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Chapter 2

ETHICS IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Multiple Choice

1. In regard to research, incarcerated persons are known as
    a. a difficult population
    *b. a vulnerable population
    c. not viable research subjects
    d. independent variables

2. The Stanford Prison Experiment was conducted by
    a. Akers
    b. Skinner
    *c. Zimbardo
    d. Piquero

3. Informed Consent tells participants
    a. absolutely nothing
    b. the results of the study
    *c. full details about what participation in the research study entails
    d. the consequences of withdrawing from a study

4. The following act created guidelines for ethical research involving human participants
    *a. The National Research Act
    b. The Defense Act
    c. The Ethical Guidelines Act
    d. IRB informed consent

5. Which of the following ethical principles was NOT in the Belmont Report
    a. respects of persons
    *b. respect of the elderly
    c. beneficence
    d. justice

6. The ACJS Ethical Code has this many guidelines
    a. 34
    b. 51

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c. 9
*d. 22

7. Before research can be begin in a university setting it must be approved by
    a. your parents
    b. the school president/chancellor
    *c. the IRB
    d. the SPCA

8. Confidentiality in research means
    a. absolutely nothing
    *b. the participants' individual names and responses will not be revealed to anyone
    c. the participants' individual names and responses will be shared publically
    d. none of the answers is correct

9. When a survey is anonymous
    *a. the participant's name and other identifying details are not attached to the survey
    b. the participant does not know anything about the research
    c. the researcher does not know anything about the research
    d. none of the answers is correct

10. A certificate of confidentiality
    a. prevents nothing
    b. prevents everything but court subpoenas from obtaining confidential research information
    *c. prevents even court subpoenas from obtaining confidential research information
    d. none of the answers is correct

11. Passive assent requires participants to
    a. agree to participate in a study
    b. stay in a study for a long time
    *c. actively seek to get out of a study
    d. all of the answers are correct

12. Incentives are
    *a. payment made to research participants in exchange for participating in research projects

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b. financial contributions made to research institutions from the government
c. motivation for students to complete their research projects
d. all of the answers are correct

13. Exempt research
a. is free of government regulation
*b. does not need to be fully reviewed by the IRB
c. is private
d. is exempt from confidentiality restrictions

14. In the text, the Alabama Sharecropper study is an example of
a. evaluation research
b. market research
*c. research where ethical considerations were not followed
d. none of the answers is correct

15. Within the text, which ethical guidelines were most thoroughly outlined
a. ACS
*b. ACJS
c. APA
d. MLA

16. Active consent requires participants to
a. actively seek to get out of a study
*b. directly acknowledge the associated risks of research participation
c. take measures to secure their personal details before participating
d. none of these answers is correct

17. Deception is
a. always deemed unacceptable by the IRB
b. generally present in all research studies
c. likely to result in inaccurate responses from participants
*d. actively withholding minimal information about a study from participants

18. To participate in research, participants must be able to understand the
a. purpose of the study
b. benefits and harms posed to the participant

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c. procedures being used in the study
*d. all of these answers are correct

19. IRBs are established in all universities to
*a. ensure that all human subjects are treated ethically through the course of a study
b. halt the research process
c. ensure that only vulnerable populations are receiving proper protections from ethical violations
d. evaluated the quality of the methods used in a research study

20. The infamous doctor that conducted tests on human subject during World War II is
a. Nikola Tesla
b. Saul Krugman
*c. Joseph Mengele
d. Philip Zimbardo

True or False

1. All research requires expedited IRB approval
a. True
*b. False

2. The Zimbardo Prison Experiment resulted in no harm to participants
a. True
*b. False

3. The ACJS has a strict code of ethical guidelines
*a. True
b. False

4. Research consent can be active or passive
*a. True
b. False

5. The Belmont Report was created by lobbyists
a. True
*b. False

6. A certificate of confidentiality protects research information from court subpoena
*a. True

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b. False

7. The Nazi World War II trials were done with very strict ethical guidelines
a. True
*b. False

8. Prisoners are an example of vulnerable populations
*a. True
b. False

9. Most major universities have only one IRB
a. True
*b. False

10. Making sure research is ethically done is always easy
a. True
*b. False

11. According to the ACJS code of ethics, citations of validated scales and measures are not necessary.
a. True
*b. False

12. Minimal deception, when necessary, may be deemed acceptable by the IRB.
*a. True
b. False

13. Participants are not required to cognitively understand the specifics of a study to voluntarily participate in research.
a. True
*b. False

Essay Questions

Type: E

1. Consider a research project and discuss some of the steps that can be taken to make sure the research is ethically carried out.

Type: E
2. The Zimbardo Prison experiment represents one of the worst-case scenarios of how research can be conducted ethically. Discuss how if this experiment was replicated in the present day it could be made to be more ethical and safer for participants.

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Type: E
3. The ACJS has a strict set of ethical guidelines as seen in the text. Please choose five of these ethical guidelines and discuss in detail their significance.

Type: E
4. Passive assent requires participants to actively get out of participating in a research study. Do you think that this is fair and ethical? Please discuss your answer in detail.

Type: E
5. The IRB process at universities can sometimes be smooth and efficient, but at other times confusing and unclear. Please discuss the IRB process and the essential components of an IRB's decision of whether to consider the research exempt, expedited, or for full review.

Type: E

6. Recent increases in the use of technology have resulted in decreased anonymity in data that has become available to researchers. For example, using data from social media profiles to examine social networks is likely to have data specific to the participant, but also of other people who interact with the participant. Discuss the potential ethical issues that may arise with data such as these.

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