

Minister Destiny Testimony Schools

FINAL EXAM

Adult — Sections 7–9

Quarter 3

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 7–9.

Published by Minister Destiny Marie Morgan, Minister & Founder.

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Directions

This is a formal exam. It covers the three classes of this quarter (Sections 7–9) 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.

Contents

A Prayer Before You Begin	2
Copyright	3
Directions	4
Contents	5
What This Exam Covers	6
Review — Key Words From This Quarter	7
Session 1	9
Session 2	17
Answer Sheet — Multiple Choice	24
Quarterly Progress Summary	25
Answer Key and Scoring Guide	27
Sources & Credits	32
About the Author	34

What This Exam Covers

This final exam covers the three classes of Quarter 3:

Section 7: Housing, Work and the Law: Leases, Public Housing, Employment, Licenses, and Reentry

Main things studied: Your lease is a contract — read it like one · Public and subsidized housing — stricter rules, stronger process · Employment and your record — what employers actually see · Licenses — the career door a record can close, and how people reopen it · Reentry — coming home and staying home

Section 8: Family Court and Child Welfare: The DCF Process, Court Documents, and Reunification

Main things studied: How a DCF case usually begins · The home visit and the investigation — what to expect and how to act · Reading the papers — court documents in plain language · Visitation and services — where reunification is really decided · Reunification — how children come home, and what can delay it

Section 9: Healthy Relationships and Boundaries: Consent, Conflict Without Violence, and Co-Parenting

Main things studied: What a healthy relationship actually does · Consent — the rule that runs through everything · Boundaries — saying where you end and the other person begins · Conflict without violence — a working method for hard conversations · Co-parenting after a relationship ends

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 7: Housing, Work and the Law: Leases, Public Housing, Employment, Licenses, and Reentry

- Lease — a written contract between tenant and landlord setting rent, occupants, duties, and rules for the tenancy.
- Notice to quit — a written warning step a landlord must generally give before starting an eviction case; it is not itself an eviction order.
- Warranty of habitability — the landlord's legal duty to keep a home safe and livable, including heat, water, and sound structure.
- Recertification — the periodic review of income and household makeup required to keep public or subsidized housing assistance.
- CORI — Criminal Offender Record Information: Massachusetts' criminal record system, used in many employment and licensing checks.
- Sealing — a legal process that limits who can access a record; certain sensitive employers and boards may still have broader access.
- Licensing board — the state body that grants, renews, and may deny or revoke a professional license.
- Reentry — the process of returning to housing, work, family, and community life after incarceration or a long case-related absence.
- Rehabilitation packet — organized proof of change — completions, work history, references, and an honest statement — used with employers and boards.
- Probation conditions — the rules a person under supervision must follow, such as appointments, programs, and no-contact orders.

Section 8: Family Court and Child Welfare: The DCF Process, Court Documents, and Reunification

- DCF — the Massachusetts Department of Children and Families, the state child-welfare agency.
- Mandated reporter — a professional required by law to report reasonable suspicion of child abuse or neglect.
- Petition — the court document that opens a case, stating what is being asked and why.
- Care and protection — the type of court case in which a judge decides custody and services for a child DCF believes is at risk.
- Temporary custody — a judge's short-term order about where a child lives while the case proceeds.

- Service plan — DCF's written plan of concerns, assigned tasks and services, visitation, and expected outcomes.
- Safety plan — a short-term written agreement about immediate steps that will keep a child safe.
- Supervised visitation — parent-child visits observed by an approved person, often with written notes.
- Kinship placement — placement of a child with relatives or familiar adults when the child cannot stay at home.
- Reunification — the staged return of a child to a parent's custody under court oversight, after demonstrated change.

Section 9: Healthy Relationships and Boundaries: Consent, Conflict Without Violence, and Co-Parenting

- Consent — a freely given, informed, specific, and reversible yes; anything less is not agreement.
- Boundary — a statement of what you will accept and what you will do to protect it, governing your own participation.
- Coercive control — a pattern of monitoring, isolation, threats, and domination that restricts a partner's freedom over time.
- Time-out (in conflict) — an agreed pause in a heated discussion, with a stated return time, used to cool down and resume fairly.
- Repair — the step after conflict in which harm is acknowledged, apologized for specifically, and behavior changes.
- Co-parenting — separated parents working as a disciplined team around a child's needs despite the adult relationship ending.
- Parallel parenting — a low-contact co-parenting arrangement with written communication and firm structure, used where cooperation is unsafe.
- Safety plan — a prepared set of steps, contacts, and resources for staying safe where violence or control is present.
- Escalation — the rising of a conflict in volume, threats, or actions toward loss of control.

