

Sample Multiple Choice Questions for Final Examination Review

1. Which of the following is not a symptom typically related to psychopathy?
 - a) antisocial behaviour
 - b) irresponsibility
 - c) remorse
 - d) shallow emotion
 - e) lack of guilt

2. One advantage of using an unstructured clinical approach to predict the risk of violence is _____, whereas one disadvantage is _____.
 - a) it is idiographic / it is nomothetic
 - b) it lacks consistency / it lacks transparency
 - c) it is flexible / it lacks consistency
 - d) it is reasonably accurate / it is nomothetic
 - e) it is transparent / it is accurate

3. The risk principle of effective correctional intervention states that _____.
 - a) low risk individuals should be targeted for intervention
 - b) high risk individuals should be targeted for intervention
 - c) low risk individuals should receive treatment much earlier than high risk individuals
 - d) high risk individuals will be less motivated in treatment settings
 - e) low risk individuals will be less motivated in treatment settings

4. Johnny has been convicted for vandalism. The judge decides that, because this is a relatively minor crime, it would be important to keep Johnny out of prison where he may interact with more serious criminals. As a result, Johnny is not incarcerated but is allowed to serve his sentence in the community. What term best describes the sentence that Johnny just received?
 - a) indeterminate
 - b) conditional
 - c) continuous
 - d) intermittent
 - e) none of the above

6. Which of the following is tested when using the FIT-R?
 - a) a person's mental status at the time of committing the crime
 - b) a person's ability to understand right from wrong
 - c) a person's ability to communicate with counsel
 - d) both a and b
 - e) both a and c

7. If a clinician predicts that an offender will not re-offend when they get released from prison but they do go on to re-offend, what sort of decision has been made?

- a) a true positive
- b) a false positive
- c) a false negative
- d) a true negative
- e) none of the above

8. You are asked to evaluate a new program being offered to young offenders that is supposed to prevent them from re-offending. You compare the re-offending rate for kids who took part in the program (your treatment) to the re-offending rate for kids who did not take part in the program (your comparison group). You calculate an effect size of -0.90. Based on this analysis what would you report to your boss?

- a) kids in the program re-offended at a much lower rate compared to kids who weren't in the program and therefore we should adopt the program right away
- b) the program should certainly be considered because it results in a slight decrease in re-offending rates
- c) kids in the program re-offended at a much higher rate compared to kids who weren't in the program and therefore we should drop the program right away
- d) whether kids took part in the program or not didn't seem to matter because they re-offended at almost the exact same rate as kids who weren't in the program
- e) the program should be dropped even though kids in the program re-offended at only a slightly higher rate compared to kids who weren't in the program

Sample Short Answer Questions for Final Examination Review

1. List and describe 2 of the main approaches for carrying out risk assessment (2 points) and provide 2 advantages and 2 disadvantages associated with each approach (2 points). (4 points)
2. Based on your psychopathy lecture, provide 2 reasons why we should focus our treatment efforts on non-psychopathic offenders instead of psychopathic offenders. (4 points)
3. List the 2 different types of research methods that are commonly used to study sentencing disparity (2 points). List 1 advantage and 1 disadvantage associated with each type of research method (2 points). (4 points)
4. Describe 2 ways that fitness to stand trial is different from criminal responsibility (2 points) and 2 ways that they are the same (2 points). (4 points)
5. Define what is meant by sentencing disparity (2 points) and provide 2 examples of factors that might account for unwarranted sentencing disparity (2 points). (4 points)