

Test Bank

CHAPTER 1: HISTORY AND DEFINITIONS OF INTIMATE VIOLENCE AND MALTREATMENT

Multiple Choice

1. Who negotiates the understanding of social conditions into specific social problems?

- a. lawyers
- b. religious leaders
- c. claims makers
- d. governments

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-2: Demonstrate the ways in which VMIR can be viewed as a social construction.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. What does it mean to operationalize a variable?

- a. Define the variable.
- b. Measure the variable.
- c. Create questions that will measure the variable as it has been defined.
- d. Ask questions about the variable.

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-1: Describe the key issues that are present in determining the scope of violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR).

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Estimating the Scope of the Problem

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. What term means that victims are often exposed to multiple forms of violence and maltreatment?

- a. multiple victimization
- b. polyvictimization
- c. revictimization
- d. victimizations

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-1: Describe the key issues that are present in determining the scope of violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR).

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Polyvictimization

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. Some policy argues for programs that simultaneously address violence against children, the elderly, and intimate partners simultaneously. What is the reasoning behind this?

- a. It is cost-effective.
- b. The same institutions solve these issues.
- c. All forms of violence are interconnected.
- d. It reduces the number of staff needed.

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-1: Describe the key issues that are present in determining the scope of violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR).

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Polyvictimization

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Practices such as widow burning and female genital manipulation are not protected by the UN because they reject what?

- a. non-western practices
- b. violence
- c. cultural objectivism
- d. cultural relativism

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-2: Demonstrate the ways in which VMIR can be viewed as a social construction.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Intimate Violence and Maltreatment as a Social Construction

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. A church organization raises funds to go to Washington, DC, and schedule meetings with legislatures to talk about sexual child abuse in the church. Which of the following is it an example of?

- a. claims making
- b. cultural relativism
- c. moral making
- d. negotiations

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-2: Demonstrate the ways in which VMIR can be viewed as a social construction.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Intimate Violence and Maltreatment as a Social Construction

Difficulty Level: Medium

7. Which of the following is NOT involved in the shift of a social condition to a social problem?

- a. claims makers
- b. societal reactions
- c. social fatigue

d. social definitions

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-2: Demonstrate the ways in which VMIR can be viewed as a social construction.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Intimate Violence and Maltreatment as a Social Construction

Difficulty Level: Medium

8. If the cultural practice of boys becoming men after ingesting semen is not considered violence, then we are engaging in what?

a. cultural relativism

b. claims making

c. harm

d. intervention work

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-2: Demonstrate the ways in which VMIR can be viewed as a social construction.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Intimate Violence and Maltreatment as a Social Construction

Difficulty Level: Hard

9. _____ challenge a social practice to redefine it as a social problem.

a. Laws

b. Claims makers

c. Governments

d. Lawyers

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-2: Demonstrate the ways in which VMIR can be viewed as a social construction.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Intimate Violence and Maltreatment as a Social Construction

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. What practice in the United States is currently not considered abuse, but some claims makers are emerging to consider it abuse?

a. beating your child

b. beating your spouse

c. rape

d. circumcision

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-2: Demonstrate the ways in which VMIR can be viewed as a social construction.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Intimate Violence and Maltreatment as a Social Construction

Difficulty Level: Easy

11. Who defines social problems for the public?

- a. police
- b. legislatures
- c. winning claim makers
- d. religious leaders

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-2: Demonstrate the ways in which VMIR can be viewed as a social construction.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Intimate Violence and Maltreatment as a Social Construction

Difficulty Level: Easy

12. Up until _____ times, children were regarded as property.

- a. ancient
- b. medieval
- c. Victorian
- d. modern

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the historical events that have led to the discovery of VMIR.

Answer Location: The Discovery of Childhood and the Recognition of Child Abuse

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Infanticide is sometimes seen as a solution to _____.

