

CHAPTER 16 SELF-CHECK

When a Family Becomes Violent

Match each word in Column A with its definition in Column B. Write the letter of the correct definition on the line in Column A.

Column A

- _____ 1. child abuse
- _____ 2. neglect
- _____ 3. sexual abuse
- _____ 4. spouse abuse
- _____ 5. incest
- _____ 6. child welfare agency
- _____ 7. foster parenting
- _____ 8. injunction
- _____ 9. elderly abuse
- _____ 10. hotline

Column B

- a. Mistreating a person you are married to; the meaning has been enlarged to include boyfriends and girlfriends; it is also generally called battering.
- b. Not taking proper care of someone in your care; this could be a child, an elderly person, or even a spouse.
- c. The government office that looks after the health or well-being of children.
- d. This occurs when someone uses another person for sexual reasons; it is usually an adult who uses a child this way, but not always.
- e. Care from someone other than the natural parents.
- f. Mistreatment, in any form, of older people.
- g. Toll-free telephone number people can call for assistance of a certain kind.
- h. A court order to stop a particular activity, such as harassment.
- i. mistreatment of a child of a sexual, physical, or emotional nature; battering; beating; hurting.
- j. Sexual relationship with a member of the family.

CHAPTER 16 REALITY CHECK

When a Family Becomes Violent

WRITING ACTIVITY

Read each item below. Write your answers in complete sentences.

1. You are taking care of a boy for the day. You tell him to turn off the TV. He says no. You turn it off. He just turns it back on. You grow more and more angry and you feel like slapping him. Suppose you have your anger under control. What could you have done besides slap him? List two alternatives that might work. _____

2. Your neighbor's child always seems to have black and blue marks, cuts, or burns. Are they from accidents or is your neighbor abusing her little girl? Which of the reactions below would be the best to have? None of them are wrong. Write what is smart about each one.
 - a. Do nothing. It is none of your business. Besides, you don't really know whether anything is wrong. This is smart because: _____

 - b. Talk to someone at the girl's school or church. Turn the matter over to someone else who can look into it. This is smart because: _____

 - c. See what happens. Be alert. Watch and listen. Then act only if you are sure your neighbor is doing something wrong. This is smart because: _____

 - d. Call the police right away. You might cause trouble for your neighbor when nothing is wrong. However, protecting the child always comes first if something is wrong. This is smart because: _____

COLLABORATIVE LEARNING ACTIVITY

Form a small group of 3-6 people. Each person in your group should contribute. Before you begin, decide what each person's job will be in the group. If time allows, present your group's work to the class.

Does settling one argument mean it will never happen again? Do certain reactions solve the problem for the moment and other reactions solve for a longer time? What do you think?

- Discuss how arguments can be part of a pattern.
- Discuss the difference between temporary solutions and permanent solutions to problems that cause arguments.

Part 3

CUMULATIVE REVIEW

Color in the circle beside the correct answer.
More than one answer may be correct.

1. To buy something in the street that was stolen _____.
 - a. is a crime even though you did not steal anything
 - b. is a crime, if it can be proven that you knew it was stolen
 - c. is not a crime, if it cannot be proven that you knew it was stolen
 - d. is a crime because nobody should buy anything in the street
2. Poor neighborhoods, broken homes, and overcrowded schools _____.
 - a. are no excuse for out-of-control anger
 - b. all fuel the anger of young people
 - c. can help to make a person stronger
 - d. are conditions that many people have overcome
3. It is proper for law enforcement officers _____.
 - a. to avoid using their judgment on the spot
 - b. to take your belongings away at the police station without giving you a receipt
 - c. to ask you to be in a lineup as a possible suspect
 - d. to use their judgment on the spot
4. Most criminal cases _____.
 - a. result in a hung jury
 - b. result in the accused being convicted
 - c. are handled in family court
 - d. are handled in the U.S. Supreme Court
5. It is important to keep out of trouble behind bars _____.
 - a. in order to be set free on time
 - b. in order to avoid going crazy
 - c. in order to stay cool and calm
 - d. in order to learn job skills
6. No court has said that _____.
 - a. a student has the right to have the punishment fit the crime
 - b. a student who cannot afford a lawyer has the right to a free one
 - c. a student does not always have exactly the same search-and-seizure rights in school as elsewhere
 - d. searches in dangerous schools are legal because they prevent violence
7. People who are out on bail _____.
 - a. can work to find evidence and witnesses
 - b. usually have committed a serious offense
 - c. are more likely to go to prison
 - d. have a better chance of being given parole
8. Reasons for reporting a crime include _____.
 - a. helping others to stay safe
 - b. recovering lost property
 - c. having a record for income taxes
 - d. cooperating with the police
9. This is true about a lineup: _____.
 - a. if it happens soon after the crime, the suspect will probably be wearing the same clothes
 - b. if it happens only days after the crime, the suspect will probably appear in the lineup
 - c. if given the chance, suspects will change their appearance
 - d. the more the people in the lineup look alike, the better the test of memory
10. A victim's feelings _____.
 - a. might be like the feelings of a person going home after a war
 - b. cannot be dealt with through counseling with a social worker
 - c. can range from guilt to fear to anger
 - d. can include a wish for revenge
11. Some music can influence juvenile listeners by _____.
 - a. discouraging criminal behavior
 - b. giving them the idea that acting on their anger is "cool"
 - c. focusing on solutions to problems
 - d. helping listeners to stay calm
12. Homes with guns _____.
 - a. have three times the number of suicides
 - b. have twice the number of suicides
 - c. have four times the number of suicides
 - d. have half the number of suicides

Name: _____

Hour: _____

Date: _____

Article Discussion Worksheet

Please answer the following questions about the article:

Title:

Byline:

When did the event occur? If it is a feature article...just list the month or season:

Please summarize in your own words WHAT the article is about:

Who is involved in the story?:

Why is this newsworthy?:

How do you feel about this article? Was it well written? Is any information missing?: