

CMY3701

(495559)

May/June 2018

THE EXPLANATION OF CRIME

Duration 2 Hours

75 Marks

EXAMINERS

FIRST

SECOND

EXTERNAL

MRS E JOUBERT

PROF AE HESSELINK

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 In 1921, Burgess proposed that which one of the following factors contribute to social disorganisation?
- 1) Weakened inner city zones and absence of common standards
 - 2) Weakened family structure and communal ties
 - 3) Weakened community ties and a changing population
 - 4) Weakened sociological factors and high crime rates
- (1)
- 2 According to Becker (1963), deviant behaviour is a social product created by
- 1) Interactionism
 - 2) Society
 - 3) Labelling
 - 4) Determinism
- (1)
- 3 The behavioural perspective offers explanations as to how individuals learn by association. Which explanation uses rewards and punishment to reinforce or curtail certain behaviours?
- 1) Operant conditioning
 - 2) Social learning
 - 3) Classical conditioning
 - 4) Operant learning
- (1)
- 4 Lumpenproletariat represents the class
- 1) power
 - 2) prestigious
 - 3) working
 - 4) criminal
- (1)
- 5 The positivist school focuses on the nature and characteristics of the
- 1) criminal event
 - 2) individual offender
 - 3) criminal behaviour
 - 4) situational factors
- (1)
- 6 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)

- 7 Durkheim (1897) believed that crime is a/an in any society and is therefore
- 1) complex structure, rational
 - 2) abnormal phenomenon, rational
 - 3) normal phenomenon, functional
 - 4) adaptive function, normal
- (1)
- 8 Identify which two researchers showed that there is moderate evidence of both genetic and environmental influences in antisocial behaviour
- 1) Christiansen and Lange
 - 2) West and Farrington
 - 3) Rhee and Waldman
 - 4) Hutchings and Medwick
- (1)
- 9 Neo-classicists emphasise that a person is still accountable for his or her actions, but with minor reservations. Indicate which two (2) specific factors will influence an offender to reform
- 1) Free choice and feeble-mindedness
 - 2) Rationality and competence
 - 3) Crime and punishment
 - 4) Past history and present situation
- (1)
- 10 Disregarding the existence of threatening impulses is called
- 1) displacement
 - 2) denial
 - 3) determination
 - 4) sublimation
- (1)
- 11 Indicate which factor is associated with social learning, and further states that behaviour is shaped by the consequence that follows the act
- 1) Classical school
 - 2) Psychological positivism
 - 3) Operant conditioning
 - 4) Sociological positivism
- (1)
- 12 What are Lilly et al (2007) referring to when stating that there is danger in rational choice theory?
- 1) Factors influencing offenders' decision to break the law are ignored
 - 2) Offenders will be treated as being solely rational decision-makers
 - 3) Criminal justice policies only focus on making crime a costly decision
 - 4) Offenders' social context is not taken into consideration
- (1)

- 13 The Enlightenment philosophers worked towards the inhumane criminal justice system
- 1) protecting
 - 2) reforming
 - 3) debating
 - 4) encouraging
- (1)
- 14 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)
- 15 Merton (1938) suggests that an integrated society maintains a balance between which two elements?
- 1) Approved methods, culture
 - 2) Social structure, culture
 - 3) Cultural goals, objectives
 - 4) Social means, objectives
- (1)
- 16 In relation to society's reaction to anomie, which of the following modes of adaptation relates, first of all, to the most common reaction, and secondly to the most deviant reaction of anomie?
- 1) Conformity and rebellion
 - 2) Innovation and retreatism
 - 3) Conformity and innovation
 - 4) Ritualism and rebellion
- (1)
- 17 Select an appropriate description for rebellion as one of the reactions to anomie
- 1) Blocked economic opportunities
 - 2) Overthrowing the government
 - 3) Unauthorised squatting
 - 4) Economic disparities
- (1)
- 18 Which specific theory contends that certain changes in the modern world have provided motivated offenders with a greater number of opportunities to commit crime?
- 1) Rational choice theory
 - 2) Routine activities theory
 - 3) Social learning theory
 - 4) Social bonding theory
- (1)

