Criminology Today - An Integrative Introduction 11th edition Schmalleger Test Bank

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Test Bank

Criminology Today, 11e (Schmalleger)

Chapter 1 What Is Criminology?

1.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) The view of crime as human conduct that violates the criminal law is drawn from a _____ perspective.
A) political
B) sociological
C) psychological
D) legalistic
Answer: C
Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this text has chosen to use?
Level: Basic

2) "Human conduct that is in violation of the criminal laws of a state, the federal government, or a local jurisdiction that has the power to make such laws" is a definition of _____.
A) criminology
B) crime
C) criminal
D) deviance
Answer: B
Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this text has chosen to use?
Level: Basic

3) The belief that crime is an antisocial act of such a nature that repression is necessary to preserve the existing system of society is the basis of the _____ perspective on crime
A) legal
B) political
C) sociological
D) psychological
Answer: C
Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this text has chosen to use?
Level: Basic

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4) Which of the following statements regarding a crime harm index (CHI) is true?
   A) A CHI counts each offense equally.
   B) A CHI argues that each offense has a similar impact on victims or on society.
   C) A CHI primarily focuses on street crimes that are most commonly committed by individuals who have lower incomes.
   D) A CHI assigns different weights to crimes based on the harm they cause.
   Answer: D
   Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this text has chosen to use?
   Level: Basic

5) Which of the following statements about deviance and crime is true?
   A) All deviant behavior is criminal.
   B) All criminal behavior is deviant.
   C) Deviant behavior and criminal behavior overlap.
   D) Deviant behavior and criminal behavior are mutually exclusive categories.
   Answer: C
   Objective: What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?
   Level: Intermediate

6) You are running late to class and there is an exam today. To get to class on time, you drive about 10 miles about the speed limit. This is an example of behavior that is _____.
   A) deviant but not criminal
   B) criminal but not deviant
   C) both deviant and criminal
   D) neither deviant nor criminal
   Answer: B
   Objective: What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?
   Level: Intermediate

7) Which of the following behaviors is criminal only when committed by a child but is legal when committed by an adult?
   A) Shoplifting a candy bar
   B) Drinking alcohol
   C) Speeding
   D) Joyriding
   Answer: B
   Objective: What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?
   Level: Intermediate

8) The _____ perspective says that laws should be enacted to criminalize certain behaviors when members of society generally agree that such laws are necessary?

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A) consensus
B) sociological
C) pluralistic
D) legalistic
Answer: A
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level: Basic

9) The pluralistic perspective suggests that behaviors are typically criminalized through _____.
A) a political process
B) the general agreement of most members of society
C) the existence of shared norms and values
D) consensus
Answer: A
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level: Basic

10) The gun control debate is an example of the _____ perspective.
A) consensus
B) sociological
C) conflict
D) pluralistic
Answer: D
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level: Intermediate

11) _____ is the field of study that is concerned primarily with the causes and consequences of crime.
A) Criminal justice
B) Criminology
C) Criminality
D) Criminalistics
Answer: B
Objective: What is criminology? What are its many roots?
Level: Basic

12) Criminal justice focuses on _____.
A) the control of lawbreaking
B) the causes of crime
C) the consequences of crime

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D) the victim
Answer: A
Objective: What is criminology? What are its many roots?
Level: Basic

13) A _____ studies crime, criminals, and criminal behavior.
A) scientist
B) criminal justice professional
C) criminologist
D) criminalist
Answer: C
Objective: What do criminologists do?
Level: Basic

14) Which of the following individuals would most likely be considered a criminalist?
A) A victims' advocate
B) A polygraph operator
C) A computer crime investigator
D) A correctional officer
Answer: B
Objective: What do criminologists do?
Level: Intermediate

15) A(n) _____ theory of crime attempts to explain all or most forms of criminal conduct through a single, overarching approach.
A) complete
B) unicausal
C) integrated
D) general
Answer: D
Objective: What do criminologists do?
Level: Basic

16) You are learning about a specific general theory which suggests that all types of criminal and deviant behavior can be explained by a single factor: a lack of self-control. This is an example of a(n) _____ theory.
A) integrated
B) unicausal
C) bicameral
D) complete
Answer: B
Objective: What do criminologists do?

