

New CED - Development Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. In Erikson's first stage, what key concept is emphasized regarding infants' experience with caregivers?**
 - A. Trust and mistrust**
 - B. Stages of psychosocial development**
 - C. Zone of proximal development**
 - D. Visual cliff**

- 2. 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**

- 3. Which government policy is an example of support for Community Economic Development (CED)?**
 - A. Minimum wage reforms**
 - B. Tax incentives for local businesses**
 - C. Trade agreements with other countries**
 - D. Increased funding for public education**

- 4. What strategy can strengthen community participation in development projects?**
 - A. Creating strict government regulations**
 - B. Organizing community forums and workshops**
 - C. Limiting the number of participants in projects**
 - D. Shifting focus entirely to online platforms**

- 5. What can be a result for adolescents who do not successfully navigate the identity exploration phase?**
 - A. Identity flourishing**
 - B. Identity stagnation**
 - C. Identity confusion**
 - D. Identity solidification**

- 6. What does "social capital" refer to in the context of CED?**
- A. The financial assets of a community**
 - B. The networks, relationships, and norms that enable collective action**
 - C. The physical resources available to a community**
 - D. The technological advances within a community**
- 7. What approach is commonly used to foster entrepreneurship in CED?**
- A. Government subsidies.**
 - B. Business training and mentorship programs.**
 - C. Strict regulatory frameworks.**
 - D. Direct investment in startups.**
- 8. What are activities that involve coordination of small muscles, particularly in the hands and face, called?**
- A. Gross motor skills**
 - B. Fine motor coordination**
 - C. Spatial reasoning**
 - D. Physical coordination**
- 9. Which stage of Erikson's theory emphasizes the balance between personal relationships and feelings of loneliness?**
- A. Industry vs. Inferiority**
 - B. Intimacy vs. Isolation**
 - C. Integrity vs. Despair**
 - D. Initiative vs. Guilt**
- 10. What is the significance of local leadership in CED?**
- A. Local leaders are not important in the process.**
 - B. Local leaders can mobilize support, foster trust, and drive initiatives forward.**
 - C. Local leaders usually resist change.**
 - D. Local leadership is only beneficial in political contexts.**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In Erikson's first stage, what key concept is emphasized regarding infants' experience with caregivers?

- A. Trust and mistrust**
- B. Stages of psychosocial development**
- C. Zone of proximal development**
- D. Visual cliff**

In Erikson's first stage of psychosocial development, the central concept is trust and mistrust. This stage typically occurs from birth to about 18 months, during which infants rely heavily on their primary caregivers for sustenance, comfort, and security. The quality of these early interactions significantly influences the child's sense of trust. When caregivers consistently meet an infant's needs—providing warmth, food, and affection—the infant develops a fundamental sense of trust towards their environment and the people within it. Conversely, inconsistent or neglectful caregiving can lead to feelings of mistrust, where the infant may perceive the world as unpredictable and potentially threatening. This foundational trust is crucial for the child's overall emotional and psychological development, shaping future relationships and interactions. The other options focus on different developmental theories or concepts that are not specific to Erikson's initial stage. The stages of psychosocial development refer to the broader framework Erikson outlined, while the zone of proximal development pertains to Vygotsky's theories of cognitive development. The visual cliff relates to research on depth perception in infants and does not address the psychosocial dynamics highlighted in Erikson's theory.

2. 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.

3. Which government policy is an example of support for Community Economic Development (CED)?

- A. Minimum wage reforms**
- B. Tax incentives for local businesses**
- C. Trade agreements with other countries**
- D. Increased funding for public education**

Tax incentives for local businesses exemplify a government policy that supports Community Economic Development (CED) because they directly aim to stimulate local economic growth and strengthen community resilience. These incentives encourage entrepreneurship and investment within a community, allowing local businesses to thrive, create jobs, and contribute to the overall economic fabric of the area. By reducing the financial burden on businesses, tax incentives can facilitate expansion, attract new enterprises, and foster an environment that nurtures innovation and sustainability. In contrast, minimum wage reforms generally focus more on worker rights and income equality rather than specifically targeting local economic growth initiatives. Trade agreements often address international dynamics and may not necessarily prioritize local community development. Increased funding for public education, while beneficial for the community, primarily impacts social equity and educational outcomes rather than directly stimulating economic activities within the community.

