Year 11

Paper 2

Topic E: Are criminals born or made?

Section: Introduction

1. What is meant by the term nature in psychology?

A. About biological factors that affect our behaviour.
B. About social factors that affect our behaviour.
C. About both biological and social factors that affect our behaviour.

2. What is meant by the term nurture in psychology?

A. About biological factors that affect our behaviour.
B. About social factors that affect our behaviour.
C. About both biological and social factors that affect our behaviour.

3. Which studies do you need to know for this topic?

A. Palmer
B. Thielgaard / Sigall and Ostrove / Madon
C. Anderson and Dill / Williams / Charlton / Heinrichs
D. Freud / Hobson and McCarley

4. What is the case study you need to know in this topic?

A. Little Hans
B. Little Albert
C. John Duffy
D. Content analysis

5. Which is the job of a psychologist you need to know about for Topic E?

A. Forensic psychologist
B. Educational psychologist
C. Psychoanalyst
D. Clinical psychologist.

Section: Biological explanations for criminality.

1. What does 'biological explanations for criminality' mean?

A. That people become criminals because of their genes, brain structure and hormones.
B. That people become criminals because they learn it from other people.
C. That people become criminals because of both nature and nurture.
D. People become criminals because they are just very bad people.

2. Which three of the following can be used to investigate biological links to criminality?

A. Family studies
B. Marriage studies
C. Adoption studies
D. Twin studies
E. Divorce studies
F. Case studies

3. What did Mednick find in his study of 14,427 adopted children?

A. Adopted children did not commit crimes even if their biological parents were criminals.

B. All adopted children in the study went on to commit crimes.

C. That if you were adopted into a non-criminal family you would jot commit a crime even if your biological parents were criminals.

D. Adopted children with criminal records for property theft also had biological fathers who had criminal convictions.

4. What did Christiansen find out in his study of 3586 pairs of twins in Denmark?

A. There is no link between one identical twin being a criminal and the other twin.

B. The results were the same for identical and non-identical twins.

C. If an identical twin was a criminal then the other twin was likely to be a criminal 52% of the time. This was only 22% of the time with non-identical twins.

D. That twins are more likely to commit crimes than non-twins.

5. Which is the best conclusion about research into biological explanations of criminality from twin and adoption studies?

A. Studies suggest that there is no biological link to criminality.

B. Studies suggest that there is a biological link to criminality.

C. Studies suggest criminality is solely down to nurture.

D. Studies suggest that criminality is solely down to nature.

6. What is the biggest criticism of using twin and adoption studies to show the biological link to criminality?

A. That the research is not detailed enough.
B. That adopted children and twins still spend some of their time (a lot in the case of twins) with their biological parents. It could be this that has caused them to become criminals and not their biology.

7. Other than twin and adoption studies, which is another method of investigating the biological link to criminality?

A. Conducting case studies on individual criminals.
B. Carrying out a content analysis.
C. Taking blood samples and looking for chromosome abnormalities.
D. Carrying out offender profiling.

8. What does the term 'chromosome abnormality' mean?

A. When all your chromosomes are different from your parents' chromosomes.

B. When you have an identical twin.

C. A genetic mutation that changes the number or structure of chromosomes.

D. When you have a non-identical twin.

9. What is XYY chromosome abnormality?

A. A rare genetic pattern which has been linked to aggression and slow learning ability.

B. A rare genetic pattern which has been linked to low aggression and quick learning ability.

C. A normal genetic pattern which has been linked to aggression and slow learning ability.

D. A rare genetic pattern that makes your arms very long.

10. Which three of the following criminals have been found to have the XYY chromosome abnormality?

A. Richard Speck (murdered 8 student nurses)
B. John Duffy (murdered three women)
C. John Wayne Gacy (murdered 33 boys and men)
D. Arthur Shawcross (murdered 11 women)

Section: Social explanations for criminality?

1. What does 'social explanation for criminality' mean?

A. That people become criminals because of their genes, brain structure and hormones.

B. That people become criminals because they learn it from other people.

C. That people become criminals because of both nature and nurture.

D. People become criminals because they are just very bad people.

2. Which four family patterns might cause someone to be at more risk of becoming a criminal?

A. Divorce
B. Marriage
C. Separation from main caregiver (maternal deprivation)
D. Family size
E. Parental occupation

3. Which best explains why divorce might increase a person's chances of becoming a criminal?

A. Separation from main caregiver means the child feels less secure in early childhood and gets distressed. This can lead to them not being emotionally balanced in adult life.