- a. unwanted pregnancies
- b. unwanted infants
- c. abusive partners
- d. difficult children

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the historical events that have led to the discovery of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Discovery of Childhood and the Recognition of Child Abuse

Difficulty Level: Easy

14. When it comes to infanticide, who is most likely to be killed?

- a. boys
- b. girls
- c. sick children
- d. twins

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the historical events that have led to the discovery of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: High-Tech Feticide: Sex-Selective Abortions

Difficulty Level: Easy

15. Parents choosing to selectively abort a child with unwanted features, such a sex or disability, is called _____.

- a. abortion
- b. infanticide
- c. feticide
- d. murder

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the historical events that have led to the discovery of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: High-Tech Feticide: Sex-Selective Abortions

Difficulty Level: Medium

16. What previous policy in China led to a high practice of feticide?

- a. ban on abortions
- b. one-child policy
- c. family planning policy
- d. population control policy

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the historical events that have led to the discovery of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: High-Tech Feticide: Sex-Selective Abortions

Difficulty Level: Medium

17. Which phrase means that the state has the right and responsibility to protect those who cannot protect themselves?

- a. parentis loco
- b. pacem in terris
- c. potest solum unum
- d. parens patriae

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the historical events that have led to the discovery of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Recognizing Child Physical Abuse

Difficulty Level: Medium

18. Why is the House of Refuge movement historically important?

- a. It bettered the lives of abused children.
- b. It created new anti-abuse organizations.
- c. It was the government's first attempt to intervene in child abuse.
- d. It raised funds for abused children.

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the historical events that have led to the discovery of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Recognizing Child Physical Abuse

Difficulty Level: Medium

19. What precipitating event led to the creation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in 1874?

- a. the abuse case of Mary Ellen
- b. the death of Mary Ellen
- c. a protest outside of the courts
- d. the death of Mary Ellen's parents

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the historical events that have led to the discovery of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Recognizing Child Physical Abuse

Difficulty Level: Medium

20. What helped to establish child abuse as a wide spread problem?

- a. ground-breaking legal case
- b. religious claims makers
- c. diagnosis of battered child syndrome
- d. the death of Mary Ellen

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the historical events that have led to the discovery of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Recognizing Child Physical Abuse

Difficulty Level: Easy

21. Child physical abuse is:

- a. symptoms from any physical assault.
- b. symptoms from intentional physical assault.
- c. symptoms from emotional and physical assault.
- d. symptoms from sexual assault only.

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the historical events that have led to the discovery of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Recognizing Child Physical Abuse

Difficulty Level: Medium

22. What event marked the medical community as claims makers?

- a. doctor's serving as expert witnesses
- b. addition of CPA as a clinical diagnosis and battered children syndrome

- c. medical professionals' involvement in protests against child abuse
- d. doctors' role as mandatory reporters

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the historical events that have led to the discovery of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Recognizing Child Physical Abuse

Difficulty Level: Medium

23. What key claims maker caused the child protection movement to flourish?

- a. medical professionals
- b. lawyers
- c. parents
- d. religious leaders

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the historical events that have led to the discovery of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Recognizing Child Physical Abuse

Difficulty Level: Medium

24. In which decade was child abuse widely recognized as a social problem in the United States?

- a. 1940s
- b. 1950s
- c. 1960s
- d. 1970s

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the historical events that have led to the discovery of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Recognizing Child Physical Abuse

Difficulty Level: Easy

25. Recognition of sexual child abuse can be traced back to which important scholar?

- a. deMause
- b. Freud
- c. Marx
- d. Williams

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the historical events that have led to the discovery of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Recognizing Child Sexual Abuse

Difficulty Level: Easy

26. Freud stated that neuroses in female patients were often caused by _____.

- a. sexual assault
- b. child abuse
- c. incest
- d. loss of a parent

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the historical events that have led to the discovery of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Recognizing Child Sexual Abuse

Difficulty Level: Easy

27. What early document established the vulnerability women face against their husbands in a marital relationship?

- a. the U.S. Constitution
- b. the Bill of Rights
- c. the Declaration of Sentiments at Seneca Falls
- d. the UN Declaration of Rights

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-5: Describe the various definitional components of VMIR including intimate relationships, violence, and maltreatment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Women's Rights Movement, the Rise of Feminism, and the Recognition of Intimate Partner Violence

