CRIJ Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- **Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,**
- **Improve accuracy and speed,**
- **Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and**
- **Approach the exam with greater confidence.**

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here’s how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don’t just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There’s no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

1. Which term describes data collection that uses fixed response options for survey items?

A. Open-ended questions

B. Closed-ended questions

C. Unobtrusive measures

D. Archives (unobtrusive)

2. Generalizing findings from a study to people outside the original sample is referred to as

A. Sample Generalizability

B. Cross-Population Generalizability

C. Authenticity

D. Nuremberg War Crimes Trials

3. Which field studies what counts as knowledge and how science differs from opinion?

A. Epistemology

B. Metaphysics

C. Ontology

D. Ethics

4. What is inter-observer reliability?

A. Consistency of reports by the same observer across time.

B. Consistency of reports across different observers.

C. Consistency of a measure when repeated at two points in time.

D. The relation to other measures as theory predicts.

5. What term describes claims presented as science that lack basis in the scientific method?

A. Pseudoscience

B. Pseudophysics

C. Junk science

D. Pseudoepistemology

6. When participants are purposely misled about procedures to obtain natural reactions?

A. Deception

B. Debriefing

C. Informed consent

D. Milgram Obedience Experiment (1961)

7. The U.S. study in which Black men with syphilis were deceived and not treated to observe disease progression is the

A. Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment (1932-1972)

B. Nuremberg War Crimes Trials (1946)

C. Sample Generalizability

D. Authenticity

8. Response choices do not overlap; participants can only fit into one option. This property is called what?

A. Mutually exclusive

B. Exhaustive

C. Open-ended questions

D. Indicator

9. Which concept is a logically interrelated set of propositions about empirical reality?

A. Theory

B. Variable

C. Replication

D. Falsifiable

10. The ability to generalize findings from a sample to the entire population is known as

A. Sample Generalizability

B. Cross-Population Generalizability

C. Authenticity

D. Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment

Answers

1. B
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. A

Explanations

1. Which term describes data collection that uses fixed response options for survey items?

A. Open-ended questions

B. Closed-ended questions

C. Unobtrusive measures

D. Archives (unobtrusive)

Focusing on fixed response options is about closed-ended questions in surveys. When every item presents a predefined set of choices, all respondents choose from the same set, so the data are uniform and easy to code and quantify. This standardization makes analysis straightforward—counts, percentages, cross-tabulations, and scaling (like Likert scales) become simple because each response maps to a consistent option. It also helps reduce interviewer variability since the possible answers are fixed. In contrast, open-ended questions let people write their own answers, which can capture nuance but require more effort to code and categorize. The other data collection approaches mentioned—unobtrusive measures and archives—don't involve giving respondents fixed options in a survey; they rely on indirect observation or existing records. So the data collection described by fixed response options aligns with closed-ended questions.

2. Generalizing findings from a study to people outside the original sample is referred to as

A. Sample Generalizability

B. Cross-Population Generalizability

C. Authenticity

D. Nuremberg War Crimes Trials

Generalizability refers to applying study results beyond the exact participants who were studied, essentially extending findings to a broader group or population. This is also called external validity—the idea is whether what was observed would hold up with people outside the original sample. The best choice expresses this directly by naming generalizability in the context of the sample, signaling the act of extending findings beyond the studied individuals. Other options are less precise or unrelated: cross-population generalizability is related but not the standard term used here; authenticity has to do with genuineness of data; and the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials option is unrelated to research methods.

3. Which field studies what counts as knowledge and how science differs from opinion?

A. Epistemology

B. Metaphysics

C. Ontology

D. Ethics

Epistemology is the field that studies what counts as knowledge, how beliefs are justified, and how science differs from mere opinion. It asks what it means for a claim to be knowledge rather than a guess, rumor, or preference, and it examines the standards we use to justify beliefs—evidence, reasoning, reliability of methods, and the possibility of testing or falsifying claims. This helps explain why a scientifically supported claim is treated as knowledge: it rests on systematic methods, empirical evidence, and repeatable verification that reduce doubt and distinguish it from a mere opinion. By contrast, metaphysics explores the nature of reality beyond what we can observe, ontology asks what kinds of things exist, and ethics concerns what we ought to do. So the study of how we know things and how science earns its status over opinion is Epistemology.