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Level: Intermediate

17) _____ criminology emphasizes the use of social scientific techniques to develop knowledge in the field of criminology.

A) Evidence-based

B) Translational

C) Theoretical

D) Policy-based

Answer: A

Objective: What is evidence-based criminology? How does it complement theoretical criminology?

Level: Basic

18) _____ criminology involves taking the results of criminological research and converting it into workable social policy and practice.

A) Experimental

B) Translational

C) Theoretical

D) Policy-based

Answer: B

Objective: How does criminology, and especially criminological research, influence social policy? What is translational criminology?

Level: Basic

19) The _____ perspective argues that crime is a result of underlying social issues such as poverty, discrimination, and pervasive family violence.

A) evidence-based

B) individual responsibility

C) social deviance

D) social problems

Answer: D

Objective: What is the theme of this text? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?

Level: Basic

20) Which of the following statements about the individual responsibility perspective is true?

A) It suggests that crime is a symptom of underlying social problems such as poverty and discrimination.

B) It emphasizes the development of social and educational opportunities as a way of dealing with the crime problem.

C) It emphasizes crime prevention efforts such as harsher sentences and the development of rehabilitation programs.

D) It sees crime as a public health problem as well as a criminal justice problem.

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Answer: C

Objective: What is the theme of this text? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?

Level: Intermediate

21) Which of the following crime reduction or prevention strategies is most characteristic of the social problems perspective?

A) A government-funded initiative to enhance educational opportunities among low-income individuals

B) A move to broaden police powers by increasing the number of exceptions to the Exclusionary Rule

C) Rewriting state statutes to increase the severity of punishment for violent offenders, such as three-strikes laws

D) Allocating federal funds to help states build and operate more prisons

Answer: A

Objective: What is the theme of this text? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?

Level: Intermediate

22) Which of the following recent developments in national crime control policy is most likely to have been influenced by the social problems perspective?

A) The increase in the number of federal capital crimes

B) The enactment of a federal three-strikes law

C) The abolition of federal parole

D) The creation of the Job Corps to reduce unemployment by encouraging the development of job skills

Answer: D

Objective: What is the theme of this text? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?

Level: Intermediate

23) Crime is not an isolated individual activity but a(n) _____ event.

A) social

B) economic

C) deviant

D) political

Answer: A

Objective: What is the social context of crime? What are crime's consequences?

Level: Intermediate

24) An American visitor witnessing a crime in Japan may interpret the events differently than someone born within the Japanese culture. This is an example of _____.

A) intercultural perspective

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B) social relativity
C) deviant perception
D) politicization
Answer: B
Objective: What is the social context of crime? What are crime's consequences?
Level: Intermediate

25) Which of the following is a background contribution by the offender?
A) A genetic inventory
B) A peculiar motivation
C) A specific intent
D) A drug-induced state of mind
Answer: A
Objective: What is the social context of crime? What are crime's consequences?
Level: Intermediate

26) The _____ contributes to a criminal event by failing to prevent criminal activity.
A) victim
B) offender
C) criminal justice system
D) general public
Answer: C
Objective: What is the social context of crime? What are crime's consequences?
Level: Basic

27) Victims may unwittingly contribute to their own victimization through the appearance of _____.
A) defensiveness
B) exposure
C) defenselessness
D) precipitation
Answer: C
Objective: What is the social context of crime? What are crime's consequences?
Level: Basic

28) _____ is the process by which one acquires the cultural values of one's society.
A) Socialization
B) Integration
C) Social relativity
D) Criminalistics
Answer: A
Objective: What is the social context of crime? What are crime's consequences?

