Print Test

1. Sexual Abuse of boys is more reported than girls.
   True
   False

2. Guilt is a major obstacle in dealing with sexual abuse.
   True
   False

3. A central characteristic of any abuse is the ________ position of an adult that allows him or her to force or coerce a child into sexual activity.
   - visible
   - dominant
   - passive
   - aggressive

4. Accurate statistics on the prevalence of child and adolescent sexual abuse are difficult to collect because of problems of underreporting and the lack of one definition of what constitutes such abuse.
   True
   False

5. Conclusive physical evidence of sexual abuse is relatively _____ in suspected cases.
   - common
   - present
   - rare
   - obvious

6. Reasons why sexual abuse happens are clear, and easy to deal with.
7. Sexual abusers are usually men, who abuse kids they __________.

never met
know
met randomly
not listed

8. Which is not a reason many abused kids do not tell?

it would be serious for parents to find out
did not want their friends to know
none would trust their story
it was not that serious at first

9. Sexual abuse victimization has a lot to do with race, culture, or economic status.

True
False

10. Symptoms of sexual abuse in children are not similar to those of depression or severe anxiety and nervousness

True
False

11. Which is not a possible symptom of sexual abuse?

Runs away from home
Sexually transmitted infection (STI)
Does not want to change clothes in front of others
Displays knowledge or interest in sexual acts
They are all possible symptom

12. Which is not a health symptom of sexual abuse?

Repeated headaches
Eating disorders
Bowel disorders
Clearly defined stomach aches

13. Sexually abused children have clear or vague memories of inappropriate childhood sexual abuse.
14. The first step in helping a victim of sexual abuse is to______________?

Find the perpetrator
Assess other family members
Assess the level of trauma
Not Listed

15. Cognitive Therapy focuses in how to identify, evaluate, and reframe present functioning cognitions.

True
False

16. Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy is a psychosocial treatment model designed to treat posttraumatic stress and related emotional and behavioral problems in children and adolescents.

True
False

17. Which is not a component of Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy?

indirect discussion or sharing of the traumatic event
relaxation and stress management;
connecting thoughts, feelings
education about childhood trauma

18. Help minor move away from being a victim of sexual abuse and become a survivor of sexual abuse is a?

short term goal
behavioral definitions
strategy
not listed

19. Identify any family stressors or dynamics that contributed to the sexual abuse, is a long term goal.

True
False

20. How many levels of Adjustment Disorder can you specify?