

1. All of the following are valid reasons for police to prefer confessions to other types of evidence. The only EXCEPTION is that:
 - A) confessions make gathering other evidence less critical.
 - B) juries almost always convict defendants who have confessed to committing a crime.
 - C) confessions mean the person is guilty of the crime they confessed to committing.
 - D) lengthy trials can be avoided because a confession is likely to lead to a plea deal.

2. In the case of *Colorado v. Connelly* (1986), Supreme Court Justice Brennan considered _____ to be the strongest piece of evidence in a trial.
 - A) eyewitness testimony
 - B) scientific evidence
 - C) a confession
 - D) the defendant's prior record

3. Studies show that when jurors clearly understand that the confession was coerced, they:
 - A) are still more likely to convict the defendant.
 - B) discount the confession and tend to acquit the defendant.
 - C) take more time to deliberate and sometimes don't reach a verdict.
 - D) break the rules and talk to the press.

4. The fundamental attribution error, or the tendency to attribute other people's behavior to dispositional forces rather than situational pressures, is evident in the following scenario:
 - A) Colin often lies and so it is surprising that he told the truth about stealing the bicycle.
 - B) The weather was terrible and so the burglar decided not to use the fire escape.
 - C) Matthias was very tired and that is why he has quit the competition mid-way through.
 - D) The robber stumbled because he was clumsy and not because the road was slippery.

5. What was traditionally called "the third degree" refers to:
 - A) interrogation tactics that included direct physical violence.
 - B) interrogation tactics that used purely psychological means of coercion.
 - C) the good cop–bad cop approach.
 - D) having three officers present during an interrogation.

1. Describe some common types of false confessions, reasons behind them, and police tactics that lead to a higher incidence of false confessions.
2. What has been the U.S. Supreme Court's position on the use of deception by police during interrogations? How does the use of this technique compare with the use of deception during interrogations in other countries, such as England and Wales? What are some worrisome moral implications of the use of deception by police during interrogations?
3. What are some possible reforms that can be implemented in police interrogation procedures to reduce the risk of false confessions?

1. The ultimate goal of questioning suspects is to:
 - A) elicit a confession.
 - B) define parameters for search.
 - C) determine best search techniques.
 - D) provide a basis for DNA analysis.

2. According to the textbook, police prefer a confession because:
 - A) interrogators have a chance to practice their skills.
 - B) confessions save time.
 - C) confessions guarantee a conviction in court.
 - D) suspects are relieved after admitting to crime.

3. According to research studies described in the text, mock jurors who reported that they disregarded the confession as clearly coerced were _____ likely to convict the defendant.
 - A) somewhat less
 - B) significantly less
 - C) still more
 - D) not more

4. Research by Kassin and his colleagues has shown that even when _____ had no problem recognizing that a confession was coerced, they still voted _____ more often.
 - A) police; not guilty
 - B) jurors; not guilty
 - C) police; guilty
 - D) jurors; guilty

5. Research shows that:
 - A) it is easy for jurors to discount or ignore a confession when told it is false.
 - B) it is very difficult for jurors to discount a confession, even when told it is false.
 - C) jurors can forget the confession if told by the judge that it is false.
 - D) None of the above statements are true.

6. According to studies, which form of evidence is most incriminating (likely to lead to conviction)?
 - A) Eyewitness testimony.
 - B) Expert testimony.
 - C) Confession.
 - D) DNA analysis.