Difficulty Level: Medium

28. What was the first women's shelter to gain widespread attention?

- a. Chiswick Women's Aid
- b. Rainbow Retreat
- c. Haven House
- d. Women's Advocates Shelter

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-5: Describe the various definitional components of VMIR including intimate relationships, violence, and maltreatment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Recognizing Women as Victims of IPV

Difficulty Level: Easy

29. In which decade did the first women's shelters open in the United States?

- a. 1960s
- b. 1970s
- c. 1980s
- d. 1990s

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-5: Describe the various definitional components of VMIR including intimate relationships, violence, and maltreatment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Recognizing Women as Victims of IPV

Difficulty Level: Easy

30. What group was an important claims maker in establishing laws around IPV in the United States?

- a. police
- b. religious groups
- c. feminist organizations
- d. battered women support groups

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-5: Describe the various definitional components of VMIR including intimate relationships, violence, and maltreatment.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Recognizing Women as Victims of IPV

Difficulty Level: Medium

31. The earliest rape laws in the United States were designed to protect _____.

- a. unmarried women
- b. married women
- c. children
- d. the property interests of men

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-5: Describe the various definitional components of VMIR including intimate relationships, violence, and maltreatment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Recognizing the Sexual Assault of Women

Difficulty Level: Easy

32. Why did feminists focus on challenging male-dominated institutions?

- a. They were antifamily.
- b. They hated men.
- c. Most perpetrators of rape are men.
- d. The intuitions were re-victimizing.

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-5: Describe the various definitional components of VMIR including intimate relationships, violence, and maltreatment.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Recognizing the Sexual Assault of Women

Difficulty Level: Medium

33. Which of the following was NOT a rape myth activists were challenging in the 70s?

- a. Victims were asking for it.
- b. Women are more likely to be assaulted in their homes.
- c. No means yes.
- d. Rapists are a few sick men jumping out of bushes.

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-5: Describe the various definitional components of VMIR including intimate relationships, violence, and maltreatment.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Recognizing the Sexual Assault of Women

Difficulty Level: Medium

34. In which decade was marital rape outlawed in all 50 states?

- a. 1960s
- b. 1970s
- c. 1980s
- d. 1990s

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-5: Describe the various definitional components of VMIR including intimate relationships, violence, and maltreatment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Recognizing the Sexual Assault of Women

Difficulty Level: Easy

35. What publication led to the full recognition of rape as a social problem?

- a. *Ms. Magazine Campus Project on Sexual Assault*
- b. Declaration of Sentiments at Seneca Falls
- c. *Teen Vogue's* Sexual Assault on Campus
- d. *Time* magazine exposé on sexual assault

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-5: Describe the various definitional components of VMIR including intimate relationships, violence, and maltreatment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Recognizing the Sexual Assault of Women

Difficulty Level: Medium

36. Mary Koss found that what percentage of women experienced rape and attempted rape?

- a. 5%
- b. 11%
- c. 27%
- d. 52%

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-5: Describe the various definitional components of VMIR including intimate relationships, violence, and maltreatment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Recognizing the Sexual Assault of Women

Difficulty Level: Medium

37. Which of the following was NOT an effect of the claims makers advocacy for rape on college campuses as a social problem?

- a. U.S. Senate hearing
- b. reduction in the prevalence of sexual assault
- c. rape awareness programs
- d. advice for women

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-5: Describe the various definitional components of VMIR including intimate relationships, violence, and maltreatment.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Recognizing the Sexual Assault of Women

Difficulty Level: Medium

38. What image was elder abuse linked to in order to garner more attention?

- a. sexual abuse
- b. child abuse
- c. marital rape
- d. IPV

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-4: Identify and discuss the VMIR forms of abuse and victim groups that are less well recognized in today's society, including elder abuse, LGBTQ violence, and male victims of intimate partner violence and sexual assault.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Elder Abuse

Difficulty Level: Medium

39. What group is a claims maker arguing that spanking is NOT child abuse?

- a. parents
- b. religious group
- c. UN
- d. police

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-5: Describe the various definitional components of VMIR including intimate relationships, violence, and maltreatment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: What Is Violence?

