

Florida Child Welfare Case Manager Certification Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

- 1. When should a progress update occur?**
 - A. 90 days or at a critical juncture**
 - B. Every 30 days**
 - C. Within 30 days of removal**
 - D. Once a year**
- 2. What dental care interval is recommended for children starting at age 3?**
 - A. Every 6 months**
 - B. Every 12 months**
 - C. Only during the first 2 years**
 - D. At 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18 years**
- 3. The consequence for not enhancing caregiver protective capacities and not reducing danger threats to the child must be:**
 - A. Understood by all parties**
 - B. Mandated by law enforcement**
 - C. Determined by GAL**
 - D. Approved by the parents**
- 4. What is the first step in developing case plan outcomes according to the mutuality process?**
 - A. Areas of least resistance**
 - B. Most urgent**
 - C. Greatest impact**
 - D. Review of past interventions**
- 5. How do DV safety plans work?**
 - A. One per household**
 - B. One for survivors and one for the perpetrator**
 - C. No need for plans**
 - D. Randomly assigned**

- 6. How soon after a dependency petition is filed must the adjudicatory hearing be held?**
- A. ASAP practicable after dependency petition filed**
 - B. 21 days after shelter hearing**
 - C. 30 days after arraignment**
 - D. 21 days after arraignment**
- 7. Any petition you present to the court contains a section dealing with 'reasonable efforts.' This deals with efforts made by you to:**
- A. Be reasonable with the parents**
 - B. Locate the parents**
 - C. Prevent child's removal or continuation in the home**
 - D. Submit court documents timely**
- 8. What act highlights the Presumption of detriment?**
- A. Keeping children safe act**
 - B. Infants' medical care act**
 - C. Shelter petition act**
 - D. Child evidence act**
- 9. When is a permanency hearing held after the court says no reasonable efforts are needed?**
- A. 12 months after**
 - B. 30 days after**
 - C. 90 days after**
 - D. Every 6 months**
- 10. What is the frequency of Judicial Reviews (JR) after the initial review?**
- A. Every 6 months**
 - B. Every 12 months**
 - C. Every 90 days**
 - D. Every 30 days**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When should a progress update occur?

A. 90 days or at a critical juncture

B. Every 30 days

C. Within 30 days of removal

D. Once a year

A progress update should occur at 90 days or at a critical juncture. This is because a 90-day interval allows for enough time to have passed for notable progress to have been made, but also ensures that enough time is not wasted if there are any unforeseen delays or issues. It is also beneficial to have a progress update at a critical juncture, or a crucial point in the project or task, as it allows for any necessary adjustments to be made before it is too late. The other options of every 30 days, within 30 days of removal, and once a year do not provide an optimal time interval for a progress update. Every 30 days may be too frequent and could potentially slow down progress, while within 30 days of removal may be too late to address any issues. Once a year is too infrequent and does not allow for timely adjustments.

2. What dental care interval is recommended for children starting at age 3?

A. Every 6 months

B. Every 12 months

C. Only during the first 2 years

D. At 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18 years

It is recommended for children starting at age 3 to visit the dentist every 6 months for routine check-ups and cleanings. This is because children's teeth are developing and growing rapidly during this age, making it crucial to monitor for any potential problems and establish good oral hygiene habits early on. Option B is not recommended because it is too long of an interval, and option C is incorrect because dental care should continue beyond the first 2 years. Option D, while it may seem like a logical schedule, does not account for individual differences in children's dental health and may not provide enough frequent monitoring and prevention.

3. The consequence for not enhancing caregiver protective capacities and not reducing danger threats to the child must be:

- A. Understood by all parties**
- B. Mandated by law enforcement**
- C. Determined by GAL**
- D. Approved by the parents**

The other options are incorrect because they do not directly address the consequence for not enhancing caregiver protective capacities and not reducing danger threats to the child. Option B mentions law enforcement, which may play a role in addressing the issue, but the ultimate consequence would not be solely determined by them. Option C mentions a GAL (Guardian ad Litem), who may also be involved in the situation, but again, the consequence would not be determined by them alone. Option D mentions the parents, who have a role in the situation, but their approval would not be the consequence for not taking action. Option A is the most accurate, as all parties involved in the situation must understand the potential consequences for not addressing these issues.

