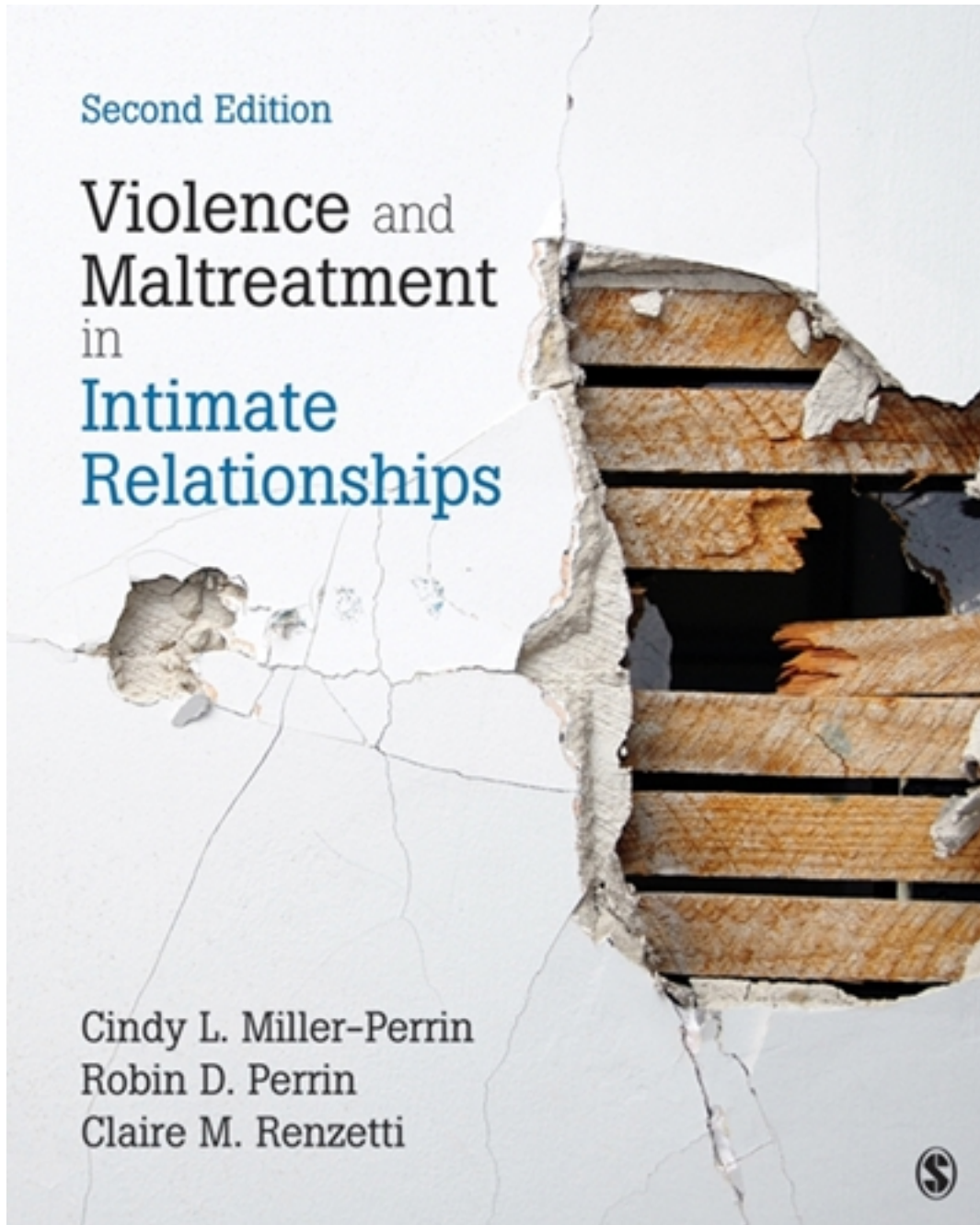


Test Bank for Violence and Maltreatment in Intimate Relationships 2nd Edition by Miller-Perrin

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Test Bank

Test Bank

CHAPTER 2: METHODS AND PERSPECTIVES IN VIOLENCE AND MALTREATMENT IN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS

Multiple Choice

1. Patriarchy, legal constraints of marriage, and privacy of family are examples of causes that contribute to VMIR at the _____ level.

