Criminology Today An Integrative Introduction 9th edition Schmalleger Test Bank

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***Criminology Today: An Integrative Introduction, 9e* (Schmalleger)**
Chapter 2 Where Do Theories Come From?

2.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) The "evidence" in evidence-based criminology refers to
A) information obtained from witnesses to the crime.
B) fingerprints found at the crime scene.
C) experimental scientific findings.
D) social discussions.
Answer: C
Page Ref: 29
Objective: What is the role of social scientific research methods in the development of criminological theories? How does the meaning of the word evidence in evidence-based criminology differ from the evidence found at a crime scene or the evidence used in criminal trials?
Level: Intermediate

2) Evidence-based criminology is based upon which research method?
A) Randomized, controlled experiments
B) Case studies
C) Participant observation
D) Secondary analysis of data
Answer: A
Page Ref: 29
Objective: What is the role of social scientific research methods in the development of criminological theories? How does the meaning of the word evidence in evidence-based criminology differ from the evidence found at a crime scene or the evidence used in criminal trials?
Level: Basic

3) The ideas of armchair criminologists achieve acclaim in all but which of the following ways?
A) The involvement of distinguished lecturers
B) Publication in prestigious essays
C) The systematic collection of related acts
D) The association of their ideas with institutions of higher learning
Answer: C
Page Ref: 30
Objective: What is the role of social scientific research methods in the development of criminological theories? How does the meaning of the word evidence in evidence-based criminology differ from the evidence found at a crime scene or the evidence used in criminal trials?
Level: Intermediate

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4) Which of the following is *not* a scientific endeavor?
A) Investigating the relationship between facts that have been gathered
B) Building a database of information
C) Investigating paranormal phenomena
D) Interrogating witnesses at a crime scene
Answer: D
Page Ref: 30
Objective: What is the role of social scientific research methods in the development of criminological theories? How does the meaning of the word evidence in evidence-based criminology differ from the evidence found at a crime scene or the evidence used in criminal trials?
Level: Difficult

5) A(n) _____ is a series of interrelated propositions which attempt to describe, explain, predict, and ultimately control some class of events.
A) hypothesis
B) theory
C) variable
D) experiment
Answer: B
Page Ref: 31
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Level: Basic

6) The statement, "Breaking the cycle of poverty will reduce crime" is an example of a(n)
A) hypothesis.
B) theory.
C) social policy.
D) causal question.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 31
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Level: Intermediate

7) Which of the following statements is an example of a theory?
A) Increasing job opportunities will reduce crime
B) Crime rates increased in the past year
C) Poverty is a root cause of illegal drug use
D) Requiring everyone to earn a high school degree will lead to a reduction in crime
Answer: C
Page Ref: 31
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Level: Difficult

8) Which of the following is *not* a use of theory in social scientific thinking?
A) Theories supply frameworks within which concepts and variables acquire special significance
B) Theories link studies together
C) Theories can be improved through hypothesis testing
D) Theories provide patterns for the interpretation of data
Answer: C
Page Ref: 32-33
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Level: Intermediate

9) _____ research is undertaken simply for the sake of advancing scientific knowledge.
A) Applied
B) Pure
C) Primary
D) Secondary
Answer: B
Page Ref: 33
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Basic

10) What is the first step in any research?
A) Develop a research design
B) Review the findings
C) Choose a data collection technique
D) Identify a problem
Answer: D
Page Ref: 33
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Basic

11) _____ is the process by which a concept is made measurable or a simple hypothesis is turned into one that is testable.
A) Operationalization
B) Theory building
C) Variable development
D) Pure research
Answer: A
Page Ref: 34
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Basic

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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?
A) A controlled experiment
B) A one-group pretest-posttest design
C) A quasi-experiment
D) A life history
Answer: B
Page Ref: 35
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Difficult

13) A(n) _____ research design is particularly useful when some aspects of the social setting are beyond the control of the researcher.
A) controlled experiment
B) one-group pretest-posttest
C) quasi-experimental
D) case study
Answer: C
Page Ref: 35-36
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

