Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**First Baptist Church - Child Protection Policy Exam**

Please view the Child Protection Training PowerPoint. Take this exam to test your knowledge of the material. Ask the trainer or pastor any question you may have regarding this material. Turn in the completed test to the trainer or pastor for grading.

**Section A: True / False**

1. Sexual abuse can occur without touching.
2. Abuse and neglect may negatively affect a child’s emotional and social development.
3. Exposing a child to pornographic material is not considered abuse.
4. Not only forced activity, but persuasion can be considered abusive.
5. Victims of child abuse often suffer from fear, guilt and anger.
6. “Child” is defined as anyone, unmarried under the age of 18 or in high school.
7. Sexual abuse may negatively affect a child for their entire lives.

**Section B: Multiple Choice**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Situational offenders are:
   1. Opportunists
   2. Exhibitionists
   3. Chauvinistic
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Molesters and child abusers are usually:
   1. A respected member of the community, and known by the child
   2. Strangers in trench coats
   3. Over 50 years of age
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Molesters can “groom” a child by:
   1. Threatening the child
   2. Offering gifts or favors to gain the trust of the child
   3. Forcing the child to participate in sexual conduct
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_ A molester tries to insure secrecy by:
   1. Accepting responsibility for his actions
   2. Threats, bribery or blame
   3. Encouraging the child to discuss his fears with trusted friends
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ An offender often:
   1. Notifies the church or camp that he has offended in the past
   2. Asks for accountability from peers for abusive behavior
   3. Seeks involvement in child related situations
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Statistics indicate most molesters are:
   1. Male
   2. Female
   3. Female cousins
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following behaviors is not a sign of possible abuse?
   1. Fear of a certain person or family member
   2. Torn stained or bloody underwear
   3. Is a top athlete
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Identify which action “does not” indicate a form of sexual abuse:
   1. Allowing a child to view pornography
   2. Touching the chest, stomach, genital area, buttocks or upper legs.
   3. Shoulder to shoulder hugs
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_ You are the teacher/worker for a child that tells you that she has been forced to watch

pornographic movies by an adult, should you report this?

* 1. Yes, immediately
  2. No, because suspected abuse did not occur at a church event
  3. Sometimes, but only when you have concluded the child’s story is true

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ When reporting sexual abuse, you must report incidents even if you cannot confirm the report of abuse is true.
   1. True
   2. False
   3. Only if you are reasonably sure it is true
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following would NOT be considered a warning sign of a potential abuser?
   1. Adults who single out one child for “special” attention
   2. Adult who like to work with youth
   3. Adults who own children’s books, toys and games even though he/she has no children
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ When abuse is strongly suspected, a children’s worker should:
   1. Interview everyone in the class
   2. Maintain the highest level of confidentially and report to the pastor or program director
   3. Ignore your suspicions and don't get involved
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Which location is most appropriate to meet a child or youth for counseling?
   1. A semi-private area easily seen by others
   2. At your house
   3. Behind the worship center in the dark
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ On an overnight trip, which example is NOT an example of violating a child’s/youth’s privacy?
   1. Watching them change clothes
   2. Walking with them to the worship center
   3. Laying in the bed with them
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ When reporting sexual abuse at church what is your responsibility?
   1. Notify your Pastor or Program Director
   2. Get help even if you have to leave the camper in danger
   3. Investigate allegations
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following are inappropriate behaviors?
   1. Wrestling and tickling
   2. Full frontal hugs or waist hugging
   3. All of the above
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Close supervision by adults during all swim activities is
   1. Requested
   2. Mandatory
   3. A good idea
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_ What is the purpose of this training?
   1. Need to fill a time slot
   2. Safety and protection of our children, churches, and workers
   3. To discourage working with children and youth
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_ If a young child needs to use the restroom during an activity, you should
    1. Take the young child into the restroom by yourself.
    2. Keep the door open if you have to enter the restroom with a child.
    3. Discourage them from using the restroom until their parents pick them up.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_ If you suspect abuse remember
    1. you should conduct a quick investigation to see if the abuse really occurred.
    2. You must maintain confidentiality and not tell ANYONE.
    3. You are ultimately responsible for reporting the abuse.

**I certify that I have read/watched the entire Child Protection Training PowerPoint.**

**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* Have the children workers/teachers watch/read the Child Protection Training PowerPoint.
* Administer the “First Baptist Church - Child Protection Policy Exam”.
* Grade the test using the Exam Key.
* Review the necessary material for any question that is incorrect.
* File the test with the workers’/teachers’ application.

**Additional Discussion Questions for Facilitator**

Section A - Discuss and review any questions missed in Section A

Which is more harmful to a child, physical or emotional abuse? Why?

Can abuse be subtle? What are some examples?

When is a child no longer a child as defined by the state?

Who is responsible to protect children?

How is it accomplished?

Section B - Discuss and review any questions missed in Section B

Why does the previous segment warn against “stranger danger”?

What are examples of grooming? Which kind of molester grooms a child?

How can we create an environment that puts the offender at risk?

Section C - Discuss and review any questions missed in Section C

What is the benefit of knowing the signs and symptoms of sexual abuse? When is it appropriate to report suspected abuse?

What harm can be done if a counselor or volunteer “investigates and discusses” the situation?

Section D - Discuss and review any questions missed in Section D

What are some barriers to abuse?

Why is it important to maintain the “chain of reporting”?

Why is privacy of the camper important?

**Exam Key**

**Section A**

### True

* + 1. **True**
    2. **False**
    3. **True**
    4. **True**
    5. **False**
    6. **True**

**Section B**

* + 1. **a**
    2. **a**
    3. **b**
    4. **b**
    5. **c**
    6. **a**

**Section C**

* + 1. **c**
    2. **c**
    3. **a**
    4. **a**
    5. **b**
    6. **b**

**Section D**

* + 1. **a**
    2. **b**
    3. **a**
    4. **c**
    5. **b**
    6. **b**
    7. **b**
    8. **c**



**Certificate of Completion**

This certificate acknowledges that

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

has completed the First Baptist Church

Child Protection Training and successfully completed the exam with a score of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_out of 27 possible.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date Course Facilitator