

Texas Licensed Child-Placing Agency Administrator (LCPAA) Set 4 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

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- 1. How should a LCPAA address the needs of children with medical or developmental needs?**
 - A. Ignore medical issues.**
 - B. Leave all medical decisions to the family.**
 - C. Direct families to community pages without coordination.**
 - D. Ensure access to appropriate medical services, therapies, accommodations, and coordination with healthcare providers.**

- 2. Which statement about reporting when an incident is a return of a child before the reporting deadline is true?**
 - A. You must still report the incident to licensing as soon as you become aware, regardless of return.**
 - B. You are not required to report the absence as a serious incident.**
 - C. You must notify law enforcement if the child returns late.**
 - D. You must document the absence only to parents.**

- 3. In the context of child placement, how is risk assessment defined?**
 - A. Systematically identifying safety risks and implementing mitigations.**
 - B. Assessing financial risk in placement decisions.**
 - C. Evaluating staff morale.**
 - D. Waiting for incidents before evaluating risks.**

- 4. Life jackets are required for which conditions?**
 - A. Under age 12**
 - B. Unable to swim**
 - C. Either under age 12 or unable to swim**
 - D. If the child is over 12 and can swim**

- 5. What is the swimming ratio for children aged 0 to 23 months?**
 - A. 2:1**
 - B. 4:1**
 - C. 1:1**
 - D. 3:1**

- 6. Which spaces are excluded from the 40 square feet per child calculation?**
- A. Bedrooms, kitchens, bathrooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics, or hallways.**
 - B. Living rooms**
 - C. Outdoor patios**
 - D. Garages**
- 7. What is the role of supervision in foster care settings?**
- A. To micromanage every incident and override caregiver judgment.**
 - B. To replace foster families during crises.**
 - C. To monitor caregiver performance, provide guidance, and ensure child safety and well-being.**
 - D. To handle only administrative tasks with no role in safety.**
- 8. What constitutes an active child record?**
- A. The child's record for the most recent 12 months of service**
 - B. The entire life record**
 - C. The current health record only**
 - D. The last month of service**
- 9. What type of storage space must each foster child have?**
- A. None; shared storage is allowed.**
 - B. An individual closet only.**
 - C. Accessible storage space for clothing and personal possessions.**
 - D. A dedicated room.**
- 10. Which interview is used to gather information from all family members living in the home?**
- A. Individual interview with each family member.**
 - B. Joint interview with the adoptive parents.**
 - C. Family group interview with all family members.**
 - D. Interviews with the child only.**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How should a LCPAA address the needs of children with medical or developmental needs?

- A. Ignore medical issues.**
- B. Leave all medical decisions to the family.**
- C. Direct families to community pages without coordination.**
- D. Ensure access to appropriate medical services, therapies, accommodations, and coordination with healthcare providers.**

Addressing medical or developmental needs requires proactive coordination and access to the right services. A LCPAA should work with the child, family, and healthcare providers to ensure the child receives appropriate medical services, ongoing therapies (such as physical, occupational, and speech therapy), and any necessary accommodations in care settings. This involves building and updating a comprehensive care plan, facilitating referrals and appointments, monitoring progress, and keeping lines of communication open with medical professionals about changes in the child's condition or treatment, while honoring privacy and consent. The care environment should be able to support the child's needs, with accommodations integrated into the placement plan and services coordinated across providers to ensure continuity of care. Other options fall short because they neglect essential coordination and oversight. Ignoring medical issues risks safety and well-being, while leaving all medical decisions to the family can lead to gaps in needed services. Merely directing families to community pages without professional coordination fails to integrate medical care with placement planning and ongoing support.

2. Which statement about reporting when an incident is a return of a child before the reporting deadline is true?

- A. You must still report the incident to licensing as soon as you become aware, regardless of return.**
- B. You are not required to report the absence as a serious incident.**
- C. You must notify law enforcement if the child returns late.**
- D. You must document the absence only to parents.**

The key idea is how licensing defines a reportable incident. If a child goes missing or is absent but returns before the agency's reporting deadline, that absence typically does not meet the criteria for a serious incident that must be reported to licensing. So, you don't file a licensing serious-incident report for the absence itself. You should still document what happened, verify the child's safety, and follow internal procedures (and inform the family) per policy. If the child had remained missing beyond the deadline or if harm occurred, then reporting to licensing (and possibly law enforcement) would be warranted.

3. In the context of child placement, how is risk assessment defined?

- A. Systematically identifying safety risks and implementing mitigations.**
- B. Assessing financial risk in placement decisions.**
- C. Evaluating staff morale.**
- D. Waiting for incidents before evaluating risks.**

Risk assessment in child placement means proactively identifying safety concerns that could affect a child, the placement, or the staff, and then putting controls in place to reduce those risks. It's a forward-looking, systematic process that uses checklists or structured tools to spot where harm could occur, evaluates how likely and how severe those risks might be, and prioritizes actions to prevent problems before they happen. This approach guides decisions about where and how a child is placed, the supports needed, and how to monitor safety over time. Financial risk, while important in decision making, isn't what risk assessment in this context is about. Evaluating staff morale isn't a formal risk assessment, though morale can influence safety. Waiting for incidents before assessing risk is reactive; true risk assessment is ongoing and preventive.

