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?  
   a. Watching campers change clothes  
   b. Walking with a camper to the camp activity area  
   c. Laying in the bed of a camper  

23. When reporting sexual abuse at camp what is your responsibility?  
   a. Contact local law enforcement and notify the camp director  
   b. Get help even if you have to leave the camper in danger  
   c. Investigate allegations  

24. Which are inappropriate behaviors?  
   a. Wrestling and tickling  
   b. Full frontal hugs or waist hugging  
   c. Contacting a participant outside of camp activities  
   d. All of the above  

25. Which of the following questions is not appropriate to ask a child who has reported abuse?  
   a. What happened?  
   b. Who did this to you?  
   c. Is there a history of fighting, hitting, and yelling in your home?  
   d. Where were you when this happened?  

26. Strategies for preventing abuse at camp include:  
   a. Being knowledgeable about the typical behavior of the children you interact with and supervise  
   b. Engaging in frequent one-on-one interactions between counselor and camper  
   c. Acting on suspicions of abuse  
   d. All of the above  
   e. Both A & C  
   f. Both B & C  

27. What is the purpose of this training?  
   a. Increase your awareness of a significant risk posed to youth programs and youth participants  
   b. To discourage you from working with children and youth  
   c. To make you aware of strategies for recognizing, preventing, and reporting child abuse and neglect.  
   d. All of the above  
   e. Both A & B  
   f. Both A & C