

FELE School Law Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

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- 1. Which is the first step in the expulsion process?**
 - A. The principal creates a packet based on school board policy**
 - B. The district reviews the case**
 - C. The parent is notified of their rights**
 - D. An impartial hearing is conducted**

- 2. What happens if the parties cannot reach an agreement during bargaining?**
 - A. The parties must resort to individual negotiations**
 - B. A mediator is appointed to facilitate discussion**
 - C. The agreement is automatically ratified**
 - D. They enter arbitration immediately**

- 3. Which amendment relates to due process in the context of school discipline?**
 - A. First Amendment**
 - B. Fourth Amendment**
 - C. Fifth Amendment**
 - D. Fourteenth Amendment**

- 4. What is the maximum class size for grades 4-8?**
 - A. 18 students**
 - B. 22 students**
 - C. 25 students**
 - D. 30 students**

- 5. What is a requirement for the members of a School Advisory Council (SAC)?**
 - A. All members must be teachers**
 - B. More than half must be non-employees**
 - C. Only parents can select members**
 - D. Teachers cannot be part of the SAC**

6. What type of schools are charter schools categorized as?

- A. Private schools**
- B. Public schools**
- C. Alternative schools**
- D. Proprietary schools**

7. In educational contexts, what does "expulsion" entail?

- A. Temporary removal from class**
- B. Permanent withdrawal from school**
- C. Removal from the educational environment for a specified period**
- D. Mandatory counseling sessions**

8. What entity is referred to as PERC?

- A. Pension Employee Relations Committee**
- B. Public Employee Relations Commission**
- C. Public Employment Rights Council**
- D. Personnel Employment Review Committee**

9. When discussing educational practices, under the Fair Use exception, what is permissible?

- A. Using entire textbooks in the classroom**
- B. Showing a DVD not obtained illegally as part of the curriculum**
- C. Reproducing copyrighted materials for profit**
- D. Sharing all digital content in any format**

10. What is the role of a school resource officer?

- A. To teach health education classes**
- B. To provide law enforcement support and promote safety within schools**
- C. To oversee school athletic programs**
- D. To manage the school cafeteria**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which is the first step in the expulsion process?

- A. The principal creates a packet based on school board policy**
- B. The district reviews the case**
- C. The parent is notified of their rights**
- D. An impartial hearing is conducted**

The first step in the expulsion process involves the principal creating a packet based on school board policy. This is critical because it lays the groundwork for the entire process. The packet typically includes essential documentation such as evidence related to the incident, a description of the student's behavior, and any prior disciplinary actions taken. It ensures that the expulsion procedure is conducted in alignment with established policies, providing a clear framework for investigating the matter further. This first step is necessary to ensure that all relevant information is compiled before moving to the next stages, such as reviewing the case or notifying the parents of their rights. By following the school's established policy from the outset, the principal can promote fairness and due process in the handling of the expulsion, thereby protecting both the student's rights and the integrity of the school's disciplinary procedures.

2. What happens if the parties cannot reach an agreement during bargaining?

- A. The parties must resort to individual negotiations**
- B. A mediator is appointed to facilitate discussion**
- C. The agreement is automatically ratified**
- D. They enter arbitration immediately**

When parties are unable to reach an agreement during bargaining, the appointment of a mediator serves as a constructive step forward. Mediation involves a neutral third party who facilitates communication between the disputing sides, helping them explore options and work towards a mutually acceptable resolution. The aim of mediation is to foster dialogue, clarify issues, and assist the parties in finding common ground, which can ultimately lead to an agreement without the need for more adversarial approaches. This process is particularly valuable as it allows parties to maintain control over the outcome and encourages collaboration rather than confrontation. In contrast to arbitration, where a decision is made by the arbitrator that both parties must accept, mediation is a voluntary and non-binding process, which provides flexibility and a chance for a more amicable resolution. In situations where mediation fails, other options such as arbitration may be pursued, but the automatic ratification of agreements or resorting to individual negotiations without mediation would not typically be the standard procedural method in labor relations under such circumstances. Thus, the involvement of a mediator is a key mechanism in addressing impasses in negotiation effectively.

3. Which amendment relates to due process in the context of school discipline?

- A. First Amendment**
- B. Fourth Amendment**
- C. Fifth Amendment**
- D. Fourteenth Amendment**

The Fourteenth Amendment is the correct choice because it expressly provides for the concept of due process at the state level. In the context of school discipline, this amendment mandates that states, including public schools, must adhere to legal procedures before depriving students of their rights, such as the right to an education. The due process clause in the Fourteenth Amendment ensures that students are given appropriate notice and an opportunity to be heard before any disciplinary actions are taken against them. This is particularly important in protecting students from arbitrary or unfair penalties that could affect their educational opportunities. While other amendments touch on rights and freedoms, such as the First Amendment's protection of free speech and the Fourth Amendment's protection against unreasonable searches and seizures, it is the Fourteenth Amendment that specifically addresses the due process owed to individuals in the context of state actions, including those by public school systems. The Fifth Amendment also contains a due process clause, but it applies primarily to federal actions, not state actions like those in public education systems. Therefore, the focus on the Fourteenth Amendment makes it the correct answer concerning due process in school discipline.

4. What is the maximum class size for grades 4-8?

- A. 18 students**
- B. 22 students**
- C. 25 students**
- D. 30 students**

The maximum class size for grades 4-8 is set at 22 students. This limit is established to ensure that teachers can provide effective instruction and individualized attention to each student. Smaller class sizes are associated with a variety of benefits, including improved student engagement, better classroom management, and enhanced opportunities for individualized support. When classrooms exceed this number, it can be challenging for teachers to maintain a focused and productive learning environment, which can negatively impact student outcomes. While other options suggest different maximum class sizes, the specific regulation or guideline that states 22 is based on research and educational standards aimed at optimizing the learning experience during those crucial developmental years.

