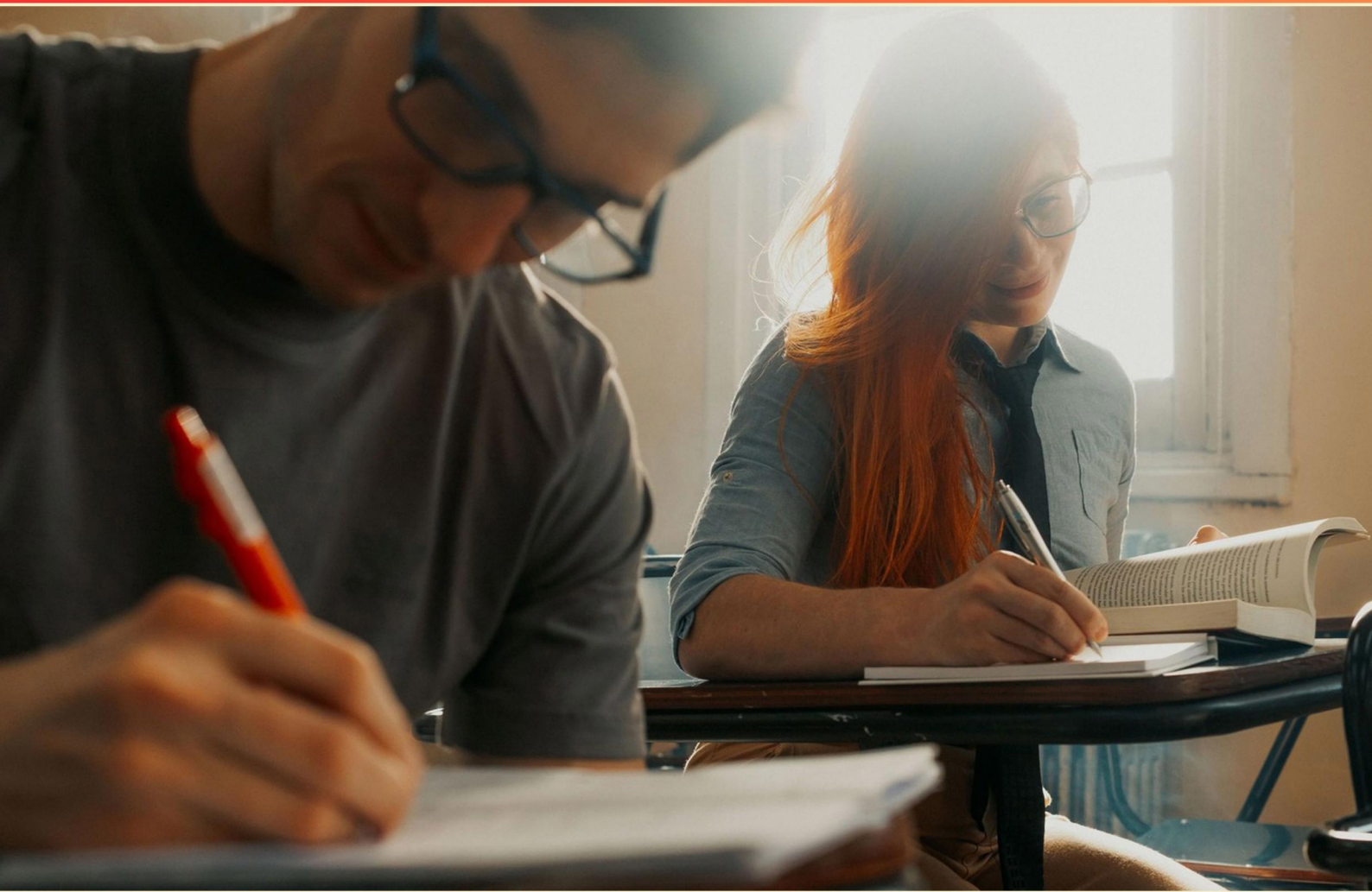


GDE G5 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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. 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

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- 1. A paragraph provides reasons for a policy and offers one historical example. What skill is being used?**
 - A. Summarizing the policy
 - B. Providing evidence or examples to support a claim
 - C. Describing the policy's history
 - D. Predicting outcomes
- 2. Which term is listed as a type of conformity and is often described as ingratiating to gain acceptance?**
 - A. Compliance
 - B. Identification
 - C. Internalization
 - D. Ingratiation
- 3. If a reader infers that a character is sad based on clues, what skill is being used?**
 - A. Prediction
 - B. Analysis
 - C. Inference
 - D. Summary
- 4. Named after the seating arrangement (inner and outer circle). Inner circle participants engage in a high-level discussion, while outer circle listens and critiques content and interactions.**
 - A. Brainstorming
 - B. Fishbowling
 - C. Nominal Group Technique
 - D. Consensus Mapping
- 5. This decision-making technique works by having team members vote on the ideas that emerge after an initial brainstorming session.**
 - A. Brainstorming
 - B. Nominal Group Technique
 - C. Delphi Method
 - D. Consensus Mapping

