

Chapter 1: Multiple Choice

1) Alfred Binet conducted a series of studies to examine how question style influenced the accuracy of child eyewitnesses. He found that:

- a. moderately leading questions result in the most accurate answers
- b. free recall results in the most accurate answers
- c. highly leading questions result in the most accurate answers
- d. free recall results in the least accurate answers
- e. eyewitness accuracy did not vary across question type

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 3

2) A researcher arranges for a confederate to enter his classroom, steal his wallet, and run out. The researcher then asks the students to provide a description of the "offender" in an effort to study eyewitness recall. This is an example of:

- a. a verifiable experiment
- b. a virtual experiment
- c. a reality experiment
- d. a misinformation test
- e. a subjective recall test

Answer: c

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 4

3) Stern's 1901 "reality experiment" involved a bogus quarrel between two students in which a gun was involved. Stern concluded that:

- a. racial discrimination is common
- b. pre-trial media has a strong influence on eyewitness accuracy
- c. retroactive memory-falsification tends to occur
- d. emotional arousal influences accuracy of recall
- e. none of the above

Answer: d

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 4

4) Place the following events in chronological order:

1-Cattell conducts some of the first experiments in North America on the psychology of testimony

2-APA recognizes forensic psychology as a specialty discipline

3-Hugo Munsterberg publishes *On the Witness Stand*

4-The U.S. Supreme courts lays out the *Daubert* criteria for determining when scientific evidence should be admitted in court. 4, 2, 3, 1

b. 3, 4, 2, 1

c. 4, 3, 2, 1

d. 1, 2, 3, 4

e. 1, 3, 4, 2

Answer: e

Diff: Hard

Type: MC

Page Reference: 3-10, 22

5) Which scholar conducted some of the first experiments in eyewitness testimony in the U.S. examining memory for everyday events?

a. Wundt

b. Cattell

c. Binet

d. Stern

e. von Schrenck-Notzing

Answer: b

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 4

6) In his studies on suggestibility and testimony in children, Binet found that what type of technique lead to the most accurate recall?

- a. Prompted recall
- b. Mildly leading
- c. Free recall
- d. Highly misleading
- e. Recognition

Answer: c

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 4

7) According to von Schrenck-Notzing, extensive pretrial press coverage could influence the testimony of people by causing what he called:

- a. post-event misinformation
- b. memory contamination
- c. source monitoring errors
- d. exposure distortion
- e. retroactive memory falsification

Answer: e

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 5

8) The following psychologist was the first to propose a testable theory of criminal behaviour:

- a. Bandura
- b. Freud
- c. Munsterberg
- d. Eysenck
- e. Marston

Answer: d

Diff: Hard

Type: MC

Page Reference: 7-8

9) Which of the following psychologists would be most interested in the expert testimony provided by von Schrenck-Notzing in 1896?

- a. a psychologist interested in the diagnosis of juvenile delinquents
- b. a psychologist interested in the effect of pre-trial press coverage
- c. a psychologist interested in the problems with hypnotic interviewing
- d. a psychologist interested in the accuracy of child eyewitnesses
- e. a psychologist interested in lie detection

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 4-5

10) Which of the following individuals would be most interested to hear about research showing that child eyewitnesses can be highly inaccurate?

- a. Varendonck
- b. Bandura
- c. Marston
- d. Von Schrenck-Notzing
- e. Eysenck

Answer: a

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 5

11) Which of the following psychologists would be most interested in the expert testimony provided by Varendonck in 1911?

- a. a psychologist interested in the diagnosis of juvenile delinquents
- b. a psychologist interested in the effect of pre-trial press coverage
- c. a psychologist interested in the problems with hypnotic interviewing
- d. a psychologist interested in the accuracy of child eyewitnesses
- e. a psychologist interested in factors that influence jury decision making

Answer: d

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 5

12) Who is generally considered the father of forensic psychology?

