

## Multiple Choice Sample Questions

1. Which one of the following would be most interested in a newspaper article declaring ‘New psychological study finds that children easily forget things that they have only recently experienced’?

- a) Munsterberg
- b) Von Schrenck-Notzing
- c) Fernald
- d) Varendonck
- e) Marston

2. What was the major finding to come out of the study by Richard Kocsis where he compared the profiling ability of various groups?

- a) profilers are much better at constructing profiles than any other group
- b) psychics are much better at constructing profiles than any other group
- c) profilers and psychologists are about equal in terms of their ability to construct profiles
- d) students are much better at constructing profiles than any other group
- e) profilers and detectives are about equal in terms of their ability to construct profiles

3. What issue was central to the case of People v. Hawthorne?

- a) the effects of school segregation
- b) the admissibility of expert testimony from psychologists
- c) the duty to disclose information to a third party
- d) the duty to disclose suspected cases of child abuse
- e) the right to client confidentiality

4. An innocent suspect is interrogated 20 times over the course of 1 month. During these interrogations, the suspect is repeatedly hypnotized and asked to imagine the events that supposedly took place. During the 20<sup>th</sup> interrogation, the suspect confesses to the crimes and reveals details of what he now believes happened. What type of confession has just occurred?

- a) a voluntary false confession
- b) a confabulated false confession
- c) a coerced-compliant false confession
- d) a compliant-internalized false confession
- e) a coerced-internalized false confession

5. Which of the following is not a correct statement when it comes to memory processing?

- a) memory is an active process
- b) memory consists of several stages of processing
- c) different retrieval cues cannot influence how well something is remembered
- d) what is encoded in memory depends on what is attended to and perceived
- e) memories for events can often be incorrect

6. Which of the following represent dimensions along which law and psychology can be contrasted?

- a) law is idiographic while psychology is nomothetic
- b) law is descriptive while psychology is prescriptive
- c) law is based on an experimental approach while psychology is based on an adversarial approach
- d) law is academic while psychology is operational
- e) law is proactive while psychology is reactive

7. Why is the case of R. v. Mohan (1994) so important to forensic psychologists?

- a) it stressed the duty to protect a third party
- b) it dealt with the admissibility of expert evidence
- c) it established guidelines for reporting child abuse
- d) it highlighted the importance of client confidentiality
- e) none of the above

8. Approximately what percentage of wrongful convictions (exonerated through DNA evidence) can be attributed to false confessions?

- a) greater than 90%
- b) between 70% and 90%
- c) approximately 75%
- d) approximately 1%
- e) the percentage varies from study to study

9. The hypothesis that explains the cross-race effect in eyewitness testimony by suggesting that some races have less variability in their faces is referred to as:

- a) the interracial contact hypothesis
- b) the cue utilization hypothesis
- c) the unusualness hypothesis
- d) the prejudice hypothesis
- e) the physiognomic homogeneity hypothesis

10. A police officer witnesses a fellow officer being killed in the line of duty. This is an example of a(an):

- a) organizational stressor
- b) occupational stressor
- c) criminal justice stressor
- d) public stressor
- e) police-specific stressor

11. The case of *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) has been cited as a significant case in the development of psychology and law. On what issue in this case did psychologists submit a brief to the Supreme Court?

- a) prejudice and discrimination
- b) intelligence
- c) aggression
- d) gender differences
- e) the halo effect

12. According to the textbook, how accurate do people tend to be when using verbal and non-verbal cues to detect deception (where a value 100% indicates that they can accurately discriminate between truthful and deceptive people all of the time)?

- a) under 10%
- b) between 25% and 35%
- c) between 45% and 60%
- d) around 35%
- e) between 65% and 85%

13. The “general acceptance test” relates to:

- a) eyewitness recall
- b) child witnesses
- c) aggression and segregation in schools
- d) suggestive questioning techniques
- e) admissibility of expert testimony

14. Judges currently use findings from psychological research to decide whether a witness on the stand is lying or not. This is a good example of:

- a) psychology and the law
- b) psychology in the law
- c) informational influence
- d) normalization
- e) psychology of the law

15. What is the major finding to come out of misinformation studies in eyewitness research?

- a) memory is like a videotape
- b) witnesses yield to authority
- c) memory is reconstructive
- d) witnesses recall information accurately when under stress
- e) memory typically gets better as witnesses get older

16. Generally, what is the relationship between the accuracy of an eyewitness' identification and the level of confidence he or she reports in that identification?

- a) a strong positive relationship
- b) a strong negative relationship
- c) a weak negative relationship
- d) a weak positive relationship
- e) a moderate negative relationship

### Short Answer Sample Questions

1. Hess (1987/1999) discusses different dimensions along which psychology and law differ. List 2 of these dimensions (2 marks) and define precisely what they mean (2 marks). (Total: 4 marks)
2. Based on what you have learned in this course provide 2 reasons why you might suggest to the police that they be cautious when using profiling as an investigative technique. Fully explain your answers. (Total: 4 marks)
3. Describe 4 criticisms of the polygraph technique (you can present criticisms of the control question technique, the guilty knowledge technique, or both). (Total: 4 marks)
4. List the four criteria that were set out in R. v. Mohan (1994) for determining whether expert testimony should be admitted into court. (Total: 4 marks)
5. The validity of the polygraph can be examined in three different ways (i.e., there are three types of studies that can be carried out to examine the validity of the polygraph). Describe two of these approaches (2 marks) and discuss one advantage and one disadvantage associated with each approach (2 marks). (Total: 4 marks)