

Exam

Name _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) The "evidence" in evidence-based criminology refers to 1) _____
A) social discussions.
B) fingerprints found at the crime scene.
C) experimental scientific findings.
D) information obtained from witnesses to the crime.
- 2) Evidence-based criminology is based upon which research method? 2) _____
A) Participant observation B) Randomized, controlled experiments
C) Case studies D) Secondary analysis of data
- 3) The ideas of armchair criminologists achieve acclaim in all but which of the following ways? 3) _____
A) The systematic collection of related acts
B) The involvement of distinguished lecturers
C) The association of their ideas with institutions of higher learning
D) Publication in prestigious essays
- 4) Which of the following is *not* a scientific endeavor? 4) _____
A) Interrogating witnesses at a crime scene
B) Investigating paranormal phenomena
C) Investigating the relationship between facts that have been gathered
D) Building a database of information
- 5) A(n) _____ is a series of interrelated propositions which attempt to describe, explain, predict, and ultimately control some class of events. 5) _____
A) hypothesis B) variable C) experiment D) theory
- 6) The statement, "Breaking the cycle of poverty will reduce crime" is an example of a(n) 6) _____
A) hypothesis. B) social policy.
C) causal question. D) theory.
- 7) Which of the following statements is an example of a theory? 7) _____
A) Increasing job opportunities will reduce crime
B) Poverty is a root cause of illegal drug use
C) Crime rates increased in the past year
D) Requiring everyone to earn a high school degree will lead to a reduction in crime
- 8) Which of the following is *not* a use of theory in social scientific thinking? 8) _____
A) Theories can be improved through hypothesis testing
B) Theories supply frameworks within which concepts and variables acquire special significance
C) Theories provide patterns for the interpretation of data
D) Theories link studies together
- 9) _____ research is undertaken simply for the sake of advancing scientific knowledge. 9) _____
A) Secondary B) Pure C) Applied D) Primary
- 10) What is the first step in any research? 10) _____
A) Review the findings B) Identify a problem

C) Choose a data collection technique D) Develop a research design

11) _____ is the process by which a concept is made measurable or a simple hypothesis is turned into one that is testable. 11) _____

A) Variable development B) Operationalization
C) Theory building D) Pure research

12) You are interested in determining whether allowing prison inmates to have televisions in their cells will reduce violent behavior. You measure the rate of violence in the prison, install televisions in all cells, and then measure the rate of violence again one month later to see if there has been any change. What research design have you used? 12) _____

A) A controlled experiment B) A one-group pretest-posttest design
C) A life history D) A quasi-experiment

13) A(n) _____ research design is particularly useful when some aspects of the social setting are beyond the control of the researcher. 13) _____

A) case study B) controlled experiment
C) quasi-experimental D) one-group pretest-posttest

14) Which of the following threats to internal validity is an example of the problem of experimental mortality? 14) _____

A) During a study in which students interview prison inmates, a number of student interviewers graduate and must be replaced
B) During a study comparing two groups of prison inmates, some of the members of one group are released on parole
C) During the implementation of a study on violence in a prison, the prison administrator is replaced
D) During a study, subjects become tired and their response time is affected

15) Which of the following threats to external validity is an example of the problem of reactive effects of experiment arrangements? 15) _____

A) Inmates in a prison are participating in two research studies and are simultaneously exposed to two different experimental interventions
B) A pretest was conducted that sensitized the subjects to the topic of the research, so that they may have responded to the treatment differently than would individuals who did not go through the pretest
C) Inmates in a prison are aware that they are part of a study on prison violence and modify their behavior as a result of this awareness
D) Defendants in a county court are allowed to choose whether or not they would like to participate in a study to determine the effectiveness of a new diversion program

16) After the results of a large research study on police procedures were publicized, the researchers were interested in determining whether the study had affected police policy. The researcher telephoned big-city police departments and asked a series of questions about department policies and procedures. This is an example of which data-gathering strategy? 16) _____

A) Participant observation B) Case study
C) Survey research D) Secondary analysis

17) You are interested in studying how prison inmates and correctional officers interact on a daily basis. To do this, you get a job as a correctional officer in a state prison and work there for several months. What data-gathering strategy are

you employing here? 17) _____

- A) Self-reporting
- B) Participant observation
- C) Secondary analysis
- D) Survey research

18) Which is the only data-gathering technique that does *not* produce new data? 18) _____

- A) Survey research
- B) Case study
- C) Self-reporting
- D) Secondary analysis

19) Because the Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment had a major impact on police policy, the National Institute of Justice decided to see if the same results would be found if the study was conducted in other cities around the U.S. This is an example of the issue of 19) _____

- A) replicability.
- B) instrumentation.
- C) intersubjectivity.
- D) reactivity.

