School Refusal Behavior: Children Who Can't or Won't Go To School

Chapter 1

1) A child-motivated absence is referred to by all the following EXCEPT
   a) Truancy
   b) School withdrawal
   c) School phobia
   d) Dropping out

2) Setzer and Salhauer's (2001) define “Substantial School Refusal Behavior” as occurring for a minimum of
   a) 1 week
   b) 2 weeks
   c) 4 weeks
   d) 8 weeks

Chapter 2

3) For some children in the foster care system, ____ create an underlying anxiety which makes attending school difficult.
   a) Academic deficits
   b) Separations
   c) Neglect
   d) Malnutrition

4) The dominant aspect of ____ families is an apparent lack of boundaries and individual dynamics which prevent boundaries from being recognized or honored.
   a) Enmeshed
   b) Conflicted
   c) Detached
   d) Healthy

5) Children from ____ families may have difficulty attending school due to a specific situation like a punitive teacher, a bully, or other stressors.
   a) Enmeshed
   b) Healthy
   c) Conflicted
   d) Detached
6) Chou et al. (2006) and Halfors et al. (2006) have demonstrated a correlation between ____ school absenteeism, and school refusal behaviors.

   a) Alcohol abuse
   b) Autism
   c) First generation anxiety
   d) First generation immigration

Chapter 3

7) A child with ____ is very clear that they don't want to be at school and that being at school makes them feel yucky.

   a) SPNA
   b) ASB
   c) EASE
   d) TROS

8) A boy who refuses to go to school so he can stay home and play Xbox may fall under which functional category?

   a) SPNA
   b) ASB
   c) EASE
   d) TROS

Chapter 4

9) Criteria for Generalized Anxiety Disorder call for the condition to have existed in excess of

   a) 3 months
   b) 6 months
   c) 9 months
   d) 12 months

10) In the DSM-5, the condition formerly known as “Simple Phobia” is now called

    a) Anxiety NOS
    b) Specific Phobia
    c) Phobic Spectrum Disorder
    d) Generalized Anxiety

11) Which is a new diagnosis established by DSM-5, at least partially in response to a large number of children being diagnosed with Bipolar Disorder?

    a) Attention Deficit with mania
    b) Bipolar Disorder of Childhood
    c) Disruptive Mood Dysregulation Disorder
    d) Bipolar Disorder – Childhood Onset
12) Which is NOT one of the 3 specific presentations of ADHD identified by DSM-5?
   a) Combined Presentation
   b) Predominantly Inattentive Presentation
   c) Predominantly Hypomaniac Presentation
   d) Predominantly Hyperactive/Impulsive Presentation

13) In DSM-5, which is now part of “Autism Spectrum Disorder”?
   a) Autistic Disorder
   b) Asperger’s Disorder
   c) Childhood Disintegrative Disorder
   d) All the above

Chapter 5

14) Kearney and Albano (2007) suggested that in cases of school refusal behavior, interview the
   a) Parents and children together
   b) Teachers before the family
   c) Parents before the children
   d) Children before the parents

15) What does Kearney (2008b) define as “the student’s feelings of connectedness to the school and the degree of support of their academic and other needs.”
   a) Comfort quotient
   b) Sense of belonging
   c) Tipping point
   d) School climate

16) Which instrument contains Withdrawal and Somatic Complaints Scales, as well as an overall Internalizing Scale?
   a) Behavioral Assessment System for Children
   b) State-Trait Anxiety Inventory for Children
   c) Child Behavior Checklist
   d) School Refusal Assessment Scale

Chapter 6

17) The number one factor increasing the likelihood of success with children who can’t or won’t go to school is
   a) An early return to school
   b) Early treatment of depression
   c) Early treatment of anxiety
   d) Early targeted psychopharmacology
18) Which treatment for school refusers has been particularly effective for those youth who struggle with the social aspects of the school experience?
   a) Exposure  
   b) Modeling and role playing  
   c) Systematic desensitization  
   d) Parent training

19) What did Kearney (2007b) find to be the best predictor of school absenteeism?
   a) A measure of depression  
   b) Using a structural model to find the function of school refusal behaviors  
   c) Homeroom teacher ratings  
   d) Peer feedback

Chapter 7

20) Children who are refusing school to avoid the stimuli associated with school (SPNA) and the accompanying anxiety levels or state of general negative affectivity are motivated by
   a) Discomfort  
   b) Reinforcers at home  
   c) Avoiding bullies  
   d) Fear

21) The ____ (Kendall et al., 1992) technique of tensing all the muscles in your body and holding it for 10 seconds and then releasing the tension is very effective with younger children.
   a) Robot-Rag Doll  
   b) Saggy Scarecrow  
   c) Limp Linguini  
   d) Catatonic Kitty

Chapter 8

22) An effective tool toward normalizing social anxiety is helping the youth build a Social/Evaluative Anxiety versus Avoidance
   a) Toolbox  
   b) Escape Plan  
   c) Hierarchy  
   d) Handbook

23) In the STOP anagram used for training the child to restructure their thinking and feeling reactions, the “T” stands from
   a) Turn  
   b) Thinking  
   c) Talk  
   d) Trust
Chapter 9

24) Which type of parental commands will move the child toward behaviors resulting in attendance at school?
   a) Question like
   b) Incomplete
   c) Multi-step
   d) None of the above

25) Utilizing the criteria of the three ___ provides a way of avoiding the endless debates over psychosomatic physical symptoms.
   a) A's
   b) B's
   c) C's
   d) D's

Chapter 10

26) The first contract for school attendance should involve all the following EXCEPT
   a) Simple and straightforward
   b) Last at least 4 to 6 months
   c) Eliminate all loopholes or excuses
   d) Have exact definitions regarding timelines, responsibilities, and criteria for successful completion

Chapter 11

27) Forced attendance is viewed as a ___ procedure with the goal of eventually creating habituation and a successful adaptation to attending school.
   a) Modeling
   b) Aversion
   c) Negative Reinforcement
   d) Flooding

28) It is recommended that school personnel be particularly concerned about the child’s
   a) Gym teacher
   b) Homeroom teacher
   c) Lunchroom monitor
   d) Study hall teacher