

Minister Destiny Testimony Schools

FINAL EXAM

Adult — Sections 1–3

Quarter 1

Minister Destiny Marie Morgan

Minister & Founder

Name (for your own records): _____

Date: _____

A Prayer Before You Begin

In the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

Lord, bless this reader on their journey. Guard their health in body, mind, and spirit as they study. Open their heart to knowledge and their mind to understanding, and let what they learn here become light in their hands. Guide them to the places where they are needed — to help others, and to save lives, safely. Bless their steps, their work, and every life their learning will one day protect.

Amen.

— Minister Destiny Marie Morgan

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Minister Destiny Testimony Schools — Adult: Final Exam — Sections 1–3.

Published by Minister Destiny Marie Morgan, Minister & Founder.

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The lessons in this book are educational information, Massachusetts-first, and are not legal advice. If you have a real case, talk to a lawyer. Help lines: National Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-799-7233 · 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline (call/text 988) · Childhelp 1-800-422-4453.

Directions

This is a formal exam. It covers the three classes of this quarter (Sections 1–3) in Minister Destiny Testimony Schools — Adult. Every question comes from those classes — the lessons, the Words to know, and the stories you studied.

The exam has TWO SESSIONS. Session 1 has 25 multiple-choice questions and 3 written answers. Session 2 has 25 multiple-choice questions and 4 written answers including one longer written response.

Materials: this book, a pencil, and a quiet place. Take the exam without the class books first — it shows what you truly learned. You may take a break between sessions.

Answer every question. For multiple choice, pick the ONE best answer and mark it on the Answer Sheet at the back of this book (fill in the circle) or circle it here. For written answers, write in the lines given; say what you would do and why, in your own words, using what the classes taught.

Scoring: multiple-choice questions are worth 1 point each (50 points). Written answers are scored with the guide at the back of this book (34 points). Total: 84 points. Score 68 points or more (80%) to pass this final exam and earn the quarterly certificate.

Minister Destiny Testimony Schools is a free school. The classes, the tests, and the certificates are free online at destinymorganbooks.com — nothing about this class costs money. This book is the print edition, for people who want the class in their hands. You never need to buy a book to take a class or a test.

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What This Exam Covers

This final exam covers the three classes of Quarter 1:

Section 1: The Law and Consequences of Crimes — Effects on You, Your Kids, Your Family, Your Housing, and Your Job

Main things studied: What happens, step by step, when there is a charge · The consequences nobody warns you about — "collateral consequences" · The real-life math · If you or someone you love is facing a charge — the protective steps

Section 2: Child Abuse and Neglect: The Signs, How Reporting Works, the Consequences, and How to Get Help Early

Main things studied: What child abuse and neglect actually mean · The signs — what to watch for in children and in adults · How reporting works, step by step · The consequences — for adults who harm, and for families · Getting help early — before there is anything to report

Section 3: Abuse in Families and Relationships: Domestic Violence, Coercive Control, Protecting Children, and Finding Safety and Help

Main things studied: What domestic violence is — and what it is not · Coercive control — the abuse that leaves no bruises · Warning signs — early, and in an established pattern · Protecting children inside an abusive home · Safety planning — the practical core · If someone tells you — and if you are the one causing harm

School ranks: Freshman (Year 1 in progress) Sophomore (Year 1 complete) Junior (Year 2 complete) Senior (Year 3 complete) Graduate (Year 4 complete). A year counts as complete only when all of its classes and all of its final exams are passed at 80% or higher.

Review — Key Words From This Quarter

Read these before the exam. They are the Words to know from this quarter's classes.

Section 1: The Law and Consequences of Crimes — Effects on You, Your Kids, Your Family, Your Housing, and Your Job

- Arraignment — the first court appearance, where the charge is read and a plea is entered.
- Continuance without a finding (CWOFF) — a disposition where the case is continued and, if probation is completed, dismissed; it still appears on a record in important ways.
- Disposition — the final outcome of a case (dismissal, conviction, CWOFF, etc.).
- CORI — Criminal Offender Record Information: Massachusetts' criminal record system.
- Collateral consequences — the civil and practical effects of a charge or conviction beyond the sentence: housing, jobs, licenses, custody, immigration.
- Probation — court supervision instead of (or after) incarceration, with conditions you must follow.
- Restitution — money paid to compensate a victim for losses.
- Sealing — a legal process that limits who can access your record; expungement erases eligible records entirely.
- DCF — the Massachusetts Department of Children and Families, the child-welfare agency.