Session 1

Minister Destiny Testimony Schools — Adult

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

1. A cousin has slept on a tenant's couch for three months but is not named on the lease. What risk does this lesson name?

- A. None, if the cousin behaves well
- B. The rent must be lowered
- C. The landlord must add the cousin automatically
- D. Letting someone stay long-term who is not on the lease can itself be a lease violation

2. Before signing a lease, a term is unclear. What does this lesson advise?

- A. Sign now and argue about it later
- B. Ask for the unclear point in writing before signing, not after a problem starts
- C. Refuse to read the lease at all
- D. Have a neighbor sign instead

3. The warranty of habitability is the landlord's legal duty to:

- A. Paint the home once a year
- B. Find the tenant a job
- C. Keep the home safe and livable, including heat, water, and sound structure
- D. Forgive late rent twice a year

4. Recertification in public or subsidized housing is:

- A. The periodic review of income and household makeup required to keep the assistance
- B. A one-time inspection at move-in
- C. A court hearing about an eviction
- D. A landlord's yearly rent increase

5. A tenant moves out, leaves the keys behind, and assumes the tenancy is over. What can happen?

- A. Rent stops that same day in every case
- B. The landlord must return every past payment
- C. Nothing — keys end a lease by themselves
- D. Rent can keep accruing until the tenancy is lawfully ended

6. A household member in subsidized housing starts a new job and another adult moves in. What must the family do?

- A. Wait a year before mentioning it
- B. Report income and household changes to the program as required
- C. Only tell the landlord if asked twice
- D. Hide the change to protect the assistance

7. A termination letter from a housing authority arrives. After marking the deadline, which evidence helps at the hearing?

- A. Stories from neighbors about other tenants
- B. Nothing — hearings are decided in advance
- C. Payment records, repair requests, proof of completed programs or services, and court papers showing a case's true status
- D. A new lease from a different landlord only

8. Which event is a red flag to seek housing advice that same week, before formal papers arrive?

- A. A manager asking for a meeting about 'lease compliance'
- B. A neighbor getting a new car
- C. A rent receipt arriving on time
- D. A routine annual inspection being scheduled

9. When a record is sealed, what can a person generally expect on a standard employer CORI check?

- A. Employers see everything, exactly as before
- B. The whole record is printed in a newspaper
- C. Sealing only matters for landlords
- D. Most employers running a standard check do not see the sealed charges

10. How do licensing boards commonly weigh an old offense that is unrelated to the license's duties?

- A. It always bars the license forever
- B. Boards weigh the nature of the offense, how long ago it happened, its relevance to the duties, and evidence of rehabilitation — an old, unrelated matter weighs far less than a recent, directly related one
- C. Boards never ask about records at all
- D. Only the applicant's grades matter

11. A board denies a license application. What does the decision letter usually explain?

- A. That the person may never work again
- B. How to work in the field without a license
- C. Appeal or reapplication rights and any waiting period — a denial with a path back is not the end
- D. That sealing is now impossible

12. Why does this lesson call working unlicensed in a licensed field 'never the shortcut'?

- A. It can create new criminal exposure and permanent disqualification
- B. It pays less than licensed work
- C. Employers prefer it, which makes it unfair
- D. It takes longer to learn

13. Which documents unlock jobs, benefits, banking, and housing applications at the start of reentry?

- A. Old court summonses
- B. A landlord's reference only
- C. Program graduation photos
- D. Identification — a state ID, Social Security card, and birth certificate

14. Before returning home after a long absence, why confirm the first-night address in advance?

- A. So friends can plan a party
- B. The address can affect probation conditions, public housing rules, or a restraining order, and must be approved before arrival
- C. Landlords require a month's notice for guests
- D. It is only a courtesy, with no practical effect

15. Which change during reentry is a warning sign to call a counselor, sponsor, or support line that week?

- A. Keeping a log of job applications
- B. Asking family for a ride to supervision
- C. Missed appointments starting to stack and old contacts reappearing with offers
- D. Reconnecting benefits promptly

