

CHILD PROTECTION TRAINING EXAM

Section A: True / False

1. _____ Sexual abuse can occur without touching.
2. _____ Abuse and neglect may negatively affect a child's emotional and social development.
3. _____ Exposing a child to pornographic material is not considered abuse.
4. _____ Not only forced activity, but persuasion can be considered abusive.
5. _____ Victims of child abuse often suffer from low self-esteem, anxiety and poor peer relations.
6. _____ "Child" is defined as an unmarried individual under the age of 21.
7. _____ Child abuse and neglect affect each child differently.
8. _____ Statistics indicate most molesters are unknown to the child.

Section B:

9. Which of the following behaviors is not a sign of possible abuse?
 - a. Fear of a certain person or family member
 - b. Unexplainable bruises, broken bones, or black eyes
 - c. Strong athletic abilities
10. During a departmental program for minors, a child that tells you that she has been forced to watch pornographic movies by a family member in the past. Should you report this?
 - a. Yes, immediately
 - b. Yes, but only after you have concluded the child's story is true
 - c. No, because the suspected abuse did not occur at camp
11. When reporting sexual abuse, you must report incidents even if you cannot confirm the report of abuse is true.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Only if you are reasonably sure it is true
12. When abuse is suspected, a camp counselor should:
 - a. Interview everyone in the cabin
 - b. Maintain the highest level of confidentiality while reporting to the police and camp director
 - c. Ignore your suspicions and don't get involved
13. Which of the following behaviors is not a sign of possible sexual abuse?
 - a. Sudden change in appetite
 - b. Wanting to spend time with adults
 - c. Demonstrates unusual knowledge of sexual behavior

14. If you witness, suspect or receive a report of child abuse or neglect:
 - a. Remove child from immediate harm
 - b. Report the abuse to local law enforcement
 - c. Report the situation to your supervisor or the program director
 - d. All of the Above

Section C:

15. Situational offenders are:
 - a. Opportunists
 - b. Exhibitionists
 - c. Chauvinistic
16. A child molester is defined as:
 - a. A person who engages in any type of sexual act with a child and is the same age as the child
 - b. A person who engages in any type of sexual act with a child and is older than the child
 - c. A person over 50 years of age who works with children
17. Molesters can “groom” a child by:
 - a. Offering gifts or favors to gain the trust of the child
 - b. Threatening the child
 - c. Forcing the child to participate in sexual conduct
18. A molester tries to ensure secrecy by:
 - a. Accepting responsibility for his actions
 - b. Threatening, bribing, or blaming their victims
 - c. Encouraging the child to discuss his fears with trusted friends
19. A preferential offender:
 - a. Notifies the university or camp that he has offended in the past
 - b. Asks for accountability from peers for abusive behavior
 - c. Seeks involvement in situations that provide access to children
20. Which of the following would not be considered a warning sign of a potential abuser?
 - a. Adults who identify with children better than their own peer group
 - b. Adults who work with youth programs
 - c. Adults who seem preoccupied with children

Section D:

21. Which location is most appropriate to meet a camper for counseling?
 - a. A semi-private area in view of others
 - b. Alone in a camp room
 - c. One-on-one interactions in the housing area

22. Which is not an example of invading a camper's privacy?
- Watching campers change clothes
 - Walking with a camper to the camp activity area
 - Laying in the bed of a camper
23. When reporting sexual abuse at camp what is your responsibility?
- Contact local law enforcement and notify the camp director
 - Get help even if you have to leave the camper in danger
 - Investigate allegations
24. Which are inappropriate behaviors?
- Wrestling and tickling
 - Full frontal hugs or waist hugging
 - Contacting a participant outside of camp activities
 - All of the above
25. Which of the following questions is not appropriate to ask a child who has reported abuse?
- What happened?
 - Who did this to you?
 - Is there a history of fighting, hitting, and yelling in your home?
 - Where were you when this happened?
26. Strategies for preventing abuse at camp include:
- Being knowledgeable about the typical behavior of the children you interact with and supervise
 - Engaging in frequent one-on-one interactions between counselor and camper
 - Acting on suspicions of abuse
 - All of the above
 - Both A & C
 - Both B & C
27. What is the purpose of this training?
- Increase your awareness of a significant risk posed to youth programs and youth participants
 - To discourage you from working with children and youth
 - To make you aware of strategies for recognizing, preventing, and reporting child abuse and neglect.
 - All of the above
 - Both A & B
 - Both A & C