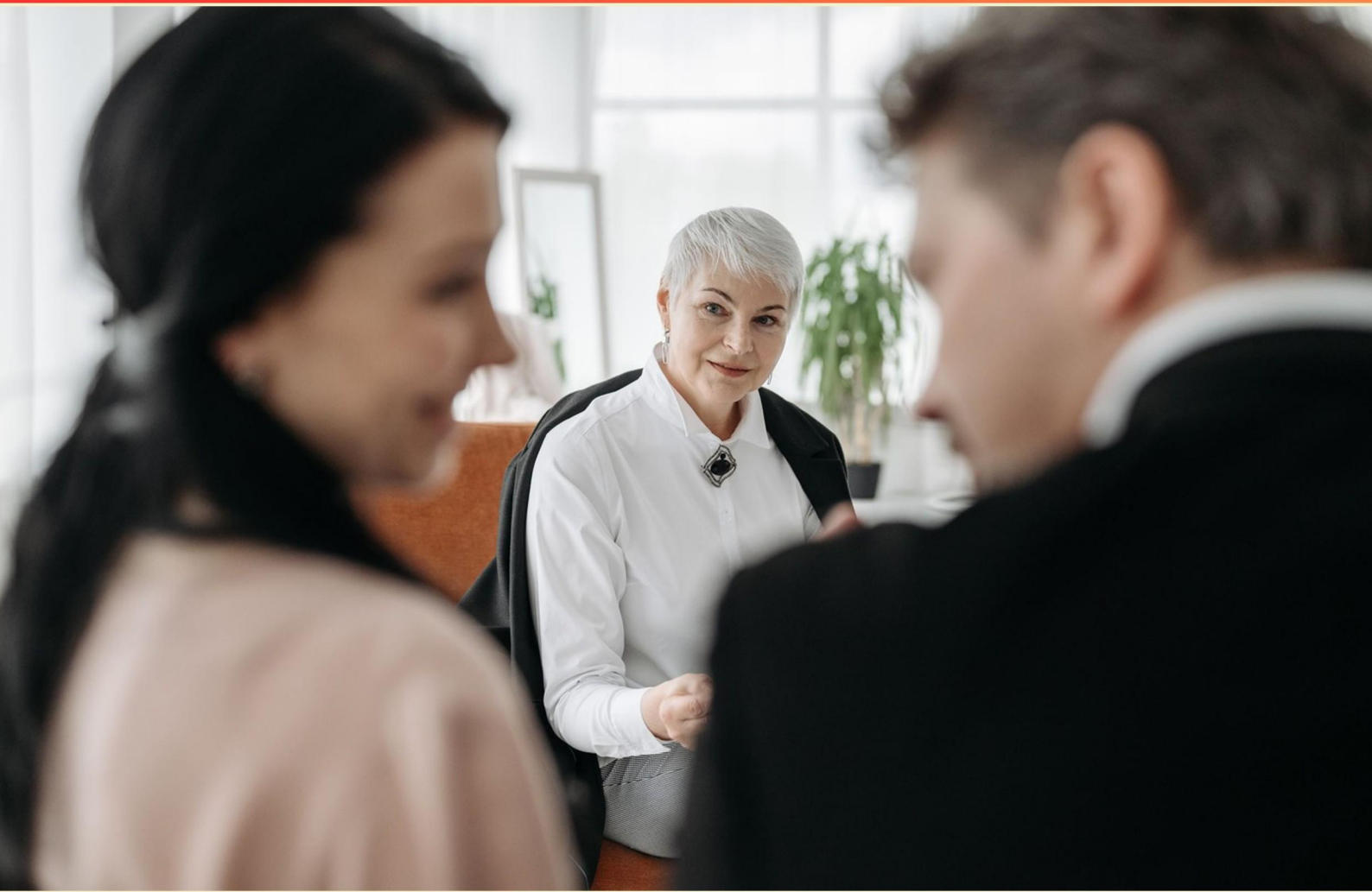


FLORIDA CHILD WELFARE CASE MANAGER CERTIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://floridachildwelfare.examzify.com>



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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. What is the correct sequence of judicial hearings?**
 - A. shelter adjudicatory disposition arraignment
 - B. arraignment disposition adjudicatory termination of parental rights
 - C. shelter arraignment adjudicatory judicial review
 - D. shelter arraignment adjudicatory disposition
- 2. Which needs must be met for children in care?**
 - A. Safety, permanency and well-being
 - B. Financial stability, education, and health
 - C. Nutrition, shelter, and transportation
 - D. Recreational activities, peer relationships, and culture
- 3. Which category in CPCs and scaling indicates a condition that is 'diminished to where it sometimes affects the child's safety'?**
 - A. A
 - B. B
 - C. C
 - D. D
- 4. 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
- 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 first step in the decision-making model?**
 - A. Assess
 - B. Decide
 - C. Gathering
 - D. Document

- 7. Which is not considered a permanency goal in a case plan?**
- A. Adoption
 - B. Guardianship
 - C. Termination of parental rights
 - D. Reunification
- 8. How often must one reapply for out-of-home care in Florida?**
- A. Every 6 months
 - B. Annually
 - C. Every 2 years
 - D. Once at the beginning
- 9. When a child's weight and height fall significantly below the average, they are classified as...**
- A. Undernourished
 - B. Malnourished
 - C. Failure to thrive
 - D. Stunted growth
- 10. What is the primary permanency option if reunification with the family is not appropriate?**
- A. Extended foster care
 - B. Group home
 - C. Adoption
 - D. Independent living

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the correct sequence of judicial hearings?

- A. shelter adjudicatory disposition arraignment
- B. arraignment disposition adjudicatory termination of parental rights
- C. shelter arraignment adjudicatory judicial review
- D. shelter arraignment adjudicatory disposition**

The correct sequence of judicial hearings is shelter, arraignment, adjudicatory, and disposition. Option A is incorrect because it includes the term "arraignment" twice in the sequence. Option B is incorrect because "termination of parental rights" is not a specific type of hearing, and it is also out of order in the sequence. Option C is incorrect because it does not include the term "disposition", which is a crucial part of the sequence. Therefore, option D is the only correct sequence of judicial hearings listed.

2. Which needs must be met for children in care?

- A. Safety, permanency and well-being**
- B. Financial stability, education, and health
- C. Nutrition, shelter, and transportation
- D. Recreational activities, peer relationships, and culture

For children in care, meeting their basic needs of safety, permanency and well-being is of utmost importance. Providing a safe and stable living environment is crucial for these children who may have experienced trauma and disruption in their lives. While options B, C, and D are also important, they do not address the fundamental needs of safety, permanency, and well-being that are essential for a child's overall development and well-being.

3. Which category in CPCs and scaling indicates a condition that is 'diminished to where it sometimes affects the child's safety'?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C**
- D. D

In CPCs and scaling, category C indicates a condition that is 'diminished to where it sometimes affects the child's safety'. The other categories (A, B, and D) may indicate a mild, moderate, or severe condition, but they do not indicate a potential safety concern for the child. It is important to properly identify and categorize a child's condition in order to provide appropriate care and support.

4. 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.

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 first step in the decision-making model?

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

The first step in the decision-making model is gathering information. This is the crucial step where all the necessary information is collected and analyzed in order to make an informed decision. Assessing the situation (option A) may come after gathering information, as it involves understanding the implications of the information gathered. Deciding (option B) comes after all information has been gathered and assessed. Documenting (option D) is also an important step, but it is typically done after a decision has been made and serves to record and communicate the decision. Therefore, it is not the first step in the decision-making model.

7. Which is not considered a permanency goal in a case plan?

- A. Adoption
- B. Guardianship
- C. Termination of parental rights**
- D. Reunification

A permanency goal in a case plan is a goal to provide children in foster care with a safe, stable, and permanent living arrangement. Adoption and guardianship are both considered permanency goals, as they provide long-term stability for a child. Reunification is also a permanency goal, as it involves reuniting a child with their biological family after their needs have been addressed. Termination of parental rights, on the other hand, is not a permanency goal. It is a legal action that can occur if a parent is unable or unwilling to meet the needs of their child, and it does not result in a permanent living arrangement for the child. Therefore, it is not considered a permanency goal in a case plan.

8. How often must one reapply for out-of-home care in Florida?

- A. Every 6 months**
- B. Annually
- C. Every 2 years
- D. Once at the beginning

Out-of-home care in Florida must be reapplied for every 6 months. This is due to the fact that the child's situation and the caregiver's ability to provide may change within a shorter period of time compared to annual or biennial intervals. Option B and C are incorrect because waiting for a year or two could possibly put the child at risk in an unsuitable living environment for that period of time. Option D is incorrect because the initial application is not sufficient for long-term care monitoring and updates on the child's well-being. Therefore, reapplying every 6 months is necessary to ensure that the child is receiving adequate care.

9. When a child's weight and height fall significantly below the average, they are classified as...

- A. Undernourished
- B. Malnourished
- C. Failure to thrive**
- D. Stunted growth

Children who are classified as failure to thrive have a weight and height that falls significantly below the average for their age. This is different from undernourished or malnourished, as those terms refer to a lack of proper nutrition. Stunted growth is also not the same as failure to thrive, as stunted growth refers specifically to a child's height being below the expected range.

10. What is the primary permanency option if reunification with the family is not appropriate?

- A. Extended foster care
- B. Group home
- C. Adoption**
- D. Independent living

The primary permanency option if reunification with the family is not appropriate is adoption. This means that the child will be placed in a permanent home with a new family, with the legal rights and responsibilities of a parent and child relationship. Extended foster care and group homes are temporary solutions that may only last until the child reaches a certain age or until a permanent placement is found. Independent living refers to a state in which a child is legally considered an adult and is no longer under the care and supervision of a foster family or the child welfare system. Therefore, adoption is the most suitable option for long-term stability and security for the child.

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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://floridachildwelfare.examzify.com>

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

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