

LET PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION – LAWS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. Which of the following best characterizes how teachers demonstrate professional accountability?**
 - A. Licensure, CPD, ethical practice, and compliance with laws and school policies.
 - B. It is measured solely by student test scores and classroom performance.
 - C. Personal credentials and years of experience alone determine accountability.
 - D. Community recognition and awards are the primary indicators of accountability.

- 2. R.A. 1265 is associated with which topic?**
 - A. Flag ceremony
 - B. Rizal Law
 - C. Earth Day
 - D. Human Rights Day

- 3. How is dual employment for teachers viewed?**
 - A. It may be restricted to avoid conflicts of interest; depends on policy.
 - B. It is universally prohibited.
 - C. It is encouraged with no restrictions.
 - D. It is allowed only on weekends.

- 4. Which of the following best represents the overarching objective of these laws?**
 - A. To ensure high-quality education, protect learners, and uphold the integrity and professionalism of teachers.
 - B. To regulate school lunch standards.
 - C. To increase enrollment in private schools.
 - D. To set uniform dress codes for students.

- 5. IPPD stands for?**
 - A. Integrated Plan for Professional Development
 - B. Individual Plan for Professional Development
 - C. Independent Plan for Professional Development
 - D. Interagency Plan for Professional Development

- 6. Who are listed as having failed the examination?**
- A. Veteran teachers
 - B. Newly hired teachers
 - C. Para-teachers
 - D. Substitute teachers
- 7. The Decree Professionalizing Teaching is associated with which year of enactment?**
- A. 1966
 - B. 1976
 - C. 1988
 - D. 1982
- 8. Day care centers in every barangay are established by which law?**
- A. RA 11650, 2022
 - B. RA 8980
 - C. RA 6972
 - D. DepEd Order no. 12 s. 2020
- 9. How does the law protect learners' rights to privacy?**
- A. It requires safeguarding personal information and limiting access to authorized individuals.
 - B. It permits open access to student records by all staff.
 - C. It encourages posting student data publicly for transparency.
 - D. It prohibits any data collection.
- 10. What should be the stance toward professional development initiated by higher authorities?**
- A. Prohibit trainings
 - B. Limit trainings to a few
 - C. Participate in trainings
 - D. Only private schools grant trainings

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following best characterizes how teachers demonstrate professional accountability?

- A. Licensure, CPD, ethical practice, and compliance with laws and school policies.**
- B. It is measured solely by student test scores and classroom performance.
- C. Personal credentials and years of experience alone determine accountability.
- D. Community recognition and awards are the primary indicators of accountability.

Accountability for teachers is built on formal qualifications, ongoing professional growth, ethical behavior, and compliance with laws and school policies, not just how students perform on tests. Licensure shows that a teacher has met baseline professional standards to enter the profession. Continuing professional development (CPD) demonstrates a commitment to updating knowledge and skills over time. Ethical practice ensures that decisions and actions reflect professional values, safeguarding students' rights and wellbeing. Compliance with laws and school policies shows adherence to the rules that govern the education system. Together, these elements provide a comprehensive picture of a teacher's professional accountability. Relying only on student test scores and classroom performance misses important dimensions of accountability. Personal credentials and years of experience alone don't guarantee current competence or ethical conduct. Community recognition and awards may reflect reputation but do not ensure ongoing adherence to professional standards or day-to-day practices.

2. R.A. 1265 is associated with which topic?

- A. Flag ceremony**
- B. Rizal Law
- C. Earth Day
- D. Human Rights Day

The topic being tested is Philippine laws and practices surrounding national symbols and flag ceremonies. Republic Act 1265 specifically covers the rules for the Philippine flag and how flag-raising ceremonies should be conducted, including display and conduct during such ceremonies in public institutions and government settings. This makes it the best fit because it directly addresses the protocol and ritual related to the national flag. The other options point to different subjects: the Rizal Law deals with incorporating Jose Rizal's works into education; Earth Day is an environmental observance; Human Rights Day is an international commemorative day. They do not address flag usage or flag ceremonies, which is why they don't match this statute.

3. How is dual employment for teachers viewed?

- A. It may be restricted to avoid conflicts of interest; depends on policy.
- B. It is universally prohibited.
- C. It is encouraged with no restrictions.
- D. It is allowed only on weekends.

Dual employment is governed by policy and professional responsibility, not by a blanket rule. Teachers may take on a second job, but that option is typically limited or conditioned to prevent conflicts of interest, protect student safety and performance, and ensure duties to the school aren't compromised. Policies usually require disclosure and may need administrator approval, plus limits on hours, the type of outside work, and the use of school time or resources. When a second job could create conflicts—such as impacting availability, energy for teaching, or confidentiality—it may be restricted or disallowed. Because policy varies by district or jurisdiction, the general view is that dual employment may be allowed but depends on the specific rules in place. Options that claim universal prohibition, no restrictions, or a fixed weekend-only rule don't fit because they ignore the role of local policies and the need to balance professional responsibilities with outside work.