- a. John Henry Wigmore
- b. Wilhelm Wundt
- c. James Ogloff
- d. James Cattell
- e. Hugo Munsterberg

Answer: e

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 5-6

13) Which of the following is the correct pairing of psychologist to their work?

- a. Munsterberg – On the Witness Stand
- b. Varendonck – La Suggestibilite
- c. Von Schrenck-Notzing – Measurements of Accuracy of Recollection
- d. Cattell – retroactive memory falsification
- e. Wigmore – Kriminal Psychologie

Answer: a

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 5-6

14) According to Sheldon's (1949) constitutional theory, which of the following are most likely to become involved with crime?

- a. ectomorphs
- b. mesomorphs
- c. those with lesions in the temporal lobe
- d. those having experienced maternal deprivation

e. men with two Y chromosomes

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 7-8

15) John Bowlby's (1944) theory of crime suggests that the primary cause of antisocial behaviour is:

- a. low self-control
- b. poverty
- c. inappropriate role models
- d. maternal deprivation
- e. chromosomal abnormalities

Answer: d

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 7-8

16) According to Sutherland's (1939) differential association theory, crime is the result of?

- a. poverty
- b. labelling
- c. learning
- d. socio-economic strain
- e. high levels of extraversion and neuroticism

Answer: c

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 7-8

17) Which of the following theorists is most closely associated with labelling theories of crime?

- a. Merton
- b. Becker

- c. Sutherland
- d. Bowlby
- e. Bandura

Answer: b

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 7-8

18) According to Eysenck, which of the following would be at risk for criminal behaviour?

- a. someone with good conditionability
- b. someone with low levels of extraversion and neuroticism
- c. someone with high levels of extraversion and neuroticism
- d. someone who is easy to socialize
- e. someone with low self-control

Answer: c

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 7-8

19) Which of the following is the correct pairing of psychologist to theory?

- a. Sheldon – strain theory
- b. Eysenck – chromosomal theory
- c. Akers – social learning theory
- d. Hirschi – biosocial theory
- e. Sutherland – dyscontrol theory

Answer: c

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 7-8

20) The case of *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) has been cited as a significant case in the development of psychology and the 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. inclusion of mitigating factors in death penalty decisions
- e. gender differences in treatment readiness

Answer: a

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 8-9

21) The issue in the case of *Jenkins v. United States* (1962) that is of most interest to forensic psychologists is?

- a. the right for a defendant to plead not guilty by reason of insanity
- b. the duty to inform a third party of potential risks
- c. the duty to report suspected cases of child abuse
- d. the admissibility of expert testimony from psychologists on mental disorders
- e. the use of psychology in civil trials

Answer: d

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 9

22) Historically, psychologists in Canada have made the most significant contributions in what area of forensic psychology?

- a. Eyewitness testimony
- b. Jury decision making
- c. Deception detection
- d. Risk assessment and treatment
- e. Police selection and training

Answer: d

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 9

23) The first federal correctional psychologist was hired in what province or territory?

- a. British Columbia
- b. Ontario
- c. Quebec
- d. Northwest Territories
- e. Alberta

Answer: c

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 10

24) In what legal case did the Supreme Court of Canada first define the criteria for determining when the testimony of expert witnesses, including psychologists, would be admitted in court?

- a. *R. v. Daubert*
- b. *R. v. Mohan*
- c. *R. v. Gladue*
- d. *R. v. Oickle*
- e. *R. v. Hubbert*

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 10

25) Which of the following indicators demonstrates that forensic psychology has established itself as a field?

- a. the development of professional associations that represent the interests of forensic psychologists
- b. a consensus on the definition of forensic psychology
- c. the fact that forensic psychologists now regularly take on the role of legal scholar
- d. the fact that criteria for admitting expert testimony from forensic psychologists have become more lenient
- e. widespread prescription privileges for forensic psychologists

Answer: a

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 12

26) According to the narrow definition of forensic psychology, which of the following specialists would not be considered a forensic psychologist?

