

Florida Child Welfare Case Manager Certification Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Which describes the best approach to use when interviewing an alleged perpetrator?**
 - A. Interrogate them intensely**
 - B. Advise him of his rights in the dependency system**
 - C. Avoid mentioning legal implications**
 - D. Promise no legal action will be taken**
- 2. Petitions are of paramount importance because they:**
 - A. Serve as formal complaints against parents**
 - B. Drive the tasks for case planning and are a focus for the courts decisions**
 - C. Initiate the process of child placement**
 - D. Record the decisions made during hearings**
- 3. What is most important when a counselor assesses the developmental stage of a child?**
 - A. A comparison between the child's behavior and the child's age**
 - B. The child's grade in school**
 - C. The child's physical appearance**
 - D. The number of friends the child has**
- 4. How long after the last day of adjudicatory is the disposition hearing if deny?**
 - A. 15 days**
 - B. 30 days**
 - C. 60 days**
 - D. 90 days**
- 5. How often should counselors visit children receiving services in their homes?**
 - A. Every 30 days**
 - B. Every week**
 - C. Once every six months**
 - D. Once a year**

- 6. What follows 'Document' in the decision-making model?**
- A. Gathering**
 - B. Assess**
 - C. Decide**
 - D. Evaluate**
- 7. What is the process of assessing a family member that may serve as a potential placement called?**
- A. Unified home study**
 - B. Family assessment process**
 - C. Potential placement assessment**
 - D. Family placement review**
- 8. When is the disposition hearing held if the custodian consents or admits?**
- A. 15 days after arraignment**
 - B. 30 days after adjudicatory**
 - C. 90 days after disposition**
 - D. 60 days from removal**
- 9. If a foster child says his caregiver is hitting him, you must immediately:**
- A. Alert the local police department**
 - B. Call the Abuse Hotline to report the allegation**
 - C. Discuss the matter with the caregiver first**
 - D. Ignore the claim unless there is physical proof**
- 10. What does VISOO stand for in the context of impending danger?**
- A. Vulnerable, Imminent, Severe, Out of control, Observable**
 - B. Vision, Intent, Severity, Offering, Observation**
 - C. Variable, Instant, Serious, Overlook, Organize**
 - D. Verify, Investigate, Secure, Operate, Oversee**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

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1. Which describes the best approach to use when interviewing an alleged perpetrator?

- A. Interrogate them intensely**
- B. Advise him of his rights in the dependency system**
- C. Avoid mentioning legal implications**
- D. Promise no legal action will be taken**

When interviewing an alleged perpetrator, the best approach would be to advise them of their rights in the dependency system. This is important as it ensures that the perpetrator is aware of their rights and cannot claim later on that they were not properly informed. It also shows respect for the alleged perpetrator and the legal process. Interrogating them intensely (option A) may lead to false confessions or cause them to feel threatened and uncooperative. Avoiding mentioning legal implications (option C) may result in the perpetrator being unaware of potential legal consequences. Additionally, promising no legal action (option D) is not appropriate as it may compromise the investigative process and the perpetrator may feel they can act with impunity.

2. Petitions are of paramount importance because they:

- A. Serve as formal complaints against parents**
- B. Drive the tasks for case planning and are a focus for the courts decisions**
- C. Initiate the process of child placement**
- D. Record the decisions made during hearings**

Petitions are of paramount importance because they serve as the driving force for case planning and are a primary focus for the courts' decision-making process. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because they are not the main purpose of petitions. Petitions are not formal complaints against parents, nor do they initiate the process of child placement or record decisions made during hearings. These may be secondary roles of petitions, but they are not their primary importance or purpose.

3. What is most important when a counselor assesses the developmental stage of a child?

- A. A comparison between the child's behavior and the child's age**
- B. The child's grade in school**
- C. The child's physical appearance**
- D. The number of friends the child has**

Assessing the developmental stage of a child is an important task for a counselor as it helps them understand the child's behavior and needs. Option B, the child's grade in school, is not a reliable indicator as grade level does not always align with a child's developmental stage. Option C, the child's physical appearance, is also not a significant factor as children can develop at different rates and their physical appearance may not reflect their stage of development. Option D, the number of friends the child has, is not a determining factor as children may have varying social abilities at different stages of development. The most important aspect when assessing a child's developmental stage is to compare their behavior and skills to the typical milestones for their age. This allows the counselor to gain a better understanding of the child's strengths and areas for growth.

