

**TEST BANK**

**Chapter 1**

**Introduction to Criminal Justice Research Methods: Theory and Method**

**Chapter 1 Multiple Choice**

[Select the choice that best answers each question]

1. Which of the following combine rational theoretical explanation with the scientific method?
  - a. Science
  - b. Criminology
  - c. Research
  - d. None of the above

Answer: a

Objective: Explain the role of scientific research in criminal justice.

Page number: 6

Level: Intermediate

2. Which of the following refers to the repetition of experiments or studies utilizing the same methodology?
  - a. Criminology
  - b. Verification
  - c. Replication
  - d. None of the above

Answer: c

Objective: Explain the role of scientific research in criminal justice.

Page number: 6

Level: Intermediate

3. Which of the following describes confirmation of the accuracy of findings?
  - a. Science
  - b. Replication
  - c. Verification
  - d. None of the above

Answer: c

Objective: Explain the role of scientific research in criminal justice.

Page number: 6

Level: Intermediate

4. Which of the following refers to fanatical adherence to a preferred method at the expense of substance?
  - a. Objectivity
  - b. Paradigm

- c. Methodological narcissism
- d. None of the above

Answer: c

Objective: Summarize who conducts criminal justice research and why it is conducted.

Page number: 7

Level: Intermediate

5. Which of the following are suggestions made by Bayley for improving criminal justice research
  - a. Research requires interdisciplinary efforts as well as the tackling of field-oriented, practical problems.
  - b. Researchers should cease giving speeches to practitioners about the value of research and attack their practical concerns with a realistic appraisal of error proneness of any research endeavor.
  - c. It is time to be done with “methodological narcissism,” methods for methods’ sake.
  - d. All of the above

Answer: d

Objective: Outline the emergence of science in the criminal justice field.

Page number: 7

Level: Intermediate

6. Which of the following was NOT a suggested factor by Hirschi and Selvin for either doing or critiquing the research of others?
  - a. Objectivity
  - b. Intolerance for error
  - c. Vigilance
  - d. None of the above

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize who conducts criminal justice research and why it is conducted.

Page number: 7

Level: Intermediate

7. Which of the following is a plausible explanation of reality?
  - a. Theory
  - b. Paradigm
  - c. Hunch
  - d. None of the above

Answer: a

Objective: Outline the emergence of science in the criminal justice field.

Page number: 8

Level: Intermediate

8. Which of the following is a model or schema that provides a perspective from which to view reality?

- a. Theory
- b. Paradigm
- c. Hunch
- d. None of the above

Answer: b

Objective: Outline the emergence of science in the criminal justice field.

Page number: 8

Level: Intermediate

9. Who described how the evolution of new knowledge, rather than being slow and incremental, is often dependent upon new paradigms that may stand previous assumptions on their heads?
- a. Kuhn
  - b. Smith
  - c. Matthew
  - d. Kraska

Answer: a

Objective: Outline the emergence of science in the criminal justice field.

Page number: 8

Level: Intermediate

10. Which of the following refers to the acquisition of knowledge for science's sake?
- a. Pure research
  - b. Basic research
  - c. Secondary research
  - d. Both (a.) and (b.)

Answer: d

Objective: Summarize the various types of research.

Page number: 10

Level: Intermediate

11. Which of the following refers to research concerned with solving or addressing immediate policy problems?
- a. Pure research
  - b. Basic research
  - c. Secondary research
  - d. Applied research

Answer: d

Objective: Summarize the various types of research.

Page number: 10

Level: Intermediate

12. Which of the following refers to operationalization and numerical measurement of variables?
- a. Basic research

- b. Quantitative research
- c. Qualitative research
- d. All of the above

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize the various types of research.

Page number: 12

Level: Intermediate

13. Which of the following refers to research for the purpose of developing “sensitizing concepts” and verstehen rather than quantitative measurement?
- a. Basic research
  - b. Quantitative research
  - c. Qualitative research
  - d. All of the above

Answer: c

Objective: Summarize the various types of research.

Page number: 12

Level: Intermediate

14. Who offered the notion that the purpose of research is to gain a qualitative understanding of phenomena from the perspective of the subjects; also referred to as verstehen?
- a. Weber
  - b. Kuhn
  - c. Worrall
  - d. Kraska

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize who conducts criminal justice research and why it is conducted.

Page number: 12

Level: Intermediate

15. Which of the following is described as a view of all social events as a distinct chronicle of unique happenings?
- a. Historicism
  - b. Scientism
  - c. Operationalization
  - d. None of the above

Answer: a

Objective: Explain the concept of social science and how it applies to criminal justice research.

