Date ___/___/___   Name _____

1. *With post adoption services:*

    a. It is important to provide services separately and together for the parents, other family members, and the child/youth who was adopted. (p. 15)
    b. There is a great deal of research describing its effectiveness.
    c. Federal laws require that when children have lived in multiple states, there should be collaborations between multi-state public and private service providers.
    d. It is understood that all adjustment issues are related to the adoption.

2. *Which of the following statements is correct?*

    a. With disruption the adoption has been finalized
    b. With dissolution the adoption has not been finalized
    c. With disruption the adoption has not been finalized. (p. 66)
    d. With both disruption and dissolution, the adoption has been finalized

3. *According to limited research, there is a higher risk of adoption disruption when:*

    a. Children/youth are adopted by foster parents.
    b. The adoptive parent(s) is older.
    c. The child/youth is older and has a history of longer stays in the foster care system. (p. 66)
    d. The birth parent has not resolved his/her emotions after parental rights have been terminated.

4. *Three essential elements of crisis management include:*

    a. Assessment, validation, and hope.
    b. Immediate relief, validation, and hope. (p. 55)
    c. Immediate relief, behavior intervention, and hope.
    d. Immediate relief, conflict resolution, and strategy.

5. *As a family settles from the initial excitement of adoption, unacceptable or undesirable behaviors develop in the child/youth. This is generally a sign that the child/youth:*

    a. Is becoming more comfortable and trusting. (p. 54)
    b. That the child is not ready to show/communicate feelings and needs.
    c. Has come to accept the termination of the birth parent(s) rights.
    d. Should be removed from the adoptive family.

6. *Dissolution happens:*

   a. When an adoption has been finalized and then is petitioned to end. (p. 66)
   b. When there is a short-term placement of the child/youth out of the adoptive home.
   c. When an adoption has not been finalized and the adoption process is closed.
   d. When ties are severed between the adoptive child/youth and birth parent.

7. *According to research, adoptive families of children with special needs:*

   a. Want to know that services are available to them after they adopt. (p. 13)
   b. Prefer to pay for post adoption services with their subsidy instead of getting it for free.
   c. Are motivated to use post adoption services so that they do not lose their subsidy.
   d. Perceive post adoptive services as the only way that they can survive the adoption and that it is more vital than the subsidy.

8. *Limited research shows that disruptions are very unlikely in:*

   a. Informal kinship relative adoptions.
   b. Families where children are adopted by their foster parent. (p. 66)
   c. Court-ordered birth parent reunifications.
   d. States that are in compliance with the State and Timely Interstate Placement Act.

9. *The three phases in post adoption are:*

   a. Assessment, intervention, and planning.
   b. Initial adjustment, growth/time, and crisis. (p. 14)
   c. Crisis, intervention, and initial adjustment.
   d. Pre-assessment, assessment, and evaluation.

10. *In delivering post adoption services, the child welfare practitioner seeks to:*

    a. Increase the risk of displacement.
    b. Deliver services until the adoption is finalized.
    c. Decrease the number of foster parents who become adoptive parents.
    d. Empower the child/youth and his/her adoptive family to succeed through difficult, yet normal adjustment challenges. (p. 36)

11. All adoption work is general and what works for one in a particular situation will likely work in others. **(False) (pg. 38)**

12. Attachments in adoption just don't happen, but develop as a result of day-to-day interactions between the child/youth and the parent. **(True) (p. 39)**

13. The experiences that children/youth have in the child welfare system often include caregivers with common expectations and ideas for modifying behavior. **(False) (p. 44)**

14. Many children/youth from the child welfare system may utilize aggression to maintain distance and avoid attachment. **(True) (p. 44)**

15. To ensure new parental attachments, it is best if the adoptive parents severs ties with the child/youth's birth parents, siblings and extended families or even past relationships. **(False) (p. 46)**

16. Approximately 50% of adoptions will disrupt before the adoption is finalized. **(False)** **(p. 66)**

17. Disruption and dissolution are handled the same in each State. **(False)** **(p. 66)**

18. Adoption competent services, supports and resources may facilitate more expeditious disruptions and dissolutions. **(False)** **(p. 66)**

19. Disruption can be highly traumatic for both the family and child/youth. **(True)** **(p. 66)**

20. Some judges will not allow an adoption to dissolve after it is finalized without having the adoptive parents go through a process similar to birth parents, which could involve a charge of abandonment or neglect if the family refuses to allow the child/youth to return home. **(True)** **(p. 66)**