14) Which of the following threats to internal validity is an example of the problem of experimental mortality?
A) During the implementation of a study on violence in a prison, the prison administrator is replaced
B) During a study, subjects become tired and their response time is affected
C) During a study in which students interview prison inmates, a number of student interviewers graduate and must be replaced
D) During a study comparing two groups of prison inmates, some of the members of one group are released on parole
Answer: D
Page Ref: 36
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Difficult

15) Which of the following threats to external validity is an example of the problem of reactive effects of experiment arrangements?
A) 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
B) 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
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) Inmates in a prison are participating in two research studies and are simultaneously exposed to two different experimental interventions
Answer: C
Page Ref: 37
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Difficult

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?
A) Participant observation
B) Survey research
C) Case study
D) Secondary analysis
Answer: B
Page Ref: 38
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Difficult

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?
A) Participant observation
B) Survey research
C) Secondary analysis
D) Self-reporting
Answer: A
Page Ref: 39
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Difficult

18) Which is the only data-gathering technique that does *not* produce new data?
A) Self-reporting
B) Secondary analysis
C) Case study
D) Survey research
Answer: B
Page Ref: 39-40
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Basic

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
A) replicability.
B) intersubjectivity.
C) reactivity.
D) instrumentation.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 40
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Difficult

20) Which of the following is an example of inferential statistics?
A) Standard deviation
B) Correlation
C) Median
D) Test of significance
Answer: D
Page Ref: 41-42
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

21) _____ are techniques that produce measurable results which can be analyzed statistically.
A) Qualitative methods
B) Pure research methods
C) Quantitative methods
D) Participant observations
Answer: C
Page Ref: 42
Objective: What are the differences between quantitative and qualitative methods in social sciences? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each method?
Level: Basic

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22) _____ treats numbers as having intrinsic scientific value.
A) Intersubjectivity
B) Pure research
C) Qualitative methodology
D) The mystique of quantity
Answer: D
Page Ref: 43
Objective: What are the differences between quantitative and qualitative methods in social sciences? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each method?
Level: Basic

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?
A) Protection of human subjects
B) Informed consent
C) Objectivity
D) Data confidentiality
Answer: C
Page Ref: 44
Objective: What are some of the ethical considerations involved in conducting criminological research?
Level: Difficult

24) The ethical principle of _____ means that research subjects are told about the nature of the research and their role in it.
A) informed consent
B) data confidentiality
C) anonymity
D) objectivity
Answer: A
Page Ref: 44-45
Objective: What are some of the ethical considerations involved in conducting criminological research?
Level: Basic

25) Which of the following is *not* a critical ethical issue for criminal justice researchers?
A) Data confidentiality
B) Protection of human subjects
C) Disclosure of research methods
D) Application of results to social policy
Answer: D
Page Ref: 44-45
Objective: What are some of the ethical considerations involved in conducting criminological research?
Level: Intermediate

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26) A(n) _____ involves reviewing the results of other studies on a specific topic.
A) participant observation study
B) meta-analysis
C) survey
D) case study
Answer: B
Page Ref: 47
Objective: How do criminological research and experimental criminology impact social policy?
Level: Basic

27) In a research report, the _____ is a brief summation of the findings of the report.
A) abstract
B) review of the existing literature
C) preface
D) analysis
Answer: A
Page Ref: 48
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Level: Basic

28) Which of the following sections is *not* always included in a research report?
A) Appendixes
B) Findings and results
C) Analysis and discussion
D) References
Answer: A
Page Ref: 48-49
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Level: Intermediate

29) Where are criminologists most likely to publish their research?
A) Newspapers
B) Monographs
C) Professional journals
D) Wikipedia
Answer: C
Page Ref: 49
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Level: Basic