5. What is a requirement for the members of a School Advisory Council (SAC)?

- A. All members must be teachers**
- B. More than half must be non-employees**
- C. Only parents can select members**
- D. Teachers cannot be part of the SAC**

The requirement that more than half of the members of a School Advisory Council (SAC) must be non-employees reflects the intention behind the formation of these councils. SACs are designed to incorporate a broad range of perspectives in order to enhance school governance and ensure that the interests of the community are represented. By having a majority of non-employees, including parents, community members, and others who may have a vested interest in the school, the council can maintain a focus on community engagement and feedback, promoting a collaborative environment that prioritizes student success and accountability. This structure allows for diverse viewpoints and input, which can lead to more informed decision-making regarding school policies and initiatives. The emphasis on non-employee members ensures that the council's focus remains aligned with the needs and aspirations of the student body and community, rather than being dominated by the school's internal perspectives.

6. What type of schools are charter schools categorized as?

- A. Private schools**
- B. Public schools**
- C. Alternative schools**
- D. Proprietary schools**

Charter schools are categorized as public schools because they are publicly funded and operate with a degree of autonomy, often as a response to the traditional public school system. They are established by a charter, which is a performance contract detailing the school's mission, program, students served, and methods of assessment. This arrangement allows them to receive public funding while having the flexibility to innovate with their educational programs, curriculum, and governance structures. They must comply with the same regulations as other public schools regarding state academic standards, teacher qualifications, and financial accountability, but they often have more freedom in their operations. This unique status allows charter schools to serve specific educational needs and populations within the community while remaining part of the public education system.

7. In educational contexts, what does "expulsion" entail?

- A. Temporary removal from class**
- B. Permanent withdrawal from school**
- C. Removal from the educational environment for a specified period**
- D. Mandatory counseling sessions**

The concept of "expulsion" in educational contexts specifically refers to the permanent withdrawal of a student from a school or educational institution. This means that once a student is expelled, they are no longer allowed to attend that school and must seek alternative educational opportunities. In educational systems, expulsion is usually a result of severe misconduct, such as violence, possession of illegal substances, or other behaviors that violate school policies. Unlike a temporary removal or suspension, which may allow for a student to return to class after a set time, expulsion does not offer the same possibility of reinstatement. Thus, permanent withdrawal from school accurately captures the gravity of what expulsion entails, distinguishing it from other disciplinary actions such as temporary removal from class or mandated counseling sessions, which are usually designed to provide support or corrective action rather than to deny access to education entirely.

8. What entity is referred to as PERC?

- A. Pension Employee Relations Committee**
- B. Public Employee Relations Commission**
- C. Public Employment Rights Council**
- D. Personnel Employment Review Committee**

The correct choice refers to the Public Employee Relations Commission, commonly abbreviated as PERC. This entity is a crucial part of public sector labor relations in many states, overseeing matters related to collective bargaining, dispute resolution, and unfair labor practices among public employees and their employers. PERC typically works to ensure compliance with labor laws and can facilitate negotiations between public employees and government entities. This role includes mediating disputes, providing guidance on labor practices, and promoting harmonious relations between public sector employers and their employees. In contrast, the other options do not accurately represent the established entity known as PERC. For example, while the concept of a Pension Employee Relations Committee may suggest involvement with employee pensions, it does not encompass the broad scope of labor relations that PERC covers. The Public Employment Rights Council and Personnel Employment Review Committee do not exist as formal entities with the same regulatory and mediatory authority as PERC in many jurisdictions, further establishing why the Public Employee Relations Commission is the correct answer.

9. When discussing educational practices, under the Fair Use exception, what is permissible?

- A. Using entire textbooks in the classroom**
- B. Showing a DVD not obtained illegally as part of the curriculum**
- C. Reproducing copyrighted materials for profit**
- D. Sharing all digital content in any format**

The Fair Use exception allows for limited use of copyrighted material without permission from the rights holder, particularly in educational settings. Under this doctrine, showing a DVD that has been legally obtained as part of the curriculum falls within a permissible use. This is because the use is typically for educational purposes, aimed at teaching and learning, and does not significantly impact the market for the original work. In contrast, options that involve using entire textbooks or reproducing materials for profit go beyond the bounds of Fair Use, as they do not meet the criteria of being limited, transformative, or educational in nature. Sharing all digital content in any format also lacks the necessary considerations of amount and purpose that Fair Use requires. Therefore, using a legally obtained DVD as an educational resource aligns with Fair Use principles, which is why this answer is appropriate.

10. What is the role of a school resource officer?

- A. To teach health education classes**
- B. To provide law enforcement support and promote safety within schools**
- C. To oversee school athletic programs**
- D. To manage the school cafeteria**

The role of a school resource officer is primarily to provide law enforcement support and promote safety within schools. This involves a range of responsibilities, including enforcing laws, ensuring the security of students and staff, and providing a safe environment for learning. School resource officers often work to build positive relationships with students, faculty, and the community, fostering an atmosphere of trust and cooperation. They may also provide resources and education on safety issues, help with crisis management, and serve as a point of contact for law enforcement-related matters within the school setting. In contrast, the other choices involve roles that do not align with the primary responsibilities of a school resource officer. Teaching health education is typically overseen by health educators or teachers specializing in that subject, while overseeing athletic programs is usually the responsibility of athletic directors or coaches. Similarly, managing the school cafeteria falls under the purview of food service managers or staff responsible for student nutrition. These roles focus more on education, athletics, and nutrition rather than law enforcement and safety.

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://feleschoollaw.examzify.com>

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

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