

Florida Child Welfare Case Manager Certification Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Why should you always notify the family of case closure?**
 - A. The child's school needs to know**
 - B. It is respectful and courteous**
 - C. They have a right to face the accuser**
 - D. They may be eligible for funding**
- 2. A child was physically abused by his caregiver two years ago. Now the counselor is evaluating the family for case closure. The most important factor in determining appropriateness of case closure is:**
 - A. CG uses alternative discipline techniques**
 - B. CG attended parenting classes**
 - C. CG assures counselor spanking will not recur**
 - D. That law on corporal punishment has changed**
- 3. In a case where a child discloses abuse by a parent and the medical exam shows signs of abuse, an appropriate plan might be to:**
 - A. ask the father to leave the home**
 - B. remove the child**
 - C. have the father arrested**
 - D. charge the mother with failure to protect**
- 4. What standard of proof is required for a TPR adjudicatory?**
 - A. Beyond a reasonable doubt**
 - B. Preponderance of the evidence**
 - C. Clear and convincing evidence**
 - D. No proof required**
- 5. What is the purpose of the adjudicatory hearing?**
 - A. To decide on the foster care placement**
 - B. To decide a state dependency of the child**
 - C. To review child welfare practice model**
 - D. To assess the quality assurance case reviews**

- 6. What is the main purpose of a CASE TRANSFER CONFERENCE CTC?**
- A. Ensure transfer of case responsibility**
 - B. Plan permanent arrangements**
 - C. Review the child's educational goals**
 - D. Report on the child's progress**
- 7. What does non-adversarial refer to in the context of CPS services?**
- A. Construction projects**
 - B. Competitive sports**
 - C. Supportive and cooperative interaction**
 - D. Legal disputes**
- 8. Which of the following is the correct order for intervention stages?**
- A. Preparations, Introduction, Exploration, Case planning**
 - B. Case planning, Preparations, Introduction, Exploration**
 - C. Introduction, Exploration, Case planning, Preparations**
 - D. Exploration, Case planning, Preparations, Introduction**
- 9. What is OTI an abbreviation for?**
- A. Other Than Intended**
 - B. Other Territory Involvement**
 - C. Other County Help**
 - D. Outside Therapeutic Intervention**
- 10. What are elements of family dynamics?**
- A. Culture, Traditions, Gender Roles, Values**
 - B. Economic Status, Education Level**
 - C. Political Beliefs, Religious Practices**
 - D. Professional Achievement, Social Status**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Why should you always notify the family of case closure?

- A. The child's school needs to know**
- B. It is respectful and courteous**
- C. They have a right to face the accuser**
- D. They may be eligible for funding**

It is important to always notify the family of case closure because it is respectful and courteous. This allows the family to have closure and understand the outcome of the case. It also acknowledges their involvement and allows for any necessary follow-up or support to be provided. While notifying the child's school (option A) or informing the family of their rights to face the accuser (option C) can be important, it is not the primary reason for notifying the family of case closure. In addition, eligibility for funding (option D) may vary and is not a guaranteed benefit of notifying the family of case closure. Overall, it is important to prioritize the respectful and considerate notification of the family when closing a case.

2. A child was physically abused by his caregiver two years ago. Now the counselor is evaluating the family for case closure. The most important factor in determining appropriateness of case closure is:

- A. CG uses alternative discipline techniques**
- B. CG attended parenting classes**
- C. CG assures counselor spanking will not recur**
- D. That law on corporal punishment has changed**

When determining the appropriateness of case closure, the most important factor is that the caregiver has incorporated alternative discipline techniques. This means that the caregiver has learned and implemented new ways to discipline the child that do not involve physical or emotional harm. This is the most important factor because it ensures the safety and well-being of the child. The other options are incorrect because attending parenting classes (B) or assuring the counselor that spanking will not recur (C) does not necessarily mean that the caregiver has actually learned and implemented alternative discipline techniques. Additionally, the fact that the law on corporal punishment has changed (D) does not necessarily mean that the caregiver has changed their behavior and stopped using physical abuse as a form of discipline. Therefore, the most important factor is that the caregiver has actually changed their behavior and learned alternative discipline techniques.

3. In a case where a child discloses abuse by a parent and the medical exam shows signs of abuse, an appropriate plan might be to:

- A. ask the father to leave the home**
- B. remove the child**
- C. have the father arrested**
- D. charge the mother with failure to protect**

The most appropriate plan in this scenario, where a child has disclosed abuse by a parent and medical examinations confirm signs of abuse, is to remove the child. This is a critical action as it prioritizes the immediate safety and well-being of the child. In cases of alleged abuse, ensuring the child is in a safe environment is paramount, particularly when there's evidence supporting the child's disclosures. Removing the child from the home can prevent further harm and allows for an evaluation of the situation, providing time to investigate the abuse claims and to explore protective and support services for the child. Meanwhile, this action enables professionals to work with the family dynamics while safeguarding the child's physical and emotional health. The other options, while they can be relevant in certain situations, do not address the immediate safety concern as directly as removing the child does. Asking the father to leave or arresting him might not be effective in ensuring the child's safety until the situation is fully assessed.

