INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://industrydevelopment.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 16

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What term refers to a process of improving the material conditions of people through diffusion of knowledge and technology?

A. Break-of-bulk point

B. Agglomeration

C. Development

D. Footloose industry

2. Which steps are involved in planning for capacity building and skills development in a development project?

A. Assess training needs, define objectives, select delivery methods, schedule, budget, and monitor outcomes and knowledge transfer.

B. Hire external consultants only and skip internal skills transfer.

C. Focus solely on hardware training without needs assessment.

D. Delay capacity building until project completion.

3. Which concept describes the selective transfer of some jobs to less developed countries?

A. Global Outsourcing

B. Offshoring

C. New International Division of Labor

D. Global Value Chain

4. Which model explains how economic, political, and cultural power is distributed among core, semi-peripheral, and peripheral regions?

A. Development

B. Cottage industry

C. Fordist

D. Wallerstein's World Systems Theory

5. What is sustainability in IT and how can development practices promote it?

A. Lean processes

B. Increasing feature counts

C. Prolonged on-premises servers

D. Manual data entry

SAMPLE

6. What is the essential difference between authentication and authorization?

A. Authentication verifies identity.

B. Authorization grants permissions.

C. Authentication verifies identity; authorization grants permissions.

D. Authorization authenticates users.

7. What is a typical output of threat modeling?

A. A deployment plan detailing rollout phases.

B. A list of project risks with mitigation owners.

C. Identification of potential threats, attack vectors, and mitigations.

D. A summary of software licensing costs.

8. In a logframe, what is the role of indicators and verification?

A. They are optional and rarely used.

B. They set the project's final deadline.

C. They measure progress and provide evidence of achievement for outputs, outcomes, and impacts.

D. They are used only for budgeting and cost control.

9. Baseline conditions in an ESMP refer to which of the following?

A. The budgeted allocation for mitigation measures.

B. The target future state after project completion.

C. The schedule of monitoring visits.

D. The existing environmental and social conditions before project activities.

10. Which design approach enhances testability in software development?

A. Hard-coding dependencies

B. Global state usage

C. Ignore modularity

D. Dependency injection

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What term refers to a process of improving the material conditions of people through diffusion of knowledge and technology?

A. Break-of-bulk point

B. Agglomeration

C. Development

D. Footloose industry

Development refers to improving people's material conditions through the diffusion of knowledge and technology. When ideas and techniques spread—via education, training, communication, and exchange—they raise productivity, create new opportunities, and boost living standards, health, and well-being across a society. This broad, long-term process of spreading capabilities and innovations is what drives sustained economic and social advancement. The other terms don't capture this broad improvement mechanism: a break-of-bulk point is simply where goods switch transportation modes, agglomeration describes firms clustering in a region for efficiency, and a footloose industry is one that can locate almost anywhere because its location isn't tied to specific resources or infrastructure.

2. Which steps are involved in planning for capacity building and skills development in a development project?

A. Assess training needs, define objectives, select delivery methods, schedule, budget, and monitor outcomes and knowledge transfer.

B. Hire external consultants only and skip internal skills transfer.

C. Focus solely on hardware training without needs assessment.

D. Delay capacity building until project completion.

Planning for capacity building and skills development starts with identifying what people need to learn to do their work effectively in the project context. Assessing training needs helps you spot gaps between current capabilities and what the project will require, so you don't waste time on irrelevant or unnecessary training. From there, you set clear objectives for what the training should achieve, ideally using SMART criteria so progress can be measured over time. Choosing how to deliver the training matters, too. The best plan mixes methods that fit the local context and allow practical learning—on-the-job coaching, workshops, hands-on practice, mentoring, and appropriate use of e-learning if feasible. This mix supports real skill transfer, not just theoretical knowledge. The plan should also be realistic about timing: schedule training within the project timeline, align it with milestones, and outline a budget that covers materials, trainers, and follow-up support. Crucially, you build in mechanisms to monitor outcomes and ensure knowledge transfer. This means checking whether skills are being applied, identifying any barriers to adoption, and providing refresher support or coaching as needed. The aim is sustained capacity beyond the project's life, so local staff can continue to operate, troubleshoot, and improve processes. Other approaches fall short because they skip essential steps. Hiring external consultants only may bypass building internal ownership and long-term capacity. Focusing only on hardware or equipment without assessing actual learning needs ignores what people must know and do. Delaying capacity building until the end undermines sustainability because there's no time to practice, reinforce, or embed new skills before project handover.

