

Returning CCHHS Camp Staff Virtus: Protecting God's Children Make-up articles-Quiz answer sheet

NAME: _____ SITE: _____

Download and print this document. Read each article in the packet, then clearly and legibly indicate your answer on THIS paper. This quiz must be signed and turned in, unless you provide a copy of your training record from www.virtus.org.

The articles may be in a different order on the website than are listed here—Look for the correct article title. This quiz goes onto multiple pages, there are 6 total pages.

For each article: Circle the best answer.

A Quick Review of the Indicators of Child Sexual Abuse

Which of the following indicates that a child might be a victim of sexual abuse?

- A) Changes in schoolwork or a sudden drop in grades.
- B) Withdrawal and isolation from others.
- C) Fear of or withdrawal from adults, or increased dependency on (non-abusing) adults.

Conditioning: Playing into the Hands of a Child Molester

Is it okay for a normal, caring adult to rarely but occasionally touch a child or young person in a sexually intimate way, as long as the touch is an accident and is a part of a legitimate ministry activity?

- A) Yes, it is okay.
- B) It depends on the circumstances and frequency of the behavior.
- C) It depends on the intent of the adult.
- D) No, regardless of the circumstances, it is never okay for an adult involved in a ministry activity to touch a child or young person in a sexually intimate way.

Do We Really Need to Screen Everyone Who Interacts Independently With Children?

There are several commonly accepted screening tools available for screening and selecting volunteers to work with children and young people. Which of the following is NOT a commonly accepted screening tool?

- A) The use of standardized volunteer application forms.
- B) Criminal background checks.
- C) Reference checks.
- D) Criminal DNA screening.
- E) Face-to-face interviews.

How to Familiarize Yourself with Policies and Procedures on Reporting Abuse

Which of the following is a VALID reason for an adult to NOT report suspicions or knowledge of child sexual abuse?

- A) Your state's child abuse laws don't require you to report.
- B) You're afraid of making a false claim and ruining the reputation of the suspected perpetrator.
- C) Even if you report your suspicions, it's likely that nothing will ever happen to the suspected abuser.

How Do I Avoid the Gossip Swirl?

What is the value of complaining – gossiping – to someone who has no ability to address your complaint?

- A) Gossip helps foster a sense of community.
- B) When gossip about a particular issue becomes widespread, it puts people on notice that their inappropriate behavior will not be tolerated.
- C) Gossip has no value at all.
- D) Gossip helps us to relieve stress, which helps us to sleep better at night.

Is Child Sex Abuse Just a “Current” Problem and an “American” Problem?

What does it mean for individuals and communities to “take a stand” in the prevention of child sexual abuse?

- A) We are obligated to learn the warning signs of people who are a potential risk of harm to children and to take steps to intervene when we see the warning signs.
- B) It is necessary for us to establish policies and procedures to screen applicants for ministry positions with children-and, then, it obligates us to follow those policies and procedure rigorously.
- C) We are compelled to continue our training until we are proficient with the tools for preventing child and sexual abuse-in some cases, the training may never end.
- D) It is up to us-Americans who recognize the problem of child sexual abuse-to choose how we, as individuals and as a society, will deal with this issue.
- E) All of the above.

Incest: The Ultimate Betrayal, Part 1

The ability of a child to recover from sexual abuse is impacted by a number of factors. Of the answers listed below, five of the choices are actual factors that have an impact on a child’s recovery. One of the answer choices is inaccurate and does not belong on the list with the other choices. Which answer does not belong with the others?

- A) The duration of the abuse.
- B) Whether the child seduced the adult.
- C) Whether force or violence was used.
- D) The frequency with which the abuse occurred.
- E) The level of betrayal in the relationship.
- F) The response of the family, particularly the child’s mother, to the disclosure.

Incest: The Ultimate Betrayal, Part 2

Communication is the most important tool that non-offending parents and other adults have available to them in the fight against incestuous abuse. Communication begins with teaching children the touching rules. Three of the following answers are accurate touching rules to help protect children. One answer is not accurate and does not belong on the list. Please select the answer that does not belong with the other listed rules:

- A) The parts of your body covered by your bathing suit are special and they are covered for a reason.
- B) No one should touch your private parts except to keep you clean and healthy, and only a few adults have the right to do that.
- C) Your parents are the only adults who have the right to touch your private body parts at any time and for any reason.
- D) If someone touches your private parts or asks you to touch their private parts, you should say “no”, run away , and tell your mom or dad or another safe adult even if the person tells you not to tell.

