Test Bank for Research Methods in Criminal Justice and Criminology 1st Rennison

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Chapter 2: Identifying a Topic, a Purpose, and a Research Question

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. _____ is a recursive process, or a never-ending continuous loop.
a. Knowledge
b. Science
c. Research
d. Data
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe why a research topic is necessary, and identify several sources for developing a research topic.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Introduction: Identifying a Topic, Purpose, and a Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. According to Walter Wallace's Wheel of Science, the easiest way to explain the scientific process is to have it begin with _____.
a. hypotheses
b. observation
c. theory
d. research design
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe why a research topic is necessary, and identify several sources for developing a research topic.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Introduction: Identifying a Topic, Purpose, and a Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. A set of inter-related propositions, assumptions, and definitions describes _____.
a. observations
b. research design
c. external generalizations
d. criminological theory
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe why a research topic is necessary, and identify several sources for developing a research topic.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Introduction: Identifying a Topic, Purpose, and a Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

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4. Statements about expected relationships between variables are called _____.
a. theories
b. analyses
c. hypotheses
d. questions
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe why a research topic is necessary, and identify several sources for developing a research topic.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Introduction: Identifying a Topic, Purpose, and a Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. After a research question and hypotheses have been established, what is the next step on the Wheel of Science?
a. research design
b. observation
c. external generalizations
d. analysis and findings
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe why a research topic is necessary, and identify several sources for developing a research topic.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Introduction: Identifying a Topic, Purpose, and a Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. Which of the following lists the recommended order of the scientific process, according to the Wheel of Science?
a. hypotheses, theory, observation, research design, analysis and findings, and empirical generalizations
b. theory, hypotheses, research design, observation, analysis and findings, and empirical generalizations
c. theory, research design, hypotheses, observation, analysis and findings, and empirical generalizations
d. hypotheses, research design, theory, observation, analysis and findings, and empirical generalizations
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe why a research topic is necessary, and identify several sources for developing a research topic.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Introduction: Identifying a Topic, Purpose, and a Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

7. Choosing your research methodology is a segment of which of the following steps in the scientific process?
a. theory

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b. observations
c. research design
d. hypotheses
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe why a research topic is necessary, and identify several sources for developing a research topic.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Introduction: Identifying a Topic, Purpose, and a Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

8. A productive approach to identifying a research topic, and subsequent research question, is to utilize which of the following sources?
a. listening
b. published research
c. data
d. internet
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe why a research topic is necessary, and identify several sources for developing a research topic.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How to Identify a Research Topic?
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. Brunson's research on disadvantaged male youth and police relations was developed by _____.
a. reading the published literature
b. working on research projects with professors
c. listening to colleagues at conferences
d. collecting data
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe why a research topic is necessary, and identify several sources for developing a research topic.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: How to Identify a Research Topic?
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Melde and his collaborators focused on which of the following?
a. youth and police relations
b. gangs
c. victim reporting
d. hot spots
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe why a research topic is necessary, and identify several sources for developing a research topic.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How to Identify a Research Topic?

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Difficulty Level: Medium

11. Data can be formed and measured in many ways, with the exception of _____.
a. words
b. illustrations
c. questions
d. actions
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe why a research topic is necessary, and identify several sources for developing a research topic.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How to Identify a Research Topic?
Difficulty Level: Medium

12. A set of statements explaining a phenomenon is also known as a(n) _____.
a. observation
b. hypotheses
c. theory
d. generalization
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe why a research topic is necessary, and identify several sources for developing a research topic.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: How to Identify a Research Topic?
Difficulty Level: Medium

13. Which of the following sources led to Dodge's idea to conduct research on prostitution stings and Santo's research on hot spots?
a. viewing
b. personal experience
c. listening
d. reading
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe why a research topic is necessary, and identify several sources for developing a research topic.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How to Identify a Research Topic?
Difficulty Level: Medium

14. Which of the following types of research can identify characteristics that are unimportant and not worthy of future consideration?
a. exploratory
b. descriptive
c. explanatory
d. evaluation
Ans: A

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Learning Objective: 2-2: Compare and contrast the four primary purposes of research.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How to Identify the Purpose/Goal of Research
Difficulty Level: Medium

