

# GPSTC FAMILY VIOLENCE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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<https://gpstcfamilyviolence.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. Which term describes feelings like helplessness and guilt often felt by an abuser?**
  - A. Denial
  - B. Regret
  - C. Anger
  - D. Empathy
- 2. What does "economic abuse" entail?**
  - A. Helping victims manage their finances
  - B. Supporting a victim's independence financially
  - C. Controlling a victim's access to financial resources or preventing them from working
  - D. Encouraging victims to invest in personal development
- 3. How does perception of police intervention affect victims' willingness to report family violence?**
  - A. A positive perception can discourage reporting
  - B. A negative perception can encourage victims to report
  - C. A positive perception can encourage victims to report
  - D. Victims' willingness is unaffected by police intervention perceptions
- 4. Which is a common emotional response officers should recognize in victims of family violence?**
  - A. Indifference to their situation
  - B. Relief after reporting
  - C. Fear of retribution and disbelief
  - D. Excitement for potential legal proceedings
- 5. How can technology assist in safety planning for victims of family violence?**
  - A. By providing tools for secure communication
  - B. By reducing the costs associated with legal support
  - C. By allowing victims to confront their abuser
  - D. By promoting social media awareness

- 6. Officers are advised to maintain contact and keep each other in sight during an investigation primarily to:**
- A. Establish a visible presence to deter further disputes
  - B. Ensure communication and safety among themselves
  - C. Impress the parties involved
  - D. Facilitate discussions between disputants
- 7. In the context of the cycle of violence, what common behavior does an abuser display after expressing remorse?**
- A. They seek therapy
  - B. They withdraw completely
  - C. They begin the cycle again
  - D. They leave the relationship
- 8. In what ways can officers support victims emotionally during their response?**
- A. Providing legal advice and support
  - B. Offering reassurance and active listening
  - C. Directing victims to law enforcement statistics
  - D. Ensuring victims do not contact peers
- 9. What is one way communities can reduce the stigma associated with family violence?**
- A. By ignoring the issue
  - B. By increasing awareness and understanding
  - C. By creating divisions in community support networks
  - D. By focusing solely on individual responsibility
- 10. What type of violence can protective orders address, aside from family violence?**
- A. Workplace harassment
  - B. Sexual assault and stalking
  - C. Discrimination claims
  - D. Traffic offenses

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which term describes feelings like helplessness and guilt often felt by an abuser?**

- A. Denial
- B. Regret**
- C. Anger
- D. Empathy

*Regret accurately describes the feelings of helplessness and guilt that an abuser may experience after committing acts of violence. While abusers may rationalize their behavior or minimize its impact at the moment, there can be a subsequent awareness of the harm they've inflicted, leading to feelings of remorse. This regret can often stem from a recognition of the consequences of their actions, affecting both their victims and their own lives. Feelings of regret indicate a capacity for self-reflection and acknowledgment of wrongdoing, even if temporarily, which can be a critical part of understanding the complex emotions involved in abusive dynamics. It's important to note that while an abuser might feel regret, it does not excuse or justify their actions; true accountability and change require deeper emotional work and genuine commitment to reforming harmful behaviors. In contrast, the other terms like denial, anger, and empathy do not fit the description of experiencing feelings of helplessness and guilt. Denial often refers to the refusal to acknowledge the severity of the situation or the abuser's responsibility for their actions. Anger may be a primary emotional response during the acts of violence but does not encompass feelings of guilt or helplessness afterward. Empathy, while an important emotional capacity, refers to the ability to understand and*

**2. What does "economic abuse" entail?**

- A. Helping victims manage their finances
- B. Supporting a victim's independence financially
- C. Controlling a victim's access to financial resources or preventing them from working**
- D. Encouraging victims to invest in personal development

*Economic abuse involves controlling a victim's access to financial resources or preventing them from working. This form of abuse can manifest in various ways, such as one partner restricting the other's ability to earn an income, controlling all financial decisions, or withholding money needed for basic necessities. The underlying goal of this type of abuse is to exert power and control over the victim, making them financially dependent on the abuser. Economic abuse can severely impact a victim's ability to escape an abusive relationship due to a lack of financial resources or knowledge about managing money. The other choices relate to supportive actions that can empower victims but do not accurately define economic abuse. Helping victims manage their finances or supporting their financial independence contradicts the controlling nature of economic abuse. Encouraging investment in personal development also serves to uplift and empower individuals rather than impose control, which is central to the definition of economic abuse.*

