

FELE SCHOOL LAW 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. What does FERPA stand for?**
 - A. Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act
 - B. Federal Education Reform and Privacy Act
 - C. Fostering Educational Rights and Privacy Act
 - D. Family Engagement and Rights Protection Act
- 2. What is a requirement of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)?**
 - A. Educational records must be kept for lifelong access
 - B. Parents must be shown educational records within a reasonable time
 - C. All records can be shared with any organization
 - D. Students have no right to access their own record
- 3. What significance does the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) have regarding parental involvement?**
 - A. It allows parents to opt out of school meetings
 - B. It guarantees parents the right to participate in decision-making for their child's education
 - C. It limits parental input to annual reviews only
 - D. It requires parent participation in non-educational activities
- 4. Which statement is true regarding collective bargaining agreements?**
 - A. They require a unanimous decision from all parties
 - B. They are only binding on the union
 - C. They can lead to arbitration if disputes arise
 - D. They are often informal and non-binding
- 5. What is the purpose of a mediator in the bargaining process?**
 - A. To impose a settlement
 - B. To go back and forth between the parties
 - C. To represent one party's interests
 - D. To ensure the agreement is ratified

- 6. Which term best describes the requirement of comparability within Title IX?**
- A. Equitability
 - B. Parity
 - C. Accessibility
 - D. Diversity
- 7. How can educators effectively address mental health needs in schools?**
- A. By providing access to counseling services and creating supportive environments
 - B. By increasing physical activities and sports programs
 - C. By limiting student assessments and evaluations
 - D. By focusing solely on academic achievements
- 8. What is the age range for mandatory attendance under Compulsory Attendance laws?**
- A. Ages 6 to 16
 - B. Ages 5 to 18
 - C. Ages 4 to 17
 - D. Ages 6 to 18
- 9. What is the primary role of the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) in educational settings?**
- A. To enforce federal civil rights laws
 - B. To provide academic guidance to schools
 - C. To oversee student disciplinary actions
 - D. To administer state educational grants
- 10. What type of questions can be asked during an interview?**
- A. General questions about personal life
 - B. Questions unrelated to job performance
 - C. Job-related questions and reasonable accommodations
 - D. Questions about salary expectations

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does FERPA stand for?

- A. Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act**
- B. Federal Education Reform and Privacy Act
- C. Fostering Educational Rights and Privacy Act
- D. Family Engagement and Rights Protection Act

The correct answer is the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act. FERPA is a federal law enacted in 1974 that protects the privacy of student education records. It gives parents and eligible students certain rights with respect to these records, including the right to inspect and review records, request amendments, and control the disclosure of personally identifiable information. This law aims to ensure that educational institutions maintain the confidentiality of student information and that families are aware of their rights regarding educational data. The other options do not accurately represent the law or its intent. They mischaracterize the purpose and provisions of the federal legislation aimed at protecting student privacy and educational rights. Understanding FERPA is essential for anyone involved in educational administration or school law, as it sets the framework for handling sensitive information about students.

2. What is a requirement of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)?

- A. Educational records must be kept for lifelong access
- B. Parents must be shown educational records within a reasonable time**
- C. All records can be shared with any organization
- D. Students have no right to access their own record

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) is a federal law that governs the privacy of student education records and grants certain rights to parents and eligible students. One of the key requirements of FERPA is that parents have the right to access their children's educational records. This access must be provided within a reasonable time frame, typically interpreted to mean no more than 45 days after a request has been made. This provision ensures transparency in the educational process and allows parents to be informed about their children's academic progress and any issues related to their education. While parents do have significant rights under FERPA, these rights also extend to students once they reach the age of 18 or attend a postsecondary institution. They have the same access to their own records as their parents had when they were younger. The other options do not align with the stipulations outlined in FERPA. For instance, educational records are not required to be kept for lifelong access; rather, institutions must maintain them for a specific duration. Additionally, FERPA restricts the sharing of educational records without consent, countering the assertion that all records can be shared with any organization. Lastly, students do retain the right to access their own records once they are eligible, contradicting the claim that

3. What significance does the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) have regarding parental involvement?

- A. It allows parents to opt out of school meetings
- B. It guarantees parents the right to participate in decision-making for their child's education**
- C. It limits parental input to annual reviews only
- D. It requires parent participation in non-educational activities

