

Investigations Training Pre- and Post- Test

1. A Specialist is on day 42 of an investigation. One important collateral contact and several documentation entries remain incomplete, and no extension has been approved. What is the most appropriate response?
 - A. Continue at the current pace because investigations automatically remain open for 60 days.
 - B. Close the investigation on day 45 and omit the outstanding information.
 - C. Prioritize the remaining activities and documentation and consult the supervisor immediately about meeting the 45-day requirement or following the extension process.
 - D. Change the referral priority to create additional time for completion.

Correct Answer: C

2. A Priority I referral and a Priority II referral are both assigned at 9:30 a.m. on Monday. Which plan meets the required initiation timeframes through contact with the child?
 - A. Initiate the Priority I referral by 9:30 a.m. Tuesday and the Priority II referral by 9:30 a.m. Friday.
 - B. Initiate the Priority I referral by 9:30 a.m. Tuesday and the Priority II referral by 9:30 a.m. Thursday.
 - C. Initiate the Priority I referral by 9:30 a.m. Wednesday and the Priority II referral by 9:30 a.m. Thursday.
 - D. Initiate both referrals by 9:30 a.m. Thursday because they were assigned at the same time.

Correct Answer: B

3. During an interview, a caregiver gives brief answers and says, "Everything was fine." Which response is most likely to produce complete and accurate information?
 - A. Ask, "Nothing serious happened, correct?"
 - B. Ask several yes/no questions so the interview can be completed quickly.
 - C. State that the caregiver appears to be withholding information and move to the next topic.
 - D. Ask, "Walk me through what happened that day, beginning with when the child woke up," and use neutral follow-up questions.

Correct Answer: D

4. A Specialist needs to understand why a child with a worsening medical condition did not receive treatment sooner. Which opening question best demonstrates a trauma-informed, open-ended approach?
 - A. "Why did you wait so long to get the child medical treatment?"

- B. "You knew the condition was serious, didn't you?"
- C. "Tell me about when you first noticed the condition and what happened after that."
- D. "Do you agree that the child should have been taken to the hospital earlier?"

Correct Answer: C

5. During a home visit, a Specialist observes a condition that could immediately result in serious harm to a young child. Which question should guide the safety assessment first?
- A. Can the child remain safe right now, and what immediate protective action is necessary?
 - B. Is there enough evidence to make a maltreatment determination before taking action?
 - C. What services might improve the family's functioning over the next six months?
 - D. Have all collateral contacts confirmed the reported allegation?

Correct Answer: A

6. A toddler is standing beside an open second-story balcony door without adult supervision. The caregiver also recently lost a job but currently has stable housing and food. Which analysis most accurately distinguishes the information?
- A. The job loss is the immediate safety threat, while the open balcony is only a complicating factor.
 - B. The open balcony and lack of supervision present an immediate safety threat; the job loss is a complicating factor that requires further exploration.
 - C. Both conditions are immediate safety threats because each could affect the child in the future.
 - D. Neither condition should influence the assessment until maltreatment is substantiated.

Correct Answer: B

7. Which caregiver response most clearly demonstrates protective capacity after a serious supervision concern is identified?
- A. The caregiver can explain the agency's safety policy but does not change the supervision arrangement.
 - B. The caregiver has financial resources but minimizes the concern and refuses assistance.
 - C. The caregiver agrees that services may be helpful but continues leaving the child with an unsafe person.
 - D. The caregiver recognizes the danger, immediately moves the child to safety, and arranges dependable supervision with a verified support person.

Correct Answer: D

8. Two accounts differ about how long a child was without supervision. Which question best explores the discrepancy without leading or blaming the interviewee?
- A. "Help me understand the timeline from when you left the home until the child was located."
 - B. "You left the child alone for several hours, correct?"
 - C. "Why are you not telling the truth about how long you were gone?"
 - D. "The other person said you were gone all evening. Do you agree?"

Correct Answer: A

9. After reviewing the available information, a Specialist identifies a major gap concerning who supervised the child during the reported incident. Which next action best reflects strong investigative decision-making?
- A. Interview the person most likely to confirm the specialist's initial belief.
 - B. Complete an easier contact first so another task can be checked off.
 - C. Contact the person with direct knowledge of the supervision arrangement and compare the information with other accounts.
 - D. Delay the contact until every other collateral interview has been completed.

Correct Answer: C

10. A Specialist is drafting a harm statement and a worry statement after a child was found outside late at night without supervision. Which pair correctly applies both concepts?
- A. Harm: The child may be injured in the future. Worry: The caregiver left the child alone overnight.
 - B. Harm: The caregiver left the child alone overnight, and the child was found outside at 11:40 p.m. Worry: If capable supervision is not provided, the child may leave the home unnoticed and be injured.
 - C. Harm: The caregiver is irresponsible. Worry: The family needs to cooperate with services.
 - D. Harm: The home is unsafe. Worry: The specialist remains concerned about the caregiver.

