

New CED - Development Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

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- 1. What term describes thinking characterized by the use of general ideas or concepts rather than immediate experiences?**
 - A. Concrete thinking**
 - B. Abstract thinking**
 - C. Logical thinking**
 - D. Critical thinking**
- 2. What does an impact assessment evaluate in community economic development?**
 - A. The popularity of development initiatives**
 - B. The financial backing of projects**
 - C. The changes resulting from a development initiative**
 - D. The efficiency of funding allocation**
- 3. In the context of CED, how can community health impact economic development?**
 - A. Healthy populations can demand higher wages**
 - B. Healthy populations can work more effectively and contribute to economic growth**
 - C. Healthy populations require fewer services**
 - D. Healthy populations are less likely to migrate**
- 4. In which stage of Piaget's theory do children learn language but not comprehend logical operations?**
 - A. Concrete operational stage**
 - B. Preoperational stage**
 - C. Formal operational stage**
 - D. Sensorimotor stage**
- 5. Which theory emphasizes the environmental context of human development, including interactions with others?**
 - A. Humanistic theory**
 - B. Behavioral theory**
 - C. Ecological systems theory**
 - D. Cognitive-behavioral theory**

- 6. In ecological systems theory, which system includes the government and media that affect the individual's immediate context?**
- A. Microsystem**
 - B. Macrosystem**
 - C. Exosystem**
 - D. Chronosystem**
- 7. Which of the following is characterized by chronic disorders of mental processes caused by brain disease or injury?**
- A. Dementia**
 - B. Familial identity**
 - C. Disorganized attachment**
 - D. Emerging adulthood**
- 8. What is the outcome of failing to establish a coherent identity during adolescence?**
- A. Identity achievement**
 - B. Identity diffusion**
 - C. Identity foreclosure**
 - D. Identity moratorium**
- 9. What is a negative effect of income inequality on community development?**
- A. Increases resource availability**
 - B. Enhances economic stability**
 - C. Hinders access to opportunities**
 - D. Stimulates service access**
- 10. What is one expected outcome of capacity building in communities?**
- A. Decreased community cohesion**
 - B. Increased dependence on external aid**
 - C. Enhanced community skills and knowledge**
 - D. Reduced local participation**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What term describes thinking characterized by the use of general ideas or concepts rather than immediate experiences?

- A. Concrete thinking**
- B. Abstract thinking**
- C. Logical thinking**
- D. Critical thinking**

The term that describes thinking characterized by the use of general ideas or concepts rather than immediate experiences is abstract thinking. This type of thinking allows individuals to understand complex concepts, make connections between different ideas, and engage with hypothetical scenarios. It moves beyond the tangible and concrete, allowing for reasoning about things that cannot be directly observed or experienced. For example, abstract thinking enables someone to discuss themes in literature or art, consider philosophical ideas, or solve mathematical problems that require understanding of concepts such as variables and functions. This kind of cognitive process is essential for higher-level reasoning and innovation, as it allows individuals to apply learned concepts in various contexts, leading to deeper insights and more creative solutions. In contrast, concrete thinking relies on direct, observable experiences and facts without interpretation or abstraction. Logical thinking focuses on reasoning through facts and established rules, while critical thinking involves evaluating information and arguments systematically. These alternatives emphasize different aspects of cognitive processes, but they do not specifically highlight the use of general concepts over immediate experiences, which defines abstract thinking.

2. What does an impact assessment evaluate in community economic development?

- A. The popularity of development initiatives**
- B. The financial backing of projects**
- C. The changes resulting from a development initiative**
- D. The efficiency of funding allocation**

An impact assessment focuses on evaluating the changes resulting from a development initiative, which encompasses both the intended and unintended outcomes of a project. This type of assessment helps stakeholders understand the effectiveness of the initiative in achieving its goals, such as improving economic conditions, enhancing community well-being, or fostering sustainable practices. By measuring these changes, community economic development practitioners can determine the success of their interventions, inform future decision-making, and make necessary adjustments to ongoing or future projects. The other options do not capture the primary focus of impact assessments in community economic development. While understanding the popularity of initiatives, financial backing, or efficiency in funding allocation might provide useful insights, these aspects do not directly measure the actual changes that occur within the community as a result of the development initiatives. The core purpose of an impact assessment is to assess those tangible and intangible effects, thus clearly illustrating the significance of option C.