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Level: Basic

30) Many modern criminologists operate from a(n) _____ perspective.
A) psychological
B) political
C) economic
D) sociological
Answer: D
Objective: What social science has traditionally provided a central theoretical basis for criminology? Why?
Level: Basic

1.2 True/False Questions

1) The legalistic perspective defines crime as a violation of the criminal law.
Answer: TRUE
Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this text has chosen to use?
Level: Basic

2) Adopting the psychological perspective of crime would significantly expand the scope of criminology.
Answer: TRUE
Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this text has chosen to use?
Level: Basic

3) All criminal behavior is deviant.
Answer: FALSE
Objective: What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?
Level: Basic

4) Some behaviors are considered to be illegal only if they are committed by a child.
Answer: TRUE
Objective: What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?
Level: Intermediate

5) The pluralistic perspective is most applicable to societies characterized by a shared belief system.
Answer: FALSE
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?

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Level: Intermediate

6) The difficulty in reaching agreement regarding legalizing marijuana is an example of social consensus.
Answer: FALSE
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level: Intermediate

7) Criminology is an interdisciplinary field.
Answer: TRUE
Objective: What is criminology? What are its many roots?
Level: Basic

8) Criminal justice focuses on questions about the causes of crime.
Answer: FALSE
Objective: What is criminology? What are its many roots?
Level: Basic

9) A correctional officer is a criminalist.
Answer: FALSE
Objective: What do criminologists do?
Level: Intermediate

10) There is a growing tendency to apply the term *criminologist* to anyone who works in the criminal justice field.
Answer: FALSE
Objective: What do criminologists do?
Level: Basic

11) A theory that attempts to explain all types of criminal behavior is a general theory of crime.
Answer: TRUE
Objective: What do criminologists do?
Level: Basic

12) An integrated theory is one that proposes a single identifiable cause for all serious criminal behavior.
Answer: FALSE
Objective: What do criminologists do?
Level: Basic

13) Translational criminology focuses on taking research findings and converting them into social policy.
Answer: TRUE

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Objective: What is evidence-based criminology? How does it complement theoretical criminology?

Level: Basic

14) A program that encourages teenagers to stay in school and graduate is typical of the social problems perspective.

Answer: TRUE

Objective: What is the theme of this text? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?

Level: Intermediate

15) The individual responsibility perspective considers people to be responsible for their own behavior.

Answer: TRUE

Objective: What is the theme of this text? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?

Level: Basic

16) The abolition of federal parole and the creation of the federal three-strikes law were influenced by the social problems perspective.

Answer: FALSE

Objective: What is the theme of this text? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?

Level: Intermediate

17) Because crime is a social event, it can have more than one interpretation.

Answer: TRUE

Objective: What is the social context of crime? What are crime's consequences?

Level: Intermediate

18) Social relativity means that the offender and the victim interpret crime in a similar way.

Answer: FALSE

Objective: What is the social context of crime? What are crime's consequences?

Level: Basic

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19) The consequences of crime include both outputs and interpretations.
Answer: TRUE
Objective: What is the social context of crime? What are crime's consequences?
Level: Basic

20) The primacy of sociology should not prevent criminologists from recognizing contributions from other perspectives.
Answer: TRUE
Objective: What social science has traditionally provided a central theoretical basis for criminology? Why?
Level: Intermediate

1.3 Fill in the Blank Questions

1) Seeing crime as the result of criteria that have been built into the law by powerful groups is the basis of the _____ perspective on crime.
Answer: political
Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this text has chosen to use?
Level: Basic

2) The sociological perspective considers crime to be a(n) _____ act.
Answer: antisocial
Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this text has chosen to use?
Level: Basic

3) _____ is human activity that violates social norms.
Answer: Deviance
Objective: What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?
Level: Basic

4) Truancy and running away from home are examples of _____.
Answer: delinquency
Objective: What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?
Level: Basic

5) The _____ perspective suggests that behaviors should be criminalized when members of society generally agree that such laws are necessary.
Answer: consensus
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?

