Forensic Psychology 1st edition Cairns Test Bank

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Forensic Psychology (1st)

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Total Questions: 50

Multiple Choice (25)

Q1. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The professional tasked with retrieving and collecting cybercrime evidence is the forensic _____.

a) meteorologist
b) digital analyst ✓ correct
c) entomologist
d) psychologist

Q2. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The professional tasked with reconstructing weather data for place and time is the forensic _____.

a) entomologist
b) psychologist
c) meteorologist ✓ correct
d) digital analyst

Q3. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The professional tasked with using expertise about insect development to assist with investigations is the forensic _____.

a) digital analyst
b) meteorologist
c) psychologist
d) entomologist ✓ correct

Q4. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

The application of clinical knowledge and research to the judicial and legal systems is done by a forensic _____.

a) psychologist ✓ correct
b) entomologist
c) digital analyst
d) meteorologist

Q5. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

The difference between a clinical and forensic psychologist is that forensic psychologists practice in a _____ setting.

a) community
b) legal ✓ correct
c) hospital
d) facility

Q6. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

One of the earliest cases that likely benefitted from what later became known as forensic psychology is _____.

a) Belle Gunness
b) Ted Bundy
c) David Berkowitz
d) Jack the Ripper ✓ correct

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Q7. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

The initial development of forensic psychology was built around analyzing a(n) _____.

a) crime scene ✓ correct
b) offender
c) court case
d) suspect

Q8. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The accrediting body for psychological disciplines is the _____.

a) EPA
b) ICE
c) APA ✓ correct
d) NCCA

Q9. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Although it has existed unofficially since the 1960s, the field of forensic psychology was officially recognized as a subspecialty within the field of psychology in _____.

a) 2001 ✓ correct
b) 2005
c) 2012
d) 1998

Q10. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

The field of forensic psychology has greatly developed throughout the years, and so has our understanding of crime and the criminal justice system. It is important to remember when analyzing a crime that the answer is never _____.

a) multi-faceted
b) clear
c) complex
d) simple ✓ correct

Q11. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The minimum educational requirement to become a forensic psychologist is a(n) _____ degree.

a) master's ✓ correct
b) doctoral
c) bachelor's
d) associate's

Q12. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

For any psychological discipline, including the field of forensics, it is important that practitioners complete training to demonstrate _____.

a) credentials
b) networking
c) competence ✓ correct
d) a degree

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Q13. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

The degree requiring the highest amount of education, and which leads to the greatest number of potential career paths, is the _____.

a) bachelor's
b) doctorate ✓ correct
c) master's
d) associate's

Q14. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Aliza intends to focus her doctoral studies on clinical application of forensic problems. She is most likely enrolled in a(n) _____ program.

a) PhD
b) EdD
c) PsyD ✓ correct
d) DBA

Q15. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Jessica is a medical doctor practicing forensics, which means she is practicing under the title of forensic _____.

a) psychiatrist ✓ correct
b) technician
c) scientist
d) psychologist

Q16. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Guidelines stating practicing psychologists should practice only in areas in which they are trained and fully competent are part of the APA _____.

a) practicing procedures
b) code of conduct
c) clinical rules
d) code of ethics ✓ correct

Q17. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

In addition to general ethical guidelines for practicing psychologists, the APA Counsel of Representatives adopted specialty guidelines for forensic psychology in _____.

a) 2001
b) 2005
c) 2018
d) 2011 ✓ correct

Q18. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Jerome has never worked directly in forensics, but he is hired to conduct forensic assessments within the prison system based solely on his educational background. He proceeds to conduct these assessments without speaking with his supervisor about the deficiency and without undergoing training to conduct them properly. This may inadvertently lead to _____.

a) building rapport
b) client harm ✓ correct
c) negative reviews
d) successful treatment

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Q19. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

In typical treatment settings, the client of the psychologist is the individual being treated. In forensic psychology, it is important to make the individual being treated aware that the client may be the _____.

a) family of the offender
b) requesting entity ✓ correct
c) client, as usual
d) victim of the crime

Q20. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

In typical treatment settings the practicing psychologist is an advocate for the client, but in forensic settings the psychologist may need to serve a _____ role.

a) neutral ✓ correct
b) more involved
c) negative
d) less involved

Q21. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Forensic psychologists practicing in a court setting may be called upon to assess an individual for competency related to a plea of _____.

a) mentally incompetent
b) not guilty by reason of insanity ✓ correct
c) inability to participate in trial
d) not guilty due to cognitive impairment

Q22. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

In law enforcement settings, forensic psychologists may work with officers involved in critical incidents or may provide education and training related to _____.

a) de-escalation techniques ✓ correct
b) press conferences
c) building rapport with the public
d) work/life balance

Q23. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Forensic psychologists practicing within a prison system may assist with mental health services and _____.

a) security
b) discipline
c) assessment ✓ correct
d) officer interactions

Q24. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Working within an inpatient forensic psychiatry setting, professionals may be working to _____.

