



JULIUS NYERERE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS DEGREE IN PSYCHOLOGY
LEVEL 2 SEMESTER 1
EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER

MODULE CODE : PSYH215
MODULE NARRATION : PSYCHOLOGY AND LAW
DATE : 2024
DURATION : 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- 1. Answer all questions in Sections A and B.**
- 2. Answer one question from Section C.**

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EXAMINATION

SECTION A: 40 Marks, Answer all questions in this section

1. Freud identified the 'Ego' principle as being
 - A. The internalised teachings of family culture, morals and values
 - B. Pleasure principle
 - C. Reality principle
 - D. How we should behave
2. What is the purpose of profiling historical figures?
 - A. To systematically gather information about them
 - B. To understand their motives and behaviour
 - C. To apply their profile to current political figures
 - D. All of the above
3. Which is a way that forensic psychologists use to measure crime?
 - A. Victim surveys
 - B. Self-reports of known criminals
 - C. Reconviction records
 - D. All of the above
4. The definition of Psychology and Law is: application of psychological theories and methods to the legal processes.
 - A. True
 - B. False
5. The theory of reforming the offender is called the _____ theory.
 - A. Retributive
 - B. Rehabilitation
 - C. Deterrent
 - D. None of these
6. What percentage of cases does eye witness misidentification occur?
 - A. 17%
 - B. 91%
 - C. 72%
 - D. 64%
7. Monozygotic twins are
 - A. Conjoined twins
 - B. Identical twins
 - C. Fraternal twins
 - D. non-identical twins
8. is concerned with the various aspects of punishment and penal policies.
 - A. Criminal Psychology
 - B. Criminal Sociology
 - C. Penology
 - D. Criminal Anthropology
9. Who among the following led the Italian school of positivist criminology?
 - A. Becker
 - B. Merton
 - C. Lombroso
 - D. Adler
10. The guilty act or deed in Latin is termed as _____.
 - A. Actiones legis
 - B. Ad hoc
 - C. Mens Rea
 - D. Actus Reus
11. 'Eye for an Eye' and 'Tooth for a Tooth' reflects which philosophy of punishment?
 - A. Self-expiation
 - B. Retribution
 - C. Reformation
 - D. Deterrence
12. Which of the following are the main objectives of open prisons?
 - A. To reduce overcrowding in jails
 - B. To examine the suitability of releasing offenders from prisons
 - C. To reward good behaviour and to provide dependable permanent labour for public works
 - D. All the above
13. Forensic psychologists often work in prisons, but can also be found in:
 - A. the armed forces
 - B. the priesthood
 - C. schools
 - D. universities.
14. True forensic samples may be drawn from all of the following, except:
 - A. prison inmates;
 - B. prison guards;
 - C. police officers;
 - D. students.

15. Post Traumatic Stress Disorder is also known as:
A. PMS; B. PMT; C. PTSD; D. PPI-R.
16. Differential Association Theory of Crime was developed by _____
A. George Ritzer B. Howard Becker C. Edwin Sutherland D. Lombroso
17. Actions that are wrong in themselves are called.
A. Actus Reus B. Mens Rea C. Mala Prohibita D. Mala in se
18. Who among the following applied positivist approach in analyzing crimes?
A. Merton B. Sakov C. Lombroso D. Becker
19. 'A fundamental learning process that is required or eliminated by the consequences that follow the behaviour' is called
A. Classical Conditioning B. Differential Association Theory
C. Operant Conditioning D. Social Learning Theory
20. Which is NOT an example of the different types of false confession?
A. Voluntary confession B. Coerced-resistant confession
C. Coerced-compliant confession D. Coerced-internalized confession
21. _____ theories of crime look at how differences in people's thoughts or feelings can lead to criminal behaviour.
A. Psychological B. Sociological C. Biological D. Classical
22. Identify the chromosomal anomaly that was wrongly linked to increased criminality
A. Turner Syndrome B. XYY Syndrome C. Edwards Syndrome D. Fragile X Syndrome
23. The _____ insists on a direct proportion between the punishment and the extent of the harm imposed.
A. Retributive theory B. Deterrence theory C. Reformatory theory D. Utilitarian theory
24. According to Freud, which unconscious mental process is the moral compass?
A. The Id B. The Ego C. The Super Ego D. The moral self
25. Which three chemicals/hormones have been linked to criminal and violent behaviour?
A. norepinephrine, glutamate and somatostatin
B. acetylcholine, substance P and serotonin
C. norepinephrine, dopamine and serotonin
D. histamine, serotonin and peptides
26. Which term refers to a criminal's distinctive action which is consistent throughout their crimes?
A. Data assimilation B. Modus operandi C. Reconstruction D. Crime signature
27. Which of the following lists contains a setting where forensic psychologists are unlikely to be found?
A. Public and private practice B. Custody, the community and academic institutions
C. Courts and health D. None of these

