

Family Code and Juvenile Offenders Class 314 Practice Test (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. When a child on probation moves from one county to another and intends to remain in the receiving county for at least __ days, the sending county's juvenile probation department shall request interim supervision?**
 - A. 30**
 - B. 60**
 - C. 90**
 - D. 120**

- 2. Which term describes a preliminary indication that an unidentified body may be the missing person, used when identity is not yet confirmed?**
 - A. Probable match**
 - B. Possible match**
 - C. Definite match**
 - D. No match**

- 3. The preferred time/location to do a non-custodial follow up interview with a juvenile is while that juvenile is at ____.**
 - A. School**
 - B. Home**
 - C. Court**
 - D. Detention**

- 4. A first offender program may not be utilized for cases involving**
 - A. Any misdemeanor offense involving violence against a person**
 - B. Non-violent misdemeanors**
 - C. Traffic offenses**
 - D. Felonies**

- 5. Activation of the alert system is required when the local agency believes that a child has been abducted, is younger than 14, AND has been taken from the care or custody of the child's parent or legal guardian without the permission.**
- A. The child is older than 18**
 - B. The child is missing but not abducted**
 - C. The child is younger than 14 and abducted from the care or custody without permission**
 - D. The child is younger than 14 and abducted from the care or custody without permission**
- 6. What standard must be satisfied for a juvenile court to issue a directive to apprehend?**
- A. Probable cause**
 - B. Reasonable suspicion**
 - C. No standard**
 - D. Clear evidence**
- 7. Five Domains of Risk Factors for youth gang involvement include which set of domains?**
- A. Individual, Family, School, Peers, and Community**
 - B. Mental, Physical, Social, Economic, and Cultural**
 - C. Academic, Family, Neighborhood, Online, and Peer**
 - D. Biological, Psychological, and Environmental**
- 8. Which of the following is NOT included in the definition of delinquent conduct?**
- A. Conduct that violates a penal law punishable by imprisonment**
 - B. Conduct that violates a lawful court order under contempt**
 - C. Conduct that violates DUI by a minor third or subsequent offense**
 - D. Refusing to pay tuition**

- 9. During the taking into custody of a juvenile offender, if the juvenile is injured and requires immediate medical attention, a peace officer**
- A. May take the child to a medical facility for treatment of injuries**
 - B. Must stay with the child and wait for medical staff**
 - C. Must contact the parent first**
 - D. Cannot transport without a guard**
- 10. A juvenile court _____ in Texas is a lawyer who is appointed by the juvenile board to conduct hearings and make determinations for juvenile cases.**
- A. Referee**
 - B. Judge**
 - C. Guardian ad litem**
 - D. Clerk**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When a child on probation moves from one county to another and intends to remain in the receiving county for at least __ days, the sending county's juvenile probation department shall request interim supervision?

A. 30

B. 60

C. 90

D. 120

When a juvenile on probation moves to a new county and plans to stay there for a period of sixty days or more, the sending county's juvenile probation department must request interim supervision. This carries the purpose of keeping supervision continuous during the transition, ensuring the juvenile continues to meet probation terms, receive needed services, and have regular court reporting while the receiving county arranges to take over supervision. The sixty-day threshold is the point at which a formal bridge is needed to coordinate between counties and the court. If the stay is shorter than sixty days, interim supervision is typically not required, as the receiving county can assume supervision without that transitional step.

2. Which term describes a preliminary indication that an unidentified body may be the missing person, used when identity is not yet confirmed?

A. Probable match

B. Possible match

C. Definite match

D. No match

When an unidentified body is being investigated and identity isn't confirmed yet, investigators express a tentative lead by saying there is a possible match. This signaling shows there is some resemblance or lead suggesting the body could be the missing person, but it hasn't been verified with solid evidence like DNA, fingerprints, or dental records. It's the right choice because it conveys uncertainty and the need for further confirmation. A probable match implies stronger evidence than is currently available, a definite match means identity is already confirmed, and no match means there's no connection at all.

3. The preferred time/location to do a non-custodial follow up interview with a juvenile is while that juvenile is at ____.

A. School

B. Home

C. Court

D. Detention

When planning a non-custodial follow-up interview with a juvenile, the goal is to choose a setting that is neutral, non-threatening, and conducive to voluntary, accurate information. Conducting the interview while the juvenile is at school fits this best. School provides a supervised, routine environment that reduces pressure or coercion from family or peers that might occur at home, and it avoids the formal, intimidating atmosphere of the courtroom or the restrictive nature of detention. It also allows coordination with school staff to ensure privacy and safety. In contrast, home can introduce parental influence, court settings are formal and custodial, and detention is custodial and inappropriate for a non-custodial interview. So, the preferred time/location is during school hours.

4. A first offender program may not be utilized for cases involving

A. Any misdemeanor offense involving violence against a person

B. Non-violent misdemeanors

C. Traffic offenses

D. Felonies

First offender programs are diversion options designed to give a first-time, nonviolent offender a chance to rehabilitate without a formal conviction. They're built on the idea that nonviolent acts, especially at a misdemeanor level or in traffic-related cases, can be addressed through treatment, counseling, or community programs rather than through punishment on a permanent record. They cannot be used when the case involves violence against a person because such offenses raise safety concerns and typically require more formal adjudication and supervision. The aim of a first offender program is to avoid a judgment that could stigmatize a youth for a minor, nonviolent mistake; violence changes the risk profile and public safety considerations, so diversion isn't appropriate. So, cases involving violence against a person are not eligible for a first offender program, while nonviolent misdemeanors and many traffic offenses are the kinds of cases these programs are meant to handle. Felonies generally fall outside this program's scope and require other dispositions.

