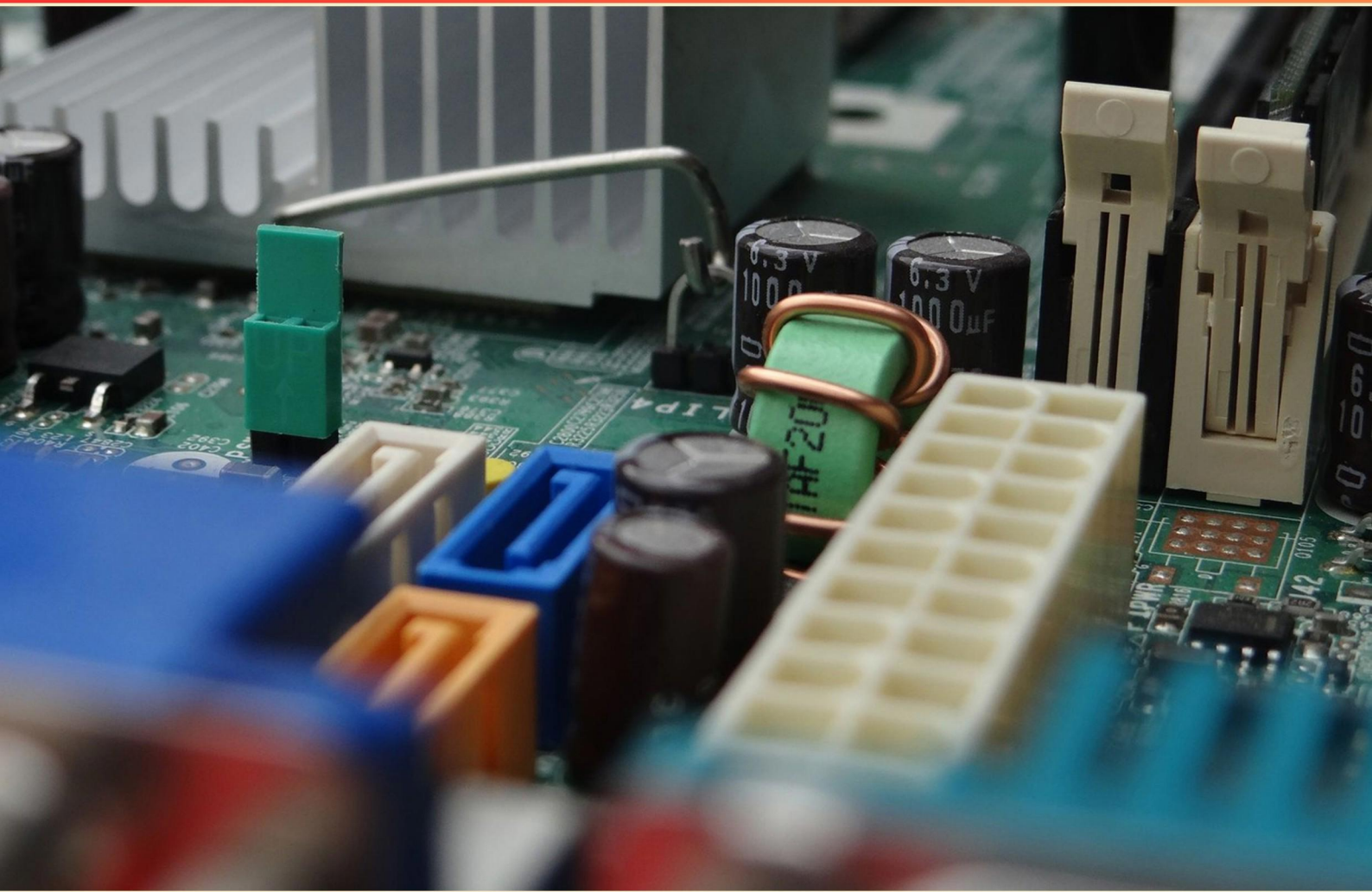


ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (EE) LAWS PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://eelaws.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. What is the importance of maintaining continuing professional development for licensed engineers?**
 - A. It keeps knowledge current, satisfies licensure renewal requirements, ensures ongoing competency
 - B. It is optional after licensure
 - C. It has no impact on licensure
 - D. It is only about attending conferences for socializing
- 2. RA 7920 Rule 2(f) is defining which of the following concepts?**
 - A. The licensing requirements for engineers
 - B. The modern electrical safety standards
 - C. RA 184, old Electrical Engineering law
 - D. The scope of electrical engineering practice
- 3. Foreign electrical engineers' exemption from examination is valid for how many months?**
 - A. 12 months
 - B. 3 months
 - C. 6 months
 - D. 9 months
- 4. Which NEC articles cover wiring methods and installation details for electrical conductors?**
 - A. Article 210 series.
 - B. Article 400 series.
 - C. Article 300 series (primarily Article 300).
 - D. Article 500 series.
- 5. Which Republic Act provides framework for the restructuring of the electric power industry including privatization of NPC assets and transition to the desired competitive structure?**
 - A. RA 7638
 - B. RA 8981
 - C. RA 7920
 - D. RA 9136