I Love Working with Kids - How do I Keep People from Thinking I'm a Child Molester?

Who has control over how the public perceives your interaction with children?

- A) The public, of course, because perception is in the eyes of the beholder.
- B) You, because appropriate behavior fosters confidence and does not foster suspicion.
- C) Your supervisor, because everyone will believe whatever your supervisor tells them.
- D) Children, because children rarely lie about being abused.

Reviewing and Evaluating Programs for Children and Young People

Each parish or organization must establish guidelines for reviewing program proposals.

Which of the following should be on the list of minimum considerations?

- A) Are the mission, goals, and objectives of the program consistent with the mission, goals and objectives of the parish, school and/or diocese?
- B) Are the children smart enough to understand the benefits they will receive from participating in the program?
- C) Does the program complement and enhance the goals of the parish, school and/or diocese?
- D) What is the adult/child ratio necessary to provide adequate supervision in each age group?
- E) All of the above except Answer B.

Staying Focused on the Goal

When we see any type of adult behavior that might place an adult and a child in jeopardy we have any opportunity to express the concern directly to that adult. Under those circumstances, it may help to tell the person that you are not judging them, but rather are offering your observations to help them provide the safest environment possible for the children with whom they work and for themselves. If you find this type of conversation too difficult, or if you don't observe a willingness to correct the behavior, what should you do next?

- A) Speak to the adult (whose behavior cause your concern) in front of a group of people so you can apply some peer pressure to resolving the situation.
- B) Speak directly to a supervisor (the pastor or principal, for example) and be prepared to continue "up the chain of command" until someone in a position of authority assures you that the behavior will be addressed.
- C) Assume that your concerns must not have been valid and ignore any future behavior that causes you concern about that particular adult.
- D) None of the above.

The Myth About Celibacy

Based only on the information provided in the following answers, who is likely to sexually abuse a child?

- A) A young man who lives alone, works "odd hours", and wears only black clothing.
- B) A priest who never had a girlfriend as a teenager and took vows of celibacy and chastity at an early age.
- C) A kindergarten teacher who openly hugs individual children when they are crying.
- D) A retired widower with a "real" beard, who plays Santa Claus at a local mall.
- E) None of the above, based on the information provided.

The Power of Reconciliation for the Faith Community

How does the faith community benefit from reconciliation?

- A) Reconciliation can bring together members of the faith community and unite them.
- B) Reconciliation brings about justice.
- C) Reconciliation is precious and powerful, so it is available only to a special few within the community.
- D) Reconciliation can have the effect of allowing s to move away from those in the faith community with whom we disagree.

They Think the Rules Don't Apply to Them

What are some excuses a child molester might use to help justify his or her breaking of the rules?

- A) "The other coaches have children of their own and they need to get home to their families. I don't mind staying here with the kids who haven't been picked up."
- B) "I have a great relationship with this kid. His parents won't mind him being alone with me for the ride home."
- C) "I've always done it this way and nobody had complained before now."
- D) All of the above.

Unsuspecting Targets and the Grooming Process

When is it acceptable to overlook a boundary violation between an adult and a child?

- A) When the boundary violation is between a parent and his or her child.
- B) When the boundary violation is between a teacher or coach and a child.
- C) When the boundary violation involves someone of greater means that the child- someone who can give the child a better life than the child would otherwise have.
- D) When the boundary violation involves an adult who genuinely and sincerely loves the child.
- E) It is NEVER acceptable to overlook a boundary violation between any adult and any child.

What Does it Mean to Be a Good Role Model for Young People?

Your 13 year-old son, Grant, has always admired his older brother Mitch. They are very close and enjoy spending time together. Mitch attends a local college and is engaged to marry his high school sweetheart, Rachel, in three months. One evening after dinner, you pass by your family room and see that the kids have rented a movie. It's dark in the room but you can clearly see Mitch and Rachel intimately kissing on the sofa behind Grant. Although Grant is engrossed in the movie, you believe that Mitch and Rachel are behaving inappropriately and setting a bad example for Grant. What's the best way to manage this situation?

- A) Ignore what's going on. Grant is watching the movie, not his brother. And, anyway, it's all part of learning and growing up.
- B) Step into the family room and explain to Mitch and Rachel – in a calm tone, that they are not behaving as good role models for Grant. Tell them that you expect them to consider their actions any time they are with Grant so they can provide him with the best and smartest examples of how to behave.
- C) Flip on the lights and proceed to give a strong lecture on the appropriateness of Mitch and Rachel's behavior.
- D) Break up the gathering. Send Grant to his room and instruct Mitch to take Rachel home. Tell them that you will not tolerate those kinds of activities under your roof.

What About that 'Gray Area' When Someone Accidentally Touches a Kid?

If you accidentally and unintentionally touch a child in a way that is inappropriate, how should you react to the accidental touching?

- A) By ignoring the touch and hoping that neither the child nor anybody else noticed.
- B) By quickly saying, "I'm sorry about that", and minimizing the incident.
- C) By apologizing for the touch, explaining to the child that, even though it was accidental, the touch was inappropriate under the circumstances and shouldn't have happened, and by telling the child that we must all work together to make sure that same type of touch never happens again.
- D) By admitting your own inability to maintain appropriate boundaries and then resigning from your work in youth or children's ministry.

What if the Warning Signs are Not Obvious, or Don't Occur in Public?

This article discusses four behaviors that child molesters often exhibit in private in their attempts to groom children. While you may never witness the actual behaviors, there are some common tactics available to help you watch for evidence of all of the major warning signs of abuse. Which of the following are among those common tactics for helping to identify evidence of abuse?

- A) Maintaining a rigid set of rules where there is absolutely no tolerance for unacceptable behavior such as, for example, the viewing of pornography-even if it was inappropriately shown to your children, against their will, by someone else.
- B) Keeping a watchful eye for a child's possessions that you don't recognize and for changes in your child's behavior.
- C) Listening carefully to everything your child tells you, and responding in a positive and reassuring way that fosters continued frank communication with your child.
- D) Both B and C.

What if I Communicate My Concerns About Possible Abuse and Nothing Happens?

If you observe an adult engaging in risky behavior with a child, how long should you be willing to pursue your concern?

- A) Until you've at least expressed your concern to the person you observed engaging in the risky behavior.
- B) Until you've at least expressed your concern to the person's supervisor.
- C) Until the person tells you that he or she will stop engaging in the risky behavior.
- D) Until the person stops engaging in the risky behavior.
- E) Until the diocese makes a public example of the person's risky behavior and publicly shames the person as punishment.

Why do Molesters Commit Their Crimes?

The video, "A Plan to Protect God's Children", provides a five-step plan for helping to protect children from sexual abuse. Which of the following is not appropriate and is NOT on of the five recommended steps?

- A) Knowing the warning signs of a potential molester.
- B) Controlling who has access to our children through careful screening.
- C) Monitoring all programs to assure accessibility to and adequate adult supervision for all children and youth activities.
- D) Expect children to be completely responsible for protecting themselves from sexual predators.
- E) Communicating our concerns to the appropriate person(s) and immediately reporting suspected child abuse to the proper authorities.

Why Isn't 'Be Aware'—Making Our Children Aware—The First Step for Prevention?

In order to stop abuse BEFORE it happens, adults must:

- A) Learn to recognize the behavioral warning signs of someone who is a risk of harm to children.
- B) Teach children to protect themselves.
- C) Control who has access to children.
- D) Monitor all programs involving children and young people.
- E) A and B.

Why Aren't These Guys in Jail?

Of the following, which is the most practical and effective way for us, as adults, to protect children from being sexually abused?

- A) Send all accused sex abusers to jail for life regardless of how many times they have been accused or the specific nature of the accusations.
- B) Change the legal system so children aren't required to testify against their abusers- so, a single accusation, even without the child's testimony, is all it takes to convict someone of sex abuse.
- C) Monitor our own behavior and that of others who work with children, and intervene when we have concerns about any adult who is interacting with children.
- D) None of the above.

Why Do I Need Continuing Education on Sex Abuse Prevention?

You have been selected to participate in continued education via the VIRTUS Online training materials. You learned a great deal at the Protecting God's Children awareness session, but you're not so sure about the training bulletins on the website. Should you bother completing the additional training?

- A) No, the continued training is a waste of time. You've never learned anything of consequence from the Internet.
- B) No, it's probably not necessary because nobody told you it was required.
- C) Yes, if the diocese insists.
- D) Yes, because it is our responsibility to help protect all the children in our community, and there is much more to learn about protecting children.

Your Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Supervisor: _____

Site: _____