Section 2: Child Abuse and Neglect: The Signs, How Reporting Works, the Consequences, and How to Get Help Early

- Neglect — failure to provide the basic care a child needs: food, shelter, clothing, medical care, supervision, and schooling.
- Mandated reporter — a professional who is required by law to report reasonable cause to believe a child is being abused or neglected.
- Reasonable cause — the reporting standard: facts that would lead a reasonable person to believe abuse or neglect may be occurring — suspicion meeting that standard, not proof.
- Screening — the agency's initial decision about whether a report meets the threshold for a response, and how urgent that response is.
- Supported / unsupported — the finding after a response: supported means the agency concluded abuse or neglect occurred; unsupported means it did not reach that conclusion.

- DCF — the Massachusetts Department of Children and Families, the state child-welfare agency.
- Service plan — the written set of services, steps, and expectations a family works on while a child-welfare case is open.
- Disclosure — a child's telling, in words or behavior, that harm has happened to them.
- Removal — the emergency taking of a child into protective custody when the child is judged unsafe at home.

Section 3: Abuse in Families and Relationships: Domestic Violence, Coercive Control, Protecting Children, and Finding Safety and Help

- Domestic violence — a pattern of behavior in a family or intimate relationship used to control another person; it can be physical, sexual, emotional, or economic.
- Coercive control — a system of rules, surveillance, and isolation that shrinks a person's freedom, enforced by fear of what happens if they disobey.
- Cycle of abuse — a common pattern of tension building, an abusive incident, then apologies and calm — before tension builds again; the calm phase is part of the pattern, not proof it ended.
- Safety plan — a set of decisions and preparations made in advance to reduce harm during incidents, when leaving, and after leaving.
- Protective order — a court order requiring a person to stay away and not abuse or contact another; violating it carries legal consequences.
- Economic abuse — controlling money, work, or debt to make a partner dependent and unable to leave safely.
- Strangulation — impeding breathing or blood flow to the neck; especially dangerous and a strong warning sign of escalating, potentially lethal violence.
- Advocate — a trained, confidential support person (for example at the Domestic Violence Hotline) who helps with safety planning and connecting to services, without pressuring decisions.
- Separation risk — the well-documented rise in danger when an abused person leaves or an abuser senses control being lost.

Session 1

Minister Destiny Testimony Schools — Adult

Multiple choice — questions 1–25. Then written answers W1–W3.

1. At which court appearance is the charge first read to a person and a plea entered?

- A. The disposition hearing
- B. The arraignment
- C. A surrender hearing
- D. A sealing hearing

2. During booking, what does the bail decision mainly decide?

- A. Whether the person is guilty
- B. How long probation will last
- C. Whether the record can be sealed
- D. Whether the person waits for court at home or in custody

3. A man misses his court date and does nothing about it. What can follow?

- A. A warrant, arrest, and possible added charges
- B. The case is automatically dismissed
- C. Only a small late fee, nothing more
- D. His record is sealed automatically

4. What does the word 'disposition' mean in a criminal case?

- A. The first police stop
- B. The amount of bail set
- C. The final outcome of the case
- D. The landlord's background check

5. Money a court orders a person to pay to compensate a victim for losses is called:

- A. Bail
- B. Restitution
- C. A supervision fee
- D. A surcharge for the court

6. A person is on probation. What does that mean?

- A. The case never appears anywhere
- B. They can miss court dates if they are working

- C. Their record has been erased
- D. They are under court supervision with conditions they must follow

7. Court fines and fees go unpaid for months. Which result does the lesson warn can happen?

- A. More court dates, extended probation, or a suspended license
- B. The debt quietly disappears
- C. The judge must forgive the whole amount
- D. Nothing, because fees are voluntary

8. Why can a suspended driver's license make a court debt problem worse?

- A. It raises the amount of every fine
- B. It erases the person's CORI
- C. It can cost the person the job that would have paid the fines
- D. It ends probation early

9. An arrest happens inside a family's home involving violence. Which agency may become involved with the children?

- A. The housing authority only
- B. DCF, the Department of Children and Families
- C. The licensing board
- D. The probation department only

10. In custody decisions, a parent's record is most likely to be used against them when it involves:

- A. An old parking ticket
- B. A single late rent payment
- C. A dismissed case from long ago only
- D. Violence or substance offenses

