

**CMY3701**

( 499819)

May/June 2016

**THE EXPLANATION OF CRIME**

Duration 2 Hours

75 Marks

**EXAMINERS**

FIRST

SECOND

EXTERNAL

MRS E JOUBERT

DR M BARKHUIZEN

PROF AE VAN DER HOVEN

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Closed book examination

This examination question paper remains the property of the University of South Africa and may not be removed from the examination venue

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Answer **ALL** the questions in **SECTION A**
- Answer **THREE** questions in **SECTION B** ONE 25 mark question, ONE 15 mark question and ONE 10 mark question.
- Write neatly and legibly
- Number your answers **exactly** as they appear on the question paper
- This examination paper consists of six (6) pages plus instructions for completion of a mark reading sheet
- Please complete the attendance register on the back page, tear off and hand to the invigilator

**SECTION A (Answer ALL questions on a mark reading sheet provided)**

- 1 Interactionist theorist, Edwin Lemert, developed the concepts of primary deviance and secondary deviance. Primary deviance refers to \_\_\_\_\_ while secondary deviance refers to \_\_\_\_\_
- 1) initial deviant behaviour, repeated deviant behaviour
  - 2) commission of the crime, visible criminal behaviour
  - 3) initial deviant behaviour, stigmatisation of the person
  - 4) opportunity to commit crime, labelling the individual
- (1)
- 2 Strain theorists assert that crime is the consequence of \_\_\_\_\_ that people experience as a result of their inability to achieve social and financial success by legal means
- 1) frustration and materialism
  - 2) frustration and anger
  - 3) pressure and materialism
  - 4) pressure and anger
- (1)
- 3 The following statement relates to Hirschi's (1967) social bonding theory "A young person's degree of \_\_\_\_\_ to significant others or to institutions may inhibit deviant behaviour"
- 1) commitment
  - 2) beliefs
  - 3) attachment
  - 4) involvement
- (1)
- 4 Control theory continues to develop as a significant criminological perspective. One example of a developed control theory is \_\_\_\_\_
- 1) Social learning theory
  - 2) Social disorganisation theory
  - 3) Theory of anomie and strain
  - 4) General theory of self-control
- (1)
- 5 The basic argument of differential association is that criminal behaviour is learnt from other people. This eliminates the roles of \_\_\_\_\_ as causes of deviant behaviour
- 1) heredity, human nature and innovation
  - 2) rationalisation, motives and attitude
  - 3) heredity, rationalisation and attitude
  - 4) rationalisation, motives and innovation
- (1)

- 6 If individuals are rewarded for committing crimes, they are more likely to commit them again. This statement refers to which one of the following concepts?
- 1) Social bond
  - 2) Commitment
  - 3) Social control
  - 4) Reinforcement
- (1)
- 7 According to Merton (1938), an integrated society maintains a balance between the
- 1) approved methods and culture
  - 2) social structure and culture
  - 3) cultural goals and objectives
  - 4) social means and objectives
- (1)
- 8 Durkheim's work was influential in shifting the analysis of criminality away from sources rooted in the individual to sources rooted in sociocultural factors. He believed that crime is a / an in any society and is therefore
- 1) complex structure, rational
  - 2) acceptable behaviour, rational
  - 3) normal phenomenon, functional
  - 4) adaptive function, normal
- (1)
- 9 Social-structure theories focus on
- 1) social conditions
  - 2) human interactions
  - 3) social processes
  - 4) human reactions
- (1)
- 10 According to Kohlberg's stages of development people make moral decisions, not just on the basis of what the law says, but on higher principles. This statement refers to the
- 1) Cognitive perspective
  - 2) Pre-conventional stage
  - 3) Post-conventional stage
  - 4) Moral-thinking perspective
- (1)
- 11 Which one of the following theories contend that certain changes in the modern world have provided motivated offenders with a far greater number of opportunities to commit crime?
- 1) Rational choice theory
  - 2) Routine activities theory
  - 3) Social learning theory
  - 4) Social bonding theory
- (1)

- 12 Neo-classicists assert that a person is still accountable for his or her actions but with minor reservations. The offender's \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ both influence the likelihood to reform.
- 1) free choice, feeble-mindedness
  - 2) rationality, competence
  - 3) crime, punishment
  - 4) past history, present situation
- (1)
- 13 The Classical school believes that behaviour is guided by hedonism. The concept hedonism can be described as \_\_\_\_\_ whereby offenders calculate the risks and rewards of crime.
- 1) an appropriate solution to crime
  - 2) a pleasure-and-pain principle
  - 3) an applied legal code
  - 4) a contract between the state
- (1)
- 14 Process theories attempt to explain how individuals become offenders. The focus is on \_\_\_\_\_ as experienced by the offender rather than the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) social interactions, social structure
  - 2) macro processes, micro processes
  - 3) individual experiences, social experience
  - 4) micro interactions, macro interactions
- (1)
- 15 In terms of the theory of differential association, learning the techniques for committing crime is less important than acquiring the disposition needed to commit crime. This includes \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) Free will, rationalisation and attitude
  - 2) Motives, attitude and drives
  - 3) Innovation, rationalisation and drives
  - 4) Interaction, motives and attitude
- (1)
- 16 Akers (1977) proposes that behaviour will be repeated when \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) negative reinforcers outweigh positive reinforcers
  - 2) social learning occurs in a process of differential association
  - 3) positive reinforcers outweigh negative reinforcers
  - 4) behaviour is learned through interacting with role models
- (1)
- 17 According to Hirschi's (1967) social bonding theory, a person's ability to distinguish between right and wrong is an example of which one of the following elements?
- 1) Attachment to others and institutions
  - 2) Commitment to conventional society
  - 3) Involvement in conventional activities
  - 4) Belief or trust in society's values
- (1)