20) Which of the following is an example of inferential statistics? 20) _____

- A) Median
- B) Correlation
- C) Standard deviation
- D) Test of significance

21) _____ are techniques that produce measurable results which can be analyzed statistically. 21) _____

- A) Pure research methods
- B) Participant observations
- C) Quantitative methods
- D) Qualitative methods

22) _____ treats numbers as having intrinsic scientific value. 22) _____

- A) Pure research
- B) The mystique of quantity
- C) Intersubjectivity
- D) Qualitative methodology

23) After research into the effectiveness of Project D.A.R.E. found that the program was ineffective, publication of the research results was blocked. A representative of the National Institute of Justice stated that they did not agree with one of the study's major findings. What ethical issue applies here? 23) _____

- A) Protection of human subjects
- B) Data confidentiality
- C) Informed consent
- D) Objectivity

24) The ethical principle of _____ means that research subjects are told about the nature of the research and their role in it. 24) _____

- A) objectivity
- B) anonymity
- C) informed consent
- D) data confidentiality

25) Which of the following is *not* a critical ethical issue for criminal justice researchers? 25) _____

- A) Disclosure of research methods
- B) Application of results to social policy
- C) Protection of human subjects
- D) Data confidentiality

26) A(n) _____ involves reviewing the results of other studies on a specific topic. 26) _____

- A) meta-analysis
- B) case study
- C) survey
- D) participant observation study

27) In a research report, the _____ is a brief summation of the findings of the report. 27) _____

- A) preface
- B) analysis
- C) review of the existing literature
- D) abstract

28) Which of the following sections is *not* always included in a research report? 28) _____

- A) Findings and results
- B) Appendixes
- C) Analysis and discussion
- D) References

29) Where are criminologists most likely to publish their research? 29) _____

- A) Professional journals
- B) Wikipedia
- C) Newspapers
- D) Monographs

30) Which submission requirement tends to be the same for all professional refereed journals? 30) _____

- A) The amount of the submission fee
- B) A prohibition on simultaneous submissions
- C) The style of the references
- D) The method of submission

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

31) The evidence used in evidence-based criminology is the same type of evidence that is used in a criminal trial. 31) _____

32) During the Golden Age of Theory, there was a systematic attempt to link criminological research to theory. 32) _____

33) Gathering facts is sufficient to offer a satisfactory explanation of crime. 33) _____

34) The statement "Providing more educational opportunities to lower-income individuals will reduce crime" is a hypothesis. 34) _____

35) A theory is tested by how well it describes and predicts reality. 35) _____

36) If you conduct applied research, you are not expecting your results to have any immediate, practical application. 36) _____

37) Problem identification often includes some basic statistical analyses. 37) _____

38) A one-group pretest-posttest research design eliminates all other possible explanations of behavioral change. 38) _____

39) You are conducting a simple one-group pretest-posttest research design in a police department and between the pretest and posttest, the chief of police resigns. This event may produce a confounding effect. 39) _____

40) A rehabilitation program is tested in a California medium security prison and found to be effective. The researchers want to know if the program will be effective in maximum security prisons in Texas. This is a question of external validity. 40) _____

41) In the "participant as observer" strategy, the observer goes "undercover" and joins the group, participating in their

activities. 41) _____

42) The question, "Do you see what I see?" highlights the role of intersubjectivity in scientific observation. 42) _____

43) Findings from qualitative studies are expressed numerically. 43) _____

44) The best way to control the effects of biases is to be aware of them at the start of the research. 44) _____

45) During participant observation, the researcher's primary role becomes that of a member of the group he or she is observing. 45) _____

46) Politicians frequently consult with criminologist when developing new crime legislation. 46) _____

47) A meta-analysis is a study of other studies. 47) _____

48) It is not necessary for a researcher to present research limitations in the final research report. 48) _____

49) Most refereed professional journals discourage simultaneous submissions. 49) _____

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

50) Evidence-based criminology is founded on the _____ method. 50) _____

51) The Golden Age of _____ was a time when data on crime were gathered and evaluated independent of any particular ideational framework. 51) _____

52) A(n) _____ is an explanation that accounts for a set of facts and that can be tested by further investigation. 52) _____

53) A(n) _____ is tested by how well it describes and predicts reality. 53) _____

54) Most criminological research today is intended to explore issues of _____. 54) _____

55) Rival explanations or competing hypotheses are known as _____. 55) _____

56) Properly selected control groups help criminology researchers eliminate threats to _____. 56) _____

