

**Section B
Criminal Psychology**

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 9 (a) Identify the control condition in Cooper and Mackie's (1986) study into the effects of video games on aggression in children.

- A maze-solving
- B problem-solving
- C puzzle-solving
- D question-solving

Your answer

[1]

- (b) Identify a way the sample used in Cooper and Mackie's (1986) study was unrepresentative.

- A only included boys
- B only included children from America
- C only included children from Australia
- D only included girls

Your answer

[1]

- (c) Identify a strength of the procedure used in Cooper and Mackie's (1986) study.

- A consent was gained from the children's class teachers.
- B consent was gained from the children's doctors.
- C consent was gained from the children's head teachers.
- D consent was gained from the children's parents.

Your answer

[1]

10 Eysenck devised a Criminal Personality Theory.

- (a) State what is meant by extroversion in relation to criminal behaviour.

.....
.....

[2]

- (b) A psychologist wanted to investigate the neuropsychology involved in extraversion.

Outline one way she could carry out her investigation.

.....
.....

[2]

- (c) Outline **one** criticism of Eysenck's theory.

.....
.....

[2]

11 Participants in Heaven's (1996) study into personality and delinquency completed questionnaires which included rating scales.

- (a) Explain **one** strength of questionnaires as used in this study.

.....
.....

[2]

- (b) Explain **one** way that the procedure of Heaven's study could be improved.

.....
.....

[2]

- 12 Outline the process of synaptic transmission.

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.....

[2]

- 13 The table below shows crime figures for town X.

Table showing the total number of crimes reported in town X

Crime type			
	Violent	Drug related	Acquisitive
Number of crimes reported over a year	20	15	35

Using the table above:

- (a) Sketch a bar chart to represent the crime figures for town X.



[4]

- (b) Identify which type of crime would give the modal class.

..... [1]

- (c) Name **one** other type of crime that may not have been reported in town X.

..... [1]

- 14 Describe how restorative justice can help to reduce acquisitive reoffending.

.....
.....
..... [3]

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
		<p>hated. (1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If an (activating) event is evaluated through an irrational belief (1), the individual will respond with an unhealthy negative emotion and in Franks case becomes incredibly angry when he believes he is hated by his opponent, irrationally throwing his controller against the wall (1). <p>Other appropriate explanations should be credited.</p>		
9	a	A	1 AO1	
	b	B	1 AO3	
	c	D	1 AO3	
10	a	<p>Eysenck devised a Criminal Personality Theory.</p> <p>State what is meant by extroversion in relation to criminal behaviour.</p> <p>1 mark for any acceptable statement as a definition of extroversion.</p> <p>1 mark for linking definition to criminal behaviour.</p> <p><u>Examples of a 1 mark answer:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extroversion is characterised by sociability/talkativeness/assertiveness/excitability. (1) Extroverts are full of life/energy/positivity/outgoing. (1) <p><u>Example of a 2 mark answer:</u></p>	2 AO1	For full marks there needs to be a clear link made to criminal behaviour.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extroversion is characterised by sociability/talkativeness/assertiveness/excitability. (1) People who score highly on extrovert measures are more likely to act anti-socially in situations where the opportunity presents itself. (1) <p>Other appropriate statements should be credited.</p>		
b		<p>A psychologist wanted to investigate the neuropsychology involved in extraversion.</p> <p>Outline one way she could carry out her investigation.</p> <p>1 mark for showing an understanding of the neuropsychology involved in extraversion</p> <p>1 mark for how this could be investigated through reference to any part of a procedure</p> <p><u>Examples of a 1 mark answer:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> She could compare extroverts with non-extroverts (1) She could look at the reticular activating system of extroverts (1) <p><u>Examples of a 2 mark answer:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> She could look at the reticular activating system of extroverts (1) to see if it is different from introverts (1) She could use a brain scan (1) to investigate the dopamine activity of extroverts (1) 	2 1xAO1 1xAO2	For full marks there needs to be a clear link made between neuropsychology and extraversion.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
		Other appropriate outlines should be credited.		
c		<p>Outline one criticism of Eysenck's theory.</p> <p>Answers are likely to refer to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The theory relies on the use of rating scales to measure personality factors therefore open to response bias leading to problems with validity, particularly when measuring the personalities of criminals. • The theory suggests that personality traits are stable and consistent across situations, yet people can show very different personality characteristics in relation to different types of crime. • The theory merely identifies certain characteristics that may link to criminality; it does not inform us why individuals commit criminal acts. <p>1 mark for the identification of a criticism with no further elaboration.</p> <p><u>Examples of a 1 mark answer:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The theory relies on the use of rating scales to measure personality factors and is therefore open to response bias (1). • The theory suggests that personality traits are stable and consistent across situations, which is rarely the case (1). <p>2 marks for an elaborated response.</p>	2 AO3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
		<p><u>Examples of a 2 mark answer:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The theory suggests that personality traits are stable and consistent across situations, yet people can show very different personality characteristics in relation to different types of crime (1). For example, a person who commits fraud will show very different scores on the neurotic, extroversion and psychotism scales from a person who commits murder (1). The theory merely identifies certain characteristics that may link to criminality; it does not inform us why individuals commit criminal acts (1). The theory tells us that rapists and child abusers are extrovert, neurotic and psychotic but it does not explain why they rape or abuse children (1). <p>Other appropriate criticisms should be credited.</p>		
11	a	<p>Participants in Heaven's (1996) study into personality and delinquency completed questionnaires which included rating scales. Explain one strength of questionnaires as used in this study.</p> <p>1 mark for identifying an appropriate strength of questionnaires.</p> <p>1 mark explaining the strength of questionnaires as used in Heaven's study.</p> <p><u>Examples of a 1 mark answer:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strength of questionnaires is that they make it 	2 AO3	Maximum 1 mark only if no link to Heaven's (1996) study is made.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
		<p>easy to keep responses anonymous (1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strength of questionnaires is that they can be used to access a large number of respondents at the same time (1). <p><u>Examples of a 2 mark answer:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strength of questionnaires is that they make it easy to keep responses anonymous (1). None of the names of the participants/students were published (1). A strength of questionnaires is that they can be used to access a large number of respondents at the same time (1). They allowed the study to have a large sample making findings generalisable (1). A strength of questionnaires is that all participants are asked the same questions (1). It was therefore easy to make comparisons between people/students (1). <p>Other appropriate explanations should be credited.</p>		
b		<p>Explain one way that the procedure of Heaven's study could be improved.</p> <p>1 mark for identifying an appropriate limitation of the study</p> <p>1 mark for a suggested improvement.</p> <p><u>Examples of a 1 mark answer:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a limit of the study is that it had a biased sample the study had a lack of construct validity there were limited choices on closed questions <p><u>Examples of a 2 mark answer:</u></p>	<p>2 1xAO2 1xAO3</p>	<p>Maximum 1 mark only if no link to Heaven's (1996) study is made.</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a limit of the study is that it had a biased sample (1) to improve, they could carry out the investigation in more than one country (1) • a limit of the study is that it had a biased sample (1) to improve that could use state schools as well as independent schools (1) • the study had limited choices on closed questions (1) to improve, the research could widen the rating scale (1) <p>Other appropriate explanations should be credited.</p>		
12		<p>Outline the process of synaptic transmission</p> <p>1 mark for a basic description of the process of synaptic transmission.</p> <p>2 marks for a more detailed description, with effective use of terminology</p> <p><u>Examples of a 1 mark answer:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neurotransmitters are released by neurons (1) • Neurons bind to receptors (1) • Receptors are activated by neurotransmitters (1) • Synaptic transmission is communication between two neurons (1) <p><u>Examples of a 2 mark answer:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neurotransmitters are released by the pre-synaptic neuron (1) and bind to the receptors of a post-synaptic neuron (1) 	<p>2 AO1</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance								
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synaptic transmission allows the communication between neurons (1) through the release of neurotransmitters which bind to receptors (1). • Neurons release neurotransmitters (1) which bind to and activate the post-synaptic neuron (1). <p>Other appropriate descriptions should be credited.</p>										
13	a	<p>Sketch a bar chart to represent the crime figures for town X.</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Crime Figures for Town X</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Crime</th> <th>Number of Crimes Reported Over a Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Violent</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drug related</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Acquisitive (burglary)</td> <td>35</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of Crime	Number of Crimes Reported Over a Year	Violent	20	Drug related	15	Acquisitive (burglary)	35	4 AO2	<p>1 mark for correctly titled graph.</p> <p>1 mark for Y axes being correctly labelled.</p> <p>1 mark for X axes being correctly labelled.</p> <p>1 mark for correct plotting of data.</p>
Type of Crime	Number of Crimes Reported Over a Year											
Violent	20											
Drug related	15											
Acquisitive (burglary)	35											
	b	<p>Identify which type of crime would give the modal class.</p> <p>1 mark for identifying 'acquisitive'.</p>	1 AO3									
	c	<p>Name one other type of crime that may not have been reported in town X.</p> <p>1 mark for the appropriate type of crime not represented in the given table.</p>	1 AO2	<p>Mark is awarded for type of crime only. Do not accept examples of crime, e.g. murder.</p>								