16. A family member wants to support a loved one's reentry. Which boundary does this lesson call lawful and loving?

- A. Refusing to allow conduct in the home that risks the family's own lease
- B. Lending money they cannot afford to lose
- C. Hiding the loved one's violations from supervision
- D. Letting the loved one decide all house rules

17. A 'care and protection' case is the type of court case in which:

- A. A landlord sues for unpaid rent
- B. A worker appeals a license denial
- C. Parents divide property after a divorce
- D. A judge decides custody and services for a child DCF believes is at risk

18. A judge orders that a child live with a relative for now, while the case proceeds. This short-term order is called:

- A. Reunification
- B. Temporary custody
- C. A service plan
- D. A petition

19. How is a safety plan different from a service plan in a DCF case?

- A. They are the same document
- B. A safety plan is written by the child
- C. A safety plan is a short-term written agreement about immediate steps to keep a child safe; a service plan is DCF's longer written plan of concerns, tasks, services, and expected outcomes
- D. A service plan only covers visitation

20. Supervised visitation means parent-child visits are:

- A. Observed by an approved person, often with written notes
- B. Held only on holidays
- C. Cancelled until the case closes
- D. Held with no one knowing where

21. Most DCF cases begin with:

- A. A court trial
- B. A parent's written request
- C. A child's school report card
- D. A report, which DCF then screens for whether the concerns fall within its responsibility and how urgent they are

22. A parent faces a criminal case and a DCF case from the same incident. What does this lesson advise about organizing them?

- A. Treat them as one case with one set of papers
- B. They are separate tracks with separate standards, lawyers, dates, and papers — keep separate folders and date lists for each
- C. The DCF case disappears if the criminal case is dismissed
- D. Only the criminal case needs a lawyer

23. During a home visit, what is a DCF worker mainly looking at?

- A. How expensive the furniture is
- B. Whether the parent agrees with every agency policy
- C. Whether the child is safe right now — food, sleeping arrangements, who lives in and visits the home, and signs of violence or impairment
- D. The parent's employment history only

24. What should a parent do at the start of a home visit?

- A. Ask for the worker's name, office, and contact information, write it down, and ask what concern brought them, in plain terms
- B. Refuse to ask any questions
- C. Send the children to a neighbor immediately
- D. Offer the worker money for a good report

25. Why does this lesson warn parents not to hide children or refuse all contact in anger during an investigation?

- A. Workers are never allowed to visit twice
- B. It makes the paperwork longer for the worker
- C. It is only a problem if neighbors notice
- D. Avoidance is recorded and reads as risk to the agency and the court

Session 1 — Written Answers

Written Answer W1 — 4 points

A tenant in subsidized housing learns that her adult son, who lives with her, was arrested across town. She says the case has nothing to do with her apartment. Explain what you would tell her and what she should do with any letter that arrives.

Written Answer W2 — 4 points

A DCF worker has just visited a frightened parent for the first time. Explain how the parent should handle the visit itself and what they should do in the hour after the worker leaves.

Written Answer W3 — 4 points

A man says, 'I set a boundary — I told my partner she may not see her sister without me.' Explain why that is not a boundary under this lesson, and help him state a real one.

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. The caption and docket number on court papers matter because:

- A. They show the amount of the fines
- B. The docket number is the court's identifying number for the case and belongs on every letter sent about the case
- C. They tell the parent the outcome in advance
- D. They are only for the judge's files

27. A parent is handed a document at a meeting and does not understand it. What does this lesson say?

- A. Sign it to show cooperation
- B. Ask another parent to sign it
- C. Never sign a document you have not read — if you need an interpreter or more time to understand, say so
- D. Sign now and read a copy next month

28. An emergency truly prevents a parent from attending a scheduled visit with their child. What protects both the child and the case?