4. What is the first step in developing case plan outcomes according to the mutuality process?

- A. Areas of least resistance**
- B. Most urgent**
- C. Greatest impact**
- D. Review of past interventions**

The first step in developing case plan outcomes according to the mutuality process is to identify and prioritize the most urgent needs or concerns. This involves assessing the individual's current situation and determining which areas require immediate attention and action. While areas of least resistance, greatest impact, and review of past interventions may also be important considerations in developing a case plan, they are not as critical as addressing the most urgent needs first. Therefore, option B is the most appropriate first step in the mutuality process.

5. How do DV safety plans work?

- A. One per household**
- B. One for survivors and one for the perpetrator**
- C. No need for plans**
- D. Randomly assigned**

DV safety plans are designed to help victims of domestic violence feel safer and take necessary precautions to protect themselves in potentially dangerous situations. Option A is incorrect because while each household may have its own unique safety plan, it is not limited to just one. Option C is also incorrect because safety plans are an important tool in domestic violence cases and are often used by counselors and advocates to support survivors. Option D is incorrect because each safety plan is tailored to the specific needs and circumstances of an individual or household and is not randomly assigned. The correct answer is B because there are two types of safety plans, one for the survivor and one for the perpetrator, each with different strategies and goals.

6. How soon after a dependency petition is filed must the adjudicatory hearing be held?

- A. ASAP practicable after dependency petition filed**
- B. 21 days after shelter hearing**
- C. 30 days after arraignment**
- D. 21 days after arraignment**

A, B, and D are all incorrect because they refer to different hearings (practicable after dependency, after shelter, and after arraignment hearings) that do not pertain to the adjudicatory hearing, which is specifically mentioned in the question. The adjudicatory hearing must be held within 30 days after the arraignment hearing, so C is the only correct answer.

7. Any petition you present to the court contains a section dealing with 'reasonable efforts.' This deals with efforts made by you to:

- A. Be reasonable with the parents**
- B. Locate the parents**
- C. Prevent child's removal or continuation in the home**
- D. Submit court documents timely**

The correct answer is C because the "reasonable efforts" section in a court petition is focused on the steps taken by an individual (such as a social worker or lawyer) to prevent a child from being taken out of their home or to return them to their home if they have already been removed. Option A, being reasonable with the parents, may be a part of these efforts but is not the main focus. Option B, locating the parents, may be necessary in certain cases but does not directly relate to preventing removal of the child or returning them to the home. Option D, submitting court documents timely, is a separate task and not related to the "reasonable efforts" section of a court petition.

8. What act highlights the Presumption of detriment?

- A. Keeping children safe act**
- B. Infants' medical care act**
- C. Shelter petition act**
- D. Child evidence act**

The Keeping children safe act is the only legislation mentioned that relates directly to children, making it the most fitting option for highlighting the Presumption of Detriment. The others options either focus on adults or have different primary objectives. The Infants' medical care act, for example, focuses on providing medical care for infants, rather than presuming detriment. The Shelter petition act deals with issues of housing, rather than presumption of detriment in relation to children. The Child evidence act pertains to the admissibility of evidence in court, which is different from the concept of presumption of detriment.

9. When is a permanency hearing held after the court says no reasonable efforts are needed?

- A. 12 months after**
- B. 30 days after**
- C. 90 days after**
- D. Every 6 months**

When the court determines that no reasonable efforts are needed, it means that the child's case is moving towards termination of parental rights. In most states, a permanency hearing will be held within 30 days after the determination. This allows the court to review the case and determine the appropriate next steps for the child's permanency plan. The other options (A, C, and D) are incorrect because they are either too soon or too far out from the initial determination, and may not allow for the necessary review and planning to take place.

10. What is the frequency of Judicial Reviews (JR) after the initial review?

- A. Every 6 months**
- B. Every 12 months**
- C. Every 90 days**
- D. Every 30 days**

There are a few factors that influence the frequency of judicial reviews. Typically, after the initial review, judicial reviews occur every 6 months. This is because it allows for enough time to pass for any changes or updates to be made, based on the outcome of the initial review. Quarterly reviews (every 90 days) may be too frequent and may not give enough time for significant changes to be implemented. Monthly reviews (every 30 days) may be too frequent and may not be an efficient use of time and resources. Annual reviews (every 12 months) may be too infrequent and may not allow for timely adjustments to be made. Therefore, the most reasonable and effective frequency for judicial reviews after the initial review is every 6 months.

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://floridachildwelfare.examzify.com>

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