- a. individual
- b. interactionist
- c. community
- d. structural

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Structural Characteristics of Intimate Relationships

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Which of the following is NOT a structural contribution of VMIR?

- a. personal histories of abuse
- b. increased time spent with intimates
- c. patriarchy
- d. power differentials

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Structural Characteristics of Intimate Relationships

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Why does being physically weaker make someone more likely to be a victim?

- a. They are an ideal target.
- b. They are more vulnerable.
- c. They cannot defend themselves.
- d. They will be overpowered.

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Structural Characteristics of Intimate Relationships

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. According to Levesque, what helps to hide VMIR?

- a. society's adoption of religion
- b. a state's laws
- c. idealized notion of the family
- d. cultural understandings of violence

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Structural Characteristics of Intimate Relationships

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. A neighbor witnesses a parent smack a child from across the street. She asks her spouse if maybe they should report this behavior. The spouse responds that it isn't any of their business. This is an example of which of the beliefs of the idealized family?

- a. parental rights supersede children's rights
- b. family members act in the best interests of children
- c. families with traditional culture are strong
- d. families have the right to privacy and autonomy

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Structural Characteristics of Intimate Relationships

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. The hitting continuum ranges from _____ to _____.

- a. soft hitting; hard hitting
- b. no injuries; injuries
- c. accidental violence; purposeful violence
- d. legitimate violence; illegitimate violence

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: A Culture of Acceptance

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. What is defined as the collective efforts of a society to ensure conformity and prevent deviance?

- a. laws
- b. social control
- c. a state
- d. social norms

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Low Costs of VMIR

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. The basic assumption for social control theories is that people are _____.

- a. emotional
- b. moral
- c. rational
- d. nonlogical

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Low Costs of VMIR

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. What does it mean to be a rational being?

- a. use logic in making any decisions

- b. using common sense to navigate the world
- c. rationalize all actions
- d. maximize benefits and minimize costs

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Low Costs of VMIR

Difficulty Level: Medium

10. Social control theory would argue that VMIR exists because cost is _____.

- a. low
- b. high
- c. ignored
- d. misunderstood

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Low Costs of VMIR

Difficulty Level: Easy

11. The last time Frank hit his son in public, no one said anything to him or called the police. What is this an example of?

- a. no social norms
- b. break down of social norms
- c. low cost

d. high cost

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Low Costs of VMIR

Difficulty Level: Medium

12. Which of the following is an example of a formal mechanism of social control?

- a. community organizations
- b. child protective services (CPS)
- c. churches
- d. gossip

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Low Costs of VMIR

Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Mary drags a screaming child from a store and quickly swats him on the bottom. People passing by stare and mumble under their breath. What is this an example of?

- a. breakdown of norms
- b. formal mechanisms of social control
- c. informal mechanisms of social control
- d. violation of norms

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Low Costs of VMIR

Difficulty Level: Medium

14. The perceived probability of getting caught by formal agents of social control is also called _____.

- a. severity of punishment
- b. inevitable punishment
- c. certainty of punishment
- d. probable punishment

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Low Costs of VMIR

Difficulty Level: Easy

15. People are more likely to be deviant when social costs are _____.

- a. low
- b. high
- c. ignored
- d. misunderstood

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including

structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Low Costs of VMIR

Difficulty Level: Easy

16. Amanda decides to steal from the local corner store because even if she does get caught, she figures she will just receive a warning. What cost is she considering here?

- a. severity of punishment
- b. certainty of punishment
- c. legal punishment
- d. social punishment

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Low Costs of VMIR

Difficulty Level: Medium

17. Why is it more likely that a father will “lose it” and hit his son than he is likely to hit a neighboring child?

- a. The laws regarding each of these acts are different.
- b. Children are more frustrating when they are your own.
- c. Parents interact with their children more than others.
- d. There are lower costs to hitting family than nonfamily.

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including

structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Low Costs of VMIR

Difficulty Level: Medium

18. Since the 1990s, rates of VMIR are _____.

- a. higher
- b. lower
- c. the same
- d. impossible to determine

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Low Costs of VMIR

Difficulty Level: Easy

19. What did Bandura's experiment with the bobo doll demonstrate?

- a. Human behavior is learned.
- b. Human behavior is instinctual.
- c. Human behavior is complex.
- d. The results were inconclusive.