Charging the mother with failure to protect is a more complex legal step that may occur later in the process, after investigations are concluded and if warranted. Overall, the priority in child welfare cases is always the safety of the child, making removal the most suitable immediate response.

4. What standard of proof is required for a TPR adjudicatory?

- A. Beyond a reasonable doubt**
- B. Preponderance of the evidence**
- C. Clear and convincing evidence**
- D. No proof required**

An adjudicatory is a formal court hearing in which a decision is made after hearing evidence and arguments from both sides. In this context, a TPR (Termination of Parental Rights) adjudicatory is a court hearing to determine whether a parent's rights to their child should be terminated. In order to make such a serious decision, a higher standard of proof is required. This is where "clear and convincing evidence" comes in. It is a higher standard than "preponderance of the evidence," which is the standard used in most civil cases. It means that the evidence presented must be highly and substantially more probable to be true than not true. This reflects the seriousness of the decision being made and ensures that there is strong evidence to support it. The other options, "beyond a reasonable doubt" and "no proof required," are incorrect because the former is the highest standard of

5. What is the purpose of the adjudicatory hearing?

- A. To decide on the foster care placement**
- B. To decide a state dependency of the child**
- C. To review child welfare practice model**
- D. To assess the quality assurance case reviews**

An adjudicatory hearing is a legal proceeding to determine a child's state dependency, or whether the child should be placed in the state's custody and receive services such as foster care. Option A is incorrect because the hearing does not solely decide on foster care placement; it also determines if the child is dependent on the state. Option C is incorrect because the hearing does not review the child welfare practice model, but rather the child's situation and needs. Option D is also incorrect because the hearing does not assess quality assurance case reviews, but rather focuses on the child's well-being. Therefore, option B, deciding the state dependency of the child, is the correct answer. This involves analyzing evidence and testimonies to determine if the child is at risk and in need of state care.

6. What is the main purpose of a CASE TRANSFER CONFERENCE CTC?

- A. Ensure transfer of case responsibility**
- B. Plan permanent arrangements**
- C. Review the child's educational goals**
- D. Report on the child's progress**

A CASE TRANSFER CONFERENCE CTC is specifically scheduled to ensure that there is a smooth transfer of case responsibility between different professionals, such as from a social worker to a therapist. Option B may be a result of a CTC, but it is not the main purpose. Option C and D may be discussed during a CTC, but they are not the main purpose either. The main focus is on coordinating the management of a case between different professionals.

7. What does non-adversarial refer to in the context of CPS services?

- A. Construction projects**
- B. Competitive sports**
- C. Supportive and cooperative interaction**
- D. Legal disputes**

Non-adversarial refers to having a supportive and cooperative interaction in the context of CPS services. This means that instead of having a confrontational or combative approach, the parties involved work together in a collaborative manner to achieve a common goal. It is not related to construction projects or competitive sports, which involve a more competitive and often adversarial environment. It also does not refer to legal disputes, which involve opposing parties and often result in a winner and loser. In contrast, non-adversarial approaches in CPS services aim to find solutions that benefit all parties involved and promote a positive and respectful relationship.

8. Which of the following is the correct order for intervention stages?

- A. Preparations, Introduction, Exploration, Case planning**
- B. Case planning, Preparations, Introduction, Exploration**
- C. Introduction, Exploration, Case planning, Preparations**
- D. Exploration, Case planning, Preparations, Introduction**

The correct order for intervention stages is preparations, introduction, exploration, case planning. This is because preparations should always be done before introducing the intervention to the individual or group. Introduction should then occur to familiarize the individual or group with the intervention before moving on to exploration to better understand the intervention and its goal. Finally, case planning should be done to outline the specific steps and timeline for the intervention. The other options are incorrect because they either have the stages in the wrong order or leave out important stages such as preparations or exploration.

9. What is OTI an abbreviation for?

- A. Other Than Intended**
- B. Other Territory Involvement**
- C. Other County Help**
- D. Outside Therapeutic Intervention**

The abbreviation OTI stands for "Other Than Intended." This term is often used in the context of child welfare to describe situations or outcomes that deviate from the intended goals or actions within case management or service delivery. For instance, if a service was planned to safeguard a child's welfare but inadvertently led to further complications, it would be described as an outcome "other than intended." Understanding this concept is crucial for case managers as it encourages them to critically evaluate the effectiveness of their interventions and to reflect on instances where the outcome may not align with original safety and support objectives. Identifying OTI situations allows professionals to adjust their strategies, ensure better alignment with desired outcomes, and prevent future occurrences. This focus on unintentional results is critical in the continuous improvement of practices within child welfare systems.

10. What are elements of family dynamics?

- A. Culture, Traditions, Gender Roles, Values**
- B. Economic Status, Education Level**
- C. Political Beliefs, Religious Practices**
- D. Professional Achievement, Social Status**

Family dynamics involve the patterns of interactions and relationships within a family unit. This includes culture, traditions, gender roles, and values. These elements are all significant factors that shape familial relationships and dynamics. While economic status, education level, political beliefs, religious practices, professional achievement, and social status can all impact family dynamics to some extent, they do not fully encompass the complexities of familial relationships.