

DMC DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER (DAO) NO. 2007-29 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.

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. Who determines the survey party and its components for a Geodetic Control Survey?**
 - A. The Chief of Party or the Project Contractor
 - B. The Regional Executive Director
 - C. The NAMRIA Administrator
 - D. The Department of Public Works and Highways
- 2. Which cadastral survey involves bearings and distances computed based on actual ground survey?**
 - A. Numerical Cadastre
 - B. Graphical Cadastre
 - C. Cadastre
 - D. Control Surveys
- 3. Under RA 8560, who must be authorized to conduct a Geodetic Control Survey?**
 - A. A qualified professional as per RA 8560
 - B. Any licensed engineer
 - C. A registered architect
 - D. A civil engineer with 10 years of experience
- 4. What is the standard generic term for satellite navigation systems that provide autonomous geo-spatial positioning with global coverage?**
 - A. GIS
 - B. GPS
 - C. SIS
 - D. GNSS
- 5. What is the bottom cross-section dimension of the second order of accuracy?**
 - A. 35 x 35
 - B. 20 x 20
 - C. 40 x 40
 - D. 25 x 25

- 6. In the geodetic network design, recovered control points are used in combination with new control points.**
- A. They supplement new control points
 - B. They are optional if new points exist
 - C. They replace the need for new control points
 - D. They are used only for validation
- 7. Which term refers to the process of officially recording land ownership based on legal documents submitted to the Register of Deeds?**
- A. Land Registration
 - B. Land Management
 - C. Titling
 - D. Survey
- 8. Which organization is responsible for delimiting forestlands and national parks from agricultural lands on the ground using RCST?**
- A. National Geodetic Information System
 - B. Regional Composite Survey Team
 - C. LMB And The RTD
 - D. Survey Returns
- 9. In PRS92, what is the code for Apayao?**
- A. APY
 - B. AYA
 - C. APA
 - D. AYO
- 10. Which element uniquely identifies the survey plan?**
- A. Landowner Name
 - B. Unique Survey Reference Number
 - C. Date of Survey
 - D. Central Point Coordinates

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Who determines the survey party and its components for a Geodetic Control Survey?

A. The Chief of Party or the Project Contractor

B. The Regional Executive Director

C. The NAMRIA Administrator

D. The Department of Public Works and Highways

The person who actually sets up the field crew for a geodetic control survey is the on-site lead—the Chief of Party—often acting for the Project Contractor when the work is contracted. This role is responsible for organizing the survey party, deciding its size and the specific positions (such as field crew roles and qualifications) based on the project's scope, required accuracy, safety, and practical logistics. If a contractor is involved, they may propose the staffing plan, but it remains under the Chief of Party's supervision to ensure it meets contract terms and technical standards. Higher-level offices like NAMRIA, regional executives, or departmental administrators oversee policy, funding, or program direction, not the day-to-day configuration of the survey team.

2. Which cadastral survey involves bearings and distances computed based on actual ground survey?

A. Numerical Cadastre

B. Graphical Cadastre

C. Cadastre

D. Control Surveys

The test here is about how parcel boundaries are defined in a cadastral survey. When bearings and distances are computed from actual ground survey, the boundaries are described numerically in a coordinate system, with the corner positions determined through field measurements and then stored as coordinates. This approach is the essence of numerical cadastre: it uses computed, numeric coordinates rather than just a plotted graphic on a map. Graphical cadastre emphasizes the drawn plan based on field measurements, often focusing on the map representation rather than the numeric coordinates. Control surveys deal with establishing and maintaining a framework of reference points for surveys, not specifically delineating parcels. A cadastre, in general, is the system of records for land parcels, but the description of coordinates derived from ground measurements specifically identifies numerical cadastre.

3. Under RA 8560, who must be authorized to conduct a Geodetic Control Survey?

A. A qualified professional as per RA 8560

B. Any licensed engineer

C. A registered architect

D. A civil engineer with 10 years of experience

Geodetic Control Survey must be conducted only by a professional who is qualified under RA 8560. This Act defines who is authorized to practice geodetic engineering and sets the specific qualifications that allow someone to perform control surveys, ensuring high precision, standardized procedures, and accountability. It isn't enough to hold a general engineering license or years of experience in another field; only those who meet the RA 8560 qualifications and are officially authorized to practice geodetic engineering may perform these surveys. This safeguards the accuracy and reliability of the geodetic control network on which maps, land titles, and infrastructure projects rely.

4. What is the standard generic term for satellite navigation systems that provide autonomous geo-spatial positioning with global coverage?

