

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

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)

- 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

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
7	(·
7	According to Merton (1938), an integrated society maintains a balance between the
	 approved methods and culture social structure and culture cultural goals and objectives social means and objectives
	(1
8	Durkheim's work was influential in shifting the analysis of criminality away from sources rooted the individual to sources rooted in sociocultural factors. He believed that crime is a / an — in an society and is therefore
	 complex structure, rational acceptable behaviour, rational normal phenomenon, functional adaptive function, normal
	(1
9	Social-structure theories focus on
	 social conditions human interactions social processes 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?

Rational choice theory Routine activities theory Social learning theory Social bonding theory

2) 3) 4)

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

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18	Control theories believe that law-abiding persons are different from non-abiding persons because people who are law-abiding are/have
	 able to resist the temptations of crime controlled or constrained in some way close relationship with their parents 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) delar ruse atti
	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
	 lifestyle activities environmental triggers vulnerable areas criminal opportunities
	(1)
22	"Crimes are deliberate acts, committed with the intention of benefitting the offender". This statement refers to
	 The routine activities theory The social structure theory The social bonding theory The rational choice theory
	(1)

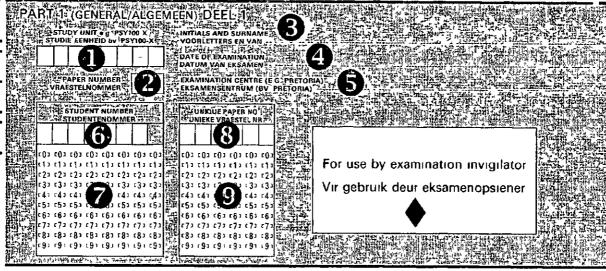
23 Which one of the following factors is an essential feature of Eysenck's biosocial theory of crime?

- Adoption studies Personality Constitutional factors
- 1) 2) 3) 4) Genetics

24	The positivist school focuses on the nature and characteristics of			
	 the criminal event the individual offender the criminal behaviour 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]		
SEC	TION B. Answer THREE questions ONE 25 mark question;			
	ONE 15 mark question, and			
	ONE 10 mark question			
Answer <u>one</u> question (Number your answers <u>exactly</u> 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)		
Ansı	wer <u>one</u> question [.] (Number your answers <u>exactly</u> 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	veen (15)		
4)	The decision to offend (rational choice) is based on six propositions. Present a detadiscussion of the six propositions	ailed (15)		
Ansı	wer <u>one</u> question [.] (Number your answers <u>exactly</u> as they appear on the question paper))		
5)	Discuss the importance of criminal family studies to criminology	(10)		
6)		(10) [50]		
	Total: 75 m	arke		

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA UNIVERSITEIT VAN SUID-AFRIKA **EXAMINATION MARK READING SHEET**

EKSAMEN-MERKLEESBLAD

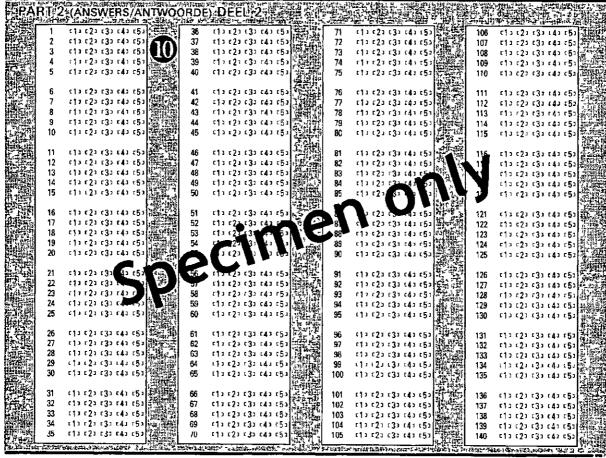


IMPORTANT

- 1 USE ONLY AN HB PENCIL TO COMPLETE THIS SHEET
- 2 MARK LIKE THIS +
- 3 CHECK THAT YOUR INITIALS AND SURNAME HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
- 4 ENTER YOUR STUDENT NUMBER FROM LEFT TO RIGHT
- 5 CHECK THAT YOUR STUDENT NUMBER HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
- 6 CHECK THAT THE UNIQUE NUMBER HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
- 7 CHECK THAT ONLY ONE ANSWER PER QUESTION HAS BEEN MARKED
- 8 DO NOT FOLD

BELANGRIK

- GEBRUIK SLEGS IN HB POILOOD OM HIERDIE BLAD TE VOLTOO!
- MERK AS VOLG 😝
- KONTROLEER DAT U VOORLETTERS EN VAN REG INGEVUL IS
- VUL U STUDENTENOMMER VAN LINKS NA REGS IN
- KONTROLEER DAT U DIE KORREKTE STUDENTENOMMER VERSTREK HET
- KONTROLEER DAT DIE UNIEKE NOMMER REG INGEVUL IS
- MAAK SEKER DAT NET EEN ALTERNATIEF PER VRAAG GEMERK IS
- MOENIE VOU NIE



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 **0** to **0** refer to spaces on your mark reading sheet which you should fill in as follows

Write your paper code in these eight squares, for instance

|--|

The paper number pertains only to first-level courses consisting of two papers

WRITE 0	1	for the first paper and	0	2	for the second If only one paper, then leave blank
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- Fill in your initials and surname
- 4 Fill in the date of the examination
- Fill in the name of the examination centre
- 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
- In each vertical column mark the digit that corresponds to the digit in your student number as follows
 [-]
- 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)
- In each vertical column mark the digit that corresponds to the digit number in your unique paper number as follows [-]
- 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