11. How do many private landlords use criminal records?

- A. They run background checks and can deny applicants with records
- B. They are never allowed to look at them
- C. They only check records after a lease is signed
- D. They check only for traffic offenses

12. Under many leases, criminal activity by a tenant's guest can lead to:

- A. A rent reduction
- B. Nothing, because guests are not covered

- C. Eviction, in some cases even without a conviction
- D. Automatic sealing of the tenant's record

13. What is the difference between sealing and expungement as taught in this lesson?

- A. They are two words for the same thing
- B. Sealing limits who can access a record; expungement erases eligible records entirely
- C. Sealing erases a record; expungement hides it for a week
- D. Expungement is only for landlords to use

14. Which habit does the lesson say helps families in every system they face?

- A. Waiting to be contacted before doing anything
- B. Telling their story differently to each office
- C. Paying cash so there is no record of payment
- D. Keeping a folder with dates, names, receipts, and letters

15. Tanya admits there are enough facts, her case is continued, and she completes probation cleanly so the case is dismissed. What is true about this CWO?

- A. It still appears on her record in ways that matter
- B. It never appears on her record in any way
- C. It counts as a full conviction forever
- D. It automatically seals itself the same day

16. What often happens during the pre-trial stage of a case?

- A. The record is sealed
- B. The person is sentenced
- C. Court dates, possible motions, and plea negotiation
- D. Bail money is returned with interest

17. The lesson describes a 'gap spiral.' Which order shows how it builds?

- A. Record leads to a better job, which pays off fines
- B. Record, then no job, then unpaid fines and rent, then more court trouble
- C. Fines, then sealing, then a new job, then no record
- D. Probation, then dismissal, then a clean record

18. A caregiver strikes a child once and leaves a serious injury. Can that single incident be physical abuse?

- A. No, abuse must happen at least ten times
- B. Only if a neighbor saw it happen

- C. Only if the child tells someone
- D. Yes, a single incident can be abuse

19. Which pattern best describes emotional abuse?

- A. Constant belittling, threats, or terrorizing that damages a child's sense of worth and safety
- B. One argument between adults
- C. A child being sent to their room once
- D. A parent raising their voice one time

20. Which statement about sexual abuse of a child is correct in this lesson?

- A. A child can consent if they did not say no
- B. It is partly the child's fault if they agreed to meet
- C. A child can never consent to it, and it is never the child's fault
- D. It only counts if a stranger did it

21. Which injury pattern raises the most concern in a young child?

- A. A scraped knee from playground play
- B. Bruises on the ears, neck, and torso at different stages of healing
- C. One small bruise on a shin
- D. A bandage on a finger

22. A caregiver's explanation for a child's injury keeps changing and does not match the child's age or ability. This is a sign of concern in:

- A. The child only
- B. The school
- C. No one — explanations often change
- D. The caregiver

23. Why is isolating a child from school, doctors, and relatives a warning sign?

- A. Few other adults ever see the child, so harm can stay hidden
- B. It makes the child too independent
- C. It means the family travels too much
- D. It is only a problem for teenagers

24. What is 'screening' after a report of possible abuse or neglect is made?

- A. A medical test given to the child
- B. The final court ruling in the case

- C. The agency's decision about whether the report meets the threshold for a response and how urgent it is
- D. A home cleaning checklist

25. After an investigation, a report is found 'unsupported.' What does that mean?

- A. The agency concluded abuse or neglect occurred
- B. The agency did not reach the conclusion that abuse or neglect occurred
- C. The family refused all services
- D. The child was removed from the home

Session 1 — Written Answers

Written Answer W1 — 4 points

A neighbor confides that her partner checks her phone every night, has set rules about who she may see, and apologizes warmly after frightening her. She says, 'He has never hit me, so it can't be abuse.' Explain what you would say to her and what you would offer to do.

Written Answer W2 — 4 points

A father facing a charge tells you he plans to skip a court date because his work shift changed, and to deal with it later. Explain what you would tell him about the risk and what he should do instead.

Written Answer W3 — 4 points

You regularly see a 5-year-old who has become hungry all the time, is falling asleep during the day, and flinched when an adult moved quickly. You have not seen anyone hurt the child. Explain what you would do and why.

STOP

End of Session 1.

If you finish early, you may check your work in Session 1 only. Do not go on to Session 2 until your break is over.

Session 2

Minister Destiny Testimony Schools — Adult

Multiple choice — questions 26–50. Then written answers W4–W7.