Page number: 12

Level: Intermediate

16. Which of the following is considered on the other “polar extreme” as scientism and where the researcher takes the stance that “if you cannot measure something, then it is not worth studying or commenting on”?
- a. Scientism

- b. Operationalization
- c. Verstehen
- d. None of the above

Answer: a

Objective: Explain the concept of social science and how it applies to criminal justice research.

Page number: 12

Level: Intermediate

17. Which of the following refers to a sense of disorientation experienced by a person when suddenly confronted with an unfamiliar style of presentation and research language?
- a. Researchese
  - b. Concepts
  - c. Operationalization
  - d. Research shock

Answer: d

Objective: Summarize alternatives to research-based knowledge.

Page number: 13

Level: Intermediate

18. Which of the following is described as being the language of research?
- a. Researchese
  - b. Concepts
  - c. Operationalization
  - d. Research shock

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize alternatives to research-based knowledge.

Page number: 13

Level: Intermediate

19. Which of the following refers to the abstract or symbolic tags placed on reality?
- a. Concepts
  - b. Operationalization
  - c. Variables
  - d. Dependent variables

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize alternatives to research-based knowledge.

Page number: 13

Level: Intermediate

20. Which of the following refers to the definition of concepts on the basis of how they are measured?
- a. Research shock
  - b. Operationalization
  - c. Variables
  - d. All of the above

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize the various types of research.

Page number: 13

Level: Intermediate

21. Which of the following refers to concepts that can vary or take on different numerical values?
- Variables
  - Dependent variables
  - Independent variables
  - None of the above

Answer: a

Objective: Outline the general steps in the research process.

Page number: 14

Level: Intermediate

22. Which of the following refers to the outcome variable (Y); or the subject of study?
- Variables
  - Dependent variables
  - Independent variables
  - All of the above

Answer: b

Objective: Outline the general steps in the research process.

Page number: 14

Level: Intermediate

23. Which of the following refers to the predictor variable (X); precedes in time and causes change in the dependent variable?
- Variables
  - X variables
  - Independent variables
  - None of the above

Answer: c

Objective: Outline the general steps in the research process.

Page number: 14

Level: Intermediate

24. Which of the following refers to an attempt to develop plausible explanation of reality?
- Hypothesis
  - Theory
  - Guess
  - None of the above

Answer: b

Objective: Outline the general steps in the research process.

Page number: 15

Level: Intermediate

25. Which of the following refers to a specific statement or prediction regarding the relationship between two variables?
- Hypothesis
  - Theory
  - Variable
  - None of the above

Answer: a

Objective: Outline the general steps in the research process.

Page number: 15

Level: Intermediate

### Chapter 1 True-False

1. Hirschi and Stark's "Hellfire and Delinquency" found a very weak relationship between church attendance and non-delinquency.
- True
  - False

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize who conducts criminal justice research and why it is conducted.

Page number: 3

Level: Intermediate

2. In 'The Natural History of Nonsense', Evans outlines numerous examples of commonsense-nonsense issues that have greatly hindered human progress.
- True
  - False

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize who conducts criminal justice research and why it is conducted.

Page number: 3

Level: Intermediate

3. Replication combines rational theoretical explanation with the scientific method.
- True
  - False

Answer: b

Objective: Outline the emergence of science in the criminal justice field.

Page number: 6

Level: Intermediate

4. Verification is confirmation of the accuracy of findings.
- True
  - False

Answer: a

Objective: Outline the general steps in the research process.

Page number: 6

Level: Intermediate

5. Systematic application of the scientific method to research problems provided only nominal breakthroughs in the development of knowledge.
- a. True
  - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Outline the general steps in the research process.

Page number: 6

Level: Intermediate

6. Criminal justice researchers, unlike physical scientists, find their subject matter a topic of popular discussion in which the layperson's experience is viewed as just as good a guide to policy as that of the researcher.
- a. True
  - b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Outline the general steps in the research process.

Page number: 6

Level: Intermediate

7. A theory is a model or schema that provides a perspective from which to view reality.
- a. True
  - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Explain the role of epistemology in crime and justice research.

Page number: 8

Level: Intermediate

8. A paradigm is a plausible explanation of reality (why and how do things occur).
- a. True
  - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Explain the role of epistemology in crime and justice research.