B. A lack of attention within the family might lead a child to go and seek attention elsewhere.

C. Fewer role models / sometimes lack of a father figure / parent out working and doesn't spend enough time with children.

D. Mothers who work long hours may mean that their children suffer from maternal deprivation and not grow up to be emotionally balanced.

4. Which best explains why family size might increase a person's chances of becoming a criminal?

A. Separation from main caregiver means the child feels less secure in early childhood and gets distressed. This can lead to them not being emotionally balanced in adult life.

B. A lack of attention within the family might lead a child to go and seek attention elsewhere.

C. Fewer role models / sometimes lack of a father figure / parent out working and doesn't spend enough time with children.

D. Mothers who work long hours may mean that their children suffer from maternal deprivation and not grow up to be emotionally balanced.

5. Which best explains why parental occupation might increase a person's chances of becoming a criminal?

A. Separation from main caregiver means the child feels less secure in early childhood and gets distressed. This can lead to them not being emotionally balanced in adult life.

B. A lack of attention within the family might lead a child to go and seek attention elsewhere.

C. Fewer role models / sometimes lack of a father figure / parent out working and doesn't spend enough time with children.

D. Mothers who work long hours may mean that their children suffer from maternal deprivation and not grow up to be emotionally balanced.

6. What is meant by the term maternal deprivation?

A. When a child doesn't get the comfort and sense of security from their main caregiver (in the first two years) which leads them to become emotionally detached.

B. When a child gets the comfort and sense of security from their main caregiver (in the first two years) which leads them to become emotionally balanced.

7. What did John Bowlby find out in his study of 44 criminal boys?

A. Of the 44 boys studied 14 said they felt no guilt about their crimes. Of these 12 of them had been separated from their primary caregiver before they were two years old.

B. Of the 44 boys studied all of them said they felt no guilt about their crimes.

C. That all of them felt guilty for the crimes thay had committed.

8. Which best describes the findings of Farrington's study of 411 boys from London in 2002?

A. Several things linked the boys that turned to crime such as poor housing, low supervision by parents, neglect by parents and separation from parents.

B. That the only cause for their criminal behaviour was a poor attitude at school.

C. That there were several factors which linked together.

9. Which is the best conclusion that can be drawn from the research into social explanations for criminality?

A. That one single social factor is responsible for criminal behaviour.

B. That there are several social factors responsible for criminal behaviour and the more of these 'risk factors' a person has, then the more likely it is they will become a criminal.

Section: Childrearing as an explanation for criminality.

1. Which three of the following are childrearing strategies?

A. Induction
B. Power assertion
C. Love withdrawal
D. Bribery

2. Which childrearing strategy is being described below?

- When a parent openly criticises their child in front of others and smacks them when telling them off.

A. Induction
B. Power assertion
C. Love withdrawal
D. Bribery

3. Which childrearing strategy is being described below?

- When a parent explains to the child what they have done wrong and how it might have hurt other people. They become aware of the consequences of their actions.

A. Induction
B. Power assertion
C. Love withdrawal
D. Bribery

4. Which childrearing strategy is being described below?

- The parent tells the child that they don't love them anymore and tells the child what they have to do to get them to love them again.

A. Induction
B. Power assertion
C. Love withdrawal
D. Bribery

5. What is meant by self-esteem?

A. Being happy.
B. How good you feel about yourself.
C. Being sad.
D. Not caring about what others think of you.
E. Breaking the rules in a minor way.

6. What is meant by delinquency?

A. Being happy.
B. How good you feel about yourself.
C. Being sad.
D. Not caring about what others think of you.
E. Breaking the rules in a minor way.

7. Which child-rearing method is most likely to lead to delinquent behaviour?

A. Induction
B. Power assertion
C. Love withdrawal

8. Which child-rearing strategy is most likely to lead to an emotionally balanced person?

A. Induction
B. Power assertion
C. Love withdrawal

Section: Self-fulfilling prophecy as an explanation for criminality.

