Introduction to Forensic Psychology 7th edition Bartol Test Bank

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Introduction to Forensic Psychology (7th)

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Total Questions: 71

Multiple Choice (47)

Q1. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

A broad view of forensic psychology is that it is the research and application of psychological knowledge to the legal system. The more narrow view of the field notes that it is a(n) _____.

a) clinical approach ✓ correct
b) research method
c) exploration of research
d) application of new ideas

Q2. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Mark Smith, PhD, studies and interacts with those impacted by criminal activity. Dr. Smith would be considered a specialist in the forensic psychology area of _____.

a) public safety
b) victimology ✓ correct
c) legal psychology
d) correctional psychology

Q3. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

A psychologist working in which subspecialty of forensic psychology may be asked by a school to identify students who may be at high risk of violent behavior?

a) psychology of crime and delinquency ✓ correct
b) legal psychology
c) correctional psychology
d) victimology and victim services

Q4. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Dr. Roy is a forensic psychologist who is conducting a child custody evaluation in a divorce case. Dr. Roy is practicing the forensic psychology subspecialty of _____.

a) legal psychology ✓ correct
b) correctional psychology
c) victimology
d) linguistics

Q5. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

What is the common link between the broad and narrow definitions of forensic psychology?

a) the inclusion of clinicians
b) the legal system ✓ correct
c) violent crime analysis
d) empirical assessment practices

Q6. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The text adopts a(n) _____ definition of forensic psychology.

a) broad ✓ correct
b) practical
c) clinical
d) academic

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Q7. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which specialty is one of the five major areas in forensic psychology?

a) positive psychology
b) social psychology
c) legal psychology ✓ correct
d) pathological psychology

Q8. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

What is an ethical implication that may occur when working with undocumented immigrants?

a) issues of confidentiality
b) culturally rooted misunderstandings ✓ correct
c) conflicts of interest
d) tension of punishment and rehabilitation

Q9. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Which is an example of what someone working within police and public safety psychology may do?

a) assess the types of mental health services a person who is newly incarcerated may need
b) determine the level of visitation a parent should have with their child based on the risk they pose to the child
c) evaluate whether an officer who discharged their weapon is ready for active duty ✓ correct
d) provide counseling to victims following a mass shooter event

Q10. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Which statement supports the idea that courts often lean toward a medical model approach to mental disorder?

a) Many judges prefer the involvement of psychiatrists for insanity determinations. ✓ correct
b) Many attorneys prefer psychologists for child custody evaluations.
c) Many judges advocate for psychologists to have prescription privileges.
d) Many attorneys advocate for psychiatrists in correctional facilities.

Q11. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

A forensic psychologist who specializes in victimology would most likely perform which of the following tasks?

a) train police officers on how to deal with citizens who have a mental illness
b) testify at a trial in which the defendant has pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity
c) conduct research on the development of psychopathy
d) assess, support, and counsel those who provide death notification services ✓ correct

Q12. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Forensic psychology guidelines were adopted through prompting by the _____.

a) American Psychological Association ✓ correct
b) International Association of Forensic Psychologists
c) International Society of Clinical Psychologists
d) American Board of Professional Psychologists

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Q13. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Which statement most accurately summarizes a difference between forensic psychologists and forensic psychiatrists?

a) Psychologists can legally prescribe medication in all 50 states, whereas psychiatrists can only prescribe medication in the military.
b) Psychologists focus on research, whereas psychiatrists focus on application.
c) Psychiatrists hold a medical degree, whereas most psychologists do not. ✓ correct
d) Psychologists work primarily in institutional settings, whereas psychiatrists do not.