- A. Calling before the visit time and documenting the emergency
- B. Saying nothing and attending the next one
- C. Asking the child to explain it later
- D. Missing visits quietly so no pattern is noticed

29. Why does the lesson say to enroll in a required service immediately rather than 'when things calm down'?

- A. Classes are cheaper when booked early
- B. The court closes cases after one week
- C. Enrollment erases the original concern
- D. Waiting lists are real, and a dated enrollment confirmation is far stronger evidence than 'I called once'

30. Which behavior most quietly defeats reunification, according to this lesson?

- A. Asking the court questions in writing
- B. Arguing that nothing was ever wrong
- C. Giving the worker relatives' names for kinship placement

D. Keeping a case binder

31. How can parents help their child — and their case — when kinship placement is being considered?

- A. Refuse to name any relatives they find difficult
- B. Insist only one relative be contacted
- C. Promptly give the worker names of relatives or familiar adults who could be considered, putting the child's comfort before adult pride
- D. Wait until the judge asks in court

32. Relatives caring for a placed child help reunification most by:

- A. Keeping the child's routines, speaking neutrally about the parents in front of the child, and supporting visits
- B. Speaking badly about the parents so the child adjusts
- C. Refusing visits until the case ends
- D. Making their own service plan for the parents

33. Which change is a red flag that a DCF case is escalating and a lawyer is needed this week?

- A. A worker scheduling a routine visit
- B. A parent completing a parenting class
- C. A visit going well
- D. Talk of filing in court, a second report, or a request to place a child with relatives 'temporarily' without paperwork the parent understands

34. A person agrees to one activity and their partner treats it as agreement to everything that follows. What rule of consent is broken?

- A. Consent must be informed
- B. Consent is specific — a yes to one thing is a yes to that thing only
- C. Consent must be written
- D. Consent lasts for a whole relationship

35. A partner lies about recording an intimate moment. Even though a yes was spoken, consent is broken because consent must be:

- A. Recent
- B. Given in front of witnesses
- C. Informed — deception about recording breaks consent
- D. Renewed every year

36. Which habit builds consent in everyday relationship life?

- A. Asking rather than assuming, checking in when a partner goes quiet, and accepting a no with grace the first time
- B. Assuming, because asking is awkward
- C. Treating silence as a yes
- D. Waiting until a partner is asleep or drinking to bring things up

37. Which statement is a true boundary, as this lesson defines the term?

- A. 'You are forbidden to speak to your friends.'
- B. 'Give me your phone passcode or else.'
- C. 'You will change how you spend your free time.'
- D. 'If the yelling starts, I will leave the room and we will try again in an hour.'

38. How can you tell a boundary from control wearing boundary language?

- A. Boundaries are always spoken loudly
- B. A boundary governs what happens to you; control governs what the other person may do with their own life
- C. Control is only about money
- D. There is no difference

39. What is the calm way to deliver a boundary so it becomes a reference point?

- A. Deliver it mid-explosion for maximum effect
- B. Repeat it daily until the other person gives in
- C. Pick a calm time, name the specific behavior rather than the person's character, and state what you need and what you will do
- D. Have a friend deliver it for you

40. What does 'respect under stress' look like in a healthy relationship?

- A. A partner can be angry and still not name-call, threaten, intimidate, or punish with silence for days
- B. Disagreement cancels all rules of politeness
- C. The calmer partner always wins
- D. Stress is never allowed in a healthy home

41. In a healthy relationship, honesty is 'safe to give.' That means:

- A. Partners must report every thought
- B. Honesty is only about finances
- C. Partners never disagree about facts

D. Both people can say 'that hurt' or 'I need help' without the truth being used against them later

42. Which picture shows independence kept, as healthy relationships require?

- A. Partners share one phone and one friend group
- B. Friends, family, work, money of one's own, and time alone all remain intact for both people
- C. One partner manages both social lives
- D. Time apart is treated as betrayal

43. A fight about dishes turns into a trial of the last five years. Which fair-conflict rule was broken?

- A. The soft start
- B. The time-out rule
- C. One topic — bring the issue you actually need solved
- D. The repair step

44. After a soft start, the next fair-conflict step is to listen to understand — and prove it by:

- A. Repeating back what you heard before responding
- B. Preparing a rebuttal while the other person talks
- C. Changing the topic to something easier
- D. Winning the point quickly

45. Which action is on this lesson's 'never' list for conflict?

- A. Taking an agreed time-out with a stated return time
- B. Writing down an agreement afterward
- C. Arguing about money on a Saturday morning
- D. Blocking a doorway, or taking a partner's keys or phone

46. Why do some households agree that serious topics are discussed sober?

- A. Alcohol makes people more honest in a helpful way
- B. Drinking sits in the middle of many 'a fight got out of hand' stories, so removing it removes a common accelerant
- C. It is a rule courts impose on all couples
- D. Serious topics should never be discussed at all