1. What is meant by the term 'conform'?

A. When you go along with what others want you to do.
B. When you don't go along with what others want you to do.
C. When you rebel against being told what to do.
D. A general view of a person based on limited information about that person.

2. What is meant by the term 'stereotype'?

A. When you go along with what others want you to do.
B. When you don't go along with what others want you to do.
C. When you rebel against being told what to do.
D. A theory that states that if we are expected to behave in a certain way, then we are likely to.
E. A general view of a person based on limited information about that person.

3. Which is the best definition of the term 'self-fulfilling prophecy'?

A. When you go along with what others want you to do.

B. When you don't go along with what others want you to do.

C. When you rebel against being told what to do.

D. A theory that states that if we are expected to behave in a certain way, then we are likely to.

E. A general view of a person based on limited information about that person.

4. What is the name of the psychologists that did the study into self-fulfilling prophecy in school children described below?

A. Madon
B. Palmer
C. Jahoda
D. Rosenthal and Jacobsen
E. Williams et al

5. What is the name of the psychologist that did the study into self-fulfilling prophecy and names and criminal behaviour described below?

A.   Madon
B.   Palmer
C.   Jahoda
D.   Rosenthal and Jacobsen
E.   Williams et al

6. What is a weakness of explaining criminal behaviour through the theory of self-fulfilling prophecy?

A. It tells us how someone can become a criminal if they are stereotyped in some way.

B. It is very difficult to study and show that it is just the self-fulfilling prophecy causing the behaviour.

C. There is some evidence to show that self-fulfilling prophecy might cause people to behave according to the expectations of others.

Section: Comparing theories of criminal behaviour.

1. What does 'the biological approach to crime' focus on?

A. How we are born criminal.

B. How we are made criminal.

C. Both how we are born and how we are made criminal.

2. What does the 'social approach to crime' focus on?

A. How we are born criminal.
B. How we are made criminal.
C. Both how we are born and how we are made criminal.

3. Which three of the following are biological causes of crime?

A. Criminal behaviour runs in families.
B. XYY chromosome abnormality may cause aggression in males, leading to violent crime.
C. The size and structure of our family can cause criminal behaviour.
D. Separation from parents can cause distress and mistrust that can affect later development.
E. Adoption studies show how crime can be inherited.
F. Having role models that are criminals make it more likely that we will become a criminal ourselves.

4. Which three of the following are social causes of crime?

A. Criminal behaviour runs in families.

B. XYY chromosome abnormality may cause aggression in males, leading to violent crime.

C. The size and structure of our family can cause criminal behaviour.

D. Separation from parents can cause distress and mistrust that can affect later development.

E. Adoption studies show how crime can be inherited.

F. Having role models that are criminals make it more likely that we will become a criminal ourselves.

5. Which is the best conclusion that can be drawn about the causes of crime?

A. Crime is only down to biological factors.
B. Crime is only down to social factors.
C. That for some people there is a biological reason but social factors also play a part in causing others to turn to crime.

Section: Key study – Thielgaard (1984): The criminal gene.

1. What was the aim of Thielgaard's study?

A. To investigate if self-fulfilling prophecy works.

B. Whether attractiveness affected jury decision-making.

C. To see if criminals had a particular gene that could be responsible for their criminal behaviour.

D. To find out the social causes of crime.

2. How many men did Thielgaard take blood samples from?

A. 10,000

B. 2,000

C. 30,000

D. 100,000

3. What were the two chromosome abnormalities that were found?

A. XYY
B. XXX
C. YYY
D. XXY

4. Out of the 30,000 men tested, how many had XXY and how many had XYY chromosome abnormalities?

A. XXY = 16 and XYY = 12
B. XXY = 1000 and XYY = 1200
C. XXY = 162 and XYY = 122
D. XXY = 20 and XYY = 100

5. Which best describes the procedure Thielgaard used with the sample of XXY and XYY men

A. Interviewed by the psychologist about their backgrounds and given intelligence tests.

B. Each one was interviewed by a social worker who didn't know the aim of the study about their backgrounds and given intelligence tests.

C. Each person was tested in laboratory conditions.

D. Each one was interviewed by a social worker who knew the aim of the study about their backgrounds and given intelligence tests.