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30) Which submission requirement tends to be the same for all professional refereed journals?
A) The style of the references
B) The method of submission
C) A prohibition on simultaneous submissions
D) The amount of the submission fee
Answer: C
Page Ref: 50
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Level: Intermediate

2.2 True/False Questions

1) The evidence used in evidence-based criminology is the same type of evidence that is used in a criminal trial.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 29
Objective: What is the role of social scientific research methods in the development of criminological theories? How does the meaning of the word evidence in evidence-based criminology differ from the evidence found at a crime scene or the evidence used in criminal trials?
Level: Basic

2) During the Golden Age of Theory, there was a systematic attempt to link criminological research to theory.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 29
Objective: What is the role of social scientific research methods in the development of criminological theories? How does the meaning of the word evidence in evidence-based criminology differ from the evidence found at a crime scene or the evidence used in criminal trials?
Level: Basic

3) Gathering facts is sufficient to offer a satisfactory explanation of crime.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 30
Objective: What is the role of social scientific research methods in the development of criminological theories? How does the meaning of the word evidence in evidence-based criminology differ from the evidence found at a crime scene or the evidence used in criminal trials?
Level: Basic

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4) The statement "Providing more educational opportunities to lower-income individuals will reduce crime" is a hypothesis.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 31
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Level: Difficult

5) A theory is tested by how well it describes and predicts reality.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 31
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Level: Intermediate

6) If you conduct applied research, you are not expecting your results to have any immediate, practical application.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 33
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Basic

7) Problem identification often includes some basic statistical analyses.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 33-34
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

8) A one-group pretest-posttest research design eliminates all other possible explanations of behavioral change.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 35
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Basic

9) 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.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 35
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Difficult

10) 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.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 35
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Difficult

11) In the "participant as observer" strategy, the observer goes "undercover" and joins the group, participating in their activities.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 39
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

12) The question, "Do you see what I see?" highlights the role of intersubjectivity in scientific observation.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 40
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Basic

13) Findings from qualitative studies are expressed numerically.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 43
Objective: What are the differences between quantitative and qualitative methods in social sciences? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each method?
Level: Basic

14) The best way to control the effects of biases is to be aware of them at the start of the research.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 44
Objective: What are some of the ethical considerations involved in conducting criminological research?
Level: Basic

15) During participant observation, the researcher's primary role becomes that of a member of the group he or she is observing.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 45
Objective: What are some of the ethical considerations involved in conducting criminological research?

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Level: Intermediate

16) Politicians frequently consult with criminologist when developing new crime legislation.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 46
Objective: How do criminological research and experimental criminology impact social policy?
Level: Intermediate

17) A meta-analysis is a study of other studies.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 47
Objective: How do criminological research and experimental criminology impact social policy?
Level: Basic

18) It is not necessary for a researcher to present research limitations in the final research report.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 49
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Level: Basic

19) Most refereed professional journals discourage simultaneous submissions.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 50
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Level: Basic

2.3 Fill in the Blank Questions

1) Evidence-based criminology is founded on the _____ method.
Answer: experimental/scientific
Page Ref: 29
Objective: What is the role of social scientific research methods in the development of criminological theories? How does the meaning of the word evidence in evidence-based criminology differ from the evidence found at a crime scene or the evidence used in criminal trials?
Level: Basic

2) The Golden Age of _____ was a time when data on crime were gathered and evaluated independent of any particular ideational framework.
Answer: Research
Page Ref: 30
Objective: What is the role of social scientific research methods in the development of criminological theories? How does the meaning of the word evidence in evidence-based criminology differ from the evidence found at a crime scene or the evidence used in criminal trials?
Level: Basic

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3) A(n) _____ is an explanation that accounts for a set of facts and that can be tested by further investigation.
Answer: hypothesis
Page Ref: 31
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Level: Basic

4) A(n) _____ is tested by how well it describes and predicts reality.
Answer: theory
Page Ref: 31
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Level: Basic

5) Most criminological research today is intended to explore issues of _____.
Answer: causality
Page Ref: 34
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

