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Multiple Choice Questions

Chapter 2: Research methods in forensic psychology

1. A forensic psychologist would be expected to carry out research.

*a. True

b. False

2. Some of the types of research that a forensic psychologist might engage in include the following, except _____.

a. biological causes of crime

b. personality and crime

c. effectiveness of treatment programmes

*d. economic impact of crime

3. While journal articles are ideal for conducting a literature review, what may be a more 'up to date' method of obtaining information for a literature search?

*a. conferences

b. television programmes

c. blogs

d. newspapers

4. Which information resource is considered dubious and is restricted by universities due to its lack of peer review?

a. textbooks

b. PsycINFO

c. psychologies magazine

*d. Wikipedia

5. Developing a research design will require that you explore previous researchers' _____.

*a. methods and theoretical frameworks

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b. funding opportunities

c. degree classifications

d. data protection

6. Correlations cannot be used to establish _____.

a. the strength of a relationship between two variables

*b. cause and effect

c. the direction of a relationship between two variables

d. the theoretical relationship between IQ and criminality

7. Qualitative research methods are said to be _____.

a. objective, scientific and open to scrutiny

b. subjective, include controlled conditions, and top-down

*c. subjective, naturalistic, and represent multiple perspectives

d. subjective, measurements, and statistical relationships

8. To be able to establish cause and effect between variables researchers must have _____.

a. temporal precedence

b. covariation of cause and effect

c. statistical significance

*d. all of these

9. An example of a group that represents a forensic sample is _____.

a. football players

*b. victims of crime

c. students

d. school teachers

10. Methods of data collection in forensic psychology research include _____.

a. psychometrics

b. correlational designs and surveys

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*c. duplicity

d. qualitative designs

11. Choice of research method is driven by _____.

a. researcher bias

*b. research question

c. research setting

d. researcher skill

12. To determine the relationship between frequency of crime and number of convictions, which analysis might be employed?

*a. chi-square

b. related measures t-test

c. correlation

d. independent measures t-test

13. What large-scale project measures the extent of crime in the UK?

a. the Census

b. the General Election

*c. the British Crime Survey

d. the General Household Survey

14. No crime figures are 100% accurate because _____.

*a. large numbers of crimes remain unreported

b. people lie about being victims of crime

c. large numbers of crimes remain unsolved

d. Police officers ignore some crimes

15. Successful conviction rates in rape cases are approximately _____.

a. 12–15%

b. 25%

*c. 6%

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d. 99%

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