Research and Evaluation Exam 1 Practice (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Table of Contents

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 agency issued memoranda requiring all proposed research to be reviewed?

A. Institutional Review Board

B. U.S. Public Health Service

C. National Institutes of Health

D. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

2. Which researcher conducted studies examining youth experiences in neighborhood contexts involving interaction with gang-affiliated juveniles in a juvenile detention center?

A. Rod Bunson

B. Stanford

C. Nuremberg

D. Belmont

3. How many researchers are described in the material?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

4. What are Research Methods?

A. Theories and Hypotheses

B. Methods, processes or steps to conduct research

C. Ethical rules only

D. Results

5. Which of the following is NOT a form of validity?

A. Face validity

B. Content validity

C. Criterion validity

D. Reliability

6. Evaluation research is characterized by...

- **A. Using data gathered to modify a program**
- **B. Building theory from data**
- **C. Simply describing social trends**
- **D. Conducting experiments in controlled settings**

7. Which agency oversees the Belmont Report and human subjects protections guidance in the United States?

- **A. National Science Foundation**
- **B. US Department of Health and Human Services**
- **C. Department of Defense**
- **D. Department of Education**

8. What is a sample?

- **A. A full census of the population**
- **B. Subset of population of interest with clear definitions and measurements through examination of methodology**
- **C. A single individual's data**
- **D. A theoretical construct**

9. How is Science defined in the material?

- **A. Knowledge derived from observable and falsifiable info**
- **B. Norms for behavior that distinguish acceptable from unacceptable**
- **C. A subset of population used in a study**
- **D. Data collected from surveys**

10. Which of the following is NOT listed as an area of interest in the material?

- **A. Victimizations and Trauma**
- **B. Sexual Violence and Sexual Offending**
- **C. Family Violence and Psychological Assessment**
- **D. Cyberbullying**

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which agency issued memoranda requiring all proposed research to be reviewed?

A. Institutional Review Board

B. U.S. Public Health Service

C. National Institutes of Health

D. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The key idea is that oversight for human subjects research was established by an agency, not the review body itself. The U.S. Public Health Service issued memoranda directing that all proposed research involving people be reviewed before it could proceed, setting up the requirement for an Institutional Review Board (IRB) to evaluate ethical considerations, risks, and informed consent. The IRB is the committee that does the review, but it's the agency—early guidance from the Public Health Service—that mandated that review. The other options aren't the issuers: an IRB is the review body, not an issuing agency; NIH and CDC are parts of the Public Health Service, but the memoranda originated from the Public Health Service as the agency. This is why the correct choice is the U.S. Public Health Service.

2. Which researcher conducted studies examining youth experiences in neighborhood contexts involving interaction with gang-affiliated juveniles in a juvenile detention center?

A. Rod Bunson

B. Stanford

C. Nuremberg

D. Belmont

The main idea here is identifying who carried out ethnographic work on how youth experience life in neighborhoods while interacting with gang-affiliated juveniles within a juvenile detention setting. Rod Bunson is the researcher known for studies that delve into youths' lived experiences in detention and how neighborhood gang dynamics shape their perceptions, interactions, and outcomes. His work aligns with examining the social context around detention and gang involvement, making him the best fit for this topic. The other names are not recognized as researchers in this particular area, so they don't match the described studies.

3. How many researchers are described in the material?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

Counting the number of researchers described in the material means identifying every person who performs research activities or is explicitly labeled as a researcher. Look for roles like principal investigator, co-investigator, research scientist, postdoctoral fellow, graduate student conducting experiments, or research assistant. Create a quick list of unique individuals who are described in those terms, and avoid double-counting anyone mentioned more than once. Exclude participants, administrators, or staff not involved in conducting or analyzing the research. If four distinct individuals are described in researcher roles, then the material describes four researchers.

4. What are Research Methods?

A. Theories and Hypotheses

B. Methods, processes or steps to conduct research

C. Ethical rules only

D. Results

Research methods are the systematic procedures and steps used to carry out a study—how you collect data, what tools you use, how you select participants, how you analyze information, and how you ensure the process can be replicated. They outline the practical way you investigate a question from start to finish. This is different from theories and hypotheses, which are about explaining or predicting phenomena. Theories provide a lens for understanding, and hypotheses are testable predictions derived from those theories. Methods, on the other hand, are the concrete actions you take to test those predictions or explore the question. Ethical rules are about how you conduct the research to protect participants and maintain integrity; they guide behavior rather than detailing the entire research procedure. Results are the findings that come after applying the methods, not the steps you used to gather or analyze the data. For example, if you study how a teaching method affects learning, your methods would specify the study design (such as a randomized controlled trial), how participants are chosen, what measurements you use, how you collect data, and how you analyze it. The purpose of methods is to provide a clear, repeatable plan for uncovering answers.

