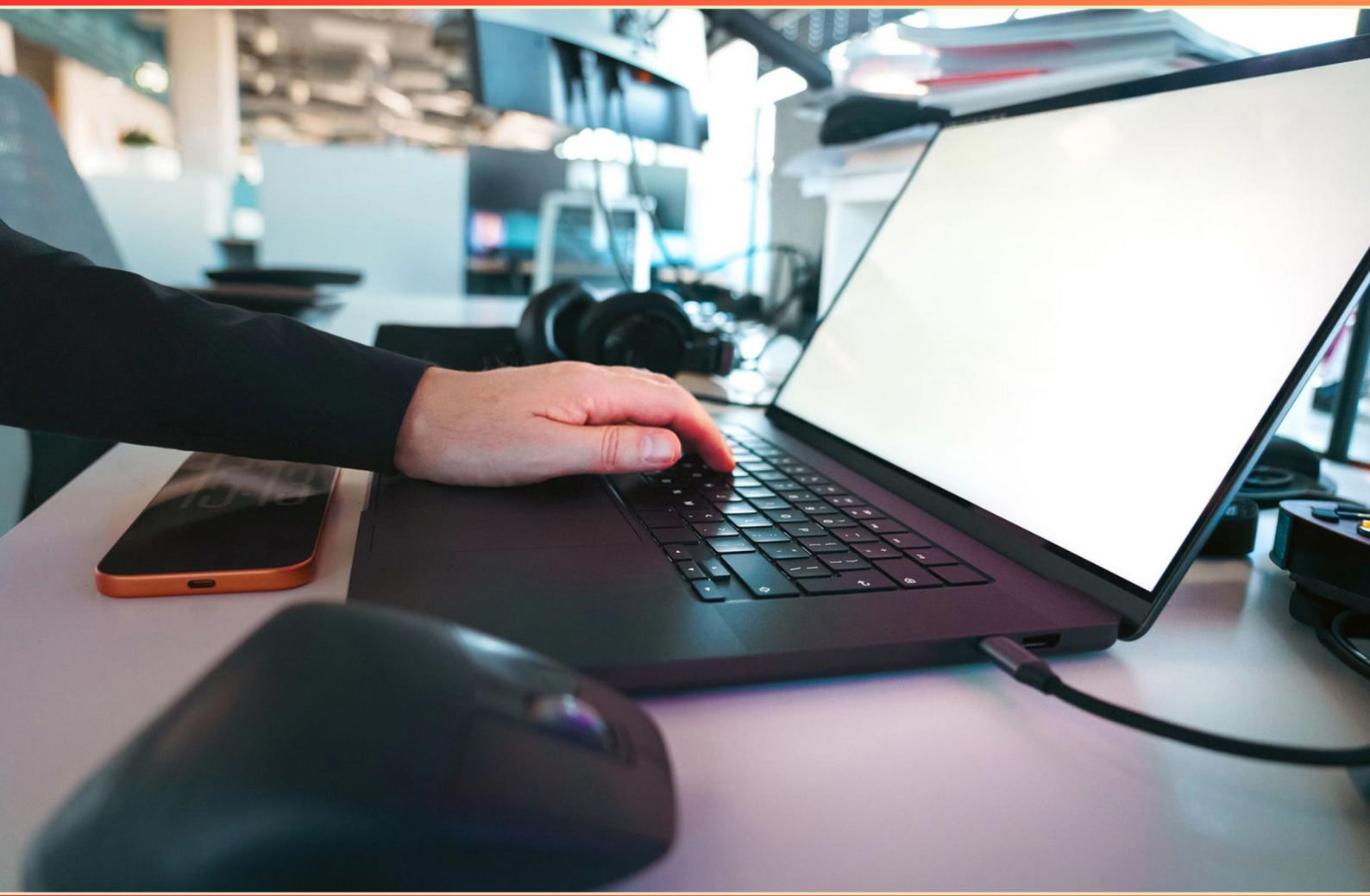
# NEW CED – DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

## 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.

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# 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!

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# Questions

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1. **Which theory focuses on the processes and conditions that influence human development in various environments?**

   A. Behaviorism

   B. Ecological systems theory

   C. Cognitive development theory

   D. Social learning theory

2. **Which indicator is commonly used to measure community well-being in CED?**

   A. Tax revenue

   B. Employment rates

   C. Population growth

   D. School enrollment numbers

3. **What is the focus during Erikson's stage of identity vs. role confusion?**

   A. Economic stability

   B. Social acceptance

   C. Identity and role formation

   D. Career development

4. **What is the primary purpose of grants in community economic development projects?**

   A. To provide political support

   B. To ensure community involvement

   C. To fund development activities

   D. To impose regulatory measures

5. **What type of play involves children interacting with others for fun or sport?**

   A. Parallel play

   B. Cooperative play

   C. Solitary play

   D. Associative play

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**6. What describes the change in identity related to one's racial or ethnic group?**

