The Practice of Research in Criminology and Criminal Justice 8th edition Bachman Test Bank

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The Practice of Research in Criminology and Criminal Justice (8th)

ISBN 9781071857793 | Chapter 1: Science, Society, and Research

Total Questions: 70

Easy

Multiple Choice (7)

Q1. *[Multiple Choice]*

_____ is choosing to look only at things that are in accordance with our preferences or beliefs.

a) Resistance to change
b) Illogical reasoning
c) Selective observation ✓ correct
d) Overgeneralization

Q2. *[Multiple Choice]*

_____ is a way of knowing that relies on objective, empirical investigation.

a) Neurology
b) Epistemology ✓ correct
c) Phrenology
d) Cognitive psychology

Q3. *[Multiple Choice]*

_____ is the primary focus of many studies of youth crime and violence.

a) Exploratory research
b) Explanatory research
c) Evaluation research
d) Descriptive research ✓ correct

Q4. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which of the following was identified as a more activist approach to research?

a) critical theory
b) positivism
c) interpretivism
d) participatory action research ✓ correct

Q5. *[Multiple Choice]*

The most versatile research method is _____.

a) surveys ✓ correct
b) content analysis
c) experimental research
d) participant observation

Q6. *[Multiple Choice]*

When evaluating the efficacy of a program or policy, a(n) _____ approach is often used.

a) participant observation
b) experimental research ✓ correct
c) survey
d) content analysis

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Q7. *[Multiple Choice]*

Historically, which groups were identified as having been underrepresented in research studies?

a) LGBTQ+ and whites
b) women and racial/ethnic minorities ✓ correct
c) persons with disabilities and nuclear families
d) men and veterans

True/False (10)

Q8. *[True/False]*

Illusory correlation is another word used to describe errors in reasoning.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q9. *[True/False]*

Inaccurate observation is choosing to look only at things that are in accordance with our preferences or beliefs.

a) True
b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q10. *[True/False]*

In the 19th century, phrenology asserted that bumps and fissures of the skull determined the character and personality of a person, and it still remains a valid field of study today.

a) True
b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q11. *[True/False]*

Epistemology is a way of knowing that relies on objective, empirical investigation.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q12. *[True/False]*

The goal of exploratory research is to answer the question: “What is going on here?”

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q13. *[True/False]*

Feminist research provides a critical lens to doing research and is a term that is often used to refer to research done by feminists.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q14. *[True/False]*

Surveys can be either self-administered by respondents or they can be read by an interviewer.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q15. *[True/False]*

Social research settles all arguments.

a) True
b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q16. *[True/False]*

Research always has some limitations and some flaws.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q17. *[True/False]*

The quality of information obtained from surveys is dependent on the questions that are asked.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Medium

Multiple Choice (19)

Q18. *[Multiple Choice]*

We only interact with a small fraction of the social world, but we sometimes conclude that what we know to be true for some cases is true for all cases. This is an example of which type of error in reasoning?

a) resistance to change
b) inaccurate observation
c) selective observation
d) overgeneralization ✓ correct

Q19. *[Multiple Choice]*

When individuals prematurely jump to conclusions or argue on the basis of invalid assumptions, they are _____.

a) using illogical reasoning ✓ correct
b) overgeneralizing
c) making selective observations
d) resisting change

Q20. *[Multiple Choice]*

Ego-based commitments and excessive devotions to traditions are examples of which type of error in reasoning?

a) resistance to change ✓ correct
b) overgeneralization
c) selective observation
d) inaccurate observation

Q21. *[Multiple Choice]*

Social science research differs from pseudoscience in that social science research is based on _____.

a) personal accounts
b) anecdotal evidence
c) the scientific method ✓ correct
d) public testimony

Q22. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which of the following allows researchers to see if the same results from a previously published study can be reproduced?

a) content analysis
b) selective observation
c) peer review process
d) transparency ✓ correct

Q23. *[Multiple Choice]*

In the 19th century, doctors doing entry examinations at American prisons would examine a new inmate's head for bumps or cavities to develop a criminal profile. This is an example of _____.

a) neurology
b) epistemology
c) phrenology ✓ correct
d) psychology

Q24. *[Multiple Choice]*

According to your text, social scientists attempt to reduce potential sources of error in everyday reasoning by _____.