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Intergenerational Transmission: VMIR as Learned Behavior

Difficulty Level: Easy

20. What does Level I of the funnel metaphor represent?

- a. total amount of VMIR in society
- b. reported amounts of VMIR
- c. substantiated amounts of VMIR
- d. VMIR cases in the criminal justice system

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2-2: Interpret the funnel metaphor as it is used in measuring VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Measurement Issues: The Funnel Metaphor

Difficulty Level: Easy

21. How do you estimate the total amount of VMIR?

- a. a number of convicted cases
- b. reports to police
- c. surveys
- d. it is impossible

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2-2: Interpret the funnel metaphor as it is used in measuring VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Measurement Issues: The Funnel Metaphor

Difficulty Level: Easy

22. What does Level II of the funnel metaphor represent?

- a. total amount of VMIR in society
- b. reported amounts of VMIR
- c. substantiated amounts of VMIR
- d. VMIR cases in the criminal justice system

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2-2: Interpret the funnel metaphor as it is used in measuring VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Measurement Issues: The Funnel Metaphor

Difficulty Level: Easy

23. What does Level III of the funnel metaphor represent?

- a. total amount of VMIR in society
- b. reported amounts of VMIR
- c. substantiated amounts of VMIR
- d. VMIR cases in the criminal justice system

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2-2: Interpret the funnel metaphor as it is used in measuring VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Measurement Issues: The Funnel Metaphor

Difficulty Level: Easy

24. What is a substantiated case?

- a. A case with enough evidence that official agents believe it occurred.
- b. A case where the guilty party is legally found guilty.
- c. A case where the guilty party is found not guilty.
- d. A case where there is not enough evidence to show that the violence occurred.

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2-2: Interpret the funnel metaphor as it is used in measuring VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Measurement Issues: The Funnel Metaphor

Difficulty Level: Easy

25. How many investigated cases of child abuse are substantiated?

- a. 1 in 2
- b. 1 in 3
- c. 1 in 4

d. 1 in 5

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2-2: Interpret the funnel metaphor as it is used in measuring VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Measurement Issues: The Funnel Metaphor

Difficulty Level: Easy

26. What occurs at Level IV of the funnel?

a. guilty parties receive punishment

b. intervention from authorities

c. researchers conduct surveys

d. police investigate claims

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2-2: Interpret the funnel metaphor as it is used in measuring VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Measurement Issues: The Funnel Metaphor

Difficulty Level: Medium

27. How many substantiated cases of child abuse receive intervention?

a. 1/2

b. 2/3

c. 3/5

d. all

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2-2: Interpret the funnel metaphor as it is used in measuring VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Measurement Issues: The Funnel Metaphor

Difficulty Level: Easy

28. What system is involved with Levels V and VI of the funnel metaphor?

a. Child Protective Services

- b. intervention programs
- c. community programs
- d. criminal justice system

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2-2: Interpret the funnel metaphor as it is used in measuring VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Measurement Issues: The Funnel Metaphor

Difficulty Level: Medium

29. According to the author, if we had reliable self-report data from 100 years to compare to current patterns, it is hypothesized that rates of VMIR would reveal _____.

- a. an increase in official rates and decrease in self-report rates
- b. a decrease in official rates and an increase in self-report rates
- c. an increase in both official rates and self-report rates
- d. a decrease in both official rates and self-report rates

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2-2: Interpret the funnel metaphor as it is used in measuring VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Measurement Issues: The Funnel Metaphor

Difficulty Level: Medium

30. Which of the following is NOT a methodological concern with self-report surveys about VMIR?

- a. faulty memory
- b. people who lie
- c. access to respondents
- d. concerns about how to define VMIR

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2-2: Interpret the funnel metaphor as it is used in measuring VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Measurement Issues: The Funnel Metaphor

Difficulty Level: Medium

31. Levels II and III of the funnel are compiled through _____.

- a. self-report surveys
- b. official statistics
- c. conviction rates
- d. the FBI

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2-2: Interpret the funnel metaphor as it is used in measuring VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Measurement Issues: The Funnel Metaphor

Difficulty Level: Medium

32. The uniform crime report is an example of what kind of statistic or survey?

- a. conviction statistics
- b. self-report survey
- c. official statistics
- d. advocacy statistic

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2-2: Interpret the funnel metaphor as it is used in measuring VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Measurement Issues: The Funnel Metaphor

