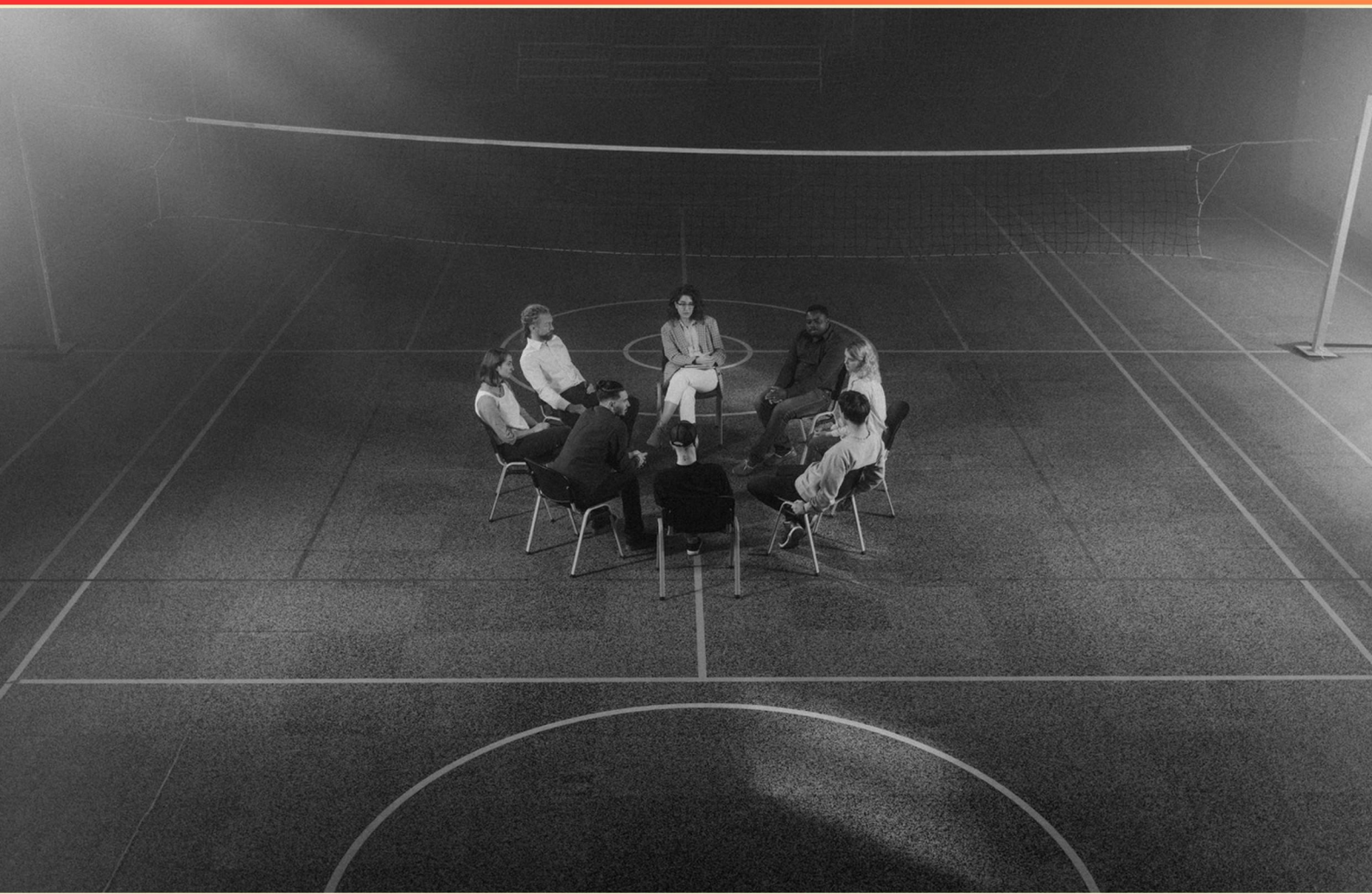


# **CRISIS, INTIMATE PARTNER, AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE**



## **SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR  
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://crisisintimatepartnersexviolence.examzify.com>



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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

## 1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

## 2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

## 3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

## 4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

## 5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

## 6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

## Questions

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- 1. During a crisis, what is a key step after the initial escalation?**
  - A. Discharge from care.
  - B. Ignoring coping strategies.
  - C. Implementing problem-solving and support to restore balance.
  - D. Repress emotions.
  
- 2. How should crisis workers respond when a survivor does not want to press charges?**
  - A. Respect autonomy, provide information about options, ensure safety, document preferences, and revisit discussion later without pressure
  - B. Pressure to press charges
  - C. Stop safety planning
  - D. Share details with others without consent
  
- 3. What is the purpose of establishing rapport early in crisis intervention?**
  - A. To build trust and gather essential information for assessing needs and planning action
  - B. To quickly terminate the encounter
  - C. To impose the worker's agenda
  - D. To avoid discussing safety
  
- 4. Which practice demonstrates cultural humility in crisis response?**
  - A. Acknowledging and addressing power dynamics, and being open to learning about the survivor's cultural background.
  - B. Presuming a universal approach without regard to culture.
  - C. Prioritizing the provider's own cultural norms.
  - D. Ignoring the survivor's preferences.
  
