1. Criminal Justice and human behavior can be studied scientifically.
   True False

2. The "Chicago School" founded by Burgess and Park was influential in our understanding of why children failed in schools.
   True False

3. In deductive reasoning one starts from a general law and applies that law to a particular instance.
   True False

4. In using scientific inquiry during the deductive phase, we reason toward observations; during the inductive phase, we reason from observations.
   True False

5. If a number of social scientists agree that a phenomenon exists, they are using intersubjective agreement for objectivity.
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   True False

7. A hypothesis is a specified expectation about an empirical reality derived from axioms.
   True False

8. A paradigm and a theory refer to two different things. The paradigm is a fundamental model in a less structured way to organize what we view, while a theory is a collection of hypotheses linked by a logical framework.
   True False

9. Public policy dealing with crime can find its roots in theoretical perspectives from criminology and sociology but not biology or economics.
   True False

10. The ecological approach to understanding crime suggests that human behavior (criminal) is partially the result of the physical and social environment where the behavior takes place.
    True False
11. Much of the current social science research has moved from description to:
   A. exploration
   B. explanation
   C. understanding
   D. none of these choices

12. Much of the current research in criminal justice and criminology focuses upon which of the following?
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   B. strategies used by police and defense attorneys
   C. causes of crime and effects of criminal justice policy
   D. how judges get their positions

13. Which of the following is not an example of a concept?
   A. delinquency
   B. social class
   C. indoor temperature
   D. social disorganization

14. Which of the following constitute facts related to variables?
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   B. variables can take different values
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   B. interviewing people
   C. watching people and detailing what you see
   D. all of these choices

17. Which of the following is not an example of a type of statement?
   A. laws
   B. propositions
   C. axioms
   D. objective

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   B. Workgroups within the courtroom have nothing to do with the outcome of a trial.
   C. Courtrooms with rotating judges and a great deal of turnover among prosecutors will have lower felony plea bargain rates.
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   A. which rap singer do you like the best
   B. what was your score on your first research methods exam
   C. did Judge Wilson have more mistrials than Judge Hughey
   D. how much tuition does your university charge for full time students

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   A. social ecology
   B. economics
   C. psychology
   D. none of these choices are found in research dealing with deterrence

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   A. criminal populations and criminal justice system employees
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   C. They suggest that people make rational decisions about committing crime by weighing costs and benefits.
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35. The phrase; "Age is inversely related to crime in most instances" is an example of:
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   B. a law
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   A. This only happens in the study of economics.
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   D. If the researcher is aware of all variables impacting his/her study then objectivity is always present.

37. You count the number of students registered for your research methods class. This is an example of:
   A. objectivity
   B. subjectivity
   C. intersubjectivity
   D. the amount of money the instructor gets paid for teaching the class

38. When the relationship between two variables is drawn from a theory, it is said to be:
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   B. a hypothesis
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39. Dr. Smith is doing an observational study in a local jail and discovers that inmates who are respectful to the correctional officers get more telephone calls than inmates who are disrespectful. What technique has been employed in the study?
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   B. inductive logic
   C. deductive logic
   D. theory construction

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   A. a theory
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   C. a hypothesis that results in a negative relationship
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43. The "Chicago School" was noted for the study of crime in various sections of the city of Chicago. Which of the following was used to study where crime happened?

A. concentric zones
B. ask people why they left Chicago for other northern cities
C. interviews with police officers
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44. Which of the following cannot be studied scientifically?

A. physical attributes of humans
B. the purpose of life
C. changes in the number of elephants in the wild
D. astronomy

45. Operationalization means:

A. the part of a theory that tells us how variables are related
B. the procedures we go through to identify and measure variables
C. the procedures we go through before we can develop a hypothesis
D. the part of a theory that tells us what statistics we can use

46. Which of the following is most accurate?

A. theory must always come before observation
B. observation must always come before theory
C. theory may precede observation; just as observation may precede theory
D. theory and observation are not related

47. Which of the following statements is more accurate?

A. Theories in criminal justice are always distinct.
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C. Theories in criminal justice may overlap with one another.
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48. Which of the following is not true concerning theory, research and policy relationships?

A. theory structures research
B. policies can be examined to determine if they accomplish their goals
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49. Which of the following characterizes the statement: "criminal justice and human behavior often can be studied scientifically"?

A. the statement is wishful thinking
B. the statement is correct
C. the statement is inaccurate
D. the statement fails to address problems in studying human behavior
50. The three main elements in the traditional model of science include theory, operationalization, and ____.
   A. statistics  
   B. hypotheses  
   C. observation  
   D. conclusions

51. According to your text, which of the following is included in the meaning of social disorganization?
   A. poverty and unemployment  
   B. poor housing and population density  
   C. weak family ties and lack of opportunity  
   D. all of these choices

52. The results of Burgess and Park's study using the concentric circles in the city of Chicago resulted in:
   A. the finding that wherever the poorest people live will be the least amount of crime  
   B. the finding that where the most wealthy people live will be the highest rates of property crime  
   C. the finding that the crime rate will be the highest in the area characterized by transition  
   D. the finding that when people move from one zone to another, they take their criminal tendencies with them

53. The concept of "observation" in the language of science means:
   A. looking at the world and making value judgments  
   B. looking at the world and making measurements of what is seen  
   C. looking at the world and making changes in what is seen  
   D. none of these choices

54. Grounded theory is used to:
   A. measure how much common sense went into a specific theory  
   B. describe the inductive method of theory construction  
   C. describe the deductive method of theory construction  
   D. assess the elements that make up dirt

55. Which of the following is not a concept?
   A. juvenile delinquency  
   B. peer group  
   C. grade in research methods  
   D. religiosity

56. Which of the following is an axiom?
   A. Working class youths have higher delinquency rates than upper class youths.  
   B. Working class youths would be more likely to break the law to gain material goods than upper class youths.  
   C. Everyone desires material comforts.  
   D. Social class has no bearing on the tendency to break the law.

57. Which of the following is the most accurate?
   A. "Just as clothing goes in and out of fashion, paradigms that influence criminal justice come and go."  
   B. "Just as there are solid rules of physics, paradigms represent solid ideas about the relationship between variables."  
   C. "Just as clothing goes in and out of fashion, axioms come and go as well."  
   D. "Just as clothing goes in and out of fashion, variables come and go as well."
58. Conflict theory:
   A. is never used in criminal justice
   B. is used in criminology but not in criminal justice
   C. used to treat crime as a political construct
   D. is basically the same as all other sociological theories

59. Defensible Space is:
   A. the current U.S. policy for protecting Americans
   B. an attempt to understand the link between urban design and crime
   C. a movie that demonstrates how to protect yourself
   D. none of these choices

60. Operationalization involves which of the following?
   A. testing hypotheses
   B. testing theories
   C. identifying how you will measure a variable
   D. all of these choices

61. The idea of defensible space can be traced to the work of:
   A. Shaw and McKay
   B. Newman
   C. David Takeuchi
   D. Maxfield and Babbie

62. The final step in the traditional model of science is which of the following?
   A. concepts
   B. observation
   C. statistics
   D. methodology

63. Which of the following is accurate with respect to induction?
   A. induction begins with a theory
   B. induction starts with observed data
   C. induction ends with relationships
   D. induction begins with generalizations

64. "All people are mortal; Socrates is a person; therefore, Socrates is mortal" is an example of:
   A. induction
   B. deduction
   C. applied
   D. all of these choices

65. Grounded theories refer to which of the following?
   A. testing a theory to see if the data fits
   B. theories that have been constructed by faculty just beginning their careers
   C. describes the inductive method of theory construction
   D. describes the deductive method of theory construction
66. Researchers developed the contagion theory of burglary by all of the following except?
   A. they examined patterns across various neighborhoods
   B. they were able to compare the spread of crime with the spread of disease
   C. they linked their findings to existing theories of environmental criminology
   D. they took a sociological theory and called it a contagion theory

67. If grades go up as the number of study hours go up, this is called what type of relationship?
   A. negative
   B. positive
   C. inverse
   D. a fluke

68. In which ways are theory, research, and policy related?
   A. theory structures research
   B. research drives theory
   C. theory and policy form the basis for evaluation research
   D. both "theory structures research" and "research drives theory"

69. According to ecological theory, which of the following is not a fundamental principle?
   A. crime is more common in urban transition zones
   B. crime is more common in suburban transition zones
   C. crime is more common where there is a great deal of crowding
   D. crime is more common where there is much poverty

70. Which of the following illustrates the relationship between a theory and a paradigm?
   A. theories are collections of hypotheses while a paradigm uses just one hypothesis
   B. a paradigm is more narrow than a theory
   C. a theory is more narrow than a paradigm
   D. a theory is a paradigm

71. Research in criminology has moved from descriptive studies to those that are ________________ in nature.

______________________________

72. The logic of social scientific inquiry is based in the use of ________________ to guide the inquiry.

______________________________

73. The zone of transition in Chicago characterized by weak families, social institutions and substandard housing produced a phenomenon called ________________.

______________________________

74. When one moves from particular instances to general principles - from facts to theories, one is using ________________ reasoning.

______________________________

75. A(n) ________________ is an assumption about reality, while a proposition expresses relationships among ________________.

______________________________
76. A(n) ________________ is a fundamental model or scheme that organizes our view of something.

77. The __________________ theory tends to reject absolute definitions of crime and criminality favoring the belief that crime is a label produced by social values and political power.

78. Public policy focuses upon deterring individuals from committing crimes by threatening to punish them. In order for this threat to be successful in deterrence, public policy must allow for punishment that is __________________, __________________ and __________________.

79. When crime prevention policies try to reduce the opportunities for crime to occur, ________________ is being employed.

80. When a researcher monitors and evaluates results of a program to determine if it is achieving its goals this step is similar to ________________ in basic research.

81. Using the deductive model, research is used to ________________.

82. Using the inductive model, ________________ are developed from the analysis of research data.

83. The two pillars of science are ________________ and ________________.

84. Public policy dealing with crime can find its roots in theoretical perspectives from ________________ and ________________.

85. ________________ logic moves from the general to the specific; while ________________ logic moves from specific data to general assumptions.
86. Identify a theory that is based upon deductive reasoning and one that is based upon inductive reasoning. Explain why each falls into the category that you suggest.

87. The three main elements in the traditional model of science are theory, operationalization, and observation. Identify a piece of research discussed in class and identify each of the elements listed above for that research.

88. The text details the work of the "Chicago School" and the impact that perspective had on the field of criminology. What aspects of the ecological approach could be applicable today and why?
89. Your authors present terms that are used in theory construction. Some of those terms are concepts, variables, statements and hypotheses. Explain how those words are related to one another. Use a specific theory to illustrate the relationship. In other words, identify a theory, from that theory identify a concept and variables. From those variables develop a statement and a hypothesis.

90. Paradigms were discussed in your text in part in terms of Thomas Kuhn's paradigm shifts. What does this mean and give an example of a paradigm shift in the field of criminology or criminal justice.
Chapter 2--Theory and Criminal Justice Research Key

1. Criminal Justice and human behavior can be studied scientifically.
   **TRUE**

2. The "Chicago School" founded by Burgess and Park was influential in our understanding of why children failed in schools.
   **FALSE**

3. In deductive reasoning one starts from a general law and applies that law to a particular instance.
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4. In using scientific inquiry during the deductive phase, we reason *toward* observations; during the inductive phase, we reason *from* observations.
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52. The results of Burgess and Park's study using the concentric circles in the city of Chicago resulted in:

A. the finding that wherever the poorest people live will be the least amount of crime  
B. the finding that where the most wealthy people live will be the highest rates of property crime  
C. the finding that the crime rate will be the highest in the area characterized by transition  
D. the finding that when people move from one zone to another, they take their criminal tendencies with them

53. The concept of "observation" in the language of science means:

A. looking at the world and making value judgments  
B. looking at the world and making measurements of what is seen  
C. looking at the world and making changes in what is seen  
D. none of these choices

54. Grounded theory is used to:

A. measure how much common sense when into a specific theory  
B. describe the inductive method of theory construction  
C. describe the deductive method of theory construction  
D. assess the elements that make up dirt

55. Which of the following is not a concept?

A. juvenile delinquency  
B. peer group  
C. grade in research methods  
D. religiosity
56. Which of the following is an axiom?
A. Working class youths have higher delinquency rates than upper class youths.
B. Working class youths would be more likely to break the law to gain material goods than upper class youths.
C. Everyone desires material comforts.
D. Social class has no bearing on the tendency to break the law.

57. Which of the following is the most accurate?
A. "Just as clothing goes in and out of fashion, paradigms that influence criminal justice come and go."
B. "Just as there are solid rules of physics, paradigms represent solid ideas about the relationship between variables."
C. "Just as clothing goes in and out of fashion, axioms come and go as well."
D. "Just as clothing goes in and out of fashion, variables come and go as well."

58. Conflict theory:
A. is never used in criminal justice
B. is used in criminology but not in criminal justice
C. used to treat crime as a political construct
D. is basically the same as all other sociological theories

59. Defensible Space is:
A. the current U.S. policy for protecting Americans
B. an attempt to understand the link between urban design and crime
C. a movie that demonstrates how to protect yourself
D. none of these choices

60. Operationalization involves which of the following?
A. testing hypotheses
B. testing theories
C. identifying how you will measure a variable
D. all of these choices

61. The idea of defensible space can be traced to the work of:
A. Shaw and McKay
B. Newman
C. David Takeuchi
D. Maxfield and Babbie

62. The final step in the traditional model of science is which of the following?
A. concepts
B. observation
C. statistics
D. methodology

63. Which of the following is accurate with respect to induction?
A. induction begins with a theory
B. induction starts with observed data
C. induction ends with relationships
D. induction begins with generalizations
64. "All people are mortal; Socrates is a person; therefore, Socrates is mortal" is an example of:
A. induction
B. deduction
C. applied
D. all of these choices

65. Grounded theories refer to which of the following?
A. testing a theory to see if the data fits
B. theories that have been constructed by faculty just beginning their careers
C. describes the inductive method of theory construction
D. describes the deductive method of theory construction

66. Researchers developed the contagion theory of burglary by all of the following except?
A. they examined patterns across various neighborhoods
B. they were able to compare the spread of crime with the spread of disease
C. they linked their findings to existing theories of environmental criminology
D. they took a sociological theory and called it a contagion theory

67. If grades go up as the number of study hours go up, this is called what type of relationship?
A. negative
B. positive
C. inverse
D. a fluke

68. In which ways are theory, research, and policy related?
A. theory structures research
B. research drives theory
C. theory and policy form the basis for evaluation research
D. both "theory structures research" and "research drives theory"

69. According to ecological theory, which of the following is not a fundamental principle?
A. crime is more common in urban transition zones
B. crime is more common in suburban transition zones
C. crime is more common where there is a great deal of crowding
D. crime is more common where there is much poverty

70. Which of the following illustrates the relationship between a theory and a paradigm?
A. theories are collections of hypotheses while a paradigm uses just one hypothesis
B. a paradigm is more narrow than a theory
C. a theory is more narrow than a paradigm
D. a theory is a paradigm

71. Research in criminology has moved from descriptive studies to those that are _______________ in nature.

    explanatory

72. The logic of social scientific inquiry is based in the use of _______________ to guide the inquiry.

    theory
The zone of transition in Chicago characterized by weak families, social institutions and substandard housing produced a phenomenon called ________________.

**social disorganization**

When one moves from particular instances to general principles - from facts to theories, one is using ________________ reasoning.

**inductive**

A(n) ________________ is an assumption about reality, while a proposition expresses relationships among ________________.

**axiom, concepts**

A(n) ________________ is a fundamental model or scheme that organizes our view of something.

**paradigm**

The ________________ theory tends to reject absolute definitions of crime and criminality favoring the belief that crime is a label produced by social values and political power.

**conflict**

Public policy focuses upon deterring individuals from committing crimes by threatening to punish them. In order for this threat to be successful in deterrence, public policy must allow for punishment that is ________________, ________________, and ________________.

**certain, severe, celerity or swift**

When crime prevention policies try to reduce the opportunities for crime to occur, ________________ is being employed.

**situational crime prevention**

When a researcher monitors and evaluates results of a program to determine if it is achieving its goals this step is similar to ________________ in basic research.

**hypothesis testing**

Using the deductive model, research is used to ________________.

**test theories**

Using the inductive model, ________________ are developed from the analysis of research data.

**theories**

The two pillars of science are ________________ and ________________.

**logic, observation**

Public policy dealing with crime can find its roots in theoretical perspectives from ________________ and ________________.

**economics, psychology**
85. ____________________ logic moves from the general to the specific; while
____________________ logic moves from specific data to general assumptions.

**Deduction, induction**

86. Identify a theory that is based upon deductive reasoning and one that is based upon inductive reasoning. Explain why each falls into the category that you suggest.

Answer not provided.

87. The three main elements in the traditional model of science are theory, operationalization, and observation. Identify a piece of research discussed in class and identify each of the elements listed above for that research.

Answer not provided.

88. The text details the work of the "Chicago School" and the impact that perspective had on the field of criminology. What aspects of the ecological approach could be applicable today and why?

Answer not provided.

89. Your authors present terms that are used in theory construction. Some of those terms are concepts, variables, statements and hypotheses. Explain how those words are related to one another. Use a specific theory to illustrate the relationship. In other words, identify a theory, from that theory identify a concept and variables. From those variables develop a statement and a hypothesis.

Answer not provided.

90. Paradigms were discussed in your text in part in terms of Thomas Kuhn's paradigm shifts. What does this mean and give an example of a paradigm shift in the field of criminology or criminal justice.

Answer not provided.