6) Rival explanations or competing hypotheses are known as _____.
Answer: confounding effects
Page Ref: 35
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Basic

7) Properly selected control groups help criminology researchers eliminate threats to _____.
Answer: internal validity
Page Ref: 35-36
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

8) A case study focusing on a single subject is known as a _____.
Answer: life history
Page Ref: 38
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Basic

9) Because research subjects generally do not know that they are being studied, secondary analysis is said to be _____.
Answer: nonreactive
Page Ref: 40
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

10) _____ research methods produce subjective results.
Answer: Qualitative
Page Ref: 43
Objective: What are the differences between quantitative and qualitative methods in social sciences? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each method?
Level: Basic

11) _____ such as researcher preconceptions and biases enter into all stages of the research process.
Answer: Values
Page Ref: 44
Objective: What are some of the ethical considerations involved in conducting criminological research?
Level: Basic

12) _____ 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.
Answer: Informed consent
Page Ref: 44
Objective: What are some of the ethical considerations involved in conducting criminological research?
Level: Basic

13) Ideally, criminological research should have an impact on politicians who formulate crime control _____.
Answer: policy
Page Ref: 46
Objective: How do criminological research and experimental criminology impact social policy?
Level: Basic

14) In a research report, a discussion of relevant previous research is usually found in the section _____.
Answer: review of existing literature
Page Ref: 48
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Level: Basic

15) _____ journals use peer reviewers to determine the quality of manuscripts submitted to them.
Answer: Refereed
Page Ref: 59
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Level: Basic

2.4 Matching Questions

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

A) Step 3
B) Step 1
C) Step 4
D) Step 7
E) Step 5
F) Step 6
G) Step 2

1) The Hypothesis is Tested
Page Ref: 31
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Level: Intermediate

2) A Correlation is Observed
Page Ref: 31
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Level: Intermediate

3) A Theory is Proposed
Page Ref: 31
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Level: Intermediate

4) Theory-Based Understanding is Achieved
Page Ref: 31
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Level: Intermediate

5) Questions are Raised about Causes
Page Ref: 31
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Level: Intermediate

6) A Theory-Based Hypothesis is Developed
Page Ref: 31
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Level: Intermediate

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7) Theory-Based Social Policies Result
Page Ref: 31
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 1) F 2) B 3) A 4) C 5) G 6) E 7) D

Match the type of research with its definition

A) Research based on scientific inquiry that is designed and carried out with practical applications in mind
B) Research characterized by original and direct investigation
C) Research based on new evaluations of existing information that has been collected by other researchers
D) Research undertaken simply for the sake of advancing scientific knowledge

8) Applied research
Page Ref: 33
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

9) Pure research
Page Ref: 33
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

10) Primary research
Page Ref: 33
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

11) Secondary research
Page Ref: 33
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 8) A 9) D 10) B 11) C

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Place the stages in the scientific research process in order

A) Step 2
B) Step 1
C) Step 3
D) Step 4

12) Review of findings
Page Ref: 33
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

13) Development of research design
Page Ref: 33
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

14) Problem identification
Page Ref: 33
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

15) Choice of data collection techniques
Page Ref: 33
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 12) D 13) A 14) B 15) C

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Identify the threats with the type of validity they threaten

A) External validity
B) Internal validity

16) Pretest effects
Page Ref: 36-37
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

17) History
Page Ref: 36-37
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

18) Reactivity
Page Ref: 36-37
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

19) Self-selection
Page Ref: 36-37
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

20) Maturation
Page Ref: 36-37
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

21) Instrumentation
Page Ref: 36-37
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

22) Experimenter bias
Page Ref: 36-37
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

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23) Multiple-treatment interference
Page Ref: 36-37
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

24) Statistical regression
Page Ref: 36-37
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

25) Experimental mortality
Page Ref: 36-37
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 16) A 17) B 18) A 19) A 20) B 21) B 22) B 23) A 24) B 25) B

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

A) 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.
B) 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.
C) The researcher applies two different treatments to the experimental group in a research study.
D) During a large-scale study in which crime victims are interviewed, two interviewers resign and must be replaced.
E) 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.
F) 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.
G) 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
H) While interviewing subjects during an experiment, the researcher does not treat the subjects in the experimental and control group identically.
I) 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.
J) During the process of a study, subjects become tired, affecting their responses
K) A specific event takes place between the first and second observations in a study that may affect measurement.

