

CMY3701

(492927)

October/November 2017

THE EXPLANATION OF CRIME

Duration 2 Hours

75 Marks

EXAMINERS

FIRST

SECOND

EXTERNAL

MRS E JOUBERT

MR DF MONYPAO

PROF CH CILLIERS

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 Jones (2001) is of the opinion that the main strength of Sutherland's differential association theory is that it showed that crime was not just a product of but that it could occur in all settings
- 1) learned behaviour
2) poverty
3) criminal attitudes
4) delinquency
- 2 page 102
- (1)
- 2 "Offenders are rarely in possession of all the necessary facts about the risks, efforts and rewards of crime" This statement refers to
- 1) The stage of initiation
2) The decision to desist from crime
3) The stage of habituation
4) The decision to commit an offence
- (1)
- 3 Explaining the existence of threatening impulses is called
- 1) displacement
2) denial
3) determination
4) sublimation
- (1)
- 4 Mechanical solidarity refers to.
- 1) Group lifestyle and behaviour that is stable and predictable
2) Pre-industrial societies where individuals share common experiences
3) A high degree of occupational specialisation
4) Serious dilution of the power of informal community rules
- (1)
- 5 The emphasis of social-structure theories focus on.
- 1) social processes
2) social conditions
3) human interactions
4) human reactions
- (1)
- 6 A person's lifestyle influences the opportunity for crime because it controls a person's
- 1) decision-making process
2) exposure to crime
3) ability to be protected
4) participation in crime
- (1)

- 7 Direct conditioning is also known as
- 1) Imitation
 - 2) Rationalisation
 - 3) Differential association
 - 4) *Differential reinforcement*
- (1)
- 8 Merton is of the opinion that two balancing elements influence an integrated society
- 1) cultural goals, objectives
 - 2) approved methods, culture
 - 3) social structure, culture
 - 4) social means, objectives
- (1)
- 9 Which theory proposes that certain changes in the modern world have provided motivated offenders with a far greater number of opportunities to commit crime?
- 1) Routine activities theory
 - 2) Social learning theory
 - 3) Social bonding theory
 - 4) Rational choice theory
- (1)
- 10 According to Sutherland's theory, proposition 4 proposes that when criminal behaviour is learnt, the learning process has to include three (3) distinct features
- 1) Free will, rationalization and attitude
 - 2) Motives, attitude and drives
 - 3) Innovation, rationalisation and drives
 - 4) Interaction, motives and attitude
- (1)
- 11 According to Neo-Classicists, which two specific factors will influence the offender to reform?
- 1) Free choice and feeble-mindedness
 - 2) Rationality and competence
 - 3) Crime and punishment
 - 4) Past history and present situation
- (1)
- 12 Identify the concept that focuses mainly on overt behaviour, its observable antecedents and consequences, rather than upon internal processes
- 1) The cognitive perspective
 - 2) The behavioural perspective
 - 3) The predestined actor model
 - 4) The rational actor model
- (1)

13 Durkheim believed that crime is a/an _____ in any society and is therefore

- 1) acceptable behaviour, rational
- 2) complex structure, rational
- 3) normal phenomenon, functional
- 4) adaptive function, normal

(1)

14 When a person converts unacceptable impulses by acting in a way that opposes them, it is referred to as

- 1) Determinism
- 2) Sublimation
- 3) Repression
- 4) Displacement

(1)

15 Identify the statement which best represents the assumptions of the positivistic school of thought:

- 1) Focus should be placed on the crime rather than the criminal
- 2) Offenders exercise free will and can therefore be scientifically studied
- 3) Offenders are untreatable and incapable of being rehabilitated
- 4) In favour of indeterminate sentences and the individualisation of offenders

(1)

16 Akers (1966) postulates that criminal behaviour will be repeated when

- 1) social learning occurs in a process of differential association
- 2) negative reinforcers outweigh positive reinforcers
- 3) positive reinforcers outweigh negative reinforcers
- 4) behaviour is learned through interacting with role models.

(1)

17 Which of the following reactions or modes of adaptations relate both to the most common reaction and to the most deviant reaction in an anomic society?

- 1) Innovation and retreatism
- 2) Conformity and rebellion
- 3) Conformity and innovation
- 4) Ritualism and rebellion

(1)

18 The inability of a community structure to realise the common values of its residents and maintain effective social control refers to a specific theory.

- 1) Anomie theory
- 2) Differential association theory
- 3) Social bonding theory
- 4) Social disorganisation theory

(1)

19 Eysenck's biosocial theory of crime contains an essential feature

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

(1)

20 Which option refers to one of the biosocial theory's core principles?

- 1) It only recognises genetics as the main contributing factor in human behaviour
- 2) All humans are born with equal potential to learn and achieve
- 3) Individual behaviour patterns are produced by genetic traits and the environment
- 4) Biosocial theorists believe that biology leads to crime

(1)

21 Escape and aftermath forms part of the sequence of choices with regard to event decisions
Which other choices are also included?

- 1) Preparation, target selection, commission of the act
- 2) Reducing the risks, preparation, commission of the act
- 3) Reducing the risks, target selection, when to commit the crime
- 4) Preparation, weighing up the risks, commission of the act

(1)

22 . specifically refers to shorter processes that use more limited information which relate mainly to the immediate circumstances and situations

- 1) Aggravating circumstances
- 2) Criminal involvement
- 3) Mitigating circumstances
- 4) Criminal event decisions

(1)

23 Kohlberg's following statement "people make moral decisions, not just on the basis of what the law says, but on higher principles" refers to

- 1) cognitive perspective
- 2) pre-conventional stage
- 3) post-conventional stage
- 4) moral-thinking perspective

(1)

24 The concept hedonism can be described as whereby offenders calculate the risks and rewards of crime

- 1) an appropriate solution to crime
- 2) an applied legal code
- 3) a contract with the state
- 4) a pleasure-and-pain principle

(1)

25 Process theories focus 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)
[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 Explain in detail how Lemert's and Beckers's labelling perspective contribute to explaining criminal behaviour (25)
- 2 Present a detailed discussion on Hirschi's social bonding theory that focuses on explaining delinquent behaviour (25)

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

- 3 Write notes on the link between genetics and family crime studies (15)
- 4 Discuss Bandura's social learning theory of aggression and its importance to explain criminal behaviour (15)

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

- 5 Discuss how the social disorganisation theory as interpreted by Shaw & McKay can explain delinquent behaviour (10)
 - 6 According to social structure theorists, misconduct and crime are means of adapting to conditions which occur predominantly in a disadvantaged environment. Discuss the premises of structure theories (10)
- [50]

Total: 75 marks

PART 1 (GENERAL/ALGEMEEN) DEEL 1

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STUDIE-EENHEID (bv. PSY100-X)

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INITIALS AND SURNAME
VOORLETTERS EN VAN

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For use by examination invigilator
Vir gebruik deur eksamenopsiener

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

- 1 GEBUIK SLEGS 'N HB POTLOOD OM HIERDIE BLAD TE VOLTOOI
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- 5 KONTROLEER DAT U DIF KORREKTE STUDENTENOMMER VERSTREK HET
- 6 KONTROLEER DAT DIE UNIEKE NOMMER REG INGEVUL IS
- 7 MAAK SEKER DAT NET EEN ALTERNATIEF PER VRAAG GEMERK IS
- 8 MOENIE VOU NIE

PART 2 (ANSWERS/ANTWOORDE) DEEL 2

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Specimen only

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 ❶ to ❿ refer to spaces on your mark reading sheet which you should fill in as follows

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

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

WRITE

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

- ❸ Fill in your initials and surname
- ❹ Fill in the date of the examination
- ❺ Fill in the name of the examination centre
- ❻ 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
- ❼ In each vertical column mark the digit that corresponds to the digit in your student number as follows [-]
- ❽ 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)
- ❾ In each vertical column mark the digit that corresponds to the digit number in your unique paper number as follows [-]
- ❿ 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