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) is a critical piece of legislation that underscores the importance of parental involvement in the educational journey of children with disabilities. One of the cornerstone principles of IDEA is that it guarantees parents the right to participate actively in decision-making regarding their child's education. This includes involvement in the development of the Individualized Education Program (IEP), which outlines the special education services and support that the child will receive. By ensuring that parents have an integral role in the decision-making processes, IDEA fosters collaboration between educators and families. This partnership is vital because parents possess unique insights into their child's needs, strengths, and challenges. Their involvement helps to create more effective educational plans tailored to support their child's development and learning. The other options do not accurately reflect the role of parents under IDEA. For instance, parents cannot simply opt out of school meetings, as their involvement is necessary and encouraged. Limiting parental input to only annual reviews undermines the ongoing collaborative process promoted by the law, and requiring participation in non-educational activities does not align with the educational focus that IDEA emphasizes. Thus, the correct answer highlights the significant and guaranteed role that parents play in the educational planning and decision-making process for their children under IDEA.

4. Which statement is true regarding collective bargaining agreements?

- A. They require a unanimous decision from all parties
- B. They are only binding on the union
- C. They can lead to arbitration if disputes arise**
- D. They are often informal and non-binding

Collective bargaining agreements are formal contracts negotiated between employers and labor unions that outline the terms and conditions of employment for union members. One of the key features of these agreements is the specified process for resolving disputes that may arise between the parties. When disagreements occur regarding the interpretation or application of the collective bargaining agreement, the parties can agree to submit the dispute to arbitration. This means that an impartial third party will make a binding decision to resolve the issue, providing a structured and formal mechanism to ensure compliance with the terms agreed upon. This process not only helps to maintain labor peace but also ensures that both parties have a fair resolution to conflicts that arise, thereby reinforcing the legitimacy and enforceability of the collective bargaining agreement itself. The existence of arbitration as a potential outcome of disputes emphasizes the binding nature of these agreements and their critical role in fostering a cooperative relationship between unions and management. In contrast, the other options suggest misunderstandings regarding the nature of collective bargaining agreements. They do not require a unanimous decision from all parties, as they are typically negotiated by designated representatives rather than requiring agreement from every individual. Additionally, they are binding on both the union and the employer, not just the union. Collective bargaining agreements are formal and legally enforceable documents, rather than informal

5. What is the purpose of a mediator in the bargaining process?

- A. To impose a settlement
- B. To go back and forth between the parties**
- C. To represent one party's interests
- D. To ensure the agreement is ratified

The role of a mediator in the bargaining process is to facilitate communication between the parties involved. By going back and forth between the parties, the mediator helps clarify issues, encourages dialogue, and promotes understanding of each party's needs and interests. This process is essential for finding common ground and fostering collaboration, ultimately aiding the parties in reaching a mutually agreeable resolution without taking sides or imposing a decision. In contrast to other options, mediation does not involve imposing a settlement or representing one party's interests. The mediator remains neutral and does not make decisions on behalf of the parties or ensure that an agreement is formally ratified. Instead, their main goal is to support the negotiation process and aid the parties in crafting their own solutions.

6. Which term best describes the requirement of comparability within Title IX?

- A. Equitability
- B. Parity**
- C. Accessibility
- D. Diversity

The term "parity" best describes the requirement of comparability within Title IX. Under Title IX, which prohibits sex-based discrimination in educational institutions receiving federal funding, the concept of comparability ensures that male and female athletes receive equal opportunities and benefits in terms of athletics. This includes the availability of facilities, equipment, and scheduling of games, as well as the provision of scholarships and recruitment practices. Parity emphasizes the need for equal value and treatment between men's and women's programs, recognizing that analogous opportunities should be present to foster fairness and equality in sports and educational activities. In contrast, terms like "equitable," while related, do not specifically capture the notion of equal conditions and opportunities as deeply as "parity." "Accessibility" refers more to the physical and logistical ability to participate in programs rather than equal treatment, and "diversity" speaks to the inclusion of varied identities or backgrounds, which isn't the primary focus of the specific comparability mandate within Title IX. Thus, "parity" accurately reflects the core requirement set forth by Title IX for ensuring equal treatment across genders.