a) relying on logical and systematic methods to answer questions ✓ correct
b) becoming aware of each type of error in reasoning
c) bolstering their work with public testimonials
d) believing they are different from others that suffer from these errors

Q25. *[Multiple Choice]*

Whereas _____ relies on logical and systematic methods to answer questions, _____ is based on claims that may be touted as "scientifically proven."

a) transparency; science
b) science; epistemology
c) pseudoscience; science
d) science; pseudoscience ✓ correct

Q26. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which of the following is a reason why someone would choose exploratory research to examine youth violence in schools?

a) the desire to examine how individual- and school-level factors affect violence in schools
b) the need to evaluate the long-term effects of a program intended to reduce violence in schools
c) to determine the prevalence of youth violence in schools
d) to investigate a social phenomenon like school violence without expectations ✓ correct

Q27. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which of the following types of research would be used to answer this type of research question: The relationship between youth violence and substance use—what is going on here?

a) explanatory research
b) exploratory research ✓ correct
c) descriptive research
d) evaluative research

Q28. *[Multiple Choice]*

_____ asserts that a well-designed test of a specific prediction can move us closer to understanding actual social processes.

a) Positivism ✓ correct
b) Constructivism
c) Interpretivism
d) Structuralism

Q29. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which research philosophy emphasizes the importance of understanding subjective meanings people give to reality?

a) positivism
b) constructivism
c) interpretivism ✓ correct
d) structuralism

Q30. *[Multiple Choice]*

_____ focuses on examining structures, patterns of behavior, and meanings but rests on the premise that power differences, often manifested by discrimination and oppression, have shaped these structures and patterns.

a) Strain theory
b) Differential association theory
c) Social disorganization theory
d) Critical theory ✓ correct

Q31. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which statement about quantitative and qualitative research methods is true?

a) The qualitative data can be converted to quantitative data. ✓ correct
b) The distinction between quantitative and qualitative methods only involves the type of data collected.
c) The goals of quantitative and qualitative researchers are the same.
d) The distinction between quantitative and qualitative data is always sharp.

Q32. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which of the following best illustrates how a researcher can reduce resistance to change?

a) by clearly defining the population of interest and selecting a broad and representative sample of that population
b) by asking all respondents the same set of questions
c) by carefully describing each stage of the research, clearly presenting the findings, and carefully testing the basis for cause-and-effect conclusions
d) by using an experimental design that randomly assigned classes to an experimental treatment and a control group to fairly evaluate the efficacy of a program ✓ correct

Q33. *[Multiple Choice]*

Social research permits individuals to _____.

a) overgeneralize more
b) observe with fewer distortions ✓ correct
c) settle all arguments
d) use subjective interpretations

Q34. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which is most important for improving understanding of the social world and issues in criminology?

a) the results of any particular study
b) the accumulation of evidence from different studies of related issues ✓ correct
c) the notoriety gained by the research in a study
d) the generalizability of the study's findings

Q35. *[Multiple Choice]*

According to the text, inadequate representation in research makes it more difficult to conclude that the results of the research can be _____.

a) generalized to the larger diverse population ✓ correct
b) published in scholarly articles
c) disseminated to members of the general public
d) shared with the scientific community

Q36. *[Multiple Choice]*

Which type of bias can result in theories developed using homogeneous samples that do not hold up when more diverse samples are examined?

a) measurement bias ✓ correct
b) cultural bias
c) confirmation bias
d) in-group bias

True/False (10)

Q37. *[True/False]*

Overgeneralization, selective or inaccurate observations, resistance to change, and illogical reasoning are all examples of errors in reasoning.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q38. *[True/False]*

Overgeneralization occurs when we conclude that what we have observed or what we know to be true for some cases is true for all cases.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q39. *[True/False]*

Transparency relies on peer review, the process by which other independent researchers evaluate the scientific merit of the study.

a) True ✓ correct
b) False

Correct answer: True

Q40. *[True/False]*

Today's pseudoscience could be yesterday's science.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q41. *[True/False]*

Descriptive research is often used to explore details of a phenomenon that have not yet been studied.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q42. *[True/False]*

Explanatory research seeks to identify the causes and effects of social phenomena.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q43. *[True/False]*

Postpositivism is a philosophy that is closely related to positivism because it also assumes an external, objective reality.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q44. *[True/False]*

Interpretivism assumes that social processes can be identified objectively.

a) True

b) False ✓ correct

Correct answer: False

Q45. *[True/False]*

Triangulation is useful when a researcher desires to take multiple perspectives into consideration to examine a phenomenon.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Q46. *[True/False]*

When researchers include dimensions of race/ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, and age, for example, they are engaging in culturally competent research.

a) True ✓ correct

b) False

Correct answer: True

Essay (6)

Q47. *[Essay]*

Explain the similarities and differences between selective observations and inaccurate observations.

