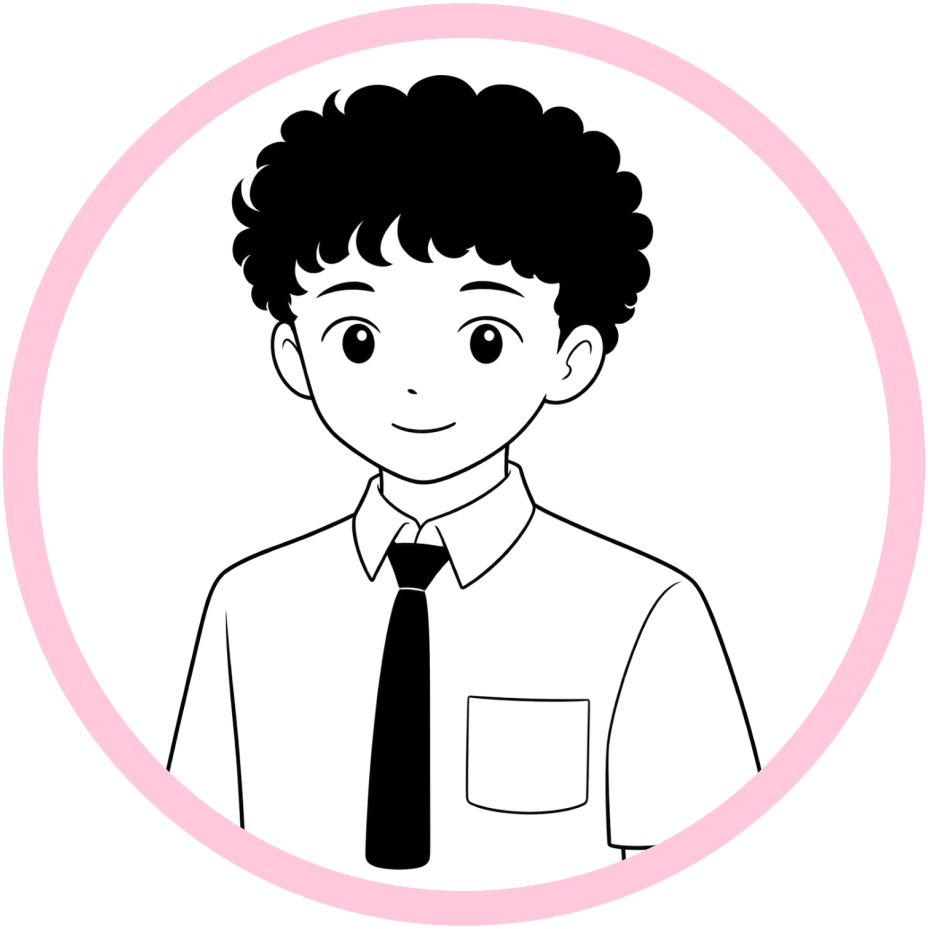
PEARSON EDEXCEL IAL PSYCHOLOGY · YPS01

PSYCHOLOGY



EXAM QUESTION PACK

CRIMINOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

SCORE	PERCENTAGE
/224	%

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Q1.

Anatole conducted an experiment to see if self-fulfilling prophecy affected participants' perceptions of how likely someone is to commit theft from a shop.

- Condition A: ten participants were given a scenario about a person who came from a wealthy area.
- Condition B: nine different participants were given the same scenario but the person came from a deprived area.

Anatole then asked his participants to say whether the person in the scenario would commit a theft from a shop or not.

(a) Describe the experimental/research design Anatole used in his experiment.

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The results from Anatole's experiment are shown in **Table 2**.

Condition	Number of participants who said the person would commit the theft	Number of participants who said the person would not commit the theft
The scenario said the person came from a wealthy area.	3	7
The scenario said the person came from a deprived area.	8	1

Table 2

(b) Calculate the percentage of participants who said the person would commit the theft, out of all participants.

You **must** give your answer to **one** decimal place.

(1)

Space for calculations

Percentage .....

(c) Explain what level of measurement Anatole used for the data shown in **Table 2**.

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(d) Explain **one** conclusion Anatole could make from his results in terms of the self-fulfilling prophecy.

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(e) Explain **one** improvement Anatole could make to his experiment.

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(Total for question = 9 marks)

Q2.

Anika wants to carry out an investigation to see whether characteristics of the defendant would influence jury decision-making. She placed posters in her local library asking for volunteers who had previousl been a member of a jury. She asked them to contact her if they were willing to take part in her investigation using a mock trial.

(a) Explain **one** reason why Anika recruited her sample from those who had been a member of a jury.