4. What is inter-observer reliability?

A. Consistency of reports by the same observer across time.

B. Consistency of reports across different observers.

C. Consistency of a measure when repeated at two points in time.

D. The relation to other measures as theory predicts.

Inter-observer reliability is about consistency across different observers. When more than one person is rating, coding, or observing the same event or data, you want them to arrive at similar conclusions. High inter-observer reliability means the measurement isn't dependent on which observer did the rating, which strengthens the credibility of the data. This is typically assessed by comparing the observers' scores or classifications and using statistics such as percent agreement, Cohen's kappa, or intraclass correlation. This concept is different from intra-observer reliability, which focuses on the same person being consistent across time; test-retest reliability, which looks at stability of a measure over time; and validity considerations, which examine how well a measure relates to other related constructs or outcomes.

5. What term describes claims presented as science that lack basis in the scientific method?

A. Pseudoscience

B. Pseudophysics

C. Junk science

D. Pseudoepistemology

Pseudoscience describes claims presented as science but do not follow the scientific method. It may look and sound like science, but it lacks essential features such as testability and falsifiability, reliance on controlled, repeatable experiments, and openness to peer review and revision in light of new evidence. Because of these gaps, the claims cannot be reliably tested or replicated, so they don't provide trustworthy knowledge the way true science does. The other terms don't fit as neatly: pseudophysics would imply false physics specifically, junk science refers to poor-quality or misrepresented science rather than the broader pattern of presenting untestable ideas as science, and pseudoepistemology points to incorrect theories about knowledge rather than a general claim of scientific legitimacy.

6. When participants are purposely misled about procedures to obtain natural reactions?

A. Deception

B. Debriefing

C. Informed consent

D. Milgram Obedience Experiment (1961)

Deception in research means intentionally misinforming or withholding information about procedures, aims, or what will happen to participants so their behavior reflects genuine reactions rather than guessing the study's purpose. This approach helps avoid demand characteristics, where people change how they act because they think they know what the study is about. A classic example is obedience research where participants were led to believe they were administering real shocks to someone else; the deception was essential to see true obedience reactions. Afterward, a thorough debriefing explains the true purpose, reveals what was misleading, and helps address any distress. Informed consent is about agreeing to participate with knowledge of general aspects and risks, while debriefing comes after the study to reveal the deception and the full purpose. The Milgram experiment is a well-known instance that used deception to study obedience.

7. The U.S. study in which Black men with syphilis were deceived and not treated to observe disease progression is the

A. Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment (1932-1972)

B. Nuremberg War Crimes Trials (1946)

C. Sample Generalizability

D. Authenticity

This question tests knowledge of a notorious case in medical research ethics and the violation of participants' rights. The described scenario—Black men with syphilis who were deceived and left untreated to watch disease progression—matches the historical study conducted in the United States from 1932 to 1972, where researchers misled participants about their illness and withheld proven treatment even after penicillin became available. This is a foundational example of unethical human experimentation and why informed consent, transparency, and the obligation to avoid harm are essential in research. The other options aren't about this kind of study: one refers to postwar trials that led to ethical codes, not a U.S. observational study; the remaining terms are general research design concepts rather than a specific study.

8. Response choices do not overlap; participants can only fit into one option. This property is called what?

A. Mutually exclusive

B. Exhaustive

C. Open-ended questions

D. Indicator

Mutually exclusive means each response option is distinct and no single respondent can fit into more than one category. When the choices don't overlap, you can assign someone to exactly one option, keeping the data clean and unambiguous. The statement isn't claiming that all possible responses are listed—that would be about exhaustiveness. Open-ended questions aren't about fixed categories, and an indicator is something that signals a value rather than describes how response options relate to each other.

9. Which concept is a logically interrelated set of propositions about empirical reality?

A. Theory

B. Variable

C. Replication

D. Falsifiable

A theory is a logically interrelated set of propositions about empirical reality. It provides an organized framework that explains how different observations fit together and why certain phenomena occur, linking ideas in a coherent way to generate testable predictions and guide interpretation of data. While a theory is supported by evidence, it remains open to revision as new findings emerge. A hypothesis is a specific, testable statement derived from a theory; a variable is something that can take on different values; replication involves repeating a study to check reliability; falsifiable describes whether a claim can be tested and potentially disproven.

10. The ability to generalize findings from a sample to the entire population is known as

A. Sample Generalizability

B. Cross-Population Generalizability

C. Authenticity

D. Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment

Generalizability from a sample to the whole population is about external validity—whether what you found in a small group applies beyond that group to the larger population. The best choice captures that idea directly by naming the ability to extend results from the sample to the population as "Sample Generalizability." When a study's findings are generalizable, you can trust they reflect patterns you'd expect to see in the broader group, not just in the people who happened to be surveyed. The other options don't fit this concept well. Cross-Population Generalizability would involve applying findings to different populations rather than extending them to the population from which the sample was drawn. Authenticity isn't a standard term for this idea, and the Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment is a historic unethical study, not a concept about generalizing research results.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://crij.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!