28. Which of the following are client groups for forensic psychologists?
A. Victims and criminal justice personnel B. Courts and offenders
C. Police, prison and probation D. All of these
29. Which one of the following is not a theory of punishment?
A. Preventive theory B. Reformatory theory C. Concession theory D. Deterrent theory
30. Loftus's (1973) theory of faulty eye witness accounts of events is known as:
A. misinformation influence paradigm; B. misinformation effect paradigm;
C. mishandling of evidence; D. encoding of false memories.
31. Which is NOT a psychological characteristic of a disorganized offender?
A. Less intelligent B. Socially isolated
C. Offend in a state of panic D. No mental health problems
32. The issue of false confessions was first considered formally via an essay written in 1908 by
A. Kilmeister B. Munsterburg C. Ministerborg D. Krychek
33. Which of the following are ego defence mechanisms?
A. Denial B. Regression C. Projection D. All of the above
34. What percentage of cases does accurate eye witness identification occur?
A. 17% B. 91% C. 28% D. 64%
35. Research into the accuracy of eyewitness testimony has NOT focused on:
A. Acquisition B. Requisition C. Attention D. Retention.
36. Death sentence is also known as _____
A. Capital punishment B. Decapitation C. Corporal punishment D. Hanging
37. Which is NOT a type of the somatotypes, according to William Sheldon?
A. Endomorph B. Ectomorph C. Mesomorph D. Sonomorph
38. According to Bandura's learning model, violence in television, music, video games, and movies;
A. May lead to increased levels of violent behaviour among children.
B. May lead to decreased levels of violent behaviour among children.
C. May lead to emotional sensitization toward violence in real life.
D. May have no effect on levels of violent behaviour among children.
39. In Loftus and Palmer's (1974) study, which variant of the question, 'about how fast were the cars going when ___?' elicited the highest estimate of speed?
A. they collided with each other B. they made contact with each other
C. they hit each other D. they smashed into each other
40. A suspect comes to believe in their own guilt of committing a crime which they did not do. They confess. This is known as:
A. coerced-compliant false confession B. coerced-internalised false confession
C. coerced-instrumental false confession D. none of these

SECTION B: 60 Marks, Answer all questions in this section.

1. Define a crime [1 mark]
2. State the three main institutions that comprise or form the criminal justice system in Zimbabwe [3 marks]
3. Differentiate between crimes *mala in se* and crimes *mala prohibita* [5 marks]
4. Describe the three body types (somatotypes) suggested by Sheldon (1942) in his Constitutional theory [6 marks]
5. Write short notes on the following penal philosophies giving relevant examples
 - a) Retribution [5 marks]
 - b) Deterrence [5 marks]
 - d) Rehabilitation [5 marks]
6. Write short notes on the following terms
 - a) Instrumental voluntary confessions [5 marks]
 - b) Instrumental coerced confessions [5 marks]
7. Outline the reasons why a person would confess to a crime they did not commit [10 marks]
8. How do social learning theories contribute to our understanding of offending? [10 marks]

SECTION C: Answer any one question in this section

1. Examine the various vocational skills training programmes used to rehabilitate inmates in Zimbabwean Prisons [100 marks]
2. Discuss the limitations of the reliability and validity of eye witness evidence. [100 marks]