

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