

Printed Name _____

Psych 3CC3 Test #1: Introduction thru Eyewitness Testimony

Instructions: You have 50 minutes to complete the following 40 questions. Please **print** your name and student **ID number** at the top of this paper, and return it with your scan sheet. On the scan sheet, print your ID number in the leftmost 7 boxes in the section at the top left marked "IDENTIFICATION NUMBER", and fill in the appropriate circle beneath each box. **Please be sure to code your ID correctly, since it is the ONLY way the computer has of identifying you!!** Please **PRINT** your name in the space marked "NAME" at the top right of the form, and **SIGN** your name underneath. In answering questions, be sure to mark darkly. **IF YOU CAN STILL READ THE NUMBER IN THE BUBBLE YOUR MARKING IS TOO LIGHT.**

1. A milestone in criminal forensics was reached in 1891 when:
 - a. Austrian Hans Gross published the book "Criminal Investigation"; in which the term 'criminalistics' appeared for the first time. [Correct]
 - b. American Thomas Taylor first suggested the use of fingerprints to identify individuals involved in criminal investigations.
 - c. German George Popp first used geological knowledge as part of a criminal investigations, beginning forensic geology.
 - d. Italian Cesar Lombroso developed the first rudimentary form of lie detection, based on blood pressure.
 - e. none of the above

2. In the 1890s, _____ was the first person to give trial testimony related to psychology.
 - a. Wilhelm Wundt
 - b. Hugo Munsterberg
 - c. Lewis Terman
 - d. James McKeen Cattell
 - e. none of the above [Correct]

3. _____, the author of "On the Witness Stand", is generally considered to be the father of forensic psychology.
 - a. James McKeen Cattell
 - b. Lewis Terman
 - c. Hugo Munsterberg [Correct]
 - d. William Marston
 - e. none of the above

4. In the 1890s, _____ conducted research on memory that set the stage for later research on eyewitness testimony.
 - a. Wilhelm Wundt
 - b. Albert Schrenk-Notzing
 - c. James McKeen Cattell [Correct]
 - d. William Marston
 - e. none of the above

5. In the United States, psychologists could not serve as expert witnesses in cases considered to be 'medical' for many years. In _____, in People v Hawthorne, the U.S. courts ruled that the standard for expertise in a medically-related subject was the extent of the individual's knowledge of the field, not whether they had a medical degree.
 - a. 1920
 - b. 1930
 - c. 1940 [Correct]
 - d. 1954
 - e. none of the above

6. As described in our text, Sutherland's (1939) differential association theory argues that crime is the result of:
 - a. poverty
 - b. labeling
 - c. learning [Correct]
 - d. socio-economic strain
 - e. high levels of extraversion and neuroticism