Difficulty Level: Medium

33. What are the gaps between levels of the funnel called?

- a. missing cases
- b. unknown figure
- c. unknown cases
- d. dark figure

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2-2: Interpret the funnel metaphor as it is used in measuring VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Measurement Issues: The Funnel Metaphor

Difficulty Level: Easy

34. Who collects the Uniform Crime Report statistics?

- a. police stations
- b. FBI
- c. prisons
- d. advocacy groups

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2-3: Compare and contrast the important data sets and self-report survey instruments used in VMIR research.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Uniform Crime Report

Difficulty Level: Medium

35. What are the chances that a female murder victim is killed by a male intimate?

- a. between 40 and 50%
- b. approximately 70%
- c. between 20 and 35%
- d. less than 10%

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2-3: Compare and contrast the important data sets and self-report survey instruments used in VMIR research.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Uniform Crime Report

Difficulty Level: Easy

36. Which data set surveys professionals who are mandated reporters of child maltreatment?

- a. UCR

- b. NCVS
- c. NIS
- d. NCANDS

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2-3: Compare and contrast the important data sets and self-report survey instruments used in VMIR research.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: National Incidence Studies

Difficulty Level: Medium

37. Where in the funnel would you locate the NCVS data?

- a. Level I
- b. Level II
- c. Level III
- d. Level IV

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2-3: Compare and contrast the important data sets and self-report survey instruments used in VMIR research.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey

Difficulty Level: Medium

38. Which survey presents violence as a health concern?

- a. NVS
- b. UCR
- c. NIS
- d. NISVS

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2-3: Compare and contrast the important data sets and self-report survey instruments used in VMIR research.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey

Difficulty Level: Medium

39. Which survey instrument works to normalize conflict in intimate relationships?

- a. NCVS
- b. NIS
- c. CTS
- d. UCR

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2-3: Compare and contrast the important data sets and self-report survey instruments used in VMIR research.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Conflict Tactics Scales

Difficulty Level: Medium

40. What was the NatSCEV designed to account for?

- a. violence against spouses
- b. maltreatment of children and the elderly
- c. date rape
- d. polyvictimization

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2-3: Compare and contrast the important data sets and self-report survey instruments used in VMIR research.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence and Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire

Difficulty Level: Medium

41. What survey utilizes the Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (JVQ)?

- a. CTS
- b. NatSCEV

- c. NIS
- d. NCVS

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2-3: Compare and contrast the important data sets and self-report survey instruments used in VMIR research.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence and Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire

Difficulty Level: Medium

42. What is an advocacy statistic?

- a. ideologically motivated statistic
- b. incorrect statistic
- c. unreliable statistic
- d. statistic made by rape crisis advocates

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2-4: Identify the various methodological issues relevant in conducting research on VMIR, including those related to defining VMIR, establishing cause-and-effect relationships, and research designs.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Is Impartial Empiricism in the Study of VMIR Possible?

Difficulty Level: Medium

43. _____ means that a cause must occur before an effect.

- a. Nonspuriousness
- b. Correlation
- c. Time order
- d. Causation

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2-4: Identify the various methodological issues relevant in conducting research on VMIR, including those related to defining VMIR, establishing cause-and-effect relationships, and research designs.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Correlation Isn't Causation: Problems Establishing Cause-and-Effect Relationships

Difficulty Level: Easy

44. If a woman with depression experiences IPV, we may have a problem with _____.

- a. effectization
- b. time order
- c. nonspuriousness
- d. correlation

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2-4: Identify the various methodological issues relevant in conducting research on VMIR, including those related to defining VMIR, establishing cause-and-effect relationships, and research designs.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Correlation Isn't Causation: Problems Establishing Cause-and-Effect Relationships

Difficulty Level: Medium

45. What do we call a nonaccidental relationship?

- a. nonspuriousness
- b. time order
- c. correlation
- d. causation

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2-4: Identify the various methodological issues relevant in conducting research on VMIR, including those related to defining VMIR, establishing cause-and-effect relationships, and research designs.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Correlation Isn't Causation: Problems Establishing Cause-and-Effect Relationships

Difficulty Level: Easy

46. Rates of ice cream consumption and instances of rape are highly correlated. This is an example of a violation of _____.