6. What does researcher bias mean?

A. When the researcher interprets the data correctly.
B. When the researcher might interpret the results to fit their theory.
C. When the researcher collects all the data they want from the experiment.

7. Which statement best describes the results of Thielgaard's study?

A. XYY males had slightly higher levels of intelligence than average and tended to be less aggressive than normal men.

B. XYY males had slightly lower levels of intelligence than average and tended to be more aggressive than normal men.

C. XYY males had much lower levels of intelligence than average and tended to be much more more aggressive than normal men.

8. Which is the best description of the conclusion Thielgaard drew from his findings?

A. That there is no evidence for a criminal gene.

B. The evidence proves that there is a criminal gene.

C. That the evidence for a criminal gene is very limited. The XYY males and XXY males were more similar than they were different.

9. Which are two strengths of Thielgaard's study?

A. The sample was very small and very rare so it is difficult to generalise to all XYY males and say they are going to become criminals.

B. All the tests and interviews were done by an independent researcher so this reduces researcher bias.

C. It is very difficult to investigate because XYY chromosome abnormalities do not run in families.

D. Thielgaard used a wide range of tests to measure different aspects of the men's lives. He based his findings on lots of research data.

10. Which are two weaknesses of Thielgaard's study?

A. The sample was very small and very rare so it is difficult to generalise to all XYY males and say they are going to become criminals.

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D. Thielgaard used a wide range of tests to measure different aspects of the men's lives. He based his findings on lots of research data.

Section: Key study – Sigall and Ostrove (1975): attractiveness and jury decision-making.

1. What were the two aims of Sigall and Ostrove's study?

A. To investigate if self-fulfilling prophecy works.

B. Whether attractiveness affected jury decision-making and whether there was a relationship between attractiveness and type of crime committed.

C. To see if criminals had a particular gene that could be responsible for their criminal behaviour.

D. To find out the social causes of crime.

2. What was the key question they wanted to address in their research?

A. What causes criminal behaviour?

B. How does a jury make its decision?

C. Would an attractive person be more likely to be guilty of swindling someone, or of breaking and entering a house?

D. Is there a criminal gene?

3. Which two crimes did they use in their study and why?

A. Burglary and fraud
B. Burglary and car theft
C. Car theft and speeding
D. Shop lifting and speeding

4. How many participants took part in the study?

A. 120
B. 89
C. 90
D. 100

5. How many groups were the participants split into?

A. 2 group of 60

B. 4 groups of 30

C. 6 groups of 20

D. 10 groups of 12

6. Which best describes the procedure of the study?

A. Each group saw an attractive photograph and read a scenario about the crime. Participants had to rate attractiveness and then decide what 'Barbara's 'sentence should be.

B. Each group saw an attractive or unattractive photograph and read a scenario about the crime. Participants had to rate attractiveness and then decide what 'Barbara's 'sentence should be. The control group saw no photograph.

C. Each group saw an unattractive photograph and read a scenario about the crime. Participants had to rate attractiveness and then decide what 'Barbara's 'sentence should be

7. Which best describes the results of the study?

A. The attractive photo affected the length of sentence given for fraud – as people felt she was using her looks to help her commit the crime. She was given less time in prison for burglary.

B. The unattractive photo affected the length of sentence given for fraud – as people felt she was using her looks to help her commit the crime. She was given less time in prison for burglary.

8. What conclusion did Sigall and Ostrove make about attractiveness and jury decision-making?

A. Looks don't seem to influence jury decision-making.
B. Looks appear to influence jury decision-making and good looking people may get away with crimes their looks help them to commit.

9. Which two of the following are strengths of Sigall and Ostrove's research?

A. All the participants were given the same instructions and so there was good control in the research.

B. Participants were less likely to guess the aim of the study because they only completed one condition and didn't know what the other groups were doing.

C. It is not very realistic as juries don't decide on the sentence – that is the judge's job.

D. It is not very realistic because it is not what a jury would normally experience – the would see the defendant and not just see them in a photograph.

10. Which two of the following are weaknesses of Sigall and Ostrove's research?

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11. Wheat is meant by 'controls' in psychological research?

A. When we change our behaviour to meet the demands of the situation.

B. Ways to keep variables constant in all conditions of an experiment.

C. A group that does not receive an experimental condition and this allows you to compare against the experimental conditions.

D. Any variables that might affect the results of the study.

12. What is meant by a control group in psychological research?

A. When we change our behaviour to meet the demands of the situation.

B. Ways to keep variables constant in all conditions of an experiment.

C. A group that does not receive an experimental condition and this allows you to compare against the experimental conditions.

D. Any variables that might affect the results of the study.

13. What is an extraneous variable?

A. When we change our behaviour to meet the demands of the situation.

B. Ways to keep variables constant in all conditions of an experiment.

C. A group that does not receive an experimental condition and this allows you to compare against the experimental conditions.

D. Any variables that might affect the results of the study.

14. What is meant by the term demand characteristic?

A. When we change our behaviour to meet the demands of the situation.

B. Ways to keep variables constant in all conditions of an experiment.

C. A group that does not receive an experimental condition and this allows you to compare against the experimental conditions.

D. Any variables that might affect the results of the study.

Section: Key study – Madon (2004): self-fulfilling prophecy and drinking behaviour.

1. What is meant by the term 'self-fulfilling prophecy'?

A. When we are told how to behave by other people.
B. When the expectations of othesr affect our behaviour and we behave as we are expected to.
C. When we choose to behave in the ways we want to.
D. When people are very obedient to authority.

2. What was the aim of Madon's study?

A. Whether attractiveness affected jury decision-making and whether there was a relationship between attractiveness and type of crime committed.

B. To see if parent's expectations of their child's drinking behaviour would become a reality.

C. To see if criminals had a particular gene that could be responsible for their criminal behaviour.

D. To find out the social causes of crime.

3. Which best describes the sample used?

A. 260 children all aged 16 years of age and their parents.

B. 1000 children and their parents.

C. 115 children aged between 12 and 13 years and their parents.

D. 115 children aged between 12 and 13.

4. How did Madon gather her data?

A. Parents asked to guess how much their children would drink in the next year. A year later Madon asked each child how much they had drank that year.

B. Parents were asked to keep a diary of how much their children drank over the course of one year.

C. Children were asked to keep a record of how much thaye drank over a one year period and parents had to guess how much.

D. Children were asked to keep a record of how much their parents drank over a one year period.

5. Which best describes Madon's results?

A. Children who drank the most had parents who had predicted they would drink the least.

B. Children drank much more than their parents' predictions.

C. Children who drank the most had parents who had predicted they would drink lots.

D. Children drank the most when their parents did not care how much their children drank.

6. Which best describes Madon's conclusion?

A. Parent's prediction of their child's drinking behvaiour was very accurate so it could be concluded that it is caused by a self-fulfilling prophecy; the child living up to their parent's expectations.

B. Parent's prediction of their child's drinking behvaiour was not very accurate so it could be concluded that it was not caused by a self-fulfilling prophecy; the child did not live up to their parent's expectations.

7. Two strengths of Madon's research are?

A. A large sample was used which makes the results more valid or true.

B. The data was collected by questionnaire so the results might show social desirability bias and some children might have claimed to have drunk more or less alcohol to look good or healthy.

C. The study gives a strong warning to parents about how their expectations can influence their children's behvaiour.

D. It might be that parents were just good at estimated how much their children drink and not down to self-fulfilling prophecy at all. It might be due to who their friends are.

8. Two weaknesses of Madon's research are?

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D. It might be that parents were just good at estimated how much their children drink and not down to self-fulfilling prophecy at all. It might be due to who their friends are.

Section: Is criminal research practical and ethical?

1. What is meant by a practical problem of research into ?

A. To do with how to carry out research in the right ways so that no one is harmed and proper guidelines are followed.

B. Practical problems are to do with carrying out research on criminals such as getting them to take part.

2. What is meant by an ethical problem of research?

A. To do with how to carry out research in the right ways so that no one is harmed and proper guidelines are followed.

B. Practical problems are to do with carrying out research on criminals such as getting them to take part.

3. Which two of the following are practical problems with biological research into criminal behaviour?

A. Chromosome abnormalities such as XYY and XXY are very difficult to detect. This makes gathering participants difficult.

B. To tell a criminal that their behaviour was due to a chromosome abnormality might make them think that they were not responsible for the crime.

