

LET Social Science Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 considered the significant mark of a state?**
 - A. Sovereignty**
 - B. Government**
 - C. Identity**
 - D. Territory**

- 2. The old name Highway 54 referred to which major Manila thoroughfare?**
 - A. Epifanio de los Santos Avenue**
 - B. Taft Avenue**
 - C. Highway 54**
 - D. Roxas Boulevard**

- 3. What is the term for a direct vote of the people on whether to accept or reject a constitution?**
 - A. Plebiscite**
 - B. Referendum**
 - C. Election**
 - D. Bill**

- 4. What describes a topographic map?**
 - A. A map that shows political boundaries**
 - B. A map that shows the surface features or contour of an area**
 - C. A map of weather patterns**
 - D. A map of population density**

- 5. Which imaginary line marks the change of calendar date and is shown across oceans on maps?**
 - A. Imaginary Date Line**
 - B. Prime Meridian**
 - C. Equator**
 - D. Tropic of Cancer**

- 6. Which set constitutes the cardinal directions on a compass?**
- A. North, South, East, West**
 - B. Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest**
 - C. Up, Down, Left, Right**
 - D. Front, Back, Left, Right**
- 7. A map that shows mountains, hills, plains, rivers, lakes, oceans, etc.**
- A. Physical Map**
 - B. Thematic Map**
 - C. Political Map**
 - D. Climate Map**
- 8. Which term describes the supreme authority within a state?**
- A. Sovereignty**
 - B. Government**
 - C. People**
 - D. Territory**
- 9. Who served as the first head of the Department of Education during the Commonwealth?**
- A. Manuel Quezon**
 - B. Sergio Osmena**
 - C. Emilio Aguinaldo**
 - D. Jose P. Laurel**
- 10. R.A. 8749 is otherwise known as _____.**
- A. Clean Air Act of 1999**
 - B. Commonwealth**
 - C. Anti Sexual Harassment Law**
 - D. Anti-Hazing Law**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is considered the significant mark of a state?

- A. Sovereignty
- B. Government**
- C. Identity
- D. Territory

The defining feature of a state in international affairs is sovereignty—the exclusive, supreme authority to govern itself and to conduct relations with other states. Sovereignty means the power to make and enforce laws, control borders, and decide on foreign policy without external interference. While territory, government, and identity describe important aspects of a state, they do not by themselves establish its legal status. Territory is about the land it claims, the government is the current administration implementing decisions, and identity concerns the people or nation within, but sovereignty is what gives a state its independent legal personality and the ultimate right to rule.

2. The old name Highway 54 referred to which major Manila thoroughfare?

- A. Epifanio de los Santos Avenue
- B. Taft Avenue
- C. Highway 54**
- D. Roxas Boulevard

In the old highway system, major Manila routes carried numeric designations. Highway 54 was assigned to the road now known as Epifanio de los Santos Avenue (EDSA), the main north-south artery through Metro Manila. So the old name Highway 54 refers to EDSA. Taft Avenue and Roxas Boulevard are separate, historic streets with their own origins, not the Highway 54 designation.

3. What is the term for a direct vote of the people on whether to accept or reject a constitution?

- A. Plebiscite**
- B. Referendum
- C. Election
- D. Bill

A plebiscite is a direct vote by the people on a specific question, such as whether to accept or reject a constitution. It puts the final decision straight in the hands of voters, outside of legislative approval, and the result expresses the will of the people on a constitutional issue. The term comes from Latin plebiscitum, meaning the will of the people. While a referendum can also involve public voting on measures, it more commonly refers to approving laws or statutes proposed by the government. An election is about choosing representatives, and a bill is a draft of a proposed law, not a direct vote on constitutional text. So for deciding on a constitution through a direct vote, plebiscite is the right term.

4. What describes a topographic map?

- A. A map that shows political boundaries
- B. A map that shows the surface features or contour of an area**
- C. A map of weather patterns
- D. A map of population density

Topographic maps are designed to show the shape and elevation of the land, using contour lines to represent changes in height. These contours let you read the terrain on a flat map—where hills rise, where valleys run, and how steep or gentle slopes are. The map also includes surface features like rivers, lakes, forests, and often roads or built elements, giving a sense of what the land looks like and how it can be used or navigated. This combination of elevation information and surface details is what makes a topographic map distinct. Other maps emphasize different information: political maps highlight boundaries between places, weather maps illustrate atmospheric patterns, and population-density maps show how people are distributed across an area.