SAMPLE

3. Which concept describes the selective transfer of some jobs to less developed countries?

A. Global Outsourcing

B. Offshoring

C. New International Division of Labor

D. Global Value Chain

The idea being tested is how production tasks are reorganized across countries, with specific jobs moved to less developed places while higher-value work stays in more developed ones. This selective relocation is captured by the New International Division of Labor, which describes how globalization creates a division of production where routine, low-cost tasks are shifted to developing countries, leaving design, high-skill engineering, and strategic control in advanced economies. This focus distinguishes it from offshoring, which is simply moving a process to another country without emphasizing the development status of that country or the pattern of specialization. Outsourcing involves contracting work to external firms and can occur domestically or abroad, not necessarily reflecting a systematic transfer to less developed regions. Global value chains describe the entire network of activities from ideation to delivery and governance across borders, offering a broad view of how value is created but not the specific pattern of assigning certain jobs to less developed countries.

4. Which model explains how economic, political, and cultural power is distributed among core, semi-peripheral, and peripheral regions?

A. Development

B. Cottage industry

C. Fordist

D. Wallerstein's World Systems Theory

Think about how power and wealth are organized across the globe as a structured system, not as random interactions. Wallerstein's World-Systems Theory explains this by dividing the world into core, semi-peripheral, and peripheral regions. Core regions dominate through advanced industry, high-value production, finance, and political influence; they extract profits, set trade terms, and shape international institutions. Peripheral regions provide raw materials and cheap labor, but have little bargaining power and depend on core economies. Semi-peripheral regions sit between the two, exploiting some areas while being exploited by core regions, and they often industrialize but remain subordinate in the global hierarchy. This arrangement helps account for persistent inequalities in economic, political, and cultural power across regions. Other options describe different ideas without capturing this global hierarchy: development is a broad growth concept, cottage industry refers to small-scale pre-industrial production, and Fordist describes a specific production regime.

SAMPLE

5. What is sustainability in IT and how can development practices promote it?

A. Lean processes

B. Increasing feature counts

C. Prolonged on-premises servers

D. Manual data entry

In IT, sustainability means delivering value while using resources efficiently and minimizing environmental impact, costs, and waste. Lean processes promote this by zeroing in on what the customer really needs and removing activities that don't add value. That reduction of waste translates into less energy use, fewer unnecessary server hours, and slower hardware churn, all of which lower the carbon footprint and long-term costs. By continuously improving workflows, automating repetitive steps, and limiting work in progress, teams complete features faster with fewer defects, reducing rework and wasted effort. Choosing more features typically increases resource use and maintenance, which runs counter to sustainability goals. Relying on prolonged on-premises servers tends to consume more energy and creates more hardware waste than optimized, scalable approaches. Manual data entry is inefficient and prone to errors, wasting human time and energy. Lean processes, in contrast, align development work with real value and efficiency, supporting a more sustainable IT practice.

6. What is the essential difference between authentication and authorization?

A. Authentication verifies identity.

B. Authorization grants permissions.

C. Authentication verifies identity; authorization grants permissions.

D. Authorization authenticates users.

The essential difference is that authentication is about proving who you are, while authorization is about what you are allowed to do once your identity has been established. Authentication confirms your identity by checking credentials such as a password, biometric data, or a token. Authorization then looks at your permissions, roles, or policies to decide which resources or actions you're allowed to access after you've been authenticated. Think of it like entering a building: entering proves you are a member (authentication), but just because you're inside doesn't mean you can go everywhere in the building—your access to rooms or files depends on your role or clearance (authorization). That's why the best description is the combined idea: authentication verifies identity; authorization grants permissions. The statement that authorization authenticates users is inaccurate because authorization does not confirm who you are by itself; it relies on a prior successful authentication.