C. Often the research only uses data from convicted criminals and their families. Many criminals are successful and never get caught – we don not know about the biological make up of these criminals.

D. Telling someone that they have a chromosome abnormality to to with criminality might lead to a self-fulfilling prophecy.

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D. Telling someone that they have a chromosome abnormality to do with criminality might lead to a self-fulfilling prophecy.

5. Which two are practical problems of social research into criminal behaviour?

A. Psychologists can't carry out research to make someone a criminal so any research just provides evidence of the link to either social or biological explanations.

B. Researching self-fulfilling prophecy might just give criminals an excuse to carry on committing crimes.

C. Asking a criminal about why they committed their crimes is difficult because it relies on them having an accurate memory and actually knowing why they committed them.

D. If there is a link between parenting and criminal behaviour it could be used to blame the parents. However, the research might not tell the true picture.

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D. If there is a link between parenting and criminal behaviour it could be used to blame the parents. However, the research might not tell the true picture.

Section: Gathering information from convicted offenders.

1. Why do psychologists use convicted criminals in their research?

A. Because it is interesting.
B. Because we can find out why they committed their crimes and if family members are criminals.
C. Because it is a way of punishing them.

2. Which two of the following are practical problems of gathering information from convicted offenders?

A. Convicted criminal might try to glorify the crimes they have committed to make them feel special and important.

B. Criminals in psychological research should not be treated differently to any other person taking part in psychological research.

C. Convicted criminals might not tell the truth in order to protect their family or friends – especially if they are part of a gang and some of the members haven't been caught.

D. Criminals might feel guilty about what they have done and talking about their crimes might cause them distress.

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D. Criminals might feel guilty about what they have done and talking about their crimes might cause them distress.

Section: Offender profiling

1. Which best describes the term 'offender profiling'?

A. A way of catching criminals.
B. A process used to help the police catch criminals by using psychology about how an individual behaves.
C. When an artist draws a picture of the person who might have committed the crime.

2. Which of the following evidence will a criminal offender often leave at a crime scene?

A. Nothing. Criminals are very clever.

B. Type of victim / type of crime / location of crime / time of day or night / what was taken or left behind.

C. Fingerprint

D. DNA

3. What is meant by the term 'criminal consistency'?

A. When other criminals copy each other.
B. A person will commit a crime in a way that mirrors their own personality. For example, an organised person will commit an organised crime.
C. When a criminal behaves in the same way for each crime.

4. What is the aim of offender profiling?

A. To tell the police exactly who committed the crime.
B. To help the police narrow down who might have committed the crime.
C. To save the police money.
D. To improve detection and arrest rates.

5. What does creating a profile involve?

A. Talking to the police about what they think happened.
B. Analysis of the crime scene and then using this information and previous evidence to build up a picture of the type of person likely to have committed the crime.

6. Which of the following will a criminal profile contain?

A. Sex of offender / race / age / marital status / occupation / intellectual ability / possible criminal history / area where the criminal lives.

B. Sex of offender / race / age / marital status / occupation / intellectual ability / possible criminal history / area where the criminal lives / the name and address of the criminal.

7. What is the main problem of offender profiling?

A. That it never works.
B. That it might lead the police down a false avenue which wastes time and money and the criminal might commit other crimes.

8. Which argument suggests profiling works?

A. Many people think that profiling is just guesswork and similar to predicting horoscopes.

B. It is only one of several methods used by the police to catch the criminal/ It is difficult to know if it works or not.

C. Profiling was used to arrest John Duffy.

9. Which two arguments suggest profiling doesn't always work?

A. Many people think that profiling is just guesswork and similar to predicting horoscopes.

B. It is only one of several methods used by the police to catch the criminal/ It is difficult to know if it works or not.

C. Profiling was used to arrest John Duffy.

Section: The case of John Duffy

1. Who was John Duffy?

A. A psychologist who researched criminal behaviour.
B. A murderer who was arrested because of criminal profiling.
C. A criminal who had a chromosome abnormality.
D. A professor of psychology who came up with the idea of offender profiling.