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(a) Explain **one** way Anika could improve her investigation to increase validity.

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q3.

Marcellus carried out an experiment to see if the cognitive interview was effective in gaining accurate information about a car accident. He used an independent groups experimental research design, with each group of participants watching a different video of a car accident.

- Condition A: he conducted a standard interview after the participants had watched a video of a car accident.
- Condition B: he conducted a cognitive interview after the participants had watched a

video of a car accident.

Once the interviews had been completed, Marcellus used the number of correct details recalled by each participant to then categorise his data into accurate and inaccurate recall.

(a) Justify why Marcellus used an independent groups experimental research design.

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Marcellus conducted a chi squared test on his data. The data is shown in **Table 2**.

		Observed	Expected	O–E	$(O–E)^2$	$(O–E)^2/E$
Condition A: Standard interview	**Accurate recall**	5	9.92			
	Inaccurate recall	12	7.08			
Condition B: Cognitive interview	**Accurate recall**	16	11.08			
	Inaccurate recall	3	7.92			
					Chi squared =	

Table 2

(b) Calculate the chi squared for the data gathered by Marcellus by completing **Table 2**.

Your answers should **all** be correct to **two** decimal places.

(4)

Space for calculations

(c) Explain **one** way that Marcellus could improve the reliability of his experiment.

(2)

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(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q4.

In your studies of criminological psychology, you will have learned about factors influencing eyewitness memory.

(a) State what is meant by the term 'weapons focus' as a factor that influences eyewitness memory.

(1)

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(b) Ludovic witnessed a robbery where he saw a woman fall over after a man stole her handbag. Later that day the local news reported on the robbery and described the injuries sustained by the woman.

The police interviewed Ludovic the next day. He claimed that he saw a man push a woman so hard that she fell over and broke her arm. Ludovic said she was crying in pain and the man then ran off with her handbag.

Describe how post-event information may have influenced the reliability of Ludovic's memory of the robbery.

(2)

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(Total for question = 3 marks)

Q5.

When Lucy was young, her parents often told her that she was naughty. She then began stealing from an early age.

Lucy has recently been arrested for burglary for the third time. The police have warned her that she may be sent to prison. Her older brother told Lucy that going to prison was no surprise as he had always said she was unlikely to be successful in life.

(a) Describe how self-fulfilling prophecy may have influenced Lucy's behaviour.

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(b) Describe how cognitive behavioural therapy could be used to help Lucy change her behaviour.

(3)

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(Total for question = 5 marks)

Q6.

In your studies of criminological psychology you will have learnt about the contemporary study by Bradbury and Williams (2013).

Assess how far Bradbury and Williams (2013) has furthered our understanding about the effects of race on juror decision-making.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q7.

Assess how far social learning from the media can account for criminal and anti-social behaviour.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q8.

In your studies of criminological psychology you will have learnt about the classic study by Loftus and Palmer (1974).

Assess Loftus and Palmer (1974) in terms of the British Psychological Society (BPS) Code of Ethics and Conduct (2009).

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q9.

Assess the effect of pre-trial publicity as a factor that influences jury decision-making.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q10.

Assess the effect of stress and trauma on the reliability of eye-witness memory.

(8)

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q11.

Assess the usefulness of the cognitive interview technique with witnesses.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q12.

Assess whether Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) can help reduce reoffending.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q13.

Jago investigated the effectiveness of cognitive behavioural therapy for reducing the aggressive thoughts had by offenders. He sampled 10 male offenders from a local rehabilitation service.

Offenders were asked to tally the number of aggressive thoughts they had in two different one-week periods. The number of aggressive thoughts were first recorded before the offenders underwent any therapy, and then recorded again after therapy.

The data gathered by Jago is shown in **Table 2**.

Participant	Number of aggressive thoughts before cognitive behavioural therapy	Number of aggressive thoughts after cognitive behavioural therapy
A	17	13
B	15	15
C	18	15
D	12	14
E	16	12
F	14	13
G	18	14
H	20	15
I	16	11
J	15	13

Table 2

(a) Complete **Table 3** and calculate the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test for Jago's data.

You can use the formulae and statistical tables.

(4)

Participant	Number of aggressive thoughts before cognitive behavioural therapy	Number of aggressive thoughts after cognitive behavioural therapy	Difference	Ranked difference
A	17	13		
B	15	15		
C	18	15		
D	12	14		
E	16	12		
F	14	13		
G	18	14		
H	20	15		
I	16	11		
J	15	13		

Table 3

Space for calculations

T value .....

(b) Explain **one** strength of Jago using a repeated measures design in his investigation.