57) A case study focusing on a single subject is known as a _____. 57) _____

58) Because research subjects generally do not know that they are being studied, secondary analysis is said to be _____. 58) _____

59) _____ research methods produce subjective results. 59) _____

60) _____ such as researcher preconceptions and biases enter into all stages of the research process. 60) _____

61) _____ is a strategy used to overcome many ethical issues inherent in criminological research by telling research subjects about the research and their role in it. 61) _____

62) Ideally, criminological research should have an impact on politicians who formulate crime control _____. 62) _____

63) In a research report, a discussion of relevant previous research is usually found in the section _____. 63) _____

64) _____ journals use peer reviewers to determine the quality of manuscripts submitted to them. 64) _____

MATCHING. Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.

Place the steps in the theory-building process in the proper order

65) The Hypothesis is Tested

A) Step 6
65) _____

66) A Correlation is Observed

B) Step 3
66) _____

67) A Theory is Proposed

C) Step 4
67) _____

68) Theory-Based Understanding is Achieved D) Step 1
68) _____

E) Step 2
69) Questions are Raised about Causes

F)

Step 7 69) _____

70) A Theory-Based Hypothesis is Developed G)

Step 5 70) _____

71)

Theory-Based Social Policies Result

71) _____

Match the type of research with its definition

72) Applied research

A) Research undertaken simply for the sake of advancing scientific knowledge 72) _____

73)

74)

75)

Pure research

Primary research

Secondary research

B)

C)

Research based on scientific inquiry that is designed and carried out with practical applications in mind

Research characterized by original and direct investigation

73)

74)

75)

D) Research based on new evaluations of existing information that has been collected by other researchers

Place the stages in the scientific research process in order

76) Review of findings

A) Step 2

76) _____

77) Development of research design

B) Step 1

77) _____

78) Problem identification

C) Step 3

78) _____

79) Choice of data collection techniques

D) Step 4

79) _____

Identify the threats with the type of validity they threaten

80) Pretest effects

A) Internal validity

80) _____

81) History

B) External validity

81) _____

82) Reactivity

82) _____

83) Self-selection

83) _____

84) Maturation

84) _____

85) Instrumentation

85) _____

86) Experimenter bias

86) _____

87) Multiple-treatment interference

87) _____

88) Statistical regression

88) _____

89) Experimental mortality

89) _____

Match each threat to the validity of a research design with the appropriate example

90)

91)

92)

Pretest effects

History

Reactivity

A)

B)

A researcher brings subjects into a lab to conduct a study. The subjects are aware that they are being studied and may not behave normally.

Prior to experiencing a treatment, subjects in a study take a pretest. This sensitizes them to the topic of the study. They may react differently to the treatment than would subjects who did not take the pretest first.

90)

91)

92)

C) A specific event takes place between the first and second observations in a study that may affect measurement.

93)

94)

95)

96)

97)

98)

99)

100)

Self-selection

Maturation

Instrumentation

Experimenter bias

Multiple-treatment interference

Statistical regression

Experimental mortality

Differential selection

A)

B)

C)

A researcher conducts an experiment in a prison to determine the effect of a new treatment program. During the experiment, a large number of the inmates in the control group are released on parole, although no inmates in the experimental group are paroled during the course of the study.

The researcher applies two different treatments to the experimental group in a research study.

Instead of randomly selecting students to participate in a study on campus, the researcher asks students to volunteer. As a result, only students who are interested in the study participate.

93)

94)

95)

96)

97)

98)

99)

100)

D) While interviewing subjects during an experiment, the researcher does not treat the subjects in the experimental and control group identically.

E) During the process of a study, subjects become tired, affecting their responses

F) A researcher conducts an experiment in an elementary school to determine the effectiveness of an anti-drug education program. As there are an equal number of boys and girls in the school, the researcher finds it easier to assign all the boys to the experimental group and all the girls to the treatment group

G) A researcher selects subjects based on their extreme scores on a personality test. When the subjects are tested again later, their scores are less extreme.

H) During a large-scale study in which crime victims are interviewed, two interviewers resign and must be replaced.