7. As your text notes, *R. v. Mohan* (1994) set criteria for determining the admissibility of expert testimony. Which of the following was **NOT** one of the criteria provided by this case?
- The expert must be qualified.
 - The testimony must provide information that goes beyond the jurors' common understanding.
 - The evidence provided must be necessary for assisting the trier of fact.
 - The evidence must not violate any rules of exclusion.
 - All of the above ARE criteria outlined in *R. v Mohan* [Correct]
8. In discussing the use of **appropriate interviewing techniques** by police officers, we noted that:
- police officers trained in good interview techniques tend to use those techniques, but most officers do not receive that training.
 - although most officers are given training in interviewing, they tend not to use those techniques in their work.
 - the training given to most police officers involve inappropriate or ineffective interview techniques.
 - even police officers trained in good interview techniques tend not to use them in their work. [Correct]
 - more than one of the above [Correct]
9. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the characteristics of a good interview protocol?
- It involves the establishment of a rapport between the interviewer and the interviewee.
 - It ensures that the interviewee has no preconceptions about the nature of the interview process. [Correct]
 - It involves mostly open-ended questions.
 - It involves an interviewer who has no preconceptions about the interviewee's guilt.
 - all of the above ARE aspects of a good interview protocol.
10. Which of the following is a feature that both good interviews and interrogations share?
- Establishing rapport with the individual being questioned. [Correct]
 - Making sure the individual being questioned understands the nature and purpose of the interview or interrogation. [Correct]
 - Asking mostly open-ended questions. [Correct]
 - Making sure that the interviewer or interrogator is not biased concerning the involvement of the interviewee in the crime being investigated. [Correct]
 - None of the above are features shared between interviews and interrogations.
11. One important difference between a regular interview and a **cognitive interview** is that in the cognitive interview:
- fewer open-ended questions are used than in a standard interview.
 - the original context of the crime is reinstated, either literally or in the interviewee's imagination. [Correct]
 - is used only for individuals who are not suspected of having any criminal involvement in the event under investigation.
 - the individual is first asked to describe the crime from an outsider's perspective, rather than from the witnesses point of view.
 - more than one of the above
12. The **most controversial part of the cognitive interview** procedure involves asking the interviewee to:
- recall the events in a different chronological order.
 - imagine what a different observer at the scene would have seen. [Correct]
 - imagine what would have happened if he had behaved differently.
 - report even vague impressions, and those memories that he is not certain are correct.
 - none of the above
13. According to your text, which of the following statements about **the cognitive interview and the enhanced cognitive interview** is **NOT** true?
- The enhanced cognitive interview incorporates all the elements of the cognitive interview.
 - Only some officers in Canada have been trained to use the cognitive interview.
 - The enhanced cognitive interview is more effective in eliciting information than the cognitive interview. [Correct]
 - Both the cognitive interview and the enhanced cognitive interview produce more accurate information than the standard police interview, without increasing inaccurate information.
 - all of the above are TRUE.
14. If we compare the recall of hypnotized and un hypnotized subjects we find that hypnotized subjects:
- are more accurate in their overall recall.
 - have less confidence in their recall accuracy.
 - recall more correct details about the event. [Correct].
 - recall fewer incorrect details about the event.
 - none of the above

15. The **second step** in the Reid interrogation procedure involves:
- gathering evidence and background information about the crime.
 - interviewing the victim and witnesses to the crime.
 - a non-accusatory interview with the primary suspect or suspects. [Correct]
 - an accusatory interview (interrogation) of the primary suspect or suspects.
 - none of the above
16. According to the Reid model, the first of the nine steps in an **accusatory interview** with a suspect involves:
- establishing a rapport between the suspect and the interrogator.
 - providing the suspect with reasons that morally excuse the perpetrator's criminal behavior.
 - reducing the psychological distance between the suspect and the interrogator
 - indicating to the suspect that his guilt is clear. [Correct]
 - none of the above
17. Your text describes the King and Snook's (2009) examination of Canadian interrogations, and notes that these authors reported that:
- Canadian interrogations appear to be extremely coercive.
 - components of the Reid model are frequently used in Canadian interrogations.
 - Canadian police interrogators frequently exaggerate the seriousness of offences.
 - it appears that some suspects were not read their legal rights.
 - more than one of the above [Correct]
18. As your text notes, the police interrogation practice of _____ would **NOT** be acceptable by Canadian legal standards?
- depriving the suspect of sleep [Correct]
 - exaggerating the infallibility of polygraph tests
 - minimizing the seriousness of the crimes that were committed
 - implying that psychiatric assistance can be made available if the suspect confesses
 - none of the above would be acceptable under Canadian standards
19. Research involving mock interviews indicates that when interviewers believe the subject to be guilty they behave differently than if they believe the subject to be innocent. Which of the following is one of those differences?
- Interrogators ask more questions of subjects presumed guilty than of those presumed innocent.
 - Interrogators take longer interviewing subjects presumed guilty than interviewing those presumed innocent.
 - Interrogators exert more pressure for a confession from subjects presumed guilty than from those presumed innocent. [Correct]
 - Interrogators spend less time establishing rapport with subjects presumed guilty than with subjects presumed innocent.
 - All of the above
20. Which of the following would **NOT** normally occur during the first stage in the PEACE model of interviewing?
- defining the objectives of the interview
 - getting background information on the interviewee
 - recognizing the case points that need to be proved
 - obtaining crucial evidence [Correct]
 - All of the above ARE part of the first stage
21. During the **fourth stage** of the PEACE model of interviewing, the interviewer:
- explains to the interviewee the reason for the interview, and how it will proceed.
 - obtains the interviewee's description of his or her behavior during the event in question.
 - determines the case points that need to be proved, and the additional evidence to be obtained.
 - reviews and summarizes the interviewee's account. [Correct]
 - None of the above is part of the fourth stage
22. Voluntary false confessions are often made:
- in order to end the interrogation process or earn promised rewards.
 - by individuals who feel the need to atone for other real or imagined offenses. [Correct]
 - in order to avoid punishments threatened by the interrogator.
 - are more likely under the Reid model than under the PEACE model.
 - none of the above