47. Why does mocking the other parent in front of a child backfire, in the child's own mind?

- A. Children repeat everything at school
- B. It is only a problem during holidays
- C. A child feels made of both parents, so mocking one teaches the child to hide half their life from you
- D. It makes the other parent more cooperative

48. Two co-parents dispute a holiday schedule. What is the first step in this lesson's method for hard moments?

- A. Check the court order or written agreement first, then propose a specific swap in writing
- B. Ask the child which home they prefer
- C. Refuse the holiday entirely
- D. Send the complaint through the child's backpack

49. Parallel parenting is best described as:

- A. Both parents attending every event together
- B. Parents taking turns living in one home
- C. Letting the child set the schedule
- D. A low-contact arrangement with written communication and firm structure, used where cooperation is unsafe

50. In conflict, 'escalation' means:

- A. A calmer second conversation
- B. The rising of a conflict in volume, threats, or actions toward loss of control
- C. An agreed pause with a return time
- D. A written agreement being signed

Session 2 — Written Answers

Written Answer W4 — 4 points

A licensing board denies a man's application because of an old, unrelated offense. He wants to give up on the field entirely. Explain what you would tell him about how boards weigh records and what his next steps are.

Written Answer W5 — 4 points

A parent whose children are placed with their grandmother attends visits but keeps missing her counseling sessions and has let the boyfriend whose violence opened the case back into her apartment once. Explain why the court is still concerned and what would change its view.

Written Answer W6 — 4 points

A couple's money argument regularly ends with one partner blocking the doorway, taking the other's keys, and threatening to tell the children 'the truth' about them. Explain what you would teach them about conflict, step by step.

Written Answer W7 — 10 points

A father comes home after a long case-related absence. He will live with his sister's family in subsidized housing, he needs work in a licensed trade, and DCF has an open case with his children placed with a relative. His own relationship with the children's mother is tense, and their arguments keep reaching the children. Write his plan for the first two months — housing, work and licensing, the DCF case, and co-parenting — explaining the reason for each part.

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 7: Housing, Work and the Law: Leases, Public Housing, Employment, Licenses, and Reentry		
Section 8: Family Court and Child Welfare: The DCF Process, Court Documents, and Reunification		
Section 9: Healthy Relationships and Boundaries: Consent, Conflict Without Violence, and Co-Parenting		
Final Exam — Sections 7–9 (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 3

Minister Destiny Testimony Schools

**Certificate of Completion — Quarter 3: Housing, Work
and the Law: Leases, Public Housing, Employment,
Licenses, and Reentry · Family Court and Child Welfare:
The DCF Process, Court Documents, and Reunification ·
Healthy Relationships and Boundaries: Consent, Conflict
Without Violence, and Co-Parenting**

This certifies that

Name (write your name here)

has passed the Final Exam for

Minister Destiny Testimony Schools — Adult

Quarter 3 — Sections 7–9

Date completed: _____

Rank: _____

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

*Congratulations. You passed the Quarter 3 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. Letting someone stay long-term who is not on the lease can itself be a lease violation
2. Ask for the unclear point in writing before signing, not after a problem starts
3. Keep the home safe and livable, including heat, water, and sound structure
4. The periodic review of income and household makeup required to keep the assistance
5. Rent can keep accruing until the tenancy is lawfully ended
6. Report income and household changes to the program as required
7. Payment records, repair requests, proof of completed programs or services, and court papers showing a case's true status
8. A manager asking for a meeting about 'lease compliance'
9. Most employers running a standard check do not see the sealed charges
10. Boards weigh the nature of the offense, how long ago it happened, its relevance to the duties, and evidence of rehabilitation — an old, unrelated matter weighs far less than a recent, directly related one
11. Appeal or reapplication rights and any waiting period — a denial with a path back is not the end
12. It can create new criminal exposure and permanent disqualification
13. Identification — a state ID, Social Security card, and birth certificate
14. The address can affect probation conditions, public housing rules, or a restraining order, and must be approved before arrival
15. Missed appointments starting to stack and old contacts reappearing with offers
16. Refusing to allow conduct in the home that risks the family's own lease
17. A judge decides custody and services for a child DCF believes is at risk
18. Temporary custody
19. A safety plan is a short-term written agreement about immediate steps to keep a child safe; a service plan is DCF's longer written plan of concerns, tasks, services, and expected outcomes
20. Observed by an approved person, often with written notes

