

CHAPTER 1 TEST BANK

Criminal Justice and Scientific Inquiry

TRUE/FALSE

1. We live in a world of two realities; agreement and empirical.

ANS: F REF: 4

2. Casual human inquiry is a more rigorous way of investigation than probability and causality.

ANS: F REF: 6

3. There are several errors in human personal inquiry, such as overgeneralization, inaccurate observation, replication, and selective observation.

ANS: F REF: 8-9

4. Making observations in a more deliberate way helps to reduce error.

ANS: T REF: 8

5. Selective observation is a danger of overgeneralization.

ANS: T REF: 8

6. Each of us is born into and inherits a culture made up, in part, of firmly accepted knowledge about the workings of the world.

ANS: T REF: 6

7. The existence of exceptions does not support the existence of regularities.

ANS: T REF: 9

8. Criminal justice research sometimes yields mistaken results, and we are wise to accept research findings with caution even if they come from experts.

ANS: T REF: 7

9. Four purposes of research are exploration, description, explanation, and application.

ANS: T REF: 10

10. As you review the research literature, you should make note of how other researchers approached the problem, and consider whether the same designs will meet your research objective.

ANS: T

REF: 13-14

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Most criminal justice professionals routinely review which type of data?

- a. computer readouts and news reports
- b. archived and updated spreadsheets
- c. performance reports and statistical tabulations
- d. none of the above

ANS: C

REF: 3

2. One objective of this book is to help future criminal justice professionals become ____.

- a. informed consumers of research
- b. informed consumers of books
- c. experts in the department of justice
- d. expert readers

ANS: A

REF: 3

3. We live in a world of two realities: ____.

- a. expressed and assumed
- b. experiential and agreement
- c. expressed and agreement
- d. experiential and assumed

ANS: B

REF: 4

4. Things we know from direct experience are a direct result of which type of reality?

- a. agreement reality
- b. expressed reality
- c. assumed reality
- d. experiential reality

ANS: D

REF: 4

5. Things we consider real because we've been told they are real is which type of reality?

- a. agreement reality
- b. expressed reality
- c. assumed reality
- d. experiential reality

ANS: A

REF: 4

6. Traditional beliefs about patrol effectiveness, response time, and detective work are examples of ____.

- a. known reality
- b. agreement reality

- c. experiential reality
- d. assumed reality

ANS: B REF: 4

7. Scientists must have which two types of support before they will agree on the reality of something?
- a. epistemological and methodological
 - b. logical and hard facts
 - c. logical and empirical
 - d. hard facts and complete data

ANS: C REF: 5

8. When we rely on the "truths" of our culture we are accepting knowledge derived from the majority. This is acceptance of ____.
- a. traditions
 - b. myths
 - c. reality
 - d. none of the above

ANS: A REF: 6

9. When we trust the judgments of people who have special training, such as a doctor or a lawyer, we are accepting their ____.
- a. wisdom
 - b. expertise
 - c. authority
 - d. word

ANS: C REF: 6

10. When attempting to make sure that what you are looking at is what you intended to look at, you avoid ____.
- a. overgeneralization
 - b. inaccurate observation
 - c. illogical reasoning
 - d. miscalculations

ANS: B REF: 8

11. If you have concluded that a particular pattern exists and have developed a general understanding of why, you may be tempted to ignore facts in the future that don't fit. If you do, you have just made what error?
- a. inaccurate observation
 - b. overgeneralization
 - c. illogical reasoning
 - d. selective observation

ANS: D REF: 8

12. During observation, if you choose to follow "the exception that proves the rule," an idea that doesn't make any sense, you have made which error?
- a. inaccurate observation
 - b. overgeneralization
 - c. illogical reasoning
 - d. selective observation

ANS: C REF: 9

13. One way social science differs from our casual day-to-day inquiry is that ____.
- a. it is a conscious activity
 - b. it is a subconscious activity
 - c. it is a formal activity
 - d. it is an informal activity

ANS: A REF: 9

14. An assertion must have both _____ and _____ support.
- a. logical and data driven
 - b. question and answers
 - c. logical and empirical
 - d. research and development

ANS: C REF: 5

15. Three major aspects of the overall scientific enterprise are ____.
- a. theory, data collection, selective observation
 - b. theory, data collection, data analysis
 - c. data collection, data analysis, funding
 - d. theory, data analysis, funding

