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BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025
Programme – B.Sc.(PSY)-Hons-2022
Course Name – Forensic Psychology
Course Code - PSYC602
(Semester VI)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Identify the primary distinction between macro-level and micro-level explanations in criminology.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a) Macro-level focuses on individual behavior, while micro-level focuses on social systems | b) Macro-level focuses on social systems and institutions, while micro-level focuses on individual and immediate social environments |
| c) Macro-level focuses on psychological factors, while micro-level focuses on physiological factors | d) Macro-level is concerned with past events, while micro-level addresses future events |
- (ii) Indicate the meaning of biological adaptations.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a) Characteristics that arise due to random genetic mutations | b) Inherited characteristics that increase survival and reproductive success |
| c) Features that allow an organism to adapt to a changing environment | d) Behaviors that help an organism compete for resources |
- (iii) Indicate which psychological disorder is often linked to an increased risk of criminal behavior.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) Obsessive-compulsive disorder | b) Borderline personality disorder |
| c) Depression | d) Schizophrenia |
- (iv) Indicate which of the following best explains the role of family dynamics in the bio-psycho-social model of criminal behavior.
- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a) Family structure has no impact on criminal behavior | b) Dysfunctional family environments can increase the risk of criminal behavior |
| c) A strong family structure always prevents criminal behavior | d) Family dynamics only affect psychological traits, not criminal behavior |
- (v) Identify which of the following is a common criterion for involuntary commitment.
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Minor anxiety | b) Danger to self or others |
|------------------|-----------------------------|

- c) Mild depression
- (vi) Indicate what a mental health advance directive allows a person to do.
- a) Avoid all medical treatment
- b) State treatment preferences in advance of a crisis
- c) Force treatment on others
- d) Practice medicine without a license
- (vii) Identify what the legal standard for inadequate medical care in custody is often referred to as.
- a) Simple negligence
- b) Deliberate indifference
- c) Strict liability
- d) Res ipsa loquitur
- (viii) Indicate what the paramount consideration is in child custody cases.
- a) Parental rights
- b) The best interests of the child
- c) Financial status of parents
- d) Wishes of parents
- (ix) Recall what rules of evidence govern.
- a) The personal opinions of the judge
- b) What evidence is admissible in court
- c) The feelings of jury
- d) The clothing of lawyer
- (x) Recall the purpose of conducting Mental Status Examination.
- a) The individual's physical health
- b) The individual's cognitive and psychological functioning
- c) Criminal history
- d) Personality traits
- (xi) Indicate what the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS) is used to assess.
- a) Personality disorders
- b) Cognitive functioning and intellectual ability
- c) Risk of violence
- d) Mental illnesses
- (xii) Select how psychological testing is used in forensic psychology.
- a) Predict the outcome of legal cases
- b) Diagnose physical illnesses
- c) Gather objective data to inform legal decisions
- d) Provide therapy for victims
- (xiii) Select the typical duty of a forensic psychologist from the following.
- a) Creating legal arguments
- b) Administering psychological evaluations for competency to stand trial
- c) Preparing legal documents
- d) Representing clients in court
- (xiv) Indicate the primary ethical concern for forensic psychologists.
- a) Protecting client confidentiality
- b) Avoiding bias in evaluations
- c) Providing medical treatment
- d) Offering legal advice
- (xv) Recall which legal professionals forensic psychologists often work with.
- a) Defense attorneys
- b) Prosecutors
- c) Judges
- d) All of these

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Illustrate the legal concept of duty of care in custodial settings. (3)
3. Discuss the role of clinical examination in forensic psychology. (3)
4. Define forensic psychological rehabilitation. (3)
5. Describe the importance of conducting thorough psychological evaluations of offenders. (3)
6. Explain the use of projective tests, such as the Rorschach Inkblot Test and Thematic Apperception Test (TAT), in forensic psychology. (3)

OR

Analyze the purpose, methods, and components of clinical examination and psychological testing. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Describe the different forms of gene-environment interactions (passive, active, and evocative) and their implications for the development of delinquent behavior. (5)
8. Analyze the challenges of maintaining objectivity and avoiding bias in forensic psychological assessments. (5)
9. Summarize the impact of public perception and stigma on the implementation and success of rehabilitation programs. (5)
10. Explain the legal protections of privileged communications, such as attorney-client privilege and doctor-patient privilege. (5)
11. Analyze the use of forensic psychological testing in evaluating the risk of reoffending. (5)
12. Analyze the legal and ethical challenges in involuntary psychiatric hospitalization. (5)

OR

Analyze how mental health laws balance individual rights with public safety. (5)

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