

Question 1

Sequential sampling is _____.

- a. a nonrandom sample in which the researcher first identifies general categories into which cases or people will be selected, and then he or she selects cases to reach a predetermined number of case in each category.
- b. a nonrandom sample in which the researcher uses a wide range of methods to locate all possible cases of a highly specific and difficult-to-reach population
- c. a nonrandom sample in which the researcher selects specific times, locations, or events to observe in order to develop a social theory or evaluate theoretical ideas
- d. a nonrandom sample, especially used by qualitative researchers, in which a researcher selects unusual or nonconforming cases purposely as a way to provide greater insight into social processes or a setting
- e. a nonrandom sample in which a researcher tries to find as many relevant cases as possible, until time, financial resources, or his or her energy is exhausted, or until there is no new information or diversity from the cases

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=612983>

Question 2

While conducting field research, the crime and justice researcher may learn of illegal and immoral actions. This is known to the researcher as guilty knowledge.

Is this statement true or false?

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=613309>

Question 3

A type of content analysis coding in which a researcher identifies subjective meaning such as themes or motifs and then systematically locates them in a communication medium is called _____.

- a. latent coding
- b. manifest coding
- c. intercoder reliability
- d. standard coding
- e. vocabulary coding

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=613132>

Question 4

The principle that researchers should examine events as they occur in natural, everyday ongoing social settings refers to which of the following:

- a.) Artificialism
- b.) Reflexivity
- c.) Temporalism
- d.) Naturalism
- e.) Ethnography

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=613285>

Question 5

A collection of documents or artifacts that a researcher can use as data is called _____.

- a. physical traces
- b. archival material
- c. fossils
- d. history
- e. cultural remains

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=613119>

Question 6

Improvising by drawing on diverse materials that are lying about and using them in creative ways to accomplish a pragmatics task refers to bricolage.

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=613253>

Question 7

A range of values, usually a little higher or lower than a specific value found in a sample, within which a researcher has a specified and high degree of confidence that the populations parameters lies is called _____.

- a. central limit theorem
- b. system sampling
- c. confidence intervals
- d. sampling interval

e. sampling theorem

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=612972>

Question 8

The idea that scientific knowledge does not progress in a simple linear and cumulative fashion is associated with Thomas Kuhn. Is this statement true or false?

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=612780>

Question 9

Research honesty means _____.

- a. the scientific norm that mandates researchers should strive to be impartial and open to unexpected finding and new ideas
- b. the scientific norm says that producing knowledge is a public act and the finding should be available for all to use. In order for it to be accepted into the community, it must be rigorously reviewed
- c. the scientific norm that demands utmost honesty in all aspects of the research process; dishonesty, fraud, or cheating is a major taboo
- d. the scientific norm that says research should be judged only on the basis of scientific merit
- e. a process of judging the merits of a research report in which the peer researchers do not know the identity of who conducted a study and the researcher does not know the identity of the evaluators in advance

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=612751>

Question 10

Checking the authenticity of primary historical sources by accurately locating the place and time of its creation is called _____ (e.g., it is not a forgery).

- a. internal criticism
- b. external criticism
- c. bowdlerization
- d. pseudoproof
- e. anachronism

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=613336>

Question 11

A Solomon four-group design is _____.

- a. type of experimental design that considers the impact of several independent variables simultaneously
- b. an experimental design that has random assignment, a control group, and a pretest and posttest for each group
- c. an experimental design used to examine whether the order of sequence in which subjects receive multiple versions of the treatment has an effect
- d. an experimental design in which subjects are randomly assigned to two control groups and two experimental groups
- e. an experimental design that has all the parts of the classical design except a pretest

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=613017>

Question 12

What are the four levels of measurement?

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=612955>

Question 13

The type of research that uses numerically based data is usually called _____ research.

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=612700>

Question 14

A follow-up question in survey research interviewing that asks a respondent to clarify or elaborate on an incomplete or inappropriate answer is called a _____.

- a. probe
- b. follow-up
- c. inquiry
- d. inquest
- e. post-mortem

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=613081>

Question 15

The race of the men in the "Tuskegee Study" was _____.

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=612877>

Question 16

Coding is _____.

- a. the systematic reorganization of raw data into a format that is computer readable
- b. a set of rules stating that certain numbers are assigned to variable attributes
- c. a document describing the coding procedure and the location of data for variables in a format that computers can use
- d. the act of writing the code categories directly on the questionnaire
- e. a data field

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=613163>

Question 17

It is not an overstatement to say that the clarity of our presentation is as important as the research itself.

Is this statement true or false?

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=613413>

Question 18

An error in explanation in which the causal relationship is empirically untestable because the causal factor does not come earlier in time than the result, or because the causal factor is a vague, general force that cannot be empirically measured.

- a. spurious relationship
- b. reductionism
- c. tautology
- d. teleology
- e. ecological fallacy

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=612820>

Question 19

The full range of possible objects of study in our field, which includes all topics, activities, issues, questions, and trends that revolve around crime, crime control, and the criminal justice system is called _____.

- a. the field of law enforcement
- b. crime and justice phenomena
- c. corrections
- d. courts
- e. juvenile delinquency

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=612668>

Question 20

The act of randomly assigning research subjects to different groups is the defining feature of a true experiment.

Is this statement true or false?

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=613052>