Page number: 8

Level: Intermediate

9. Edwin Sutherland's concept of "white-collar crime" serves as an example of a paradigm revolution in criminology, a radical reorientation in theoretical views of the nature of criminality.
- a. True
  - b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Explain the role of epistemology in crime and justice research.  
Page number: 8  
Level: Intermediate

10. Methodology involves the collection of hypotheses and/or data regarding the nature of crime and criminal justice.
- a. True
  - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Explain the role of epistemology in crime and justice research.  
Page number: 9  
Level: Intermediate

11. Pure research is the acquisition of knowledge for science's sake; acquisition of knowledge that contributes to the scientific development of a discipline.
- a. True
  - b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Explain the concept of social science and how it applies to criminal justice research.  
Page number: 10  
Level: Intermediate

12. Applied research is concerned with solving or addressing immediate policy problems.
- a. True
  - b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Explain the concept of social science and how it applies to criminal justice research.  
Page number: 10  
Level: Intermediate

13. Crime analysis is an example of pure research.
- a. True
  - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Outline the general steps in the research process.  
Page number: 11  
Level: Intermediate

14. In quantitative research, concepts are assigned numerical values.
- a. True
  - b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Explain the role of theory in crime and justice research.  
Page number: 12

Level: Intermediate

15. In qualitative research, concepts are viewed as sensitizing ideals or terms that enhance our understanding.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Explain the role of theory in crime and justice research.

Page number: 12

Level: Intermediate

16. The 'independent variable' is also known as the 'outcome variable'.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize the parts of a theory.

Page number: 14

Level: Intermediate

17. The 'dependent variable' is also known as the 'predictor variable'.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize the parts of a theory.

Page number: 14

Level: Intermediate

18. Problem formulation, one of the general steps in empirical research, is a type of experimental or nonexperimental approach.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Outline the emergence of science in the criminal justice field.

Page number: 16

Level: Intermediate

19. Problem formulation is the selection, identification, and specification of the research topic to be investigated.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Outline the general steps in the research process.

Page number: 17

Level: Intermediate

20. A primary problem faced by students is a lack of available online academic journals and periodicals.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Outline the general steps in the research process.

Page number: 19

Level: Intermediate

### Chapter 1 Fill in the Blank

1. \_\_\_\_\_ combines rational theoretical explanations with the scientific method.

Answer: Science

Objective: Explain the role of scientific research in criminal justice.

Page number: 6

Level: Intermediate

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the repetition of experiments or studies utilizing the same methodology.

Answer: Replication

Objective: Explain the role of scientific research in criminal justice.

Page number: 6

Level: Intermediate

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the confirmation of the accuracy of findings; attainment of greater certitude in conclusions through additional observations.

Answer: Verification

Objective: Outline the emergence of science in the criminal justice field.

Page number: 6

Level: Intermediate

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the fanatical adherence to a preferred method at the expense of substance.

Answer: Methodological narcissism

Objective: Outline the emergence of science in the criminal justice field.

Page number: 7

Level: Intermediate

5. \_\_\_\_\_ involves the collection of accurate facts or data; attempt to address the issue of 'what is'.

Answer: Methodology

Objective: Outline the emergence of science in the criminal justice field.

Page number: 9

Level: Intermediate

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is practical research concerned with solving or addressing immediate policy problems.

Answer: Applied research

Objective: Summarize the various types of research.

Page number: 10

Level: Intermediate

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the acquisition of knowledge for science's sake; acquisition of knowledge that contributes to the scientific development of a discipline.

Answer: Pure (basic) research

Objective: Summarize the various types of research.

Page number: 10

Level: Intermediate

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the systematic, analytic process aimed at providing practical information related to crime patterns.

Answer: Crime analysis

Objective: Summarize the various types of research.

Page number: 11

Level: Intermediate

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is Webster's notion that the purpose of research is to gain a qualitative "understanding" of phenomena from the perspective of the subjects.

Answer: Verstehen

Objective: Summarize the various types of research.

Page number: 12

Level: Intermediate

10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the view that if one cannot quantitatively measure a phenomenon, it is not worth studying.

Answer: Scientism

Objective: Explain the concept of social science and how it applies to criminal justice research.

Page number: 12

Level: Intermediate

11. \_\_\_\_\_ is the operationalization and numerical measurement of variables.

Answer: Quantitative research

Objective: Explain the concept of social science and how it applies to criminal justice research.

Page number: 12

Level: Intermediate

12. \_\_\_\_\_ is research for the purpose of developing 'sensitizing concepts' and verstehen rather than quantitative measurement.

