JASA GUARDIANSHIP SOCIAL WORKER (SW) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. What document is needed to provide proof for SCRIE?

A. Proof of residence.

B. Proof of age.

C. Proof of employment.

D. Proof of family income.

2. What is a requirement for applying for Supplemental Security Income (SSI)?

A. Proof of employment history

B. Social Security card or record of number

C. Proof of home ownership

D. Current medical insurance documentation

3. Before making changes in a co-op or condo, what should you do first?

A. Hire a lawyer

B. Consult with building management

C. Notify the neighbors

D. Look for similar units

4. What determines the monthly SSDI benefit amount for a recipient?

A. The number of dependents

B. An average of past earnings

C. A flat rate set by the government

D. The recipient's current job status

5. How are credits for old age benefits accumulated?

A. They are awarded for every $1,000 earned

B. They are automatically assigned at birth

C. Based on covered wages over a specific period

D. They are based on years of employment

6. What does welfare fraud involve?

A. Receiving benefits without any eligibility checks

B. Lying about eligibility to receive unentitled benefits

C. Reporting income accurately to receive benefits

D. Assisting others in obtaining benefits legally

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7. What should a social worker do if a client does not have a stove in their apartment?

A. Contact the management office

B. Provide a full stove for the client

C. Cancel all meals.

D. Offer financial assistance for kitchen appliances

8. What is a home attendant prohibited from doing?

A. Providing companionship to clients

B. Making clients take their medication

C. Assisting clients with daily chores

D. Ensuring clients are well-fed and hydrated

9. Which document is NOT a requirement for proving U.S. citizenship if born in the U.S.?

A. Pediatric care records

B. Current tax return

C. Early school records

D. Baptismal certificate

10. Which service is NOT covered by Medicare?

A. Long-term care at a nursing home

B. Assisted living costs

C. Short-term rehabilitation

D. Home health aide services

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Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What document is needed to provide proof for SCRIE?

A. Proof of residence.

B. Proof of age.

C. Proof of employment.

D. Proof of family income.

The correct answer is proof of age. This document is vital for the Senior Citizen Rent Increase Exemption (SCRIE) program, as it establishes eligibility for seniors seeking relief from rent increases. In order to qualify for SCRIE, applicants must typically be at least 62 years old. Providing proof of age, such as a birth certificate or a government-issued ID, ensures that the applicant meets the age requirement stipulated by the program. While proof of residence, proof of employment, and proof of family income are also significant in assessing a person's eligibility for various assistance programs, they do not directly verify the age requirement critical for SCRIE. Establishing a person's age is foundational to determining their eligibility for this specific benefit intended for senior citizens.

2. What is a requirement for applying for Supplemental Security Income (SSI)?

A. Proof of employment history

B. Social Security card or record of number

C. Proof of home ownership

D. Current medical insurance documentation

Applying for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) requires individuals to provide a Social Security card or a record of their Social Security number. This requirement is crucial because SSI is a federally funded program administered by the Social Security Administration, which uses the Social Security number to verify identity, eligibility, and other benefits associated with the program. The Social Security number helps the administration track an individual's financial history and verifies their citizenship or immigration status, as residency is a primary eligibility factor for SSI. Therefore, the presence of a Social Security number is a fundamental requirement in the application process for SSI, ensuring that applicants can be correctly identified within the system. In contrast, while the other options may be relevant in different contexts, they do not fulfill the core requirement for applying for SSI. Employment history isn't necessary, as SSI is designed to assist those with limited resources and income, including individuals who are not currently employed. Proof of home ownership or current medical insurance documentation may be relevant for other types of benefits or services but are not critical in the initial application for SSI.

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3. Before making changes in a co-op or condo, what should you do first?

A. Hire a lawyer

B. Consult with building management

C. Notify the neighbors

D. Look for similar units

Before making any changes in a co-op or condo, it is essential to consult with building management first. Building management is typically well-versed in the rules, regulations, and procedures that govern modifications within the property. They can provide critical information about what types of changes are permitted, any necessary approvals, and guidelines you must follow. By engaging with them early in the process, you can save time and avoid potential conflicts or violations that could arise from unauthorized changes. Hiring a lawyer may be necessary later in the process, particularly if legal issues arise, but it is not the first step. Notifying neighbors may be courteous, but it is not a formal requirement or the first priority. Looking for similar units might be helpful for understanding market trends or design ideas, but it does not address the procedural steps required by the building's regulations. Thus, consulting with building management sets the foundation for a successful and compliant modification process in your co-op or condo.

4. What determines the monthly SSDI benefit amount for a recipient?

A. The number of dependents

B. An average of past earnings

C. A flat rate set by the government

D. The recipient's current job status

The correct answer regarding the determination of the monthly SSDI (Social Security Disability Insurance) benefit amount is based on an average of past earnings. SSDI benefits are calculated using a formula that takes into account the individual's work history and the income they reported to Social Security over their lifetime. Each individual's earnings are indexed to account for changes in average wages over time, and then the Social Security Administration (SSA) uses these indexed earnings to calculate the average indexed monthly earnings (AIME). From the AIME, a benefit amount is derived based on a specific formula that replaces a portion of the individual's past earnings, which ensures that those who earned more prior to becoming disabled receive higher benefits, reflecting their contributions to the Social Security system. In contrast, the other options do not accurately reflect how SSDI benefits are calculated. The number of dependents does influence benefits regarding other programs, but not the SSDI benefit rate itself. A flat rate set by the government does not apply as SSDI benefits are personalized based on individual earnings histories. Lastly, a recipient's current job status is irrelevant for SSDI benefits since they are specifically for individuals who are no longer able to work due to a qualifying disability and do not factor in current job status in benefit calculations.

