

# Nevada School Law and Constitution Teacher Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## Questions

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- 1. What is the maximum age to be eligible for enrollment in public school in Nevada?**
  - A. 18 years old**
  - B. 21 years old**
  - C. 15 years old**
  - D. No maximum age**
  
- 2. How is the voting membership of the State Board of Education structured?**
  - A. All members appointed by the Governor**
  - B. Four elected and three appointed members**
  - C. Four members elected by local districts and three appointed**
  - D. One from each congressional district and gubernatorial appointments**
  
- 3. Under Nevada law, what is the statute of limitations for filing a personal injury claim against a school district?**
  - A. One year**
  - B. Two years**
  - C. Three years**
  - D. Five years**
  
- 4. Which entity is responsible for setting educational policies in Nevada?**
  - A. The Nevada State Legislature**
  - B. The Governor's Office**
  - C. The Nevada State Board of Education**
  - D. The Attorney General's Office**
  
- 5. How does the Nevada performance framework impact public schools?**
  - A. It increases funding for all schools**
  - B. It mandates annual testing for every student**
  - C. It evaluates and reports the quality and performance**
  - D. It requires mandatory teacher evaluations**

- 6. What defines "Curriculum" according to Nevada education standards?**
- A. The subjects comprising a course of study in a school or college**
  - B. The budget allocated for educational resources**
  - C. The policy guidelines for teacher evaluations**
  - D. The number of students enrolled in a school**
- 7. What is required for a public charity, including schools, to receive tax-exempt status in Nevada?**
- A. It must hold weekly fundraising events**
  - B. It must be organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes**
  - C. It must be recognized by the federal government**
  - D. It must provide scholarships to students**
- 8. Which of the following is NOT one of the elements the plaintiff must prove in a negligence case?**
- A. The defendant acted intentionally**
  - B. A duty of care existed**
  - C. The defendant breached that duty**
  - D. The plaintiff was injured**
- 9. What typically happens to a minor who is expelled for bringing a weapon to school?**
- A. They are allowed to return after a month**
  - B. They are placed in another educational setting**
  - C. They can attend a special education program**
  - D. They face legal consequences only**
- 10. What does the Meritor Standard relate to in case law?**
- A. It expands the scope of student rights**
  - B. It defines the boundaries of teacher conduct**
  - C. It expands the definition of harassment**
  - D. It addresses employee compensation issues**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is the maximum age to be eligible for enrollment in public school in Nevada?**

- A. 18 years old**
- B. 21 years old**
- C. 15 years old**
- D. No maximum age**

In Nevada, there is no maximum age limit for enrollment in public schools, which means individuals can enroll in public education regardless of how old they are. This policy reflects the state's commitment to providing educational opportunities to all residents, including those who may have missed the traditional schooling age. It allows for flexibility in educational paths, accommodating adult learners, returning students, and those who may not have completed their education at a younger age. This approach supports the principle of lifelong learning and ensures that education remains accessible to everyone in the community, which is a key aspect of the state's educational framework.

**2. How is the voting membership of the State Board of Education structured?**

- A. All members appointed by the Governor**
- B. Four elected and three appointed members**
- C. Four members elected by local districts and three appointed**
- D. One from each congressional district and gubernatorial appointments**

The correct answer reflects the structure of the voting membership on the State Board of Education, which is designed to ensure geographic representation from various regions of the state combined with appointments aimed at enhancing the board's expertise. Specifically, the structure includes a representative from each congressional district, which facilitates a diverse representation of the state's population and educational needs. Additionally, gubernatorial appointments allow for the inclusion of members who may have specific expertise or perspectives on education that are valuable for the board's function, thus providing a balance between elected representation and appointed expertise. This mixed structure underscores the importance of both local input through congressional district representation and the ability for the governor to influence the board by appointing members who might bring particular skills or insights that benefit educational policymaking at the state level. This system is intended to align the board's composition more closely with both the demands of local districts and the strategic goals of the state's education system.

**3. Under Nevada law, what is the statute of limitations for filing a personal injury claim against a school district?**

- A. One year**
- B. Two years**
- C. Three years**
- D. Five years**

In Nevada, the statute of limitations for filing a personal injury claim against a school district is two years. This means that an individual has a two-year period from the date of the injury to initiate a legal action. The rationale behind having a statute of limitations is to encourage timely resolution of claims and to ensure that evidence and witness testimony remain relatively fresh, increasing the likelihood of a fair trial. The two-year timeframe specifically applies as it aligns with general personal injury claims in Nevada, allowing individuals reasonable time to seek justice while also balancing the interests of the defendants, in this case, the school districts. This statute encompasses various types of injuries that may occur on school property or during school-sponsored activities, underscoring the importance of understanding this legal timeframe for anyone considering a claim within the state's jurisdiction.

**4. Which entity is responsible for setting educational policies in Nevada?**

- A. The Nevada State Legislature**
- B. The Governor's Office**
- C. The Nevada State Board of Education**
- D. The Attorney General's Office**

The Nevada State Board of Education is the entity responsible for setting educational policies in the state. This board plays a pivotal role in determining educational standards, evaluating curriculum frameworks, and establishing guidelines that govern K-12 education. It comprises members who are appointed or elected and are tasked with overseeing public education in Nevada, ensuring that the policies align with state laws and reflect the needs of students and communities. While the Nevada State Legislature creates laws that affect education and the Governor can influence educational policy through budgets and initiatives, the operational responsibility for formulating and implementing educational policies rests specifically with the State Board of Education. The Attorney General's Office primarily provides legal representation and advice to state agencies rather than setting educational policies directly. Thus, the correct answer reflects the specific role of the Nevada State Board of Education in shaping educational policy within the state.

