**Please highlight your answers, save and send to ce\_ssw@wayne for grading!**

**Termination of Parental Rights for Parents with Substance Use Disorder: For Whom and Then What?**

1. Boys are more likely than girls to be involved in child welfare system because
   1. They are more likely to be physically abused than girls
   2. Biological parents are more likely to give boys up for adoption than girls
   3. Boys misbehave more than girls
   4. Foster parents are more likely to prefer boys than girls
   5. a & c
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_ children were no more likely than \_\_\_\_ children to experience Termination of Parental Rights
   1. White children – Hispanic/Latino
   2. African American – Hispanic/Latino
   3. Hispanic/Latino – Asian
   4. African American –White
   5. Asian – African American
3. Older children were less likely to be adopted or placed in permanent home than younger children. Thus, post-termination planning for older children should be
   1. Specialized care
   2. Independent living
   3. Kinship legal guardianship
   4. a & b
   5. a, b & c
4. Parents of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were less likely at risk for Termination of Parental Rights
   1. Older
   2. Younger
   3. African American
   4. Girls
   5. a, c & d
5. Mothers’ compliance with court-ordered substance use treatment can increase their likelihood of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. receiving welfare benefits
   2. reunification with children
   3. securing employment
   4. receiving job training
   5. all of the above

**Identifying Potential Mediators and Moderators of the Association between Child Maltreatment and Bullying Perpetration and Victimization in School**

1. Bullying is commonly identified as \_\_\_\_\_\_ forms of aggression
   1. Verbal, physical, or emotional
   2. Verbal, psychological, or emotional
   3. Physical, psychological, or emotional
   4. Verbal, physical, or social
   5. Physical, psychological, or social
2. Bully-cide is
   1. Reacting negatively to bullying perpetration
   2. Suicide attributed to bullying victimization
   3. Enforcing harsh punishment for perpetrators of bullying
   4. Taking measures to prevent bullying in school
   5. Preventing bullying by providing counseling for students identified as bullies
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ argue that abuse during childhood can lead to the development of negative or insecure attachment with an abusive caregiver
   1. Cognitive-behavioral theorists
   2. Widom’s cycle of violence theory
   3. Attachment theorists
   4. Social learning theorists
   5. Life course theorists
4. Life course theorists suggest that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Bonding to conventional people or institutions that adhere to law-abiding and pro-social behavior would enable children and adolescents to refrain from antisocial behaviors
   2. Abuse during childhood can lead to the development of negative or insecure attachment with an abusive caregiver
   3. Aggressive behavior is learned and reinforced through child observation of parental modeling of abusive caregivers as well as deviant and antisocial peers
   4. a & c
   5. all of the above
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ can influence peer relationships outside the home
   1. Social media
   2. Sibling relationships
   3. Parent-child relationships
   4. Television
   5. b & c

**Re-Arrest among Juvenile Justice-Involved Youth: An Examination of the Static and Dynamic Risk Factors**

1. What accounted for largest percentage of juvenile arrests?
   1. Homicide
   2. Interpersonal offence
   3. Property offence
   4. Public order offense
   5. Drug law violation
2. Juvenile detention centers are perceived as a “training ground for criminals” where offenders
   1. Become more deeply entrenched in criminal activities
   2. Develop delinquent identities
   3. Associate with negative peers
   4. Perpetrate sexual offense against other inmates
   5. a, b, & c
3. Older youth were more likely to be re-arrested than younger youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system because
   1. Older youth are more likely to be profiled by the law enforcement than younger youth
   2. Older youth are more likely to have the opportunity to engage in deviant behavior and delinquent acts than younger youth
   3. Older youth are more likely to have greater cognitive skills than younger youth
   4. Older youth are more resistant to rehabilitation than younger youth
   5. b & d
4. Of the MAYSI-2 items, \_\_\_\_\_\_ predicted re-arrest among youth in the detention center
   1. ‘angry or irritable’
   2. ‘traumatic experience’
   3. ‘ alcohol/drug’
   4. ‘depression/anxiety’
   5. ‘somatic complaints’
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are dynamic risk factors
   1. substance-use – gender
   2. gender – race/ethnicity
   3. race-ethnicity – mental health problems
   4. Substance-use – mental health problems
   5. Gender – age

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