- 5. Phase 4 of Crisis is characterized by what outcome?**
  - A. Prevention.
  - B. Anxiety can overwhelm the person and lead to serious illness.
  - C. Detect and prevent worsening crisis.
  - D. Provides support for recovery.



- 6. Which group is listed as part of the Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) in the material?**
- A. Nurses
  - B. Attorneys
  - C. Teachers
  - D. Engineers
- 7. Which characteristic is most strongly associated with perpetrators of intimate partner violence according to the material?**
- A. need for control
  - B. hostility towards women
  - C. impulsivity
  - D. personality disorders
- 8. Which statement best describes coercive control in intimate partner violence?**
- A. Coercive control is a form of criminal law after a conviction.
  - B. Coercive control is ongoing manipulation and domination of a partner's autonomy; physical violence is one form that may occur within the control pattern.
  - C. Physical violence always implies coercive control.
  - D. Coercive control requires legal charges to be present.
- 9. Intersectionality in IPV/sexual violence risk and service delivery suggests which practice?**
- A. Treat all survivors the same regardless of background.
  - B. Use culturally responsive practices that account for race, gender, sexuality, disability, immigration, and class.
  - C. Focus on physical violence only.
  - D. Ignore immigration status.
- 10. Assessment of domestic violence victims should occur immediately after disclosure of abuse and at any follow-up appointments.**
- A. True
  - B. False
  - C. Only at initial intake
  - D. Only during emergencies



## **Answers**

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1. C
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. B
10. A

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## **Explanations**

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### 1. During a crisis, what is a key step after the initial escalation?

- A. Discharge from care.
- B. Ignoring coping strategies.
- C. Implementing problem-solving and support to restore balance.**
- D. Repress emotions.

*After a crisis peak, the focus shifts to restoring stability by actively using problem-solving and support. This step helps turn overwhelming distress into concrete actions: you identify the most immediate problems, brainstorm feasible solutions, evaluate options, and put a plan in place while connecting the person to resources like safety planning, counseling, advocacy, or housing. The aim is to reestablish balance and safety, reduce ongoing distress, and build coping capacity so daily functioning can resume. Ignoring coping strategies or repressing emotions undermines the person's ability to process what happened and recover, and discharging from care ends needed support before stabilization occurs.*

### 2. How should crisis workers respond when a survivor does not want to press charges?

- A. Respect autonomy, provide information about options, ensure safety, document preferences, and revisit discussion later without pressure**
- B. Pressure to press charges
- C. Stop safety planning
- D. Share details with others without consent

*Center autonomy and safety. When a survivor does not want to press charges, crisis workers should honor that choice while clearly outlining available options and ongoing support. Provide complete information about paths the survivor could take—now or in the future—including reporting, legal protections, medical care, and advocacy services—without pressuring them toward any particular outcome. Assess immediate safety needs and help craft a personalized safety plan, then revisit the conversation later as readiness evolves. Document the survivor's stated preferences to guide care and maintain continuity of support. This approach builds trust, respects the survivor's control over their own decisions, and reduces the risk of retraumatization. Coercing charges undermines autonomy and can heighten fear or danger. Skipping safety planning may leave the survivor more vulnerable. Sharing details without consent breaches confidentiality and can cause additional harm.*

### 3. What is the purpose of establishing rapport early in crisis intervention?

- A. To build trust and gather essential information for assessing needs and planning action**
- B. To quickly terminate the encounter
- C. To impose the worker's agenda
- D. To avoid discussing safety

*Establishing rapport early creates a safe, collaborative space where the client feels heard, respected, and in control. That foundation makes it possible for them to share details about what they're experiencing, their safety concerns, and the supports they have or need. With this trust, you can accurately assess needs, identify risks, and plan actions that align with the client's goals and real circumstances. Without rapport, disclosures may be guarded, risk information can be missed, and the intervention may fail to connect the client with the right supports. Terminating the encounter quickly, imposing the worker's agenda, or avoiding safety discussions all undermine this process by breaking trust, disempowering the client, or leaving imminent risks unaddressed.*

#### 4. Which practice demonstrates cultural humility in crisis response?

- A. Acknowledging and addressing power dynamics, and being open to learning about the survivor's cultural background.
- B. Presuming a universal approach without regard to culture.
- C. Prioritizing the provider's own cultural norms.
- D. Ignoring the survivor's preferences.

*In crisis response, cultural humility means recognizing that power dynamics shape how help is given and being truly open to learning about the survivor's cultural background. The approach that explicitly acknowledges and addresses those power imbalances while showing a willingness to learn from the survivor's culture best demonstrates this stance. It centers the survivor's values, beliefs, and preferences, invites collaboration, and helps tailor support to fit their unique context rather than forcing a one-size-fits-all method. This fosters trust, improves communication, and enhances safety planning. Why the other approaches miss the mark is that they rely on universal or provider-centered norms—imposing the helper's framework, priorities, or beliefs instead of respecting the survivor's autonomy and lived experience.*

#### 5. Phase 4 of Crisis is characterized by what outcome?

- A. Prevention.
- B. Anxiety can overwhelm the person and lead to serious illness.
- C. Detect and prevent worsening crisis.
- D. Provides support for recovery.