7. How can educators effectively address mental health needs in schools?

- A. By providing access to counseling services and creating supportive environments**
- B. By increasing physical activities and sports programs
- C. By limiting student assessments and evaluations
- D. By focusing solely on academic achievements

Providing access to counseling services and creating supportive environments is crucial for effectively addressing mental health needs in schools. When educators prioritize mental health, they foster a safe space where students feel valued and understood, which is essential for their emotional well-being. Counseling services offer students a direct line to professional support, enabling them to discuss their feelings, cope with stress, and navigate personal challenges. Creating supportive environments involves cultivating a school culture that promotes empathy, understanding, and open communication. This may include training staff to recognize and respond to mental health concerns, integrating social-emotional learning into the curriculum, and establishing peer support programs. Such initiatives encourage students to seek help when needed and destigmatize mental health issues. In contrast, simply increasing physical activities and sports programs, while beneficial for physical health and social interaction, does not directly address mental health needs on its own. Limiting student assessments and evaluations may reduce pressure but does not provide the comprehensive support required for mental health. Focusing solely on academic achievements overlooks the holistic development of students, neglecting their emotional and psychological well-being, which is fundamental for their overall success in school and life.

8. What is the age range for mandatory attendance under Compulsory Attendance laws?

- A. Ages 6 to 16**
- B. Ages 5 to 18
- C. Ages 4 to 17
- D. Ages 6 to 18

The correct answer is that the age range for mandatory attendance under Compulsory Attendance laws is typically from ages 6 to 16. This legal framework is established to ensure that children receive an education and that they attend school during a critical developmental period. Mandatory attendance laws require children to enroll in school by the age of 6, which is aligned with the understanding that formal education should begin at this point to build foundational skills. The end of the compulsory attendance age at 16 allows for flexibility, as many students may still choose to pursue education beyond this age, whether in traditional high schools, alternative education programs, or vocational training. Different states may have variations in these laws, but the common standard introduced in many jurisdictions is ages 6 to 16, reinforcing the importance of establishing educational habits early in life while also acknowledging that not all students will continue their education past the mandatory end age.

9. What is the primary role of the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) in educational settings?

- A. To enforce federal civil rights laws**
- B. To provide academic guidance to schools
- C. To oversee student disciplinary actions
- D. To administer state educational grants

The primary role of the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) in educational settings is to enforce federal civil rights laws. This includes ensuring that schools and universities comply with laws that prohibit discrimination based on race, color, national origin, sex, disability, and age. The OCR has the authority to investigate complaints of civil rights violations and to take action against institutions that do not comply with federal regulations. This enforcement is crucial for fostering an equitable educational environment where all students have the opportunity to succeed without facing discrimination or bias. The other options focus on functions that are outside the direct purview of the OCR. Providing academic guidance to schools pertains more to educational agencies or professional development organizations. Overseeing student disciplinary actions is generally managed at the school or district level, focused on behavioral policies rather than on civil rights compliance. Administering state educational grants is typically handled by state education departments or specific funding agencies, not by the OCR, which is focused specifically on civil rights issues.

10. What type of questions can be asked during an interview?

- A. General questions about personal life
- B. Questions unrelated to job performance
- C. Job-related questions and reasonable accommodations**
- D. Questions about salary expectations

Choosing job-related questions and reasonable accommodations as the answer reflects the fundamental principles of effective and lawful interviewing practices. In a professional context, interviews should primarily focus on assessing a candidate's qualifications, skills, and fit for the job. Job-related questions are designed to probe the applicant's experience, competencies, and how they would handle specific tasks or situations pertinent to the role they are applying for. Furthermore, inquiries about reasonable accommodations align with legal requirements set forth by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and other laws. This ensures that candidates who may require adjustments to perform their job can openly discuss their needs without fear of discrimination. This approach fosters an inclusive hiring process, which is not only ethical but also enhances workplace diversity. In contrast, general questions about personal life or those unrelated to job performance may not only be irrelevant but could also introduce bias or legal complications if they veer into inappropriate territory. Questions about salary expectations, while often discussed, usually do not pertain directly to the candidate's qualifications or job fit but rather touch on negotiations post-offer. Thus, the focus on job-related inquiries ensures the interview remains relevant and professionally focused.

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:

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

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