

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY & COUNSELLING
ACADEMIC YEAR 2022/2023 – SEMESTER II

BSC HONS IN PSYCHOLOGY
PLU5311 – PSYCHOLOGY AND LAW - LEVEL 5
CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST – NBT I
DURATION: 1 ½ HOURS



DATE: 09.06.2023

TIME: 11.30am-1.00pm

INDEX NO:

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS/ INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES

- This question paper consists of **09 pages** with **TWO sections**
Section 1: 20 Multiple Choice Questions - (40 Marks)
Section 2: 12 Short Answer Questions - (60 Marks)
- Write your INDEX NO in the space provided.
- **Multiple Choice Questions (Section 1):** Indicate answers in the **ANSWER SHEET** provided by placing a cross (**X**) in **INK** in the relevant cage (answers in pencil will **NOT** be marked)
- **Short Answer Questions (Section 2):** Write the answer within the space provided.
- Do **NOT** remove any page/part of this question paper from the examination hall.
- Do **NOT** keep unauthorized materials, including mobile phones and other electronic equipment, with you during the examination

SECTION 1: Multiple Choice Questions (20 Questions-40 Marks)

- 1.1 “One of the first two concepts in Law and Forensic Psychology is Actus Reus”. Which of the following answers best defines the term ‘Actus Reus’?
- a Being guilty something
 - b Physical act which occurred and caused a criminal outcome
 - c An element of fault or intent
 - d An individual who has the unchallenged knowledge of a material fact to the case
- 1.2 Which of the following terms can be identified as the most appropriate term for the internal process of the perpetrator or the mental aspect related to the crime?
- a Mens rea
 - b Actus reus
 - c Omission
 - d Commission
- 1.3 Which of the following answers best describes the term strict liability?
- a The conclusion that the accused’s actions was the intended results.
 - b The accused has the awareness that he is doing a criminal offence.
 - c The accused has unaware the gravity of and doesn’t appreciate the risk.
 - d The state identified that the mental state of the offender is irrelevant.
- 1.4 Which of the following definitions can be used to demonstrate the term ‘criminalization’?
- a The process by which behaviours and individuals are transformed into crimes and criminals.
 - b The process by which individuals’ criminal acts are identified as crimes and criminals.
 - c The competency to identify the behaviour which produce crimes and criminals.
 - d The knowledge to differentiate criminal behaviours and non-criminal behaviours.
- 1.5 “Principles of criminalization is a key to understand criminalization”. Which of the following principles can be recognized as a principle of criminalization?
- a Individual vs group behaviour
 - b The role of psyche in criminalization
 - c Individual autonomy vs. social welfare
 - d Social vs legal code for criminals

- 1.6 “The theories of punishment have two main focuses”. Which of the following answers best identifies the intention of retributive system to punishment?
- a The punishment and crime must be kept at minimum.
 - b Criminals deserve punishment since their acts against the peace of the society.
 - c The punishment should not fit the crime.
 - d Even criminals cause the pain they shouldn't be punished since punishment creates fear and anxiety.
- 1.7 Which of the following answers is an example for non-punitive form of justice?
- a Amends
 - b Exclusion
 - c Integration
 - d Resolution
- 1.8 “It is essential to address relevant psychological needs and provide support to offenders”. Which of the following answers best highlights a strategy of providing psychological support to offenders?
- a Give medication to their psychological disorders
 - b Recall their offences
 - c Co-location of probation and mental health services
 - d Maintain subjective relationships with offenders
- 1.9 Which of the following statements can be identified as an accurate explanation about the crime control model?
- a It emphasizes on protecting rights of the individual.
 - b It emphasizes the need of carefully evaluating each case.
 - c The method of prevent crime is rehabilitation.
 - d Repressing the criminal conduct is the way to ensure the individuals' safe.
- 1.10 Which of the following conditions directly relates to parole?
- a Taking a photograph test
 - b 24/7-person security guard
 - c Wearing an ankle bracelet
 - d Mandatory employment/education
- 1.11 Which of the following answers best identified the status of eyewitness evidence in Sri Lanka?
- a It is often identified as a type of ‘indirect evidence’ in determining the accused.
 - b It is often identified as a type of ‘direct evidence’ in determining the accused.
 - c It is often identified as a type of ‘indirect evidence’ in determining the punishment.
 - d It is often identified as a type of ‘direct evidence’ in determining the punishment.

- 1.12 Which of the following factors that best identifies as a situational factor that impacts on eye-witness memory and testimonies?
- Affects
 - Cross religious effect
 - Stress
 - Conscious transference
- 1.13 Which of the following witness characteristics can be associated with the ability to be a reliable witness?
- Marital status
 - Gender
 - Employment status
 - Identity
- 1.14 “Though misidentification is always possible in eyewitness testimonies, the accuracy of it can be maximized by using certain strategies”. Which of the following answers can be identified as a strategy to enhance the accuracy of eyewitness testimonies?
- Getting information from witness as much as early
 - Consult an eyewitness expertise
 - Facilitating witness to conclude about offender
 - Obtaining few information about the crime from the witness
- 1.15 Which of the following disorders can be used to demonstrate the relationship between Personality disorders and violence?
- Histrionic Personality Disorder
 - Dependent Personality Disorder
 - Obsessive and Compulsive Disorder
 - Anti-Social Personality Disorder
- 1.16 Evidence from research supports the possible relationship between “**Narcissistic Personality Disorder**” and “**Violence**”. Which of the following characteristics can be identified as a characteristic of Narcissistic Personality Disorder?
- Considering themselves as different, unique, superior or better than others
 - Feeling helpless, submissive, or incapable of taking care of them selves
 - Extreme mood swings that include emotional highs and lows
 - Persistent and excessive worry that interferes with daily activities

- 1.17 “Routine Activity Theory attempts to narrow down the causes of crimes”. Which of the following answers best identifies three criteria of Routine Activity Theory?
- a Absence of bystanders, dedicated offender, suitable target
 - b Dedicated offender, criminal objectives, suitable target
 - c Motivated offender, suitable target, absence of capable guardian
 - d Suitable target, Motivated guardian, absence of bystanders
- 1.18 Which of the following answers can be identified as a risk factor for juvenile delinquency?
- a Malnutrition
 - b Peer reinforcement
 - c Social support
 - d Effective coping abilities
- 1.19 Which of the following answers best describes about similarities and differences of psychopathic men and women?
- a Both male and female are mostly diagnosed with borderline personality disorders.
 - b Male offenders develop relational aggression while male offenders develop reactive aggression.
 - c Both male and female offenders are emotionally unstable.
 - d When comparing males, female offenders are more manipulative.
- 1.20 ‘All people with tattoos are criminals’. Which of the following answers can be used above statement as an example to describe?
- a Social factor
 - b Social norm
 - c Stereotype
 - d Rationalization

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INDEX NO:

ANSWER SHEET FOR SECTION-1

Q. No.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1.1				
1.2				
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SECTION 2: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (60 MARKS)

All Questions are compulsory.

2.1 Define the following terminologies "perpetrator," "offender," and "witness" in the context of the psycho-legal system. *(05 marks)*

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2.2 Briefly explain the concept of criminalization. *(05 marks)*

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2.3 Critically evaluate non-punitive forms of justice. *(05 marks)*

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2.4 Examine the function of probation services in providing psychological care for inmates. (05 marks)

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2.5 Discuss psychological viewpoints in life imprisonment, death penalty, parole, and plea bargaining. (05 marks)

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2.6 Explain what eyewitness memory is? (05 marks)

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2.7 Identify the situational characteristics that impact the eyewitness memory. (05 marks)

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2.8 Discuss how individualistic characteristics may contribute to crimes. (05 marks)

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2.9 Describe who is a victim? (05 marks)

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2.10 Briefly explain the Routine Activity Theory (RAT). (05 marks)

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2.11 What are the two distinct developmental trajectories to Conduct Disorder? (05 marks)

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2.12 Define the concepts 'norms', 'overt and covert behaviour', and 'discrimination'. (05 marks)

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-----END OF QUESTION PAPER-----