3. In the context of CED, how can community health impact economic development?

- A. Healthy populations can demand higher wages**
- B. Healthy populations can work more effectively and contribute to economic growth**
- C. Healthy populations require fewer services**
- D. Healthy populations are less likely to migrate**

The option indicating that healthy populations can work more effectively and contribute to economic growth is accurate because it highlights a fundamental connection between health and productivity. When individuals are in good health, they are more likely to perform better in their jobs, leading to increased efficiency and higher outputs. This productivity boost can enhance overall economic development, as a healthier workforce is capable of contributing more effectively to various sectors across the economy. Furthermore, good health can reduce absenteeism and improve morale among workers, fostering a culture of engagement and innovation. This can result in higher profitability for businesses and, consequently, contribute to a more robust economy. As individuals are healthier, they can also continue their education and skills development, leading to an even more qualified and capable workforce over time, further enhancing economic growth. The other options present valid observations about health in relation to economic factors but do not directly connect health with the effectiveness of the workforce in driving economic development to the same extent. For instance, while there is a correlation between health and wage demands, the more critical impact lies in the productivity and overall contribution to economic growth that stems from a healthier population.

4. In which stage of Piaget's theory do children learn language but not comprehend logical operations?

- A. Concrete operational stage**
- B. Preoperational stage**
- C. Formal operational stage**
- D. Sensorimotor stage**

In Piaget's theory of cognitive development, children in the preoperational stage, which spans from approximately ages 2 to 7, begin to develop language skills and engage in symbolic play, but they do not yet grasp logical operations. This stage is characterized by a growth in vocabulary and the ability to form sentences, allowing for communication and expression of thoughts. Despite these advancements in language, children at this stage think intuitively rather than logically, leading to egocentric perspectives where they have difficulty understanding others' viewpoints. The inability to perform logical operations is evident in the children's challenges with tasks that require reasoning, such as understanding the principle of conservation (the idea that quantity remains the same despite changes in shape or arrangement) or categorizing objects based on multiple criteria. This contrasts with the later stages, where logical thinking becomes more prominent. In the concrete operational stage, for example, children begin to operate logically regarding tangible objects and events but still struggle with abstract concepts. Thus, identifying the preoperational stage as the time when children learn language but lack logical comprehension aligns perfectly with Piaget's developmental framework.

5. Which theory emphasizes the environmental context of human development, including interactions with others?

- A. Humanistic theory**
- B. Behavioral theory**
- C. Ecological systems theory**
- D. Cognitive-behavioral theory**

Ecological systems theory is the correct choice as it specifically focuses on the influence of the environment on individual development. This theory, developed by Urie Bronfenbrenner, highlights that human development is shaped by the various environmental systems surrounding an individual, such as family, school, community, and broader societal influences. It emphasizes the interconnections between these systems and how they interact with one another to impact a person's development. The framework includes multiple layers, such as the microsystem (immediate environments), mesosystem (interconnections between microsystems), exosystem (social settings that indirectly affect the individual), and macrosystem (cultural context). This comprehensive view illustrates how personal growth and development are affected not only by personal experiences and immediate interactions but also by larger social and cultural dynamics. In contrast, humanistic theory centers on personal growth and self-actualization, focusing on individual potential and self-perception without specifically addressing the environmental factors. Behavioral theory primarily considers observable behaviors and external stimuli, often neglecting the complexities of environmental interactions. Cognitive-behavioral theory combines cognitive and behavioral approaches but does not specifically address environmental contexts as a key component of development. Thus, ecological systems theory is distinct in its inclusive approach to the environmental context of human development.

6. In ecological systems theory, which system includes the government and media that affect the individual's immediate context?

- A. Microsystem**
- B. Macrosystem**
- C. Exosystem**
- D. Chronosystem**

The correct understanding of ecological systems theory identifies the exosystem as the system that includes factors such as government and media, which can influence an individual's immediate context indirectly. In this theory, the exosystem encompasses the social settings that do not directly involve the individual but still exert influence over them. For example, decisions made by government entities, policies affecting communities, and media representations can shape the environment in which an individual interacts, even though the individual may not directly participate in those social settings. This indirect influence is crucial as it acknowledges that individuals are affected by broader social structures. In contrast, the microsystem refers specifically to the immediate environments where individuals have direct interactions, such as family and school. The macrosystem encompasses broader cultural and societal influences, including norms and ideologies, but it doesn't focus on the indirect influences that the exosystem entails. The chronosystem relates to the dimension of time and how changes over time affect the individual. Thus, the exosystem is the appropriate choice as it captures the influence of external systems like government and media on individual experiences.