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Level: Basic

6) _____ focuses on questions about the causes of criminal behavior.
Answer: Criminology
Objective: What is criminology? What are its many roots?
Level: Basic

7) _____ criminology proposes explanations for criminal behavior.
Answer: Theoretical
Objective: What is criminology? What are its many roots?
Level: Basic

8) _____ criminology focuses on turning research results into workable social policy.
Answer: Translational
Objective: How does criminology, and especially criminological research, influence social policy? What is translational criminology?
Level: Basic

9) The individual _____ perspective argues that criminal offenders choose crime over more law-abiding behaviors.
Answer: responsibility
Objective: What is the theme of this text? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?
Level: Intermediate

10) Social _____ means that social events are interpreted differently according to an individual's cultural experiences and personal interests.
Answer: relativity
Objective: What is the social context of crime? What are crime's consequences?
Level: Basic

11) Background causes of crime are known as _____.
Answer: contributions
Objective: What is the social context of crime? What are crime's consequences?
Level: Basic

12) A specific intent is an example of a(n) _____ contribution to crime by the offender.
Answer: foreground
Objective: What is the social context of crime? What are crime's consequences?
Level: Intermediate

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13) Maren heads out to the grocery. As she walks outside, a drive-by shooting occurs and she is hit by a stray bullet. As an innocent victim, Maren is a(n) _____ participant in the crime.
Answer: passive
Objective: What is the social context of crime? What are crime's consequences?
Level: Basic

14) While at a baseball game, Luis starts a fight with a fan of the opposing team. He ends up severely beaten. This is an example of victim _____.
Answer: precipitation
Objective: What is the social context of crime? What are crime's consequences?
Level: Intermediate

15) The field of _____ has contributed the most to criminology.
Answer: sociology
Objective: What social science has traditionally provided a central theoretical basis for criminology? Why?
Level: Basic

1.4 Matching Questions

Match the definitional perspective to its view of crime.

A) Crime is an antisocial act that needs to be repressed to preserve the existing social system
B) Crime is behavior that violates the criminal law
C) Crime is a form of social maladjustment or problem behavior
D) Crime is defined in terms of power structures existing in society

1) Legalistic
Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this text has chosen to use?
Level: Basic

2) Political
Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this text has chosen to use?
Level: Basic

3) Sociological
Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this text has chosen to use?

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Level: Basic

4) Psychological
Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this text has chosen to use?
Level: Basic

Answers: 1) B 2) D 3) A 4) C

Match the role to the type of field or study within criminology.

A) Criminal Justice
B) Criminologists
C) Criminalistics

5) Polygraph examiner
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level: Intermediate

6) Probation officer
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level: Intermediate

7) Creating social policy
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level: Intermediate

8) Public advocacy
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level: Intermediate

9) Correctional officer
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level: Intermediate

10) Constructing theories
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level: Intermediate

11) Ballistics
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?

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Level: Intermediate

12) Victim advocate
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level: Intermediate

13) Crime-scene photographer
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level: Intermediate

14) Testing hypotheses
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level: Intermediate

15) Fingerprint examiner
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level: Intermediate

16) Prosecutor
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 5) C 6) A 7) B 8) B 9) A 10) B 11) C 12) A 13) C 14) B 15) C 16) A

Match the policy to the underlying perspective.

A) Individual responsibility perspective
B) Social problems perspective

17) Head Start program of comprehensive early childhood education
Objective: What is the theme of this text? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?
Level: Intermediate

18) Federal allocations to allow states to expand their prison systems
Objective: What is the theme of this text? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?
Level: Intermediate

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19) A Job Corps initiative to help young people earn a high school diploma and find and keep a good job

Objective: What is the theme of this text? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?

Level: Intermediate

20) Three-strikes laws to mandate life imprisonment for third-time violent felons

Objective: What is the theme of this text? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?

Level: Intermediate

21) Enhanced sentences for drug trafficking

Objective: What is the theme of this text? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?

Level: Intermediate

Answers: 17) B 18) A 19) B 20) A 21) A

1.5 Essay Questions

1) What are the various definitional perspectives by which crime can be defined and how does each perspective define crime?

Answer: Answers should include a discussion of the four definitional perspectives (legalistic, political, sociological, and psychological) and an explanation of how each views crime.

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this text has chosen to use?

Level: Difficult

2) What is deviant behavior? What are the similarities and differences between criminal behavior and deviant behavior?

Answer: Answers should include a definition of deviant behavior as behavior that violates social norms and should explain how the two concepts overlap but are not identical.