- a. time order
- b. correlation
- c. nonspuriousness
- d. advocacy statistic

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2-4: Identify the various methodological issues relevant in conducting research on VMIR, including those related to defining VMIR, establishing cause-and-effect relationships, and research designs.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Correlation Isn't Causation: Problems Establishing Cause-and-Effect Relationships

Difficulty Level: Difficult

47. In research on VMIR, experimental controlled trials are used to study _____.

- a. prevalence of sexual assault
- b. prevalence of child abuse
- c. effects of victimization
- d. evaluation of intervention and prevention programs

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2-4: Identify the various methodological issues relevant in conducting research on VMIR, including those related to defining VMIR, establishing cause-and-effect relationships, and research designs.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Randomized Controlled Trials (Experimental Design)

Difficulty Level: Medium

48. What research method helps to control for the time-order problem?

- a. self-report surveys
- b. longitudinal studies
- c. cross-sectional studies
- d. retrospective

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2-4: Identify the various methodological issues relevant in conducting research on VMIR, including those related to defining VMIR, establishing cause-and-effect relationships, and research designs.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Longitudinal Studies and Matched Comparison Groups

Difficulty Level: Medium

49. Which of the following is NOT a journal dedicated to publishing about VMIR?

- a. *Violence Against Women*
- b. *Crime & Delinquency*
- c. *Child Maltreatment*
- d. *Journal of Family Violence*

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2-4: Identify the various methodological issues relevant in conducting research on VMIR, including those related to defining VMIR, establishing cause-and-effect relationships, and research designs.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Methodological Issues: Conducting Better Research

Difficulty Level: Easy

50. If you read that 10% of women are victims of rape and 20% are victims of drug-facilitated rape, why can you not assume that 30% of women experience some form of sexual assault?

- a. advocacy statistics
- b. survey participants lie
- c. polyvictimization
- d. correlation, not causation

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2-3: Compare and contrast the important data sets and self-report survey instruments used in VMIR research.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence and Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire

Difficulty Level: Medium

51. What criteria does a researcher need to meet to establish a causal link?

- a. correlation
- b. time order
- c. spuriousness
- d. relationship

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2-4: Identify the various methodological issues relevant in conducting research on VMIR, including those related to defining VMIR, establishing cause-and-effect relationships, and research designs.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Correlation Isn't Causation: Problems Establishing Cause-and-Effect Relationships

Difficulty Level: Easy

52. Widom's research on effects of child abuse is an example of which research design method?

- a. longitudinal and matched control groups
- b. correlational and cross-sectional
- c. cross-sectional

d. randomized controlled trial

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2-4: Identify the various methodological issues relevant in conducting research on VMIR, including those related to defining VMIR, establishing cause-and-effect relationships, and research designs.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Longitudinal Studies and Matched Comparison Groups

Difficulty Level: Medium

53. According to the Widom et al. (2015) article in *Science*, the researchers found support for the intergenerational transmission of _____.

- a. sexual and physical abuse and neglect
- b. sexual and physical abuse
- c. sexual and emotional abuse
- d. sexual abuse and neglect

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Intergenerational Transmission: VMIR as Learned Behavior

Difficulty Level: Hard

54. _____ of male homicide victims are killed by an intimate.

- a. Between 40 and 50%
- b. 20%
- c. 10%
- d. Less than 5%

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2-3: Compare and contrast the important data sets and self-report survey instruments used in VMIR research.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Uniform Crime Report

Difficulty Level: Easy

True/False

1. The “it just happens” argument occurs most frequently outside of intimate relationships.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: A Culture of Acceptance

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. The “it just happens” argument contributes to perpetuation of violence.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: A Culture of Acceptance

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Human behavior is instinctual.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including

structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Intergenerational Transmission: VMIR as Learned Behavior

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. There is indisputable, strong empirical support for intergenerational transmission of violence.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Intergenerational Transmission: VMIR as Learned Behavior

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. The total amount of VMIR is an unknowable number.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2-2: Interpret the funnel metaphor as it is used in measuring VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Measurement Issues: The Funnel Metaphor

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. An increase in VMIR is always caused by a change in that behavior.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2-2: Interpret the funnel metaphor as it is used in measuring VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Measurement Issues: The Funnel Metaphor

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Female homicide victims are more likely to be killed by a male intimate partner.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2-3: Compare and contrast the important data sets and self-report survey instruments used in VMIR research.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Uniform Crime Report

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. The NIS is conducted annually.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2-3: Compare and contrast the important data sets and self-report survey instruments used in VMIR research.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: National Incidence Studies

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. Pure objective scientific analysis of society is possible.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2-4: Identify the various methodological issues relevant in conducting research on VMIR including those related to defining VMIR, establishing cause-and-effect relationships, and research designs.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Is Impartial Empiricism in the Study of Intimate Violence Possible?

