Forensic Psychology 3rd edition Davies Test Bank

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Chapter 1 – Psychological Approaches to Understanding Crime

1. At which stage of Gibbs' (2003) theory of "sociomoral reasoning" can an individual be described as having reached mature moral reasoning?

*Stage 3

2. According to Gibbs (2003, 2010, 2014), what is the main offence-supporting distortion?

A. Hostile attributional bias

*B. Egocentric bias

C. Minimising the consequences of antisocial behaviour

D. Blaming others for one's own antisocial behaviour

3. In Crick and Dodge's (1994) six-stage model of social information-processing, individuals can simultaneously perform all six different steps, thus allowing for feedback between processes.

*A. True

B. False

4. Cognitive shortcuts help to process information quickly at stage <1> of Crick and Dodge's (1994) model of social information-processing

<1> two

5. Which areas of the brain have been shown by research to have an association with violent behaviour?

*The frontal and temporal lobes

6. According to Malamuth, Heavey, and Linz's (1993) interaction model, sexual aggression is the result of an interaction between the <1> path and the <2> path.

<1> hostile masculinity

<2> sexual promiscuity

7. Who developed the Integrated Theory of Sexual Offending?

A. Malamuth et al. (1993)

B. Finkelhor (1984)

*C. Ward and Beech (2006)

D. Hall and Hirschmann (1992)

8. Neurological disorders show a strong association with arson.

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A. True

*B. False

9. Which of these is one of the proposed explanations for the relationship between schizophrenia and offending?

A. Schizophrenia causes offending

B. Schizophrenia is a consequence of offending

C. Schizophrenia and offending are merely correlated, so there is no causal relationship between the two

*D. All of the above

10. Which DSM-IV category of personality disorder is the most associated with offending behaviour?

A. Cluster A (odd-eccentric)

*B. Cluster B (dramatic-emotional-erratic)

C. Cluster C (anxious-fearful)

11. “Psychopathic disorder” is a clinical diagnosis.

A. True

*B. False

12. In terms of characteristics that appear to define most psychopaths, highlight the odd one out from the list below:

A. A lack of guilt/remorse

B. Impulsiveness

C. Irresponsibility

D. Pathological lying

*E. Autism

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