Q14. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Where would a forensic psychologist find the principles and standards for ethical practices?

a) The APA's Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct ✓ correct
b) Black's Law Dictionary
c) The Journal of Forensic Psychology
d) Clinician's Handbook of Psychological Behavior

Q15. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Many psychologists follow doctoral degrees with _____.

a) government work
b) a gap year
c) private practice
d) postdoctoral training ✓ correct

Q16. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

There has been a global increase in forensic psychology graduate programs within the past few years. What conclusion can be made about the field of forensic psychology from this statement?

a) Crime is on the rise.
b) There is a need for trained mental health counselors in corrections.
c) The field has been overly glamorized in the media.
d) The field is growing. ✓ correct

Q17. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Jan is a second-year college student who is interested in becoming a police psychologist. To help her reach her goals, it would be best to encourage her to _____.

a) transfer to a university accredited in police and public safety psychology
b) earn her undergraduate degree and then join the police academy
c) transfer to an undergraduate school with joint-degree training
d) earn a doctorate in psychology and gain ample exposure to police culture ✓ correct

Q18. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

A forensic psychologist who has completed the most rigorous training, obtained credentials, submitted a work sample, and passed examinations has likely obtained _____ certification.

a) MPH
b) LPA
c) ABFP ✓ correct
d) joint-degree

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Q19. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Which of the following statements about prescription privileges for psychologists is correct?

a) Recent surveys indicate that almost all psychologists are in favor of prescription privileges.
b) Some states give psychologists prescription privileges. ✓ correct
c) No state allows psychologists to prescribe medication.
d) Military psychologists are the only psychologists who have prescription privileges.

Q20. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

According to Heilbrun and Brooks (2010), which certifying body of board certification is the most rigorous?

a) American Board of Forensic Psychology ✓ correct
b) American Board of Professional Psychology
c) International Association of Correctional Psychologists
d) International Society of Forensic Psychologists

Q21. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Fitness for duty evaluations are to _____ psychology as child custody evaluations are to _____ psychology.

a) clinical; school
b) social; criminal
c) organizational; victim
d) police and public safety; legal ✓ correct

Q22. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which forensic psychology subspecialty would be concerned with visitation rights for a same-sex couple who were not legally married?

a) correctional
b) family forensic ✓ correct
c) police and public safety
d) forensic school

Q23. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which statement concerning youth violence is most accurate?

a) Social rejection by peers and others can lead to serious, violent offending. ✓ correct
b) The steady increase in violent juvenile crime indicates Americans' apathy toward the educational needs of children and teenagers.
c) One's risk of being injured in school is significantly higher than one's risk of being injured in the community at large.
d) The juvenile murder rate has been increasing at a rapid rate since 1990.

Q24. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The study of persons who have experienced actual or threatened physical, psychological, social, and/or financial harm as the result of the actual or attempted commission of crime against them is called _____.

a) victimology ✓ correct
b) rehabilitation psychology
c) police and public safety psychology
d) correctional psychology

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Q25. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Evidence suggests that the effects of criminal victimization on adults are _____.

a) temporary and varied
b) pervasive and persistent ✓ correct
c) intense yet fleeting
d) apparent yet untreatable

Q26. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which branch of forensic psychology has multiple opportunities for psychologists and yet many unfilled positions?

a) legal
b) family
c) correctional ✓ correct
d) juvenile

Q27. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

In their study of APA-accredited doctoral programs, Magaletta et al. (2013) found that graduate schools failed to adequately prepare students for which forensic psychology subspecialty?

a) legal
b) family
c) correctional ✓ correct
d) juvenile

Q28. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

A psychologist who evaluates the psychological suitability of persons to perform the functions required of law enforcement officers is likely practicing the forensic psychology subspecialty of _____ psychology.

a) legal
b) police and public safety ✓ correct
c) victim's services
d) correctional

Q29. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

The history of forensic psychology can be traced back to late 19th-century experiments involving which topic?

a) serial murders
b) prison violence
c) child development
d) eyewitness identification ✓ correct

Q30. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

State-run crime labs received roughly _____ of all requests during 2020.

a) a small amount
b) more than half ✓ correct
c) almost all
d) one-third

Q31. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

In the psychology field, COVID-19 led to an increase in _____.

a) telepsychology ✓ correct
b) research
c) nonessential services
d) mental health practitioners

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Q32. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Which ethical issue would a psychologist be least likely to address?

a) answering the ultimate issue in a child custody evaluation
b) determining the correct medication dosage for a psychotic prisoner ✓ correct
c) conducting a risk assessment for a death penalty case
d) participating in a military interrogation

Q33. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which type of training can be offered at the undergraduate and graduate levels and provides students real-world exposure to the field?

a) diplomate
b) dissertation
c) licensure
d) internship ✓ correct

Q34. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Assessing the mental needs of incoming prison inmates is a task performed by a _____ psychologist.

a) police and public safety
b) legal
c) victim services
d) correctional ✓ correct

Q35. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

What is one factor discovered in research related to crime and delinquency that aids in the development of chronic violence in children?

a) authoritative teaching
b) abusive parents ✓ correct
c) excessive television viewing
d) poor impulse control

Q36. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which statement about forensic psychology is correct?

a) There is no consensus about how it should be defined. ✓ correct
b) It is a clinical specialization in psychology.
c) It is a research specialization in psychology.
d) There are no guidelines for the profession.

