

Knowledge Check Questions

This activity checks your understanding of the materials presented in class and the materials presented in the online training Unit 10. Our goal is for you to learn how to find the answers to the questions you will encounter in your work. In addition, we hope you are able to apply the concepts covered in training and understand why these are important when you are working with families where abuse and neglect occur. With that in mind, this knowledge check is “open book.” You may use any materials provided during training. You will receive feedback as you go along.

Use the following scenario to respond to questions 1, 2, and 3.

A 13-year-old girl has been sexually abused for several years. Over the years, she has sought refuge with a close friend. She has a close relationship with this friend’s parents. The friend’s family knew that there were problems in the child’s home but didn’t know what they were. She recently disclosed the sexual abuse and was removed from her parents. The alleged offender is the biological father, who currently lives in the home. The mother doesn’t believe the child’s disclosure.

When exploring a possible placement, the mother suggested placement with the paternal grandparents or a paternal uncle. The child is very reluctant to consider placement with the grandparents or the uncle. She has asked if it is possible to be placed in the home of her friend.

1. Per DCFS policy, If a child is removed from their caregivers, the child must be placed in a licensed or approved resource home, with preference for placement with _____.

- a. Kin
- b. Group homes or traditional resource homes

2. Considering the child is reluctant to go to the paternal relatives, which of the following statements is most accurate?

- a. Don’t consider the placement. Ignore the mom’s suggestion.
- b. Explore why the child is reluctant to be placed with the paternal relatives.
- c. Minimize the child’s concerns due to her age.
- d. Place in a traditional resource home until the mother and child can come to a consensus about the placement.

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3. Considering the child wants to be placed with the friend and the friend's family, which of the following statements is most accurate?

- a. The friend's family cannot be considered because they are not a traditional resource home.
- b. The paternal relatives would automatically have priority over a family friend.
- c. The friend's family could be considered for placement as kin.
- d. You automatically place with the friend's family because that is what the child wants.

4. When a child enters out-of-home care on a 72-hour hold, what type of emergency order must be obtained?

- a. Order of Protection
- b. Ex-parte
- c. Order of Less than Custody

5. The goal of out-of-home placement is to enhance individual and family functioning so children can be reunited with their families and _____.

- a. To give children from single-parent households an opportunity to live with a two-parent family so they can have a better life.
- b. Ensure that children who cannot return home have a safe and permanent family.
- c. Give the resource family an opportunity to get to know the children so they can adopt them when they become legally free.
- d. To give resource families an opportunity to obtain parenting skills and make extra money.

6. Which criteria must be considered when choosing the best non-kin homes for placement?

- a. Day of the week, least restrictive, best interest of the child, close proximity to caregivers and the child's school.
- b. Least restrictive, best interest of the child, matched to the child's physical and therapeutic needs, close proximity to caregivers and the child's school.
- c. Best interest of the child, friendly resource parents, least restrictive, matched to child's physical and therapeutic needs.
- d. Siblings placed together, neighborhood, friendly resource parents, the best interest of the child.

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7. When a child enters out-of-home care, the FSW will immediately start working toward the goal of adoption. True or False?

- a. True
- b. False

8. What publication helps families understand the different types of court hearings and steps they may take throughout the process? The publication has a calendar for important dates and notes.

- a. Publication 4 – Minimum Licensing Standards Placement
- b. Publication 16 – Placement Types and Permanency Options
- c. Publication 10 – Guidebook for Families: Understanding Dependency Neglect Court
- d. Publication 357 – Child Maltreatment Investigation Determination Guide

9. What is the major source of federal funding for children in out-of-home care?

- a. Title IV-E: Federal Payments for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance.
- b. Title IV-A: Block grants to states for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.
- c. Title IV-B: Child and Family Services
- d. Title XX: Block Grants to States for Social Services

10. What date starts the clock for establishing IV-E eligibility?

- a. Date of the maltreatment report
- b. Date of Abuse incident
- c. Date of removal
- d. Child's birthday

11. When a child enters out-of-home care due to severe maltreatment, when does the child have to be examined by a physician?

- a. Any time after coming in to care
- b. Within 24 hours (Initial health screen)
- c. Within 60 days of removal
- d. No exam required

12. The Health Service Specialist is the staff member who interacts with UAMS to schedule the Comprehensive Assessment.

- a. True
- b. False

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13. When a child comes into out-of-home care on an emergency basis, in which court order must the court make a finding that it was contrary to the welfare of the minor to remain in the caregiver's home?

- a. The order from the Permanency Hearing
- b. The order from the Review Hearing
- c. The order from the Adjudication Hearing
- d. The order from the Ex-Parte hearing that removes the children

14. The Comprehensive Health Assessment must be completed within _____ days of removal.

- a. 15 days
- b. 30 days
- c. 60 days
- d. 90 days

15. The initial family case plan for children in out-of-home care must be completed within how many days of the child entering care?

- a. 14 days
- b. 30 days
- c. 60 days
- d. 120 days

16. At a minimum, how often are children in out-of-home care supposed to have family time sessions with their birth parents?

- a. Weekly
- b. Bi-weekly
- c. Monthly
- d. Bi-monthly

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17. Which item below is not a purpose for family time between children in out-of-home care and their caregivers?

- a. To help maintain family relationships
- b. Give caregivers an opportunity to demonstrate their ability to meet the child's safety and developmental needs.
- c. To provide continuity for the children in out-of-home care.
- d. To give the FSW an opportunity to have their weekly visit with the child.

18. The purpose of weekly family time between children in out-of-home care and their caregivers is to help maintain family relationships and give caregivers an opportunity to demonstrate their ability to meet the child's safety and developmental needs. Which statement below is most accurate in describing the considerations for frequency and length of the family time sessions?

- a. The availability of the family time room is the most important aspect of considering the frequency and length of family time sessions.
- b. The caregivers' needs and strengths are the most important aspect of considering the frequency and length of family time sessions.
- c. The child's schedule is the most important aspect of considering the frequency and length of family time sessions.
- d. The child's safety and needs are the most important aspect of considering the frequency and length of family time sessions.

19. Which of the following statements about meeting the educational needs of children in out-of-home care is correct?

- a. A child in out-of-home care cannot continue in a "School Improvement" school even if that is the school he or she was enrolled in prior to entering care.
- b. Caregivers are never allowed to participate in school conferences or decisions about their children's education as long as the child remains in out-of-home care.
- c. There are no circumstances under which a child in out-of-home care may be home-schooled.
- d. Recommendations about the child's education needs are part of the comprehensive health assessment.

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20. The _____ tool is the family assessment instrument used for all out-of-home placement cases.

- a. Child Endangerment Risk Assessment
- b. Child and Adolescent Strengths and Needs Assessment
- c. Comprehensive Family Assessment
- d. Family Strengths and Needs Assessment

21. A family case plan will be developed after a thorough assessment of the family's strengths and needs. True or False?

- a. True
- b. False

22. The initial family team meeting is held within 30 days of opening the case or a child entering out-of-home placement. The purpose of the meeting is to meet with all of the involved parties to assess the current status of the child and family's _____ and _____.

- a. Wants and needs.
- b. Strengths and needs.
- c. Plans and achievements.
- d. Drug and alcohol use.

23. Every document the worker prepares, from the CANS to the Family Case Plan to the Affidavit to the Court Report, needs to be directed at establishing and documenting Reasonable Efforts of some sort. The three Reasonable "R's and "P's are Reasonable Efforts to Prevent Removal, Reasonable Efforts to Reunite and _____.

- a. Reasonable efforts to document.
- b. Reasonable efforts to achieve permanency.
- c. Reasonable efforts to locate.

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24. The purpose of Transitional Youth Services (TYS) is to prepare youth in DCFS custody for a successful transition to adulthood. Youth in out-of-home care become eligible for Transitional Youth Services at what age?

- a. 10
- b. 12
- c. 14
- d. 18

25. The Division's responsibility for youth in care ends when the youth becomes 18 years of age. True or False?

- a. True
- b. False

26. When testifying in court, _____ is the key to effective testimony. Select all that apply.

- a. Presenting conclusions without supporting evidence
- b. Guessing the answer to questions when you don't know the answer
- c. Reviewing the case record
- d. Familiarity with case details
- e. Presenting only details that support DHS recommendation
- f. Answering truthfully

27. Resource parents are critically important members of the team throughout the lifespan of a child residing in out-of-home care. True or False?

- a. True
- b. False