- 6. Which organ system sends signals through the body using nerves?**
- A. Circulatory system
 - B. Nervous system
 - C. Endocrine system
 - D. Digestive system
- 7. What is the next number in the pattern: 2, 4, 8, 16, ?**
- A. 24
 - B. 32
 - C. 64
 - D. 8
- 8. In a coaching feedback scenario, what best describes the coach's role?**
- A. Judge and fault-finder
 - B. Distant observer
 - C. Guide and collaborator
 - D. Sole decision-maker
- 9. Which technique uses an inner circle and outer circle seating arrangement, where inner circle discusses and outer circle observes and critiques?**
- A. Brainstorming
 - B. Nominal Group Technique
 - C. Consensus Mapping
 - D. Fishbowling
- 10. What best describes constructive feedback?**
- A. It is centered on the work and improvement areas.
 - B. It critiques the person's character.
 - C. It ignores outcomes.
 - D. It uses a punitive tone.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A paragraph provides reasons for a policy and offers one historical example. What skill is being used?

- A. Summarizing the policy
- B. Providing evidence or examples to support a claim**
- C. Describing the policy's history
- D. Predicting outcomes

This item tests recognizing when a writer uses evidence to support a claim. When a paragraph provides reasons for a policy and adds one historical example, it's using evidence or examples to back up the claim about the policy. The reasons give justification, and the historical example offers concrete support that connects the claim to real events. This differs from simply summarizing the policy, which would restate it without arguing for it; describing the policy's history, which would recount past events without tying them to justification; or predicting outcomes, which looks to future results rather than backing the claim with evidence.

2. Which term is listed as a type of conformity and is often described as ingratiating to gain acceptance?

- A. Compliance
- B. Identification
- C. Internalization
- D. Ingratiation**

Ingratiation is a social influence strategy focused on winning acceptance by making others like you—through flattery, favors, and agreeable behavior. This fits the idea of conformity as a way to be accepted by a group, because the aim is to align social impressions with group norms to gain approval, even if you're not genuinely changing your own beliefs. It's more about impression management for social gain. By contrast, compliance is simply agreeing to a request, identification is adopting group norms to fit in with the group, and internalization is privately accepting the norms and beliefs as your own. Ingratiation stands out because the goal is acceptance and favorable treatment, not necessarily a real change in attitude.

3. If a reader infers that a character is sad based on clues, what skill is being used?

- A. Prediction
- B. Analysis
- C. Inference**
- D. Summary

When you read and use clues from the text to figure out something the author doesn't state outright, you're making an inference. Inferring about a character's feelings means combining the clues you notice—like a sad tone, a frown, quiet speech, or a withdrawn action—with what you already know about how people express sadness. From those signs, you conclude that the character is feeling sad, even though the word "sad" isn't directly written. This distinguishes inference from prediction, which looks ahead to what might happen next; from analysis, which examines how different parts of the text fit together to create meaning; and from a summary, which restates the main points in a concise form. Inference is about reading between the lines to uncover implied meaning, such as a character's mood based on subtle cues.

4. Named after the seating arrangement (inner and outer circle). Inner circle participants engage in a high-level discussion, while outer circle listens and critiques content and interactions.

A. Brainstorming

B. Fishbowling

C. Nominal Group Technique

D. Consensus Mapping

Fishbowl is a discussion format named for its seating pattern: a small group sits in an inner circle to discuss a topic at a high level, while a larger outer circle listens, observes, and critiques what's happening. The inner-circle participants drive the conversation, bringing depth and focus to the content; the outer-circle participants track what's said, evaluate how the discussion unfolds, and offer feedback on both ideas and interactions. This setup can include swapping people from the outer ring into the inner circle to contribute, which keeps the discussion dynamic and inclusive. This approach differs from brainstorming, which typically has everyone contributing ideas in a free-flowing session without a formal inner-outer split. It also differs from the nominal group technique, which structures silent idea generation and then ranking rather than a rotating, interactive dialogue. And consensus mapping aims to reveal where agreement exists among ideas, rather than organizing participants into two concentric circles for discussion and critique.