5. Activation of the alert system is required when the local agency believes that a child has been abducted, is younger than 14, AND has been taken from the care or custody of the child's parent or legal guardian without the permission.
- A. The child is older than 18
 - B. The child is missing but not abducted
 - C. The child is younger than 14 and abducted from the care or custody without permission
 - D. The child is younger than 14 and abducted from the care or custody without permission**

Activation occurs when a local agency believes a child has been abducted, is younger than 14, and has been taken from the care or custody of the child's parent or legal guardian without permission. This exact combination— under-14 age, abduction from the guardian's custody, and lack of permission—triggers the alert system because it signals a high-risk, time-sensitive situation needing rapid public notification. The scenario that fits all three elements is the one that activates the alert. Options that involve an older child or merely a missing situation without abduction (or without taking from the guardian's custody) do not meet the trigger criteria.

6. What standard must be satisfied for a juvenile court to issue a directive to apprehend?
- A. Probable cause**
 - B. Reasonable suspicion
 - C. No standard
 - D. Clear evidence

The standard for issuing a directive to apprehend a juvenile is probable cause. This means there must be a reasonable basis to believe the juvenile has engaged in delinquent conduct, based on facts and circumstances presented to the court. Probable cause sits between mere suspicion and proof beyond a reasonable doubt, providing enough justification for custody to protect the minor's safety and the public while safeguarding constitutional rights. Reasonable suspicion is too low a threshold for detaining or arresting someone, and no standard would allow unlawful or arbitrary detention. Clear evidence is stronger than Probable cause and is not the standard used to authorize apprehension.

7. Five Domains of Risk Factors for youth gang involvement include which set of domains?

- A. Individual, Family, School, Peers, and Community**
- B. Mental, Physical, Social, Economic, and Cultural**
- C. Academic, Family, Neighborhood, Online, and Peer**
- D. Biological, Psychological, and Environmental**

The question is testing the standard framework used to categorize risk factors for youth gang involvement across different areas of a young person's life. The most widely recognized set includes five domains: individual, family, school, peers, and community. Each domain captures distinct influences: the individual domain covers personal traits and behaviors; the family domain looks at parenting, supervision, and family dynamics; the school domain encompasses academic engagement and school experiences; the peers domain focuses on friendships and peer group influence; and the community domain addresses neighborhood environment, resources, and exposure to violence. The other options mix in broad or non-standard categories (for example, including online or cultural dimensions, or combining into only three domains), which don't align with the established five-domain model. Therefore, the set that lists individual, family, school, peers, and community is the best answer.

8. Which of the following is NOT included in the definition of delinquent conduct?

- A. Conduct that violates a penal law punishable by imprisonment**
- B. Conduct that violates a lawful court order under contempt**
- C. Conduct that violates DUI by a minor third or subsequent offense**
- D. Refusing to pay tuition**

Delinquent conduct in juvenile law covers acts that would be crimes if an adult did them, plus certain violations of a lawful court order and specific offenses by minors (like repeat DUI). A conduct that violates a penal law punishable by imprisonment clearly fits because it's a criminal act. A violation of a lawful court order under contempt is included since contempt is treated as a delinquent behavior within the system. A minor's third or subsequent DUI is included because it's a criminal offense for a minor and the law addresses repeated offenses. Refusing to pay tuition, on the other hand, is not a criminal act, nor a court-order violation, nor one of the listed minor offenses, so it does not fall under delinquent conduct.

9. During the taking into custody of a juvenile offender, if the juvenile is injured and requires immediate medical attention, a peace officer

A. May take the child to a medical facility for treatment of injuries

B. Must stay with the child and wait for medical staff

C. Must contact the parent first

D. Cannot transport without a guard

The priority is the juvenile's safety and welfare. When injuries require immediate medical attention, a peace officer is authorized to arrange and provide prompt medical care, which often means transporting the juvenile to a medical facility for treatment without waiting for a parent or for medical staff to arrive first. Delaying care by waiting or contacting a parent would risk the juvenile's health, and there's no requirement to have an extra guard present for such urgent transport—the officer can proceed to ensure the necessary treatment.

10. A juvenile court _____ in Texas is a lawyer who is appointed by the juvenile board to conduct hearings and make determinations for juvenile cases.

A. Referee

B. Judge

C. Guardian ad litem

D. Clerk

In Texas juvenile court, a referee is a lawyer appointed by the juvenile board to conduct hearings and make determinations in juvenile cases. Referees act as a judicial officer for certain proceedings, hearing evidence, applying the law, and issuing rulings under the court's oversight. A guardian ad litem represents the child's best interests but does not preside over hearings or make the court's determinations. A judge is the official presiding over the court and issues final decisions, while a clerk handles administrative tasks. So, the description fits a referee.

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://famcodejuvenileoffenders.examzify.com>

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

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