

1(a) Outline the key research by Memon and Higham (1999) and explain what it tells us about training police interviewers.

[10]

(b) Discuss ethical considerations in relation to collection of evidence

[15]

(c) Tom was in his local supermarket doing some shopping when he witnessed another customer stealing some goods from the shelves.

Outline at least one suggestion a psychologist might make to the police regarding how to interview Tom about what he saw.

[10]

[10]

2(a) Outline the key research by Wilson and Kelling (1982) and use it to explain how the features of neighbourhoods can influence crime.

[10]

(b) Discuss the freewill/determinism debate in relation to research into crime prevention.

[15]

(c) Many people travel to work by train. Some of these people cycle from home to their local railway station, and they leave their bikes at the railway station during the day. Taylor has the job of creating a cycle parking area at the local railway station. The bikes left there during the day need to be safe from being stolen.

Outline at least one crime prevention strategy a psychologist might advise Taylor to apply when designing this cycle parking area.

[10]

3(a) *Describe the key research by Dixon et al. (2002) and explain what it contributes to our understanding of the psychology of the courtroom.

(b) *Discuss whether research into psychology and the courtroom is ethnocentric.

(c) *Sam works as a barrister. The client they are defending has been accused of causing criminal damage to property. Sam has a number of witnesses who can all testify that the client is innocent. Sam wants to know how to get the jury to believe the witnesses.

Outline at least one strategy a psychologist might suggest for how Sam could get the jury to believe the witnesses.

[10]

4(a) * Outline the key research by Memon and Higham (1999) and explain how it could help the police in the collection of evidence from witnesses.

[10]

(b) * Discuss the individual / situational explanations debate in relation to collection of evidence.

[15]

(c) * Alex is a police officer working in the UK. They are investigating an incident in which a woman standing in a queue in a coffee shop had her mobile phone stolen. Alex is preparing to interview the man suspected of having committed this crime.

Outline at least one strategy a psychologist might advise Alex to use when interviewing this man.

[10]

5(a) * Using the key research by Raine *et al.* (1997), explain what makes a criminal.

[10]

(b) * Discuss the validity of research into what makes a criminal.

[15]

(c) * Ray is the Government Minister in charge of prisons for the country. He is aware that while offenders are in prison there is an opportunity to reform them. Ray is interested in biologically-based measures to prevent crime that he could apply while offenders are still in prison.

Outline at least one biological strategy a psychologist might suggest to Ray that could be used to prevent prisoners from committing crimes in the future.

[10]

6(a)

*Use the key research by Haney et al. (1973) to explain how prison can affect prisoners

[10]

(b) *Discuss whether research relating to the effects of imprisonment is ethnocentric.

[15]

(c) *Lola is the governor of a prison. She is concerned that too many of the inmates released from her prison go on to reoffend.

What advice might a psychologist give Lola about how to reduce reoffending by inmates released from her prison?

[10]

7(a) Criminal psychology

* Use the key research by Dixon et al. (2002) to explain how the characteristics of a defendant can affect whether they are found guilty.

[10]

(b) * Discuss ethical considerations of research into psychology and the courtroom.

(c) * Alan has been put in charge of the court system for his country. He is concerned that in too many cases juries are reaching the wrong verdict. Alan would like to improve jury decision-making.

What might a psychologist suggest about how Alan can improve jury decision-making?

[10]

8(a) Criminal psychology

* Using the research by Raine et al. (1997), outline how criminal behaviour could be explained through physiological factors.

[10]

(b) * Discuss methodological issues involved when researching what makes a criminal.

(c) * Shanaz is a police officer who works with 'problem families'. Her job is to try and prevent members of these families from engaging in criminal behaviour in the future.

What suggestions might a psychologist make to Shanaz about biological strategies to prevent criminal behaviour in the families she works with?

END OF QUESTION PAPER

[10]