21. A report, which DCF then screens for whether the concerns fall within its responsibility and how urgent they are
22. They are separate tracks with separate standards, lawyers, dates, and papers — keep separate folders and date lists for each
23. Whether the child is safe right now — food, sleeping arrangements, who lives in and visits the home, and signs of violence or impairment
24. Ask for the worker's name, office, and contact information, write it down, and ask what concern brought them, in plain terms
25. Avoidance is recorded and reads as risk to the agency and the court

Session 2 (questions 26–50):

26. The docket number is the court's identifying number for the case and belongs on every letter sent about the case
27. Never sign a document you have not read — if you need an interpreter or more time to understand, say so
28. Calling before the visit time and documenting the emergency
29. Waiting lists are real, and a dated enrollment confirmation is far stronger evidence than 'I called once'
30. Arguing that nothing was ever wrong
31. Promptly give the worker names of relatives or familiar adults who could be considered, putting the child's comfort before adult pride
32. Keeping the child's routines, speaking neutrally about the parents in front of the child, and supporting visits
33. Talk of filing in court, a second report, or a request to place a child with relatives 'temporarily' without paperwork the parent understands
34. Consent is specific — a yes to one thing is a yes to that thing only
35. Informed — deception about recording breaks consent
36. Asking rather than assuming, checking in when a partner goes quiet, and accepting a no with grace the first time
37. 'If the yelling starts, I will leave the room and we will try again in an hour.'
38. A boundary governs what happens to you; control governs what the other person may do with their own life
39. Pick a calm time, name the specific behavior rather than the person's character, and state what you need and what you will do
40. A partner can be angry and still not name-call, threaten, intimidate, or punish with silence for days
41. Both people can say 'that hurt' or 'I need help' without the truth being used against them later

42. Friends, family, work, money of one's own, and time alone all remain intact for both people
43. One topic — bring the issue you actually need solved
44. Repeating back what you heard before responding
45. Blocking a doorway, or taking a partner's keys or phone
46. Drinking sits in the middle of many 'a fight got out of hand' stories, so removing it removes a common accelerant
47. A child feels made of both parents, so mocking one teaches the child to hide half their life from you
48. Check the court order or written agreement first, then propose a specific swap in writing
49. A low-contact arrangement with written communication and firm structure, used where cooperation is unsafe
50. The rising of a conflict in volume, threats, or actions toward loss of control

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 tenant in subsidized housing learns that her adult son, who lives with her, was arrested across town. She sa...

A complete answer includes:

- Housing programs treat the household as the unit; a member's criminal activity, on or off the property, can put the whole tenancy at risk
- Read any notice the day it arrives and write the deadline on the letter and a calendar
- Request the hearing or review in writing before the deadline and keep proof of delivery
- Gather evidence and get legal aid or a tenant advocate early rather than waiting for formal papers

W2 — 4 points. A DCF worker has just visited a frightened parent for the first time. Explain how the parent should handle the...

A complete answer includes:

- Stay calm and polite; how the visit is handled becomes part of the record
- Ask for the worker's name, office, and contact information and write it down, and ask what concern brought them
- Do not hide children or refuse all contact — avoidance reads as risk

- Write down what was said and decided, start or update the case binder, and get legal advice early

W3 — 4 points. A man says, 'I set a boundary — I told my partner she may not see her sister without me.' Explain why that is ...

A complete answer includes:

- A boundary governs what happens to you and what you yourself will do; a rule shrinking the other person's life is control wearing boundary language
- Real boundaries do not forbid friendships, demand passwords, or track locations
- A real boundary names a specific behavior, not the person's character, and states the speaker's own action
- Boundaries are delivered at a calm time and held kindly but firmly

W4 — 4 points. A licensing board denies a man's application because of an old, unrelated offense. He wants to give up on the ...

A complete answer includes:

- A record is not always an automatic no; boards weigh the nature of the offense, how long ago it happened, its relevance to the duties, and evidence of rehabilitation
- The denial letter explains appeal or reapplication rights and any waiting period — note the date and follow the path back
- Build a rehabilitation packet: completions, work history, references, and an honest statement
- Never answer a board incompletely or work unlicensed in the field, which can create new criminal exposure and permanent disqualification

W5 — 4 points. A parent whose children are placed with their grandmother attends visits but keeps missing her counseling sess...

