

NEW CED DEVELOPMENT LEV/ PIERCE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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	15

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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. For some people in modern cultures, a period from the late teens to mid-twenties, bridging the gap between adolescent dependence and full independence and responsible adulthood**
 - A. Crystallized intelligence
 - B. Fluid intelligence
 - C. Emerging adulthood
 - D. Social clock

- 2. Commitment in the absence of exploration describes which identity status?**
 - A. Identity moratorium
 - B. Identity foreclosure
 - C. Identity diffusion
 - D. Identity achievement

- 3. Which concept is a cognitive distortion where adolescents believe they are unique and that risky behavior won't harm them?**
 - A. Personal fable
 - B. Macrosystem
 - C. Imaginary audience
 - D. Exosystem

- 4. What term refers to a mental structure that organizes and interprets information?**
 - A. Assimilation
 - B. Accommodation
 - C. Schema
 - D. Conduction

- 5. The fear of strangers that infants commonly display beginning by about 8 months is called what?**
 - A. Separation anxiety
 - B. Stranger anxiety
 - C. Attachment anxiety
 - D. Social fear

- 6. What term describes research that examines people of different ages at a single point in time?**
- A. Longitudinal study
 - B. Cross-sectional design
 - C. Maturation
 - D. Cohort effects
- 7. What is daylighting in the context of water infrastructure?**
- A. The process of releasing and exposing buried utility lines and infrastructure for inspection or redevelopment.
 - B. A technique for shading water to conserve heat.
 - C. A method of contouring land to manage stormwater.
 - D. A term for maintaining buried lines without exposure.
- 8. What are typical components of a construction contract?**
- A. A list of subcontractors and their telephones.
 - B. Only the price and payment terms.
 - C. A general description of the site and nothing else.
 - D. Scope of work, price, schedule, drawings and specs, change orders, warranties, and payment terms.
- 9. What lifelong social experience by which people develop their human potential and learn culture?**
- A. Gender typing
 - B. Social clock
 - C. Socialization
 - D. Emerging adulthood
- 10. A parenting style described as restrictive with obedience expected and little warmth is best described as?**
- A. Authoritative
 - B. Permissive
 - C. Authoritarian
 - D. Indulgent

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. For some people in modern cultures, a period from the late teens to mid-twenties, bridging the gap between adolescent dependence and full independence and responsible adulthood

- A. Crystallized intelligence
- B. Fluid intelligence
- C. Emerging adulthood**
- D. Social clock

The period described corresponds to emerging adulthood, a term used to denote the life stage from the late teens into the mid-twenties that bridges adolescence and full independence and responsible adulthood. During this time, many people explore identities, try out different roles, and engage in varying levels of financial and personal independence. It's a phase influenced by modern social and economic trends, such as longer education and later marriage, where individuals often feel they are between adolescence and fully established adulthood. Crystallized intelligence is about the knowledge and skills accumulated over years of experience, not a developmental life stage. Fluid intelligence refers to the ability to think abstractly and solve new problems without relying on learned knowledge, which is a cognitive capacity rather than a period of life. The social clock is the societal timetable for when people are expected to achieve life milestones, not the actual transitional period itself.

2. Commitment in the absence of exploration describes which identity status?

- A. Identity moratorium
- B. Identity foreclosure**
- C. Identity diffusion
- D. Identity achievement

In this status, a person commits to an identity without actively exploring other options. They adopt beliefs, values, or a role because someone in authority—like parents, family, or culture—has encouraged or imposed it, rather than choosing after self-guided exploration. This can feel stable at first, but it may limit flexibility if new experiences or information later challenge those imposed commitments. It's different from a stage where someone is actively exploring options (moratorium) and from the stage where neither exploration nor commitment is happening (diffusion). It also differs from achievement, which involves thoroughly exploring options first and then forming a personal commitment.

3. Which concept is a cognitive distortion where adolescents believe they are unique and that risky behavior won't harm them?

- A. Personal fable**
- B. Macrosystem
- C. Imaginary audience
- D. Exosystem

Personal fable is the belief that one's life is unique and that personal risks won't harm them. This thinking reflects adolescent egocentrism, where the mind centers on the self and feels invulnerable to consequences. Because of this invulnerability mindset, teens may engage in risky behaviors, thinking that bad outcomes won't happen to them even when warnings apply. Imaginary audience is a related but distinct idea—believing others are constantly watching and judging—rather than feeling immune to harm. The other terms come from broader environmental theories and describe systemic influences rather than distorted self-perception.

4. What term refers to a mental structure that organizes and interprets information?

- A. Assimilation
- B. Accommodation
- C. Schema**
- D. Conduction

A schema is a mental structure that organizes and interprets information. It acts like a filing system for your knowledge, helping you classify new experiences and fill in missing details based on what you already know. When new information fits an existing pattern, you assimilate it into that schema. When it doesn't fit, you modify the schema through accommodation. For example, your dog schema might include four legs, fur, and barking; if you encounter a dog that doesn't bark, you adjust your understanding to accommodate that variation. Conduction isn't about mental organizing structures, so it isn't the term here.

