

# Nevada School Law and Constitution Teacher Practice Test (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

- 1. What was the Supreme Court's ruling in *Ingraham v Wright* regarding corporal punishment in public schools?**
  - A. It was deemed unconstitutional in all cases**
  - B. Each state can decide if corporal punishment is allowed**
  - C. Corporal punishment must be regulated federally**
  - D. Corporal punishment is required for discipline**
- 2. What is the primary role of the Nevada State Legislature?**
  - A. To oversee school activities and sports**
  - B. To create state laws, including those governing education**
  - C. To establish school board elections**
  - D. To fund private educational institutions**
- 3. What is a primary responsibility of the Superintendent of Public Instruction?**
  - A. Managing school facilities**
  - B. Issuing teacher licenses**
  - C. Regulating student admissions**
  - D. Assessing school performance**
- 4. What is the primary funding mechanism for K-12 education in Nevada?**
  - A. Local property taxes**
  - B. The Distributive School Account**
  - C. State lottery funds**
  - D. Federal education grants**
- 5. What article of the Nevada Constitution deals with the legislative branch?**
  - A. Article 2**
  - B. Article 3**
  - C. Article 4**
  - D. Article 5**

- 6. 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**
- 7. What is the Lemon Test associated with?**
- A. Determining the constitutionality of student expressions**
  - B. Assessing the use of government funds in religious schools**
  - C. Evaluating secular purposes and entanglement with religion**
  - D. Permitting student groups to meet on campus**
- 8. Which of the following is NOT included among the members of the Commission on Professional Standards?**
- A. A dean of the College of Arts**
  - B. Classroom teachers**
  - C. A public representative**
  - D. School administrators**
- 9. How are school districts in Nevada formed?**
- A. By gubernatorial decree**
  - B. Through public voting**
  - C. By coinciding with county boundaries**
  - D. By legislative action**
- 10. What rights does the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) grant to parents?**
- A. The right to change their child's grades**
  - B. The right to review and correct educational records**
  - C. The right to access any school property**
  - D. The right to enroll their child in any school**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What was the Supreme Court's ruling in *Ingraham v Wright* regarding corporal punishment in public schools?**

- A. It was deemed unconstitutional in all cases**
- B. Each state can decide if corporal punishment is allowed**
- C. Corporal punishment must be regulated federally**
- D. Corporal punishment is required for discipline**

The Supreme Court's ruling in *Ingraham v. Wright* established that corporal punishment in public schools is not unconstitutional under the Eighth Amendment, which addresses cruel and unusual punishment, and thus allows individual states to make their own laws regarding the practice. This decision means that states have the authority to either allow or prohibit corporal punishment based on their own legislative processes. The ruling recognized the rights of states to manage their educational policies without federal interference, thereby reinforcing the principle of states' rights in educational governance. As a result of this ruling, the legality and regulation of corporal punishment remain subject to state discretion, creating a varied landscape across the United States.

**2. What is the primary role of the Nevada State Legislature?**

- A. To oversee school activities and sports**
- B. To create state laws, including those governing education**
- C. To establish school board elections**
- D. To fund private educational institutions**

The primary role of the Nevada State Legislature is to create state laws, including those that govern education. This involves drafting, debating, and voting on legislation that impacts various aspects of life in Nevada, such as public education, criminal justice, healthcare, and more. Education laws can include regulations on school funding, curriculum standards, teacher qualifications, and the operation of school districts. The legislature's authority in this area ensures that the educational framework within the state adheres to both constitutional guidelines and the specific needs of Nevada's communities. In contrast, overseeing school activities and sports is typically the responsibility of local school districts and does not fall under the legislative purview. Establishing school board elections is also a function of local governance rather than state legislation, focusing on the electoral processes within individual communities. Funding private educational institutions does not align with the primary role of the legislature, as their mandate primarily concerns public education and allocating state resources accordingly.

### **3. What is a primary responsibility of the Superintendent of Public Instruction?**

- A. Managing school facilities**
- B. Issuing teacher licenses**
- C. Regulating student admissions**
- D. Assessing school performance**

The primary responsibility of the Superintendent of Public Instruction encompasses a variety of critical functions within the education system. Among these, issuing teacher licenses is a significant duty. This process ensures that educators meet the required qualifications and standards necessary to teach in Nevada schools, which is vital for maintaining quality education. The Superintendent oversees this licensing process, ensuring that all teachers possess the credentials needed to deliver effective instruction to students. In addition to managing teacher licensure, the Superintendent also plays a role in various other aspects of the educational landscape. While managing school facilities, regulating student admissions, and assessing school performance are important elements of the educational framework, they typically fall under the responsibilities of local school districts and boards. The Superintendent's focus on licensing teachers highlights the importance of having qualified educators in classrooms as foundational to student success and educational outcomes.