A complete answer includes:

- Reunification turns on demonstrated change on the specific concerns that opened the case, not on visits alone
- Renewed contact with the person removed by the plan goes to the core concern
- Missed services are recorded and read as risk; the service plan is the document progress is measured against
- Enroll and attend consistently, raise obstacles in writing and ask for alternatives, and keep dated proof of every step

W6 — 4 points. A couple's money argument regularly ends with one partner blocking the doorway, taking the other's keys, and t...

A complete answer includes:

- The disagreement is not the problem; the method is — threats, blocking exits, taking keys or phones, and using children are on the never list
- Use one topic and a soft start: open with a feeling and a need rather than an accusation
- Listen to understand and repeat back what was heard before responding
- Use an agreed time-out with a stated return time when escalation rises, then return and complete the repair step — specific acknowledgment, apology, and changed behavior

W7 — 10 points. A father comes home after a long case-related absence. He will live with his sister's family in subsidized hou...

A complete answer includes:

- Confirm the living address is approved before arrival, since it can affect probation conditions, public housing rules, and any court orders; report household changes to the housing program as required
- Make the first supervision appointment the most protected date and keep a log of job applications
- For work and licensing: obtain his own CORI and dispute errors in writing, answer any board exactly and completely, and build a rehabilitation packet of completions, work history, references, and an honest statement
- Understand boards weigh the nature, age, and relevance of an offense plus rehabilitation — and that working unlicensed can create new criminal exposure
- DCF case: treat the service plan as the main road — enroll immediately, attend and complete services, and keep every certificate and attendance record in a case binder
- Visits: attend every visit, call ahead and document any true emergency, and use visits to parent — feeding, reading, and routines
- After every hearing, write down what was decided, what he must do, by what date, and when the case returns
- Co-parenting: the child is never a messenger, spy, or referee; schedule changes travel adult-to-adult in writing, the other parent is not mocked in front of the child, and where conflict or control makes cooperation unsafe, parallel parenting with written communication and court structure protects the children

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 7: Housing, Work and the Law: Leases, Public Housing, Employment, Licenses, and Reentry

- Emergency: 911 — for immediate danger or a crime in progress.
- 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline: call or text 988 — 24/7 support for emotional distress.
- Crisis Text Line: text HOME to 741741 — support by text when talking is hard.
- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233, or text START to 88788 — if housing pressure is tied to abuse at home.
- Mass.gov: named generally as the state's official site for housing, CORI, and licensing information.
- Legal aid and tenant advocates: named generally — free help with eviction defense, housing hearings, CORI sealing, and record errors; look for them early, not the week of a hearing.
- Help lines: National Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-799-7233 · 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline (call/text 988) · Childhelp 1-800-422-4453.

Section 8: Family Court and Child Welfare: The DCF Process, Court Documents, and Reunification

- Emergency: 911 — if a child is in immediate danger.
- Childhelp National Child Abuse Hotline: 1-800-422-4453 — 24/7 guidance for parents, caregivers, and anyone worried about a child.
- 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline: call or text 988 — support for a parent in crisis during a case.
- Crisis Text Line: text HOME to 741741.
- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233, or text START to 88788 — where violence in the home is part of the case.
- Mass.gov: named generally as the state's official site for DCF and court information.
- Legal aid: named generally — free legal help for family and child-welfare matters; seek it at the first letter, not the last.

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

Section 9: Healthy Relationships and Boundaries: Consent, Conflict Without Violence, and Co-Parenting

- Emergency: 911 — for violence in progress or immediate danger.
- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233, or text START to 88788 — confidential help, safety planning, and local referrals.
- RAINN (sexual assault support): 1-800-656-4673 — confidential support around sexual violence and consent violations.
- 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline: call or text 988.
- Crisis Text Line: text HOME to 741741.
- Childhelp National Child Abuse Hotline: 1-800-422-4453 — when conflict at home is harming a child.
- Legal aid: named generally — help with custody, visitation structure, and protective arrangements discussed in this section.
- [] Save the National Domestic Violence Hotline number (1-800-799-7233) in your phone under a neutral name if home is not safe.
- 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.

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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

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