### 3. How does perception of police intervention affect victims' willingness to report family violence?

- A. A positive perception can discourage reporting
- B. A negative perception can encourage victims to report
- C. A positive perception can encourage victims to report**
- D. Victims' willingness is unaffected by police intervention perceptions

*Victims' willingness to report family violence is significantly influenced by their perception of police intervention. A positive perception of how police handle cases of family violence can encourage victims to come forward and report incidents. This can happen for several reasons: victims may feel more supported and safe when they believe that police will adequately respond, understand the complexities of family violence, and treat them with respect and sensitivity. When victims have a belief that police are competent and empathetic in dealing with family violence cases, it reduces their fear of retaliation and enhances their trust in the system, making them more likely to seek help. Such positive perceptions are crucial because they empower victims, making them feel that their voices will be heard and that there are resources available to help them navigate their circumstances. Furthermore, knowing that law enforcement takes family violence seriously can motivate victims to act, seeking both protection and justice for their experiences. In this context, the correct answer underscores the vital role that perceptions of police intervention play in shaping victims' decisions to report incidents of family violence.*

### 4. Which is a common emotional response officers should recognize in victims of family violence?

- A. Indifference to their situation
- B. Relief after reporting
- C. Fear of retribution and disbelief**
- D. Excitement for potential legal proceedings

*Victims of family violence often experience a range of complex emotions due to the trauma they have endured. One of the most prevalent emotional responses is fear of retribution and disbelief. This response can stem from the abuser's threats or previous manipulative behaviors, which create an environment of fear and anxiety for the victim. They may be afraid of what will happen if they report the violence or leave the situation, as the abuser may retaliate either physically or emotionally. Disbelief can also play a significant role, as victims might struggle to come to terms with the reality of their situation or feel ashamed, leading them to doubt their own experiences. This combination of fear and disbelief can complicate the victim's willingness to seek help and can significantly impact their responses to law enforcement and support services. Recognizing this emotional response is crucial for officers as it helps them approach victims with empathy and understanding. This knowledge enables officers to build trust, provide appropriate support, and encourage victims to feel safe in discussing their situations, ultimately leading to more effective intervention and support strategies.*

**5. How can technology assist in safety planning for victims of family violence?**

- A. By providing tools for secure communication**
- B. By reducing the costs associated with legal support
- C. By allowing victims to confront their abuser
- D. By promoting social media awareness

*Technology plays a vital role in safety planning for victims of family violence, primarily through secure communication tools. These tools enable victims to establish safe and private lines of communication with advocates, law enforcement, or supportive friends and family. Such secure methods can prevent abusers from intercepting messages or tracking communications, thereby enhancing the victim's safety and their ability to seek help discreetly. The use of secure communication can also include encrypted messaging apps, emergency alert systems, or dedicated hotlines, which provide safe avenues for victims to report incidents without the risk of being detected by their abuser. This aspect of safety planning is crucial because it empowers victims with the ability to reach out for assistance without fear of additional harm. In contrast, options relating to reducing legal costs, confronting abusers, or promoting social media awareness do not directly address the immediate need for secure and confidential communication methods, which are essential for effective safety planning in situations of family violence. Therefore, utilizing technology in this manner is a critical element for victims navigating their circumstances safely.*

**6. Officers are advised to maintain contact and keep each other in sight during an investigation primarily to:**

- A. Establish a visible presence to deter further disputes
- B. Ensure communication and safety among themselves**
- C. Impress the parties involved
- D. Facilitate discussions between disputants

*Maintaining contact and keeping each other in sight during an investigation is critical for ensuring communication and safety among officers. When officers are in close proximity, they can effectively communicate in real-time, which is crucial in high-stress situations that may escalate. This practice not only allows for coordinated responses but also enhances overall situational awareness. Moreover, having officers visible to one another creates a layer of safety; in the event that one officer encounters a dangerous situation, the other(s) can respond quickly for assistance. This is particularly important in family violence cases where emotions can run high, and the potential for conflict or violence may increase. Consequently, prioritizing communication and safety fundamentally underpins the effective management of such investigations. While establishing a visible presence might deter further disputes, impressing the parties involved or facilitating discussions between disputants does not address the primary concern of officer safety and communication during critical incidents.*