23. Linguistic analysis has suggested a number of features that might be more common in deceptive than in true statements. In a 2003 review of that literature, the U.S. National Research Council concluded that:
- false accounts are more detailed than true ones.
 - true account contain more pauses and speech fillers ('ah', 'um') than false statements.
 - liars tend to speak more rapidly and at a higher pitch than truth-tellers.
 - liars are less likely to use the active voice and the present tense than are truth-tellers. [Correct]
 - more than one of the above [Correct]
24. According to your text's discussion of deception detection, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- Liars consistently provide fewer details than truth-tellers.
 - Truth-tellers are less likely to change their stories. [Correct]
 - Liars are less likely to admit to lack of memory.
 - Liars tell less compelling stories than truth-tellers.
 - All of the above are TRUE, according to the text
25. According to your text, your ability to detect deception is likely to be greater when:
- the target is unattractive and of the opposite gender [Correct]
 - the target is unattractive and of the same gender
 - the target is attractive and of the opposite gender
 - the target is attractive and of the same gender
 - none of the above
26. Which of the following measures is **NOT** generally recorded in a polygraph lie detector test?
- heart rate
 - blood pressure
 - galvanic skin response (GSR)
 - micro-muscle contractions (EMG) [Correct]
 - All of the above are recorded as part of a standard polygraph lie detector test.
27. In the **Control Question Test (CQT)** approach to polygraph lie detection:
- responses to Relevant questions are compared with responses to Control questions. [Correct]
 - responses to Control questions are compared with responses to Irrelevant questions.
 - responses to Relevant questions are compared with responses to Irrelevant questions.
 - responses to Relevant and Control questions are compared with responses to Irrelevant questions.
 - none of the above
28. Which of the following is a **common criticism** of the CQT?
- Anxiety over possible conviction may lead truth-tellers to respond more to Relevant than to Control questions. [Correct]
 - Truth tellers may respond less to Irrelevant than to Control questions because they are afraid of the possible negative consequences of telling a lie - even though they are being truthful.
 - Anxiety over possible conviction may lead truth-tellers to respond more to Irrelevant than to Relevant questions.
 - Liars may respond more to Irrelevant than to Control questions because they are familiar with the Control questions from earlier interviews.
 - None of the above
29. In describing the **Guilty Knowledge Test (GKT)** we noted that the GKT:
- was the first form of lie detector test, from which the CQT was later developed
 - detects whether the subject has information that only the perpetrator of the crime would know. [Correct]
 - typically involves measuring just BP and HR responses
 - involves asking a set of 25 yes/no questions about objects or events connected to the crime
 - more than one of the above
30. We described the results of several tests of the CQT and GKT. What all those tests consistently indicate is that:
- the overall accuracy of polygraph lie detector tests is only slightly better than chance.
 - actual examiners are better than 'blind' examiners at detecting liars, but 'blind' examiners are better than the actual examiners in recognizing truth-tellers.
 - overall, both the CQT and GKT are better at detecting lies than at clearing truthful individuals.
 - 'blind' examiners have a higher proportion of inconclusive tests than actual examiners do. [Correct]
 - none of the above