Difficulty Level: Medium

40. Who or what expresses concern about a particular condition that they see as unacceptable?

- a. laws
- b. religion
- c. claims making
- d. morals

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-5: Describe the various definitional components of VMIR including intimate relationships, violence, and maltreatment.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Intimate Violence and Maltreatment as a Social Construction
Difficulty Level: Medium

41. What percentage of Americans believe that a childless, unmarried couple makes a family?

- a. 10%
- b. 25%
- c. 50%
- d. 75%

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-5: Describe the various definitional components of VMIR including intimate relationships, violence, and maltreatment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: What Is an Intimate Relationship?

Difficulty Level: Easy

42. What do prevention strategies aim to do?

- a. prevent violence from occurring
- b. prevent unjust court proceedings
- c. prevent long lasting emotional trauma
- d. prevent harmful responses from society after violence has occurred

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-6: Discuss the various intervention and prevention efforts that have been developed to address VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Policy: Prevention and Intervention

Difficulty Level: Medium

43. Which of the following is an example of a prevention strategy?

- a. rape crisis hotline
- b. home visiting programs
- c. women's shelters
- d. community awareness programs

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-6: Discuss the various intervention and prevention efforts that have been developed to address VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Social Policy: Prevention and Intervention

Difficulty Level: Medium

44. Who was the first group involved in mandated reporters of child abuse?

- a. social workers
- b. mental health professionals
- c. medical doctors
- d. teachers

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-6: Discuss the various intervention and prevention efforts that have been developed to address VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Child and Adult Welfare Policy

Difficulty Level: Medium

45. Which of the following is NOT an unintended problem with mandatory reporting?

- a. making women vulnerable to retaliation
- b. locking up innocent people
- c. placing helping professionals in a difficult position
- d. inhibiting women from seeking help

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-6: Discuss the various intervention and prevention efforts that have been developed to address VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Child and Adult Welfare Policy

Difficulty Level: Hard

46. What is one of the most controversial issues within child protection circles?

- a. deciding if children should be removed from their homes
- b. creating definition of abuse
- c. mandatory reporting laws
- d. what ages constitute a child versus an adult

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-6: Discuss the various intervention and prevention efforts that have been developed to address VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Family Preservation, Foster Care, and Adoption

Difficulty Level: Easy

47. What does the family preservation model argue?

- a. Abusers need to be removed from the home to preserve the family.
- b. Children need to be removed from the home.
- c. Children need to be raised in the nuclear family.
- d. Children need to stay with non-abusive loved ones.

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-6: Discuss the various intervention and prevention efforts that have been developed to address VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Family Preservation, Foster Care, and Adoption

Difficulty Level: Medium

48. What factor does NOT result in reduced arrests in IPV cases?

- a. police discretion
- b. mandatory reporting laws
- c. cultural tolerance

d. family privacy norms

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-6: Discuss the various intervention and prevention efforts that have been developed to address VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Criminal Justice Issues

Difficulty Level: Medium

49. What leads to the establishment of mandatory arrest policies?

- a. mandatory reporting
- b. no-drop prosecution policies
- c. police discretion
- d. deterrence doctrine

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-6: Discuss the various intervention and prevention efforts that have been developed to address VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Criminal Justice Issues

Difficulty Level: Medium

50. Why might in-home intervention also benefit IPV?

- a. Child abuse and IPV share the same risk factors.
- b. Intervention in the home has the best effect.
- c. In-home intervention is more affordable.
- d. People are more likely to engage in in-home intervention.

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-6: Discuss the various intervention and prevention efforts that have been developed to address VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Polyvictimization

Difficulty Level: Medium

51. Of the following, which was the last form of child abuse to attract attention?

- a. physical abuse
- b. sexual abuse
- c. psychological maltreatment
- d. genital manipulation

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the historical events that have led to the discovery of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Recognizing Other Forms of Child Maltreatment

Difficulty Level: Medium

52. Who do Adult Protective Services (APS) protect?

- a. battered women

- b. adults with physical limitations
- c. adults who were abused as children
- d. adults with disabled children

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-4: Identify and discuss the VMIR forms of abuse and victim groups that are less well recognized in today's society, including elder abuse, LGBTQ violence, and male victims of intimate partner violence and sexual assault.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Elder Abuse

Difficulty Level: Medium

53. The definition of violence does NOT include:

- a. physical assault
- b. sexual assault
- c. physical abuse
- d. neglect

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-5: Describe the various definitional components of VMIR including intimate relationships, violence, and maltreatment.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: What Is Violence?

Difficulty Level: Easy

54. Which of the following views is consistent with the "genital autonomy" movement?

- a. Children have a fundamental right to choose their sex.
- b. Children have a fundamental right to personal control of their own genital and reproductive organs.
- c. Parents have a fundamental right to choose whether their child is circumcised.
- d. Parents have a fundamental right to choose what is sexually appropriate and inappropriate behavior for their child.

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-2: Demonstrate the ways in which VMIR can be viewed as a social construction.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Intimate Violence and Maltreatment as a Social Construction

Difficulty Level: Medium

55. #MeToo has been a social movement to illustrate the number and stories of:

- a. victims of intimate partner violence
- b. victims of incest
- c. victims of sexual abuse
- d. victims of sexual harassment and assault

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-5: Describe the various definitional components of VMIR including intimate relationships, violence, and maltreatment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Recognizing the Sexual Assault of Women
Difficulty Level: Easy

True/False

1. The authors of the text argue that most victims only experience victimization in one way.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-1: Describe the key issues that are present in determining the scope of violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR).

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Polyvictimization

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Social constructionism claims that these problems do not constitute any real harm.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-2: Demonstrate the ways in which VMIR can be viewed as a social construction.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Intimate Violence and Maltreatment as a Social Construct

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Laws against child abuse grew in tandem with the social movement against child abuse.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the historical events that have led to the discovery of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Recognizing Child Physical Abuse

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. The earliest rape laws in the United States can be traced to the 17th century.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the historical events that have led to the discovery of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Recognizing the Sexual Assault of Women

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. In 2012, the definition of rape used by the FBI was updated to more than just female victims.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the historical events that have led to the discovery of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Recognizing the Sexual Assault of Women

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. Some researchers find that wives push/hit their husbands as often as husbands push/hit their wives.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-4: Identify and discuss the VMIR forms of abuse and victim groups that are less well recognized in today's society, including elder abuse, LGBTQ violence, and male victims of intimate partner violence and sexual assault.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Male Victims of IPV and Sexual Assault

Difficulty Level: Medium

7. The line between physical punishment of a child and physical abuse is universally agreed upon.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-5: Describe the various definitional components of VMIR including intimate relationships, violence, and maltreatment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Recognizing Child Physical Abuse|What Is Violence?

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. A family is only defined as a married couple with children.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-5: Describe the various definitional components of VMIR including intimate relationships, violence, and maltreatment.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: What Is an Intimate Relationship?

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. The more professionals know about the protection system, the more likely they are to report suspected cases of abuse.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-6: Discuss the various intervention and prevention efforts that have been developed to address VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Child and Adult Welfare Policy

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. The cost of implementing VAWA outweighs what it saves taxpayers in medical costs and social services.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-6: Discuss the various intervention and prevention efforts that have been developed to address VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Shelters and Hotlines

Difficulty Level: Easy

Essay

1. What are the four ways that violence tends to be interconnected? Why is this important to know when studying violence?

Ans: The four ways violence are interconnected are that (1) victims of one form of violence are likely to experience other forms, (2) those who are violent in one context are likely to be violence in another context, (3) different forms of violence share similar consequences, and (4) different forms of violence share common risk and protective factors. This is important to know because it influences how organizations develop prevention and intervention strategies.

Learning Objective: 1-1: Describe the key issues that are present in determining the scope of violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR).

