

## Flash Point on Campus: Recognizing and Preventing Campus Violence

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**On the line next to each description in Column A, select the letter of the definition in Column B which it describes. Answers in Column B may be used only once.**

Column A	Column B
1. ___ Campus Violence	A. Awareness + Action = Prevention
2. ___ Flash Point	B. Potential signposts that can help you recognize when a low-threat behavior may be part of a pattern that is building towards violence
3. ___ Campus Violence Prevention Formula	C. Pattern of harassing behaviors intended to frighten, intimidate, terrorize, or injure another person
4. ___ Action Point	D. Any action or behavior that may threaten the safety of a member of the campus community or impact his/her physical and/or psychological well-being
5. ___ Behaviors of Concern	E. The juncture where you recognize that violence may be an outcome and you respond with an appropriate action
6. ___ Stalking	F. Critical time beyond which anger erupts into violence

**Carefully read each question and select the best answer.**

7. What is a subtle, but important, indicator that violence may be brewing?
- Moodiness
  - Threats
  - Intimidation
  - All of the above
  - None of the above

8. Violent acts are often preceded by behaviors, which suggest the propensity for future violence.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
9. No matter how much you desire it, you cannot do anything to prevent violent incidents on campus.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
10. What is the key to preventing violent incidents?
  - a. Let others deal with the problem
  - b. Nothing can be done
  - c. Intervene early
  - d. All of the above
  - e. None of the above
  
11. What role does each of us fill in our own safety and security?
  - a. Stakeholder
  - b. Spectator
  - c. Advocate
  - d. All of the above
  - e. None of the above
  
12. Which behaviors are destructive to the campus community?
  - a. Quiet, loner behaviors
  - b. Assertive behaviors
  - c. Threatening behaviors
  - d. All of the above
  - e. None of the above
  
13. Intimidation, bullying, harassment, threats, and stalking are all examples of campus violence.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
14. What should you do if you experience a behavior that makes you feel uncomfortable, even if you are not exactly sure why?
  - a. Heed the warning and take action
  - b. Ignore the warning, it is probably an overreaction
  - c. Disregard the warning, the problem will resolve itself
  - d. All of the above
  - e. None of the above
  
15. When recognizing a Behavior of Concern, which one of the following is one of the three options from which you may choose?
  - a. Ignore it
  - b. Forget it
  - c. Discuss it

16. What is a key consideration when evaluating Behaviors of Concern?
  - a. Frequency
  - b. Duration
  - c. Intensity
  - d. All of the above
  - e. None of the above
  
17. Who could be the most appropriate person or department to report a Behavior of Concern?
  - a. Counseling staff
  - b. Campus Police
  - c. Dean of Students' Office
  - d. All of the above
  - e. None of the above
  
18. What begins as sadness may evolve into a serious depression and the potential for suicide and/or homicide?
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
19. What is a roadblock to reporting a Behavior of Concern?
  - a. Does not want to be viewed as a snitch
  - b. Lack of awareness
  - c. Fear of retaliation
  - d. All of the above
  - e. None of the above
  
20. Whether or not you think they may lead to violence, aggressively angry behaviors are harmful and need to be reported immediately.
  - a. True
  - b. False