26. After a supported report, a case is opened and the family is handed a written document listing the services they will attend, the steps they must complete, and what the agency expects while the case stays open. That document is called a:

- A. A petition
- B. A disclosure
- C. A screening decision
- D. A service plan

27. A child hints, in words and behavior, that someone has harmed them. The lesson calls this telling a:

- A. Disclosure
- B. Screening
- C. Disposition
- D. Removal

28. What does 'removal' mean in child welfare?

- A. A child changing schools
- B. A parent removing a report from a file
- C. The emergency taking of a child into protective custody when judged unsafe at home
- D. A worker leaving a home visit

29. Which group includes people who are mandated reporters in Massachusetts?

- A. Only judges
- B. Teachers, childcare workers, medical professionals, and law-enforcement officers
- C. Only parents and grandparents
- D. Neighbors who volunteer

30. A child starts to tell you about harm. Which words fit this lesson?

- A. 'I promise I will never tell anyone, no matter what.'
- B. 'Tell me every detail again from the beginning.'
- C. 'Are you sure you are not making that up?'
- D. 'I may need to tell people whose job is keeping you safe.'

31. Why must a child never be shaken, even once and even briefly?

- A. Shaking can cause catastrophic brain injury or death
- B. It is only a problem for older children
- C. It makes the child cry louder
- D. It is against school rules only

32. A parent tells a counselor, 'Everything is just too much — I can't even say why.' Why does this lesson push her to get specific about what is actually breaking down?

- A. Specific problems impress professionals and shorten a case
- B. An agency requires a written problem list before it will help anyone
- C. A named problem often has a named resource, while vague overwhelm is hard to fix
- D. Naming a problem out loud removes the need for any help

33. Why should a parent line up relief adults before a crisis, not during one?

- A. Because agencies require two names on a form
- B. So the arrangement is a normal favor between family, arranged while things are calm
- C. So the children can choose where to live
- D. It is not important to arrange in advance

34. How do the child-welfare track and the criminal track differ?

- A. They are the same case with two names
- B. The criminal track decides custody, and the welfare track sets fines
- C. Only the welfare track involves any court
- D. The welfare track makes safety decisions and can open services or a family court case; the criminal track prosecutes crimes with penalties like probation or incarceration

35. Domestic violence is best defined as:

- A. A pattern of behavior in a family or intimate relationship used to control another person
- B. Any loud argument between partners
- C. A single bad day caused by stress
- D. A disagreement about money only

36. A spouse says a long marriage means consent to sexual activity is already settled. What does this lesson teach?

- A. That is correct in a marriage
- B. Consent matters only in new relationships

- C. A relationship is never standing consent; each act needs freely given consent
- D. Consent is settled unless someone complains in writing

37. Why is strangulation treated as especially dangerous in this lesson?

- A. It always leaves visible marks
- B. It is a strong warning sign of escalating, potentially lethal violence and can cause injury that is not visible
- C. It is only dangerous for older adults
- D. It matters only if it happens in public

38. A partner controls all the money, forbids outside work, and runs up debt in the other partner's name so leaving feels impossible. This is:

- A. Careful budgeting
- B. Ordinary financial planning
- C. A protective order
- D. Economic abuse

39. After a frightening incident, a partner apologizes for days and the home feels calm. How does this lesson read that calm?

- A. The calm phase is part of the cycle of abuse, not proof it ended
- B. Proof the abuse has ended for good
- C. A sign the victim exaggerated the incident
- D. The point where no safety plan is needed

40. Which statement about a protective order is most complete?

- A. It is a physical shield that guarantees safety
- B. It ends a relationship automatically
- C. It legally requires a person to stay away and not abuse or contact another, and it works best combined with a wider safety plan
- D. It is only a suggestion with no legal consequences

41. What is 'separation risk'?

- A. The risk of losing a court case after moving
- B. The rise in danger when an abused person leaves or an abuser senses control being lost
- C. The cost of renting a new apartment
- D. A risk only for unmarried couples

42. What does an advocate at a domestic violence program do?

- A. Decides when the person must leave
- B. Arrests the abusive partner
- C. Represents the person as their lawyer in every court
- D. Provides confidential support, helps with safety planning and services, without pressuring decisions

43. Which is an early warning sign in a new relationship?

- A. Intensity that moves too fast, with jealousy dressed as devotion
- B. Wanting to spend ordinary time together
- C. Disagreeing once about a restaurant
- D. Asking about a partner's day

44. Which sign fits an established pattern of abuse at home?

- A. A partner who apologizes after one raised voice
- B. A family that eats dinner at different times
- C. Walking on eggshells and rehearsing how to raise ordinary topics
- D. A partner who works long hours

45. You notice a friend has withdrawn, and her partner answers questions for her and must approve her plans. What do these signs suggest?