Correct Answer: B

11. A reporter and caregiver provide conflicting accounts of an incident. What should the Specialist do to develop the most complete and supportable understanding?
- A. Accept the reporter's account because it resulted in the referral.
 - B. Accept the caregiver's account if it appears more detailed.
 - C. Postpone the safety decision until every possible source has been interviewed.

- D.** Gather information from the child, relevant household members, and collaterals; make observations; and compare consistency, patterns, and relevance across sources.

Correct Answer: D

12. A caregiver refuses the Immediate Safety Plan, threatens to leave with a child who has an untreated urgent medical need, and no available protective action can control the threat in the home. Which conclusion is best supported?
- A.** The protective custody threshold is met because an immediate threat to the child's health cannot be managed in the home.
 - B.** Protective custody is justified solely because the caregiver disagreed with the specialist.
 - C.** Protective custody depends primarily on the number of prior reports involving the family.
 - D.** No protective action can occur until the maltreatment determination is completed.

Correct Answer: A

13. A draft CFS-411 affidavit states, "The caregiver was unstable and refused to protect the child." Which revision most clearly supports the safety decision?
- A.** The caregiver behaved badly and made the situation unsafe.
 - B.** The Specialist believed the caregiver did not care about the child's well-being.
 - C.** The caregiver paced beside the vehicle, shouted that they were leaving with the child, and refused repeated requests to provide the child's prescribed medication.
 - D.** The caregiver's emotional condition proved that removal was necessary.

Correct Answer: C

14. A Specialist reviews an Immediate Safety Plan and finds that the only identified support person is available inconsistently, with no backup identified. What is the most appropriate next step?
- A.** Keep the plan because everyone initially agreed to it.
 - B.** Reevaluate the plan's reliability and revise it to include specific responsibilities and dependable backup supports.
 - C.** Wait until the plan fails before making changes.
 - D.** Change the safety decision based only on the support person's limited availability.

Correct Answer: B

15. During a school contact, a Specialist observes that a child is wearing stained clothing and appears tired. What is the best documentation and follow-up approach?
- A. Document that the child is neglected based on the appearance alone.
 - B. Exclude the observation until the cause is confirmed by another person.
 - C. Document a possible medical diagnosis to explain the child's tiredness.
 - D. Describe the observable conditions and gather additional information before reaching a conclusion.

Correct Answer: D

16. Another specialist reviews a CHRIS narrative but cannot determine why a home visit occurred or what actions followed the visit. What information should be added?
- A. More emotional wording to emphasize the seriousness of the situation.
 - B. Additional opinions from individuals who were not contacted.
 - C. Clear chronology, significant statements, observations, investigative actions, safety concerns, and the reasons for decisions.
 - D. A brief conclusion without supporting details.

Correct Answer: C

17. A Specialist observed food debris and opened trash bags on a kitchen floor. Which CHRIS entry most objectively documents the observation?
- A. The Specialist observed food debris across the kitchen floor and three opened trash bags beside the refrigerator.
 - B. The caregiver was lazy and did not care about the condition of the home.
 - C. The home was disgusting and clearly unsafe.
 - D. The condition of the kitchen proved that the child was being neglected.

Correct Answer: A

18. During a Team Decision Making meeting, participants disagree about whether the current Immediate Safety Plan can manage the identified threats to safety. How should the Specialist respond?
- A. Make the decision before hearing from the family so the meeting remains on schedule.
 - B. Present specific behavior-based information, identify strengths and concerns, involve the family and supports, and evaluate the plan against each threat to safety.
 - C. Focus primarily on the family's history rather than the current behaviors and conditions.
 - D. Replace the existing plan without first reviewing whether its actions are working.

Correct Answer: B

19. A support person calls to report that a caregiver is threatening to leave with the children and will no longer follow the Immediate Safety Plan. What is the Specialist's best immediate response?
- A.** Wait for the next scheduled home visit so the caregiver has time to calm down.
 - B.** Direct the support person to enforce the plan without further agency involvement.
 - C.** Decide that removal is required before assessing the current conditions.
 - D.** Consult the supervisor, prepare for an immediate response and scene-safety needs, attempt de-escalation, and reassess the threats in real time.

Correct Answer: D

20. After protective custody is taken, a frightened child is crying, holding a comfort item, and asking to remain with a sibling. Which response best balances required action with trauma-informed practice?
- A.** Coordinate required notifications, placement, and medical needs while providing a calm, developmentally appropriate explanation, allowing the comfort item, minimizing conflict exposure, and supporting the sibling connection when possible.
 - B.** Remove the comfort item so the child can transition more quickly to the placement.
 - C.** Discuss the allegations and caregiver behavior in detail so the child understands why removal occurred.
 - D.** Complete the documentation before addressing the child's questions or emotional needs.

Correct Answer: A