Q37. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

The American Psychological Association accepted forensic psychology as a specialization in the year _____.

a) 1991
b) 1995
c) 2001 ✓ correct
d) 2005

Q38. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which specialization is considered an applied branch of psychology?

a) cognitive
b) developmental
c) experimental
d) forensic ✓ correct

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Q39. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

The term *LPA* refers to _____.

a) a person with a master's degree in psychology who has received clinical training and is licensed ✓ correct

b) psychologists with PhDs who have gained wide recognition in the field

c) social workers who are licensed as therapists and work in a forensic setting

d) undergraduate students who work as assistants in an in-patient psychiatric hospital

Q40. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Dr. Brown is working in a correctional facility and must follow a set of standards that provide guidelines such as minimum acceptable levels for services, mental health screening requirements, and informed consent procedures. Dr. Brown is likely a member of the _____.

a) ACA

b) AAFP

c) APA

d) IACFP ✓ correct

Q41. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

What is the difference between principles and guidelines?

a) Psychologists are expected to adhere to guidelines; principles are aspirational.

b) Psychologists are expected to adhere to principles; guidelines are aspirational. ✓ correct

c) Guidelines are legal; principles are psychological.

d) Principles are psychological; guidelines are legal.

Q42. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

The authors state that psychology is a(n) _____ profession, as the standard typically required for state licensing boards.

a) applied

b) often litigated

c) mundane

d) doctoral-level ✓ correct

Q43. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Compared to the PhD, the PsyD degree is _____.

a) less research oriented ✓ correct

b) declining in popularity among graduate students

c) not offered by any major university

d) popular in Canada and the United Kingdom, but not in the United States

Q44. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Tiara is a doctoral student in psychology. During her studies, she is researching a topic of interest and will complete a dissertation on this topic. Which type of program is Tiara most likely engaged in?

a) EDD

b) PhD ✓ correct

c) DBA

d) PsyD

Q45. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

A forensic psychologist who is licensed, certified, and accepted by peers as being at the highest level of excellence has likely obtained a(n) _____ degree.

a) LPA
b) diplomate
c) doctorate (PhD) ✓ correct
d) MD

Q46. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Which of the following is highlighted as an area of change in the field of forensic psychology?

a) artificial intelligence ✓ correct
b) cognitive processing
c) school research
d) community context

Q47. *[Multiple Choice] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Which of the following groups do forensic psychologists often collaborate with?

a) administrators
b) BCBAs
c) social workers ✓ correct
d) researchers

True/False (16)

Q48. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

This text focuses on the various fields of forensic science.

a) True
b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q49. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Forensic psychology was first recognized as a specialty in 2008.

a) True
b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q50. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

According to the text, one must obtain a forensic psychology degree in order to practice in the field.

a) True
b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q51. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Forensic psychology and forensic psychiatry are becoming increasingly distinct professions.

a) True
b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q52. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

In 2009, psychologists were granted permission to prescribe medication in all states.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q53. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Forensic anthropology refers to the identification of skeletal or decomposed human remains.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q54. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

The five subspecialties of forensic psychology are mutually exclusive.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q55. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Forensic psychiatry, forensic nursing, and forensic pathology are examples of forensic sciences.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q56. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

The five subspecialties of forensic psychology that are illustrated in the text are all research focused.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q57. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Psychologists began to testify in courts in increasing numbers during the 1960s and 1970s.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q58. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

The minimum educational requirement for psychologists is the bachelor's degree.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q59. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Knowledge*

