Criminological and Forensic Psychology 3rd edition Gavin Test Bank

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Criminological and Forensic Psychology (3rd)

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Total Questions: 11

Multiple Choice (11)

Q1. *[Multiple Choice]*

The definition of forensic psychology is:

a) application of psychology to criminality;
b) profiling of offenders;
c) application of psychology to the legal processes; ✓ correct
d) providing expert testimony in legal proceedings.

Q2. *[Multiple Choice]*

Absolute madness was considered when a defendant:

a) committed a particularly heinous crime;
b) could not assist in their own defence; ✓ correct
c) indicated the crime was committed due to hearing voices;
d) rejected legal representation in a court of law.

Q3. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which philosopher is credited with first discussing the relationship between psychology and law?

a) Nietzsche;
b) Anaximander;
c) Aristotle; ✓ correct
d) Machiavelli.

Q4. *[Multiple Choice]*

When did expert witness testimony become accepted?

a) Age of Aquarius;
b) Age of Enlightenment; ✓ correct
c) The Renaissance;
d) The Bronze Age.

Q5. *[Multiple Choice]*

Forensic psychology can be seen as its own discipline, but also as seen as a specialism within:

a) Cognitive Neuroscience;
b) Counselling Psychology;
c) Criminal Psychology;
d) Clinical Psychology. ✓ correct

Q6. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which of the following is not an activity that would be part of a forensic psychologist's duties?

a) Statistical analysis of crime trends;
b) Crime scene analysis;
c) Investigation of a crime; ✓ correct
d) Hostage negotiation.

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Q7. *[Multiple Choice]*

A ‘honey trap’ is:

a) law enforcement officers engaging in illegal activities;

b) using an attractive undercover officer to ‘trap’ an offender; ✓ correct

c) a method of capturing a badger;

d) an interrogation technique also known as ‘good cop/bad cop’.

Q8. *[Multiple Choice]*

Forensic psychologists must have expertise in criminology, psychology, and:

a) pathology;

b) clinical psychology;

c) legal system; ✓ correct

d) plethysmography.

Q9. *[Multiple Choice]*

The origin of the word psychology is Greek and means:

a) ether;

b) mind;

c) thought;

d) soul. ✓ correct

Q10. *[Multiple Choice]*

Forensic psychology requires understanding of how the legal process affects all except:

a) the criminal;

b) the victim;

c) the witnesses;

d) none of these. ✓ correct

Q11. *[Multiple Choice]*

To qualify as a forensic psychologist, a psychology graduate needs to

a) join the police force;

b) complete accredited training programmes; ✓ correct

c) work in a prison;

d) all of these.

MCQs

Chapter 1: Psychology and crime

1. The definition of forensic psychology is:
a. application of psychology to criminality;
b. profiling of offenders;
c. application of psychology to the legal processes;
d. providing expert testimony in legal proceedings.
Ans: C

2. Absolute madness was considered when a defendant:
a. committed a particularly heinous crime;
b. could not assist in their own defence;
c. indicated the crime was committed due to hearing voices;
d. rejected legal representation in a court of law.
Ans: B

3. Which philosopher is credited with first discussing the relationship between psychology and law?
a. Nietzsche;
b. Anaximander;
c. Aristotle;
d. Machiavelli.
Ans: C

4. When did expert witness testimony become accepted?
a. Age of Aquarius;

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b. Age of Enlightenment;

c. The Renaissance;

d. The Bronze Age.

Ans: B

5. Forensic psychology can be seen as its own discipline, but also as seen as a specialism within:

a. Cognitive Neuroscience;

b. Counselling Psychology;

c. Criminal Psychology;

d. Clinical Psychology.

Ans: D

6. Which of the following is not an activity that would be part of a forensic psychologist's duties?

a. Statistical analysis of crime trends;

b. Crime scene analysis;

c. Investigation of a crime;

d. Hostage negotiation.

Ans: C

7. A 'honey trap' is:

a. law enforcement officers engaging in illegal activities;

b. using an attractive undercover officer to 'trap' an offender;

c. a method of capturing a badger;

d. an interrogation technique also known as 'good cop/bad cop'.

Ans: B

8. Forensic psychologists must have expertise in criminology, psychology, and:

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a. pathology;

b. clinical psychology;

c. legal system;

d. plethysmography.

Ans: C

9. The origin of the word psychology is Greek and means:

a. ether;

b. mind;

c. thought;

d. soul.

Ans: D

10. Forensic psychology requires understanding of how the legal process affects all except:

a. the criminal;

b. the victim;

c. the witnesses;

d. none of these.

Ans: D

11. To qualify as a forensic psychologist, a psychology graduate needs to

a. join the police force;

b. complete accredited training programmes;

c. work in a prison;

d. all of these.

Ans: B

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