- A. A healthy, close marriage
- B. Possible control in the relationship that deserves gentle, steady support
- C. That the friend is simply busy
- D. That you should confront her partner at once

46. How should a protective parent talk to a child about violence in the home?

- A. Give the child every adult detail
- B. Tell the child to keep the family secret
- C. Ask the child to report back on the other parent
- D. Say a simple true sentence at the child's level, including that it is not the child's fault

47. Which item belongs in the 'packed possibility' part of a safety plan?

- A. Copies or photos of ID and children's documents stored safely outside the home or with a trusted person
- B. A list of arguments to win next time
- C. Extra cash hidden in the abusive partner's car
- D. A note confronting the abuser

48. When is a safety plan meant to be made?

- A. In the middle of a violent incident
- B. Only after a court order is issued
- C. Calmly, in advance, before the next crisis
- D. Only by a lawyer

49. Why does this lesson warn friends and family not to confront the abusive person directly?

- A. It is illegal to speak to them at all
- B. It usually raises the victim's risk rather than changing the abuser
- C. The victim would be embarrassed
- D. Confrontation always ends the abuse, so it must be saved

50. A man realizes his apologies have not changed his controlling behavior. What does this lesson say about insight and apologies alone?

- A. They are enough if he means them
- B. They prove he cannot change at all
- C. They should be repeated more often
- D. Insight alone rarely stops controlling behavior, and apologies without changed behavior become part of the cycle

Session 2 — Written Answers

Written Answer W4 — 4 points

A parent tells you she is exhausted, snapping at her children daily, and afraid of her own temper, but nothing serious has happened yet. Explain the early-help steps you would walk her through.

Written Answer W5 — 4 points

A friend is offered a plea deal that looks minor and wants to sign quickly to get the case over with. Explain what questions and steps you would urge on her first, and why.

Written Answer W6 — 4 points

A mother living with an abusive partner says she cannot make a safety plan because 'if I ever leave, that is when it will get really bad.' Explain how you would respond and what a plan made now would include.

Written Answer W7 — 10 points

[illegible]

Answer Sheet — Multiple Choice

Fill in ONE circle for each question. This sheet is your official answer record.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 16. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 31. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 46. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D |
| 2. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 17. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 32. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 47. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D |
| 3. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 18. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 33. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 48. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D |
| 4. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 19. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 34. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 49. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D |
| 5. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 20. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 35. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 50. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D |
| 6. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 21. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 36. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | |
| 7. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 22. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 37. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | |
| 8. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 23. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 38. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | |
| 9. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 24. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 39. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | |
| 10. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 25. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 40. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | |
| 11. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 26. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 41. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | |
| 12. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 27. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 42. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | |
| 13. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 28. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 43. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | |
| 14. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 29. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 44. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | |
| 15. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 30. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | 45. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D | |

Quarterly Progress Summary

Fill this in when the exam is scored. Letter grades: A 90–100 · B 80–89 · C 70–79 · D 60–69 · F below 60. Passing the final exam is 80% of total points or higher.

Class	Test score	Grade
Section 1: The Law and Consequences of Crimes — Effects on You, Your Kids, Your Family, Your Housing, and Your Job		
Section 2: Child Abuse and Neglect: The Signs, How Reporting Works, the Consequences, and How to Get Help Early		
Section 3: Abuse in Families and Relationships: Domestic Violence, Coercive Control, Protecting Children, and Finding Safety and Help		
Final Exam — Sections 1–3 (total 84 points)		
Running course average		

One thing I learned this quarter:

Rank: _____

School ranks: Freshman (Year 1 in progress) Sophomore (Year 1 complete) Junior (Year 2 complete) Senior (Year 3 complete) Graduate (Year 4 complete). A year counts as complete only when all of its classes and all of its final exams are passed at 80% or higher.