(2)

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(c) Explain **one** improvement that Jago could make to his investigation.

(2)

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(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q14.

Becky is a forensic psychologist who is interested in the relationship between Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) and levels of aggression. She approached her local prison and recorded the number of Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) sessions the offenders attended over a six-month period. Becky also asked the offenders about the number of aggressive incidents they had been involved in over the same six-month period.

(a) Complete **Table 2** and calculate Spearman's rank correlation coefficient.

You **must** give your answer to **two** decimal places.

You can use the formulae and statistical tables.

(4)

Number of Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) sessions attended over a six-month period	Rank 1	Number of aggressive incidents over the same six-month period	Rank 2	d	d^2
18	9	9	1	8	
7	1	20	9	8	
16	8	13	3	5	
15	7	12	2	5	
10	3	15	5	2	
9	2	18	8	6	
14	6	17	7	1	
11	4	16	6	2	
13	5	14	4	1	
				Total:	

Table 2

Space for calculations

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient .....

(b) Justify why Becky used a Spearman's rank correlation coefficient on her data.

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(c) Explain **one** improvement Becky could make to her investigation.

(2)

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(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q15.

Paulo wants to carry out an investigation at a young offender's institution. He wants to see if an anger management programme is an effective treatment for the young offenders. The programme aims to reduce levels of anger through managing emotions that trigger angry and aggressive behaviour.

(a) Describe how Paulo could have used a volunteer sampling technique to gather his participants from the young offender's institution.

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(b) Explain **one** weakness of Paulo using a volunteer sample for his investigation.

(2)

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Paulo asked the young offenders to rate their levels of anger before and after they completed the programme. He used a scale where 1 is low levels of anger and 10 is high levls of anger.

Paulo carried out a statistical test on the data for before and after the programme to see if there was a significant change in the scores for anger.

(c) Justify which statistical test Paulo could use on his data.

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(Total for question = 7 marks)

Q16.

In your studies of criminological psychology, you will have learned about factors that influence jury decision-making.

Describe how attractiveness may influence jury decision-making.

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(Total for question = 2 marks)

Q17.

Describe how pre-trial publicity may influence jury decision-making.

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(Total for question = 2 marks)

Q18.

In your studies of criminological psychology, you will have learned about factors influencing the reliability of eyewitness memory.

Describe how stress may influence the reliability of eyewitness memory.

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(Total for question = 2 marks)

Q19.

Describe what is meant by 'post-event information' as a factor influencing the reliability of eye-witness memory.

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(Total for question = 2 marks)

Q20.

Evaluate post-event information as a factor influencing the reliability of eye-witness memory.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q21.

In criminological psychology you will have studied factors influencing jury decision-making.

Evaluate research into jury decision-making, including Penrod and Cutler (1989), in terms of reliability and validity.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q22.

Evaluate the classic study by Loftus and Palmer (1974) in terms of reliability and validity.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q23.

Evaluate the influence of the 'other race' effect on the reliability of eye-witness memory.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q24.

Evaluate the self-fulfilling prophecy as an explanation for crime and anti-social behaviour.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q25.

Evaluate whether antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) can explain crime and anti-social behaviour.

(8)

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q26.

Evaluate whether case formulation can provide a useful understanding of the behaviour of an offender.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q27.

Esther is a psychologist working with young offenders who have been convicted of burglary. She wants to investigate whether environmental factors such as family and lifestyle may have influenced their behaviour.

She is going to gather self-report data by interviewing the offenders using open questions.

(a) Explain **one** reason why Esther may have decided to gather self-report data for her investigation.

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(b) Explain **one** way that researcher effects may have an impact on Esther's investigation.

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q28.

Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) is used as a therapy for offenders.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of using cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) as a treatment for offenders.

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q29.

Jasmine is a forensic psychologist. She has been asked to develop a psychological (case) formulation for Goldie. Goldie is preparing for a meeting with the parole board to review the length of her sentence.

Goldie was sentenced to a term in prison for assaulting another woman. Goldie experiences high rates of depression and anxiety. She has a record for alcohol and substance abuse. Goldie has also been diagnosed with an antisocial personality disorder.

(a) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of Jasmine using a psychological (case) formulation for Goldie.

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Strength

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Weakness

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(b) Explain **one** ethical issue Jasmine should have considered when using a psychological (case) formulation to understand Goldie's behaviour.

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(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q30.

Abraham is concerned about the stress levels of his students. He has noticed that over the past year his students have become more stressed and this is affecting their learning. Some students are finding it difficult to revise for class tests. Other students have a lack of motivation. Abraham decides to use problem focusing to help the students cope with their stress.

Explain **one** strength of Abraham using problem focusing to help his students cope with their stress.

