

CMY3701

(473552)

May/June 2017

THE EXPLANATION OF CRIME

Duration 2 Hours

75 Marks

EXAMINERS ·

FIRST

SECOND

EXTERNAL

MRS E JOUBERT

PROF MI SCHOEMAN

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) The sociobiological view focusses on the interaction between ... factors within an individual and the influence of the particular . .
- 1) psychological, genetics
 - 2) biological; environment.
 - 3) physiological; thought processes.
 - 4) sociological, environment.
- (1)
- 2) Edwın Lemert's interactionist approach assumes that individuals enter into a criminal career after they have been ...
- 1) stigmatised as deviant by society as a whole
 - 2) labelled, especially by those important to them.
 - 3) influenced by criminal peers to commit crime
 - 4) publically ostracised and punished for being deviant.
- (1)
- 3) Differential association varies in respect of ...
- 1) exposure, duration, identification and intensity.
 - 2) frequency, duration, priority and intensity.
 - 3) attachment, duration, priority and identification
 - 4) priority, intensity, exposure and identification.
- (1)
- 4) The term "social ecology" refers to a type of research that examines the following:
- 1) geographical areas, strain, irregularities within society and patterns of anomie
 - 2) social disorganisation, irregularities within the social system and shortcomings in society
 - 3) geographical areas, area concentrations, regularities and patterns of social life
 - 4) social disorganisation; area concentrations, regularities and patterns of social life
- (1)
- 5) Chicago school theorists, Shaw and McKay (1921), believed that when growing up in a disorganised area, it is the combination of two factors that lures individual youngsters into crime.
- 1) a breakdown in social bonds; environmental influences
 - 2) a weak social system; exposure to a criminal culture
 - 3) a breakdown in control; exposure to a criminal culture
 - 4) a weak social system; exposure criminal influences
- (1)
- 6) A very prominent limitation of classicism is the fact that they ignored . .
- 1) the "feeble-minded" and insane.
 - 2) factors such as poverty and immaturity.
 - 3) differences between individuals
 - 4) aggravating and mitigating factors.
- (1)

- 7) The variables central to ecological theory which generate social disorganisation and in turn contributes to crime and misconduct are:
- 1) socio-economic factors, social control and racial heterogeneity
 - 2) poverty, mobility of residents and racial heterogeneity
 - 3) socio-economic factors, ,mobility of residents and lack of social support
 - 4) poverty, mobility of residents and lack of social support
- (1)
- 8) What will encapsulate the environmental forces that have a direct influence on human behaviour?
- 1) social structure
 - 2) strain
 - 3) anomie
 - 4) social ecology
- (1)
- 9) The fundamental assumption shared by conflict theories is that . .
- 1) societies are characterised by conflict and not by consensus.
 - 2) conflict is the result of gaining and losing power in society.
 - 3) power is used to establish and maintain consensus.
 - 4) the most powerful groups in society control the law.
- (1)
- 10) When criminal behaviour is learnt, the learning process not only involves learning specific techniques but also necessitate the presence of ...
- 1) motives, drives, rationalisation and attitude
 - 2) communication, motives, drives and attitude
 - 3) interaction, drives, rationalisation and attitude.
 - 4) motives, drives, processes and rationalisation.
- (1)
- 11) Which two subgroups form part of structure theories?
- 1) social disorganisation and strain
 - 2) differential association and strain
 - 3) social disorganisation and control
 - 4) differential association and learning
- (1)
- 12) Mechanical solidarity refers to:
- 1) group lifestyle and behaviour that are 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)

