1. Violence risk factors are described in this module as
	1. Behaviors that give us insight into whether someone might be violent
	2. Warning signs that someone is planning an attack
	3. **Individual attributes that increase the likelihood that someone might engage in violent behavior**
	4. Things that people can change if they try really hard
2. Risk factors that are historic or dispositional and do not change as a result of intervention are known as
	1. **Static Risk Factors**
	2. Actuarial Risk Factors
	3. Categorical Risk Factors
	4. Dynamic Risk Factors
3. Risk factors that are situational and may change rapidly are known as
	1. Static Risk Factors
	2. Actuarial Risk Factors
	3. Categorical Risk Factors
	4. **Dynamic Risk Factors**
4. Of all of the classes of drugs, threat assessment professionals should pay particular attention to which of the following?
	1. Marijuana and nicotine
	2. **Alcohol and stimulants**
	3. Depressants and alcohol
	4. Hallucinogens and stimulants
5. Alcohol and stimulants create a greater risk of
	1. **Affective violence**
	2. Frustrated violence
	3. Instrumental violence
	4. Predatory violence
6. Dr. Meloy hypothesizes that targeted attackers who take drugs
	1. Do so to increase their resolve to attack
	2. Do so to feel the effects of intoxication
	3. **Do so to enhance performance during the attack**
	4. Do so in order to claim drug intoxication if they get caught
7. Subjects who are suicidal
	1. Are never seeking attention
	2. **May also be homicidal**
	3. Never harm others
	4. Are incapable of planning an attack on others
8. Which of the following is true in relation to mental illness and violence?
	1. The majority of individuals with a mental illness are violent
	2. Individuals with mental illness are more likely to perpetuate violence than to be victims of violence
	3. **Most violent behavior is not due to mental illness**
	4. There are no mental illnesses that increase someone’s likelihood to be violent
9. When people seek mental health treatment to address a personality disorder, it is usually because
	1. They are alarmed by or concerned about their thoughts and feelings
	2. They realize that their behavior may be hurting other people
	3. **Their family or the court has compelled them to seek treatment**
	4. They are experiencing social challenges
10. According to this module, when behaviors by a subject of concern are causing fear in others
	1. **Threat assessment professionals should take notice**
	2. The others probably don’t like the subject of concern
	3. The others are probably paranoid
	4. The others are probably seeking attention