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: In terms of similarities, both selective and inaccurate observations are observations that are incorrect. The former, however, is more about choosing to see a phenomenon in a way that conforms to previous preferences or beliefs, while the latter is about observations that are based on faulty perceptions.*

Q48. *[Essay]*

Provide on example on how social science research methods can reduce potential sources of error in everyday reasoning.

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Social science research methods can reduce the likelihood of overgeneralization by using systematic procedures for selecting individuals or groups to study that are representative of the individuals or groups that we wish to generalize.*

Q49. *[Essay]*

Compare and contrast positivism and postpositivism.

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Positivism asserts that a well-designed test of a specific prediction—for example, the prediction that youth who are more attached and supervised by their parents will be less likely to engage in violent behavior—can move us closer to understanding actual social processes. Postpositivism is a philosophy that is closely related to positivism because it also assumes an external, objective reality, but postpositivists acknowledge the complexity of this reality and the limitations and biases of the scientists who study it.*

Q50. *[Essay]*

Explain how triangulation can be beneficial to researchers.

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Researchers can benefit from triangulation, or using a combination of one or more other methods, in their studies because it allows them to get a clearer picture of the social reality being studied by viewing it from several different perspectives.*

Q51. *[Essay]*

Describe the advantages and disadvantages of using surveys as a research method.

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Survey questions can be a straightforward and efficient means to measure individual characteristics, facts about events, level of knowledge, and opinions of any sort, but they can also result in misleading or inappropriate answers. All questions proposed for a survey must be screened carefully for their adherence to basic guidelines and then tested and revised until the researcher feels some confidence that they will be clear to the intended respondents. Some variables may prove to be inappropriate for measurement with any type of question.*

Q52. *[Essay]*

Identify two subpopulations that researcher's pay attention to when conducting culturally competent research. Using these subpopulations, provide two reasons why paying attention to them is important in social science research.

> ***Suggested answer:*** *Sample response: Studying LGBTQ individuals and minority populations, for example, is important because if the unique issues they face are not accounted for, then the research findings could not be generalized to the larger diverse population. Studying these two types of groups allows for a special understanding of how structural issues in society influence the reality of individuals in these groups. Asking questions for a homogenous sample may not apply to these subpopulations.*

Hard

Multiple Choice (14)

Q53. *[Multiple Choice]*

If a person were to use their five senses (i.e., seeing, hearing, feeling, tasting, or smelling) to learn about the social world, then they are engaging in the _____ process.

a) generalization
b) reasoning
c) observation ✓ correct
d) resistance to change

Q54. *[Multiple Choice]*

Lynn assumed that because she felt that all teens were delinquents that her teen neighbor was also a delinquent. This is an example of _____.

a) inaccurate observation
b) excessive devotion to tradition
c) overgeneralization ✓ correct
d) selective observation

Q55. *[Multiple Choice]*

Javier told people that he felt that mental health was the only reason why school shootings occurred. Then a friend of his told him about research that found school shooters were influenced by other factors, and he still did not want to admit that he may be wrong. Which of the following represents his error of reasoning?

a) inaccurate observation
b) excessive devotion to tradition
c) overgeneralization
d) ego-based commitment ✓ correct

Q56. *[Multiple Choice]*

Dasha was reluctant to change her ideas about causes of youth violence in light of new information because her grandfather believed strongly in those causes. Which of the following best describes her error in reasoning?

a) ego-based commitment
b) excessive devotion to tradition ✓ correct
c) uncritical agreement with authority
d) selective observation

Q57. *[Multiple Choice]*

Sarahi went into her research project without any expectations. She engaged in _____.

a) explanatory research
b) descriptive research
c) exploratory research ✓ correct
d) evaluative research

Q58. *[Multiple Choice]*

Tricia's research project in her community revealed that the unemployment rate was related to the crime rate. Tricia was engaged in _____.