a) restore competency for trial ✓ correct
b) release to the public
c) build confidence
d) provide sentencing recommendations

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Q25. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

A less commonly recognized but important area of forensic psychology is working with _____.

a) families
b) victims ✓ correct
c) the community
d) group offenders

True/False (15)

Q26. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Titles such as forensic meteorologist and forensic digital analyst perform roughly the same duties as a forensic psychologist.

a) True
b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q27. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

A forensic psychologist would typically be involved in using insect populations to assist with crime scene development.

a) True
b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q28. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

While not identical, the terms of forensic psychologist and forensic clinician are often used interchangeably.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q29. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The field of forensic psychology began with identification of a need to analyze crime scenes to solve difficult cases.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q30. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Forensic psychology has developed from a discipline with vague tasks related to crime scene analysis, to a profession with many different job duties and roles.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q31. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The field of forensic psychology has not generated enough research and data to be considered an official subspecialty by the APA.

a) True
b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q32. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

For forensic psychologists serving the court system, the highest level of licensure and training is a doctoral degree.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q33. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

It is possible to practice in the field of forensic psychology with only a bachelor's degree.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q34. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

It is easier to be accepted into a doctoral program rather than a master's program in the field of forensic psychology.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q35. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The APA provides a code of ethics that outlines appropriate practice within the field of forensic psychology.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q36. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Processionals working within the prison system are not bound by confidentiality, so they are encouraged to routinely share stories and information from their sessions with offenders with family and friends as a coping mechanism.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q37. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Not following ethical guidelines can lead to tarnishing the reputation of the field of forensic psychology.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q38. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Conducting fitness for duty evaluations with a local police departments is an acceptable area of practice in forensic psychology.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q39. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

When considering a career within the field of forensic psychology, it is important to recognize that opportunities are limited.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q40. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Forensic psychologists often work with other forensics professionals to complete job duties, but the roles are defined.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Essay (10)

Q41. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Define three potential job duties that a forensic psychologist may perform that differ from the typical roles of a clinical psychologist.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Forensic psychologists differ from clinical psychologists because their roles are focused on the legal and criminal justice system. Three specific job duties that a forensic psychologist might perform that would differ from a forensic psychologist include: assessing and making recommendations regarding competency to stand trial, working directly with victims of crime, and working with law enforcement to provide education to de-brief after critical incidents. As these job duties are related to crime and criminal justice, a typical practicing psychologist would not be trained to properly perform in these roles.*

Q42. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Define the role of educational development in the growing field of forensic psychology.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Initially, the field of forensic psychology developed in response to a need related to crime. Thus, it took time for forensic psychology to develop into a professionally recognized field. Initial commonplace practice in forensic psychology did not really begin until the 1960s, and it took until 2001 for the field to develop the research and data necessary to establish as a recognized subspecialty within the general field of psychology. It further took until 2012 to develop a more prominent role within the educational system, at this point boasting more than 40 colleges and universities offering forensic psychology degrees. It should be noted that research and data often develop from educational pursuits, so the role of education—and the development of educational programs—played a prominent role in the overall development of the discipline.*

Q43. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Define Phd, PsyD, and EdD. Compare and contrast each degree.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: The Phd, PsyD, and EdD are all doctoral level degrees. However, the focus of studies and overall requirements may vary. A big difference between the typical PhD and PsyD, is that the PhD is more research-focused while the PsyD focuses on clinical application of learned material. Additionally, while the EdD may offer forensic psychology doctoral degrees, the EdD is actually a doctorate in Education and may therefore have a more educationally focused slant in learning and practice. Additionally, each type of program and degree may lead to different outcomes regarding licensure and certification. Despite the differences, all degrees allow a student to obtain a doctoral degree, and ultimately may lead to practice in various areas of forensic psychology.*

Q44. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

What is a code of ethics? Explain its role in the field of forensic psychology.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: A code of ethics is a set of guidelines that outline acceptable and ethical practice within a specific discipline. The APA recognizes a code of ethics for practicing psychologists, and there is a specific subset of guidelines for practicing forensic psychologists. These guidelines outline not just ethical practice with clients, but ethical considerations specific to the field of forensic psychology such as understanding differences in relating to clients and others, and overall outcomes for clinical work.*

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Q45. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Elise is interested in working as a forensic psychologist in a courtroom setting. Share three specific practice areas that Elise can research in order to work in this role in this setting.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Within the courtroom setting, there are a variety of job tasks that can be performed by a forensic psychologist. One well-known area would be working to assess individuals for competency, and to make recommendations regarding a plea for not guilty by reason of insanity. However, there are other roles that forensic psychologists may fill as well. These include working with attorneys to assist with jury selection, or serving as an expert witness for the defense or prosecution.*