Answer: Qualitative research

Objective: Explain the concept of social science and how it applies to criminal justice research.

Page number: 12

Level: Intermediate

13. \_\_\_\_\_ is the language of research.

Answer: Researchese

Objective: Summarize alternatives to research-based knowledge.

Page number: 13

Level: Intermediate

14. The \_\_\_\_\_ variable is also known as the outcome variable.

Answer: dependent

Objective: Explain the role of epistemology in crime and justice research.

Page number: 14

Level: Intermediate

15. The \_\_\_\_\_ variable is also known as the predictor variable.

Answer: independent

Objective: Explain the role of epistemology in crime and justice research.

Page number: 14

Level: Intermediate

## **Chapter 1 Essay**

1. Discuss Bayley's offerings for improving criminal justice research.

Answer: [key points to be made]

- Research requires interdisciplinary efforts as well as the tackling of field-oriented, practical problems.
- Researchers should cease giving speeches to practitioners about the value of research and attack their practical concerns with a realistic appraisal of error proneness of any research endeavor.
- It is time to be done with "methodological narcissism," methods for methods' sake.

Objective: Outline the general steps in the research process.

Page number: 7

Level: Intermediate

2. Define pure and applied research and discuss the application of each in the study of criminal justice.

Answer: [key points to be made]

- Pure (basic) research – acquisition of knowledge for science's sake; acquisition of knowledge that contributes to the scientific development of a discipline.
- Applied research – research concerned with solving or addressing problems immediate policy problems.
- Criminal justice practitioners are most interested in applied research, studies, and findings that speak directly to policy issues. Academics are more concerned with pure research, which may have no immediate applicability but contributes to the knowledge

base and scientific development of the discipline.

Objective: Summarize the various types of research.

Page number: 10

Level: Intermediate

3. Define quantitative and qualitative research and discuss the application of each in the study of criminal justice.

Answer: [key points to be made]

- Pure (basic) research – acquisition of knowledge for science’s sake; acquisition of knowledge that contributes to the scientific development of a discipline.
- Applied research – research concerned with solving or addressing problems immediate policy problems.
- Criminal justice practitioners are most interested in applied research, studies, and findings that speak directly to policy issues. Academics are more concerned with pure research, which may have no immediate applicability but contributes to the knowledge base and scientific development of the discipline.

Objective: Summarize the various types of research.

Page number: 12

Level: Intermediate

4. Discuss the general steps in empirical research in criminal justice.

Answer: [key points to be made]

- Problem formulation. Review, selection, and specification of the area to be investigated.
- Research design. Type of experimental or nonexperimental approach, studies of a group (or groups) at one time or over a period of time, and use of control groups.
- Data collection methods. Choice of a variety of methods such as observation, reanalysis of existing data, questionnaires, and interviews.
- Analysis and presentation of findings. Summarizing, reporting, and statistically analyzing where appropriate and presenting findings.
- Conclusions, interpretations, and limitations. What the researcher believes the study has to say.

Objective: Outline the general steps in the research process.

Page number: 16

Level: Intermediate

5. Explore the many online resources available to students and provide the URL for at least 10 of these sites.

Answer: [key points to be made]

- American Criminal Law Review
- Journal of Family Violence
- American Journal of Criminal Justice
- Journal of Justice Issues

- American Journal of Police
- Journal of Law and Society
- American Journal of Sociology
- Journal of Legal Studies
- American Sociological Review
- Journal of Police Science and Administration
- British Journal of Criminology
- Journal of Quantitative Criminology
- British Journal of Sociology
- Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency
- Canadian Journal of Criminology
- Journal of Society Administration
- Corrections Digest
- Judicature
- CJ International
- Justice Quarterly
- Crime and Delinquency
- Law and Society Review
- Crime and Social Justice
- NIJ (National Institute of Justice) Reports
- Criminal Justice and Behavior
- Police Chief
- Criminal Justice Ethics
- Police Studies
- Criminal Justice Newsletter
- The Public Interest
- Criminal Justice Policy Review
- Public Opinion Quarterly
- Criminal Justice Review
- Social Forces
- Criminology
- Social Problems
- Federal Probation
- Social Science Quarterly
- International Journal of Criminology and Penology
- Sociological Inquiry
- Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice
- Sociology and Social Research
- Journal of Crime and Justice
- Victimology
- Journal of Criminal Justice
- Violence and Victims
- Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology

Objective: Explain the role of scientific research in criminal justice.

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