Quarterly Certificate — Quarter 1

Minister Destiny Testimony Schools

**Certificate of Completion — Quarter 1: The Law and
Consequences of Crimes — Effects on You, Your Kids,
Your Family, Your Housing, and Your Job · Child Abuse
and Neglect: The Signs, How Reporting Works, the
Consequences, and How to Get Help Early · Abuse in
Families and Relationships: Domestic Violence, Coercive
Control, Protecting Children, and Finding Safety and
Help**

This certifies that

Name (write your name here)

has passed the Final Exam for

Minister Destiny Testimony Schools — Adult

Quarter 1 — Sections 1–3

Date completed: _____

Rank: _____

Presented by **Minister Destiny Marie Morgan**, Minister & Founder

*Congratulations. You passed the Quarter 1 final exam — you studied all three
classes and proved it. Keep going. — Minister Destiny Marie Morgan*

Educational completion certificate only — not a state license, POST certification, or government
credential.

Minister Destiny Testimony Schools — Adult

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Answer Key and Scoring Guide

For parents, teachers, and self-checking after the exam is finished. Do not look before you take the exam.

Multiple Choice — Answer Key

Session 1 (questions 1–25):

1. The arraignment
2. Whether the person waits for court at home or in custody
3. A warrant, arrest, and possible added charges
4. The final outcome of the case
5. Restitution
6. They are under court supervision with conditions they must follow
7. More court dates, extended probation, or a suspended license
8. It can cost the person the job that would have paid the fines
9. DCF, the Department of Children and Families
10. Violence or substance offenses
11. They run background checks and can deny applicants with records
12. Eviction, in some cases even without a conviction
13. Sealing limits who can access a record; expungement erases eligible records entirely
14. Keeping a folder with dates, names, receipts, and letters
15. It still appears on her record in ways that matter
16. Court dates, possible motions, and plea negotiation
17. Record, then no job, then unpaid fines and rent, then more court trouble
18. Yes, a single incident can be abuse
19. Constant belittling, threats, or terrorizing that damages a child's sense of worth and safety
20. A child can never consent to it, and it is never the child's fault
21. Bruises on the ears, neck, and torso at different stages of healing
22. The caregiver
23. Few other adults ever see the child, so harm can stay hidden
24. The agency's decision about whether the report meets the threshold for a response and how urgent it is
25. The agency did not reach the conclusion that abuse or neglect occurred

Session 2 (questions 26–50):

26. A service plan
27. Disclosure
28. The emergency taking of a child into protective custody when judged unsafe at home
29. Teachers, childcare workers, medical professionals, and law-enforcement officers
30. 'I may need to tell people whose job is keeping you safe.'
31. Shaking can cause catastrophic brain injury or death
32. A named problem often has a named resource, while vague overwhelm is hard to fix
33. So the arrangement is a normal favor between family, arranged while things are calm
34. The welfare track makes safety decisions and can open services or a family court case; the criminal track prosecutes crimes with penalties like probation or incarceration
35. A pattern of behavior in a family or intimate relationship used to control another person
36. A relationship is never standing consent; each act needs freely given consent
37. It is a strong warning sign of escalating, potentially lethal violence and can cause injury that is not visible
38. Economic abuse
39. The calm phase is part of the cycle of abuse, not proof it ended
40. It legally requires a person to stay away and not abuse or contact another, and it works best combined with a wider safety plan
41. The rise in danger when an abused person leaves or an abuser senses control being lost
42. Provides confidential support, helps with safety planning and services, without pressuring decisions
43. Intensity that moves too fast, with jealousy dressed as devotion
44. Walking on eggshells and rehearsing how to raise ordinary topics
45. Possible control in the relationship that deserves gentle, steady support
46. Say a simple true sentence at the child's level, including that it is not the child's fault
47. Copies or photos of ID and children's documents stored safely outside the home or with a trusted person
48. Calmly, in advance, before the next crisis

49. It usually raises the victim's risk rather than changing the abuser

50. Insight alone rarely stops controlling behavior, and apologies without changed behavior become part of the cycle

Written Answers — Scoring Guide

Score each written answer with its guide. Give the points for each part of a complete answer that is present and correct; answers do not have to use the lesson's exact words.

W1 — 4 points. A neighbor confides that her partner checks her phone every night, has set rules about who she may see, and ap...

A complete answer includes:

- Names the pattern as coercive control — rules, surveillance, and isolation enforced by fear
- States that abuse does not require physical violence or bruises
- Notes the apology/calm phase is part of the cycle of abuse, not proof it ended
- Offers concrete, steady help (for example keeping document copies, a ride, being a code-word person) without an ultimatum or confronting the partner

W2 — 4 points. A father facing a charge tells you he plans to skip a court date because his work shift changed, and to deal w...