Q46. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Define the different areas of forensic practice. Explain how forensic psychologists work with other forensic professionals to contribute to successful outcomes.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: There are many different areas of practice within the field of forensic psychology. These include working with the court system, law enforcement offices and professionals, working within correctional systems and facilities, practicing within inpatient psychiatric facilities, and serving victims impacted by crime. Within each of these areas, there are a host of focus areas and specialties that a practicing forensic psychologist might pursue. For instance, within the court system a forensic psychologist may work directly with attorneys, serve as an expert witness, or provide evaluation of defendants. Within law enforcement, forensic psychologists may work directly assessing and serving law enforcement professionals, or may work in an advisory role assisting with handling potential offenders. It is important to recognize that forensic psychologists work with a variety of forensics professionals, and each have their own roles and job duties. For instance, while a forensic psychologist may provide insight and guidance through assessment of a potential offender, forensic digital analyst job duties may include assessing digital devices owned by the potential offender to provide insight and guidance to their role in the crime. Working together with each type of forensic professional, and understanding these roles and differences in duties, leads to successful outcomes.*

Q47. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Describe the development of forensic psychology as a practice. Include development of education and professional support, as well as job duties and roles.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Forensic psychology as a practice was slow to develop, but served a much needed role within forensics and the criminal justice system. This development began as a simple recognition of need to better analyze crime scenes, and to develop a better understanding of offenders to solve difficult crimes. However, through the years, the roles of a forensic psychologist have continued to evolve and grow into a multi-faceted subspecialty within psychology. The development of forensic psychology as a recognized and supported field of study and practice would not be complete without mention of professional and educational roles. The APA, the accrediting body for practicing psychologists, has played an instrumental role in not only recognizing forensic psychology as a subspecialty, but in developing specific ethical guidelines for the practice. Additionally, educational institutions have played a role in developing programs and providing the training and education needed to develop competent professionals within the field, and to provide research opportunities to continue developing understanding within the field. All aspects of forensic psychology as a profession have grown throughout the years, and will continue to evolve into the future.*

Q48. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Define the differences between master's and doctoral degree. In the field of forensic psychology, what specific roles might be limited to those with a doctoral degree only? Why?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: A master's degree in any field typically requires two years of study beyond the bachelor's degree. Doctoral degrees, however, may require an additional two-to-four years of study beyond the master's degree, thus requiring a much greater time and financial commitment to studies. There are differences in types of programs as well, as master's and doctoral programs may lead to different levels of licensure and certification, often depending upon the state in which the student resides and the specific coursework provided. In the field of forensic psychology, there are levels of licensure that cannot be obtained without completing a doctoral degree geared towards meeting licensure requirements, and often accredited by specific bodies of accreditation. Therefore, forensic psychology positions requiring licensure and very specific clinical requirements would be limited to those with a doctoral degree rather than those with a master's.*

Q49. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Define the role of ethics in the field of forensic psychology. Share three specific outcomes of ethical practice. What risks occur if ethical guidelines are not followed?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: The role of ethics in the field of forensic psychology is crucial. Ethics in any professional environment is important, and within the field of practicing psychologists in general sets important guidelines related to practicing within the professional's area of competency, protecting the client from harm, and ensuring confidentiality within clinical practice. However, within the field of forensic psychology these rules may slightly differ, leading to a difference in ethical guidelines and outcomes. For instance, practicing forensic psychologists may serve a different client, even when working directly with an individual, so it is ethically important to explain that to the individual undergoing assessment or treatment. Other differences relate to what types of information can be released in forensic psychology practice, and the role of the forensic psychologist as a neutral party rather than an advocate. If appropriate ethical practice is not followed, it is possible to cause harm to the client or others, to harm the reputation of the forensic psychologist, and ultimately to cause harm to the reputation of the entire field. Societal outcomes and safety may be impacted as well.*

Q50. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Describe the variety of career paths that a forensic professional could choose to pursue, and identify differences in areas of practice. Why do these differences matter, and how important is it to define job duties when working with other professionals?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: The career paths that a practicing forensic psychologist could pursue are vast and varied. Forensic psychologists could choose to work within the courtroom setting, working with attorneys, juries, serving as expert witness, or assessing defendants. They could work within law enforcement offices, assessing and treating law enforcement professionals, providing de-brief following critical incidents, or even providing education and support before or following critical incidents and events. Work within correctional systems could include directly assessing offenders for progress and recidivism risk, conducting individual and group therapy in direct treatment of mental health needs, or providing crisis intervention services. Forensic psychologists could work within inpatient psychiatric facilities, playing a role in assessment, treatment, and rehabilitation for fitness to stand trial. Additionally, they could work directly with victims of crimes, providing support and treatment for trauma, or within educational institutions sharing their knowledge with others. There are ultimately a multitude of areas in which a forensic psychologist could practice. However, in following ethical guidelines it is important to understand these differences as practicing professionals should not be practicing in areas in which they have no specific training or knowledge. Given how varied areas of forensic psychology may be, recognizing these distinctions and seeking training where necessary is crucial. Additionally, it is important to recognize differences because even within the same field, different job duties may lead to defining roles for successful outcomes.*