4. What strategy can strengthen community participation in development projects?

- A. Creating strict government regulations**
- B. Organizing community forums and workshops**
- C. Limiting the number of participants in projects**
- D. Shifting focus entirely to online platforms**

Organizing community forums and workshops is an effective strategy for strengthening community participation in development projects. This approach creates opportunities for open dialogue, allowing community members to voice their ideas, concerns, and aspirations. By engaging in face-to-face discussions, participants feel valued and empowered, fostering a sense of ownership over the projects that impact their lives. Through these forums and workshops, organizers can gather vital feedback and insights directly from the community, ensuring that projects are aligned with local needs and priorities. This participatory process encourages collaboration and builds trust between community members and project implementers, ultimately leading to more sustainable and relevant development outcomes. Furthermore, these gatherings provide a platform for education and awareness, equipping community members with the knowledge and skills necessary to actively participate in the development process, thus reinforcing the importance of inclusivity and public engagement in planning and implementation.

5. What can be a result for adolescents who do not successfully navigate the identity exploration phase?

- A. Identity flourishing**
- B. Identity stagnation**
- C. Identity confusion**
- D. Identity solidification**

The outcome of identity confusion stems from a failure to successfully navigate the identity exploration phase during adolescence. This phase is crucial for establishing a sense of self and direction in life. When adolescents struggle to explore their values, beliefs, and possibilities, it can lead to confusion about their identity. This confusion often manifests as uncertainty about one's place in the world, difficulty in making decisions about future goals, and an unclear understanding of personal values and beliefs. In contrast, identity flourishing implies a positive and robust development of self-concept, which would not occur if an individual is experiencing confusion. Identity stagnation suggests a lack of progress but does not encapsulate the struggle and turmoil typically associated with confusion. Finally, identity solidification indicates a strong, clear identity which is an outcome that contradicts the experience of confusion. Overall, the experience of identity confusion highlights the importance of successfully navigating the exploration phase to develop a coherent sense of self and purpose during adolescence.

6. What does "social capital" refer to in the context of CED?

- A. The financial assets of a community**
- B. The networks, relationships, and norms that enable collective action**
- C. The physical resources available to a community**
- D. The technological advances within a community**

In the context of Community Economic Development (CED), "social capital" pertains to the networks, relationships, and norms that facilitate collective action among individuals and groups within a community. This concept emphasizes the importance of social networks in promoting cooperation and mutual support, which can enhance the ability of communities to work together towards common goals. By building trust and fostering collaboration, social capital helps communities to mobilize resources, address shared challenges, and create sustainable development strategies. Such networks can include formal organizations, informal community groups, neighborhood associations, or even connections between local businesses and residents. This integrative element is crucial for effective problem-solving and community resilience. Moreover, while other concepts like financial assets, physical resources, and technological advances are essential for development, none of these can substitute for the foundational role that social capital plays in enabling communities to effectively coordinate efforts and achieve their developmental objectives.

7. What approach is commonly used to foster entrepreneurship in CED?

- A. Government subsidies.
- B. Business training and mentorship programs.**
- C. Strict regulatory frameworks.
- D. Direct investment in startups.