- a. A psychologist who provides risk assessments to the parole board
- b. A psychologist who studies how psychopathy influences patterns of offending
- c. A psychologist who treats victims and perpetrators of intimate partner violence
- d. A psychologist who consults with lawyers concerning whether their clients are fit to stand trial
- e. A psychologist who provides court-mandated treatment to offenders

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 12-13

27) Which of the following is *not* a likely activity of a clinical forensic psychologist?

- a. studying the effects of lighting conditions on eyewitness recall
- b. evaluating the parents of a troubled teen for custody and access recommendations
- c. delivering treatment programs to high risk sex offenders
- d. assessing juvenile delinquents in detention centres for behavioural problems
- e. practising relaxation techniques with police officers on leave due to burnout

Answer: a

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 13

28) What is the main difference between a clinical forensic psychologist and a forensic psychiatrist?

- a. Forensic psychiatrists cannot provide expert testimony in court.
- b. Clinical forensic psychologists can prescribe medication.
- c. Forensic psychiatrists aren't concerned with mental health issues.
- d. Clinical forensic psychologists rely more on a medical model of mental illness.

e. Forensic psychiatrists are medical doctors.

Answer: e

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 13-15

29) Which task is likely to be performed by an experimental forensic psychologist?

- a. examining the effects of judges' instructions on jury verdicts
- b. providing expert testimony
- c. examining the effects of correctional programs on reoffending rates
- d. studying the effects of police stress on job satisfaction
- e. all of the above

Answer: e

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 13-15

30) Which forensic discipline is concerned with examining the remains of dead bodies in an attempt to determine time and cause of death through autopsy?

- a. Forensic anthropology
- b. Forensic odontology
- c. Forensic entomology
- d. Forensic pathology
- e. Forensic podiatry

Answer: d

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 15

31) Dr. Marlon works with the police to determine time of death by examining insect activity surrounding a dead body. Which of the following disciplines does Dr. Marlon work in?

- a. Forensic anthropology
- b. Forensic odontology

- c. Forensic entomology
- d. Forensic pathology
- e. Forensic podiatry

Answer: c

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 15

32) Which of the following is an example of "psychology in the law"?

- a. a psychologist providing expert testimony in court on the accuracy of eyewitness identification
- b. examining how we can improve the assessment of fitness to stand trial
- c. validating a tool for predicting risk of violence
- d. a researcher examining factors that affect police decision making in a lab setting
- e. studying the impact of a new interrogation technique to see if it decreases the likelihood that people will make false confessions

Answer: a

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 16-18

33) 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

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 16-18

34) Which of the following is an example of studying "psychology *and* the law":

- a. Providing expert testimony on child witnesses
- b. Studying “are eyewitnesses accurate?”
- c. Police using proper interviewing techniques
- d. Studying how judicial discretion influences future criminal behaviour
- e. Examining how court rulings influence forensic psychologists

Answer: b

Diff: Hard

Type: MC

Page Reference: 16-18

35) Which of the following statements concerning our criminal justice system is *true*?

- a. Police officers are good at detecting deception
- b. Getting “tough on crime” works to reduce future criminal behaviour.
- c. Police officers are less likely to get divorced than the general population.
- d. Sex offender treatment doesn’t work.
- e. Clinicians can accurately predict whether offenders will commit new offences.

Answer: c

Diff: Hard

Type: MC

Page Reference: 17-18

36) Which of the following statements concerning our criminal justice system is *false*?

- a. Police officers are good at detecting deception
- b. Sex offender treatment can be effective at reducing reoffending.
- c. Clinicians who use actuarial risk assessments are better at predicting risk of reoffending relative to those who rely on unstructured professional judgment.
- d. Police officers have comparable rates of suicide to the general population.
- e. Eyewitnesses can make mistakes when presented with police lineups.

Answer: a

Diff: Hard

Type: MC

Page Reference: 17-18

37) What is the main difference between an expert witness and other witnesses in court?

