

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. acceptin 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 appropriate and most successful for couple's therapy

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

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 beginning 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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