

Midterm

True/False

Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.

- ___ 1. How we define the terms “family” and “violence” is entirely agreed upon.
- ___ 2. Societal responses to family violence have rested heavily on reforming criminal justice and legal interventions with offenders and victims.
- ___ 3. The life-course perspective offers a conceptual link between child abuse, partner violence, and elder abuse.
- ___ 4. Taking a narrow approach seems to be the most useful strategy for gaining an awareness and understanding of the various forms of maltreatment in different types of relationships.
- ___ 5. Qualitative research is useful for getting precise estimates of the prevalence and incidence of family violence and for formal, statistical tests of empirical hypotheses.
- ___ 6. A strong body of research is generated when a phenomenon is studied by people with various epistemological standpoints.
- ___ 7. Family violence is an immense and fragmented field of study.
- ___ 8. Which theory best describes family violence is difficult to ascertain.
- ___ 9. Polyvictimization often occurs in cases of child abuse and/or neglect.
- ___ 10. Research has linked psychological abuse between partners to an offender’s desire to dominate and control their partner and/or to hurt their partner and see them in pain.
- ___ 11. Most common forms of intimate partner violence tend to be relatively minor.
- ___ 12. A diagnosis of posttraumatic stress disorder is not necessary before a woman received a diagnosis of battered women syndrome.
- ___ 13. When adults in a household have been victimized, the risk of victimization for children in the household increases.
- ___ 14. Statistics show that elderly persons are less likely to be criminally victimized than younger persons.
- ___ 15. There is enormous disparity in the definitions of elder abuse offered by policymakers, researchers, and lawmakers.
- ___ 16. America appears to be one of the worst countries in which to grow old as the elderly suffer more discrimination, societal indifference, and less advocacy than any other large group of people.

Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 17. Which of the following was not part of the domestic violence revolution?
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. The proliferation of community-based services for victims | c. The development of a vast base of knowledge describing virtually every facet of abuse and the social response |
| b. The criminalization of domestic violence | d. All of these are part of the domestic violence revolution |
- _____ 18. Which of the following is not a common pattern found in family violence cases?
- | | |
|---|--|
| a. Victims are more likely to be harmed by an acquaintance rather than a stranger | c. Offenders often have a history of violence in their childhood |
| b. Domestic violence is limited to certain groups or classes of people | d. Family violence involves victims from all stages of the life course |
- _____ 19. From a life-course perspective, we are interested in which of the following?
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Factors that affect initiation into crime | c. Factors affecting criminal desistence |
| b. Factors associated with the continued involvement or escalation of criminal involvement | d. All of these are of interest from a life-course perspective |
- _____ 20. _____ are long-term patterns of behavior.
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| a. Continuities | c. Trajectories |
| b. Changes | d. Turning points |
- _____ 21. Which of the following is not a correct statement about the life-course perspective?
- | | |
|---|---|
| a. It provides an integrative framework to approach interdisciplinary problems | c. The age of the offender may affect the type, severity, and frequency of violence committed |
| b. Victimization is not likely to have different repercussions depending on the victim's stage in the life-course | d. We must consider the positions of both the abuser and victim in the life cycle when considering how to react and work to solve the problem |
- _____ 22. Although much has been learned about family violence since the 1980s, the field is still underdeveloped and there is confusion regarding such basic facts as (all of the following except)_____.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| a. Prevalence and incidence | c. Cause |
| b. Correlation | d. All of these are the basis for confusion |
- _____ 23. Which of the following is not a source of data for those seeking to study family violence?
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Unofficial records | c. Informants |
| b. Self-reports | d. Direct observation |
- _____ 24. _____ is the percentage of persons in a population or sample that have experienced family violence.
- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| a. Incidence | c. Rate |
| b. Prevalence | d. Count |
- _____ 25. _____ provide(s) a snapshot picture of what is going on at a single point in time.
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Longitudinal data | c. Cross-sectional data |
| b. Panel designs | d. Retrospective reports |

