

Nevada School Law and Constitution Teacher Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

- 1. How many justices serve on the Nevada Supreme Court?**
 - A. Five justices**
 - B. Seven justices**
 - C. Nine justices**
 - D. Eleven justices**
- 2. If a student injures a teacher or sells drugs, what is the consequence?**
 - A. A warning or probation**
 - B. Suspension or expulsion for at least one semester**
 - C. A minimum of a week's suspension**
 - D. Mandatory counseling sessions**
- 3. What element must be proven for the breach of duty in a negligence case?**
 - A. Intent to harm**
 - B. Failure to act with reasonable care**
 - C. Compliance with school policies**
 - D. Involvement of external factors**
- 4. Who has the authority to initiate amendments to the Nevada Constitution?**
 - A. The Governor only**
 - B. The Nevada Legislature or the people through a petition**
 - C. Only the State Supreme Court**
 - D. The Lieutenant Governor**
- 5. Who proclaimed Nevada as a State?**
 - A. George Washington**
 - B. Abraham Lincoln**
 - C. Theodore Roosevelt**
 - D. Franklin D. Roosevelt**

- 6. In addition to the elected term, what is commonly required for a governor to serve in Nevada?**
- A. Must be a resident of Nevada for 10 years**
 - B. Must be at least 30 years old**
 - C. Must have prior political experience**
 - D. Must have a law degree**
- 7. Which of the following is an example of educational records?**
- A. Student's social security number**
 - B. Parent's occupation**
 - C. Disciplinary records**
 - D. Student's favorite color**
- 8. 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**
- 9. Who is the highest-ranking official in the Nevada Executive Branch?**
- A. The Secretary of State**
 - B. The Lieutenant Governor**
 - C. The Attorney General**
 - D. The Governor**
- 10. What does the term "paraprofessional" refer to in Nevada's educational context?**
- A. An administrator in charge of special education**
 - B. A trained substitute teacher**
 - C. An individual who assists licensed teachers in classroom instruction**
 - D. A student teacher in training**

Answers

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

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Explanations

1. How many justices serve on the Nevada Supreme Court?

- A. Five justices
- B. Seven justices**
- C. Nine justices
- D. Eleven justices

The Nevada Supreme Court is composed of seven justices. This structure allows for a balanced representation of various legal perspectives and ensures that a variety of opinions are considered in the decision-making process. The number of justices is crucial as it impacts the court's efficiency, the diversity of legal thought, and the overall effectiveness of judicial review in the state. Having seven justices helps the court to reach decisions through a majority rule, reducing the likelihood of ties that would require further deliberation. It is designed to provide a sufficient number of opinions while still being manageable in terms of discussions and proceedings. This number reflects a broader trend among state supreme courts, as many others also have odd numbers of justices to facilitate clear decision-making.

2. If a student injures a teacher or sells drugs, what is the consequence?

- A. A warning or probation
- B. Suspension or expulsion for at least one semester**
- C. A minimum of a week's suspension
- D. Mandatory counseling sessions

The consequence for a student who injures a teacher or sells drugs is typically severe due to the serious nature of these offenses. Suspension or expulsion for at least one semester reflects the need for schools to maintain a safe environment for all students and staff, as well as to uphold disciplinary standards. Both actions can endanger the safety and wellbeing of others, making it essential for schools to respond with appropriate measures to deter such behavior. Consequences like a warning or probation, a minimum of a week's suspension, or mandatory counseling sessions do not adequately address the gravity of the actions in question. These alternatives may be suitable for less severe infractions but do not align with the expected level of accountability for actions that involve violence or illegal activity, such as drug sales. Therefore, a stronger disciplinary action is warranted, which aligns with educational policy aimed at protecting the academic environment and ensuring student safety.

3. What element must be proven for the breach of duty in a negligence case?

- A. Intent to harm**
- B. Failure to act with reasonable care**
- C. Compliance with school policies**
- D. Involvement of external factors**

The element that must be proven for the breach of duty in a negligence case is the failure to act with reasonable care. In the context of negligence, a breach of duty occurs when an individual or entity does not exercise the level of care that a reasonably prudent person would under similar circumstances. This standard of reasonable care is objective and varies depending on the specific situation. When establishing a negligence claim, it is essential to demonstrate that the responsible party's actions or omissions fell short of this standard. For example, in a school context, a teacher might be expected to supervise students adequately; if they fail to do so, resulting in an injury, it can be argued that there was a breach of duty due to a lack of reasonable care. Intent to harm, compliance with school policies, and involvement of external factors do not directly pertain to proving breach of duty in a negligence case. Intent to harm pertains more to intentional torts rather than negligence, while compliance with school policies might not necessarily indicate reasonable care. Similarly, external factors may influence the situation but do not inherently prove or disprove a breach of the reasonable care standard.

