1. When indicators of imminence are present, any major loss the subject has experienced should be noted carefully. What matters most may not be the loss itself, but rather
   1. The financial impact of the loss
   2. **The subject’s inability to cope with the loss**
   3. Amount of time since the loss occurred
   4. The concurrence of the loss with another triggering event
2. Which of the following was mentioned here as a possible sign that an attack may be imminent?
   1. Running a fever
   2. Violent ideation
   3. **Sudden retreat to temporary quarters**
   4. An increase in intoxication
3. Many adolescent and adult mass murderers experienced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the short time period prior to their attacks.
   1. **Significant loss**
   2. An increase in substance abuse
   3. A psychotic break
   4. Lyme disease
4. According to this training, triggering events
   1. Are, by definition, things that have already happened
   2. Are strictly external events that happen *to* the subject
   3. Are only triggering because the subject allows them to be
   4. **May be future events**
5. Buffers, stabilizers, and protective factors are also referred to as
   1. Risk factors
   2. Criminogenic factors
   3. Warning behaviors
   4. **Threat mitigators**
6. Which of the following was ***NOT*** mentioned as a threat mitigator
   1. Being future oriented
   2. **Being acutely suicidal**
   3. Exploring non-violent alternatives
   4. Having a sense of humor
7. One benefit of structured professional judgment tools is
   1. They give you an exact percentage of likelihood that a subject will engage in targeted violence
   2. **They are user-friendly for all threat assessment professionals**
   3. They require licensure as a mental health professional
   4. They rely solely on statistics and are, therefore, highly accurate
8. The WAVR-21 is a structured professional judgment tool that has proven useful in numerous contexts, but is primarily focused on:
   1. **Workplace and campus violence**
   2. Intimate partner violence
   3. Lone actor terrorism
   4. Stalkers and stalking violence
9. One of the drawbacks of actuarial risk assessment instruments is
   1. That they are only suited for dynamic scenarios
   2. That they require no training
   3. **That they do not help with dynamic management of a case**
   4. That they focus strictly on situational factors
10. When factors suggest a subject is reaching a critical point on a trajectory toward violence from which the subject could find it emotionally difficult to turn back, this is generally considered what level of risk?
    1. Low
    2. Moderate
    3. **Elevated**
    4. High