

FAMILY CODE AND JUVENILE OFFENDERS CLASS 314 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. Under Sec. 51.151, which statement is correct regarding polygraph examination?**
 - A. It may not be administered without the consent of the child's attorney or the juvenile court.
 - B. It may be administered without the consent of the attorney or the juvenile court.
 - C. It may be administered only with the consent of the parent.
 - D. It is always mandatory before prosecution.
- 2. What degree of offense applies when a person knowingly fails to report abuse or neglect that could harm a child's health or welfare?**
 - A. Infraction
 - B. Class A Misdemeanor
 - C. Felony
 - D. Class B Misdemeanor
- 3. Abuse includes the following act or omission by a person:**
 - A. Mental or Emotional Injury
 - B. Physical Injury
 - C. Causing, Permitting, or Encouraging a Child to Use a Controlled Substance
 - D. All of the Above
- 4. The clearinghouse collects information on missing children, missing persons, and what else?**
 - A. Unidentified bodies
 - B. Attempted child abductions
 - C. Traffic violations
 - D. Juvenile delinquency records
- 5. Detention hearings for status offenders and nonoffenders; who conducts the detention hearing?**
 - A. Judge or referee
 - B. Prosecutor
 - C. Guardians
 - D. Parent

6. Under Titles II and V, the term 'child' refers to a person under how many years of age?
- A. 15
 - B. 18
 - C. 20
 - D. 17
7. 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
8. Immunity from civil and criminal liability extends to which individuals who participate in an investigation at the request of Child Protective Services?
- A. Authorized Volunteers of Child Protective Services
 - B. Law Enforcement Officers
 - C. Both Authorized Volunteers and Law Enforcement Officers
 - D. Court-Appointed Guardians
9. Which term describes a court order entered concerning a child adjudicated for conduct indicating a need for supervision as a status offender?
- A. Temporary Guardianship
 - B. Valid Court Order
 - C. Detention Order
 - D. Protection Order
10. Which condition qualifies for activating the alert system for an abducted child?
- A. The child is older than 18
 - B. The child is younger than 14 and abducted from care or custody without permission
 - C. The child has chronic dementia
 - D. The child is missing but not abducted

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Under Sec. 51.151, which statement is correct regarding polygraph examination?

- A. It may not be administered without the consent of the child's attorney or the juvenile court.**
- B. It may be administered without the consent of the attorney or the juvenile court.
- C. It may be administered only with the consent of the parent.
- D. It is always mandatory before prosecution.

Consent from the child's attorney or the juvenile court is required before a polygraph can be administered to a minor under Sec. 51.151. This protects the child's rights and ensures proper judicial or legal oversight, rather than allowing testing based on parental permission or unilateral action. The idea that consent from a parent is enough is incorrect, and the statute does not make a polygraph mandatory before prosecution in every case.

2. What degree of offense applies when a person knowingly fails to report abuse or neglect that could harm a child's health or welfare?

- A. Infraction
- B. Class A Misdemeanor**
- C. Felony
- D. Class B Misdemeanor

Mandatory reporting duties exist to protect children. If someone who is legally required to report abuse or neglect knowingly fails to do so, the law treats that as a Class A misdemeanor. This reflects the seriousness of neglecting a reporting duty to safeguard a child, even when harm hasn't yet occurred and the person is aware they should report. Penalties include up to one year in jail and a fine up to \$4,000. A lesser offense wouldn't carry the same weight, and a felony would involve more serious circumstances or harm beyond just failing to report.

3. Abuse includes the following act or omission by a person:

- A. Mental or Emotional Injury
- B. Physical Injury
- C. Causing, Permitting, or Encouraging a Child to Use a Controlled Substance
- D. All of the Above**

Abuse covers the full range of ways a child can be harmed, not just physical injuries. Mental or emotional injury means harming the child's emotional development or well-being in a way that's significant and lasting. Physical injury is straightforward harm to the body. Causing, permitting, or encouraging a child to use a controlled substance is also abuse because it exposes the child to dangerous substances and environments, showing a clear failure to protect the child from harm. Since each of these acts fits within the broad definition of abuse, the best answer is that all of the listed forms qualify as abuse.

