

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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

11. All adoption work is general and what works for one in a particular situation will likely work in others.

True _____ **False** _____

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 _____ **False** _____

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

True _____ **False** _____

14. Many children/youth from the child welfare system may utilize aggression to maintain distance and avoid attachment.

True _____ **False** _____

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.
True _____ **False** _____
16. Approximately 50% of adoptions will disrupt before the adoption is finalized.
True _____ **False** _____
17. Disruption and dissolution are handled the same in each State.
True _____ **False** _____
18. Adoption competent services, supports and resources may facilitate more expeditious disruptions and dissolutions.
True _____ **False** _____
19. Disruption can be highly traumatic for both the family and child/youth.
True _____ **False** _____
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 _____ **False** _____