True / False
1. We live in a world of two realities; agreement and empirical.
   a. True
   b. False
   
   **ANSWER:** False
   **REFERENCES:** 4
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.4 - 4

2. Casual human inquiry is a more rigorous way of investigation than probability and causality.
   a. True
   b. False
   
   **ANSWER:** False
   **REFERENCES:** 7
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.5 - 5

3. The keystone of inquiry is observation.
   a. True
   b. False
   
   **ANSWER:** True
   **REFERENCES:** 10
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.4 - 4

4. We can understand something by knowing the why before the what.
   a. True
   b. False
   
   **ANSWER:** False
   **REFERENCES:** 10
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.2 - 2

5. Selective observation is a danger of overgeneralization.
   a. True
   b. False
   
   **ANSWER:** True
   **REFERENCES:** 11
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.5 - 5
6. Value is a relative concept and cannot be settled by science.
   a. True
   b. False

   **ANSWER:** True

   **REFERENCES:** 12

   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.5 - 5

7. A vast number of norms and rules in society create regularity.
   a. True
   b. False

   **ANSWER:** True

   **REFERENCES:** 12

   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.6 - 6

8. Four purposes of research are exploration, description, explanation, and application.
   a. True
   b. False

   **ANSWER:** True

   **REFERENCES:** 12

   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.1 - 1

Multiple Choice

9. According to the text, most criminal justice professionals (especially supervisors) routinely review:
   a. computer readouts and news reports
   b. archived and updated spreadsheets
   c. performance reports and statistical tabulations
   d. databases

   **ANSWER:** c

   **REFERENCES:** 4

   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.2 - 2

10. The objective of the text is to help future criminal justice professionals become:
    a. informed consumers of research
    b. informed consumers of books
    c. experts in the department of justice
    d. expert readers

    **ANSWER:** a

    **REFERENCES:** 4

    **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.1 - 1
11. We live in a world of two realities known as:
   a. expressed and assumed
   b. experiential and agreement
   c. expressed and agreement
   d. experiential and assumed

   **ANSWER:** b

   **REFERENCES:** 6

   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.4 - 4

12. Things we know from direct experience are a direct result of which type of reality?
   a. agreement
   b. expressed
   c. assumed
   d. experiential

   **ANSWER:** d

   **REFERENCES:** 6

   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.4 - 4

13. Things we consider real because we’ve been told they are real is an example of:
   a. agreement reality
   b. expressed reality
   c. assumed reality
   d. experiential reality

   **ANSWER:** a

   **REFERENCES:** 6

   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.4 - 4

14. A research project concerning law enforcement that produces an alternative view of a practice represents:
   a. known reality
   b. expressed reality
   c. empirical reality
   d. experiential reality

   **ANSWER:** d

   **REFERENCES:** 6

   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.4 - 4
15. Traditional beliefs about patrol effectiveness, response time, and detective work are examples of:
   a. known reality
   b. agreement reality
   c. experiential reality
   d. assumed reality

   ANSWER:  b
   REFERENCES:  6

   LEARNING OBJECTIVES:  RMCJ.MAXF.11.4 - 4

16. Scientists must have two types of support before they will agree on something they haven’t personally experienced. These types are:
   a. epistemological and methodological
   b. logical and hard facts
   c. logical and empirical
   d. hard facts and complete data

   ANSWER:  c
   REFERENCES:  7

   LEARNING OBJECTIVES:  RMCJ.MAXF.11.1 - 1

17. What is the science of knowing?
   a. methodology
   b. entomology
   c. modality
   d. epistemology

   ANSWER:  d
   REFERENCES:  7

   LEARNING OBJECTIVES:  RMCJ.MAXF.11.1 - 1

18. What method is known as the science of finding out?
   a. epistemology
   b. methodology
   c. observations
   d. data gathering

   ANSWER:  a
   REFERENCES:  7

   LEARNING OBJECTIVES:  RMCJ.MAXF.11.1 - 1
19. Human inquiry attempts to answer what two questions?
   a. where and when
   b. who and why
   c. how and when
   d. what and why

   **ANSWER:** d

   **REFERENCES:** 7

   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.5 - 5

20. Prediction can be made better by observation and remembering regular:
   a. assumptions
   b. patterns
   c. educated guesses
   d. pasts

   **ANSWER:** b

   **REFERENCES:** 7

   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.5 - 5

21. Agreed on knowledge that others give us is known as:
   a. tradition and authority
   b. tradition and experience
   c. agreement reality
   d. understanding

   **ANSWER:** c

   **REFERENCES:** 8

   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.4 - 4

22. When we rely on the “truths” of our culture, we are accepting knowledge derived from the majority, and this is called acceptance of:
   a. traditions
   b. myths
   c. reality
   d. agreement

   **ANSWER:** a

   **REFERENCES:** 8

   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.5 - 5
23. As we learn about the world around us we use personal inquiry and direct experience. However, what other sources of knowledge do we rely on?
   a. tradition and authority
   b. exploration and description
   c. surveys and observations
   d. aggregate data and survey data

   ANSWER: a
   REFERENCES: 8
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.5 - 5

24. When we trust the judgments of people who have special training, such as a doctor or a lawyer, we are accepting their:
   a. wisdom
   b. expertise
   c. authority
   d. word

   ANSWER: c
   REFERENCES: 9
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.6 - 6

25. When we rely on authority to get information about the world around us, which of the following is most likely?
   a. the resulting information is always correct
   b. the information can both help inquiry and hinder it
   c. the resulting information is always wrong
   d. you can never know if the information you gather is correct

   ANSWER: b
   REFERENCES: 9
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.6 - 6

26. Selective observation can be the result of
   a. replication
   b. illogical reasoning
   c. ideology and politics
   d. overgeneralization

   ANSWER: d
   REFERENCES: 11
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.5 - 5
27. When taking conscious and deliberate steps to insure that what you are looking at is what you intended to look at, you avoid:
   a. overgeneralization
   b. inaccurate observation
   c. illogical reasoning
   d. generalization

   ANSWER: b
   REFERENCES: 10
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.6 - 6

28. Which of the following would be the best example of the potential for inaccurate observations in the criminal justice system?
   a. eyewitness testimony
   b. police officers on a stake-out
   c. the state witnesses at an execution
   d. correction officers watching a potentially suicidal prisoner

   ANSWER: a
   REFERENCES: 10
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.6 - 6

29. When there is pressure to reach a general understanding, there is a tendency toward
   a. overgeneralization
   b. inaccurate observations
   c. illogical reasoning
   d. miscalculation

   ANSWER: a
   REFERENCES: 10
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.6 - 6

30. When you repeat a study to see if you achieve similar results, you are doing
   a. too much work
   b. pattern following
   c. replication
   d. theoretical repetition

   ANSWER: c
   REFERENCES: 10
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.2 - 2
31. Overgeneralization can lead to misrepresentation and:
   a. justification
   b. simplification
   c. complication
   d. replication

   ANSWER: a
   REFERENCES: 10
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.6 - 6

32. If you have concluded that a particular pattern exists and have developed a general understanding of why, you may be tempted to ignore facts in the future that don’t fit. This is:
   a. inaccurate observation
   b. overgeneralization
   c. illogical reasoning
   d. selective observation

   ANSWER: d
   REFERENCES: 11
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.6 - 6

33. During observation, if you choose to follow “the exception that proves the rule,” you have made what error?
   a. inaccurate observation
   b. overgeneralization
   c. illogical reasoning
   d. selective observation

   ANSWER: c
   REFERENCES: 11
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.6 - 6

34. Illogical reasoning is best illustrated by which of the following?
   a. the weather has been good all month, so this weekend the weather will be good enough to go to the beach
   b. I have lost gambling for hours now, if I just pay a little longer I will win back what I have lost
   c. on my way to work I always ease through the stop sign at the corner of the school’s parking lot and since I have never been hit there, I will continue to do that
   d. the last two exams were easy, so there is no need for me to study for this exam

   ANSWER: b
   REFERENCES: 11
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.6 - 6
35. One way social science differs from our casual day-to-day inquiry is that it is:
   a. a conscious activity
   b. a subconscious activity
   c. a formal activity
   d. an informal activity

   ANSWER: a
   REFERENCES: 12
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.6 - 6

36. Research into crime is related to ideology and politics in the following manner:
   a. crime should not be used as a political issue
   b. the study of crime can lead to policies that enhance the functioning of the criminal justice system
   c. there is no political nature to the study of crime
   d. there is no ideological issues in the study of crime

   ANSWER: b
   REFERENCES: 11
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.8 - 8

37. Two pillars of science are:
   a. logic and data
   b. questions and answers
   c. logic and observation
   d. research and development

   ANSWER: c
   REFERENCES: 12
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.9 - 9

38. What are three major aspects of the overall scientific enterprise?
   a. theory, data collection, selective observation
   b. theory, data collection, data analysis
   c. data collection, data analysis, funding
   d. theory, data analysis, funding

   ANSWER: b
   REFERENCES: 12
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.9 - 9
39. Social science cannot settle debates on:
   a. facts
   b. observations
   c. logic
   d. values

   **ANSWER:** d
   **REFERENCES:** 12
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.8 - 8

40. Which of the following is not a subject that can be studied effectively?
   a. Should a state consider adopting the death penalty.
   b. Are appointed public defenders better than those that are elected in getting not-guilty verdicts.
   c. Are police officers respected by the citizens more in community policing areas.
   d. Are child protective services employees effective as measured by the number of families they reunite.

   **ANSWER:** a
   **REFERENCES:** 12-14
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.8 - 8

41. Social regularities represent:
   a. probabilistic patterns
   b. probabilistic problems
   c. probabilistic predictions
   d. probabilistic positions

   **ANSWER:** a
   **REFERENCES:** 14
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.8 - 8

42. In social science, rather than focusing upon an individual, we look at whole groups known as:
   a. pairs
   b. gangs
   c. gaggles
   d. aggregates

   **ANSWER:** d
   **REFERENCES:** 15
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.10 - 10
43. Gender and race are both examples of:
   a. an attribute
   b. a variable
   c. an assessment
   d. a fallacy

   ANSWER: b

44. Social science involves the study of:
   a. positives and negatives
   b. variables and concepts
   c. variables and paradigms
   d. variables and attributes

   ANSWER: d

45. Characteristics or qualities that describe an object are known as:
   a. variables
   b. attributes
   c. descriptions
   d. objectives

   ANSWER: b

46. If gender is the variable, male is the:
   a. description
   b. variable
   c. attribute
   d. concept

   ANSWER: c
47. Of hair color and blonde, which is the attribute?
   a. hair color
   b. blonde
   c. both are attributes
   d. neither are attributes

   **ANSWER:** b
   **REFERENCES:** 16
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.11 - 11

48. Values of the dependant variable depend on the:
   a. independent variable
   b. main variable
   c. independent attribute
   d. dependant attribute

   **ANSWER:** a
   **REFERENCES:** 18
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.11 - 11

49. If the independent variable is the cause then the dependant variable is the:
   a. reason
   b. description
   c. fallacy
   d. effect

   **ANSWER:** d
   **REFERENCES:** 18
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.11 - 11

50. If a trial is the independent variable, then which of the following is the dependant variable?
   a. courtroom
   b. attorney
   c. verdict
   d. judge

   **ANSWER:** b
   **REFERENCES:** 18
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.11 - 11
51. What are the four purposes of research?
   a. exploration, description, explanation, application
   b. exploration, description, funding, application
   c. exploration, development, inquisition, funding
   d. exploration, development, inquisition, application

   ANSWER: a
   REFERENCES: 19
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.1 - 1

52. When we attempt to gather base line data, usually because of new technology or some new law, the purpose of our research is:
   a. exploration
   b. description
   c. explanation
   d. application

   ANSWER: a
   REFERENCES: 12
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.1 - 1

53. When a policy change is being considered, the most appropriate study would be:
   a. descriptive
   b. explanatory
   c. explorative
   d. applicative

   ANSWER: c
   REFERENCES: 19
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.1 - 1

54. You observe police activity in your city for one week, and then you describe what you observed. What type of study have you preformed?
   a. explorative
   b. descriptive
   c. explanative
   d. applicative

   ANSWER: b
   REFERENCES: 20
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.1 - 1
55. When we do a study to determine why people have different opinions on the same topic, what is the purpose for the study?
   a. exploration
   b. description
   c. explanation
   d. application

   ANSWER: c
   REFERENCES: 20
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.1 - 1

56. When we attempt to answer questions about why something happens, the purpose of our research is?
   a. exploration
   b. description
   c. explanation
   d. application

   ANSWER: c
   REFERENCES: 20-21
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.1 - 1

57. What are the two major types of applied research?
   a. evaluation and problem analysis
   b. evaluation and policy analysis
   c. application and policy analysis
   d. problem and policy analysis

   ANSWER: a
   REFERENCES: 18
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.1 - 1

58. Your college has implemented a new policy on campus regarding underage drinking. You want to evaluate its effects. The purpose of your research is:
   a. exploration
   b. description
   c. explanation
   d. application

   ANSWER: d
   REFERENCES: 21
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.1 - 1
59. A great place to start when conducting a literature review is:
   a. a scholarly journal
   b. a previous research study
   c. a library
   d. a data software program

   **ANSWER:** c
   **REFERENCES:** 21
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.10 - 10

60. Which of the following is an important element that is often not thought of when creating a research project:?
   a. the budget
   b. the population
   c. research methods
   d. stakeholders

   **ANSWER:** a
   **REFERENCES:** 23
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.9 - 9

61. An Internet Search is good for getting ideas about potential research topics when:
   a. specialized tools are used
   b. All the time
   c. Internet searches are not good, book bound journals are better
   d. when you are late on an assignment

   **ANSWER:** a
   **REFERENCES:** 22
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.9 - 9

62. The research process starts with:
   a. observations
   b. data processing
   c. an idea
   d. research methods

   **ANSWER:** c
   **REFERENCES:** 14
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.9 - 9
63. Doing a literature review should be:
   a. done only when one has to do it
   b. done in pieces to setup a research problem
   c. systematic and deliberate
   d. unorganized

   ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 21
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.10 - 10

64. Stepping on a thorn for the first time and realizing that it is painful before anyone tells you it is painful is an example of:
   a. agreement reality
   b. inaccurate observation
   c. experiential reality
   d. a nomothetic explanation

   ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 6
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.4 - 4

65. Which of the following describes politics' role in social science/CJ research:
   a. can play
   b. never play
   c. rarely play
   d. play an essential role

   ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 7
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.7 - 7

66. Which of the following best defines conceptualization of a research process:
   a. the manner in which variables are defined
   b. how a population is decided upon
   c. the specific analytic structure used for a study
   d. the initial concept used for a study

   ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 17
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: RMCJ.MAXF.11.9 - 9
67. Samantha has concluded that living in a co-ed residence hall makes residents more alike in characteristics. As she continues her research, she tends to focus on events and situations that fit this pattern. Which error in inquiry is reflected:
   a. inaccurate observation
   b. selective observation
   c. overgeneralization
   d. illogical reasoning

   *ANSWER:* c

   *REFERENCES:* 10

   *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* RMCJ.MAXF.11.2 - 2

68. The first part of most scholarly journal articles is:
   a. the Introduction
   b. the Discussion Section
   c. a Research Abstract
   d. the Methods Section

   *ANSWER:* c

   *REFERENCES:* 26

   *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* RMCJ.MAXF.11.8 - 8

69. Emma studied the literature on binge drinking and discovered a pattern between gender and binge drinking that might be logically and theoretically expected. She then did her study of college students and drinking. Which approach is reflected:
   a. experiential
   b. deductive
   c. inductive
   d. applied

   *ANSWER:* b

   *REFERENCES:* 11

   *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* RMCJ.MAXF.11.8 - 8
70. Astor repeated a study to determine if she would obtain similar results that were found in her original study, and thereby engaged in:
   a. research and development
   b. logical reasoning
   c. replication
   d. theoretical repetition

   **ANSWER:** c

71. Patterns of cause and effect are ________________ in nature.

   **ANSWER:** probabilistic

72. Research is the production of knowledge based on experience or observation.

   **ANSWER:** Emperical

73. Means repeating a study, checking to see whether similar results are obtained each time.

   **ANSWER:** Replication

74. Illogical reasoning occurs if you choose to follow the exception that proves the _____________.

   **ANSWER:** rule

75. Science cannot settle debates on values.

   **ANSWER:** Social

76. Epistemology and ________________ are two scientific approaches to the discovery of reality.

   **ANSWER:** methodology
77. are logical groupings of attributes.

**ANSWER:** Variables

**REFERENCES:** 16-18

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.1 - 1

78. Characteristics or qualities that describe some object are known as ________________.

**ANSWER:** attributes

**REFERENCES:** 16

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.1 - 1

79. Eye witness testimony that turns out to be inaccurate is an example of the inaccurate ________________ type of error in personal human inquiry.

**ANSWER:** observation

**REFERENCES:** 10

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.5 - 5

80. Although social scientists study motivations that affect individuals, ________________ are more often the subjects of social science research.

**ANSWER:** aggregates

**REFERENCES:** 15

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.10 - 10

81. The culture where we are born is made up of accepted knowledge about the world around us and is known as ________________.

**ANSWER:** tradition

**REFERENCES:** 8

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.5 - 5

82. When a researcher is aware that a certain pattern exists in the data, he/she may commit the error of ________________ observation when they ignore events that do not fit the pattern.

**ANSWER:** selective

**REFERENCES:** 11

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.5 - 5

83. Much of our knowledge is based on ________________ rather than on direct experience.

**ANSWER:** agreement

**REFERENCES:** 6

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.2 - 2
Chapter 1: Crime, Criminal Justice, and Scientific Inquiry

84. The "science of knowing" refers to _______________.

**ANSWER:** epistemology

**REFERENCES:** 4

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.2 - 2

85. Moving from specific data to a general theory or understanding is called ____________ reasoning.

**ANSWER:** inductive

**REFERENCES:** 11

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** RMCJ.MAXF.11.2 - 2

**Essay**

86. Discuss the difference between inductive and deductive reasoning. Give examples of each.

**ANSWER:** N/A

87. Identify 3 errors in human inquiry. Explain each by using an example from the field of criminal justice.

**ANSWER:** N/A

88. Discuss the purposes of doing research. Give an example of each by using a hypothetical from the field of criminal justice.

**ANSWER:** N/A

89. Explain the difference between quantitative and qualitative data. Give an example of each from the field of criminal justice. Can both quantitative and qualitative data be used in each of the four purposes of doing research? Why or why not?

**ANSWER:** N/A

90. Tradition and authority are forms of personal human inquiry. Give examples of each by using scenarios from the criminal justice field.

**ANSWER:** N/A