

Child Abuse Prevention Text -

Matching

1. B Basic needs are deliberately withheld, not because the parent, not because the parent or caregiver is poor.	A. Physical Abuse B. Neglect C. Minor D. Sexual Abuse E. Emotional Abuse
2. A Deliberate injury of a child by a person responsible for child's care.	
3. E A series of repeated instances, whether intentional or not, that insults, threatens, isolates, degrades, humiliates, and or controls another person.	
4. D When an adult or an older child uses his or her authority over a child to the child in sexual activity	
5. C An individual under the age of 18.	

True and False

6. **F** 1 in 10 Girls have been sexually abused under the age of 18.
7. **T** The majority of those who have been sexually abuse know the predator personally.
8. **T** One effect of sexual abuse is a hard time forming long term relationships later in life.
9. **T** Extreme anger, known as rage, may be a sign that a minor has been sexually abused.
10. **F** Body language does not count as a warning sign or symptom, only words are credible as a sign or symptom
11. **F** The average age of sexual abuse happening is between 15yrs -17yrs.
12. **T** Grooming, Secrecy, Isolation, Force were listed as some of the tactics a child molestor uses.
13. **T** 80% of all sexual abuse occurs in adult one-on-one contexts.
14. **T** An adult or adolescent showing a minor pornography is considered sexual abuse.
15. **T** 1/3 of sexual abuse is performed by adolescents; child-to-child.
16. **T** An effect of those who have been abused is suicidal thought and suicide acts.

Multiple Choices

17. During the seduction/grooming phase, gift giving is common. What is an example of gift giving that should be reported?

- A. An adult giving an expensive birthday gift.
- B. An adult giving money to a minor's fundraiser.
- C. An adult giving constant, recurring gifts/money
- D. An adult giving a reward for good behavior/grades.

18. One big way to prevent child abuse is to eliminate

- A. Student's personal technology
- B. Lock-ins
- C. Adult to minor one-on-one interaction
- D. Chaperons

19. If a child tells you they have been sexually abused your response should be:

- A. Listen, Believe, Protect, Affirm, and Refer to the Camp/Church Director
- B. Gather the Facts and report any details to the parent/guardian
- C. Get an audio recording on the report and email it to Child Protective Service
- D. Call 911

20. Two important places to eliminate minor one-on-one encounters, especially in overnight contexts are:

- A. Cafeteria table and bed
- B. Bed and Bathroom
- C. Bathroom and Car
- D. Playground and Car

21. Reporting any signs or symptoms:

- A. Should be done immediately, even if you aren't sure if the signs, symptoms, and statements are true.
- B. Should only be done if an adult has confirmed to you what the child is saying is true.
- C. Should be done during office hours only.
- D. Should be done only after the minor's parent/guardian has given you permission to do so.

22. In the event you need to have a corrective conversation with a child, the appropriate context is:

- A. A private conversation in a private setting
- B. A public conversation in a public setting
- C. A private conversation in a public setting
- D. You should never have a corrective conversation with a child

23. If a child opens up about being abused, it's important to:
- A. Affirm them that you are going to do whatever it takes to fix this situation.
 - B. Affirm them that you'll make sure this will never happen again.
 - C. Affirm them that this information will remain a secret with you.
 - D. Affirm their courage to share this information with you, and reassure them the abuse is not their fault.
24. A reason some minors don't tell an adult if abuse is occurring is because
- A. They are embarrassed; they feel awkward talking about sexual things.
 - B. They feel blame; they feel it is their fault because of the gifts they took and secrets they kept.
 - C. They are scared that their predator will be angry at them for breaking a promise.
 - D. All of the above
25. If any sign, symptom, or statement is made to you about child abuse you should:
- A. Get an audio recording of the minor's statement
 - B. Report it to the church or camp director
 - C. Call the parents
 - D. Keep the information until you have all the facts, then report it to 911