a) explanatory research ✓ correct
b) descriptive research
c) exploratory research
d) evaluative research

Q59. *[Multiple Choice]*

Eric, a graduate student, learned that a program to prevent violence was not working because it was not implemented the way that it was intended. Eric engaged in which type of social science research?

a) exploratory research
b) explanatory research
c) evaluation research ✓ correct
d) descriptive research

Q60. *[Multiple Choice]*

Analisa believes that the goal of science is to achieve intersubjective agreement among scientists about the nature of reality. She can be classified as a(n) _____.

a) critical theorist
b) postpositivist ✓ correct
c) feminist
d) interpretivist

Q61. *[Multiple Choice]*

Erika, a graduate student, wants to collect in-depth information on an individual's feelings, experiences, and perceptions. Which research method would help her achieve her goal?

a) participant observation
b) intensive interviewing ✓ correct
c) survey collection
d) content analysis

Q62. *[Multiple Choice]*

A researcher examined newspapers to find out the amount of ads devoted to alcoholic beverages. Which type of research method did this researcher use?

a) crime mapping
b) participant observation
c) experimental research
d) content analysis ✓ correct

Q63. *[Multiple Choice]*

Dr. Salim developed and sustained an intensive relationship with people while they went about their normal activities. This is an example of _____.

a) experimental research
b) participant observation ✓ correct
c) intensive interviewing
d) survey collection

Q64. *[Multiple Choice]*

Samira is conducting a research study. She has clearly defined the population that she is interested in (i.e., incarcerated parents), and has selected a broad and representative sample of that population. By doing this, she has reduced _____.

a) selective or inaccurate observation
b) illogical reasoning
c) resistance to change
d) overgeneralization ✓ correct

Q65. *[Multiple Choice]*

By carefully describing each stage of his research, clearly presenting his findings, and carefully testing the basis for cause-and-effect conclusions, Lin was able to reduce which error common in everyday reasoning?

a) selective or inaccurate observation
b) illogical reasoning ✓ correct
c) resistance to change
d) overgeneralization

Q66. *[Multiple Choice]*

If a researcher were to use surveys in which each respondent was asked the same set of questions, it would reduce the risk of _____.

a) selective or inaccurate observation ✓ correct
b) illogical reasoning
c) resistance to change
d) overgeneralization

Essay (4)

Q67. *[Essay]*

Describe an example of one of the errors in reasoning that you might have recently seen in the news.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: A recent news network reported that an immigrant youth killed his parents. Then the news went on to say that all immigrant youth are prone to violence. This is an example of an overgeneralization, which occurs when we conclude that what we have observed or what we know to be true for some cases is true for all cases.*

Q68. *[Essay]*

Imagine that you are a criminological researcher interested in studying violence. Describe what in particular you are interested in learning. Then indicate which type of social science research you should employ and why.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: I am interested in understanding the causes of violence. Since I am interested in the causes of violence, I would use explanatory research. I chose this type of social science research because I am interested in learning about what causes violence, rather than describing the who, what, where or when violence occurs.*

Q69. *[Essay]*

A program intended to reduce violence in schools taught youth coping skills on how to deal with stress and negative emotions. Although it appeared to be successful, the school board would not continue funding the program unless it was evaluated. Using the knowledge you gained in Chapter 1, identify two reasons why the evaluation of the program is important to the school board tasked with deciding whether to continue funding it.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Here are two potential reasons: (1) Evaluations conducted with scientific methods would provide a more accurate representation of whether or not the program was working and worthy of being funded for another year. (2) Sometimes we have selective observations and would see the ways the program was working but ignore the areas that it wasn't working. As such, it would be important to have the program evaluated so that the school board can know if the appropriate outcomes were reached by the program and if changes should be made.*

Q70. *[Essay]*

A researcher wants to examine what factors predict both youth delinquency and violence. First indicate what type of research would be needed and then provide at least three research questions that the researcher could ask.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: The researcher should engage in explanatory research, which seeks to identify causes and effects of social phenomena to predict how one phenomenon will change or vary in response to variation in some other phenomenon. The questions that the research could ask are: How does a youth's relationship with their parents affect a youth engaging in violence and delinquency? Does parental supervision affect this? What about the parent's criminal behavior?*