- _____ 26. This theory contends that there is a causal connection between offending over time.
- a. Persistent heterogeneity
 - b. Symbolic interaction
 - c. State dependency
 - d. Structural-functionalist
- _____ 27. This theory posits that all of the social world can be understood as a battle over resources and family violence is the result of power differentials within the family that lead to violence being directed at family members who have less access to resources.
- a. Conflict theory
 - b. Symbolic interaction theory
 - c. Social disorganization theory
 - d. Differential association
- _____ 28. These theorists see violence in our society as being “as American as apple pie.”
- a. Feminists
 - b. Social control theorists
 - c. Conflict theorists
 - d. Cultural theorists
- _____ 29. This perspective looks at the role of paternalism in explaining the commonality of violence, the approval of violence in many situations, and the acceptance of certain forms of family violence by many in this country.
- a. Cultural perspective
 - b. Social disorganization perspective
 - c. Feminist perspective
 - d. Social control perspective
- _____ 30. This theory contends that criminal behavior is learned and describes how individuals learn to engage in deviant or criminal behavior such as family violence.
- a. Social learning theory
 - b. Differential association
 - c. Both of these
 - d. None of these
- _____ 31. These theories are focused on the individual as the unit of analysis and which intra-individual and inter-individual characteristics might lead to family violence.
- a. Macro-level theories
 - b. Micro-level theories
 - c. Grand theories
 - d. Minor theories
- _____ 32. A child abuse victim’s age and developmental stage at the time of victimization will determine all of the following except _____.
- a. The victim’s vulnerability
 - b. The victim’s response to victimization
 - c. The system’s response to the maltreatment
 - d. All of the abuse will be determined by the child abuse victim’s age and developmental stage at the time of victimization
- _____ 33. Which of the following is not a type of child neglect?
- a. Emotional
 - b. Financial
 - c. Medical
 - d. Educational
- _____ 34. _____ is child maltreatment that occurs in schools, daycares, orphanages, or the workplace.
- a. Individual maltreatment
 - b. Educational abuse
 - c. Institutional maltreatment
 - d. Medical neglect
- _____ 35. _____ is what most people think of when they hear child maltreatment.
- a. Physical abuse
 - b. Sexual abuse
 - c. Emotional abuse
 - d. Neglect
- _____ 36. This form of emotional child abuse entails actions by which the parents place demands on the child that are not appropriate given the child’s age.
- a. Spurning
 - b. Corrupting
 - c. Terrorizing
 - d. Adultifying
- _____ 37. _____ is the most common form of child maltreatment.
- a. Physical abuse
 - b. Emotional abuse
 - c. Sexual abuse
 - d. Neglect

- _____ 38. _____ between siblings is considered the most common form of family violence.
- a. Physical abuse
 - b. Emotional abuse
 - c. Sexual abuse
 - d. Neglect
- _____ 39. Which of the following might be considered a consequence of child maltreatment?
- a. Substance abuse and mental health issues
 - b. High-risk sexual behavior
 - c. Criminal activity
 - d. All of these might be considered consequences of child maltreatment
- _____ 40. Which of the following is not a form of violence between partners?
- a. Psychological/Emotional abuse
 - b. Physical or sexual assault
 - c. Financial exploitation, deprivation, or neglect
 - d. All of these are forms of violence between partners
- _____ 41. Which of the following is not a risk factor for partner violence?
- a. Alcohol use
 - b. Violence in the family of origin
 - c. Culture
 - d. All of these are risk factors for partner violence
- _____ 42. Which of the following is not a consequence of partner violence?
- a. Improved self-esteem
 - b. Physical injuries and their costs
 - c. Death tolls
 - d. Learned helplessness
- _____ 43. Which of the following is not a reason that women stay in violent relationships?
- a. It is not safe to leave
 - b. They are afraid
 - c. They are economically independent of their abuser
 - d. They suffer from social isolation and lack support
- _____ 44. Which of the following is not part of the cycle of abuse within abusive relationships?
- a. Tension-building phase
 - b. Acceptance phase
 - c. Contrition phase
 - d. Battering phase
- _____ 45. _____ is frequently ignored as a type of family abuse.
- a. Child abuse
 - b. Intimate partner violence
 - c. Elder abuse
 - d. All of these are frequently recognized forms of family violence
- _____ 46. Which of the following is not a type of elder abuse?
- a. Physical
 - b. Violation of rights
 - c. Educational
 - d. Financial
- _____ 47. This form of elder neglect is often referred to as red tail-light syndrome.
- a. Physical
 - b. Abandonment
 - c. Medical
 - d. Financial
- _____ 48. The consequences of elder abuse and neglect may include _____.
- a. Deprivational effects
 - b. Experiential effects
 - c. Both of these
 - d. None of these
- _____ 49. Which of the following is not a risk factor for elder abuse and neglect?
- a. Inter-individual explanations
 - b. Stressful situations
 - c. Caregiver-burden explanations
 - d. Cycle of violence explanations

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 50. All of the following are differences between child abuse and elder abuse that make the comparison foolish except _____.
- a. Elder abuse victims have the right to self-determination and the right to refuse services; children do not
 - b. The spanking of children is culturally accepted; the corporal punishment of adults is not
 - c. The two groups have very different service needs
 - d. Children are at risk for becoming the victims of physical, sexual, or psychological abuse; elderly victims are not