**5. How does the Nevada performance framework impact public schools?**

- A. It increases funding for all schools**
- B. It mandates annual testing for every student**
- C. It evaluates and reports the quality and performance**
- D. It requires mandatory teacher evaluations**

The Nevada performance framework is designed to evaluate and report on the quality and performance of public schools. This system provides a comprehensive overview of how schools are functioning by analyzing various indicators such as student achievement, growth, and overall school environment. By focusing on these specific criteria, the framework enables educators, administrators, and policymakers to identify strengths and weaknesses within schools, thereby guiding improvements and resource allocation. The reported data serves not only to inform stakeholders but also to enhance accountability and transparency in the education system. Other options may contain elements relevant to school operations but do not accurately describe the primary aim of the Nevada performance framework. For example, increasing funding for all schools or mandating annual testing applies to broader education policy but is not specifically tied to the framework's evaluations. Similarly, while teacher evaluations are important, they are a separate process not central to the specific goals of the performance framework. Thus, the focus on evaluating and reporting school quality differentiates this correct answer from the others.

**6. What defines "Curriculum" according to Nevada education standards?**

- A. The subjects comprising a course of study in a school or college**
- B. The budget allocated for educational resources**
- C. The policy guidelines for teacher evaluations**
- D. The number of students enrolled in a school**

The definition of "Curriculum" according to Nevada education standards is centered around the subjects that make up the course of study within educational institutions. This encompasses everything that educators plan and deliver in the classroom, including the content, materials, and learning experiences that guide what students should learn and achieve during their educational journey. Focusing on the subjects involved in a course of study is crucial, as it directly impacts the educational framework and students' success. A well-defined curriculum not only outlines the academic subjects taught but also sets expectations for learning outcomes, assessment methods, and the competencies students are expected to develop. In contrast, other options pertain to different aspects of educational administration and management, such as budgeting, policy guidelines for teacher performance, and student enrollment figures, which do not specifically define what constitutes the curriculum itself.

**7. What is required for a public charity, including schools, to receive tax-exempt status in Nevada?**

**A. It must hold weekly fundraising events**

**B. It must be organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes**

**C. It must be recognized by the federal government**

**D. It must provide scholarships to students**

For a public charity, including schools, to receive tax-exempt status in Nevada, it is essential to be organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes. This requirement aligns with both state and federal tax laws that define the criteria under which an organization may qualify as a tax-exempt entity. Being organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes means that the primary activities of the organization must be aimed at benefitting the community and advancing charitable goals, such as education, relief of poverty, or combating social injustices. This foundational principle is crucial because it ensures that tax-exempt organizations contribute positively to society and are not primarily serving private interests. While recognition by the federal government, fundraising events, or providing scholarships may bolster a charity's mission or visibility, they are not prerequisites for tax-exempt status. The core requirement is the exclusive focus on charitable purposes.

**8. Which of the following is NOT one of the elements the plaintiff must prove in a negligence case?**

**A. The defendant acted intentionally**

**B. A duty of care existed**

**C. The defendant breached that duty**

**D. The plaintiff was injured**

In a negligence case, the plaintiff is required to demonstrate several key elements in order to establish their claim. One of these foundational elements is the existence of a duty of care, which establishes the obligation that the defendant had towards the plaintiff. Following this, it must be proven that the defendant breached that duty, which means that they failed to meet the standard of care expected in the situation. Additionally, the plaintiff must show that they suffered an injury as a direct result of that breach. However, the aspect that is not required for negligence is that the defendant acted intentionally. Negligence is fundamentally about carelessness or failure to act as a reasonable person would in similar circumstances, rather than intentional wrongdoing. Thus, proving intentional action is not a necessary component of a negligence claim, making it the only choice that does not fit within the expected elements of negligence.

**9. What typically happens to a minor who is expelled for bringing a weapon to school?**

- A. They are allowed to return after a month**
- B. They are placed in another educational setting**
- C. They can attend a special education program**
- D. They face legal consequences only**

When a minor is expelled for bringing a weapon to school, typically, they are placed in another educational setting. This is important for several reasons. First, it ensures that the student continues their education rather than being left without any means of attending school, which could have long-term negative effects on their academic progress. Additionally, schools have an obligation to maintain safety within the educational environment, and expulsion serves as a disciplinary measure to address the serious nature of the offense. However, alternative educational placements allow for the continuation of learning while also providing an opportunity for rehabilitation. The other options do not align with standard responses to such severe incidents. A return after a month would fail to address the safety concerns adequately. A special education program is not a typical response unless special education needs are identified, and legal consequences typically accompany but do not solely dictate the school's action in these situations.

**10. What does the Meritor Standard relate to in case law?**

- A. It expands the scope of student rights**
- B. It defines the boundaries of teacher conduct**
- C. It expands the definition of harassment**
- D. It addresses employee compensation issues**

The Meritor Standard is significant in case law as it establishes a framework for evaluating workplace harassment under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Specifically, it expands the definition of harassment by recognizing that a hostile work environment can be created through the conduct of supervisors or peers, and that such behavior can significantly impact an employee's ability to work. This standard refers to the importance of employer liability when it comes to harassment claims, particularly highlighting that even if harassment does not culminate in a tangible employment action, it can still be legally actionable if it creates an intimidating, hostile, or abusive working environment. Understanding this standard is crucial for comprehending how harassment is addressed within educational settings and workplaces, emphasizing the need for effective policies to prevent such behavior and outline responsibilities for both employers and employees.