- 18 Control theories believe that law-abiding persons are different from non-abiding persons because people who are law-abiding are/have
- 1) able to resist the temptations of crime
  - 2) controlled or constrained in some way
  - 3) close relationship with their parents
  - 4) conventional rules to which they abide
- (1)
- 19 According to Jones (2001), the main strength of the differential association theory is that it shows that crime is not just a product of but that it can occur in all settings
- 1) learned behaviour
  - 2) poverty
  - 3) criminal attitudes
  - 4) delinquency
- (1)
- 20 In relation to society's reaction to anomie, which of the following reactions or modes of adaptations relates both to the most common reaction and to the most deviant reaction to anomie?
- 1) Conformity and rebellion
  - 2) Innovation and retreatism
  - 3) Conformity and innovation
  - 4) Ritualism and rebellion
- (1)
- 21 A primary goal of the routine activity theory is to identify that facilitate crime
- 1) lifestyle activities
  - 2) environmental triggers
  - 3) vulnerable areas
  - 4) criminal opportunities
- (1)
- 22 "Crimes are deliberate acts, committed with the intention of benefitting the offender" This statement refers to
- 1) The routine activities theory
  - 2) The social structure theory
  - 3) The social bonding theory
  - 4) The rational choice theory
- (1)
- 23 Which one of the following factors is an essential feature of Eysenck's biosocial theory of crime?
- 1) Adoption studies
  - 2) Personality
  - 3) Constitutional factors
  - 4) Genetics
- (1)

- 24 The positivist school focuses on the nature and characteristics of
- 1) the criminal event
  - 2) the individual offender
  - 3) the criminal behaviour
  - 4) the situational factors
- (1)
- 25 The following term focuses on the informal and formal stigmatisation of certain individuals
- 1) Anomie
  - 2) *Victimisation*
  - 3) Labelling
  - 4) Conflict
- (1)  
[25]

**SECTION B.** Answer **THREE** questions **ONE 25 mark** question;  
**ONE 15 mark** question, and  
**ONE 10 mark** question

Answer **one** question (Number your answers **exactly** as they appear on the question paper)

- 1) Critically discuss the two variations of the labelling theory (25)
- 2) Evaluate the contribution of Hirschi's theory to criminology (25)

Answer **one** question: (Number your answers **exactly** as they appear on the question paper)

- 3) Discuss how each of the five reactions to anomie is a way of coping with the imbalance between goals and means (15)
- 4) The decision to offend (rational choice) is based on six propositions. Present a detailed discussion of the six propositions (15)

Answer **one** question: (Number your answers **exactly** as they appear on the question paper)

- 5) Discuss the importance of criminal family studies to criminology (10)
  - 6) Describe the assumptions of the Positivist school (10)
- [50]

**Total: 75 marks**





## MARK READING SHEET INSTRUCTIONS

Your mark reading sheet is marked by computer and should therefore be filled in thoroughly and correctly

### USE ONLY AN HB PENCIL TO COMPLETE YOUR MARK READING SHEET

*PLEASE DO NOT FOLD OR DAMAGE YOUR MARK READING SHEET*

Consult the illustration of a mark reading sheet on the reverse of this page and follow the instructions step by step when working on your sheet

Instruction numbers ① to ⑩ refer to spaces on your mark reading sheet which you should fill in as follows

- ① Write your paper code in these eight squares, for instance

P	S	Y	1	0	0	-	X
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- ② The paper number pertains only to first-level courses consisting of two papers

WRITE 

0	1
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 for the first paper and 

0	2
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 for the second. If only one paper, then leave blank

- ③ Fill in your initials and surname
- ④ Fill in the date of the examination
- ⑤ Fill in the name of the examination centre
- ⑥ WRITE the digits of your student number HORIZONTALLY (from left to right). Begin by filling in the first digit of your student number in the first square on the left, then fill in the other digits, each one in a separate square
- ⑦ In each vertical column mark the digit that corresponds to the digit in your student number as follows [-]
- ⑧ WRITE your unique paper number HORIZONTALLY  
NB Your unique paper number appears at the top of your examination paper and consists only of digits (e.g. 403326)
- ⑨ In each vertical column mark the digit that corresponds to the digit number in your unique paper number as follows [-]
- ⑩ Question numbers 1 to 140 indicate corresponding question numbers in your examination paper. The five spaces with digits 1 to 5 next to each question number indicate an alternative answer to each question. The spaces of which the number correspond to the answer you have chosen for each question and should be marked as follows [-]

◆ For official use by the invigilator. Do not fill in any information here