**7. In the context of the cycle of violence, what common behavior does an abuser display after expressing remorse?**

- A. They seek therapy
- B. They withdraw completely
- C. They begin the cycle again**
- D. They leave the relationship

*After an abuser expresses remorse, the common behavior they typically display is to begin the cycle of violence again. This behavior is critical to understanding the dynamics of abusive relationships, particularly in the context of the cycle of violence theory, which consists of three phases: tension-building, violent incident, and honeymoon phase. In the honeymoon phase, the abuser may show remorse and promise that the abuse will not happen again, often leading to a temporary sense of calm in the relationship. However, this phase is often short-lived, and the abuser will eventually revert to behaviors that lead to tension and ultimately violence again. This repetition signifies the cyclical nature of abuse, where the feelings of remorse do not lead to genuine change or the cessation of abusive behavior. The other choices do not reflect the common patterns observed in abusive dynamics. Seeking therapy may suggest a willingness to change, which is not typical of many abusers. Withdrawing completely would indicate an ending of the relationship, which contradicts the nature of many abusive relationships where the abuser often maintains control. Leaving the relationship is also less common; many victims find themselves trapped in the cycle despite the abuser's promises and temporary remorse. Understanding this cycle is vital for recognizing the ongoing risks and the complexity of*

**8. In what ways can officers support victims emotionally during their response?**

- A. Providing legal advice and support
- B. Offering reassurance and active listening**
- C. Directing victims to law enforcement statistics
- D. Ensuring victims do not contact peers

*Offering reassurance and active listening is a vital way for officers to support victims emotionally during their response. Victims of family violence often experience feelings of fear, isolation, and confusion, making emotional support critical. Active listening demonstrates to the victim that their feelings and experiences are heard and validated, which can help alleviate their distress. This approach fosters trust and encourages victims to share their concerns more openly. When officers provide reassurance, they can help victims feel safer and more secure in what can be an overwhelming situation. By showing empathy and understanding, officers can help victims process their experiences and begin to form a plan for their next steps, whether it be seeking legal recourse or finding safe shelter. This emotional support can significantly contribute to a victim's recovery and empowerment, setting a positive tone for the resources and assistance they may need moving forward.*

**9. What is one way communities can reduce the stigma associated with family violence?**

- A. By ignoring the issue
- B. By increasing awareness and understanding**
- C. By creating divisions in community support networks
- D. By focusing solely on individual responsibility

*Increasing awareness and understanding is a crucial method for communities to reduce the stigma associated with family violence. When communities actively engage in discussions about family violence, they help to educate the public on its prevalence, the complexities surrounding it, and the impact it has on individuals and families. This greater level of awareness can foster empathy and support for those affected, rather than perpetuating shame or silence. By informing community members about the signs of family violence, available resources, and the importance of supporting victims, communities can create an environment that promotes healing and intervention. This proactive approach challenges misconceptions and stereotypes, which often contribute to the stigma surrounding the issue. Ultimately, breaking the silence surrounding family violence not only encourages victims to seek help but also empowers communities to play a role in prevention and support.*

**10. What type of violence can protective orders address, aside from family violence?**

- A. Workplace harassment
- B. Sexual assault and stalking**
- C. Discrimination claims
- D. Traffic offenses

*Protective orders are legal tools designed to provide safety and prevent further harm to individuals who are victims of violence or harassment. While they are often associated with family violence, they can also effectively address sexual assault and stalking. When a protective order is issued in cases of sexual assault, it can prohibit the perpetrator from contacting or coming near the victim, providing a crucial layer of security for the survivor. Similarly, in instances of stalking, protective orders serve to legally restrain the stalker's actions, helping to ensure the victim's safety and peace of mind. It is important to recognize that the other options -- workplace harassment, discrimination claims, and traffic offenses -- typically fall within different legal frameworks that may not utilize protective orders in the same manner. Workplace harassment may be addressed through employment policies or legal actions but does not typically involve protective orders. Discrimination claims are processes tied to civil rights laws, while traffic offenses are related to violations of transportation law, none of which parallel the immediate personal safety focus of protective orders in the context of sexual assault and stalking.*

## 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://gpstcfamilyviolence.examzify.com>

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

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