

Q1.

Outline Eysenck's theory of the criminal personality.

(Total 3 marks)

Q2.

In an experiment into the effectiveness of the top-down approach to offender profiling, 20 participants were asked to build a profile of an offender using information from real life cases. Half of the participants were given information about a murder case and asked to produce a profile. The other half were given information about a robbery and asked to produce a profile. After the profiling session, each profile was classified as High Accuracy or Low Accuracy.

The researcher decided to use a Chi-Squared test to analyse the data from this study. One reason for choosing this test was that each participant only took part in one condition of the experiment.

Describe how cognitive distortions might be involved in offending behaviour.

(Total 6 marks)

Q3.

In an experiment into the effectiveness of the top-down approach to offender profiling, 20 participants were asked to build a profile of an offender using information from real life cases. Half of the participants were given information about a murder case and asked to produce a profile. The other half were given information about a robbery and asked to produce a profile. After the profiling session, each profile was classified as High Accuracy or Low Accuracy.

The researcher decided to use a Chi-Squared test to analyse the data from this study. One reason for choosing this test was that each participant only took part in one condition of the experiment.

Evaluate the role of cognitive distortions in offending.

(Total 6 marks)

Q4.

Discuss psychodynamic explanations of offending.

(Total 16 marks)

Q5.

Describe psychodynamic explanation(s) for offending behaviour.

(Total 6 marks)