

Test Bank for Criminological and Forensic Psychology 3rd Gavin

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.

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;

- 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:

- 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