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5. How are credits for old age benefits accumulated?

A. They are awarded for every $1,000 earned

B. They are automatically assigned at birth

C. Based on covered wages over a specific period

D. They are based on years of employment

Credits for old age benefits, often associated with Social Security in the United States, are specifically accumulated based on covered wages over a specific period. To qualify for Social Security benefits, individuals must earn a minimum amount of income, which contributes to their credit accumulation. The Social Security Administration has established a system where individuals earn credits through their work history, and these credits are determined by the amount of wages they earn within a designated time frame. During each year of work, if an individual earns enough based on the current thresholds set by the SSA, they can earn up to four credits per year. These credits accumulate over a lifetime and contribute toward eligibility for retirement benefits. Therefore, the accumulation of credits is directly linked to the individual's covered earnings rather than automatically assigned or based on arbitrary measures like the number of years employed without regard to earnings. The focus is on the relationship between earnable wages and the corresponding credits received, making this option the most accurate representation of how credits for old age benefits are structured.

6. What does welfare fraud involve?

A. Receiving benefits without any eligibility checks

B. Lying about eligibility to receive unentitled benefits

C. Reporting income accurately to receive benefits

D. Assisting others in obtaining benefits legally

Welfare fraud specifically involves deceitful practices aimed at unlawfully obtaining benefits. This typically means that an individual deliberately misrepresents their circumstances or eligibility to get benefits they are not entitled to. In this context, lying about eligibility encompasses actions such as providing false information regarding income, family size, or other relevant factors that determine eligibility for social welfare programs. This form of fraud negatively impacts the integrity of welfare systems, diverting resources from those who genuinely qualify and need assistance. It is vital for social workers and agency personnel to identify such fraudulent actions, as they undermine the intended safety net that welfare programs provide. The other options do not accurately describe welfare fraud. Receiving benefits without any eligibility checks can occur due to systemic failures rather than intentional deceit. Reporting income accurately is a responsible behavior that aligns with lawful practices, and assisting others in obtaining benefits legally is in direct contrast to any idea of fraud. Thus, the correct choice highlights the intentional misrepresentation involved in welfare fraud.

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7. What should a social worker do if a client does not have a stove in their apartment?

A. Contact the management office

B. Provide a full stove for the client

C. Cancel all meals.

D. Offer financial assistance for kitchen appliances

A social worker should contact the management office when a client does not have a stove in their apartment because it is often the responsibility of the landlord or property management to ensure that essential appliances are provided in rental units. This action addresses the issue directly within the scope of tenant rights and housing standards. By reaching out to the management office, the social worker can advocate for the client's needs while following appropriate procedures for resolving housing concerns. This approach facilitates a direct and practical path to finding a resolution, as the management can assess the situation and potentially provide the necessary appliance or take action to remedy the situation according to applicable housing regulations. Providing a full stove for the client might not be feasible or sustainable in the long term and could set a precedent that is difficult to maintain. Canceling all meals would not address the underlying issue of the missing stove, and it does not provide a solution for the client's basic needs. Offering financial assistance for kitchen appliances may help, but it may be more effective and appropriate to first seek resolution from the management office, as they may have an obligation to supply such appliances in the first place.

8. What is a home attendant prohibited from doing?

A. Providing companionship to clients

B. Making clients take their medication

C. Assisting clients with daily chores

D. Ensuring clients are well-fed and hydrated

A home attendant's role is primarily to provide support and assistance with daily living activities while ensuring the safety and well-being of their clients. However, they are not licensed healthcare providers and, therefore, are prohibited from performing certain medical tasks, which includes making decisions about medication administration. When it comes to medication, it's essential for clients to follow a prescribed regimen in consultation with their healthcare providers. Home attendants can remind clients to take their medications but cannot administer them or enforce that clients must take their medications, as this responsibility typically falls under the realm of nursing or medical professionals. In contrast, providing companionship, assisting with daily chores, and ensuring clients are well-fed and hydrated are well within the scope of a home attendant's duties. These tasks support the well-being and comfort of clients while adhering to the limits of their training and legal guidelines.

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9. Which document is NOT a requirement for proving U.S. citizenship if born in the U.S.?

A. Pediatric care records

B. Current tax return

C. Early school records

D. Baptismal certificate

The correct choice indicates that a current tax return is not a requirement for proving U.S. citizenship if born in the U.S. Citizenship can be proven using documentation that typically includes evidence of birth within the United States, such as a birth certificate or other similar legal documents. Pediatric care records, early school records, and baptismal certificates can provide supporting documentation. These documents often contain information that helps establish the birthplace and identity of individuals, which are crucial in proving citizenship by birth. In contrast, a current tax return does not serve this purpose, as it is primarily a financial document that reflects income tax filings and does not provide definitive proof of citizenship status. Therefore, a current tax return is not an appropriate or necessary document for demonstrating U.S. citizenship under these circumstances.

10. Which service is NOT covered by Medicare?

A. Long-term care at a nursing home

B. Assisted living costs

C. Short-term rehabilitation

D. Home health aide services

Assisted living costs are not covered by Medicare because Medicare is primarily designed to provide health insurance for individuals aged 65 and older and for certain younger people with disabilities. It specifically covers medically necessary services, but it typically does not cover room and board in assisted living facilities. Such facilities provide a home-like environment and assistance with daily activities but do not qualify as a medical service. In contrast, services like short-term rehabilitation following hospitalization, long-term care in skilled nursing facilities under certain conditions, and home health aide services may be covered by Medicare as long as specific eligibility criteria are met, such as being medically necessary and provided under a plan of care developed by a physician. This distinction illustrates Medicare's focus on acute and post-acute care rather than custodial care, which is commonly provided in assisted living settings.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

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We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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