- a. Expert witnesses are not cross-examined.
- b. Expert witnesses can only testify about what they directly observed.
- c. Expert witnesses are able to offer their opinion to the court.
- d. Expert witnesses are only available for the prosecution.
- e. Expert witnesses do not have to meet any criteria before they are allowed to testify.

Answer: c

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 19-20

38) What would be considered the most ethical behaviour for a psychologist who is hired as an expert witness?

- a. provide testimony consistent with the party that hired you
- b. ensure that both the defence and the prosecution have an expert witness
- c. provide testimony relevant to the case as you understand it
- d. discuss your testimony with both the defence team and the prosecution team
- e. provide only a written report rather than testify in person

Answer: c

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 19-21

39) In what legal case did the Supreme Court of Canada set the guidelines for when, and how, expert testimony should be used in cases involving battered woman syndrome?

- a. *R. v. Lavallee*
- b. *R. v. Mohan*
- c. *R. v. Gladue*
- d. *R. v. Oickle*
- e. *R. v. Hubbert*

Answer: a

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 19

40) In what legal case did the Supreme Court of Canada rule that police interrogation techniques using psychological coercion were an acceptable way to extract confessions and were admissible in court?

- a. *R. v. Swain*
- b. *R. v. L.T.H.*
- c. *R. v. Gladue*
- d. *R. v. Oickle*
- e. *R. v. Hubbert*

Answer: d

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 19

41) In what legal case did the Supreme Court of Canada formally acknowledge that jurors can be biased by numerous sources of information, ranging from direct involvement in a case to pretrial publicity or community sentiment?

- a. *R. v. Swain*
- b. *R. v. L.T.H.*
- c. *R. v. Williams*
- d. *R. v. Oickle*
- e. *R. v. Hubbert*

Answer: c

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 19

42) Hess (1987, 1999) describes seven dimensions along which law and psychology differ. Which of the following statements is *false*?

- a. Psychology is nomothetic and law is idiographic.
- b. Psychology is prescriptive and law is descriptive.
- c. Psychological knowledge is gained through research and legal knowledge is gained through precedent.

- d. A psychologist's behaviour is severely limited within the court while the behaviour of a lawyer is less restricted.
- e. Psychology believes in the quest for objective truths whereas the law defines truth subjectively.

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 20

43) According to Hess (1987, 1999), which of the following accurately represents a dimension 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 proactive while psychology is reactive.
- d. Law is academic while psychology is operational.
- e. Law defines truth objectively while psychology defines truth subjectively.

Answer: a

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 20

44) Which of the following was *not* identified by Hess (1987, 1999) as a dimension along which law and psychology differ?

- a. latitude
- b. principles
- c. criteria
- d. purpose
- e. epistemology

Answer: d

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 20

45) The "general acceptance test" relates to:

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

Answer: e

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 21-22

46) Which of the following is *not* specified by the *Daubert* criteria, which are used to determine the validity of scientific evidence?

- a. the research adheres to professional standards
- b. the research is falsifiable
- c. the research has been peer reviewed
- d. the research has a recognized rate of error
- e. the research has been conducted in real-world (i.e., non-lab) settings

Answer: e

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 22

47) 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. It dealt with the issue of racial segregation.

Answer: b

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 22-23

48) According to *R. v. Mohan* (1994), which is not a consideration when determining the admissibility of expert testimony?

- a. The expert must be qualified.
- b. The testimony must provide information that goes beyond the jurors' common understanding.
- c. The evidence provided must be necessary for assisting the trier of fact.
- d. The testimony must have been allowed into evidence by a higher court.
- e. The evidence must not violate any rules of exclusion.

Answer: d

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 22-23

49) What is the significance of the case of *R. v. McIntosh and McCarthy* (1997)?

- a. It dealt with racial segregation.
- b. It raises potential problems with the Mohan criteria.
- c. It dealt with issues associated with the insanity defence.
- d. It highlighted the importance of voluntary (i.e., non-coercive) confessions.
- e. It established guidelines for cross-examination.

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 23-25