7. What is a typical output of threat modeling?

A. A deployment plan detailing rollout phases.

B. A list of project risks with mitigation owners.

C. Identification of potential threats, attack vectors, and mitigations.

D. A summary of software licensing costs.

Threat modeling is about uncovering security risks early by mapping out what an attacker could target, how they might reach those targets (attack vectors), and what controls could prevent or lessen the impact. A typical output is a documented set of identified threats, the paths an attacker could take, and concrete mitigations to address each threat, often with a risk priority and notes on data flows or trust boundaries. This output helps the team understand where the system is most vulnerable and how to design or implement defenses into the architecture. You'll usually see diagrams of data flows and assets, a catalog of threats categorized (for example, by possible attacker actions), and recommended countermeasures with owners or next steps. It's not a rollout plan for deploying software, and it doesn't focus on licensing costs; those come from other kinds of planning.

SAMPLE

8. In a logframe, what is the role of indicators and verification?

A. They are optional and rarely used.

B. They set the project's final deadline.

C. They measure progress and provide evidence of achievement for outputs, outcomes, and impacts.

D. They are used only for budgeting and cost control.

Indicators and verification establish how a project will demonstrate its progress and success. Indicators are the specific, observable measures used to track what has been achieved at each level—outputs, outcomes, and impacts. Verification is the process and sources you rely on to obtain reliable data for those indicators, such as surveys, reports, attendance logs, or administrative records. Together, they create a concrete, testable framework for monitoring and evaluation. They show not just that activities happened, but that they led to observable changes and tangible results, with evidence to back it up. This is why the correct view is that indicators measure progress and provide evidence of achievement for outputs, outcomes, and impacts. For example, if a project aims to train 200 teachers (an output goal), an indicator might be the actual number trained, with verification from training rosters. For outcomes, you might track improvements in classroom practices through a competency survey, verified by survey results. For impacts, you could look at student performance data, verified by school records.

9. Baseline conditions in an ESMP refer to which of the following?

A. The budgeted allocation for mitigation measures.

B. The target future state after project completion.

C. The schedule of monitoring visits.

D. The existing environmental and social conditions before project activities.

Baseline conditions capture the starting point: the existing environmental and social conditions before project activities begin. In an ESMP, you document what the environment, resources, and communities look like prior to any intervention. This starting point is essential because it lets you measure changes caused by the project, assess potential impacts, and set meaningful targets for monitoring and mitigation. Without establishing these pre-project conditions, you wouldn't know what has changed or whether mitigation is effective. The other options describe later aspects of planning. A budgeted allocation for mitigation relates to financing, not the initial conditions. The target future state after project completion is the goal you aim to achieve, not what currently exists. The schedule of monitoring visits is about when you will check on conditions, not what they were at the start.

SAMPLE

10. Which design approach enhances testability in software development?

A. Hard-coding dependencies

B. Global state usage

C. Ignore modularity

D. Dependency injection

Testability hinges on how easily you can isolate a unit and control the behavior of the components it collaborates with during testing. Dependency injection is the design approach that boosts this by removing the responsibility for creating or selecting the dependencies from the component itself. When a component receives its collaborators from outside, usually through its constructor or via setters, it becomes loosely coupled to those implementations. This makes it straightforward to swap in test doubles—mocks, stubs, or fake objects—so you can exercise the unit in a controlled, predictable way without pulling in the whole system. You can tailor the responses of dependencies, verify interactions, and run tests in isolation, while keeping the actual implementations separate and replaceable for integration tests. Hard-coding dependencies binds a component to specific implementations, making it hard to substitute anything for testing. Global state creates shared, mutable data that can leak between tests and lead to flaky results. Ignoring modularity reduces the ability to test parts of the system in isolation because the pieces remain tightly interwoven.

SAMPLE

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://industrydevelopment.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE