

***Research Methods in Crime Justice and Social
Problems - A Mixed Methods Approach 2nd edition
Lanier Test Bank***

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CHAPTER 2

TRUE/FALSE

1. Research designs should *never* be altered once the plan has been developed.
ANSWER: false
2. As personal experiences endanger neutrality or objectivity when conducting research, researchers should not select topics related to their previous experiences.
ANSWER: false
3. Most studies in criminal justice deal with subjects that have already been researched; therefore, criminal justice research is meaningless.
ANSWER: false
4. Due to the time constraint as well as advance in technology, simply googling the Internet is highly recommended when finding quality research.
ANSWER: false
5. While Wikipedia is very convenient, it has suffered from the issues of information verification.
ANSWER: true
6. Literature reviews help identifying not only what has been done about the subject but also what has not been done.
ANSWER: true
7. Literature reviews in social science is noncontributory if it introduces all the articles found without purpose or connectivity.
ANSWER: true
8. With *experimental* research, a researcher will go out and observe the behavior of his or her interest.
ANSWER: false
9. With respect to “levels of measurement,” the religious denomination to which respondents belong is ordinal scale measurement.
ANSWER: false

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is the necessary first step in the stages of research?
 - a. Selecting a research topic
 - b. Identifying a testable research question
 - c. Finding research
 - d. Collecting the data

ANSWER: a

2. Which of the following is required when college students select a researchable topic?
 - a. Being conscious to what is personally important
 - b. Critical thinking
 - c. Becoming aware what helps explain social phenomenon
 - d. All of the above

ANSWER: d

3. Which of the following is *false* regarding replication research?
 - a. Replication is a form of duplication used to add credibility to science.
 - b. Replication cannot be used in criminal justice areas because of ethical issues about people's privacy.
 - c. Replication may affirm previous findings, which, in turn, solidifies the findings.
 - d. Replication may produce different findings, which prompts further research.

ANSWER: b

4. _____ is a logical proposition to help make sense of what is happening in the real world.
 - a. Theory
 - b. Idea
 - c. Human behavior
 - d. Group action

ANSWER: a

5. The relationship between theory and research can be described as
 - a. theories can provide research ideas or questions.
 - b. research findings can stimulate theory development.
 - c. theories suggest testable hypotheses, and research tests those theoretical hypotheses.
 - d. All of the above

ANSWER: d

6. Which of the following is *true* regarding choosing research topics?
 - a. Choosing very broad topics at the beginning leads to successful research projects.
 - b. It is easy to begin to review the literature when it is very large.
 - c. It is important to choose very specific topics at the beginning, then, widen the scope if necessary.
 - d. All of the above

ANSWER: c

7. Which of the following is *false* regarding research questions?
 - a. Research questions in quantitative research are generally framed in hypotheses.
 - b. Once a researchable topic is selected, researchers do not need to develop research hypotheses.
 - c. Basically, a hypothesis is an informed guess about the relationship between variables.
 - d. A null hypothesis means that there is no expected relationship between variables.

ANSWER: b

8. Which of the following is the most reliable source when finding research articles?

- a. Google
- b. Newspaper
- c. Peer-reviewed journals
- d. Community library

ANSWER: c

9. Which of the following is *true* with respect to the process of finding relevant research?

- a. Most universities in the United States do not allow undergraduate students to have access to their databases.
- b. When university libraries do not have a specific journal article, students can obtain the copy through interlibrary loan.
- c. Google Scholar is the best source of retrieving quality journal articles.
- d. Government documents must be included in literature review because they always go through peer-review process.

ANSWER: b

10. Which of the following is an example of government agencies where their documents, studies, reports, and statistics in criminal justice are available for public review?

- a. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
- b. Federal Bureau of Investigation
- c. Bureau of Justice Statistics
- d. All of the above

ANSWER: d

11. When finding out who the major contributors are in a specific subject, _____ is recommended to use because it has a feature that shows how often a journal article has been cited by others.

- a. LexisNexis
- b. National Criminal Justice Reference Service
- c. interlibrary loan
- d. Social Sciences Citation Index

ANSWER: d

12. Which of the following is *false* regarding literature review?

- a. Literature reviews are meaningful when conducting quantitative research only.
- b. Literature reviews help identifying what has not been researched yet.
- c. Literature reviews help identifying controversies in previous studies.
- d. Literature reviews may give an idea of manipulating the conditions of variables of previous studies.