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Max Weber stated that value-driven research should be rejected.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2-4: Identify the various methodological issues relevant in conducting research on VMIR, including those related to defining VMIR, establishing cause-and-effect relationships, and research designs.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Is Impartial Empiricism in the Study of Intimate Violence Possible?

Difficulty Level: Easy

11. The more we as a society accept physical, emotional, and sexual aggression as “appropriate” or “inevitable,” the less likely it is that abuses will occur.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: A Culture of Acceptance

Difficulty Level: Easy

Essay

1. Explain the structural constraints that contribute to the occurrence of VMIR?

Ans: Varies. Students should discuss the cultural, legal, and economic constraints that occur for different victims of VMIR. For example, children are financially dependent on their parents; older adults may rely on their adult children for care, wives fear the cultural stigma of divorce.

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Structural Characteristics of Intimate Relationships

Difficulty Level: Hard

2. What are the four beliefs associated with the idealized image of the family? Give an example of how these can work to cover up or justify violence.

Ans: (1) Parental rights supersede children's rights and that parents can and should have control over the development of their children; (2) Family members will act in the best interests of children and elderly parents who are not capable of caring for themselves; (3) Families rooted in traditional cultures are "strong families"; and (4) Families have the right to privacy and autonomy. Some examples include religions that justify the right for parents to abuse children, or say that wives must submit to any sexual relations their husband's demand; and teachers assuming that parents know the best way to discipline their children, and that it is not their right to intervene.

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Structural Characteristics of Intimate Relationships

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Explain deterrence theory in terms of social control. What makes deviance more or less likely?

Ans: Deterrence theory states that where costs are low, deviant behavior is more likely to occur. This cost is made up of two components: the certainty of punishment and the severity of punishment.

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe the various explanations for violence and maltreatment in intimate relationships (VMIR) that have been proposed, including structural characteristics of intimate relationships, cultural acceptance of violence, the low costs of VMIR, and the intergenerational transmission of VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Low Costs of VMIR

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Describe the funnel metaphor in terms of VMIR.

Ans: The funnel metaphor describes how the levels at which we understand the prevalence of VMIR. The funnel aspect shows how as we move down the numbers we have become smaller. Look for them to talk about the different levels. Level I—a total of number of VMIR in society and impossible to know. Level II—reported cases to official agents of social control. Level III are substantiated cases. Level IV are cases where intervention of some kind occurs. Levels V and VI are the cases that move through the criminal justice system. Make sure they talk about how these numbers get smaller as they move through formal systems, thus creating a funnel.

Learning Objective: 2-2: Interpret the funnel metaphor as it is used in measuring VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Measurement Issues: The Funnel Metaphor

Difficulty Level: Hard

5. What would reports of child abuse from 100 years ago look like in comparison to today? What might account for any differences?

Ans: Reports of child abuse would be much lower, if not nonexistent 100 years ago. The implementation of laws regarding child abuse enacted by claims makers and issues of shifts in cultural values would drive the reported rates up. At the same time, awareness about the negative effects of child abuse may drive down the total amount of cases. Students should be addressing how self-report and official statistics differ for different reasons.

Learning Objective: 2-2: Interpret the funnel metaphor as it is used in measuring VMIR.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Measurement Issues: The Funnel Metaphor

Difficulty Level: Hard

6. Choose a data set to describe and explain. Who collects the data, what level of the funnel does it address, how is it collected, what variables do they collect? Lastly, what are some problems it may have?

Ans: Varies. Look for students to discuss one the important data sets talked about in the chapter. For example, the Uniform Crime Report is collected by the FBI, address level II

of the funnel and is an official statistic. This data are collected from individual police departments that report their number of reported cases. They only collect major violent cases. An issue with this data set is that it does not collect information about IPV or child maltreatment.

Learning Objective: 2-3: Compare and contrast the important data sets and self-report survey instruments used in VMIR research.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Important Data Sets and Self-Report Survey Instruments

Difficulty Level: Hard