### **4. What is the primary funding mechanism for K-12 education in Nevada?**

- A. Local property taxes**
- B. The Distributive School Account**
- C. State lottery funds**
- D. Federal education grants**

The primary funding mechanism for K-12 education in Nevada is the Distributive School Account. This account receives the majority of its funding from the state's general fund, which is supported by various revenue sources including sales taxes, business taxes, and other state-generated revenues. This system ensures a more consistent and equitable distribution of funds across school districts, which is essential for maintaining an adequate level of education statewide. While local property taxes can contribute to school funding, they are not the primary source for Nevada's K-12 education funding. Federal education grants also play a role in supporting schools but are typically designated for specific programs and do not provide the foundational funding necessary for day-to-day operations. Similarly, state lottery funds are utilized in Nevada, but they also represent a smaller portion of the overall funding compared to the Distributive School Account. This distinguishes the Distributive School Account as the principal funding mechanism for K-12 education in the state.

**5. What article of the Nevada Constitution deals with the legislative branch?**

- A. Article 2**
- B. Article 3**
- C. Article 4**
- D. Article 5**

The correct choice pertains to Article 4 of the Nevada Constitution, which specifically addresses the legislative branch of the state government. This article outlines the structure, powers, and responsibilities of the Nevada Legislature, including its bicameral nature, consisting of the Assembly and the Senate. It also covers aspects such as the qualifications for legislators, the process for making laws, and various procedural rules governing legislative sessions. Understanding that Article 4 is dedicated to the legislative branch is crucial for comprehending how laws are created and enacted at the state level, as well as the checks and balances that exist within the state's government framework. This is an essential component for anyone studying state government structures and the constitutionality of legislative processes.

**6. 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.

**7. What is the Lemon Test associated with?**

- A. Determining the constitutionality of student expressions**
- B. Assessing the use of government funds in religious schools**
- C. Evaluating secular purposes and entanglement with religion**
- D. Permitting student groups to meet on campus**

The Lemon Test, established in the Supreme Court's decision in *Lemon v. Kurtzman*, is primarily used to evaluate whether a law or government action violates the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment. The test consists of three prongs, which require that a law or government action must have a secular legislative purpose, must not advance or inhibit religion, and must not result in excessive government entanglement with religion. This correlation to evaluating secular purposes and entanglement with religion is crucial because it ensures that while the government may engage with religious institutions, it cannot favor or inhibit any particular religion or create a situation where the government is too involved with religious practices. Thus, the essence of the Lemon Test lies in its ability to maintain the separation of church and state, ensuring that any government action is justified by secular objectives and does not lead to excessive entanglement with religious institutions.

**8. Which of the following is NOT included among the members of the Commission on Professional Standards?**

- A. A dean of the College of Arts**
- B. Classroom teachers**
- C. A public representative**
- D. School administrators**

The Commission on Professional Standards in Nevada is composed of members who are directly involved in the educational system, ensuring that various perspectives are represented within the framework of teacher certification and professional standards. The correct answer highlights that a dean of the College of Arts is not included among the commission's members. This position is typically more focused on higher education administration rather than K-12 public education, which is the primary area the commission addresses. Members such as classroom teachers, public representatives, and school administrators provide practical insights and experiences related to the teaching profession and educational administration, ensuring the commission remains relevant and connected to the actual dynamics in schools. The inclusion of these roles allows for a comprehensive approach to setting and maintaining professional standards within the education system, reflecting real-world conditions and expectations.

## 9. How are school districts in Nevada formed?

- A. By gubernatorial decree
- B. Through public voting
- C. By coinciding with county boundaries**
- D. By legislative action

School districts in Nevada are formed by coinciding with county boundaries. This structure is established to ensure that educational governance aligns with the administrative divisions of local government, enabling efficient management and resource allocation. The establishment of school districts in this manner allows for a clear jurisdictional framework that facilitates the administration of public education within the counties. In Nevada, each county typically has a school district that oversees public schools within that geographical area. This alignment with county boundaries helps to streamline operations, resources, and policies across the schools, making it easier for local governments to provide support and manage educational initiatives tailored to their communities. Other methods, such as gubernatorial decree or public voting, do not play a role in the initial formation of school districts. Legislative action could influence the creation or modification of school district boundaries but is not the primary means by which school districts are formed in the state. This ensures that the infrastructure supporting education is consistently managed within the established frameworks of local governance.

## 10. What rights does the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) grant to parents?

- A. The right to change their child's grades
- B. The right to review and correct educational records**
- C. The right to access any school property
- D. The right to enroll their child in any school

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) grants parents the right to review and correct their child's educational records. This legislation is designed to protect the privacy of students' education records and ensures that parents have the ability to access these records, understand their contents, and request corrections if they believe the information is inaccurate or misleading. This empowerment is essential for parents to ensure that their child's educational information accurately reflects their achievements and needs. The other options do not align with the protections and rights established under FERPA. Parents cannot change their child's grades directly, as this process typically involves the school administration and follows established protocols. Access to school property is also not a right granted by FERPA, as that is subject to school policies and regulations. Lastly, while parents do have a role in the enrollment process, FERPA does not provide a right to enroll their child in any school; enrollment is determined by school district policies and availability.



## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://nvschoollawconstteacher.examzify.com>**

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