4. Which of the following best represents the overarching objective of these laws?

- A. To ensure high-quality education, protect learners, and uphold the integrity and professionalism of teachers.
- B. To regulate school lunch standards.
- C. To increase enrollment in private schools.
- D. To set uniform dress codes for students.

The main idea behind education laws is to create a system that delivers high-quality education, protects learners, and upholds the integrity and professionalism of teachers. These laws establish who can teach, what standards teachers and schools must meet, and how educators are held accountable, all with the goal of ensuring students receive a safe, fair, and effective educational experience. They also set ethical guidelines and professional conduct expectations to maintain trust in the teaching profession and to safeguard learners' rights. Regulating school lunch standards falls under health and nutrition programs rather than the broad purpose of education laws. Increasing enrollment in private schools isn't the aim of these laws, which typically apply across public and private education to maintain quality and safety. Setting uniform dress codes is a school-level or district policy issue and not the overarching objective of the education laws themselves.

5. IPPD stands for?

- A. Integrated Plan for Professional Development
- B. Individual Plan for Professional Development
- C. Independent Plan for Professional Development
- D. Interagency Plan for Professional Development

IPPD stands for an Individual Plan for Professional Development. This concept focuses on a personalized roadmap that helps a professional outline specific goals, the competencies to develop, activities to undertake, timelines, and evidence of progress. Because it's tailored to the individual, it supports targeted growth aligned with that person's career path and job requirements, rather than a broad, generic, or multi-agency effort. The other options describe broader or non-personal structures (integrated, independent, or interagency), which is why they don't fit.

6. Who are listed as having failed the examination?

- A. Veteran teachers
- B. Newly hired teachers
- C. Para-teachers**
- D. Substitute teachers

The question tests understanding of who appears in the exam results as not having passed a licensure exam. The Licensure Examination for Teachers is the path to becoming a licensed professional teacher, so those who do not achieve the passing score are recorded as non-passers. Para-teachers are instructional aides who are not licensed as professional teachers. Because they do not hold the formal teaching credential, they are the group most commonly listed as having failed the examination when results are published—for the purpose of licensure, they are not yet licensed, so their status is reflected as a failure in the exam results. The other groups—veteran teachers, newly hired teachers, or substitute teachers—may or may not be on the failed list depending on whether they are attempting to obtain licensure and whether they pass, but para-teachers specifically fit the category described by the question.

7. The Decree Professionalizing Teaching is associated with which year of enactment?

- A. 1966
- B. 1976**
- C. 1988
- D. 1982

The key idea here is recognizing a specific presidential measure that elevated teaching to a regulated profession, setting licensing and standards for teachers. This Decree Professionalizing Teaching was enacted in 1976, as Presidential Decree No. 1006, creating the framework that professionalizes the teaching force and establishes licensure and professional requirements for teachers. The other years correspond to different reforms or events in education, but not this decree.

8. Day care centers in every barangay are established by which law?

- A. RA 11650, 2022
- B. RA 8980
- C. RA 6972**
- D. DepEd Order no. 12 s. 2020

Day care centers in every barangay are created by a law that specifically establishes and governs these local, community-based early childhood facilities. Republic Act 6972, known as the Barangay Day Care Center Act, sets up day care centers in each barangay and outlines how they are organized, supervised, and funded, with responsibilities shared by local government units and the national social welfare system. This makes day care services available across all barangays, rather than being limited to certain areas or issued as a non-legislative directive. The other options do not establish barangay day care centers; they either address different subjects or are administrative issuances rather than a law creating the nationwide program.

9. How does the law protect learners' rights to privacy?

- A. It requires safeguarding personal information and limiting access to authorized individuals.**
- B. It permits open access to student records by all staff.
- C. It encourages posting student data publicly for transparency.
- D. It prohibits any data collection.

The key idea is that protecting learners' privacy rests on two practical safeguards: keeping personal information secure and limiting access to those who truly need it. Laws require schools and other educational bodies to handle data with care, store it securely, and disclose it only with proper justification—such as consent or a legitimate educational interest—so that staff who need the information to teach or support a student can access it, while others cannot. This applies to records like grades, attendance, health information, and disciplinary files, and it means access is controlled, monitored, and protected by privacy measures. Options that imply unrestricted access, public posting of data, or a blanket prohibition on data collection don't align with how privacy protections operate in education, which balance data collection for legitimate purposes with strong safeguards. So, safeguarding personal information and restricting access to authorized individuals is the correct way the law protects learners' privacy.

10. What should be the stance toward professional development initiated by higher authorities?

- A. Prohibit trainings
- B. Limit trainings to a few
- C. Participate in trainings**
- D. Only private schools grant trainings

Participating in trainings initiated by higher authorities is essential because these sessions are designed to keep professionals up to date with current standards, policies, and best practices. Engaging in these trainings shows a commitment to continuous improvement, helps ensure consistent quality across institutions, and supports compliance with licensing or accreditation requirements. Prohibiting trainings would hinder growth and quality, limiting access to only a few would create inequities, and the idea that only private schools grant trainings is inaccurate since authorities and professional bodies also offer these opportunities. So the appropriate stance is to participate in trainings.

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://letprofedlaws.examzify.com>

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

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