatial Reference**
- C. National Coordinate System 1993**
- D. PRS92**

The main idea here is recognizing the official national coordinate reference framework adopted for all surveys and maps in the Philippines. The Philippine Reference System of 1992 is the standard designation for this framework, abbreviated as PRS92, which was established by Executive Order No. 45 in 1993 (as amended). This system provides a single, nationwide geodetic reference so that maps and survey data from different sources can align consistently. PRS91 refers to the older system, which is not the current official term, while the other options do not match the formal designation used in Philippine surveying and mapping. Therefore, the correct term is PRS92.

**2. What does CIR stand for in the context of surveying instruments?**

- A. Calibration Instrument Registration**
- B. Original Certificate of Instrument Registration**
- C. Instrument Registration Certificate**
- D. Certificate of Instrument Renewal**

In surveying practice, CIR stands for the Original Certificate of Instrument Registration. This is the official document issued when an instrument is first registered with the proper authority, confirming its identity (such as brand, model, and serial number) and ownership, and authorizing its use in field surveys. The term "original" matters because it identifies the initial, authentic certificate rather than a copy or a renewal document. The other phrases don't fit because one refers to calibration, which is a different process; another uses a similar-sounding title but isn't the standard wording for the original registration; and the last refers to renewal, which is a separate, subsequent step rather than the initial registration.

**3. The requirement to be an active member of a PRC-accredited association of Geodetic Engineers is under which Republic Act?**

- A. RA 8560**
- B. RA 10912**
- C. RA 7836**
- D. RA 9478**

Regulation of who can practice Geodetic Engineering is established by Republic Act No. 8560, which governs the licensure and professional requirements for the Geodetic Engineering profession. A key provision is that to be actively engaged in the practice, a Geodetic Engineer must be an active member of a PRC-accredited association of Geodetic Engineers. This links licensure and practice to membership in a recognized professional body, helping ensure adherence to standards, ethics, and ongoing professional development. PRC-accredited associations serve to uphold professional discipline and provide a framework for continuing education and accountability. The other acts cover different regulatory aspects or general professional development but do not specify this particular membership requirement for Geodetic Engineers.

**4. SO in this context stands for which term?**

- A. Survey Ordinance**
- B. Survey Order**
- C. Survey Assignment**
- D. Survey Authorization**

SO in this context stands for Survey Order. It's the formal directive from the regulating authority that authorizes and directs a survey task to be carried out, establishing the scope, area, and timeline for the fieldwork. This term is used to denote a concrete instruction that mobilizes survey teams and resources to perform cadastral or boundary surveys, ensuring everyone follows the same procedural path and standards. An ordinance would be a local law, not a survey directive; a survey assignment is a more general phrase and not the standardized acronym used in this material; and survey authorization suggests mere permission rather than the binding instruction to execute the survey. The idea behind a Survey Order is that it triggers the actual surveying work by specifying exactly what needs to be done, where, and by when.

**5. Which term refers to a map where all lots subject for verification and approval are plotted to determine cases of overlaps with previously approved plans?**

- A. Plotting Map**
- B. Verification Map**
- C. Projection map**
- D. Overlap Map**

Projection map is the term used for a map where all lots to be verified and approved are laid out on the same base reference so you can see how they fit with existing plans. By projecting the proposed subdivision onto the established basemap, any overlaps with already approved plans become visible before approval, making discrepancies easy to spot and resolve. This overlay approach is what distinguishes a projection map from a simple plotting map (which just shows layout), a verification map (which focuses on checking data accuracy), or an overlap map (which highlights conflicts but isn't the standard term used for the entire verification-and-approval plotting process).

**6. Lands purchased by the government from the Religious Orders and private corporations from 1904 to 1913, for distribution to actual occupants and bonafide settlers pursuant to ACT 1120 are known as what?**

- A. Amendment Surveys**
- B. Local Government Units Land Surveys**
- C. National Government Lands Survey**
- D. Friar Land Surveys**

Lands bought by the government from religious orders and private corporations in that period are known as Friar Lands. Under Act No. 1120, commonly called the Friar Lands Act, these estates were purchased between 1904 and 1913 to be parceled out to actual occupants and bona fide settlers. The term in the option that includes "Friar Land Surveys" reflects the surveying process used to identify and delineate the parcels for distribution under that Act, which is why it's the best match for what those lands were called. The other options refer to different kinds of surveys or generic land categories and do not capture the specific historical context of these estates.

