

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. What does dating violence include?**
 - A. Sexual assault, rape, physical assault and battery, and verbal and emotional abuse
 - B. Verbal abuse only
 - C. Financial abuse only
 - D. None of the above
- 2. What is the purpose of benefits navigation as a resource for IPV survivors?**
 - A. To help identify and access government benefits
 - B. To provide legal representation in court
 - C. To arrange safe housing
 - D. To provide trauma therapy
- 3. What is chain-of-custody in IPV-related evidence collection, and how is it maintained?**
 - A. Chain-of-custody is not used in IPV cases.
 - B. Chain-of-custody solely concerns where to store the evidence.
 - C. Chain-of-custody refers to who personally handles the evidence at all times, without documentation.
 - D. Chain-of-custody tracks who handled evidence from collection to court; maintain through documented transfers, secure packaging, labeling, and sign-offs.
- 4. People who have been abused or victimized often experience which of the following?**
 - A. Lingering stress symptoms
 - B. Acute psychosis
 - C. Memory loss only
 - D. No symptoms
- 5. At approximately two months after the rape, what happens to stress levels?**
 - A. They begin to rise again.
 - B. They remain the same.
 - C. They begin to lower.
 - D. They escalate dramatically.

- 6. Which statement about screening for substance use in IPV survivors is true?**
- A. Use brief substance-use screens such as CAGE-AID or AUDIT-C
 - B. Do not assess substance use
 - C. Only assess substance use if there is obvious intoxication
 - D. Rely on in-depth psychiatric interviews
- 7. What should be documented when injuries are reported for legal proceedings?**
- A. Date/time/location of injuries
 - B. Only the dates
 - C. Do not note location
 - D. Rely on memory only
- 8. Which of the following is a common reason men may not report abuse?**
- A. Lack of services for men
 - B. The stigma of being a male victim
 - C. The universal belief that violence is justified
 - D. Relaxed reporting rules
- 9. Which option is NOT among the listed higher-likelihood outcomes for rape survivors?**
- A. Suffer from depression (3x)
 - B. Suffer from anxiety attacks (5x)
 - C. Contemplate suicide (4x)
 - D. Suffer from PTSD (6x)
- 10. Which of the following is an example of sexual violence?**
- A. Hitting
 - B. Gaslighting
 - C. Economic control
 - D. Forced sex or coercion

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does dating violence include?

- A. Sexual assault, rape, physical assault and battery, and verbal and emotional abuse**
- B. Verbal abuse only
- C. Financial abuse only
- D. None of the above

Dating violence is a pattern where one partner uses multiple kinds of abusive behaviors to control the other. The best answer reflects the breadth of abuse: it includes physical harm, sexual violence (such as sexual assault and rape), and verbal and emotional abuse. Recognizing these forms helps you understand that abuse in dating relationships isn't limited to one act; it can be physical, sexual, or psychological. Choices that focus on only verbal abuse or only financial abuse miss significant harmful behaviors, and "none of the above" is incorrect because there are indeed multiple forms of dating violence.

2. What is the purpose of benefits navigation as a resource for IPV survivors?

- A. To help identify and access government benefits**
- B. To provide legal representation in court
- C. To arrange safe housing
- D. To provide trauma therapy

Benefits navigation is about guiding IPV survivors to identify what government supports exist and how to access them. A navigator helps assess eligibility, explains what documentation is needed, assists with completing applications, and tracks deadlines or renewals. This support connects survivors to resources like food assistance, healthcare coverage, cash benefits, child-care subsidies, and housing subsidies, aiming to reduce financial stress and support safety planning. It's not about providing legal representation, arranging housing directly, or delivering trauma-focused therapy, which are separate services. Instead, benefits navigation complements those services by helping survivors obtain the financial and practical resources that can enable safer, more stable independence.

3. What is chain-of-custody in IPV-related evidence collection, and how is it maintained?

- A. Chain-of-custody is not used in IPV cases.
- B. Chain-of-custody solely concerns where to store the evidence.
- C. Chain-of-custody refers to who personally handles the evidence at all times, without documentation.
- D. Chain-of-custody tracks who handled evidence from collection to court; maintain through documented transfers, secure packaging, labeling, and sign-offs.**

Chain-of-custody is the documented trail showing every person who has handled evidence from the moment it's collected until it's presented in court. In IPV cases, this matters because the evidence can be fragile or easily challenged as altered or tampered with, so the court needs proof that what was collected is the same thing that's being shown in proceedings. The maintenance involves secure packaging, clear labeling with case identifiers, and dated, time-stamped sign-offs each time the item changes hands or locations. A formal transfer log records who received the item, when, where it was stored, and under what conditions, with tamper-evident seals kept intact. This chain of custody ensures accountability and preserves the integrity of the evidence for admissibility and credibility in court. Putting it simply, it's not just about storage or about who handles the item in isolation; it's about a continuous, documented process that tracks every transfer and safeguard applied to the evidence from collection through to courtroom presentation.

4. People who have been abused or victimized often experience which of the following?

A. Linger stress symptoms

B. Acute psychosis

C. Memory loss only

D. No symptoms

Experiencing abuse or victimization often leaves a person with ongoing stress-related symptoms that endure long after the event. Trauma can disrupt how the body and brain regulate stress, leading to a lasting cluster of reactions such as hypervigilance, intrusive memories or flashbacks, nightmares, irritability or anger, sleep problems, and difficulties with concentration or mood. These symptoms can persist for months or years and may meet criteria for trauma- and stressor-related disorders like PTSD. While some individuals may have other issues, acute psychosis is not a typical direct outcome of victimization alone, and memory loss by itself isn't the defining trauma response. No symptoms would overlook the common impact trauma has. So lingering stress symptoms best capture the usual pattern for someone who has been abused or victimized.