A complete answer includes:

- A missed court date can mean a warrant, arrest, and added charges
- He should call the court clerk or his lawyer before the date, not after
- Keeping every court date protects the case and the family
- Writing dates down and planning around them is part of protecting housing, work, and children

W3 — 4 points. You regularly see a 5-year-old who has become hungry all the time, is falling asleep during the day, and flinc...

A complete answer includes:

- Several signs appearing together as a worsening pattern raise concern, even without proof
- The standard is reasonable cause to believe, not certainty
- Do not investigate, repeatedly question the child, or confront a suspected person
- Call Childhelp to talk it through or report through the Massachusetts DCF route; call 911 if a child is in immediate danger

W4 — 4 points. A parent tells you she is exhausted, snapping at her children daily, and afraid of her own temper, but nothing...

A complete answer includes:

- Name the strain honestly and specifically rather than staying with vague overwhelm
- Use pause skills: child in a safe place, step away, settle the body before returning; never shake a child
- Line up one or two safe relief adults in advance and actually ask them
- Treat the drivers — for example SAMHSA for substance use or 988 for a mental-health crisis — and ask professionals early, which reads as protection, not failure

W5 — 4 points. A friend is offered a plea deal that looks minor and wants to sign quickly to get the case over with. Explain ...

A complete answer includes:

- Read before signing and ask the lawyer out loud what the plea will do to housing, job, license, and record
- A plea or CWOFF can still appear on a CORI and affect background checks
- Collateral consequences can reach public housing, custody, and — for a non-citizen — immigration status, including deportation risk
- Budget for the full price: fees, classes, and travel to court and probation

W6 — 4 points. A mother living with an abusive partner says she cannot make a safety plan because 'if I ever leave, that is w...

A complete answer includes:

- Her fear reflects separation risk — danger rises when control is being lost, so planning matters more, not less
- A safety plan is made calmly in advance, before a crisis
- Includes safer rooms and exits during an incident and a code word with children or trusted people
- Includes copies of documents stored safely outside the home and a review of the digital layer such as location sharing and shared accounts

W7 — 10 points. A family you know is hit by all three of this quarter's lessons at once. The father has just been charged afte...

A complete answer includes:

- Court: use the right to remain silent and to a lawyer, keep every court date, and call the clerk or lawyer before any date that cannot be kept

- Before any plea or CWOFF, ask what it will do to housing, job, license, record, and any immigration risk
- Housing: public-housing rules treat the household as a unit, so do not ignore any housing authority notice; meet its deadline and seek legal aid or a tenant advocate and a hearing
- Names collateral consequences beyond the sentence — CORI effects on work, fines and fees competing with rent, and custody/DCF exposure
- Safety: names the monitoring and rules as coercive control, not a private argument, and treats the apology phase as part of the cycle
- Safety plan made calmly in advance: safer rooms and exits, a code word, document copies stored outside the home, and a digital review of location sharing, shared accounts, and smart-home access
- Child: the flinching and food-hoarding are treated as a pattern of signs affecting the child even if the child is never struck; exposure is reduced and one steady, safe bond is protected
- Early help is used before crisis hardens: relief adults, an advocate (for example the Domestic Violence Hotline), legal aid, and honest help-seeking framed as protection for the family

Total score: multiple choice 50 + written 34 = 84 points. Passing is 68 points or more (80%).

Sources & Credits

Every question in this exam was written from this quarter's classes of Minister Destiny Testimony Schools. Those classes were written from public sources — official websites, public health and safety organizations, help lines, and the law itself. The sources each class was built from, and the help resources it points you to, are listed under that class's name, with credit, so you can check anything and keep learning. Court opinions and laws are public documents that belong to everyone. Everything here is retold in the school's own plain words — nothing in this book is copied from anyone else's book.

Section 1: The Law and Consequences of Crimes — Effects on You, Your Kids, Your Family, Your Housing, and Your Job

- Help lines: National Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-799-7233 · 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline (call/text 988) · Childhelp 1-800-422-4453.