- 6. Why might a professional engineer refuse to perform engineering work for a client with known illegal activity?**
- A. Public safety concerns and ethical duties; conflict of interest and professional liability
 - B. Must accept all clients
 - C. No effect on practice
 - D. Only affects billing
- 7. What is the primary purpose of professional engineering licensure and who typically grants it in most jurisdictions?**
- A. To protect public health, safety, and welfare by certifying competence
 - B. To regulate engineers' salaries and career advancement
 - C. To promote university accreditation standards
 - D. To manage patent filings for engineering innovations
- 8. Which of the following describes the imprisonment range specified in the penalty clause?**
- A. Not less than 3 months nor more than 2 years
 - B. Not less than 6 months nor more than 5 years
 - C. Not less than 1 year nor more than 10 years
 - D. Not less than 2 weeks nor more than 6 months
- 9. Which outcome best captures the aim of a facility grounding system design?**
- A. High impedance paths to ground to limit fault currents
 - B. Grounding is secondary to other protections
 - C. Low impedance paths to ground to limit voltage and fault currents; protect against shock and equipment damage
 - D. Grounding is optional in most facilities
- 10. Explain the role of a functional specification in electrical engineering projects.**
- A. Describes manufacturing processes only
 - B. Serves as a marketing brochure
 - C. Defines required functions, performance criteria, interfaces; guides design and verification
 - D. Specifies color coding for wires

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the importance of maintaining continuing professional development for licensed engineers?

- A. It keeps knowledge current, satisfies licensure renewal requirements, ensures ongoing competency
- B. It is optional after licensure
- C. It has no impact on licensure**
- D. It is only about attending conferences for socializing

Continuing professional development keeps engineers' knowledge up to date, helps meet licensure renewal requirements, and demonstrates ongoing competence. Licensing boards use CPD to ensure engineers stay current with evolving codes, standards, tools, and practices, which is essential for protecting public safety. That's why the best description is the one that emphasizes staying current, fulfilling renewal obligations, and maintaining competency. Statements that say CPD is optional, has no impact on licensure, or is only about socializing miss the core purpose of CPD in professional practice.

2. RA 7920 Rule 2(f) is defining which of the following concepts?

- A. The licensing requirements for engineers
- B. The modern electrical safety standards
- C. RA 184, old Electrical Engineering law**
- D. The scope of electrical engineering practice

Rule 2(f) in RA 7920 defines the scope of electrical engineering practice. In professional licensure laws, this term sets what activities count as practicing electrical engineering and therefore require licensure and regulatory oversight. Understanding this scope tells you which design, inspection, certification, and supervisory tasks are legally within an engineer's role and which tasks fall outside needing another credential or discipline. The other options touch on related ideas—licensing requirements, modern safety standards, or the older RA 184 law—but Rule 2(f) specifically names the extent of regulated professional activity under the current act. The old law (RA 184) existed before RA 7920 and is not what Rule 2(f) defines today; RA 7920 updates and clarifies the current scope.

3. Foreign electrical engineers' exemption from examination is valid for how many months?

- A. 12 months
- B. 3 months
- C. 6 months**
- D. 9 months

Six months is the period allowed for this exemption. This window lets a foreign electrical engineer begin work while their foreign qualifications are reviewed and any local licensing steps are completed, without granting a full license upfront. It keeps regulatory oversight intact by avoiding an indefinite exemption. If the six-month window lapses without meeting the local requirements (such as passing the local exam or fulfilling other criteria), the exemption would no longer apply and the formal licensure path must be pursued. Other durations don't fit because they would either be too short to complete the necessary verification and preparation, or unnecessarily long beyond what the regulatory framework typically intends for a temporary exemption.

4. Which NEC articles cover wiring methods and installation details for electrical conductors?

- A. Article 210 series.
- B. Article 400 series.
- C. Article 300 series (primarily Article 300).**
- D. Article 500 series.

Wiring methods and installation details for electrical conductors are governed by the NEC's general wiring methods provisions, found in the Article 300 series, with Article 300 as the primary reference. This part of the code lays out how conductors and cables are to be installed: the proper use of raceways and cables, how they must be secured and supported, requirements to protect them from physical damage, and guidelines for routing, enclosure, and environmental conditions like moisture or temperature. It serves as the broad framework for installing wiring in a safe, compliant manner across different environments and building types. The other options focus on more specific areas: one is about branch circuits and outlets, another covers flexible cords and cables, and the last addresses installations in hazardous locations. These topics are important, but they do not provide the general installation rules for conductors in the way Article 300 does.

5. Which Republic Act provides framework for the restructuring of the electric power industry including privatization of NPC assets and transition to the desired competitive structure?

- A. RA 7638
- B. RA 8981
- C. RA 7920
- D. RA 9136**

The Electric Power Industry Reform Act of 2001 sets the framework for restructuring the Philippine electric power sector, including privatizing NPC's assets and guiding the move to a competitive structure. It envisions splitting the industry into generation, transmission, and distribution, unbundling rates, and creating a market-driven system with open access to the grid and some form of retail competition. To implement this, it designated a transitional entity to manage NPC's assets and liabilities for privatization and created the regulatory body to oversee tariffs, market rules, and competition. This combination of privatization of NPC assets and a path toward competition is unique to this law, making it the one that directly addresses restructuring and transition. The other acts focus on different areas (energy policy or organizational structures in other sectors) and do not specifically provide the restructuring-into-competition framework for the electric power industry.

6. Why might a professional engineer refuse to perform engineering work for a client with known illegal activity?

- A. Public safety concerns and ethical duties; conflict of interest and professional liability**
- B. Must accept all clients
- C. No effect on practice
- D. Only affects billing

Engineers must prioritize public safety and act with integrity. If a client is known to engage in illegal activity, providing engineering services could enable that wrongdoing, create a conflict between client secrecy and the public interest, and expose the engineer to professional liability if something goes wrong or is used to commit illegal acts. Refusing work in this situation aligns with ethical duties, helps protect the public, and reduces the risk of disciplinary action or liability. It also makes clear that professional practice isn't about accepting any client regardless of their actions; it's about applying expertise in a way that safeguards safety and complies with the law. Billing considerations or the belief that all clients must be accepted do not justify proceeding in such a scenario.

7. What is the primary purpose of professional engineering licensure and who typically grants it in most jurisdictions?

- A. To protect public health, safety, and welfare by certifying competence**
- B. To regulate engineers' salaries and career advancement
- C. To promote university accreditation standards
- D. To manage patent filings for engineering innovations

Licensure exists to protect the public by ensuring engineers have demonstrated the education, experience, and competence to practice safely. A licensed professional engineer is authorized to practice and seal engineering work, which communicates to clients and the public that the engineer meets standardized standards of ability and professionalism. In most jurisdictions, a state or provincial board of professional engineers grants the license, overseeing the assessment process and ongoing oversight. The typical path involves completing an accredited engineering degree, passing the Fundamentals of Engineering exam, gaining supervised work experience, and passing the Professional Engineering exam. Some places also require ongoing continuing education to maintain the license. This purpose and granting authority are what distinguish licensure from matters like salaries, university accreditation, or patent management.

8. Which of the following describes the imprisonment range specified in the penalty clause?

- A. Not less than 3 months nor more than 2 years
- B. Not less than 6 months nor more than 5 years**
- C. Not less than 1 year nor more than 10 years
- D. Not less than 2 weeks nor more than 6 months

Imprisonment range is defined by two bounds: the minimum term and the maximum term. The phrases "not less than" and "not more than" indicate those bounds. The option that states "not less than 6 months nor more than 5 years" provides a minimum of six months and a maximum of five years, which matches the described range. This means the offender may be imprisoned at least six months but no more than five years. The other options propose different lower or upper bounds—three months to two years is a shorter range, one year to ten years starts higher and goes longer, and two weeks to six months is a much shorter, mostly nonstandard range—so they do not describe the same imprisonment range.

9. Which outcome best captures the aim of a facility grounding system design?

- A. High impedance paths to ground to limit fault currents
- B. Grounding is secondary to other protections
- C. Low impedance paths to ground to limit voltage and fault currents; protect against shock and equipment damage**
- D. Grounding is optional in most facilities

The main idea is that a facility grounding system is designed to provide a low-impedance path to earth so fault currents can return quickly and voltages stay within safe limits. When a fault occurs, the impedance of the grounding path determines how large the fault current can be. A low-impedance path allows a sufficient fault current to flow so protective devices trip rapidly, removing the dangerous condition and minimizing the time that dangerous voltages are present on equipment and accessible surfaces. This also helps keep voltages near earth potential, reducing shock risk to people and limiting insulation stress that could cause equipment damage. In short, a low-impedance ground path helps limit both fault currents and voltages, protecting people and equipment. The other ideas don't fit: high-impedance grounding would let fault currents stay small but voltages could rise to dangerous levels; grounding is not optional or secondary to protection—it's a fundamental part of safety and protective coordination.

10. Explain the role of a functional specification in electrical engineering projects.

- A. Describes manufacturing processes only
- B. Serves as a marketing brochure
- C. Defines required functions, performance criteria, interfaces; guides design and verification**
- D. Specifies color coding for wires

A functional specification defines what the system must do, how well it must perform, and how its parts must interact. It communicates the required functions, the measurable performance targets, and the interfaces between subsystems, vendors, and software. This makes it the actionable blueprint engineers use to design hardware and firmware, write tests, and verify that the final product meets expectations. It serves as the baseline for design decisions, integration, and acceptance testing, ensuring all stakeholders agree on scope and providing clear criteria for validation. The other options describe aspects outside the functional specification's purpose: manufacturing processes cover production steps, a marketing brochure is for promotion, and color coding is a wiring detail that belongs in standards or schematic documentation rather than in the functional specification.

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://eelaws.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE