

JASA Guardianship Social Worker (SW) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

- 1. If an individual is hospitalized where Medicaid pays for most of their care, what happens to their SSI payment?**
 - A. The SSI payment remains unchanged**
 - B. The SSI payment is reduced to \$30 a month**
 - C. The individual becomes ineligible for SSI**
 - D. The individual receives additional state supplements**
- 2. Which organization was the first dedicated to working with criminal justice-involved women?**
 - A. Huntington House**
 - B. WPA**
 - C. Moravian Open Door**
 - D. New Destiny Housing Corporation**
- 3. What distinguishes relocation from placement in social services terms?**
 - A. Relocation refers to moving out of the community, while placement is within the community**
 - B. Relocation means temporary housing, while placement is permanent**
 - C. Both terms refer to moving within the same community**
 - D. Relocation is never associated with community services**
- 4. Which of the following could cause a tenant to lose their Tenant-Based Section 8 assistance?**
 - A. Failure to renew their lease on time**
 - B. Owing rent or amounts to the Housing Authority**
 - C. Moving to a new apartment without a voucher**
 - D. Not reporting changes in personal preferences**
- 5. How often must a guardian visit the incapacitated person?**
 - A. Once a month.**
 - B. At least four times per year.**
 - C. Every week.**
 - D. Only when necessary.**

- 6. What type of housing does Supportive Housing for Families provide?**
- A. Temporary shelter for the homeless**
 - B. Long-term affordable housing**
 - C. Luxury accommodation**
 - D. Short-term rehabilitation housing**
- 7. Who is the Intake Coordinator at The Bridge?**
- A. Gabriella Lake**
 - B. John Smith**
 - C. Emily Chen**
 - D. Michael Johnson**
- 8. What is the best approach for a social worker 30 minutes prior to an eviction?**
- A. Arrive with a legal advisor**
 - B. Attempt to meet with the landlord beforehand**
 - C. Arrive with EMS and NYPD**
 - D. Contact the client to reassure them**
- 9. Who qualifies for Medicaid?**
- A. Only pregnant women and children**
 - B. Adults aged 19-64 not eligible for Medicare**
 - C. Senior citizens over 65 only**
 - D. High-income earners with dependents**
- 10. What should individuals with Medicaid and public assistance do to apply for an adult home?**
- A. They must pay a fee to apply**
 - B. They can apply at any time regardless of income**
 - C. They should be eligible based on Medicaid and income**
 - D. They must have a referral from a doctor**

Answers

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

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Explanations

1. If an individual is hospitalized where Medicaid pays for most of their care, what happens to their SSI payment?

- A. The SSI payment remains unchanged**
- B. The SSI payment is reduced to \$30 a month**
- C. The individual becomes ineligible for SSI**
- D. The individual receives additional state supplements**

When an individual is hospitalized and Medicaid covers the majority of their care, their Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payment is affected due to their living situation and changes in their expenses. Specifically, if a person is in a hospital for more than a short-term stay, their SSI benefit is typically reduced to a minimal amount, which is often set at \$30 per month. This reduction reflects the fact that while their medical expenses are covered, they are also not incurring the same living costs they would if they were living independently in the community. The \$30 is often considered a nominal amount that allows for some degree of personal spending money while they are in the hospital, but it acknowledges that the individual's care needs are being met through Medicaid, thereby justifying the benefit reduction. This established protocol helps manage the balance of support provided by government programs, ensuring that resources are allocated effectively while still offering some assistance to those unable to support themselves fully during a hospitalization. The other alternatives do not accurately reflect the typical adjustments made to SSI during hospitalization situations.

2. Which organization was the first dedicated to working with criminal justice-involved women?

- A. Huntington House**
- B. WPA**
- C. Moravian Open Door**
- D. New Destiny Housing Corporation**

The correct answer is the WPA, which stands for the Women's Prison Association. This organization has a significant historical context, as it was one of the first in the United States specifically focused on addressing the unique needs of women involved with the criminal justice system. Founded in 1845, the WPA aimed to support women by providing services that promote rehabilitation and reintegration into society, particularly addressing the challenges they face compared to their male counterparts. The WPA's mission emphasizes advocacy, direct services, and systemic change, which underscores the importance of gender-specific interventions within the criminal justice system. By prioritizing the needs of criminal justice-involved women, the WPA has laid the groundwork for similar organizations and initiatives that focus on marginalized populations within the justice system. This historical significance and its ongoing work in social justice and prison reform make it a pioneer in this field.

3. What distinguishes relocation from placement in social services terms?

- A. Relocation refers to moving out of the community, while placement is within the community**
- B. Relocation means temporary housing, while placement is permanent**
- C. Both terms refer to moving within the same community**
- D. Relocation is never associated with community services**

Relocation is characterized by the act of moving individuals out of one community and into another, often implying a change in residency that can affect their social networks, support systems, and access to various resources. On the other hand, placement typically refers to the arrangement of individuals, particularly children or those needing care, within the same community. This means they are placed in alternative living situations, such as foster homes or group homes, but remain connected to their original community. Recognizing this distinction is critical for social workers, as it helps them understand the implications of each process on an individual's or family's stability and continuity of care. Understanding that relocation can lead to a disruption in familiar support systems can guide social workers in planning appropriate interventions and supports tailored to individuals facing relocation.

4. Which of the following could cause a tenant to lose their Tenant-Based Section 8 assistance?

- A. Failure to renew their lease on time**
- B. Owing rent or amounts to the Housing Authority**
- C. Moving to a new apartment without a voucher**
- D. Not reporting changes in personal preferences**

Losing Tenant-Based Section 8 assistance can occur when a tenant owes rent or amounts to the Housing Authority. This is because the Section 8 program relies on tenants fulfilling their rental obligations; being in debt to the Housing Authority signals non-compliance with program requirements. Rent arrears can lead to eviction proceedings or termination of assistance, as tenants must demonstrate financial responsibility and adhere to the terms of their assistance agreements. Other choices may not directly lead to loss of assistance. For example, failing to renew a lease can complicate a tenancy but might not inherently cause termination of assistance unless it leads to a violation of other program rules. Moving to a new apartment without an approved voucher indicates a misstep in following proper procedures, but again, it doesn't automatically lead to the loss of assistance unless it violates program terms. Not reporting changes in personal circumstances could potentially lead to reevaluation of assistance but would likely result in warnings or adjustments before outright termination of benefits. Understanding the specific obligations tied to the assistance can aid tenants in maintaining their benefits.

5. How often must a guardian visit the incapacitated person?

- A. Once a month.
- B. At least four times per year.**
- C. Every week.
- D. Only when necessary.

The requirement for a guardian to visit the incapacitated person at least four times per year reflects the need for regular oversight and engagement with the individual's well-being. This frequency allows the guardian to assess the person's needs, ensure proper care is being provided, and maintain a personal connection to monitor any changes in their condition or circumstances. Regular visits also demonstrate the guardian's commitment to their role and facilitate timely interventions if any issues arise. While visiting once a month or every week may seem beneficial, the key element of the appropriate standard lies in striking a balance between being adequately involved and not imposing unnecessarily frequent visits, which could be disruptive for the incapacitated person. The option of "only when necessary" lacks a structured framework for oversight, making it a less suitable choice in ensuring the welfare of the individual under guardianship. Thus, the requirement of at least four visits a year establishes an essential standard for accountability and active involvement in the person's life.

6. What type of housing does Supportive Housing for Families provide?

- A. Temporary shelter for the homeless
- B. Long-term affordable housing**
- C. Luxury accommodation
- D. Short-term rehabilitation housing

Supportive Housing for Families focuses on long-term affordable housing solutions aimed at providing stability and support for families in need. This type of housing is designed to help families transition from unstable or inadequate living conditions to more secure and permanent homes. It often includes essential services such as case management, access to mental health support, educational resources, and employment assistance—all intended to promote self-sufficiency and improve overall family well-being. By offering long-term housing, Supportive Housing for Families addresses the ongoing needs of families, ensuring they have a secure place to live while also providing the necessary support to thrive. This not only benefits the individual families but also contributes positively to the surrounding community as families establish roots, leading to enhanced community stability and development.

7. Who is the Intake Coordinator at The Bridge?

- A. Gabriella Lake**
- B. John Smith**
- C. Emily Chen**
- D. Michael Johnson**

The Intake Coordinator at The Bridge is Gabriella Lake. In many social work settings, an Intake Coordinator plays a crucial role in managing the initial assessment of clients, determining their needs, and coordinating appropriate resources and services. Having specific individuals assigned to such vital roles can enhance the efficiency of the intake process and ensure that clients receive timely assistance. The correct identification of Gabriella Lake as the Intake Coordinator indicates a clear understanding of organizational structure and the individuals responsible for onboarding new clients or cases within The Bridge. This knowledge is essential for social workers to navigate the system effectively and collaborate with the right personnel to support clients in need.

8. What is the best approach for a social worker 30 minutes prior to an eviction?

- A. Arrive with a legal advisor**
- B. Attempt to meet with the landlord beforehand**
- C. Arrive with EMS and NYPD**
- D. Contact the client to reassure them**

The best approach for a social worker 30 minutes prior to an eviction is to contact the client to reassure them. This choice focuses on client-centered support during a critical and potentially traumatic time. By reaching out to the client before the eviction occurs, the social worker can provide emotional support, clarify what the client can expect during the eviction process, and discuss available resources or options that could assist them in coping with the situation. Engaging directly with the client fosters trust and ensures that they feel supported, which can be essential for their emotional well-being during such a stressful event. It allows the social worker to assess the client's state of mind and readiness, and to prepare them for possible next steps, whether that includes finding temporary housing, accessing legal resources, or connecting with community services. Other approaches, such as arriving with legal advisors or law enforcement, while potentially useful in specific contexts, shift the focus away from direct client interaction and may escalate the situation rather than alleviate the client's stress. These alternatives also do not prioritize the individual's emotional or psychological needs, which are paramount in the role of a social worker during a crisis like an eviction.

9. Who qualifies for Medicaid?

- A. Only pregnant women and children
- B. Adults aged 19-64 not eligible for Medicare**
- C. Senior citizens over 65 only
- D. High-income earners with dependents

Medicaid is a program designed to provide health coverage for low-income individuals and families. The correct response highlights that adults aged 19 to 64 who are not eligible for Medicare can qualify for Medicaid. This is significant as it encompasses a broad category of low-income adults who may otherwise lack access to affordable healthcare. Medicaid eligibility can depend on various factors, including income level, household size, and sometimes the presence of disabilities or other specific circumstances. As a result, option B encompasses a vital population that often requires medical assistance but does not qualify for other assistance programs like Medicare. In contrast, other choices do not reflect the full range of Medicaid eligibility. Option A is limited as it only mentions pregnant women and children, omitting other qualifying adults. Option C is too narrow, only focusing on senior citizens over 65, excluding other vulnerable age groups. Option D inaccurately suggests that high-income earners could qualify for Medicaid, which contradicts the program's purpose of assisting low-income individuals and families.

10. What should individuals with Medicaid and public assistance do to apply for an adult home?

- A. They must pay a fee to apply
- B. They can apply at any time regardless of income
- C. They should be eligible based on Medicaid and income**
- D. They must have a referral from a doctor

Individuals with Medicaid and public assistance should focus on their eligibility based on both Medicaid and income when applying for an adult home, making this the correct choice. Medicaid programs typically have specific guidelines regarding income levels and asset limits that must be met to qualify for coverage in such facilities. Therefore, potential applicants must ensure that their financial standing aligns with these criteria to gain access to the necessary services and supports provided within adult homes. While there may be circumstances under which individuals can apply at any time or based on a referral from a doctor, these factors alone do not determine eligibility for Medicaid-funded adult home care. Additionally, most programs do not require an application fee for public assistance, underscoring the importance of meeting the Medicaid criteria rather than focusing on procedural aspects such as fees or referrals. Understanding these eligibility requirements is crucial for applicants navigating the process, ensuring they receive the care they need.

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://jasaguardianshipsw.examzify.com>

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