5. At approximately two months after the rape, what happens to stress levels?

A. They begin to rise again.

B. They remain the same.

C. They begin to lower.

D. They escalate dramatically.

The main pattern here is that acute stress after a traumatic event tends to subside over time as the immediate shock fades and the person begins to cope with what happened. Around two months after the rape, most survivors experience a decrease in stress levels as routines are reestablished, sleep improves, and support helps regulate reactions emotionally and physiologically. This downward trend reflects the natural recovery process, though some distress can persist and may need ongoing support or treatment. Rising again, remaining exactly the same, or escalating dramatically would imply a relapse, constant stagnation, or a worsening condition, which isn't the typical trajectory at this early recovery stage.

6. Which statement about screening for substance use in IPV survivors is true?

A. Use brief substance-use screens such as CAGE-AID or AUDIT-C

B. Do not assess substance use

C. Only assess substance use if there is obvious intoxication

D. Rely on in-depth psychiatric interviews

A quick, validated screening approach is best for substance use in IPV survivors. Using brief tools like CAGE-AID or AUDIT-C allows you to screen efficiently in real-world settings, where time is limited and survivors may fear disclosure. These screens are designed to flag risky or problematic use reliably, giving you a standardized starting point for conversation, safety planning, and referrals. They work regardless of the patient's presentation, and a positive screen prompts a more thorough assessment and appropriate support. Relying on only an in-depth psychiatric interview takes more time and may miss cases if the visit is brief or if the survivor isn't ready to disclose. Waiting for obvious intoxication is unreliable because substance use often persists even when someone isn't intoxicated, and it may be hidden or minimised. Skipping screening altogether misses an important opportunity to identify co-occurring issues that can affect safety and well-being. A brief, validated screen is the practical first step to integrated care for IPV and substance use.

7. What should be documented when injuries are reported for legal proceedings?

A. Date/time/location of injuries

B. Only the dates

C. Do not note location

D. Rely on memory only

Accurate, contemporaneous documentation of injuries in legal contexts hinges on capturing the when and where of what is observed. Recording the date and time anchors the injury to a specific moment and helps establish a clear timeline of events, which is crucial for prosecutions and for corroborating statements. Noting the location of injuries on the body provides essential context about the type and mechanism of harm, possible patterns of abuse, and helps rule in or out explanations. Relying on memory alone is unreliable in legal proceedings, and omitting location loses critical detail that can affect credibility and interpretation. Therefore, documenting the date, time, and precise location of injuries creates a reliable, complete record that better supports legal review and safety planning.

8. Which of the following is a common reason men may not report abuse?

A. Lack of services for men

B. The stigma of being a male victim

C. The universal belief that violence is justified

D. Relaxed reporting rules

Stigma around male victimhood plays a central role in underreporting abuse. Men are often taught to be self-reliant and to hide vulnerability, so admitting to being harmed can feel like exposing weakness or failing a masculine ideal. This fear of judgment, disbelief, or blaming can keep men from seeking help or reporting the abuse, even when it's happening. While factors like access to services or how reporting is handled can influence the decision, the social stigma tied to being a male victim is the most consistently powerful barrier.

9. Which option is NOT among the listed higher-likelihood outcomes for rape survivors?

A. Suffer from depression (3x)

B. Suffer from anxiety attacks (5x)

C. Contemplate suicide (4x)

D. Suffer from PTSD (6x)

In trauma risk assessment for rape survivors, we focus on outcomes that are notably more likely than in the general population. The material in this question flags several outcomes with higher likelihoods: depression, contemplating suicide, and PTSD, each with its own multiplier to show how much more common it is relative to non-survivors. Depression is a common, persistent reaction to trauma and mood disruption; contemplating suicide signals extreme distress and danger, making it a critical risk marker; PTSD represents a trauma-related syndrome with hallmark symptoms that often follows rape, hence its strong association and higher likelihood. Anxiety attacks, while they can occur after trauma, are not listed among the higher-likelihood outcomes in this particular set of data. That's why the option describing anxiety attacks isn't counted among the outcomes shown as elevated risk, even though anxiety can be part of the broader trauma response. So the reason this choice is the best answer is that it does not appear on the specific list of higher-likelihood outcomes, whereas the others do and are supported by their substantially increased likelihoods.

10. Which of the following is an example of sexual violence?

- A. Hitting
- B. Gaslighting
- C. Economic control
- D. Forced sex or coercion**

Sexual violence means a sexual act or the attempt to obtain one that is not freely chosen, often achieved through force, threats, or pressure. Forcing sex or pressuring someone into sex fits this definition exactly because it involves a sexual act that is not voluntary and is obtained through coercion. That makes it the best example of sexual violence in this context. Hitting is physical violence, gaslighting is psychological manipulation, and economic control is financial abuse. They describe other forms of abuse, but they don't themselves constitute sexual violence—though they can occur alongside it. Recognizing sexual violence helps in safety planning and addressing the specific harms tied to coercive sexual acts.

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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.

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

<https://intimatepartnerviolence.examzify.com>

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

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