31. In comparing the results of tests of the CQT and GKT, we can say that we would expect:
- the probability of a false alarm to be higher with the GKT than with the CQT.
 - the probability of a hit to be higher with the CQT than with the GKT. [Correct]
 - the probability of a correct rejection to be higher with the CQT than with the GKT.
 - the probability of a miss to be higher with the CQT than with the GKT.
 - All of the above
32. The effects of weapon focus on eyewitness memory can best be seen as an example of:
- change blindness
 - source confusion
 - in attentional blindness [Correct]
 - Yerkes-Dodson overload
 - none of the above
33. Your text describes the distinction between estimator variables and system variables in eyewitness research. Which of the following would be considered an **estimator variable**?
- how light it was outside when the crime was witnessed [Correct]
 - the room where the witness was interviewed
 - the number of police officers present during the interview
 - the time of day when the witness was interviewed
 - the type of lineup presented to the witness
34. In the **Loftus & Palmer (1974)** study, participants were asked to estimate the speed of cars they had seen in an accident film, and a week later were asked questions about what they had seen at the scene of the accident. Which of the following was **NOT** a result of the study?
- Participants were more likely to say they had seen glass at the scene of the accident if they had earlier been asked about a 'crash' than if they had been asked about a 'collision'.
 - Participants asked immediately after viewing the video gave lower speed estimates than those asked for the first time one week after viewing the video. [Correct]
 - Participants gave higher initial speed estimates if they were asked about a 'crash' than if they had been asked about a 'collision'.
 - The probability of saying there was glass at the scene of the accident was directly related to speed estimates, regardless of the wording of the question about speed.
 - All of the above **were** results of the study.
35. Which of the following statements about **offender descriptions** provided by witnesses to actual crimes is **NOT** true?
- Witnesses tend to provide more details about permanent characteristics (e.g., age, height, gender) than about temporary characteristics (e.g., clothing).
 - Witnesses tend to provide only a small number of details (i.e., fewer than 10) about the offender's appearance.
 - Witnesses provide more detail about the inner features of the face (e.g., eyes, nose) than about outer features (e.g., hair style, color). [Correct]
 - Witnesses descriptions of facial features are not very accurate.
 - All of the above are TRUE.
36. Which of the following statements about lab tests of the **Photofit composites** is **NOT TRUE**?
- independent judges are able to select the photo from which a Photofit likeness was drawn on slightly more than 35% of trials. [Correct]
 - Photofit likenesses created from a photograph of the target are no more accurate than likenesses created from memory.
 - Photofit likenesses from same-race witnesses are more accurate than those from different-race witnesses.
 - verbal descriptions are more accurate guides to an offender's appearance than are Photofit composites.
 - All of the above are TRUE
37. A set of **eigenfaces**:
- is a set of mathematically-described 'faces' which, when combined in any way, always produces a existing member of the face-space.
 - are mathematical descriptions of 'faces' that can be combined to produce a large array of novel faces. [Correct]
 - is a set of idealized faces from which the closest match to an offender can be chosen.
 - is a set of faces constructed by randomly varying elements of a witnesses likeness (or description) of an offender.
 - none of the above

38. Newer facial composite programs, like Evo-Fit, use a **genetic algorithm**. In this procedure:
- the witness chooses the face most like the offender from a set of eigenfaces.
 - the witness selects that small subset of eigenfaces that contain facial features (e.g., eyes, nose, etc.) that most resemble the offender.
 - faces in the face space are randomly and repeatedly combined until an eigenface is produced that the witness chooses as most resembling the offender.
 - the witness selects a face from a face space that most resembles the offender, several random variations on that face are then presented and the witness again selects the face that most resembles the offender. This process is then repeated. [Correct]
 - none of the above
39. In discussing the relationships between identification **accuracy** and identification **confidence** we noted that:
- research typically finds low correlations between confidence and accuracy. [Correct]
 - in multiple-trial tests, confidence falls below accuracy when the proportion of target-absent trials is 50% or higher.
 - research suggests a positive relationship between confidence and accuracy for witnesses who make a choice, and a negative relationship for those who don't make a choice.
 - research suggests that, in multiple-trial tests, the relationship between confidence and accuracy most closely approximates the ideal when the proportion of target-absent trials is between 15 and 25%. [Correct]
 - both a and c
40. As your text notes, several alternatives to child in-court testimony have been identified. Which alternative is **NOT** permissible in the Canadian court system?
- closed-circuit testimony
 - hearsay witnesses
 - presence of a support person while the child gives testimony
 - closing the courtroom to the public
 - banning all cross-examination of the child [Correct]

The End