- 13) Which concept is associated with social learning which states that behaviour is shaped by the consequences that follow the act?
- 1) classical conditions
 - 2) psychological positivism
 - 3) operant conditioning
 - 4) sociological positivism
- (1)
- 14) What will bound an individual to society only by his own consent?
- 1) criminal involvement
 - 2) punishment
 - 3) criminal event decisions
 - 4) social contract
- (1)
- 15) According to Hirschi's social bonding theory, which two factors are major concerns of human nature, also indicating that human behaviour tends to be self-centred?
- 1) regulation, controlled behaviour
 - 2) society's rules, regulations
 - 3) self-preservation; reward
 - 4) a person's bonds; moral order
- (1)
- 16) Social process theory is of the opinion that when a person engages in misconduct and crime, it refers to someone whose ... and . are out of line with conventional society.
- 1) interactions, behaviour
 - 2) relationships; behaviour
 - 3) personality; behaviour
 - 4) personality , social processes
- (1)
- 17) The problem with the positivist school's emphasis on deterministic causes of crime, is that it fails to take into account ...
- 1) the offender as an individual.
 - 2) empirical research.
 - 3) human decision making.
 - 4) mitigating factors.
- (1)
- 18) . refer(s) to shorter processes that use more limited information mainly relating to the immediate circumstances and situations
- 1) Aggressive circumstances
 - 2) Criminal involvement
 - 3) Criminal event decisions
 - 4) Mitigating circumstances
- (1)

- 19) Merton's theory of anomie was mainly developed to explain .
- 1) property crimes committed by the lower classes.
 - 2) the origins of people's motivation to commit crime.
 - 3) the causes of crime among the white collar crimes.
 - 4) the concentration of crime among the lower classes.
- (1)
- 20) According to Durkheim, crime is functional in society. Crime's adaptive function is to ..
- 1) maintain boundaries between media reports and conversations among people
 - 2) help society to prepare for change and promote social solidarity.
 - 3) introduce new ideas into society, thus preventing society from stagnating.
 - 4) reaffirm the boundary between good and bad behaviour
- (1)
- 21) The central attributes of the classical and neoclassical schools relate to:
- 1) offenders are different from non-offenders; use of non-scientific methodology, free will
 - 2) doctrine of free will; use of non-scientific methodology; punishment should fit the crime
 - 3) punishment should fit the offender; use of non-scientific methodology, offenders are not different to non-offenders
 - 4) doctrine of free will; offenders are different to non-offenders; punishment should fit the crime
- (1)
- 22) Indicate which one of the following theories believe that various forms of misconduct, for example drug abuse and truancy, are attractive to nearly all teenagers?
- 1) social theories
 - 2) control theories
 - 3) learning theories
 - 4) conflict theories
- (1)
- 23) The core element of Akers' theory is ..
- 1) imitation.
 - 2) differential reinforcement.
 - 3) definitions
 - 4) differential association.
- (1)
- 24) The rational choice perspective proposes that crime is not simply due to underlying motivations or predispositions. It also involves . .
- 1) crimes as deliberate acts.
 - 2) a sequence of choices
 - 3) weighing up risks and rewards.
 - 4) a series of steps or events.
- (1)

- 25) Becker (1963) believes that the pure deviant . .
- 1) is a person who is falsely accused as being deviant
 - 2) experiences a negative self-image due to being labelled
 - 3) is someone who contravenes social norms
 - 4) engages in norm-breaking behaviour

(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) Cornish and Clark (1986) have attempted to construct a more sophisticated approach to the decision to offend, which they have termed rational choice theory. Present a detailed discussion (25)
- 2) Evidence to support the supposition that criminality is inherited in the same way as physical characteristics has been obtained from three sources Provide a detailed discussion (25)

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

- 3) Social learning theorists view violence as something learnt through a process called behaviour modelling Discuss Badura's social learning theory (15)
- 4) Discuss how the three (3) segments of Becker's social response approach can explain criminal behaviour (15)

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

- 5) Describe the assumptions of the Classical School. (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

STUDY UNIT e.g. PSY100-X
STUDIE EENHEID by PSY100 X

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PAPER NUMBER
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INITIALS AND SURNAME
VOORLETTERS EN VAN

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DATE OF EXAMINATION
DATUM VAN EKSAMEN

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EXAMINATION CENTRE (E.G. PRETORIA)
EKSAMENSENTRUM (BY PRETORIA)

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STUDENT NUMBER
STUDENTENOMMER

6

7

UNIQUE PAPER NO.
UNIEKE VRAESTEL NR

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9

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
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7. CHECK THAT ONLY ONE ANSWER PER QUESTION HAS BEEN MARKED
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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 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

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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