7. Which of the following is characterized by chronic disorders of mental processes caused by brain disease or injury?

A. Dementia

B. Familial identity

C. Disorganized attachment

D. Emerging adulthood

The correct answer is characterized by chronic disorders of mental processes resulting from brain disease or injury, which aligns with dementia. Dementia refers to a range of conditions that ultimately lead to a decline in cognitive function, affecting memory, thinking, and social abilities. It is typically caused by various underlying brain diseases, such as Alzheimer's disease, vascular dementia, and others that can damage brain tissue. Dementia involves neurodegeneration that results in progressively worsening symptoms, impacting a person's daily life and ability to engage in normal activities. Early signs might include forgetfulness and difficulties in problem-solving, which can progress to more severe impairments in cognition and functions. In contrast, familial identity refers to the connections and concepts individuals have related to their family background, which have no direct correlation with brain disorders. Disorganized attachment is a term from psychology describing a child's emotional response to caregivers, while emerging adulthood is a developmental stage typically associated with individuals transitioning from adolescence to adulthood. These concepts focus on relational and developmental aspects rather than chronic conditions involving brain health.

8. What is the outcome of failing to establish a coherent identity during adolescence?

A. Identity achievement

B. Identity diffusion

C. Identity foreclosure

D. Identity moratorium

Establishing a coherent identity during adolescence is crucial for developing a sense of self and direction. When an individual fails to accomplish this, the outcome is termed identity diffusion. This refers to a state where an adolescent is overwhelmed by the choices available to them and, as a result, does not commit to any particular identity or direction in life. In this state, there is a lack of personal commitment to values, beliefs, or goals, leading to confusion and a sense of instability. Adolescents experiencing identity diffusion may find themselves feeling lost or uncertain about their role in society, which can impact their mental health and interpersonal relationships. This concept highlights the importance of exploration and commitment in identity formation. In contrast to other identity statuses like achievement, foreclosure, or moratorium, diffusion represents a lack of both exploration and commitment, making it a distinct and significant outcome of the identity formation process during adolescence.

9. What is a negative effect of income inequality on community development?

- A. Increases resource availability**
- B. Enhances economic stability**
- C. Hinders access to opportunities**
- D. Stimulates service access**

Income inequality significantly hinders access to opportunities within a community, making it the most relevant negative effect in the context of community development. When income disparity is pronounced, individuals from lower-income groups often face substantial barriers in accessing essential services such as quality education, healthcare, and job opportunities. This can lead to a cycle of poverty that is difficult to escape, as limited access to these resources impedes personal and community advancement. In contrast, as inequality increases, the wealth concentrated among the higher-income brackets may not lead to improvements in overall community resources, nor does it guarantee enhanced economic stability for all community members. Inequality can result in a less cohesive community environment, decreasing trust and cooperation among differing economic strata, which further undermines efforts towards shared development goals. By breaking down these barriers and creating access to equitable opportunities, community development can become more inclusive and sustainable, ultimately benefitting every member of the community.

10. What is one expected outcome of capacity building in communities?

- A. Decreased community cohesion**
- B. Increased dependence on external aid**
- C. Enhanced community skills and knowledge**
- D. Reduced local participation**

One key expected outcome of capacity building in communities is the enhancement of community skills and knowledge. Capacity building focuses on empowering individuals and groups within a community by providing them with the tools, resources, and training necessary to improve their capabilities. This process helps communities to develop a more skilled workforce, fostering leadership abilities, technical skills, and a better understanding of local issues. When communities gain knowledge and skills, they become more equipped to address challenges, implement solutions, and take initiative in their development. This empowerment is crucial for fostering self-reliance, as it enables communities to manage their own development processes and reduce their reliance on external assistance. Enhanced skills also lead to increased innovation and problem-solving, promoting overall growth and sustainability within the community.