Fostering entrepreneurship in Community Economic Development (CED) is often best achieved through business training and mentorship programs. This approach provides aspiring entrepreneurs with essential skills, knowledge, and network connections necessary to navigate the complexities of starting and running a business. These programs typically cover a range of topics, including business planning, financial literacy, marketing strategies, and operational management, equipping participants with the practical tools they need to succeed. Furthermore, mentorship plays a crucial role by pairing novice entrepreneurs with experienced business professionals who can offer guidance, support, and feedback tailored to their specific challenges and goals. This relational aspect enhances learning, helps build confidence, and reduces the risk of failure, thereby promoting a more robust entrepreneurial ecosystem within the community. In contrast, while government subsidies can assist businesses financially, they may not address the underlying skills and knowledge gaps that training and mentorship directly address. Strict regulatory frameworks can sometimes create barriers to entry that discourage entrepreneurship rather than encourage it, and direct investment in startups, while potentially beneficial, often lacks the broad-reaching impact and sustainability that training and mentorship can provide at a community level. Thus, developing the capabilities of individuals through education and support becomes a pivotal strategy in fostering sustainable entrepreneurship in CED.

8. What are activities that involve coordination of small muscles, particularly in the hands and face, called?

- A. Gross motor skills
- B. Fine motor coordination**
- C. Spatial reasoning
- D. Physical coordination

The term for activities that involve coordination of small muscles, particularly in the hands and face, is fine motor coordination. This concept specifically refers to tasks that require precise movements and control over small muscle groups, which are essential for many everyday activities, such as writing, buttoning shirts, or using utensils. Fine motor skills develop as children grow and engage in various activities that require hand-eye coordination and dexterity. This is distinct from gross motor skills, which pertain to the larger muscle groups involved in more significant movements such as running or jumping. Fine motor coordination is critical not only in childhood development but also in various professional and artistic fields where detailed motor control is essential. The other options do not accurately describe the activities in question. Gross motor skills involve larger movements and body parts, spatial reasoning pertains to understanding and visualizing spatial relationships, and physical coordination is a broader term that can encompass both fine and gross motor skills without specificity. Thus, fine motor coordination is the most accurate and relevant term for the activities described.

9. Which stage of Erikson's theory emphasizes the balance between personal relationships and feelings of loneliness?

- A. Industry vs. Inferiority**
- B. Intimacy vs. Isolation**
- C. Integrity vs. Despair**
- D. Initiative vs. Guilt**

In Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, the stage that emphasizes the balance between forming personal relationships and experiencing feelings of loneliness is Intimacy vs. Isolation. This stage typically occurs in young adulthood, around the ages of 18 to 40. During this period, individuals seek to establish deep, meaningful relationships with others, which can include romantic partnerships, friendships, and other forms of social connections. Successfully navigating this stage leads to the development of intimate relationships where individuals can share their lives and feelings, fostering a sense of connection and belonging. In contrast, failure to form these close relationships can result in isolation and loneliness, as individuals may feel disconnected from others and struggle with feelings of emptiness. This stage is critical as it lays the groundwork for future relationships and impacts overall emotional well-being. The ability to integrate intimacy into one's life is vital for personal development and long-term happiness, making it a central focus of this particular stage in Erikson's framework.

10. What is the significance of local leadership in CED?

- A. Local leaders are not important in the process.**
- B. Local leaders can mobilize support, foster trust, and drive initiatives forward.**
- C. Local leaders usually resist change.**
- D. Local leadership is only beneficial in political contexts.**

Local leadership plays a crucial role in Community Economic Development (CED) by mobilizing support, fostering trust among community members, and driving initiatives forward. Effective local leaders possess a deep understanding of the community's unique challenges and opportunities, allowing them to tailor development strategies that resonate with residents. Their ability to engage and inspire participation is key to building a sense of ownership over initiatives, which can lead to sustainable change. Furthermore, local leaders often serve as bridges between various stakeholders, including residents, businesses, and governmental entities. By facilitating collaboration and communication, they can help align diverse interests towards common goals, enhance community cohesion, and ensure that development projects reflect the needs and aspirations of the community. This mobilization of support is vital for the success of CED efforts, as local buy-in and active participation can significantly impact the effectiveness and longevity of development initiatives. Thus, the significance of local leadership in CED cannot be overstated; it is essential for creating an environment conducive to growth, resilience, and positive change.

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://newceddev.examzify.com>

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

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