

Child Protection Policy Exam

Section A: True / False

1. _____ Sexual abuse can occur through methods without touching.
2. _____ Abuse and neglect may negatively affect a child's emotional and social development among other problems.
3. _____ Exposing a child to porno-graphic material is not considered abuse.
4. _____ Not only forced activity, but persuasion can be considered abusive.
5. _____ Victims of child abuse often suffer from fear, guilt and anger.
6. _____ "Child" is defined as anyone, unmarried under the age of 16.
7. _____ Young victims of child abuse may feel bad at the time, but usually get over it quickly and have no trouble later in life.

Section B:

8. Situational offenders are:
 - a. Opportunists
 - b. Exhibitionists
 - c. Chauvinistic
9. Molesters and child abusers are usually:
 - a. Acquainted with their victim
 - b. Strangers
 - c. Over 50 years of age
10. Molesters can "groom" a child by:
 - a. Threatening the child
 - b. Offering gifts or favors to gain the trust of the child
 - c. Forcing the child to participate in sexual conduct
11. A molester tries to insure secrecy by:
 - a. Accepting responsibility for his actions
 - b. Threats, bribery or blame
 - c. Encouraging the child to discuss his fears with trusted friends

12. An offender often:
- Notifies the church or camp that he has offended in the past
 - Asks for accountability from peers for abusive behavior
 - Seeks employment in child related situations

13. Statistics indicate most molesters are:
- Male
 - Female
 - Female cousins

Section C:

14. Which of the following behaviors is not a sign of abuse?
- Fear of a certain person or family member
 - Has difficulty in walking or sitting
 - Is a top athlete
15. Identify which action “does not” indicate a form of sexual abuse:
- Allowing a child to view pornography
 - Touching the chest, stomach, genital area, buttocks or upper legs.
 - Shoulder to shoulder hugs
16. You are the sponsor for a child that tells you that she has been forced to watch pornographic movies by an adult, should you report this?
- Yes, immediately
 - No, because suspected abuse did not occur at camp
 - Yes, but only after you have investigated to confirm that the child’s story is true
17. When reporting sexual abuse, you must report incidents even if you cannot confirm the report of abuse is true.
- True
 - False
 - Only if you are reasonably sure it is true
18. Which of the following would not be considered a warning sign of a potential abuser?
- Adults who single out one child for “special” attention
 - Adult who like to work with youth
 - Owns children’s books, toys and games even though he/she has no children
19. When abuse is strongly suspected, a camp counselor should:
- Interview everyone in the cabin to see if they agree with your suspicions
 - Maintain the highest level of confidentiality while reporting to the camp manager
 - Ignore your suspicions and don't get involved

Section D:

20. Which location is most appropriate to meet a camper for counseling?
 - a. A semi-private area easily seen by others
 - b. Alone in the church van
 - c. Behind the worship center in the dark

21. Which example is not an example of a camper's privacy?
 - a. Watching campers change clothes
 - b. Walking with a camper to the worship center
 - c. Laying in the bed of a camper

22. When reporting sexual abuse at camp what is your responsibility?
 - a. Notify your Licensed Youth Camp Operator (Camp Manager)
 - b. Get help even if you have to leave the camper in danger
 - c. Investigate allegations

23. Which are inappropriate behaviors?
 - a. Wrestling and tickling
 - b. Full frontal hugs or waist hugging
 - c. All of the above

24. Close supervision by adults during all swim activities is
 - a. Requested
 - b. Mandatory
 - c. A good idea

25. What is the purpose of this training?
 - a. Need to fill a time slot
 - b. Safety and protection of our children, churches, and camp
 - c. To discourage working with children and youth