5. This decision-making technique works by having team members vote on the ideas that emerge after an initial brainstorming session.

A. Brainstorming

B. Nominal Group Technique

C. Delphi Method

D. Consensus Mapping

The main idea here is combining idea generation with a structured way to prioritize those ideas through private voting. In the Nominal Group Technique, the team first generates ideas individually, then shares them in a round-robin manner, discusses for clarity, and finally each member privately ranks or votes on the ideas. The votes are tallied to identify the most valued options, ensuring equal participation and reducing the influence of louder voices. This makes it the best fit for a process where after brainstorming, the group needs a clear, democratically chosen set of priorities. Brainstorming alone focuses on generating ideas without a formal voting stage to select or rank them. The Delphi Method uses successive rounds of surveys to experts (often remotely) to build consensus over time, not a single in-person voting step after brainstorming. Consensus Mapping is about visualizing areas of agreement and disagreement, not specifically about prioritizing ideas through a private vote.

6. Which organ system sends signals through the body using nerves?

- A. Circulatory system
- B. Nervous system**
- C. Endocrine system
- D. Digestive system

Signals through the body using nerves are carried by the nervous system. Neurons generate electrical impulses that travel along nerves to convey fast, precise messages to muscles, glands, and sense organs. This rapid neural signaling underpins movement, reflexes, sensation, and quick responses to changes in the environment. In contrast, the endocrine system uses hormones released into the bloodstream, which act more slowly and broadly rather than through direct neural pathways. The circulatory system mainly moves blood and nutrients, while the digestive system handles breaking down and absorbing food. So, the nervous system is the pathway that uses nerves to send signals throughout the body.

7. What is the next number in the pattern: 2, 4, 8, 16, ?

- A. 24
- B. 32**
- C. 64
- D. 8

Each term is twice the previous one. Starting from 2, doubling gives 4, then 8, then 16. To continue that pattern, multiply 16 by 2 to get 32. This keeps the constant ratio of 2, a geometric progression. The other numbers don't fit: 24 isn't 16 doubled, 64 would come after another doubling (16 32 64), and 8 is the term before. So the next number is 32.

8. In a coaching feedback scenario, what best describes the coach's role?

- A. Judge and fault-finder
- B. Distant observer
- C. Guide and collaborator**
- D. Sole decision-maker

In coaching feedback, the coach should act as a guide and collaborator. The coachPartner with the learner—listening, asking thoughtful questions, and helping them reflect on performance. They help identify strengths and growth areas and co-create practical, actionable steps to improve, offering support, resources, and timely feedback along the way. This approach builds trust, promotes the learner's ownership of their development, and keeps motivation high because the learner helps shape the path forward. Being a judge and fault-finder undermines learning by creating fear and eroding confidence. A distant observer is detached and unlikely to respond to the learner's needs in the moment. Making all decisions for the learner removes their sense of agency and can dampen commitment to change.

9. Which technique uses an inner circle and outer circle seating arrangement, where inner circle discusses and outer circle observes and critiques?

- A. Brainstorming
- B. Nominal Group Technique
- C. Consensus Mapping
- D. Fishbowling**

This question hinges on a discussion format that intentionally structures participation with a small active group while others observe and later contribute feedback. In a fishbowl arrangement, a few people sit in an inner circle to discuss, while those in an outer circle observe quietly and critique or comment, often rotating participants so new voices join the inner circle and keep the conversation dynamic. This setup promotes active listening, balanced participation, and constructive critique without letting the discussion be dominated by a few loud voices. Other methods don't use this inner/outer circle dynamic. Brainstorming focuses on generating many ideas from everyone, usually with little or no immediate critique. The Nominal Group Technique involves structured steps for idea generation and ranking, not an ongoing inner-outer circle discussion. Consensus Mapping uses diagrams to visualize agreement and disagreement but doesn't rely on a rotating inner circle and observer outer circle. So the technique described is the fishbowl approach.

10. What best describes constructive feedback?

- A. It is centered on the work and improvement areas.**
- B. It critiques the person's character.
- C. It ignores outcomes.
- D. It uses a punitive tone.

Constructive feedback focuses on the work and where to improve. It describes what happened, why it matters in terms of outcomes, and what to do next to get better. It uses specific, observable details and offers actionable steps, while keeping the tone respectful and oriented toward growth. That's why this description is the best fit: it centers on performance, provides concrete guidance, and aims to help the person improve rather than judge them. In contrast, critiquing a person's character shifts attention away from the work, ignoring how actions affect results; and a punitive tone undermines motivation and usefulness, making it harder to learn and improve.

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://gdeg5.examzify.com>

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

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