

Video sheet: WHY TEENS CONFESS TO THE CRIMES THEY DIDN'T COMMIT.



Complete the gaps:

1. I'm a and I study these types of cases.
2. As a researcher, a professor and a new parent, my goal is to research that helps us understand how kids function in a that was designed for adults.
3. In March of 2006, police Brendan Dassey, a 16-year-old high school student with an IQ around 70, putting him in the range of intellectual So here's just a brief snippet of his four-hour interrogation.

Detail Listening

Listen and fill in the gaps:

The Dassey case is because it made its way into a Netflix series, called "Making a Murderer," which I'm sure many of you saw, and if you haven't, you should watch it. The Dassey case is also unique because it led to such intense public People were very angry about how Brendan was, and many assumed that his interrogation had to have been It wasn't illegal. As someone who's a researcher in this area and is familiar with police training manuals, I wasn't really surprised by what I saw. The fact is, Dassey's interrogation itself is actually not all that unique, and to be, I've seen worse. So I understand the public outcry about in this individual case. But it shouldn't be forgotten that approximately one million or so of his are arrested every year in the United States and may be subjected to similar interrogation techniques, which increase the risk for false

Nowadays many people are going to with the term "false confession," and with believing that false confessions actually occur. It's very shocking and counterintuitive: Why would someone confess and even give gruesome about a horrifying crime like rape or murder if they hadn't actually done it? It makes no

Listen and find out if the statements are TRUE or FALSE.

1. People always know precisely how often false confessions occur.
2. False confessions were present in approximately 25 percent of wrongful convictions of people and later exonerated by DNA evidence.
3. Most adolescents didn't commit the crime, and yet one-quarter of them confessed to do it anyway.
4. The youth are not vulnerable to providing false confessions.
5. Citizens may think that trials are the norm in an illegal system, but the reality is the false confessions they actually do know about as the tip of a much larger iceberg.
6. The research showed frightening rates of false confession among juveniles.
7. The USA police are forbidden to interrogate juveniles just like adults.

Answer the Questions. Use no more than TWO words:

1. Why do teens confess the crimes they didn't commit?

2. What did teenagers say about the police behaviour during the interrogation?

Inference Listening:

1. Even thoughtful, long-term planning is not a strength of most teenagers, because
 - A. they adapt to the judicial system.
 - B. their psychological and neuroscientific system is not ready for serious sentence.
 - C. juveniles do not think like adults.

2. can affect how teens function in a stressful circumstance, like a police interrogation.
 - A. Emotion processing and regulation
 - B. Brains anatomically
 - C. A fear of risk

3. A specialized training is required to
 - A. jurors.
 - B. attorneys.
 - C. police officers.

4. In the research, only seven percent of incarcerated teens, even having had numerous encounters with police,
 - A. ever asked for a parent or attorney to be present.
 - B. had mothers in the interrogation room with them.
 - C. ever had a parent or attorney while they were being questioned.

5. A mock experiment was conducted with simulated interrogation to falsely accuse teenagers of fraud or violation of academic dishonesty. Everyone had to make a tough choice: they can lose their extra credit for participating in the study or accuse a peer, who will probably be expelled.
 - A. More than a half of interviewed teens falsely took responsibility for the cheating
 - B. More than a half of interviewed teens accused their classmates.
 - C. More than a half of interviewed teens accused their parents.