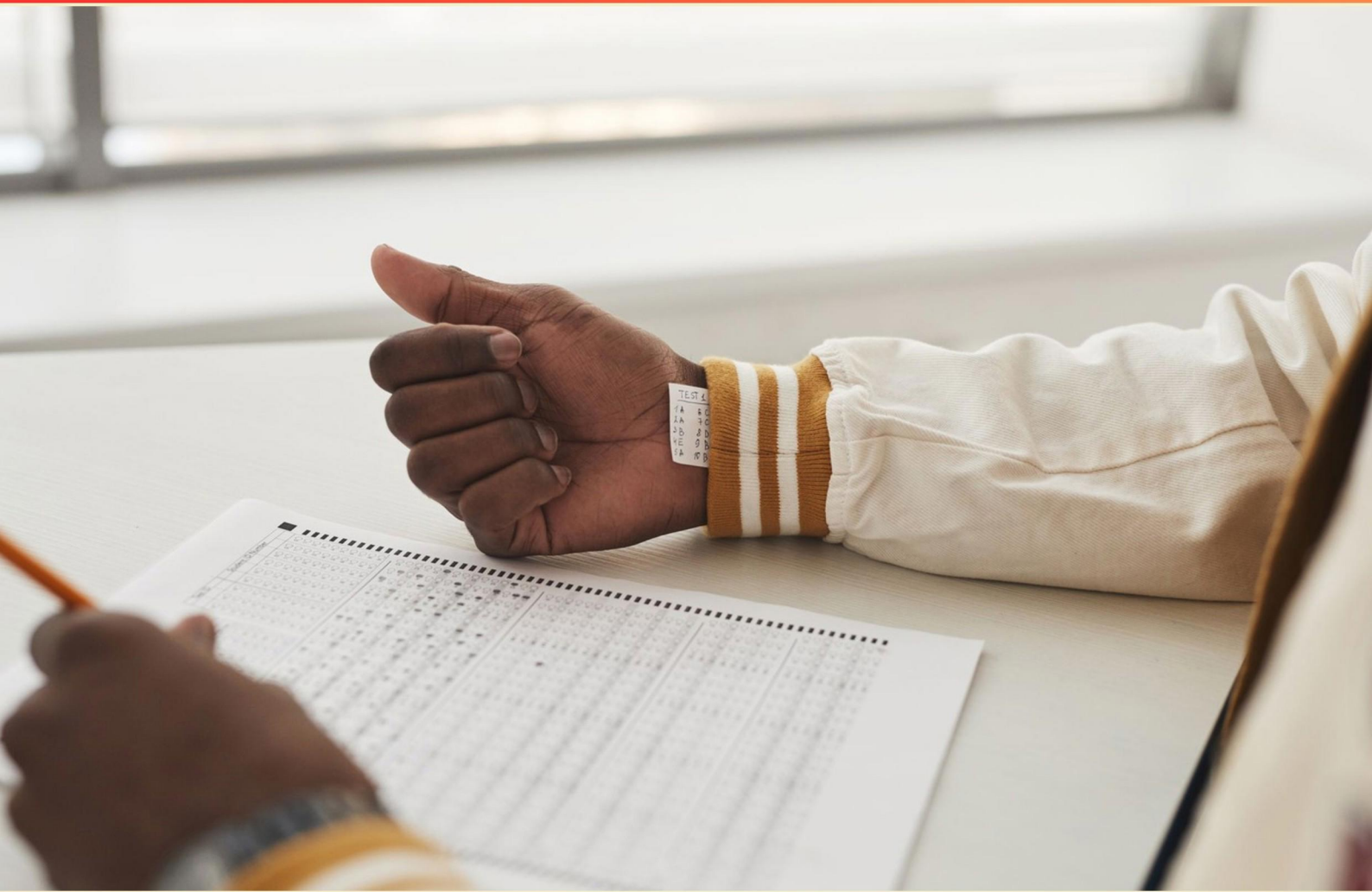


LET SOCIAL SCIENCE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
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 is not included in Bill of Rights, Sec. 12?