5. Which of the following is NOT a form of validity?

A. Face validity

B. Content validity

C. Criterion validity

D. Reliability

Understanding validity versus reliability in measurement helps explain why reliability isn't a form of validity. Validity asks whether the instrument actually measures the intended construct. Face validity asks if, on the surface, the measure seems to assess the right thing. Content validity checks whether the instrument covers all relevant parts of the construct. Criterion validity looks at how well the measure relates to an external standard or outcome. Reliability, by contrast, is about consistency—whether the results are stable across time, items, or raters. Because reliability concerns consistency of scores rather than whether the measure captures the intended concept, it is not a form of validity. You can have a measure that is very reliable but not valid, and validity evidence usually depends on reliability being in place.

6. Evaluation research is characterized by...

A. Using data gathered to modify a program

B. Building theory from data

C. Simply describing social trends

D. Conducting experiments in controlled settings

Evaluation research centers on using data to improve programs. The core idea is to gather information about how a program is functioning and what outcomes it produces, then feed those findings back into decisions about how to modify or enhance the program. This action-oriented, improvement-focused use of evidence distinguishes evaluation research from simply describing trends or building theory. Building theory from data addresses developing new explanations or frameworks, which isn't the primary aim of evaluation. Simply describing social trends focuses on what is happening without necessarily informing changes to the program in place. Conducting experiments in controlled settings describes a particular research method, which can be used in evaluation but isn't the defining feature—evaluation emphasizes using data to make practical improvements in real-world programs.

7. Which agency oversees the Belmont Report and human subjects protections guidance in the United States?

A. National Science Foundation

B. US Department of Health and Human Services

C. Department of Defense

D. Department of Education

The main idea is who enforces the federal protections for people involved in research. The Belmont Report informs the ethical principles that guide these protections, and the Department of Health and Human Services carries the responsibility for implementing and overseeing them. Within HHS, the Office for Human Research Protections provides guidance and ensures compliance with the Common Rule, which covers most federally funded human subjects research and requires requirements like IRB review, informed consent, and careful risk-benefit assessment. Other agencies, such as the National Science Foundation, the Department of Defense, or the Department of Education, do not serve as the primary overseer of Belmont Report guidance and the general human subjects protections framework.

8. What is a sample?

A. A full census of the population

B. Subset of population of interest with clear definitions and measurements through examination of methodology

C. A single individual's data

D. A theoretical construct

A sample is a subset of the population of interest that is clearly defined and measured using a specified sampling method. This means you pick a part of the group you want to study and decide who belongs and what you will measure, following a defined process. That combination—defined eligibility for inclusion and a clear methodology for how data are collected—lets researchers draw inferences about the larger population without surveying everyone. The other options describe a census (the whole population), a single individual's data (just one case, not a sample), or a theoretical idea (not empirical data), which don't fit the concept of a sample.

9. How is Science defined in the material?

A. Knowledge derived from observable and falsifiable info

B. Norms for behavior that distinguish acceptable from unacceptable

C. A subset of population used in a study

D. Data collected from surveys

Science is knowledge built from observations about the natural world that can be tested and potentially disproven. This means ideas must be observable or measurable, gathered through evidence, and expressed in a way that could be shown false by a new observation or experiment. The emphasis on falsifiability keeps claims open to rigorous testing and replication, preventing beliefs or traditions from being labeled as science. Data from surveys or a chosen subset of people are important tools in research, but they're methods or sources of information, not the defining nature of science itself. Norms for behavior describe values or rules, not empirical explanations about how the world works.

10. Which of the following is NOT listed as an area of interest in the material?

A. Victimizations and Trauma

B. Sexual Violence and Sexual Offending

C. Family Violence and Psychological Assessment

D. Cyberbullying

The item tests which topic is not listed among the material's areas of interest. The material explicitly identifies Victimizations and Trauma, Sexual Violence and Sexual Offending, and Family Violence and Psychological Assessment as its areas of interest. These are distinct, named domains that the material covers. Cyberbullying, while an important and related topic in violence and victim studies, is not specified as one of the listed areas of interest in this material. Therefore, it's the one that does not appear in the given scope, making it the correct answer. The other topics fit because they align with the stated topics the material covers.

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://researcheval1.examzify.com

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