

9. The child custody model used in disputed cases in Florida courts is-
- a. one parent is chosen to have full custody, making all pertinent decisions for the child in all cases;
 - b. One parent is selected to have full custody in about half of the cases; in the other half joint custody is ordered
 - c. Shared custody is usually ordered with the mother usually holding primary residential responsibility and the father receiving frequent and liberal visitation rights
 - d. Shared custody according to a parenting plan, with no prior reason to favor either parent, is ordered in most cases
 - e. none of the above

10. Which of the following are never considered when making a parenting plan between non-agreeing parents?

- a. each parent's ability to foster a close relationship between the child and the other parent
- b. the length of time the child has lived in a stable environment and the desirability of maintaining continuity
- c. the relative wealth of the parents
- d. the ability to maintain an environment free from substance abuse
- e. the moral fitness of the parents

11. In which of the following cases does Florida have jurisdiction and an obligation to enforce a custody decree made in Georgia?

- a. the child has always lived in Georgia and is here on vacation
- b. the child has always lived in Florida but the father resides in Georgia

c. the child was born in Georgia but moved to Florida at five months of age, remaining here since

d. the parents stipulated that the Georgia court could make custody decisions about the child, but she never lived there

e. none of the above

12. A parent's right to control the upbringing of his/her child is:

a. absolute when only one parent is alive

b. subject to termination only if the parent has abandoned, neglected, or abused the child

c. subject to the court's power to allow grandparent visitation if it is in the best interests of the children

d. all of the above

e. none of the above.