- 19 Edwin Lemert, the interactionist, indicates that 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)
- 20 Various theories have attempted to link neurophysiological factors with crime, but they remain _____
- 1) Unscientific
 - 2) Contaminated
 - 3) Unrealistic
 - 4) Unsubstantiated
- (1)
- 21 Who is the person responsible for diminishing the popularity of biological and psychological explanations of crime?
- 1) Hirschi
 - 2) Beccaria
 - 3) Sutherland
 - 4) Lombroso
- (1)
- 22 The routine activity theory argues that 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
- (1)
- 23 Psychodynamic theories observe the _____
- 1) learning and cognitive processes that lead to criminal behaviour
 - 2) thought processes of the individual and how it influences behaviour
 - 3) unconscious behaviours that are believed to cause criminal behaviour
 - 4) belief that thought and emotions are causes of criminal behaviour
- (1)
- 24 Which theory fits the following description? The inability of a community structure to realise the common values of its residents and maintain effective social control
- 1) Social disorganisation
 - 2) Anomie
 - 3) Differential association
 - 4) Social bonding
- (1)

25 Which one of the following can be regarded as a core principle of the biosocial theory?

- 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)
[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) Present a detailed discussion of the radical conflict perspective as well as its contribution to criminology (25)
- 2) Present a detailed discussion of 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) Discuss how the three (3) segments of Becker's response approach can explain criminal behaviour (15)
- 4) Indicate how certain neurophysiological factors can contribute to 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 and McKay, can explain delinquent behaviour (10)
- 6) Briefly discuss the assumptions of the Positivist school (10)

[50]

Total: 75 marks

PART 1 (GENERAL/ALGEMEEN)-DEEL 1

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

INITIALS AND SURNAME
VOORLETTERS EN VAN

DATE OF EXAMINATION:
DATUM VAN EKSAMEN

PAPER NUMBER
VRAESTELNOMMER

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

STUDENT NUMBER
STUDENTENOMMER

UNIQUE PAPER NO.
UNIEKE VRAESTEL NR.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 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
- 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 GEBRUIK SLEGS 'N HB POTLOOD OM HIERDIE BLAD TE VOLTOOI
- 2 MERK AS VOLG
- 3 KONTROLEER DAT U VOORLETTERS EN VAN REG INGEVUL IS
- 4 VUL U STUDENTENOMMER VAN LINKS NA REGS IN
- 5 KONTROLEER DAT U DIF KORREKTE STUDENTENOMMER VERSTRFK HET
- 6 KONTROLEER DAT DIE UNIEKE NUMMER REG INGEVUL IS
- 7 MAAK SEKER DAT NET EEN ALTERNATIEF PER VRAAG GEMERK IS
- 8 MOENIE VOU NIE

PART 2 (ANSWERS/ANTWOORDE)-DEEL 2

1	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	36	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	71	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	106	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
2	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	37	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	72	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	107	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
3	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	38	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	73	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	108	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
4	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	39	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	74	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	109	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
5	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	40	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	75	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	110	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
6	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	41	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	76	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	111	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
7	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	42	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	77	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	112	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
8	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	43	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	78	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	113	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
9	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	44	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	79	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	114	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
10	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	45	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	80	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	115	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
11	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	46	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	81	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	116	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
12	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	47	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	82	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	117	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
13	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	48	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	83	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	118	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
14	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	49	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	84	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	119	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
15	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	50	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	85	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	120	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
16	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	51	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	86	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	121	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
17	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	52	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	87	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	122	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
18	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	53	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	88	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	123	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
19	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	54	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	89	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	124	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
20	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	55	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	90	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	125	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
21	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	56	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	91	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	126	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
22	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	57	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	92	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	127	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
23	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	58	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	93	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	128	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
24	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	59	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	94	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	129	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
25	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	60	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	95	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	130	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
26	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	61	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	96	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	131	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
27	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	62	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	97	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	132	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
28	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	63	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	98	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	133	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
29	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	64	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	99	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	134	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
30	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	65	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	100	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	135	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
31	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	66	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	101	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	136	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
32	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	67	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	102	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	137	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
33	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	68	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	103	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	138	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
34	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	69	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	104	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	139	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
35	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	70	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	105	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	140	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

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
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

- ② 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

- 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