- A. No torture, force, violence, threat, intimidation
- B. Secret detention places, incommunicado, or other similar forms of detention are prohibited
- C. Any person under the investigation for the commission of offense shall have the right to be informed of his right to remain silent
- D. If the person cannot afford the services of counsel, he/she must be denied by free services of the PAO

2. Which year saw the Philippine constitution approved by the Kalibapi?

- A. 1986
- B. 1935
- C. 1943
- D. 1973

3. Under Spanish rule, which province carried the designation Provincia de Comintang?

- A. Laguna
- B. Batangas
- C. Cavite
- D. Quezon

4. Who is known as the father of social injustice?

- A. Ferdinand Marcos
- B. Jose P. Laurel
- C. Manuel Quezon
- D. Sergio Osmena

5. The Malolos Constitution was the product of which assembly?

- A. Malolos Congress
- B. Tejeros Convention
- C. Barasoain Church Assembly
- D. Katipunan

6. Who is widely regarded as the father of social justice?

- A. Manuel Quezon
- B. Ferdinand Marcos
- C. Jose P. Laurel
- D. Sergio Osmena

7. Which category of person can a state refuse entry to?

- A. Sexy star
- B. Refugee
- C. Persona non grata
- D. Political Prisoner

8. R.A. 9262 is otherwise known as _____.

- A. Law protecting women and Children against all forms of abuses, discrimination and Exploitation.
- B. Anti-Hazing Law
- C. Anti-Gambling Law
- D. Anti Sexual Harassment Law

9. Who was the supreme deity of the ancient Tagalog?

- A. Mayari
- B. Lakapati
- C. Bathala
- D. Tala

10. Which term describes a system where the state controls many aspects of life and political freedoms are restricted?

- A. Liberal democracy
- B. Totalitarianism
- C. Monarchy
- D. Federalism

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which is not included in Bill of Rights, Sec. 12?

- A. No torture, force, violence, threat, intimidation
- B. Secret detention places, incommunicado, or other similar forms of detention are prohibited
- C. Any person under the investigation for the commission of offense shall have the right to be informed of his right to remain silent
- D. If the person cannot afford the services of counsel, he/she must be denied by free services of the PAO**

This item tests protections during investigation and detention. Section 12 covers safeguards against coercive interrogation and abuses in custody, including prohibiting torture, force, violence, threats, or intimidation; banning secret detentions or incommunicado confinement; and ensuring that a person under investigation is informed of their right to remain silent. These provisions are about keeping the investigation fair and humane, and about making sure individuals know they can refrain from self-incrimination. The idea that someone who cannot afford counsel must be denied free services from the Public Attorney's Office runs counter to the protections provided elsewhere in the Constitution, which establish that indigent defendants have access to legal aid. That specific entitlement is not what Section 12 is about; it appears in a different provision dedicated to ensuring counsel and due process. So the statement about denying free PAO services does not fit with what Section 12 guarantees.

2. Which year saw the Philippine constitution approved by the Kalibapi?

- A. 1986
- B. 1935
- C. 1943**
- D. 1973

During World War II, the Philippines had a puppet government under Japanese occupation, with the Kalibapi as its ruling party. This regime adopted a new constitution to establish its political framework. The Constitution of the Second Philippine Republic was approved in 1943, giving the regime a legal structure and recognizing its leadership during that period. The other years refer to different eras: the 1935 charter was the Commonwealth constitution before the war, the 1973 charter was created under Marcos in a different political context, and 1986 marks the post People Power change. So the year the Kalibapi approved a constitution is 1943.

3. Under Spanish rule, which province carried the designation Provincia de Comintang?

- A. Laguna
- B. Batangas**
- C. Cavite
- D. Quezon

Spanish colonial administration often named provinces using local terms or geographic references from the area. Provincia de Comintang is the historical label used for the area that is today Batangas, reflecting how the region was identified in colonial records. That distinct designation signals Batangas as the province under that name, rather than the other regions. Laguna, Cavite, and Tayabas (the older name for what is now Quezon) were known by different designations in those times, not Comintang, which is why Batangas is the match for this designation.

4. Who is known as the father of social injustice?

- A. Ferdinand Marcos
- B. Jose P. Laurel
- C. Manuel Quezon
- D. Sergio Osmena

The main idea here is recognizing who shaped social reform for ordinary Filipinos during the Commonwealth era. Manuel Quezon earned the title because his administration made social justice a central aim of policy. He pushed a program that sought to improve living conditions for workers and tenants, promote fair treatment in labor relations, and begin addressing inequities in land ownership. These efforts helped lay the groundwork for welfare-oriented measures and established a practical approach to reducing social and economic disparities in the country. The other leaders were important in their own right for different reasons—wartime leadership, early Commonwealth governance, or later developments—but Quezon is the one most closely associated with initiating a formal push for social justice in Philippine policy.