5. Which imaginary line marks the change of calendar date and is shown across oceans on maps?

- A. Imaginary Date Line**
- B. Prime Meridian
- C. Equator
- D. Tropic of Cancer

Think about how time and calendar dates are managed worldwide. There is an imaginary line that runs through the oceans and marks where the calendar date changes as you travel east or west. That line is the International Date Line. It isn't a physical barrier; it's an agreed boundary used to keep the date consistent across time zones. When you cross it from west to east, you subtract a day; crossing from east to west, you add a day. On most maps it snakes across oceans to avoid cutting through land, showing where the date shifts. The other lines are about position on Earth but not about changing the calendar date: the Prime Meridian is 0° longitude for measuring east-west positions, while the Equator and Tropic of Cancer are latitude lines.

6. Which set constitutes the cardinal directions on a compass?

- A. North, South, East, West**
- B. Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest
- C. Up, Down, Left, Right
- D. Front, Back, Left, Right

This is about identifying the fixed directions used on a compass—the four main points that establish orientation. Those four directions are North, South, East, and West. They form the compass rose's cardinal points and are opposite pairs (North opposite South, East opposite West), giving a stable reference for navigation and maps. Directions like Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, and Southwest lie between these cardinal points and are their between-directions. Directions such as Up, Down, Left, Right or Front, Back, Left, Right are relative to a person or object's orientation and aren't fixed geographic directions. So the set that represents the four fixed compass directions is North, South, East, and West.

7. A map that shows mountains, hills, plains, rivers, lakes, oceans, etc.

A. Physical Map

B. Thematic Map

C. Political Map

D. Climate Map

The main idea here is recognizing map types by what they show. A map that lists natural features like mountains, hills, plains, rivers, lakes, and oceans focuses on the physical geography of the land itself. That type of map is designed to depict the natural environment—the elevation, terrain, and bodies of water—rather than human-made boundaries or data patterns. A thematic map centers on a specific theme or dataset (such as rainfall, population, or vegetation), a political map highlights borders and places like countries and cities, and a climate map illustrates climate patterns like temperature or precipitation. Since the description calls out natural features and landscapes, this is a physical map.

8. Which term describes the supreme authority within a state?

A. Sovereignty

B. Government

C. People

D. Territory

Sovereignty describes the supreme authority within a state, the ultimate power to create and enforce laws, set policy, and govern without being subordinate to any external rule. It means the state can act independently in both domestic matters and international relations, deciding things like taxation, security, and diplomacy. This differs from the government, which is the actual set of institutions and offices that exercise state power on a day-to-day basis; those bodies operate within the bounds of sovereignty. The people are the citizens who confer legitimacy and participate in governance, but they are not the source of the ultimate authority themselves. Territory is the geographic area under a state's control, not the authority to govern. Therefore, the term that best captures the highest, final authority of a state is sovereignty.

9. Who served as the first head of the Department of Education during the Commonwealth?

- A. Manuel Quezon**
- B. Sergio Osmena**
- C. Emilio Aguinaldo**
- D. Jose P. Laurel**

The question looks at who led the education portfolio in the Commonwealth government, the period starting in 1935 when the Philippines had a national cabinet under President Quezon. The first Filipino to head the education department during that era was Sergio Osmeña, who was appointed to oversee education as part of Quezon's cabinet. He guided early reforms aimed at broadening access to schooling and standardizing curricula, establishing the role of a dedicated Secretary of Education within the Commonwealth administration. Manuel Quezon is the president, not the head of a department, so he wouldn't be the education secretary. Emilio Aguinaldo led a revolutionary government before American rule, and Jose P. Laurel led during the wartime era under Japanese occupation, not during the Commonwealth's education leadership.

10. R.A. 8749 is otherwise known as _____.

- A. Clean Air Act of 1999**
- B. Commonwealth**
- C. Anti Sexual Harassment Law**
- D. Anti-Hazing Law**

R.A. 8749 is the Clean Air Act of 1999, a law that sets the standards and rules for protecting and improving air quality in the Philippines. It assigns responsibilities to national agencies, local governments, and industries to limit emissions from vehicles, factories, and other sources, and it establishes mechanisms for monitoring, planning, and enforcing pollution controls. The goal is to safeguard public health and the environment by reducing air pollutants and ensuring cleaner air for communities. The other options point to topics that aren't about air quality or environmental protection—one refers to a political status, and the others are different laws about harassment and hazing.

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://letsocialscience.examzify.com>

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

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