Marital Separation and Lethal Domestic Violence 1st edition Ellis Test Bank

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Test Questions

Chapter 2: Lethal Domestic Violence: Definitions and Motives

Q1. In this text, three criteria are used to differentiate among different types of intimate partner violence. The criteria are: (check three)

— 1. gender
— 2. ethnicity
— 3. social class
— 4. relationship status
— 5. perpetrator/victim role
— 6. perpetrator/victim residence

Q2. The willful and non-negligent conduct by men that causes the death of past or present female intimate partners is called: (check one)

— 1. homicide
— 2. femicide
— 3. familicide
— 4. parracide

Q3. Femicides that are followed by the suicides of male partner perpetrators who are motivated to commit suicide are called: (check one)

— 1. suicide-femicide
— 2. extended homicides
— 3. femicide-suicide
— 4. extended femicides

Q4. The shorter the time between femicide and suicide, the greater the likelihood that femicide and suicide constitute a single act by a perpetrator who intended to commit: (check one)

— 1. suicide
— 2. femicide
— 3. familicide
— 4. homicide

Q5. Findings reported by Harper & Voight indicate that femicide-suicides tend not to be: (check one)

— 1. intentional
— 2. premeditated
— 3. motivated
— 4. perpetrated by male partners

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Q6. Findings on femicide-suicide reported by Easted indicate that premeditation is strongly associated with: (check one)

— 1. ethnicity
— 2. climate
— 3. the use of firearms
— 4. urban residence

Q7. Death caused by self-directed injurious behavior with any intent to die as a result of the behavior is called: (check one)

— 1. a criminal act
— 2. homicide
— 3. suicide
— 4. femicide

Q8. A Wingspread Conference committee defines a "pattern of emotionally abusive intimidation, coercion, and control coupled with physical violence against intimate partners" as: (check one)

— 1. situational couple violence
— 2. coercive control violence
— 3. violent resistance
— 4. separation-instigated violence

Q9. "Arguments between partners that escalate on occasion into violence" is defined by the Wingspread Conference committee as: (check one)

— 1. violent resistance
— 2. coercive control violence
— 3. separation-instigated violence
— 4. situational couple violence

Q10. One reason for defining femicide-suicide as an "extended suicide" is that interventions aimed at prevention will be aimed at preventing: (check one)

— 1. depression
— 2. femicide
— 3. Borderline Personality Disorder
— 4. suicide

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Q11. Femicide-suicide is a social problem worth investigating because it accounts for an average of: (check one)

— 1. 50% of femicides
— 2. 20% of femicides
— 3. 30% of femicides
— 4. 70% of femicides

Q12. According to Wilson & Daly, non-lethal violence aimed at settling conflicts and controlling wives differs from lethal violence only by: (check one)

— 1. the gender of perpetrators
— 2. its far greater frequency
— 3. its far lower frequency
— 4. its relation to separation

Q13. Most, if not all, researchers who define intimate partner homicide as self-defense locate non-lethal and lethal intimate partner violence: (check one)

— 1. on a continuum
— 2. in separate categories
— 3. mainly in urban areas
— 4. mainly in rural areas

Q14. The finding that 41% of men who perpetrated femicide had not previously used violence against the female partners they murdered locates many perpetrators of lethal and non-lethal violence in separate categories. (check one)

— 1. true
— 2. false

Q15. Changing situational and other design conditions eliciting lethal violence by couples most likely to encounter all or most of them are called for by findings supporting: (check one)

— 1. a separate categories definition
— 2. a continuum definition
— 3. an early interventions strategy
— 4. a gender-specific strategy

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