*Phase four describes what happens when crisis unfolds to a point where anxiety becomes overwhelming and the person's functioning can breakdown, potentially leading to serious illness. This stage signals a severe disruption in coping, with risk of disorganization, withdrawal, or deterioration that requires urgent, intensive intervention to stabilize and prevent further harm. The other options reflect aims or states from earlier stages—preventing the crisis, detecting and slowing worsening early on, or focusing on recovery after stabilization—not the intense breakdown characteristic of phase four.*

#### 6. Which group is listed as part of the Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) in the material?

- A. Nurses
- B. Attorneys
- C. Teachers
- D. Engineers

*SARTs are multidisciplinary teams that coordinate a survivor-centered response to sexual assault, bringing together medical, investigative, and legal expertise to support the survivor from first contact through any legal proceedings. Attorneys are included to provide legal guidance, help survivors understand their reporting options, navigate evidence and rights, and coordinate with prosecutors and other agencies to move the case forward while respecting the survivor's choices. While nurses are often part of the medical response, teachers and engineers are not typical members of a Sexual Assault Response Team, and the material specifically lists attorneys as part of the team. That's why attorneys are the correct choice.*

**7. Which characteristic is most strongly associated with perpetrators of intimate partner violence according to the material?**

- A. need for control**
- B. hostility towards women
- C. impulsivity
- D. personality disorders

*Intimate partner violence is driven by a need for power and control within the relationship. This motivation shows up as coercive behaviors, monitoring, isolation, and attempts to dictate the partner's actions and choices. Because of this, the need for control is the characteristic most strongly associated with perpetrators across the material. Other factors like hostility toward women, impulsivity, or personality disorders can be present in some cases, but they do not capture the central driving force as consistently or universally as the control motive.*

**8. Which statement best describes coercive control in intimate partner violence?**

- A. Coercive control is a form of criminal law after a conviction.
- B. Coercive control is ongoing manipulation and domination of a partner's autonomy; physical violence is one form that may occur within the control pattern.
- C. Physical violence always implies coercive control.**
- D. Coercive control requires legal charges to be present.

*Coercive control is a sustained pattern of behaviors designed to dominate a partner's life and autonomy. It includes things like monitoring where the partner goes, restricting social connections, controlling money, making decisions for the other person, and using fear to maintain power. Physical violence can be part of this pattern, but it isn't required for coercive control to exist. Sometimes coercive control occurs without any physical harm, while in other cases violence may be one tactic within the broader control dynamic. The key idea is the ongoing attempt to exercise power and restrict the partner's freedom, not whether a court has charged someone or whether violence is present in every situation. The other statements misplace coercive control by tying it to legal status or to violence alone, which misses the essential pattern of control over a partner's life.*

**9. Intersectionality in IPV/sexual violence risk and service delivery suggests which practice?**

- A. Treat all survivors the same regardless of background.
- B. Use culturally responsive practices that account for race, gender, sexuality, disability, immigration, and class.**
- C. Focus on physical violence only.
- D. Ignore immigration status.

*Recognizing how overlapping identities shape risk and access is central here. In IPV and sexual violence practice, this means delivering care that understands how race, gender, sexuality, disability, immigration status, and class interact to affect a survivor's vulnerability, willingness to seek help, and ability to stay safe. Practically, this leads to culturally responsive practices: tailoring risk assessment and safety planning to a survivor's lived experience, providing language access and interpreters, ensuring accessible services and facilities, employing diverse staff, and partnering with trusted community organizations. It also means acknowledging real barriers like fear of deportation, discrimination, or stigma, and addressing them so survivors can access the support they need. Treating all survivors the same ignores these differences and creates barriers. Focusing only on physical violence misses coercive control and other forms of abuse that are equally dangerous. Ignoring immigration status overlooks safety concerns and trust essential to accessing services.*

**10. Assessment of domestic violence victims should occur immediately after disclosure of abuse and at any follow-up appointments.**

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. Only at initial intake
- D. Only during emergencies

*The idea being tested is that assessing safety and risk for domestic violence victims should be an ongoing, integrated part of care—not a one-time event. When someone discloses abuse, you must promptly check current safety, identify imminent danger, and connect them with appropriate resources. This immediate assessment helps establish a clear safety plan, determine urgent needs, and set up referrals (to shelters, legal advocacy, crisis hotlines, etc.) while the disclosure is fresh. But risks and circumstances can change quickly. At follow-up appointments, new information may emerge, the person's situation may have shifted (e.g., changes in living arrangements, finances, or dynamics with the abusive partner), and previously hidden injuries or threats may become apparent. Ongoing reassessment ensures that safety planning stays up to date, that barriers to seeking help are addressed, and that the person continues to receive appropriate support and resources. So, safety and risk assessment should occur right after disclosure and at every subsequent contact, not only at intake or during emergencies.*



## Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://crisisintimatepartnersexviolence.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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