

1. Which of the following is not a reason for needing a youth protection policy?
 - a Demonstrates Rotary's commitment to youth
 - b Helps prevent specific incidents of abuse and mitigates effects
 - c Complies with the mandates from Rotary International
 - d Strengthens the trust of participants and their parents
 - e Provides immunity to volunteers and shields them from liability

2. Which of the following is not included in R.I.'s Statement of Conduct for Working with Youth?
 - a Safeguarding the interests of all Rotarians and volunteers
 - b Creating and maintaining the safest possible environment for participants
 - c Safeguarding the welfare of children and young people
 - d Preventing the physical, sexual or emotional abuse of children & young people
 - e Defining the duties of Rotarians, spouses, partners and volunteers

3. Which of the following statements is true?
 - a Most sexual abuse and harassment is committed by strangers.
 - b An adult volunteer gossiping about a female student's figure is sexual harassment.
 - c Teenagers often make up charges of sexual abuse or harassment to get attention or to get what they want from adults.
 - d Only an oversensitive teenager will suffer significant emotional harm as a result of abuse or harassment.
 - e If an adult gets along well with young people, it is very unlikely that he or she is a sexual offender.

4. Which of the following statements is true?
 - a A teenager who drinks alcohol, takes drugs, or stays out late at dance clubs is asking to be a victim of sexual abuse or harassment.
 - b Sexual abuse is almost exclusively directed against females by males.
 - c Rotary has a zero tolerance policy toward abuse and harassment.
 - d Sexual abuse requires physical contact of a sexual nature.
 - e Sexual abuse is about sexuality.

5. Which of the following does not constitute sexual abuse?
 - a Engaging in implicit or explicit sexual acts with a student or child
 - b Forcing or encouraging a student or child to engage in implicit or explicit sexual acts alone or with another person
 - c Requests for sexual favors
 - d Indecent exposure
 - e Exposing a child to sexual or pornographic material

6. Which of the following is not an example of sexual harassment?
 - a Sexual jokes or comments about an individual's sexual activities
 - b Verbal abuse of a sexual nature
 - c Displaying sexually suggestive objects, pictures or drawings
 - d Unintentional touching of sexual anatomical areas
 - e Sexual leering or whistling

7. Which of the following is not one of the steps to prevent abuse and harassment of youth participants?
 - a Adoption and implementation of abuse and harassment prevention policies
 - b A selection and screening process for volunteers and youth program participants
 - c Training of volunteers, youth participants and parents
 - d Retaining of legal representation for youth participants
 - e Support and communication between committed program participants

8. What are the key provisions of an abuse and harassment prevention policy?
 - a Policy statement
 - b Volunteer selection and screening procedures
 - c Training requirements
 - d Reporting guidelines
 - e All of the above

9. Which of the following persons does not require training?
 - a Host family members
 - b Youth program committee members
 - c Club officers and directors
 - d Rotarians attending youth programs
 - e Non-Rotarian volunteers having unsupervised contact with youth in a Rotary youth program

10. Which of the following persons does not require screening?
 - a Volunteers transporting youth in a Rotary youth program
 - b Host family members 18 years of age or older
 - c Club officers and directors
 - d Youth Exchange/RYLA/Interact/React counselors and advisors
 - e Non-Rotarian volunteers having unsupervised contact with youth in a Rotary youth program

11. Which of the following are included in a screening process?
 - a Applications
 - b Personal references
 - c Interviews
 - d Criminal background checks
 - e All of the above

12. Which of the following is not an element of training?
 - a Use of the RI Abuse and Harassment Prevention Training Guide
 - b Regularly scheduled training seminars
 - c Use of on-line training
 - d Specialized training for selected categories
 - e Litigation defense strategies

13. Which of the following are part of the support and communication network?
- a Youth Protection Officer
 - b District Youth Committee Chairs
 - c District Governor
 - d Emergency contacts (police, fire, ambulance, doctor)
 - e All of the above
14. What elements are not required of committed program participants
- a Willingness to undergo screening
 - b Willingness to undergo training
 - c Background knowledge in child psychology
 - d Willingness to assist in other Rotary youth programs when needed
 - e Recognition that the safety and well-being of young people must always be the first priority
15. Which of the following are indications that sexual abuse or harassment has occurred?
- a Changes in behavior or mood
 - b High level of anxiety
 - c Difficulties in school
 - d Problems with authority
 - e None of the above necessarily indicates that abuse or harassment has occurred although they may be a sign or symptom.
16. What should you not do if you suspect sexual abuse or harassment?
- a Receive a report
 - b Confront the alleged abuser/harasser
 - c Separate the youth from the presence of the alleged abuser/harasser
 - d Report the allegation to the District Governor, Youth Protection Officer or Youth Program Chairperson.
 - e Cooperate in follow-through procedures
17. Which of the following positions do not have key responsibilities for youth protection?
- a Rotary clubs
 - b Rotary youth program committee chairs
 - c District Youth Protection Officer
 - d District Governor
 - e District Chief of Staff
18. What is not a duty of the District Review Committee?
- a Take the initial report of an incident of abuse or harassment
 - b Follow-through on allegations when law enforcement investigations are inconclusive
 - c Determine if proper procedures are being followed
 - d Make recommendations respecting a response after conclusion of an investigation
 - e Conduct periodic review and evaluations of policy

19. What is not a duty of the District's Youth Protection Officer?
- a Act as the first point of contact for allegations of abuse or harassment
 - b Ensure proper handling and reporting of all allegations
 - c Determine whether an incident of abuse or harassment has occurred
 - d Make available appropriate training
 - e Advise and consult with District and club youth program committees
20. Whose responsibility is it to ensure the safety and well-being of youth participating in Rotary youth programs?
- a Rotarians
 - b Non-Rotarian volunteers
 - c Youth participants
 - d Parents of youth participants
 - e All of the above