

Mindful Continuing Education

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
-

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

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

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
-

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

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

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
-

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**
-

7. The majority of people with mental illness are

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

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**
-

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

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

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

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

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**
-

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

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

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**
-

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**
-

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**
-

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**
-

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

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

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. DVFACT**
 - B. BCT**
 - C. CBT**
 - D. CHRP**
-

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**
-

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

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

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

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

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**
-

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

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

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**
-

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

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

27. The ability to navigate through adversity successfully is

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

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**
-

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. Who has an important role in how they depict intimate partner violence and in influencing how viewers perceive victims and perpetrators?

- A. media representatives**
 - B. school**
 - C. shelters**
 - D. law enforcement**
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