Objective: What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?

Level: Difficult

3) What is criminology and what is a criminologist? What career paths are available for individuals earning various degrees in criminology?

Answer: Answers should define criminology and criminologists, and should discuss some of the career paths, including jobs available in the areas of criminalistics and criminal justice.

Objective: Multiple

Level: Intermediate

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3) What are the two contrasting viewpoints on which the book is built? Explain each and give examples of policies based on each viewpoint.

Answer: Answers should explain the two contrasting perspectives now popular in American society: social problems perspective and the individual responsibility perspective. Examples may vary.

Objective: What is the theme of this chapter? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?

Level: Basic

1.6 Critical Thinking Questions

1) What limitations exist with the legal perspective of crime?

Answer: Answers should define the legal perspective of crime as human conduct in violation of the criminal laws set by the government. Answers should address some of the following limitations discussed in the textbook: yielding moral high ground to powerful individuals with influence on the law; that social, ethical, and individual significance influence immoral forms of behavior; and that the legalistic definition also suffers from lack of recognition that formalized laws have not always existed.

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this text has chosen to use?

Level: Difficult

2) How do the different roles of criminologists, criminalists, and criminal justice professionals vary? How do these roles contribute to the field of criminology? Who primarily contributes to social policy?

Answer: Answers should distinguish between criminologists, criminalists, and criminal justice. They should explain that criminologists contribute to the study of the field and development of policy, individuals working in the field of criminalistics collect physical evidence of specific crimes, and criminal justice professionals do the day-to-day work of the criminal justice system.

Objective: Multiple

Level: Intermediate

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Chapter 2 Where Do Theories Come From?

2.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) 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
   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) According to John Laub, there have been multiple different eras characterizing the field of criminology. Which era emphasized theory intellectually but had no systematic attempt to link research to theory?
   A) The Golden Age of Theory
   B) The Golden Age of Research
   C) The third era
   D) The fourth era
   Answer: A
   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) 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
   Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
   Level: Basic

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4) 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

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) 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

Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?

Level: Difficult

6) _____ research is undertaken simply for the sake of advancing scientific knowledge.

A) Applied

B) Pure

C) Primary

D) Secondary

Answer: B

Objective: What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?

Level: Basic

7) What is the first step in any research?

A) Developing a research design

B) Reviewing the findings

C) Choosing a data collection technique

D) Identifying a problem

Answer: D

Objective: What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?

Level: Basic

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8) _____ 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

Objective: What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?

Level: Basic

9) You are interested in determining whether allowing people in prison 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

Objective: What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?

Level: Difficult

10) What is a confounding effect?

A) A rival explanation that threatens the validity of a research design

B) An experimental intervention that causes behavioral changes

C) A method of increasing internal validity

D) A research method that holds conditions constant

Answer: C

Objective: What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?

Level: Intermediate

11) A _____ 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

Objective: What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?

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Level: Intermediate

12) Which of the following will reduce the problem of differential selection?
A) Statistical regression toward the mean
B) Random assignment of subjects
C) Maturation
D) Experimental mortality
Answer: B

Objective: What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Difficult

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

14) Which of the following threats to external validity is an example of the problem of reactivity?
A) During a study, a pretest was conducted that sensitized the subjects to the topic of the research. As a result, the subjects 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) People incarcerated in a prison are aware that they are part of a study on prison violence. They modify their behavior as a result of this awareness.
D) People in a prison are participating in two research studies and are simultaneously exposed to two different experimental interventions.
Answer: C
Objective: What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Level: Difficult

15) After the results of a large study on police procedures were publicized, the researchers attempted to determine if the study had affected police policy. The researchers telephoned

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100 large police departments and asked a series of questions about departmental 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

Objective: What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?

Level: Difficult

16) You are interested in studying how correctional officers and people in prison 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

Objective: What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?

Level: Difficult

17) You are interested in organized crime and focus on studying one particular criminal organization. This is an example of which data-gathering technique?

A) Self-reporting

B) Secondary analysis

C) Case study

D) Survey research

Answer: C

Objective: What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?