26) Pretest effects
Page Ref: 36-37
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Difficult

27) History
Page Ref: 36-37
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Difficult

28) Reactivity
Page Ref: 36-37
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Difficult

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29) Self-selection
Page Ref: 36-37
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Difficult

30) Maturation
Page Ref: 36-37
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Difficult

31) Instrumentation
Page Ref: 36-37
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Difficult

32) Experimenter bias
Page Ref: 36-37
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Difficult

33) Multiple-treatment interference
Page Ref: 36-37
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Difficult

34) Statistical regression
Page Ref: 36-37
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Difficult

35) Experimental mortality
Page Ref: 36-37
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Difficult

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36) Differential selection
Page Ref: 36-37
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Difficult

Answers: 26) B 27) K 28) E 29) F 30) J 31) D 32) H 33) C 34) I 35) A 36) G

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Match the data collection technique to its definition

A) Examining pre-existing data in new ways
B) The use of questionnaires to gather data
C) An in-depth investigation into a single subject or group
D) The researcher joins a group to gather data on the group's activities
E) Individuals are asked to keep a journal about their frequency of involvement in a specific activity

37) Participant observation
Page Ref: 38-40
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

38) Secondary analysis
Page Ref: 38-40
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

39) Case studies
Page Ref: 38-40
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

40) Surveys
Page Ref: 38-40
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

41) Self-reporting
Page Ref: 38-40
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 37) D 38) A 39) C 40) B 41) E

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Match the element of a research report to its features

A) A discussion of any shortcomings in the researcher so that readers may assess their impacts on the reported results
B) Includes the names and professional affiliations of all authors
C) A brief summary of the report's findings
D) A discussion of relevant works of other researchers and prior research
E) Provides an overview of the methodology used by the researcher and explains how the problem was investigated
F) A statement of what is being tested in the research study
G) Bibliography of all materials used in planning the study and preparing the research report

42) List of references
Page Ref: 48-49
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Level: Intermediate

43) Statement of hypothesis
Page Ref: 48-49
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Level: Intermediate

44) Review of existing literature
Page Ref: 48-49
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Level: Intermediate

45) Disclaimers/limitations
Page Ref: 48-49
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Level: Intermediate

46) Abstract
Page Ref: 48-49
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Level: Intermediate

47) Title page
Page Ref: 48-49
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Level: Intermediate

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48) Description of research plan
Page Ref: 48-49
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 42) G 43) F 44) D 45) A 46) C 47) B 48) E

2.5 Essay Questions

1) Identify the four eras of criminology and discuss how they have influenced the current field of criminology today.
Answer: 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.
Page Ref: 29-30
Objective: What is the role of social scientific research methods in the development of criminological theories? How does the meaning of the word evidence in evidence-based criminology differ from the evidence found at a crime scene or the evidence used in criminal trials?
Level: Intermediate

2) What is a theory? What is the role of theories in the field of criminology?
Answer: 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.
Page Ref: 30-33
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Level: Difficult

3) 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?
Answer: 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.
Page Ref: 35-37
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Difficult

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2.6 Critical Thinking Questions

1) Explain how theory building develops in the field and contributes to social policy in criminology. Please provide examples.
Answer: 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.
Page Ref: 30-33, 46-47, & others
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

2) What are some of the values and ethics that criminologists must consider when conducting research? How are they addressed?
Answer: 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.
Page Ref: 44-45
Objective: What are some of the ethical considerations involved in conducting criminological research?
Level: Intermediate

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