- A. GIS
- B. GPS
- C. SIS
- D. GNSS**

The concept being tested is recognizing the umbrella term for satellite-based positioning systems that work globally and operate autonomously. GNSS, Global Navigation Satellite System, is the standard generic term because it encompasses all constellations that provide worldwide, independent positioning—GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, BeiDou, and others—under one umbrella. GPS is just one specific system within GNSS, not the general term. GIS refers to Geographic Information Systems, which handle mapping and data analysis, not satellite positioning. SIS isn't a standard term for these systems. So GNSS best fits as the broad, globally covering, autonomous positioning reference.

5. What is the bottom cross-section dimension of the second order of accuracy?

- A. 35 x 35
- B. 20 x 20
- C. 40 x 40**
- D. 25 x 25

Second-order accuracy means the numerical error decreases roughly with the square of the grid spacing (h^2) as you refine the mesh. To observe and achieve that level of accuracy on the bottom cross-section, you need a mesh fine enough that the h^2 terms dominate the error behavior. Among the options, the configuration with the most grid points per dimension provides the smallest spacing, giving the best chance to realize second-order accuracy. The coarser grids produce larger spacing and larger truncation errors, which typically do not demonstrate the second-order behavior. Therefore, the bottom cross-section dimension that supports second-order accuracy is the finer 40 x 40 configuration.

6. In the geodetic network design, recovered control points are used in combination with new control points.

- A. They supplement new control points**
- B. They are optional if new points exist
- C. They replace the need for new control points
- D. They are used only for validation

Recovered control points are old, established reference points that are reused when forming a new geodetic network. Their main role is to anchor and tie the new network to the existing control network by providing known coordinates, which adds constraints and stability to the adjustment. This combination—new points plus recovered points—gives better geometry, redundancy, and accuracy, without replacing the need for new control points. They aren't merely for validation or optional; they actively supplement the new points to create a stronger, well-connected network.

7. Which term refers to the process of officially recording land ownership based on legal documents submitted to the Register of Deeds?

- A. Land Registration**
- B. Land Management
- C. Titling
- D. Survey

Recording land ownership in the public records through the Register of Deeds is called land registration. This process officially places ownership rights on the land in the title registry after the required legal documents—such as deeds and supporting papers—are submitted and verified. The result is a certificate of title that serves as public notice of who owns the property and any liens or encumbrances. Land management deals with how land is used and governed, not the official recording of ownership. Titling refers to the issuance of a title, which is closely related but happens as part of or after registration. A survey focuses on measuring and mapping the land's boundaries, not on recording ownership.

8. Which organization is responsible for delimiting forestlands and national parks from agricultural lands on the ground using RCST?

- A. National Geodetic Information System
- B. Regional Composite Survey Team**
- C. LMB And The RTD
- D. Survey Returns

Delimiting land classes on the ground requires an on-site surveying unit that marks and verifies boundaries between forest lands, national parks, and agricultural lands. The Regional Composite Survey Team is the field unit specifically tasked with carrying out cadastral surveys and boundary delineation at the regional level. They measure, mark monuments, and establish clear boundary lines so that forest or park areas are correctly separated from agricultural zones and the boundaries are reflected in maps and records. This on-the-ground work distinguishes RCST from data systems or generic survey outputs: the National Geodetic Information System manages geospatial data, while the other options refer to organizational components or data rather than a field delimitation team.

9. In PRS92, what is the code for Apayao?

- A. APY
- B. AYA
- C. APA**
- D. AYO

In PRS92, provinces are assigned a standard three-letter code based on their names. For Apayao, the official code is APA because it uses the initial three letters of the province's name, giving a unique and recognizable identifier. This is why APA is the correct code among the options. The other three-letter sequences do not match Apayao's established PRS92 code and are not used to represent it in this system.

10. Which element uniquely identifies the survey plan?

- A. Landowner Name
- B. Unique Survey Reference Number**
- C. Date of Survey
- D. Central Point Coordinates

What makes a survey plan uniquely identifiable is its Unique Survey Reference Number. This number is an official, one-and-only tag assigned to each plan within the cadastral system, linking precisely to that specific document and its metadata in the land administration records. Because it is unique, it remains the definitive reference for retrieval, verification, and cross-checking, regardless of who the landowner is, when the survey was done, or where the central point is located. In contrast, a landowner's name can appear on many plans, the date of survey can repeat across different plans, and central point coordinates describe a location rather than a unique document. Thus, the unique survey reference number is the sole element that guarantees a plan is identified without ambiguity.

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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://dmcdao.examzify.com>

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

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