A. Identity achievement

B. Racial/ethnic identity

C. Social inclusion

D. Cultural assimilation

**7. Which of the following is NOT one of Erikson's stages of psychosocial development?**

A. Trust and mistrust

B. Learning and exploration

C. Identity vs. role confusion

D. Intimacy vs. isolation

**8. What type of parenting is characterized by rigidity and a lack of warmth?**

A. Authoritative parenting style

B. Permissive parenting style

C. Authoritarian parenting style

D. Neglectful parenting style

**9. Which term describes a framework that helps in organizing and interpreting information?**

A. Schema

B. Paradigm

C. Model

D. Theory

**10. What type of attachment is indicated by infants who display anxious clinging or avoidant behaviors?**

A. Secure attachment

B. Insecure attachment

C. Ambiguous attachment

D. Stable attachment

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# Answers

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

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# Explanations

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## 1. Which theory focuses on the processes and conditions that influence human development in various environments?

A. Behaviorism

B. Ecological systems theory

C. Cognitive development theory

D. Social learning theory

*The focus on the processes and conditions that influence human development in various environments is central to ecological systems theory. This theory, developed by Urie Bronfenbrenner, posits that human development occurs within a series of nested systems that interact with one another, ranging from immediate environments like family and school to broader societal contexts. Ecological systems theory emphasizes how these layers—microsystems, mesosystems, exosystems, and macrosystems—impact an individual's growth and development. For instance, it considers how a child's home life interacts with their education and community exposure, recognizing that no single context can be fully understood in isolation. This approach shines a light on the dynamic interplay between individual characteristics and environmental factors, stressing the importance of context in shaping developmental experiences. By understanding these interactions, we gain insights into how different environments contribute uniquely to development over time. Other theories mentioned, while significant in their own right, focus more narrowly on specific aspects of development. Behaviorism primarily emphasizes observable behaviors influenced by stimuli, cognitive development theory centers on mental processes and stages of intellectual growth, and social learning theory highlights the role of observation and imitation in learning behaviors.*

## 2. Which indicator is commonly used to measure community well-being in CED?

A. Tax revenue

B. Employment rates

C. Population growth

D. School enrollment numbers

*Employment rates serve as a significant indicator of community well-being in Community Economic Development (CED) because they directly reflect the economic health and social stability of a region. High employment rates suggest that a majority of the population has access to jobs, which correlates with increased income, improved living standards, and overall community prosperity. Employment is a critical factor influencing various aspects of community life, including access to education, healthcare, and housing. When residents are employed, they are generally better able to contribute to and engage with their communities, participate in local economic activities, and support local businesses. Additionally, employment rates can signal broader economic trends and opportunities for growth, helping organizations and policymakers make informed decisions to further foster community development. The other options, while relevant, do not encapsulate the overall health of a community in the same direct manner as employment rates do. For instance, tax revenue can fluctuate based on various factors and does not always equate to actual well-being. Population growth could indicate development but does not guarantee improved quality of life. Similarly, school enrollment numbers are an important educational metric, but they do not wholly address the economic and social dimensions that employment rates encompass.*

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## 3. What is the focus during Erikson's stage of identity vs. role confusion?

A. Economic stability

B. Social acceptance

C. Identity and role formation

D. Career development

*During Erikson's stage of identity vs. role confusion, the primary focus is on identity and role formation. This stage, typically occurring during adolescence, emphasizes the importance of individuals exploring their personal values, beliefs, and goals in order to develop a coherent sense of self. Adolescents begin to compare various roles and identities to form a stable sense of who they are and where they fit in society. Successful resolution of this stage leads to a strong sense of identity, while failure to establish a clear sense can result in confusion about one's place in the world. The other options, while relevant to adolescent experiences, do not capture the essence of this specific psychosocial crisis. Economic stability and career development may become important later on, and social acceptance can influence identity formation, but at the core of this stage is the individual's struggle and achievement in establishing a distinct personal identity.*

## 4. What is the primary purpose of grants in community economic development projects?

A. To provide political support

B. To ensure community involvement

C. To fund development activities

D. To impose regulatory measures

*The primary purpose of grants in community economic development projects is to fund development activities. Grants provide the necessary financial support that enables communities to initiate and sustain various economic development initiatives, such as infrastructure improvements, small business support, workforce training programs, and community revitalization efforts. By offering financial resources, grants empower communities to implement strategies that can lead to increased economic growth, job creation, and improved quality of life. While political support, community involvement, and regulatory measures may play roles in the broader context of community economic development, the fundamental function of grants is to ensure that specific development activities can be carried out. Without financial backing, many of these initiatives would struggle to get off the ground or to achieve their intended goals. Thus, the correct answer highlights the crucial funding aspect of grants, which serves as the backbone for various projects aimed at fostering economic progress within communities.*

## 5. What type of play involves children interacting with others for fun or sport?

A. Parallel play

B. Cooperative play

C. Solitary play

D. Associative play

*The type of play that involves children interacting with others for fun or sport is cooperative play. This form of play occurs when children work together toward a common goal or purpose, actively engaging with each other to create a shared experience. In cooperative play, children negotiate roles, collaborate on tasks, and develop social skills such as teamwork and communication. This type of interaction not only enhances their ability to bond with peers but also fosters cognitive development as they strategize and problem-solve together during play. It often lays the foundation for future social interactions, helping children understand the importance of cooperation and collaboration in various aspects of life, including sports and group activities. Other types of play, such as parallel play, solitary play, and associative play, do not emphasize this level of interaction and collaboration among children to the same extent.*

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## 6. What describes the change in identity related to one's racial or ethnic group?

