

Engineering Economics and Management, Laws and Ethics Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 16

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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. What is the primary purpose of an FAA Form 337?**
 - A. To document pilot flight hours**
 - B. To track aircraft damage reports**
 - C. To report maintenance and repairs**
 - D. To manage air traffic control documentation**

- 2. What defines any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from air reactions?**
 - A. Airplane**
 - B. Helicopter**
 - C. Aircraft**
 - D. Ornithopter**

- 3. In the Philippines, what section of PD 1570 states the qualifications for a temporary registration certificate as an aeronautical engineer?**
 - A. Section 18**
 - B. Section 19**
 - C. Section 20**
 - D. Section 21**

- 4. What term refers to any aircraft that is not considered a public aircraft?**
 - A. Commercial aircraft**
 - B. Civil aircraft**
 - C. Private aircraft**
 - D. General aviation aircraft**

- 5. Which body implements the requirements under PD 1570?**
 - A. The Civil Aeronautics Board**
 - B. The Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines**
 - C. The Board of Aeronautical Engineering of PRC**
 - D. None of the above**

- 6. Is RA 776 still in effect?**
- A. Yes**
 - B. On certain areas only**
 - C. Not anymore**
 - D. Depends on the scenario**
- 7. Which of the following is not among the qualifications for appointment as a member of the Board of Aeronautical Engineers?**
- A. Citizen and resident of the Philippines**
 - B. At least thirty years of age and must be of good moral character**
 - C. Holder of the degree of Bachelor of Science in Aeronautical Engineering**
 - D. Registered Aeronautical Engineer in the Philippines**
- 8. What primary area does PD 1570 aim to govern?**
- A. Environmental Engineering**
 - B. Civil Engineering**
 - C. Aeronautical Engineering**
 - D. Mechanical Engineering**
- 9. What term describes a market structure where one company is the only seller of a product?**
- A. Monopoly**
 - B. Oligopoly**
 - C. Duopoly**
 - D. Perfect competition**
- 10. Which of the following is not included in the empty weight?**
- A. Fuel**
 - B. Hydraulic Fluid**
 - C. Oil**
 - D. Fixed Ballast**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the primary purpose of an FAA Form 337?

- A. To document pilot flight hours**
- B. To track aircraft damage reports**
- C. To report maintenance and repairs**
- D. To manage air traffic control documentation**

The primary purpose of FAA Form 337 is to report maintenance and repairs performed on an aircraft. This form is essential for documenting major repairs and alterations, ensuring that all necessary information is recorded, which includes details about the work performed, the date it was completed, and compliance with FAA regulations. This documentation is critical for maintaining the safety and airworthiness of the aircraft, as it provides a clear history of modifications and maintenance work done, facilitating inspections and future maintenance tasks. Additionally, the information captured in Form 337 helps ensure that all repairs and alterations meet safety standards set by the FAA, thereby supporting regulatory compliance and operational safety in aviation.

2. What defines any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from air reactions?

- A. Airplane**
- B. Helicopter**
- C. Aircraft**
- D. Ornithopter**

The term that encompasses any machine capable of deriving support in the atmosphere from air reactions is "aircraft." This definition includes a wide variety of flying machines, such as airplanes, helicopters, and even more unconventional designs like ornithopters. All these machines utilize aerodynamic principles to generate lift and navigate through the air. While airplanes and helicopters are specific types of aircraft, the term "aircraft" serves as the broader category that includes all flying machines. An ornithopter, which mimics the flapping motion of birds, is another example of an aircraft but also falls under the specific category rather than serving as the all-encompassing definition. Thus, the classification as "aircraft" accurately describes the general concept of machines that derive support from air reactions, making it the most appropriate choice in this context.

3. In the Philippines, what section of PD 1570 states the qualifications for a temporary registration certificate as an aeronautical engineer?