Match the data collection technique to its definition

101) Participant observation

A) Examining pre-existing data in new ways

101) _____

102) Secondary analysis

B) The researcher joins a group to gather data on the group's activities 102) _____

103)

104)

105)

Case studies

Surveys

Self-reporting

C)

D)

Individuals are asked to keep a journal about their frequency of involvement in a specific activity

An in-depth investigation into a single subject or group

103)

104)

105)

E) The use of questionnaires to gather data

Match the element of a research report to its features

106) List of references

A) A brief summary of the report's findings

106) _____

107)

108)

109)

110)

111)

112)

Statement of hypothesis

Review of existing literature

Disclaimers/limitations

Abstract

Title page

Description of research plan

B)

C)

D)

E)

Provides an overview of the methodology used by the researcher and explains how the problem was investigated

A discussion of relevant works of other researchers and prior research

A statement of what is being tested in the research study

Bibliography of all materials used in planning the study and preparing the research report

107)

108)

109)

110)

111)

112)

F) A discussion of any shortcomings in the researcher so that readers may assess their impacts on the reported results

G) Includes the names and professional affiliations of all authors

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

113) Identify the four eras of criminology and discuss how they have influenced the current field of criminology today.

114) What is a theory? What is the role of theories in the field of criminology?

115) Define the two types of validity and explain some of the factors that may threaten validity in research designs. How can threats to the two types of validity be addressed?

116) Explain how theory building develops in the field and contributes to social policy in criminology. Please provide examples.

117) What are some of the values and ethics that criminologists must consider when conducting research? How are they addressed?

- 1) C
- 2) B
- 3) A
- 4) A
- 5) D
- 6) A
- 7) B
- 8) A
- 9) B
- 10) B
- 11) B
- 12) B
- 13) C
- 14) B
- 15) C
- 16) C
- 17) B
- 18) D
- 19) A
- 20) D
- 21) C
- 22) B
- 23) D
- 24) C
- 25) B
- 26) A
- 27) D
- 28) B
- 29) A
- 30) B
- 31) FALSE
- 32) FALSE
- 33) FALSE
- 34) TRUE
- 35) TRUE
- 36) FALSE
- 37) FALSE
- 38) FALSE
- 39) TRUE
- 40) TRUE
- 41) FALSE
- 42) TRUE
- 43) FALSE
- 44) TRUE
- 45) FALSE
- 46) FALSE
- 47) TRUE
- 48) FALSE
- 49) TRUE
- 50) experimental/scientific
- 51) Research

- 52) hypothesis
- 53) theory
- 54) causality
- 55) confounding effects
- 56) internal validity
- 57) life history
- 58) nonreactive
- 59) Qualitative
- 60) Values
- 61) Informed consent
- 62) policy
- 63) review of existing literature
- 64) Refereed

- 65) A
- 66) D
- 67) B
- 68) C
- 69) E
- 70) G
- 71) F

- 72) B
- 73) A
- 74) C
- 75) D

- 76) D
- 77) A
- 78) B
- 79) C

- 80) B
- 81) A
- 82) B
- 83) B
- 84) A
- 85) A
- 86) A
- 87) B
- 88) A
- 89) A

- 90) E
- 91) H
- 92) D
- 93) C
- 94) G
- 95) K
- 96) F
- 97) B
- 98) J

99) A

100) I

101) B

102) A

103) D

104) E

105) C

106) E

107) D

108) C

109) F

110) A

111) G

112) B

113) Answers should define the four eras of criminology based on the textbook: the golden age of research (1900-1930), the golden age of theory (1930-1960), the age of theory testing and empirical methods (1960-2000), and the current era (21st century) that is heir to the first three. Criminology has moved into the scientific or evidence-based criminology that we see today, building off of the previous periods.

114) Responses should define theory, based on the description in the textbook, as a set of interrelated propositions that attempt to describe, explain, predict, and ultimately control some class of events. Answers should connect the role of theory building in the field as one that helps construct models to allow for better understanding of criminal behavior, and in turn, better development of social policies to reduce criminal behavior.

115) Answers should explain the two types of confounding effects, which may invalidate the results of research — internal validity (limits to the certainty that the research interventions caused observed changes in research findings) and external validity (factors limiting the ability of researchers to generalize research findings to other settings). Responses should also list some of the specific threats to internal and external validity listed in Figures 2-2 and 2-3 in the text. Strategies to address these threats, such as control and randomization, should also be discussed.

116) While examples will vary, all answers should accurately define theory according to the textbook as a set of interrelated propositions that attempt to describe, explain, predict, and ultimately control some class of events. All answers should explain a bit of the theory developing process, including observations, theory/hypothesis development, evidence-based testing, and the results leading up to social policy development. Answers should also discuss the importance of and problems with ensuring that research results guide daily practice and social policy.

117) Answers should address how criminologists work to prevent biases in research conducted, data confidentiality, informed consent, and the overall protection of human subjects in research. Some answers may include participation observation issues as well as building a code of ethics for researchers in the field.