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(Total for question = 2 marks)

Q31.

Abraham is concerned about the influence of violent cartoons on the behaviour of the children at the nursery he works at. He has noticed the children becoming more aggressive towards each other since a new cartoon was released on the television. He recently had to stop two children playing when one punched the other as part of the game.

Explain **one** strength of social learning from the media as an explanation of the behaviour of the children at the nursery.

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(Total for question = 2 marks)

Q32.

Greg is a criminological psychologist who was asked to create a psychological (case) formulation on Mary who did not engage with any therapies she was offered whilst in prison. Greg had several sessions with Mary to find out details about her past and present relationships. He also asked her about her current economic and social circumstances. During the psychological (case) formulation Greg also found out how Mary interprets her current and past circumstances.

Based on the psychological (case) formulation Greg was able to recommend further therapies that he thought would be more successful for Mary.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of Greg using a psychological formulation for Mary.

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q33.

Sonya works in a prison where she uses cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) to treat offenders. She is currently treating a prisoner who had taken a car for a drive without the owner's consent. The prisoner showed no remorse for crashing the car as they felt that it did not matter as the insurance company would pay for any damage to the car.

Sonya hopes that by treating the prisoner with cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) the prisoner will not reoffend once they have been released from prison.

Explain **one** strength of Sonya using cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) to treat the prisoner.

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(Total for question = 2 marks)

Q34.

Kajri was walking through the park when she witnessed a person attack a young man. The attacker ran out from behind a tree, pushed him to the ground and stole his phone. Kajri called the police, who arrested a suspect.

Kajri went to the police station to give details about what she saw. The police needed to decide whether to use a standard interview or a cognitive interview.

Explain **one** strength of the police using the cognitive interview technique with Kajri.

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(Total for question = 2 marks)

Q35.

Vashti is using a mock jury research method to investigate jury decision-making. She used a volunteer sample of 12 students from her local university.

The students were split into two groups. They both watched the same video recording of a witness giving evidence in court. Both groups had to decide whether the defendant was guilty based on the witness evidence.

- Group 1 were told that the witness was 100% confident in their testimony.
- Group 2 were told that the witness was 70% confident in their testimony.

Vashti found that the higher the level of confidence, the more likely the participants were to reach a guilty verdict.

(a) Explain **two** strengths of Vashti using a mock jury research method to investigate jury decision-making.

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(b) Explain **one** way that Vashti could improve the generalisability of her investigation.

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(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q36.

Carl had an argument with Nicolas, his neighbour, due to Carl regularly playing loud music until 2 am. Carl said Nicolas was being unreasonable as it was good music.

The next day, Carl saw Nicolas talking to another neighbour and got very angry as he assumed they were complaining about him. That evening Carl was still feeling angry, and he broke the front windows of his neighbours' houses.

Carl was convicted of causing criminal damage and was sentenced to do 150 hours of unpaid work and had to attend Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT).

Explain **two** reasons why Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) may be an effective treatment for Carl to control his anger.

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q37.

Seth is a police officer who is investigating a number of vandalism cases. Several properties in the local area have been sprayed with graffiti and the garden fences have been broken. The police have been unable to catch the criminal.

The police have appealed for witnesses to the crimes and an eyewitness has come forward who says they have observed suspicious behaviour over the last week.

Explain **two** reasons why Seth would use a cognitive interview with the eyewitness.

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q38.

Mina lives in an area that has a high rate of crime. Her sister is in prison for armed robbery from a local shop. Mina has noticed that people treat her differently to her friends who live in another area of the town.

She has seen a necklace that she likes in a shop, but has not got enough money to buy it. The next time Mina is in the shop she steals the necklace.

Explain **two** ways Mina's behaviour could be accounted for by the self-fulfilling prophecy.

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q39.

Arnold works at the local bank. A man approached the desk, pointed a gun at Arnold and demanded that he handed over a large sum of money. Arnold pressed the alarm and the man ran out of the bank without injuring Arnold.

The police were called and they asked Arnold to give a statement of the events, including a description of the man.

Explain **two** ways that weapon focus could make Arnold's eye witness testimony unreliable.

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q40.

Belinda was walking through the town centre when she heard an alarm ringing from the jewellery shop and lots of people shouting and screaming. As she stopped to look at what was happening, two people ran out of the jewellery shop, pushing her to the ground as they ran past.

The police have advised Belinda that several pieces of jewellery were stolen from the jewellery shop. They have asked if she would come to the police station to provide a witness statement.

Explain **two** ways that stress and trauma may influence the reliability of Belinda's eye-witness memory.

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(Total for question = 4 marks)