4. Life jackets are required for which conditions?

- A. Under age 12**
- B. Unable to swim**
- C. Either under age 12 or unable to swim**
- D. If the child is over 12 and can swim**

Life jackets are kept on for safety for two high-risk groups: young children who may not be able to stay afloat, and anyone who cannot swim. The requirement applies if a child is under 12 or if the person cannot swim. So the description that covers either condition correctly matches the rule. The other statements miss one of these protective factors or imply a blanket exemption for older swimmers, which isn't accurate to safer practice.

5. What is the swimming ratio for children aged 0 to 23 months?

- A. 2:1**
- B. 4:1**
- C. 1:1**
- D. 3:1**

Infants require direct, hands-on supervision in any swimming activity. For children aged 0 to 23 months, the supervising adult must be within arm's reach at all times, ready to support or rescue immediately. This close supervision is essential because infants can't protect themselves in water, and drowning can happen in seconds even in shallow areas. Therefore, the appropriate swimming ratio is one adult for every child in the water. Ratios with more children per adult would stretch supervision too thin and delay a response in an emergency.

6. Which spaces are excluded from the 40 square feet per child calculation?

- A. Bedrooms, kitchens, bathrooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics, or hallways.**
- B. Living rooms**
- C. Outdoor patios**
- D. Garages**

When determining space per child, you count only the areas that are actually used for child care activities and are suitable, safe, and supervised for children. Spaces that aren't used for daily child care or aren't appropriate for children don't factor into the calculation. The listed exclusions are all spaces that typically aren't used for ongoing child care activities: bedrooms are for sleeping; kitchens and bathrooms are service areas with fixtures and hazards; utility rooms house equipment; unfinished attics aren't finished or safe usable space; and hallways are just circulation paths. Because these areas aren't designated and used for daily child care, they're excluded from the 40 square feet per child calculation.

7. What is the role of supervision in foster care settings?

- A. To micromanage every incident and override caregiver judgment.**
- B. To replace foster families during crises.**
- C. To monitor caregiver performance, provide guidance, and ensure child safety and well-being.**
- D. To handle only administrative tasks with no role in safety.**

Supervision in foster care centers on ongoing oversight that supports caregivers while safeguarding children. A supervisor observes how a foster caregiver implements the placement plan, reviews safety concerns, and provides guidance, coaching, and training to help practice improve. They coordinate resources, ensure adherence to licensing standards, and maintain documentation, while actively monitoring the child's safety and well-being and stepping in when risks arise. This approach respects caregiver autonomy by offering support and consultation rather than dictating every move. It also clearly goes beyond administrative tasks by maintaining a focus on safety and effective care.

8. What constitutes an active child record?

- A. The child's record for the most recent 12 months of service**
- B. The entire life record**
- C. The current health record only**
- D. The last month of service**

Active records reflect ongoing, current information about a child's placement and services. In practice, an active child record is defined by including the most recent 12 months of service, because this window shows the ongoing supports, updates, and status that staff and agencies need to plan and respond appropriately. A record that only contains the entire life history would be historically important but isn't what's considered active, since it includes outdated or closed periods. A current health record alone misses recent service encounters and placement changes that may have occurred within the last year. Limiting to just the last month of service would miss the broader context of what has been happening over the past year, which is needed to maintain continuity and accountability. Therefore, the most recent 12 months of service best defines an active record.

9. What type of storage space must each foster child have?

- A. None; shared storage is allowed.**
- B. An individual closet only.**
- C. Accessible storage space for clothing and personal possessions.**
- D. A dedicated room.**

Having accessible storage space for clothing and personal possessions is about giving each foster child a personal, reachable place to keep their belongings. This supports the child's privacy, dignity, and a sense of normalcy within the home. The storage should be appropriate in size for the child's age and needs, safe, and located where the child can easily reach it. It doesn't require a separate room—the space can be a closet, dresser, shelves, or other storage that the child can access and that is designated for that child's use. Shared storage without a designated personal area doesn't meet the requirement, and a dedicated room isn't necessary.

10. Which interview is used to gather information from all family members living in the home?

- A. Individual interview with each family member.**
- B. Joint interview with the adoptive parents.**
- C. Family group interview with all family members.**
- D. Interviews with the child only.**

This question tests which interview format best gathers information from every family member living in the home. A family group interview brings all household members together in one session, so you can hear each person's perspective and also observe how they interact as a unit. This helps you get a fuller, more accurate picture of family dynamics, routines, and potential concerns because you can see consistency across stories and catch nuances that might not come out in isolated talks. It also signals that every voice in the home matters, which is important for understanding the overall environment. Interviews with each member separately can miss how stories align or clash when seen together, and interviewing only the adoptive parents or the child alone excludes other residents whose input is essential to understanding the home situation.

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://txlcpaaset4.examzify.com>

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

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