- A. Section 18**
- B. Section 19**
- C. Section 20**
- D. Section 21**

The qualifications for a temporary registration certificate as an aeronautical engineer in the Philippines are outlined in Section 21 of PD 1570. This section details the criteria and specific qualifications that an applicant must meet to obtain temporary registration, ensuring that only individuals who meet the required standards can practice as aeronautical engineers while they complete any necessary requirements for full registration. This is important for maintaining a competent workforce in the engineering field, specifically in aviation, where safety and expertise are paramount. The other sections do not pertain to the qualifications for a temporary registration certificate specifically for aeronautical engineers. Each section of the PD covers different aspects of the regulation and qualification process for engineers, but Section 21 is the definitive reference for this particular qualification, highlighting its significance.

4. What term refers to any aircraft that is not considered a public aircraft?

- A. Commercial aircraft**
- B. Civil aircraft**
- C. Private aircraft**
- D. General aviation aircraft**

The term that refers to any aircraft that is not considered a public aircraft is "civil aircraft." Civil aircraft includes all non-military, non-government operated aircraft that can be used for personal, commercial, or other purposes. This term encompasses a broad category of aircraft, including commercial and private planes, as long as they are not operated by government entities. The distinction is important because public aircraft are typically owned and operated by government agencies or organizations for governmental purposes. In contrast, civil aircraft are utilized for various uses, such as private flying, airline transport, cargo transport, and recreational flying, making it a more inclusive classification. Other choices may represent subsets of civil aircraft. "Commercial aircraft" refers specifically to those aircraft used for commercial purposes and is a narrower classification within civil aviation. "Private aircraft" typically indicates aircraft owned by individuals for personal use, while "general aviation aircraft" refers to a broad range of civil aviation operations that are not commercial or military. However, civil aircraft is the overarching term that correctly answers the question regarding any aircraft that does not fall under the public category.

5. Which body implements the requirements under PD 1570?

- A. The Civil Aeronautics Board
- B. The Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines
- C. The Board of Aeronautical Engineering of PRC**
- D. None of the above

The correct answer indicates that the Board of Aeronautical Engineering of the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) is responsible for implementing the requirements under Presidential Decree No. 1570 (PD 1570). This decree pertains to the governance of aeronautical engineering in the Philippines, including the establishment of qualifications, standards, and regulations necessary for the practice of aeronautical engineering. The Board of Aeronautical Engineering functions as the regulatory body that oversees the licensure of aeronautical engineers, ensuring compliance with the standards set forth in the law. This includes the assessment of licensing examinations and the enforcement of professional conduct within the field. Given PD 1570's specific focus on the regulation of aeronautical engineers and related practices, this governing board has a direct mandate aligned with the requirements of the decree. In contrast, the other options, while linked to aspects of aviation and aeronautical practices, do not specifically implement the requirements of PD 1570. The Civil Aeronautics Board is primarily focused on economic regulation within civil aviation, and the Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines deals with safety and regulatory oversight in civil aviation, but they do not carry the specific responsibilities outlined by PD 1570 regarding the practice of aeronautical engineering.

6. Is RA 776 still in effect?

- A. Yes**
- B. On certain areas only
- C. Not anymore
- D. Depends on the scenario

The answer that RA 776 is still in effect signifies the enduring relevance of certain laws even as time progresses. Republic Act No. 776, known as the "Public Safety Law," was enacted in the Philippines and addresses various aspects of civil service and public safety administration. When laws are established, they provide a foundational legal framework intended to guide practices and policies within their applicable field. The fact that RA 776 remains in effect implies that its provisions continue to govern relevant activities and ensure public safety compliance. Laws such as this often incorporate elements that may evolve but do not become obsolete unless explicitly repealed or replaced by new legislation. Therefore, the assertion that RA 776 is still in effect reflects an understanding of how certain laws maintain their applicability across different scenarios and over time, continuing to serve their intended purpose in society. This situation contrasts with the ideas presented in other choices, which suggest limitations or invalidity of the law, either in specific areas or entirely. However, because no official announcement or legislative action has confirmed the repeal or replacement of RA 776, it is accurate to affirm its current status as still operational. This highlights the importance of staying informed about legal frameworks and their ongoing implications for practice in the field of engineering and management, as well as

7. Which of the following is not among the qualifications for appointment as a member of the Board of Aeronautical Engineers?