Forensic psychology is recognized by the American Psychological Association as an applied specialty.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q60. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Police and public safety psychology is synonymous with correctional psychology.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q61. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Family forensic psychologists are concerned with issues involving adoptions, elder law, and juvenile justice.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q62. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Forensic psychology is one of the most popular fields among psychologists entering the workforce.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q63. *[True/False] · Cognitive Domain: Comprehension*

Properly trained psychologists are allowed to prescribe medications.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Essay (8)

Q64. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Provide a detailed description of one forensic science (other than psychology) discussed in the chapter. Explain why this science is considered “forensic” and provide an example of how it might be used.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Answers may include forensic engineering, forensic linguistics, forensic oceanography, forensic medicine, forensic digital investigation, forensic social work, forensic nursing, forensic pathology, forensic anthropology, or forensic archaeology. All work that is considered forensic involves work that pertains to law, both civil and criminal. One specific example is forensic linguistics. This field studies language-related characteristics in crimes. One example of how it might be used is in studying patterns of a serial criminals who leave threats or notes.*

Q65. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Compare and contrast the PsyD and PhD degree.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: The PhD degree (doctor of philosophy) requires a dissertation and is well accepted in the academic world as appropriate preparation for scientists and scholars in many fields across the globe. It is regarded primarily as a research-based degree. The PsyD (doctor of psychology) is a graduate degree designed primarily for students who wish to become practitioners or clinicians rather than researchers. PsyD programs usually place strong emphasis on clinical training, while PhD programs place strong emphasis on understanding and engaging in scientific research. However, the line of demarcation between these degrees is somewhat blurred.*

Q66. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Differentiate between the broad and narrow definitions of forensic psychology. Why is it important to distinguish between these two definitions?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: The narrow definition may be too restrictive because it seems to imply a specialty called “forensic clinical psychology.” It excludes clinicians who perform corrections-related tasks. The broad definition includes not only clinicians (also called practitioners) but also social, developmental, counseling, cognitive, experimental, industrial-organizational, and school psychologists—some but not all of whom are clinicians. The American Psychology-Law Society endorses a broad definition.*

Q67. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Choose two of the forensic psychology subspecialties and discuss their similarities and differences. Include at least two tasks performed by each specialty.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Answers may include two of the following: (1) police and public safety psychology, (2) legal psychology, (3) psychology of crime and delinquency, (4) victimology and victim services, and (5) correctional psychology.*

Q68. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Define*joint degree*. Given an example of how this might be used in practice.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: A joint degree is a dual degree obtained at the same, or an associated, institution. Students who are equally interested in law and psychology may earn both a PhD and a Juris Doctor degree in law (JD) or a PhD and a master's degree in legal studies (MLS). Getting a joint degree in both these fields might help someone practice a particular type of criminal law.*

Q69. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Describe one ethical issue facing forensic psychologists today. How might bias further complicate this ethical issue?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: In some cases, a psychologist may make recommendations in child custody cases. Bias may further complicate this issue if, for example, the psychologist giving the recommendation belongs to a different culture than the parties involved. This might lead to the psychologist using inappropriate assessment tools (ones that may not be adjusted for the specific cultural group being assessed) and might also lead to cultural misunderstandings between the psychologist and the parties involved. This could lead to inappropriate custody decisions.*

Q70. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Analysis*

Does cultural makeup of a practicing clinician impact service? How is it changing, and how might this influence the services clinicians provide?

Suggested answer: *Sample response: All trained clinicians can serve individuals who have different cultural backgrounds, races, and ethnicities from their own. Indeed, many psychologists find that their clients may differ in background, which can present some challenges. However, this is changing, as the diversity of practicing clinicians changes. For instance, the APA Center for Workforce Studies conducted research in 2015 indicating the percentage of individuals representing diverse groups rose to 16.4%. This change in background and diversity for clinicians allows for a greater impact on serving clients that see their own backgrounds represented in providers, and could help to increase comfort level, reduce unconscious bias, and allow for successful engagement in practice.*

Q71. *[Essay] · Cognitive Domain: Application*

Describe an example of a role a psychologist working within the field of psychology of crime and delinquency may fulfill.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Psychologists working in the field of crime and delinquency study how antisocial behavior is acquired, evoked, maintained, and modified. Someone working in this field might be hired by a school to perform a number of services, such as assessing which students may be a potential threat or providing services after a mass shooter event.*