15. The purpose of exploratory research is to answer which of the following set of questions?
a. “What is it?”, “How is it done?”, or “Where is it?”
b. “What is it?”, “What are it’s characteristics?”, or “What does it look like?”
c. “Why is it?”, “How is it?”, “What is the effect of it?”, “What causes it?”, or “What predicts it?”
d. “Is a program needed”, “Who uses the program”, “Is the program effective”
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-2: Compare and contrast the four primary purposes of research.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How to Identify the Purpose/Goal of Research
Difficulty Level: Medium

16. The prostitution research Dodge conducted with female undercover police officers acting as decoys is _____research.
a. evaluation
b. explanatory
c. exploratory
d. descriptive
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-2: Compare and contrast the four primary purposes of research.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: How to Identify the Purpose/Goal of Research
Difficulty Level: Medium

17. Brunson’s work on youth and police relations is which type of research?
a. exploratory
b. explanatory
c. evaluation
d. descriptive
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-2: Compare and contrast the four primary purposes of research.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How to Identify the Purpose/Goal of Research
Difficulty Level: Medium

18. Which of the following type of research has a specific focus seeking to provide detailed understanding of topics?
a. explanatory
b. exploratory
c. evaluation

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d. descriptive
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-2: Compare and contrast the four primary purposes of research.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How to Identify the Purpose/Goal of Research
Difficulty Level: Medium

19. _____ research identifies characteristics related to a topic, and those factors that impact, cause, influences or even predict that topic's outcome.
a. Exploratory
b. Explanatory
c. Evaluation
d. Descriptive
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-2: Compare and contrast the four primary purposes of research.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How to Identify the Purpose/Goal of Research
Difficulty Level: Medium

20. Zaykowski's research about accessing victim services is considered to fall under which of the following types of research?
a. exploratory
b. explanatory
c. evaluation
d. descriptive
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-2: Compare and contrast the four primary purposes of research.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How to Identify the Purpose/Goal of Research
Difficulty Level: Medium

21. _____ is research that gathers objective criteria that helps determine the need, implementation, or product of a program based on systematic assessment.
a. Descriptive research
b. Explanatory research
c. Evaluation research
d. Exploratory research
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-2: Compare and contrast the four primary purposes of research.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How to Identify the Purpose/Goal of Research
Difficulty Level: Medium

22. An example of evaluation research is _____.
a. Santos' hot spot research
b. Cuevas's research on Latino teen dating violence

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c. Zaykowski's research about accessing victim services
d. Brunson's research on youth and police relations
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-2: Compare and contrast the four primary purposes of research.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How to Identify the Purpose/Goal of Research
Difficulty Level: Medium

23. Cuevas's research on Latino teen dating violence falls under which types of research?
a. explanatory and descriptive
b. exploratory and evaluation
c. descriptive and evaluation
d. evaluation and explanatory
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-2: Compare and contrast the four primary purposes of research.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How to Identify the Purpose/Goal of Research
Difficulty Level: Medium

24. Santos' research on hot spots is an example of which types of research?
a. explanatory and descriptive
b. exploratory and evaluation
c. descriptive and evaluation
d. evaluation and experimental
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-2: Compare and contrast the four primary purposes of research.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How to Identify the Purpose/Goal of Research
Difficulty Level: Medium

25. All of the following are characteristics of a strong research question with the exception of _____.
a. providing broad interpretations
b. offering boundaries
c. clear language
d. guides the remainder of the research
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-3: Identify the purpose of a research question, and demonstrate your ability to evaluate a research question.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How to Construct the Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

26. Which of the following is the sequence of steps for constructing a research question?

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a. Pick a topic, narrow the topic, pick a purpose, construct a research question, evaluate the research question, and refine the research question.
b. Pick a topic, pick a purpose, narrow the topic, construct a research question, evaluate the research question, and refine the research question.
c. Pick a topic, construct a research question, pick a purpose, narrow the topic, evaluate the research question, refine the research question.
d. Pick a topic, narrow the topic, pick a purpose, construct a research question, refine the research question, and evaluate the research question.
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-3: Identify the purpose of a research question, and demonstrate your ability to evaluate a research question.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How to Construct the Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

27. The final step in constructing a research question is _____.
a. evaluating the research question
b. refining the research question
c. narrowing the topic
d. picking a purpose
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-3: Identify the purpose of a research question, and demonstrate your ability to evaluate a research question.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: How to Construct the Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

28. The first step in constructing a research question is _____.
a. narrowing the topic
b. constructing a research question
c. picking a purpose
d. picking a topic
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-3: Identify the purpose of a research question, and demonstrate your ability to evaluate a research question.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: How to Construct the Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

29. All of the following terms are synonyms used to describe the purpose of research in the research question with the exception of _____.
a. determine
b. identify
c. examine
d. acquire
Ans: D

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Learning Objective: 2-3: Identify the purpose of a research question, and demonstrate your ability to evaluate a research question.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How to Construct the Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

30. A statement that implies a research question must contain a _____ such as, "examine," "explain," "investigate," or "describe."
a. verb
b. noun
c. adjective
d. adverb
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-3: Identify the purpose of a research question, and demonstrate your ability to evaluate a research question.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: How to Construct the Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

31. When evaluating the research question for being practical and useful, all of the following questions help determine evaluative criteria EXCEPT _____.
a. Is the question too short?
b. Is the question interesting?
c. Is the question too broad?
d. Is the question too narrow?
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-3: Identify the purpose of a research question, and demonstrate your ability to evaluate a research question.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: How to Construct a Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

32. The work by Cuevas and colleagues that focused on teenaged Latino dating violence was guided by the following questions with the exception of _____.
a. What are the rates of dating violence by victim gender?
b. What is the risk of experiencing dating violence over time?
c. What cultural factors (e.g., immigrant status, familial support) are associated with dating violence over time?
d. Do socioeconomic factors play a part in dating violence victimization?
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-3: Identify the purpose of a research question, and demonstrate your ability to evaluate a research question.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How to Construct a Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

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33. Conducting research generally takes about _____ times longer than expected.
a. 1.5
b. 2.5
c. 3.5
d. 4.5
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-3: Identify the purpose of a research question, and demonstrate your ability to evaluate a research question.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: How to Construct a Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

34. Based on the core principles of ethical research, why was Milgram's teacher/learner study found to be unethical?
a. lacked guidance
b. lacked beneficence
c. lacked autonomy
d. lacked randomized sample
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-4: Evaluate the importance of the Federal Policy for Protection of Human Subjects, its subparts, and the role of the Common Rule.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

35. Milgram's teacher/learner study inflicted which of the following types of harm on its participants?
a. psychological and emotional
b. physical and psychological
c. emotional and financial
d. financial and social
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-4: Evaluate the importance of the Federal Policy for Protection of Human Subjects, its subparts, and the role of the Common Rule.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

36. Subpart A, or the Common Rule of the Federal Policy for the Protections of Human Subjects, outlines the fundamental procedures for human subject research and _____.
a. additional protections for prisoners
b. additional protections for pregnant women, neonates, and fetuses
c. informed consent
d. registration requirements for Institutional Review Board committees

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Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-4: Evaluate the importance of the Federal Policy for Protection of Human Subjects, its subparts, and the role of the Common Rule.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

37. Institutional Review Board committees must be diverse in which of the following areas?
a. demographics, areas of expertise, and affiliations with institutions
b. demographics, geographical area, and affiliations with institutions
c. areas of expertise, socioeconomic status, and geographical area
d. areas of expertise, affiliations with institutions, and socioeconomic status
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-4: Evaluate the importance of the Federal Policy for Protection of Human Subjects, its subparts, and the role of the Common Rule.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

38. Dr. Albert Kligman conducted human subject experiments on _____, in which the vulnerable population clearly did not give voluntary consent.
a. children
b. pregnant women
c. prisoners
d. fetuses and neonates
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2-6: Define “human subjects” and “research” according to the Common Rule.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

39. Which of the following subparts of the Federal Policy for the Protection of Human Subjects outlines requirements to ensure additional protections for pregnant women, neonates, and fetuses?
a. subpart A
b. subpart B
c. subpart C
d. subpart D
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-4: Evaluate the importance of the Federal Policy for Protection of Human Subjects, its subparts, and the role of the Common Rule.

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Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

40. According to the Common Rule, the unaffiliated party of an IRB committee is a(n) _____.
a. scientist
b. participant
c. educator
d. community member
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-4: Evaluate the importance of the Federal Policy for Protection of Human Subjects, its subparts, and the role of the Common Rule.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

41. The Common Rule defines _____ as a systematic investigation or examination that will contribute to generalizable knowledge.
a. methods
b. research
c. science
d. knowledge
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-6: Define “human subjects” and “research” according to the Common Rule.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

42. Which of the following subparts of the Department of Health and Human Services regulations include vulnerable populations?
a. subparts B, C, D
b. subparts A, B, D
c. subparts C, D, E
d. subparts B, C, E
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize a “vulnerable population,” and identify the ways in which a group may be vulnerable.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

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43. Which of the following is NOT considered a vulnerable population, per HHS regulations?
a. pregnant women
b. children
c. prisoners
d. individuals with mental illness
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize a “vulnerable population,” and identify the ways in which a group may be vulnerable.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

44. The research of Chisolm and Farfel impacted which of the following vulnerable populations?
a. pregnant women
b. children
c. prisoners
d. human fetuses and neonates
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize a “vulnerable population,” and identify the ways in which a group may be vulnerable.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

45. The National Crime Victimization Survey or HHS regulations has identified all of the following as vulnerable populations with the exception of _____.
a. minorities
b. the elderly
c. individuals with mental illness
d. veterans
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize a “vulnerable population,” and identify the ways in which a group may be vulnerable.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

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1. Empirically based research answers testable questions raised by new ideas.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe why a research topic is necessary, and identify several sources for developing a research topic.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Introduction: Identifying a Topic, Purpose, and a Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. External generalizations provide a set of inter-related propositions, assumptions, and definitions about how the world works, or how the people living in it are expected to behave.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe why a research topic is necessary, and identify several sources for developing a research topic.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Introduction: Identifying a Topic, Purpose, and a Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Compiling and arranging the order of current knowledge about a topic describes the research process.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe why a research topic is necessary, and identify several sources for developing a research topic.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Why Identify a Topic, Purpose, and Research Question?
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. A good research topic drives your intellectual curiosity, is fun to learn about, and makes you excited to investigate.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe why a research topic is necessary, and identify several sources for developing a research topic.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: How to Identify a Research Topic
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Codebooks identify every variable or characteristic available in the data and how it is measured, and contain hundreds or thousands of variables found in the data set.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe why a research topic is necessary, and identify several sources for developing a research topic.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: How to Identify a Research Topic
Difficulty Level: Easy

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6. Descriptive research is the best approach when little or nothing is known about a topic.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-2: Compare and contrast the four primary purposes of research.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: How to Identify the Purpose/Goal of Research
Difficulty Level: Medium

7. Research can fall under more than one category, for example it can be both explanatory and descriptive in order to deepen understanding of the chosen topic.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-2: Compare and contrast the four primary purposes of research.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: How to Identify the Purpose/Goal of Research
Difficulty Level: Medium

8. “How can the science program be improved for grade school students?” is an example of descriptive research.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-2: Compare and contrast the four primary purposes of research.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: How to Identify the Purpose/Goal of Research
Difficulty Level: Medium

9. In describing the purpose of research, investigators use synonyms as descriptors; for example words like, “determine,” “investigate,” “examine,” and “influence” can be indicate the context of the purpose.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-3: Identify the purpose of a research question, and demonstrate your ability to evaluate a research question.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: How to Construct a Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Feasibility is generally not important when answering a research question.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-3: Identify the purpose of a research question, and demonstrate your ability to evaluate a research question.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: How to Construct a Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

11. If research had one purpose, that purpose would be to increase empirical knowledge and understanding about a topic
Ans: T

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Learning Objective: 2-3: Identify the purpose of a research question, and demonstrate your ability to evaluate a research question.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: How to Construct a Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services provides guidance for how to conduct behavioral science research involving human subjects.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize a "vulnerable population," and identify the ways in which a group may be vulnerable.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

13. The core principle of justice stipulates that researches should do no harm (or to minimize harm to the greatest extent possible) to study participants.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-4: Evaluate the importance of the Federal Policy for Protection of Human Subjects, its subparts, and the role of the Common Rule.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. The Common Rule of the Federal Policy for the Protections of Human Subjects includes the framework for IRBs, informed consent, and all fundamental procedures for how to ethically conduct human subject research.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-4: Evaluate the importance of the Federal Policy for Protection of Human Subjects, its subparts, and the role of the Common Rule.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