5. The fear of strangers that infants commonly display beginning by about 8 months is called what?

- A. Separation anxiety
- B. Stranger anxiety**
- C. Attachment anxiety
- D. Social fear

Stranger anxiety is the fear of unfamiliar people that infants commonly display around 8 months. This reaction emerges as babies become more aware of familiar versus unfamiliar faces while their attachment to caregivers strengthens. It signals healthy social development and helps the infant stay cautious around people they don't know. It's different from separation anxiety, which is distress when a caregiver leaves, and from general social fears that aren't tied to unfamiliar people.

6. What term describes research that examines people of different ages at a single point in time?

- A. Longitudinal study
- B. Cross-sectional design**
- C. Maturation
- D. Cohort effects

Cross-sectional design is when researchers compare people of different ages at roughly the same time to understand how variables differ by age. This approach gives a quick snapshot of age-related differences without long follow-ups. However, those differences can reflect cohort effects—the influences of being born and raised in different eras—rather than aging itself. A longitudinal study, by contrast, follows the same individuals over time to observe how they change as they age. Maturation refers to the natural biological and psychological development that occurs with age and is not a study design.

7. What is daylighting in the context of water infrastructure?

- A. The process of releasing and exposing buried utility lines and infrastructure for inspection or redevelopment.
- B. A technique for shading water to conserve heat.
- C. A method of contouring land to manage stormwater.
- D. A term for maintaining buried lines without exposure.

Daylighting in water infrastructure means bringing buried pipes, conduits, or other buried assets up to the surface so they can be seen, measured, and assessed. This is done to inspect condition, verify exact placement, capture accurate as-built information, and plan repairs, upgrades, or redeployment. Exposing the infrastructure helps operators detect issues like corrosion, leaks, or misaligned joints that aren't visible underground, reducing the risk of unexpected failures and outages. This isn't about shading water to conserve heat, nor about contouring land for stormwater management, and it isn't simply maintaining lines while they remain buried. Those approaches address different goals, while daylighting specifically focuses on exposing buried infrastructure to evaluate and plan work.

8. What are typical components of a construction contract?

- A. A list of subcontractors and their telephones.
- B. Only the price and payment terms.
- C. A general description of the site and nothing else.
- D. Scope of work, price, schedule, drawings and specs, change orders, warranties, and payment terms.

In construction contracts, the document that governs the work is built around a set of key elements that define what will be done, how it will be paid, and how changes and quality will be managed. The essential pieces include the scope of work (what is to be performed), the price and payment terms (what it costs and when payments are due), the schedule (timelines and milestones), drawings and specifications (the detailed design and quality standards), change orders (the process for approving alterations to the work and costs), warranties (guarantees about workmanship and materials), and the overall payment terms (timing, retainage, invoicing procedures). This combination is the best because it creates a shared understanding of expectations, responsibilities, and protections for all parties. It covers what will be built, how much it will cost, and when it will be completed, while also providing the mechanisms to handle changes, ensure quality, and manage payments as work progresses. The other options fall short because they omit one or more of these critical elements—listing only subcontractors, or only price, or only a general site description—leaving gaps in scope, timing, documentation, or risk management.

9. What lifelong social experience by which people develop their human potential and learn culture?

- A. Gender typing
- B. Social clock
- C. Socialization**
- D. Emerging adulthood

Socialization is the lifelong process by which people learn the norms, values, behaviors, and cultural patterns of their society, shaping how they grow into adults and participate in the world. It starts at a very young age with family and expands through school, peers, work, media, and community life, continually updating what it means to be a member of a culture. This ongoing process equips individuals with the skills, language, beliefs, and expectations needed to navigate social life and take on different roles across the lifespan. Gender typing focuses specifically on how gender roles are formed, which is part of socialization but not the whole process. The social clock refers to societal expectations about when life events should occur, not how culture is learned. Emerging adulthood is a life stage, not a process of learning culture.

10. A parenting style described as restrictive with obedience expected and little warmth is best described as?

- A. Authoritative
- B. Permissive
- C. Authoritarian**
- D. Indulgent

Understanding how parenting styles balance control and warmth helps classify this description. The key is that this approach imposes strict rules and expects obedience while offering little warmth or responsiveness. That combination is the authoritarian style, characterized by high demandingness and low responsiveness. It emphasizes obedience and structure over warmth or encouragement. The other styles don't fit as well because: authoritative mixes clear standards with warmth and reasoning; permissive/indulgent is warm but lax on rules; and neglectful (not shown here) would be low on both warmth and control.

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://newceddevlevpierce.examzify.com>

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

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