**7. Which term refers to a two-dimensional map showing the metes and bounds of a surveyed parcel and other pertinent information?**

- A. Field Sketch**
- B. Boundary Plan**
- C. Survey Plan**
- D. Location Diagram**

A Survey Plan is the formal two-dimensional map that shows the metes and bounds of the surveyed parcel along with other pertinent information. It includes precise measurements and directions for each boundary, as well as details like area, corner coordinates, monuments, references to adjacent parcels, ties to control points, and notes or encumbrances. This makes it an official record of the survey suitable for legal and administrative purposes. A field sketch is just a rough in-field drawing used during the survey process and isn't intended to serve as a formal, legally descriptive document. A boundary plan may describe boundaries but doesn't necessarily contain the full metes-and-bounds details and supporting data found in a complete survey plan. A location diagram is mainly a locator map showing where the parcel sits in a larger area, not the detailed boundary description.

**8. Which unit shall conduct a massive inventory of the survey records (Reference Points, Isolated Survey Plans, Cadastral Maps, Lot Descriptions, etc.)?**

- A. GSD/RSD**
- B. LMS**
- C. NAMRIA**
- D. PRC**

The unit responsible for a massive inventory of survey records is the Geodetic Survey Division and its Regional Survey Division. This pair handles geodetic data, reference points, survey plans, cadastral maps, and lot descriptions within the DENR system. Their mandate includes organizing, verifying, and updating survey records, ensuring these materials are complete, current, and accessible to field offices and other stakeholders. While NAMRIA maintains national mapping and survey assets at the national level, and LMS focuses on land management services, the specific task of conducting a comprehensive inventory of survey records within DENR's internal framework falls under GSD/RSD. PRC deals with professional regulation and is not involved in inventorying survey archives.

**9. Which subdivision category pertains to subdivisions of not more than 1,500 hectares and 50 parcels?**

**A. Public Land Subdivision**

**B. Isolated Surveys**

**C. Group Settlement/Townsite Subdivision Surveys**

**D. Cadastral Surveys**

Grouping land into a planned settlement or townsite follows a distinct subdivision category because it handles a specific scale and purpose. The limit of up to 1,500 hectares and no more than 50 parcels is the key detail that defines this type. It reflects surveying needs for a community layout—with streets, blocks, and lots arranged to support a group settlement or a townsite—rather than simple parcel-by-parcel transfers or large, irregular tracts. This category is used when the plan is to create a coherent, surveyed community area for multiple occupants or a town, so the procedures, approvals, and map details are tailored to a township-style development. The other subdivision types cover different situations: Subdividing public land into parts under public-disposition rules, surveying individual or isolated parcels that don't form a subdivision, or conducting cadastral surveys that establish boundaries for titled land, often across larger, non-townsite tracts.

**10. Which term shall refer to a set of records about parcels of land consisting of a spatial reference and the related information on the area, ownership/claims, value and use of land primarily for taxation purposes?**

**A. Land Registry**

**B. Cadastre Records**

**C. Parcel Register**

**D. Cadastre**

Cadastre is the parcel-based land information system that integrates the boundaries of land parcels with descriptive data such as area, ownership or claims, value, and land use, and is maintained primarily for taxation and land administration. This combination of a spatial reference (the map of parcel boundaries) with the associated attributes used for valuation and taxation is what defines a cadastre. Land registry centers more on proving and recording ownership titles, rather than detailing parcel-level attributes and values for taxation. Parcel register is often used to refer to a list of parcels, but the term cadastre specifically conveys the combined map and data framework used for taxation and land management. Cadastre records, when used, point to the same system, but the established term for the set of records described is cadastre.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://denradminorder200729.examzify.com>**

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

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