2. Who is David Canter?

A. A psychologist who researched criminal behaviour.

B. A murderer who was arrested because of criminal profiling.

C. A criminal who had a chromosome abnormality.

D. A professor of psychology who came up with the idea of offender profiling.

3. What happened to John Duffy?

A. He was convicted of three murders and seven counts of rape and sentenced to three life sentences.

4. Which 5 features from the following list did David Canter get right in his profile of John Duffy?

- He lived in London
- He was right handed
- He was a small man.
- He was aged between 20 – 30 years
- He was linked to British rail
- He was good at golf
- He was a fan of Agatha Christie books
- He was married with no children.

Section: The job of a forensic psychologist.

1. Which best describes what a forensic psychologist does?

A. A forensic psychologist works with mental health patients.

B. A forensic psychologist works with people with mental health issues and tries to treat them so they can live 'normal' lives.

C. A forensic psychologist works with people who have depression.

D. A forensic psychologist works in prisons, with the courts and looks at what causes people to become criminals.

2. Which four of the following describes the role of a forensic psychologist?

A. Sets up treatment programmes
B. Works in schools with children
C. Works with prisoners
D. Works with the government
E. Works with prison officers
F. Works with the court assessing criminals
G. Works in a hospital

3. Which three are specific parts of a forensic psychologists job?

A. Catching criminals
B. Assessing how likely a prisoner is of re-offending
C. Carrying out assessments on individual prisoners.
D. Advising prison officers on how to deal with prisoners.
E. Deciding on how long a criminal should spend in prison.

4. What is meant by the term 'psychopathic disorder'?

A. Feeling very guilty for the crimes you have committed.
B. Having no guilt or conscience and showing behaviour that is aggressive and violent.
C. Having a phobia of crime.
D. Committing crimes because someone tells you to.

5. How would a forensic psychologist help the courts with a criminal who may have a psychopathic disorder?

A. To decide how long the prisoner should be kept in prison for.

B. They wouldn't. It is not their job.

C. To decide if the prisoner should be held in a prison or a secure hospital and the sort of treatment required for them.

D. Advise the jury on whether to find the person guilty or not guilty.

Section: Becoming a forensic psychologist.

1. Who might a forensic psychologist work for?

A. The NHS
B. HMS prison service
C. Themselves – self-employed
D. Schools.

2. Which of the following is NOT a skill required by a forensic psychologist?

A. Good communication skills
B. Good listening skills
C. Good writing skills
D. Be judgemetal
E. Good observational skills
F. Good problem-solving skills

3. Which best describes the qualifications required to become a forensic psychologist?

A. A degree in psychology recognised by the BPS / work experience / a Masters degree in forensic psychology

B. A degree in psychology / Masters degree in forensic psychology

C. A degree in psychology / Masters degree in forensic psychology / doctorate in forensic psychology

D. Work experience with the prison service.

4. Which psychologist job is being described?

Works with children and helps them with their development and learning.

A. Clinical psychologist
B. Forensic psychologist
C. Educational psychologist

5. Which psychologist job is being described?

- Works with people who have mental health issues to try and get them better and lead normal and fulfilling lives.

A. Clinical psychologist
B. Forensic psychologist
C. Educational psychologist

6. Which psychologist job is being described?

- Works with criminals. police and the courts

A. Clinical psychologist
B. Forensic psychologist
C. Educational psychologist

7. What does 'Chartered Status' mean?

A. You have the right skills and qualifications to be called a psychologist.

B. You don't have the right skills and qualifications to be called a psychologist.

C. You are a psychologist in training.

D. You can never call yourself a psychologist because you have carried out some unethical research.

8. What is the BPS?

A. British Psychological Society – an organisation that checks that psychologists have the right qualifications and carries out their research in an unethical way.

B. British Psychological Society – an organisation that checks that psychologists have the right qualifications and carries out their research in an ethical way.

Section: How a forensic psychologist might help treat offenders.

1. What does rehabilitation mean?

A. Putting a criminal in prison.

B. Telling a prisoner what they have done wrong.

C. Telling a prisoner that they are a bad person.

D. Treating the prisoner so that when they leave prison they have the skills not commit other crimes and can go on to lead a more normal life.

2. Which three of the following might a forensic psychologist use when treating an offender?

A. Education programmes to get better at maths and literacy.
B. Body language training.
C. Acupuncture
D. Isolation
E. Anger management skills.