15. IRB committees generally consist of individuals and professionals that are affiliated with the same institution.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-4: Evaluate the importance of the Federal Policy for Protection of Human Subjects, its subparts, and the role of the Common Rule.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

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16. IRB committees must have diversity in terms of member areas of expertise.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-4: Evaluate the importance of the Federal Policy for Protection of Human Subjects, its subparts, and the role of the Common Rule.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

17. Human research involving cadavers is exempt from review under the Common Rule because cadavers, as human subjects, are not living individuals.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-6: Define “human subjects” and “research” according to the Common Rule.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

18. An individual can withdraw their consent from a study at any time during an experiment.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-6: Define “human subjects” and “research” according to the Common Rule
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

19. Subpart B of the Federal Policy for the Protections of Human Subjects ensures additional protections for cadavers.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-6: Define “human subjects” and “research” according to the Common Rule.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

20. Subpart B of HHS regulations does not include ex-prisoners as a vulnerable population.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize a “vulnerable population,” and identify the ways in which a group may be vulnerable.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

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Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

21. Assent requirements for children cannot be waived.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize a “vulnerable population,” and identify the ways in which a group may be vulnerable.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

22. A child can assent to participate in research as long as they understand what participation entails, and that it will most likely benefit them.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize a “vulnerable population,” and identify the ways in which a group may be vulnerable.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

23. Expedited IRB research includes the use of existing data, documents, or records from which identifying subjects of a study is not possible.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize a “vulnerable population,” and identify the ways in which a group may be vulnerable.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

24. The National Institutes of Health offers training courses on how to protect human subjects in research.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2-6: Define “human subjects” and “research” according to the Common Rule.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

25. A human subject is defined as a living individual.
Ans: T

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Learning Objective: 2-6: Define “human subjects” and “research” according to the Common Rule.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Easy

Short Answer

1. Identify and discuss Walter Wallace’s scientific process, depicted in the wheel of science.
Ans: A strong answer will include a description of each of the following: Theory, Hypotheses, Research Design, Observation, Analysis and Findings, and Empirical Generalizations.
Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe why a research topic is necessary, and identify several sources for developing a research topic.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Introduction: Identifying a Topic, Purpose, and a Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Identify possible sources of inspiration for a research topic, and discuss why they can be inspiring.
Ans: A strong answer will include the following: published research, literature, data, theory, requests for proposals (RFPs), personal experiences, reading, viewing, listening, working on research projects with professors, and the internet.
Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe why a research topic is necessary, and identify several sources for developing a research topic.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: How to Identify a Research Topic?
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Identify and discuss the four purposes/goals of research.
Ans: A strong answer will include the following: exploratory, descriptive, explanatory, and evaluation
Learning Objective: 2-2: Compare and contrast the four primary purposes of research.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How to Identify the Purpose/Goal of Research
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. What are the various initial research methods that help you narrow, or focus your research topic?
Ans: A strong answer will include the following ways: consult the literature, Google the broad topic and purpose, discuss the broad topic, etc.
Learning Objective: 2-3: Identify the purpose of a research question, and demonstrate your ability to evaluate a research question.

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Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Gathering More Information and Refining the Topic
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Discuss the importance of a research question and why it is necessary.
Ans: A strong answer will mention that the question establishes boundaries and focuses the proposed research.
Learning Objective: 2-3: Identify the purpose of a research question, and demonstrate your ability to evaluate a research question.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: How to Construct a Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

6. Identify and discuss the various ways that a research question could be evaluated. Why is it important to evaluate your research question?
Ans: A strong answer will include the following: Research can ask the following questions to help evaluate a research question.
Is it a question, or does it imply a question?
Is it feasible?
Is it interesting?
Does it increase knowledge?
Is it too broad?
Is it too narrow?
Learning Objective: 2-3: Identify the purpose of a research question, and demonstrate your ability to evaluate a research question.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: How to Construct a Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

7. Identify and discuss the various parts and subparts of the Federal Policy for the Protections of Human Subjects. What are the aspects of ethics that each subpart addresses, and why should they be considered when you are developing your research?
Ans: A strong answer will discuss all of the following subparts: A (the Common Rule), B, C, D, and E.
Learning Objective: 2-4: Evaluate the importance of the Federal Policy for Protection of Human Subjects, its subparts, and the role of the Common Rule.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

8. Which subpart of HHS regulation includes research related to prisoners? Identify and discuss the four categories of research allowed with prisoners. Why are each of these categories important to understand when considering vulnerable populations?
Ans: A strong answer will include the following:

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The first category requires that a study examine the possible causes, effects, and processes of incarceration, and of criminal behavior.
The second category of research involves investigations of prisons as institutions.
The third category of research focuses on conditions that particularly affect prisoners, i.e., diseases, victimization, and/or drug/alcohol abuse.
The fourth category of authorized research focuses on policies or programs that would improve the health or well-being of prisoners.
Subpart C outlines additional protections for prisoners.
Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize a "vulnerable population," and identify the ways in which a group may be vulnerable.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

9. What are the types of consent that can be given in order to allow a child to participate in a study, and why is protecting children so important? Are there any circumstances under which consent can be waived? Which subpart of HHS regulations protects children?
Ans: A strong answer will include the following: assent, permission from one parent or guardian is often times sufficient, in some cases consent from both parents is required unless one parent has died, is incompetent, not available, or there is not second parent who has custody of the child. Subpart D protects children. Assent requirements can be waived as per 45 CFR 46.408(a), by IRB committees if the child's age, maturity and psychological state makes obtaining assent impossible, and the research will directly benefit the child.
Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize a "vulnerable population," and identify the ways in which a group may be vulnerable.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. What are the three types of reviews conducted by IRBs? Why are each of these types of reviews conducted?
Ans: A strong answer will include the following: Exempt reviews, expedited reviews, and full board reviews, and identify elements of each type of review to indicate comprehension.
Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize a "vulnerable population," and identify the ways in which a group may be vulnerable.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

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Essay

1. Identify the steps on and the direction of the Walter Wallace's Wheel of Science cycle. Why is starting with theory easier than any of the other processes?
Ans: A strong answer will identify the steps in the Wheel of Science and the authors' recommendation to follow a clockwise direction. Students should also mention that in general, theory forms the basis of many research questions.
Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe why a research topic is necessary, and identify several sources for developing a research topic.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Introduction: Identifying a Topic, Purpose, and a Research Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Some information gathering, such as compiling and reordering current knowledge, can be referred to as research, but it is only a *part* of conducting research. Based on all of the steps that you have learned about that go into refining your research question, are these activities research? Why or why not? What is real research?
Ans: A strong answer will mention that research is guided by a research question, requires the collection and analysis of data, and leads to the creation of new knowledge.
Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe why a research topic is necessary, and identify several sources for developing a research topic.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Why Identify a Topic, Purpose, and Research Question?
Difficulty Level: Hard

3. Conducting research comes with its fair share of pitfalls. Identify and discuss the pitfalls mentioned in Chapter 2. What can be done to avoid pitfalls?
Ans: A strong answer will discuss the following: feasibility, timeline, and remembering to answer the actual question.
Learning Objective: 2-3: Identify the purpose of a research question, and demonstrate your ability to evaluate a research question.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How to Identify a Research Topic?
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Ethical considerations must be taken when constructing a research question. Identify and discuss the three core principles mentioned in the text. Why are these considerations important?
Ans: A strong answer will discuss the following: Individuals should be respected and treated as autonomous agents, researchers must focus on doing no harm (or at least minimizing it), and the possible benefits and harms must be distributed fairly among respondents.
Learning Objective: 2-4: Evaluate the importance of the Federal Policy for Protection of Human Subjects, its subparts, and the role of the Common Rule.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis

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Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Hard

5. Veterans are not considered a vulnerable population per the HHS regulations and the NCVS. Do you believe that they should be included in the regulations? Why or why not?
Ans: A strong answer will define vulnerable population and discuss those categorized as vulnerable populations in the HHS regulations and the NCVS. In addition, to discussing why they believe they should be included.
Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize a “vulnerable population,” and identify the ways in which a group may be vulnerable.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Ethical Considerations when Developing your Topic, Purpose, and Research Question
Difficulty Level: Hard

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