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
		<p>Most likely answers will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • anti-social • sexual. 		
14		<p>Describe how restorative justice can help to reduce acquisitive reoffending.</p> <p>The aim is to encourage offenders to take responsibility for the harm they have caused and to agree on ways to repair the harm and damage caused. If an offender can be made aware of the impact of their crime e.g. burglary/robbery, on the victim(s), they may be less likely to re-offend.</p> <p>1 mark for outlining restorative justice.</p> <p>1 mark for making a link between the method of rehabilitation and acquisitive offending.</p> <p>1 mark for a fully developed description of how restorative justice may reduce the likelihood of continued acquisitive offending</p> <p><u>Examples of a 1 mark answer:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An offender acknowledges the impact his/her crime as caused, so they don't re-offend in the future (1). • The focus is on the harm done to the victim(s) so the offender does not re-offend (1). • The offender apologises to the victim.(1) <p><u>Examples of a 2 mark answer:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An offender acknowledges the impact his/her 	<p>3 2xAO1 1xAO2</p>	1 mark only if not linked to acquisitive reoffending

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
		<p>crime has caused, so they don't rob/burgle in the future (1) and to make amends by agreeing to behaviours suggested by the victim (1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restorative justice enables victims to meet or communicate with their offender to explain the real impact of the crime (1). The aim is to help offenders take responsibility for what they have done (1). <p><u>Examples of a 3 mark answer:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An offender acknowledges the impact his/her crime as caused, so they don't steal in the future (1) and to make amends by agreeing to behaviours suggested by the victim (1). If an offender can be made aware of the impact of taking items from the victim(s), they may be less likely to re-offend (1). Restorative justice enables victims to meet or communicate with their offender to explain the real impact of the crime (1). The aim is to help offenders take responsibility for taking other peoples' possessions (1). If they can find a way to make amends, they may be less likely to rob/steal/burgle in the future (1). <p>Other appropriate descriptions should be credited.</p>		
15	a	C	1 AO1	
	b	A	1 AO1	
	c	A	1 AO1	