3. What is personal construct therapy?

A. Everyone sees other people differently. If we find out how they see other people psychologists can then change this belief – especially if a person sees other people in a negative way.

4. Which two problems might a forensic psychologist also have to deal with when dealing with offenders?

A. Treating drug abuse.

B. The prisoner might escape.

C. Treating sex offenders.

D. The prisoner might not want the treatment.

5. Which two methods might be used to help treat a drug addict?

A. Prescribing substitute drugs that are not as addictive.

B. Making sure a drug addict has adequate housing after being released from prison.

C. Medication to lower sex drive.

D. Cognitive behaviour therapy to change the way the addict thinks about their addiction.

6. Which two sex offender problems might a forensic psychologist have to treat?

A. Prescribing substitute drugs that are not as addictive.
B. Making sure a drug addict has adequate housing after being released from prison.
C. Medication to lower sex drive.
D. Cognitive behaviour therapy to change the way the addict thinks about their addiction.

7. What does 'mandatory' mean in relation to sex offenders?

A. Has to be done – it is the law.
B. Doesn't have to be done.
C. Can be done if you feel like doing it.
D. Never has to be done.

8. What is cognitive behaviour therapy?

A. A treatment whereby the psychologist finds out how an offender thinks and then tries to change this thinking so they won't continue to offend.

B. A treatment that involves giving the offender drugs to stop them committing more crimes

C. A treatment where the offender has to spend a lot of time in isolation.

Section: How defendant characteristics affect jury decision-making.

1. What is a jury?

A. A person who has been accused of a crime and is now in court.

B. A general view of a person based on little o no factual evidence.

C. A group of people who listen to a court case and decide if the person is guilty or not guilty.

D. A decision made by a jury. The verdict can be guilty or innocent.

E. The evidence given by a witness in court.

2. What is a defendant?

A. A person who has been accused of a crime and is now in court.

B. A general view of a person based on little o no factual evidence.

C. A group of people who listen to a court case and decide if the person is guilty or not guilty.

D. A decision made by a jury. The verdict can be guilty or innocent.

E. The evidence given by a witness in court.

3. What is a verdict?

A. A person who has been accused of a crime and is now in court.

B. A general view of a person based on little o no factual evidence.

C. A group of people who listen to a court case and decide if the person is guilty or not guilty.

D. A decision made by a jury. The verdict can be guilty or innocent.

E. The evidence given by a witness in court.

4. What is meant by the term testimony?

A. A person who has been accused of a crime and is now in court.

B. A general view of a person based on little o no factual evidence.

C. A group of people who listen to a court case and decide if the person is guilty or not guilty.

D. A decision made by a jury. The verdict can be guilty or innocent.

E. The evidence given by a witness in court.

5. What is meant by the term stereotype?

A. A person who has been accused of a crime and is now in court.

B. A general view of a person based on little or no factual evidence.

C. A group of people who listen to a court case and decide if the person is guilty or not guilty.

D. A decision made by a jury. The verdict can be guilty or innocent.

E. The evidence given by a witness in court.

6. Which three of the following might influence a jury during a trial other than the evidence?

A. Race
B. Educational level
C. Where the defendant lives
D. Accent
E. Attractiveness
F. Height of the defendant

7. Which of the following is being referred to which might influence a jury during a trial?

- A higher proportion of ethnic minorities are in prison (15%) than in the UK general population (8 %)

A. Race
B. Educational level
C. Where the defendant lives
D. Accent
E. Attractiveness
F. Height of the defendant

8. Which of the following is being referred to which might influence a jury during a trial?

- Taylor and Butcher's study in 2007 found that more attractive people were judged as less guilty of a crime and given lower sentences than unattractive people.

A. Race
B. Educational level
C. Where the defendant lives
D. Accent
E. Attractiveness
F. Height of the defendant

9. Which of the following is being referred to which might influence a jury during a trial?

- Mahony and Dixon in 2002 found that people with a Birmingham accent were more likely to be found guilty of armed robbery compared to a defendant who had a posh accent.

A. Race
B. Educational level
C. Where the defendant lives
D. Accent
E. Attractiveness
F. Height of the defendant

Link to revision notes on the FCC website

- http://www.felpham.com/Social-Sciences