Section 2: Child Abuse and Neglect: The Signs, How Reporting Works, the Consequences, and How to Get Help Early

- 911 — if a child is in immediate danger.
- Childhelp National Child Abuse Hotline — 1-800-422-4453 — confidential guidance on recognizing and reporting abuse and neglect, and on getting help.
- 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline — call or text 988 — for a caregiver whose own mental-health crisis is part of the strain.
- Crisis Text Line — text HOME to 741741 — silent, text-based crisis support.
- SAMHSA National Helpline — 1-800-662-4357 — free, confidential referrals for substance-use and mental-health treatment.
- Poison Control — 1-800-222-1222 — for accidental poisoning or medication emergencies involving a child.
- mass.gov — for current Massachusetts information on reporting child abuse and neglect to DCF and on family support services.
- A report is made. In Massachusetts, concerns about child abuse or neglect are reported to the Department of Children and Families (DCF), the state child-welfare agency; you can find current reporting information through mass.gov. If a child is in immediate danger, the report is a 911 call — police first, paperwork second. The national Childhelp hotline (1-800-422-4453) can also talk you through what to report and how, anywhere in the country.
- Build a relief valve before you need it. Identify one or two safe adults who could take the children for an hour, an evening, or a weekend — and ask now, while it is a normal favor between family, not an emergency. If no one exists, that is exactly what family support programs and parenting groups are for; mass.gov is a starting point for finding local family support services.

- Treat the drivers, not just the moments. If drinking or drug use is part of the picture, SAMHSA's helpline (1-800-662-4357) is free, confidential, and available day and night. If depression, anxiety, or trauma symptoms are driving the strain, 988 (call or text) is a starting point for mental-health crisis support, and Crisis Text Line (text HOME to 741741) works when talking out loud is impossible. Treating a driver is parenting work — it protects your children directly.
- I have saved these numbers in my phone: Childhelp 1-800-422-4453, 988, SAMHSA 1-800-662-4357, Poison Control 1-800-222-1222.
- Help lines: National Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-799-7233 · 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline (call/text 988) · Childhelp 1-800-422-4453.

Section 3: Abuse in Families and Relationships: Domestic Violence, Coercive Control, Protecting Children, and Finding Safety and Help

- 911 — immediate danger.
- National Domestic Violence Hotline — 1-800-799-7233; text START to 88788 — confidential safety planning, 24/7.
- RAINN — 1-800-656-4673 — support for sexual assault, including within relationships.
- 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline — call or text 988 — crisis support for you or for someone you are worried about.
- Crisis Text Line — text HOME to 741741 — help without speaking out loud.
- Childhelp — 1-800-422-4453 — when children's safety is part of the picture.
- SAMHSA National Helpline — 1-800-662-4357 — treatment referrals when substance use is intertwined with the abuse.
- mass.gov and local legal aid organizations — for current information on protective orders and family court in Massachusetts.
- A safety plan is a written-in-your-head (or carefully stored) set of decisions made calmly, before the next crisis. Advocates at the National Domestic Violence Hotline (1-800-799-7233; text START to 88788) build these with callers every day, free and confidential. A complete plan usually covers:
 - I have saved the National Domestic Violence Hotline (1-800-799-7233) and know I can text START to 88788 — under whatever name in my contacts is safest.
 - Help lines: National Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-799-7233 · 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline (call/text 988) · Childhelp 1-800-422-4453.

This exam itself

- The quarter's class books of Minister Destiny Testimony Schools — every question in this exam was written from those classes: their lessons, their Words to know, and their stories.

- The classes' chapter tests (Minister Destiny Testimony Schools) — this exam's multiple-choice questions also appear, auto-scored, in the free school online at destinymorganbooks.com.

The school itself is free: every class in this book, with its test and certificate, is free online at destinymorganbooks.com.

About the Author

Minister Destiny Marie Morgan is an ordained Muslim minister. She was ordained on May 15, 2025, through the Universal Life Church, and she is registered clergy in Massachusetts.

Her ministry is advocacy — standing up to injustice and helping people, locally and internationally.

She is the founder of Minister Destiny Testimony Schools, a free school. She built it so people can learn for free what cost her years to learn — people who may not have jobs, good credit, or loans, and who deserve real knowledge anyway. Every class is free online, for every age, with no sign-up and nothing collected.

She is also the author of two testimony series — Chronicles of Destiny Morgan and The Chronicle Trials — her own story, in her own words. Those books are her testimony; these school books are her teaching.

Follow her Amazon Author Page to find every new book as it comes out.

The school is free online at destinymorganbooks.com.

Contact: ministerdestinymariemorgan@gmail.com

From Minister Destiny

You finished this book — but the learning does not stop here. Keep your resources close, keep asking questions, and use what you now know to help the people around you. If this book helped you, pass it to someone who needs it. I built this school for you, and I am proud of you for showing up for yourself. — Minister Destiny Marie Morgan

Minister Destiny Testimony Schools — Adult
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