4. Who has the authority to initiate amendments to the Nevada Constitution?

- A. The Governor only**
- B. The Nevada Legislature or the people through a petition**
- C. Only the State Supreme Court**
- D. The Lieutenant Governor**

The authority to initiate amendments to the Nevada Constitution is vested in both the Nevada Legislature and the people through a petition process. This dual mechanism allows for legislative action as well as direct participation from citizens, reflecting the democratic principles enshrined in the state's governance. When the Nevada Legislature seeks to amend the Constitution, it must pass a proposed amendment by a majority vote in two consecutive sessions. This ensures that any significant change to the Constitution has enduring support. Alternatively, the people can initiate amendments through the petition process, which requires gathering a certain number of signatures from registered voters to place the amendment on the ballot for a popular vote. This inclusion of public input is crucial for fostering engagement and ensuring that amendments reflect the will of the citizens. The other options are incorrect as they limit the authority to a single entity—such as the Governor, the State Supreme Court, or the Lieutenant Governor—which does not align with the established processes outlined in Nevada law. This framework of shared authority between the legislature and the people demonstrates a commitment to participatory governance in Nevada.

5. Who proclaimed Nevada as a State?

- A. George Washington
- B. Abraham Lincoln**
- C. Theodore Roosevelt
- D. Franklin D. Roosevelt

The proclamation of Nevada as a state was made by Abraham Lincoln on October 31, 1864. His endorsement was crucial during the Civil War era, as the admission of Nevada was not only about expanding the Union but also about securing more electoral support for Lincoln's administration. The timing of Nevada's statehood was strategic, as it was admitted during a period when additional votes in Congress were needed to pass key legislation, including the Thirteenth Amendment, which sought to abolish slavery. This context underscores the significance of Lincoln's role in solidifying Nevada's status as a state.

6. In addition to the elected term, what is commonly required for a governor to serve in Nevada?

- A. Must be a resident of Nevada for 10 years
- B. Must be at least 30 years old**
- C. Must have prior political experience
- D. Must have a law degree

The requirement for a governor in Nevada to be at least 30 years old is based on the state's constitutional provisions, which align with the qualifications for a governor outlined in many states across the U.S. This age requirement is established in the Nevada Constitution, ensuring that the individual has reached a level of maturity and life experience that can be deemed suitable for holding such a significant leadership position. This requirement emphasizes the importance of age and maturity in governance, as the responsibilities of a governor include making critical decisions that affect the state's citizens and leading the state's executive branch. The fact that many other qualifications, such as residency or political experience, might not be mandated at the state level reinforces the focus on age as a fundamental criterion for eligibility.

7. Which of the following is an example of educational records?

- A. Student's social security number**
- B. Parent's occupation**
- C. Disciplinary records**
- D. Student's favorite color**

Educational records encompass a variety of student information that is necessary for educational purposes, typically governed by laws such as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). Disciplinary records serve as formal documentation of a student's behavior and any consequences that may result from infractions, playing a crucial role in a student's educational trajectory. They are directly related to the educational process and provide insight into a student's conduct within the school environment, making them a vital part of the student's educational record. On the other hand, a student's social security number, while sensitive personal information, does not inherently provide educational context or insight regarding a student's academic progress or school behavior. Similarly, the parent's occupation is not relevant to the educational experience of the student and does not contribute to their academic records. A student's favorite color, while a personal preference, holds no educational value and is unrelated to the student's performance or behavior in an academic setting. This distinction clarifies why disciplinary records are classified as educational records while the other options do not reflect educational performance or conduct.

8. 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.

9. Who is the highest-ranking official in the Nevada Executive Branch?

- A. The Secretary of State**
- B. The Lieutenant Governor**
- C. The Attorney General**
- D. The Governor**

The highest-ranking official in the Nevada Executive Branch is the Governor. This individual serves as the chief executive of the state, overseeing the implementation of state laws and managing the executive branch's various departments and agencies. The Governor has significant powers, including the ability to veto legislation, appoint state officials, and propose the budget. This role is crucial for ensuring that state government operates effectively and in accordance with the law, which distinguishes the Governor from other officials in the executive branch, such as the Secretary of State, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General, who have specific responsibilities but do not have the overarching authority of the Governor.

10. What does the term "paraprofessional" refer to in Nevada's educational context?

- A. An administrator in charge of special education**
- B. A trained substitute teacher**
- C. An individual who assists licensed teachers in classroom instruction**
- D. A student teacher in training**

In the context of Nevada's educational system, a "paraprofessional" refers specifically to an individual who assists licensed teachers in classroom instruction. This role is essential in supporting the educational process, as paraprofessionals provide additional help to both the teacher and students. They may work with small groups, assist with lesson implementation, and help cater to the individual needs of students, thereby enhancing the overall learning environment. The role of a paraprofessional is distinct from that of an administrator, trained substitute teacher, or student teacher in training. Administrators typically oversee educational programs and staff, which differs from the supportive, instructional focus of paraprofessionals. Similarly, while a trained substitute teacher may take over a classroom temporarily, they do not offer the ongoing support that paraprofessionals provide within a regular classroom setting. Student teachers, on the other hand, are individuals in the process of completing their teaching certification and are still learning to be independent educators, which sets them apart from the more established role of a paraprofessional who has already undergone specific training and support tasks. This clear distinction underscores why option C accurately captures the essence of what a paraprofessional is within Nevada's educational framework.

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!