- A. Citizen and resident of the Philippines**
- B. At least thirty years of age and must be of good moral character**
- C. Holder of the degree of Bachelor of Science in Aeronautical Engineering**
- D. Registered Aeronautical Engineer in the Philippines**

The answer provided reflects an understanding of the qualifications necessary for appointment as a member of the Board of Aeronautical Engineers. The qualifications typically focus on criteria that ensure appointees have the appropriate educational background, professional registration, and legal status. Being a citizen and resident of the Philippines is essential for representation and understanding local regulations; therefore, this requirement is included. Holding a degree in Aeronautical Engineering is also crucial as it ensures that a board member possesses relevant technical knowledge and skills vital for overseeing the profession. Furthermore, having registered as an Aeronautical Engineer in the Philippines guarantees that the individual has met the professional standards set by regulatory bodies. While being of good moral character is a commendable quality and often a general expectation for professionals, it does not specifically relate to the educational or professional qualifications needed for appointment to this particular board. Thus, not explicitly including moral character as a qualification in the framework for the board members makes it the correct response in this context.

8. What primary area does PD 1570 aim to govern?

- A. Environmental Engineering**
- B. Civil Engineering**
- C. Aeronautical Engineering**
- D. Mechanical Engineering**

PD 1570, also known as the "Philippine Building Code," primarily governs the field of civil engineering. It addresses standards and regulations for the construction and occupancy of buildings and structures in the Philippines, focusing on aspects such as safety, health, and general welfare. This code is crucial for ensuring that engineering practices align with national safety standards and environmental considerations. The recognition of PD 1570 as a critical legislative measure highlights its significance in regulating the construction industry and ensuring it adheres to sound engineering principles, which are foundational to civil engineering practices. Other disciplines, such as aeronautical, mechanical, and environmental engineering, are indeed vital and have their respective regulations and codes, but PD 1570 is specifically designed for civil engineering standards and practices related to building and construction.

9. What term describes a market structure where one company is the only seller of a product?

- A. Monopoly**
- B. Oligopoly**
- C. Duopoly**
- D. Perfect competition**

The term that describes a market structure where one company is the only seller of a product is "monopoly." In a monopoly, a single firm has significant control over the market, allowing it to dictate prices and supply without facing competition from other sellers. This structure can occur due to high barriers to entry, unique product offerings, or government regulation that grants exclusive rights to the single seller. In contrast, an oligopoly consists of a small number of firms that dominate the market, leading to strategic interactions among them. A duopoly is a specific type of oligopoly where only two companies share the market. Perfect competition features many sellers providing identical products, allowing for free entry and exit in the market, which is quite the opposite of a monopoly's single-seller scenario. Thus, monopoly is the correct term for the described market structure.

10. Which of the following is not included in the empty weight?

- A. Fuel**
- B. Hydraulic Fluid**
- C. Oil**
- D. Fixed Ballast**

Empty weight refers to the total mass of an aircraft without any payload, passengers, or usable fuel. It includes everything that is permanently installed in the aircraft but does not account for the items that may be loaded onto the plane for a specific flight. Fuel is considered a consumable and variable part of an aircraft's operation; it is not counted in the empty weight because it can change significantly between flights. The weights of fluids such as hydraulic fluid, oil, and fixed ballast are included in the empty weight since they are essential components necessary for the aircraft's normal operation and are inherently part of the aircraft structure when it is not loaded with passengers or cargo. Thus, the distinction lies in the fact that fuel is a variable element that changes based on the flight requirements, while the other fluids and materials mentioned are constants that do not fluctuate.

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://engreconmgmtlawethics.examzify.com>

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

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