4. The clearinghouse collects information on missing children, missing persons, and what else?

- A. Unidentified bodies
- B. Attempted child abductions**
- C. Traffic violations
- D. Juvenile delinquency records

The clearinghouse is designed to support child safety by collecting information that helps locate missing children and monitor related risks. In addition to missing children and missing persons, it includes data on attempted child abductions. Recording near-miss cases where an abduction was attempted—even if the child was not taken—helps identify risk patterns, informs rapid alerts and public notifications, and supports preventative efforts for families and law enforcement. Unidentified bodies, traffic violations, and juvenile delinquency records aren't central to this specific data-sharing purpose, which focuses on preventing and responding to child abduction risks.

5. Detention hearings for status offenders and nonoffenders; who conducts the detention hearing?

- A. Judge or referee**
- B. Prosecutor
- C. Guardians
- D. Parent

Detention hearings are judicial proceedings, so they're presided over by a judge or a court-appointed referee. This role is to oversee the hearing, evaluate evidence, and decide whether the juvenile should be detained while the case is ongoing. The prosecutor may present the case and argue for detention, but the person conducting the hearing and issuing the decision is the judge or referee. Guardians or parents may participate or be represented, but they don't conduct the hearing. This ensures due process and a formal, court-backed determination before any detention is imposed for status offenders or nonoffenders.

6. Under Titles II and V, the term 'child' refers to a person under how many years of age?

- A. 15
- B. 18**
- C. 20
- D. 17

In these titles, a "child" is defined as a person younger than 18 years old. That sets the upper limit: someone who is 18 or older is generally considered an adult for most laws, while those under 18 fall under child-protection or juvenile-justice provisions. So the term refers to someone who is under 18 years of age. The other ages don't describe the limit: 20 is outside the range, and while 15 or 17 are under 18, the question is about the maximum age that still fits as a child, which is just under 18.

7. 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.

8. Immunity from civil and criminal liability extends to which individuals who participate in an investigation at the request of Child Protective Services?

A. Authorized Volunteers of Child Protective Services

B. Law Enforcement Officers

C. Both Authorized Volunteers and Law Enforcement Officers

D. Court-Appointed Guardians

Immunity from civil and criminal liability is there to encourage cooperation in protecting children by shielding those who assist CPS from liability for actions taken in good faith during an investigation. This protection applies to both authorized volunteers and law enforcement officers who participate in the investigation at CPS's request, as long as they act within their duties and in good faith. It does not automatically extend to court-appointed guardians, who aren't covered by this specific immunity; they would be subject to ordinary liability rules unless another protection applies. If someone acts outside their authority or engages in willful misconduct, the immunity may not apply.

9. Which term describes a court order entered concerning a child adjudicated for conduct indicating a need for supervision as a status offender?

A. Temporary Guardianship

B. Valid Court Order

C. Detention Order

D. Protection Order

When a court issues a directive in a juvenile case, that directive is a court order that is legally binding and enforceable—the term that best describes it is a valid court order. In the context of a status offender, the court may require supervision, services, or specific actions as part of the disposition, and these directives are all encompassed by the idea of a valid court order. The other options refer to more specific kinds of orders—detention, protection, or guardianship—none of which universally cover the range of orders that can follow adjudication for a status offense. So the general, applicable label for the court's directive is a valid court order.

10. Which condition qualifies for activating the alert system for an abducted child?

- A. The child is older than 18
- B. The child is younger than 14 and abducted from care or custody without permission**
- C. The child has chronic dementia
- D. The child is missing but not abducted

Activating an abducted child alert is about quickly mobilizing public and law enforcement resources when a child is abducted and there is clear danger. The trigger centers on a minor who is in a protective or custody arrangement and has been taken without permission, because these situations involve heightened vulnerability and a need for rapid notification to aid in a swift rescue. Therefore, the condition that qualifies is a child younger than 14 who is abducted from care or custody without permission. Older individuals, or those with medical conditions like dementia, aren't the targets of this child-specific alert system. And if a child is missing but there's no evidence of abduction, the alert isn't activated under this framework.

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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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