A. Identity achievement

B. Racial/ethnic identity

C. Social inclusion

D. Cultural assimilation

*The concept of racial/ethnic identity refers specifically to how individuals perceive themselves in relation to their racial or ethnic group, and how they understand and navigate their own cultural background within broader societal contexts. This identity can encompass factors such as cultural practices, language, values, and shared history, shaping how individuals relate to their group and how they are perceived by others. It is a fundamental aspect of personal identity that influences self-esteem, social interactions, and community belonging. In contrast, identity achievement more generally refers to the process of developing a stable identity in various aspects of life, not limited to racial or ethnic contexts. Social inclusion involves the idea of integrating individuals into groups or societies, regardless of their background. Cultural assimilation describes the process by which individuals from one culture adopt the customs and values of another, which can sometimes lead to a diminishing of their original cultural identity. Thus, racial/ethnic identity specifically denotes the connection and sense of belonging an individual feels toward their racial or ethnic community, making it the most accurate answer to the question.*

## 7. Which of the following is NOT one of Erikson's stages of psychosocial development?

A. Trust and mistrust

B. Learning and exploration

C. Identity vs. role confusion

D. Intimacy vs. isolation

*The correct choice is learning and exploration, as it does not align with Erikson's established framework of psychosocial development stages. Erik Erikson proposed eight stages that individuals progress through, each characterized by a specific conflict that must be resolved for healthy psychological development. The stages include trust and mistrust, which focuses on the infant's basic needs being met by caregivers, and identity vs. role confusion, which primarily pertains to adolescents developing a sense of self and personal identity. Another significant stage is intimacy vs. isolation, where young adults explore relationships and emotional connections with others. In contrast, learning and exploration, while important aspects of human development, are not formally recognized as a distinct stage within Erikson's theory. Thus, this choice stands apart from his well-defined stages.*

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## 8. What type of parenting is characterized by rigidity and a lack of warmth?

A. Authoritative parenting style

B. Permissive parenting style

C. Authoritarian parenting style

D. Neglectful parenting style

*The correct answer is characterized by a parenting style where rules and expectations are rigidly enforced, often without providing emotional support or warmth. In this approach, parents typically have high expectations but do not engage in open communication or nurturing behaviors with their children. This can lead to a relationship that lacks affection and responsiveness, which can negatively impact a child's emotional development and wellbeing. In contrast, authoritative parenting is known for balancing high expectations with warmth and responsiveness. Permissive parenting offers significant emotional support but lacks the necessary structure and discipline, leading to fewer expectations. Neglectful parenting, while it may also lack warmth, is defined more by the absence of engagement and involvement rather than a rigid enforcement of rules. Hence, the defining characteristics of rigidity and lack of warmth clearly align with the authoritarian parenting style.*

## 9. Which term describes a framework that helps in organizing and interpreting information?

A. Schema

B. Paradigm

C. Model

D. Theory

*The term that accurately describes a framework for organizing and interpreting information is schema. A schema is a cognitive structure that helps individuals to categorize and understand the world around them by organizing knowledge and experiences into frameworks. This organization allows for easier comprehension, retrieval of information, and interpretation of new information as it fits into pre-existing schema. In contrast, a paradigm is a broader concept that refers to a set of practices that define a scientific discipline during a specific period. While paradigms can influence how information is interpreted, they do not serve as direct frameworks for information organization on an individual level. A model, on the other hand, is a representation of a system or concept, often used to simulate scenarios or predict outcomes. While models can be valuable for visualization and understanding, they do not inherently organize information like schemas do. Similarly, a theory is an established framework that explains phenomena based on a collection of facts and principles. Theories provide comprehensive explanations and predictions but do not specifically focus on the organization of information itself. Thus, schema is the most accurate term for a framework specifically designed to organize and interpret information.*

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**10. What type of attachment is indicated by infants who display anxious clinging or avoidant behaviors?**

A. Secure attachment

B. Insecure attachment

C. Ambiguous attachment

D. Stable attachment

*Infants who display anxious clinging or avoidant behaviors are typically demonstrating what is classified as insecure attachment. This type of attachment develops when a child's needs for comfort and security are not consistently met, leading to anxiety and uncertainty in relationships. When children exhibit anxious clinginess, they may show heightened distress during separations from their caregiver and difficulty calming down once reunited. On the other hand, those displaying avoidant behaviors may keep their distance or appear indifferent, as they have learned that expressing needs might not result in consistent support. Both patterns reflect an insecure form of attachment where the child does not feel fully safe or assured in their relationship with their caregiver. Understanding these attachment styles is crucial in developmental psychology, as they can have significant implications for future relationships and emotional well-being.*

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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:

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

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