ANS: B REF: 13

16. Social regularities represent _____.
a. probabilistic patterns
b. probabilistic problems
c. probabilistic predictions
d. probabilistic positions

ANS: A REF: 6

17. The keystone of inquiry is _____.
a. Population sampling
b. research
c. literature review
d. observation

ANS: D REF: 8

18. Which of the following is not included in the "CRAAP Test?"
a. policy
b. authority
c. accuracy
d. purpose

ANS: A REF: 19

19. Criminal justice research is organized around two basic activities: measurement and _____.
a. variables
b. interpretation
c. descriptions
d. objectives

ANS: B REF: 21

20. Whereas people often observe inaccurately, science avoids such errors by making _____ a careful and deliberate activity.
a. reason
b. description
c. fallacy
d. observation

ANS: D REF: 22

21. What are the four purposes of research?
a. exploration, description, explanation, application
b. exploration, description, funding, application
c. exploration, development, inquisition, funding
d. exploration, development, inquisition, application

ANS: A REF: 10

22. You observe police activity in your city for one week, and then you describe what you observed. What type of study have you performed?
- a. explorative
 - b. descriptive
 - c. explanative
 - d. applicative

ANS: B REF: 10

23. When we attempt to answer questions about why something happens the purpose of our research is ____.
- a. exploration
 - b. description
 - c. explanation
 - d. application

ANS: C REF: 11

24. What are the two major types of applied research?
- a. evaluate specific programs and policy analysis
 - b. evaluate criminal behaviors and policy analysis
 - c. evaluate specific programs and policy setting
 - d. evaluate criminal behaviors and policy setting

ANS: A REF: 11

25. Your college has implemented a new policy on campus regarding underage drinking. You want to evaluate its effects. The purpose of your research is ____.
- a. exploration
 - b. description
 - c. explanation
 - d. application

ANS: D REF: 11

26. Reporting why some people believe that police are doing a good job while other people do not is an example of ____.
- a. explanatory research
 - b. idiographic explanation
 - c. singular explanation
 - d. application research

ANS: A REF: 11

27. Determining whether a program designed to reduce burglary actually had the intended effect is an example of _____.

- a. explanation
- b. evaluation
- c. application
- d. research

ANS: B REF: 11

28. Justice organizations are increasingly using techniques of _____ to study patterns of cases and devise appropriate responses.

- a. problem analysis
- b. research
- c. literature review
- d. inductive reasoning

ANS: A REF: 11

29. A _____ is the most appropriate method for studying both general concern and fear for personal safety

- a. survey
- b. interview
- c. focus group
- d. randomized trial

ANS: A REF: 14

30. The final stage of the research process is _____.

- a. interpretation
- b. literature review
- c. analysis
- d. application

ANS: D REF: 16

COMPLETION

1. Casual and _____ types of reasoning are used when we plan our day.

ANS: probabilistic REF: 6

2. Traditional beliefs about patrol effectiveness, response time and detective work are examples of _____.

ANS: agreement reality REF: 4

3. _____ means repeating a study, checking to see whether similar results are obtained each time.

ANS: Replication REF: 8

4. Illogical reasoning occurs if you choose to follow the exception that proves the _____.

ANS: rule REF: 9

5. A(n) _____ is a complex set of relationships among several concepts.

ANS: theory REF: 12

6. _____ is the final stage of the research process.

ANS: Application REF: 16

7. Manipulation of the collected data for the purpose of drawing conclusions is known as _____.

ANS: analysis REF: 15

8. The production of knowledge based on experience and _____ is referred to as two realities.

ANS: observation REF: 4

9. _____ leads to misrepresentation and simplification of the problems

ANS: Overgeneralization REF: 8

10. According to the _____, a consistent run of good or bad luck is presumed to foreshadow its opposite.

ANS: gambler's fallacy REF: 9

ESSAY

1. Identify as many types of errors in human inquiry as you can. Explain each by using an example from the field of criminal justice.

REF: 8

2. Discuss the purposes of doing research. Give an example of each by using a hypothetical from the field of criminal justice.

REF: 10

3. Tradition and authority are forms of personal human inquiry. Give examples of each by using scenarios from the criminal justice field.

REF: 6