5. The Malolos Constitution was the product of which assembly?

- A. Malolos Congress
- B. Tejeros Convention
- C. Barasoain Church Assembly
- D. Katipunan

A constitution is formed by a formal representative body that drafts and approves the framework for a government. The Malolos Constitution came from the Malolos Congress, the elected assembly of the Philippine revolutionary government, which met in Malolos, Bulacan (at Barasoain Church) in 1898–1899. This body debated and adopted the document that established the First Philippine Republic, outlining its structure, powers, and rights. The Tejeros Convention was about choosing leaders at a different point in the revolution and did not draft this constitution; Katipunan is the secret society behind the rebellion, not a constitutional assembly; Barasoain Church Assembly refers to the venue, not the official name of the governing body that produced the constitution. So the Malolos Congress is the assembly that produced the Malolos Constitution.

6. Who is widely regarded as the father of social justice?

- A. Manuel Quezon
- B. Ferdinand Marcos
- C. Jose P. Laurel
- D. Sergio Osmena

Manuel L. Quezon is widely regarded as the father of social justice because his administration framed the Commonwealth's policies around fairness and welfare for those who were often left out—workers and peasants. He pushed for reforms that aimed to improve living conditions, promote fair labor practices, and expand social welfare, helping lay the groundwork for a more just society. This emphasis on using government action to reduce inequality and protect vulnerable groups is why many histories attribute that title to him. The other leaders listed are known for different defining legacies—Marcos for his martial law period, Laurel for wartime leadership, Osmeña for early independence leadership—so their legacies aren't connected to the same social-justice focus.

7. Which category of person can a state refuse entry to?

- A. Sexy star
- B. Refugee
- C. Persona non grata**
- D. Political Prisoner

States have sovereignty over who may enter, and they can declare someone persona non grata, meaning they are unwelcome and can be denied entry or expelled. This status is a recognized tool in diplomacy used to remove or bar individuals who offend the host country. Among the options, this is the category that directly authorizes entry refusal as a formal designation. Refugees have protections under international law, so states cannot simply bar them at will and must follow asylum procedures and non-refoulement rules. Political prisoners aren't a recognized immigration category that grants entry denial, and "sexy star" isn't a real category. So the best fit is persona non grata.

8. R.A. 9262 is otherwise known as _____.

- A. Law protecting women and Children against all forms of abuses, discrimination and Exploitation.**
- B. Anti-Hazing Law
- C. Anti-Gambling Law
- D. Anti Sexual Harassment Law

R.A. 9262, the Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act, is the law that shields women and their children from violence and abuse within the family and intimate relationships, outlining forms of violence and providing remedies such as protection orders and penalties. The choice that describes it as a law protecting women and children against all forms of abuse, discrimination and exploitation best matches its purpose, since the act specifically aims to prevent violence and offer legal protection to victims. It's not about hazing, gambling, or sexual harassment laws, which are separate statutes with different scope and targets.

9. Who was the supreme deity of the ancient Tagalog?

- A. Mayari
- B. Lakapati
- C. Bathala**
- D. Tala

In ancient Tagalog belief, the highest deity who created and rules over the world is Bathala (often called Bathala Maykapal). He stands as the supreme god, the creator of heavens and earth, and the ruler over all beings. The other figures—Mayari, goddess of the moon; Lakapati, goddess of fertility and agriculture; and Tala, the star goddess—have important, specific roles, but they are not considered the overarching sovereign. So Bathala is the best answer because he represents the creator and ultimate authority in traditional Tagalog mythology.

10. Which term describes a system where the state controls many aspects of life and political freedoms are restricted?

- A. Liberal democracy
- B. Totalitarianism**
- C. Monarchy
- D. Federalism

A system where the state controls many aspects of life and political freedoms are restricted is best described as totalitarianism. In such regimes the government seeks to dominate not just politics but almost every part of society—education, the media, culture, the economy—often under a single party or leader. Dissent is stifled, opposition is eliminated, and propaganda reinforces the ruling ideology, leaving little room for free elections or personal rights. This intense centralization and suppression distinguish it from other forms of government. By comparison, liberal democracy centers on protecting individual rights, holding free elections, and limiting government power through rule of law and constitutional protections, with political competition and civil liberties. Monarchy can be either constitutional or absolute, but many constitutional monarchies maintain democratic rights and regular elections, so they don't inherently involve broad state control. Federalism focuses on how powers are divided between national and regional governments rather than on how much control the state has over private life.

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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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