1. Shock & Numbness feelings of unreality, depersonalization, withdrawal, and an anesthetizing of affect. These feelings often occur very late in grief.

   True
   False

2. In the first anniversary of the death, grieving may resurface in all its intensity, and some may feel alarmed at such feelings, but they too are usually normal.

   True
   False

3. Children or adults who get stuck in their grief have what is known as?

   late grief
   grief
   sadden grief
   complicated grief

4. On five to nine years old start to understand the idea of death.

   True
   False

5. Children can grief in uniquely ways in contrast to grown-ups.

   True
   False

6. Following the death of a family member some children may feel immediate grief or persist in the belief that the family member is still alive

   True
7. _____ can be a natural reaction to the loss of a loved one?

- Forgetfulness
- Mindlessness
- Anger
- Not Listed

8. Normal grief is known as?

- blunt grief
- complicated grief
- acute grief
- loss grief

9. Normal grief and bereavement involves a range of emotions including denial.

True
False

10. Complicated grief starts out differently than normal grief.

True
False

11. At a time when trust and dependency are formed, a break even of no more than separation can cause problems in wellbeing; this is especially true if the loss is around critical periods such as ________ months when attachment and separation are at their he

- 2-4
- 3-6
- 8-12
- year or more

12. During a grief period a teenager can become an over-achiever.

True
False

13. Because children have ____________ about death, they are more likely to reach faulty conclusions.

- less understanding
- same understanding
- more understanding
14. Which is not a symptom of complicated grief?

- guilt, regret
- Difficulties trusting others
- Evasive thoughts of a loved one
- Deep feelings of bitterness

15. Shock, denial, and numbness usually persist for?

- 1 week
- 2 to 4 for weeks
- 4 to 5 weeks
- 6 to 8 weeks

16. 3 to 5 years stage in understanding death is called?

- Sensorimotor cognitive stage
- Early preoperational stage
- Preoperational cognitive
- Concrete-operational stage

17. The stage where an abstract idea of death is developed is called?

- Concrete-operational stage
- Early preoperational stage
- Cognitive stage
- Not listed

18. Communication analysis is a powerful IPT used in?

- Cognitive therapy
- Situational therapy
- Client Centered therapy
- Complicated Grief Therapy

19. Develop a trusting relationship with minor allowing for open communication of feelings associated with the is an strategy.

- True
- False

20. Explore and assess any feelings of guilt, depression, or anger that are associated with the loss is a?