1. **Communicating with children/youth of all ages involves:**
   a. Building rapport and sharing information using words that can be clearly understood.
   b. Teaching them to minimize unnecessary questions so that their needs/desires are well communicated.
   c. Leaving out information about events that may be upsetting.
   d. Talking to them based on their chronological age.

2. **Of the children/youth adopted from the child welfare system over the last 10 years:**
   a. Over 90 percent (more than 90%) were adopted by the caregiver involved in the child/youth’s life at the time of termination of parental rights.
   b. Less than 90 percent (less than 90%) were adopted by the caregiver involved in the child/youth’s life at the time of termination of parental rights.
   c. The greatest percentage of children/youth were placed in kinship/relative placements.
   d. Less than 5 percent (less than 5%) were placed in kinship/relative placements.

3. **A child/youth is ready for adoption/permanency if the child/youth:**
   a. Understands why the permanency plan is needed but does not want to proceed with it.
   b. Foster parents have established a transition plan.
   c. Understands why the adoptive placement plan is needed and wants to proceed with it.
   d. Birth parents approve of the permanency placement.

4. **To help a child/youth transition from foster care to adoption, adoption workers should explain to the child/youth:**
   a. Only the legal differences between foster care and adoption because recognition of the parenting differences may lead to disruption.
   b. The legal and parenting differences between foster care and adoption.
   c. Only the parenting differences because the legal differences may be too complicated.
   d. The legal differences between foster and adoption agencies.

5. **For adoption workers helping a child/youth adjust to losses, a good course of action is to:**
   a. Develop an open relationship with the birth parents only so that the child/youth’s family history can be fully explained.
   b. Create an accurate reconstruction of the child/youth’s entire placement history using a Life Book, Lifelines, and Eco-Map.
   c. Assist the child/youth in transferring his/her loyalty to his/her adoptive parents.
   d. Work with family members and other service providers so that birth parents understand why the child/youth cannot live with them.
6. **A promising practice in sibling placement includes:**
   a. Encouraging one of the siblings to assume a parental role.
   b. Having older children participate in the planning for themselves and younger siblings.
   c. Not placing them together so that individually can be established.
   d. Conducting only joint adoption placement preparation sessions for children placed separately.

7. **Attachment is:**
   a. Important to establish before the child reaches the age of 7 or he/she may experience difficulty with other social relationships.
   b. The formation of stable emotional connections by the child/youth with the significant people in his/her life.
   c. Is primarily a social phenomenon.
   d. Irreparably damaged for all children/youth in the child welfare system.

8. **Typically, child/youth preparation includes:**
   a. Translating information so that the child/youth is empowered and engaged in planning his/her own future.
   b. Making sure that the adoptive family attends legal training.
   c. Requiring a mental health treatment plan for the foster parent(s).
   d. Supervising the child/youth in creating a crisis plan that will be given to the foster parent(s).

9. **One of the five major issues that a child/youth needs to address for a successful transition to a family is:**
   a. Self-esteem
   b. Behavior therapy
   c. Self-motivation
   d. Household management

10. **If the child/youth says no to adoption, the competent caseworker should:**
    a. Help the child/youth change his/her decision and accept the adoption.
    b. Realize that this is temporary and with counseling the child/youth will change his/her mind.
    c. Find out the child/youth’s personal feelings about his/her legal status and what adoption means to them.
    d. Expedite consummation of the adoption to help the child/youth see how adoption is once it is finalized.

11. Assessment is the process of identifying needs, whereas preparation is the process of intervening to address those needs.
    **True _____     False _____**

12. Child/youth assessment includes factual information and is parent-focused.
    **True _____     False _____**

13. With child/youth preparation, the best interest of the youth/child guides all plans.
    **True _____     False _____**
14. Concurrent planning is a process of establishing, but not acting upon multiple permanency options.  
   True _____  False _____

15. The Adoption and Safe Family Act of 1997 allows for moving children/youth towards reunification with parents under all circumstances.  
   True _____  False _____

16. Reasonable efforts to reunify should not take place prior to the placement of a child/youth in an adoptive or permanent home.  
   True _____  False _____

17. In many instances, when children/youth present behavioral difficulties, they are exhibiting grief and loss.  True _____  False _____

18. A critical element to preparing children for permanency involves listening to the child/youth tell their story in their own words.  
   True _____  False _____

19. A knowledgeable and skilled social worker will allow a child/youth to explore his/her feelings about their separation from their biological family as they prepare for adoption/permanency.  
   True _____  False _____

20. Most sibling relationships last longer than parent/child/youth relationships.  
   True _____  False _____