ANSWER: a

13. Which of the following is *true* regarding literature reviews?

- a. The purpose of literature reviews for quantitative research is to find out similarly conducted studies.
- b. By doing so, literature review can provide the rationale for the current study conducted.
- c. Thorough literature review can produce good research hypotheses or questions that will be tested.
- d. All of the above

ANSWER: d

14. Which of the following is *false* regarding literature reviews?

- a. Literature reviews in quantitative research set up and justify the entire project.
- b. Literature reviews in qualitative research are typically scattered throughout the research manuscript.
- c. Literature reviews should be avoided in qualitative studies because of the problem the information would pose to biasing the researcher's interpretation.
- d. Literature review is more than a summation of the previous studies found.

ANSWER: c

15. Good literature review assesses the implications of the previous studies as they are related to the specific _____ in the current project.

- a. findings
- b. sample
- c. research questions
- d. research cost

ANSWER: c

16. What should be included in literature review?

- a. Justifications of how the project being conducted can advance understanding of the subject
- b. Limitations and unanswered questions in prior research
- c. Comparison of various theoretical perspectives on the subject
- d. All of the above

ANSWER: d

17. A research _____ is a blueprint for how the research will be conducted, which is often referred to as the method's section.

- a. question
- b. design
- c. review
- d. topic

ANSWER: b

18. Which of the following is the most difficult to be operationalized?

- a. Gender
- b. Race
- c. Education level

d. Family environment

ANSWER: d

19. Which of the following statements is *false*?

- a. Validity means that researchers are actually measuring what they want to measure.
- b. Reliability means concepts are measured in a way that the same answers are given over time.
- c. If criminal behavior is operationalized as “ever skipped school,” it lacks reliability.
- d. None of the above

ANSWER: d

20. Which of the following is not the necessary component of traditional experimental research?

- a. Researcher’s personal participation
- b. Experimental group
- c. Control group
- d. Experimental stimulus

ANSWER: a

21. Often times, researchers have a problem with collecting their own data. In this case, _____ is recommended because data are readily available.

- a. field research
- b. experimental research
- c. secondary data analysis
- d. survey research

ANSWER: c

22. During the _____ phase, researchers code the data for further statistical analyses.

- a. selecting a research topic
- b. literature review
- c. research design
- d. data collection

ANSWER: d

23. Which of the following is the typical order of conducting research?

- a. Literature review – research topic selection – developing research questions – data collection
- b. Research topic selection – literature review – developing research questions – data collection
- c. Data collection – data analysis – literature review – research topic selection
- d. Research topic selection – literature review – finding research – data collection

ANSWER: b

24. _____ scale measurement means the operationalized variable represents a name of a category.

- a. Nominal

- b. Ordinal
- c. Interval
- d. Ratio

ANSWER: a

25. Examples of _____ scale measurement include level of education on a rank order.

- a. nominal
- b. ordinal
- c. interval
- d. ratio

ANSWER: b

26. IQ represents _____ scale measurement.

- a. nominal
- b. ordinal
- c. interval
- d. ratio

ANSWER: c

27. The major difference between interval scale measurement and ratio scale measurement is

- a. rank order.
- b. equal distance between the categories of response.
- c. zero point.
- d. absolute meaning of zero.

ANSWER: d

28. _____ analysis describes a single variable, providing statistics on mean, median, or mode.

- a. Univariate
- b. Bivariate
- c. Multivariate
- d. None of the above

ANSWER: a

29. When researchers are studying the level of influence of several independent variables on the dependent variable, _____ analysis must be conducted.

- a. univariate
- b. bivariate
- c. multivariate
- d. None of the above

ANSWER: c

FILL-IN-THE-BLANK

1. _____ is a research approach that provides flexibility when designing a research study.

ANSWER: Fluid research

2. _____ is conducting the same study that has been conducted previously to determine if the same results will be found.

ANSWER: Replication

3. A _____ is a testable proposition about the relationship between two or more variables.

ANSWER: hypothesis

4. A _____ is a study that has been evaluated by a panel of experts before its publication in an academic journal.

ANSWER: peer-reviewed article

5. _____ is an option to retrieve journal articles when the library does not have them in collection.

ANSWER: Interlibrary loan

6. _____ is the process of gathering and evaluating existing research that can help in developing research projects.

ANSWER: Literature review

7. _____ is the process of converting abstract concepts to measurable variables.

ANSWER: Operationalization

8. If gender is a variable, male and female are _____.

ANSWER: attributes

9. In research methods, _____ is the ability to measure what is actually intended.

ANSWER: validity

10. In research methods, _____ is the ability to have confidence in knowing that similar results, responses, conclusions would be reached if repeated.

ANSWER: reliability

11. A _____ is a portion of the total population of interest that is selected to participate in the study.

ANSWER: sample

12. _____ mean out of the total sample how many actually participate in the full study.

ANSWER: Response rates

13. _____ analysis represents the relationship between two variables of interest.

ANSWER: Bivariate