Psych CE

Prevention, Identification, and Treatment of Domestic Violence

1. Approximately _____ people are subject to intimate partner violence in the United States annually.

A. 2 million
B. 5 million
C. 10 million
D. 15 million

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2. Intimate partner violence accounts for ____ of violent crimes.

A. 5%
B. 15%
C. 25%
D. 30%

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3. People who belong to _____ have a higher risk of experiencing IPV victimization.

A. a racial or ethnic minority
B. a sexual minority
C. a religious cult
D. a sorority

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4. _____ of abusers have no criminal record and are generally law-abiding outside the home.

A. 15%
B. 30%
C. 60%
D. 90%

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5. Frequent traits seen among people who are perpetrators include all except

A. minimizing violence
B. objectifying victim
C. accepting accountability
D. blaming external causes

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6. The commonality among all abusive relationships is

A. there are none, every relationship is different
B. the tactics used by the perpetrator to gain and maintain power and control
C. threats of sexual assault
D. controlling the finances

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7. The majority of people with mental illness are

A. IPV perpetrators
B. not violent
C. also substance users
D. poor parents

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8. Forbidding or preventing a partner from eating or sleeping is an example of

A. physical abuse
B. emotional abuse
C. financial abuse
D. coercion

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9. Threatening a partner's children and pets is an example of

A. physical abuse
B. emotional abuse
C. financial abuse
D. coercion

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10. Forcing one's partner to watch pornography is an example of

A. physical abuse
B. emotional abuse
C. sexual coercion
D. sexual abuse

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11. Giving partner drugs or alcohol to "loosen up" their inhibitions is an example of

A. physical abuse
B. emotional abuse
C. sexual coercion
D. sexual abuse

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12. Intentionally becoming pregnant against partner's wishes is an example of

A. sexual abuse
B. reproductive coercion
C. sexual coercion
D. emotional abuse

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13. The type of intimate partner violence that is not appropriate for couple's therapy

A. intimate terrorism
B. situational couple violence
C. violent resistance
D. mutual violence control

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14. The type of intimate partner violence that is most successful in addressing with couple's therapy

A. intimate terrorism
B. situational couple violence
C. violent resistance
D. mutual violence control

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15. The most dangerous time for a victim of domestic violence is

A. when their abuser has been drinking
B. when the family finances are meager
C. when they try and fight back
D. when they are leaving their abuser

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16. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic there had been a ____ in women's risk of both lethal and non-lethal IPV.

A. minor increase
B. decrease
C. no change
D. major increase

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17. Mandated reporting laws were put into place to protect vulnerable people but

A. they deter victims from seeking help.
B. family members are exempt
C. friends are exempt
D. victims can decline the mandated report being submitted

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18. The most important piece of assessment prior to beginning couple's treatment for IPV is

A. safety assessment
B. mental health assessment
C. substance use assessment
D. referral needs assessment

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19. _____ is based on a solutions focus treatment model, and therapists are encouraged to build on client strengths and help them develop non-violent conflict resolution strategies.

A. DVFCT
B. BCT
C. CBT
D. CHRP

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20. _____ is a military-specific and intimate partner violence prevention program.

A. Behavioral Couples Therapy
B. No Kids in the Middle
C. Creating healthy relationships program
D. Strength at Home Couples

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21. _____ was created for low income, low literacy couples.

A. Behavioral Couples Therapy
B. DVFCT
C. Creating Healthy Relationships Program
D. No Kids in the Middle

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22. _____ was one of the earliest IPV perpetrator treatment programs.

A. CBT
B. Motivational Interviewing
C. The Duluth Model
D. Dialectical Behavior Therapy

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23. When perpetrators are court mandated or struggling to accept responsibility, this may be the best form of treatment.

A. CBT
B. Motivational Interviewing
C. The Duluth Model
D. Dialectical Behavior Therapy

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24. Children who witness intimate partner violence are also more likely to experience

A. PTSD
B. emotional abuse
C. anxiety
D. physical abuse

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25. The first _____ years of a child's life are key for developing secure attachments with caregivers

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

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26. They have more contact with children than any other service.

A. doctors
B. nurses
C. grandparents
D. teachers

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27. The ability to navigate through adversity successfully is

A. resilience
B. self-esteem
C. motivation
D. secure attachment

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28. This type of abuse was an added challenge during the pandemic when many organizations shifted to remote services.

A. financial abuse
B. digital abuse
C. stalking
D. physical abuse

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29. Websites with these allows the user to quickly close the site.

A. pop-up window
B. chat box
C. modal window
D. quick escape button

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30. How they depict intimate partner violence is how people can perceive victims and perpetrators.

A. media
B. school
C. shelters
D. law enforcement

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