4. How long after the last day of adjudicatory is the disposition hearing if deny?

- A. 15 days
- B. 30 days**
- C. 60 days
- D. 90 days

After an adjudicatory hearing, a decision (or disposition) must be reached. In this situation, if the decision is to deny, the disposition hearing will be held within a reasonably short period. Out of the four given options, 15 days (A), 60 days (C), and 90 days (D) are incorrect because they are not the closest to being a "reasonably short period" after the hearing. 15 days is too short, and 60 and 90 days are too long. The closest option is 30 days (B), which is a reasonable amount of time for the disposition hearing to be held after the adjudicatory hearing.

5. How often should counselors visit children receiving services in their homes?

- A. Every 30 days**
- B. Every week
- C. Once every six months
- D. Once a year

A While it may seem excessive or time-consuming, it is important for counselors to visit children receiving services in their homes every 30 days. This allows them to monitor the child's progress, address any new issues or concerns that may have arisen, and ensure that the child's needs are being met on a consistent basis. It also allows counselors to build strong relationships with the child and their family, which can be crucial for the success of the counseling services. B: Visiting every week may be too frequent and burdensome for both the counselor and the family. It can also disrupt the child's routine and make it difficult to track progress over longer periods of time. C: Waiting six months between visits can be too long to address any potential issues or changes in the child's life. It also may not provide enough consistency and support for the child and their family. D: Annual visits may

6. What follows 'Document' in the decision-making model?

- A. Gathering
- B. Assess**
- C. Decide
- D. Evaluate

The options "Gathering", "Decide", and "Evaluate" are all steps within the decision-making model. However, these steps occur after the step of "Document". Therefore, they are incorrect answers because they do not come immediately after "Document" in the decision-making model. "Assess" is the correct answer because it is the next step that follows "Document" in the decision-making model.

7. What is the process of assessing a family member that may serve as a potential placement called?

- A. Unified home study**
- B. Family assessment process**
- C. Potential placement assessment**
- D. Family placement review**

The other options, B, C, and D, are incorrect because they do not accurately describe the process of assessing a family member for potential placement. Option B refers to a general process of assessing a family, not specifically for potential placement. Option C only mentions "assessment" and does not refer to a specific process or purpose. Option D mentions "review" which implies a check of an existing placement, not an assessment for a potential placement. Option A, unified home study, is the most accurate description as it refers to a specific type of assessment focused on a family member for potential placement.

8. When is the disposition hearing held if the custodian consents or admits?

- A. 15 days after arraignment**
- B. 30 days after adjudicatory**
- C. 90 days after disposition**
- D. 60 days from removal**

The disposition hearing is held after the adjudicatory hearing where the judge determines if the juvenile is responsible for the alleged offense. Option A is the correct answer because if the custodian consents or admits, the disposition hearing will be held 15 days after the adjudicatory hearing for a timely resolution. Option B is incorrect because 30 days after the adjudicatory hearing may not be a timely resolution. Option C is incorrect because 90 days would be too long of a gap between the adjudicatory and disposition hearings. Option D is incorrect because 60 days from removal could result in a delayed resolution, and removal of the juvenile should not impact the timing of the disposition hearing.

9. If a foster child says his caregiver is hitting him, you must immediately:

- A. Alert the local police department**
- B. Call the Abuse Hotline to report the allegation**
- C. Discuss the matter with the caregiver first**
- D. Ignore the claim unless there is physical proof**

When a foster child makes an allegation of abuse, it is important to take action immediately to ensure their safety and well-being. Options A and D are incorrect because they require inaction or delay, which can potentially put the child at further risk. Option C is incorrect because discussing the matter with the caregiver first could potentially jeopardize the investigation and also put the child at risk for retaliation. Therefore, option B is the correct answer as it is the most appropriate and responsible course of action in this situation.

10. What does VISOO stand for in the context of impending danger?

A. Vulnerable, Imminent, Severe, Out of control, Observable

B. Vision, Intent, Severity, Offering, Observation

C. Variable, Instant, Serious, Overlook, Organize

D. Verify, Investigate, Secure, Operate, Oversee

Option B is incorrect because while the terms may make sense in the context of impending danger, it does not form a cohesive acronym with the letters VISOO. Additionally, the word "intent" does not fit well in this context. Option C is incorrect because while some of the words may loosely relate to impending danger, they do not form a cohesive acronym with the letters VISOO. Additionally, the words "variable" and "overlook" do not fit well in this context. Option D is incorrect because although the words may make sense in the context of impending danger, they do not form a cohesive acronym with the letters VISOO. Additionally, the words "verify" and "operate" do not fit well in this context.