Level: Basic

18) The Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment was a large study that had a major impact on police policy. The National Institute of Justice funded a number of similar studies to see if the same results would be found 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

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Objective: What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?

Level: Difficult

19) Which of the following is an example of inferential statistics?

A) Standard deviation

B) Correlation

C) Median

D) Test of significance

Answer: D

Objective: What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?

Level: Intermediate

20) _____ 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

Objective: What are the differences between quantitative and qualitative methods in the social sciences? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each method?

Level: Basic

21) _____ treats numbers as if they have intrinsic scientific value.

A) Intersubjectivity

B) Pure research

C) Qualitative methodology

D) The mystique of quantity

Answer: D

Objective: What are the differences between quantitative and qualitative methods in the social sciences? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each method?

Level: Basic

22) Which of the following research methods is most likely to produce highly quantitative data?

A) Life histories

B) Participant observations

C) Case studies

D) Controlled experiments

Answer: D

Objective: What are the differences between quantitative and qualitative methods in the social sciences? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each method?

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Level: Intermediate

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 NIJ 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
Objective: What are some of the ethical considerations involved in conducting criminological research?
Level: Intermediate

24) When conducting a research study, you meet with your subjects and explain what the purpose of the research is and what their role will be. You are upholding which ethical principle?

A) Informed consent
B) Data confidentiality
C) Anonymity
D) Objectivity

Answer: A
Objective: What are some of the ethical considerations involved in conducting criminological research?
Level: Basic

25) What is the best way to control the effects of biases in research?

A) Be aware of them at the start of the research
B) Avoid conducting research that produces strong personal feelings
C) Avoid situations that require informed consent
D) Ensure data confidentiality

Answer: A
Objective: What are some of the ethical considerations involved in conducting criminological research?
Level: Intermediate

26) A _____ 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

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Objective: How do criminological research and experimental criminology affect social policy?
Level: Basic

27) Which of the following is most likely to influence policy makers who are creating criminal justice policies?
A) The financial implications of the policy
B) The advice of criminologists
C) The results of current criminological research
D) The effectiveness of the policy
Answer: A
Objective: How do criminological research and experimental criminology affect social policy?
Level: Intermediate

28) 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
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Level: Basic

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

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
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Level: Intermediate

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2.2 True/False Questions

1) Evidence-based criminology is based on the experimental method.
Answer: TRUE
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
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 enough to allow a researcher to offer a satisfactory explanation of crime.
Answer: FALSE
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

4) The statement "Providing more educational opportunities to lower-income individuals will reduce crime" is a hypothesis.
Answer: TRUE
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
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 do not expect your results to have any immediate, practical application.
Answer: FALSE
Objective: What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?

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Level: Basic

7) Problem identification often includes some basic statistical analyses.

Answer: FALSE

Objective: 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

Objective: 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. Between the pretest and posttest, the chief of police resigns. This event may produce a confounding effect.

Answer: TRUE

Objective: What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?

Level: Intermediate

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 also will be effective in maximum security prisons in Texas. This is a question of external validity.

Answer: TRUE

Objective: What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?

Level: Intermediate

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

Answer: FALSE

Objective: 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

Objective: 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

Objective: What are the differences between quantitative and qualitative methods in the 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

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 they are observing.

Answer: FALSE

Objective: What are some of the ethical considerations involved in conducting criminological research?

Level: Intermediate

16) Politicians frequently consult with criminologists when developing new crime legislation.

Answer: FALSE

Objective: How do criminological research and experimental criminology affect social policy?

Level: Intermediate

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

Answer: TRUE

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Objective: How do criminological research and experimental criminology affect social policy?
Level: Basic

18) Researchers do not have to present research limitations in the final research report.
Answer: FALSE
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Level: Basic

19) Most refereed professional journals discourage simultaneous submissions.
Answer: TRUE
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
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 _____, data on crime were gathered and evaluated independent of any particular ideational framework.
Answer: Research
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) A(n) _____ is an explanation that accounts for a set of facts and that can be tested by further investigation.
Answer: hypothesis
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

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