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Polyvictimization

Difficulty Level: Hard

2. What does it mean to say that social problems are social constructions? Give an example.

Ans: Varies. Students should highlight the role claims makers have in influencing the meaning of social conditions. Social constructionism claims that there is no real objective meaning attached to social conditions, but many. The claims maker that wins attaches their meaning to the social condition, and that can either label the condition as a social problem or not.

Learning Objective: 1-2: Demonstrate the ways in which VMIR can be viewed as a social construction.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. What factors go into explaining the prevalence of rape? What makes prevalence difficult to answer? Why is this difficulty something to be concerned about?

Ans: Varies. Prevalence of rape is difficult to answer for a variety of reasons, including reporting, convictions, and definitions of rape. While not every reported case is substantiated, there are many cases that are never reported in the first place. Look for students to use the concept dark figure. Additionally, there are different definitions of rape, and how the concept is operationalized will affect what instances are counted.

Learning Objective: 1-1: Describe the key issues that are present in determining the scope of violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR).

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Estimating the Scope of the Problem

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Why do child neglect and psychological maltreatment receive less attention?

Ans: These forms of abuse result in less observable harm, this makes it more difficult for others to realize the abuse is occurring. The lack of observable harm also makes the abuse difficult to prove, and may appear to be less serious in terms of harm.

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the historical events that have led to the discovery of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Recognizing Other Forms of Child Maltreatment

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Even though some data argue that women engage in just as much violence against their partners as men, how is it argued that women experience more harm from IPV?

Ans: Feminists argued that women experienced more harm from IPV due to living in a patriarchal society characterized by male dominance and control. They centered the problem on issues of inequality that are inherent to patriarchy. This argument would state that, even when men are abused, they have access to more resources than an abused wife would.

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the historical events that have led to the discovery of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Recognizing the Sexual Assault of Women

Difficulty Level: Hard

6. What is the difference between the 1927 definition of rape and the 2012 definition?

Ans: The 2012 definition shifts rape to being understood as more than vaginal penetration by a penis and that men can also be victims. The 2012 definition also focuses on consent rather than force.

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the historical events that have led to the discovery of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Recognizing the Sexual Assault of Women

Difficulty Level: Hard

7. Choose one form of violence discussed in the chapter. Define it, and then talk about the difficulties in defining the concept.

Ans: Varies. Students should highlight what forms of violence fall under the definition. Does spanking count in child abuse? Does rape have to be vaginal penetration? and so on. Students should highlight the different claims making groups on each side of the spectrum—those who think its violence and those who do not. Students should highlight who can be a victim of these abuses.

Learning Objective: 1-5: Describe the various definitional components of VMIR including intimate relationships, violence, and maltreatment.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Defining “Violence” and “Maltreatment” and “Intimate Relationships”

Difficulty Level: Hard

8. What is the difference between violence and maltreatment?

Ans: Violence includes only physical acts, such as battering or sexual abuse, whereas maltreatment includes emotional and psychological abuse.

Learning Objective: 1-5: Describe the various definitional components of VMIR including intimate relationships, violence, and maltreatment.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: What Is Violence?|What Is Maltreatment?

Difficulty Level: Medium

9. Briefly describe CAPTA.

Ans: In 1974 Congress passed the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA). CAPTA, which has been reauthorized and amended several times, mandates state level Child Protection Services (CPS) agencies to investigate suspected incidents of child maltreatment and also provides federal funding and guidance for research and services related to child protection.

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the historical events that have led to the discovery of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Recognizing Child Physical Abuse

Difficulty Level: Medium

10. Discuss Freud's view of incest and how his view changed over time.

Ans: Freud articulated a view that was a radical departure from the common understandings of the time. He argued that incest (sexual abuse within families) was not uncommon, even among the respectable classes, and that it was the cause of many of the neuroses he observed in his female patients. Incest was especially heinous and damaging, he argued, because children were helpless and powerless. Later in his career, Freud's view changed, concluding that the vast majority of stories of sexual abuse revealed by his patients over the years were fictitious and imagined childhood fantasies.

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the historical events that have led to the discovery of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Recognizing Child Sexual Abuse

Difficulty Level: Medium