

***Criminological Theory Chapter 2 Instructor Test Bank***

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is a philosophy of knowledge maintaining that concepts, practices, beliefs, and sometimes facts are artifacts of a particular time and place.
  - a. Realism
  - \*b. Social constructionism
  - c. Determinism
  - d. Local temporalism
  
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ constructionists take a negative view of X and seek to modify it by pointing out the contingency of the disliked aspects of X.
  - a. Historic
  - b. Rebellious
  - \*c. Reformist
  - d. Ironic
  
- 3) The \_\_\_\_\_ constructionist is one who exposes the ideology and power relations that underlie X and is content to simply expose X, but not to refute it.
  - a. *revolutionary*
  - b. *rebellious*
  - c. *reformist*
  - \*d. *unmasking*
  
- 4) The \_\_\_\_\_ constructionist is an activist in the cause of eliminating X.
  - \*a. revolutionary
  - b. rebellious
  - c. reformist
  - d. unmasking
  
- 5) The belief that not only are representations socially constructed, but the *entities themselves* to which these representations refer are socially constructed is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. philosophical constructionism
  - b. weak constructionism
  - c. reality constructionism
  - \*d. fact constructionism
  
- 6) The bedrock principle of postmodernism is that all worldviews are mediated by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. nature
  - \*b. language
  - c. science
  - d. wisdom

- 7) Peacemaking criminology is a \_\_\_\_\_ tradition and has a compassionate and spiritual spin.
- \*a. postmodernist
  - b. critical realist
  - c. modernist
  - d. complementist
- 8) Peacemaking criminology relies heavily on the concept of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. love and forgiveness
  - b. appreciative realism
  - \*c. appreciative relativism
  - d. extensive therapy
- 9) A philosophical position at the interstices of modernism and postmodernism and strong realism and strong relativism is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. appreciative realism
  - b. appreciative relativism
  - c. critical constructionism
  - \*d. critical realism
- 10) The claim that the success of science, particularly of the hard sciences, strongly suggests a lot about the way things “really” are is called:
- a. critical realism
  - b. appreciative relativism
  - \*c. naïve realism
  - d. natural empiricism
- 11) According to the text, criminality is a \_\_\_\_\_ trait.
- a. genotypic trait
  - b. continuous
  - c. phenotypic
  - \*d. b and c only
- 12) Meta-analyses of behavior genetic studies show a broad heritability of at least \_\_\_\_ for antisocial behavior.
- a. 10%
  - b. 30%
  - \*c. 50%
  - d. 75%
- 13) Nature can be considered a socially constructed idea.
- \*a. true
  - b. false
- 14) Postmodernists claim that the science of society is the language of the rich and powerful

- a. true
- \*b. false

15) An example of the moralistic fallacy would be to say that violence is a bad thing and therefore cannot be part of human nature.

- \*a. true
- b. false