



JUNE 2013 EXAMINATION

DATE: 11 JUNE 2013

TIME: 14H00 – 16H00

TOTAL: 100 MARKS

DURATION: 2 HOURS

PASS MARK: 40%

(RH-27)

ADVANCED CRIMINOLOGY

THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONSISTS OF 4 SECTIONS:

<u>SECTION A:</u>	CONSISTS OF: (i) 5 MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS (ii) 5 TRUE OR FALSE QUESTIONS (iii) 10 MATCHING-STATEMENT QUESTIONS ANSWER <u>ALL</u> THE QUESTIONS	(10 MARKS) (10 MARKS) (10 MARKS)
<u>SECTION B:</u>	CONSISTS OF 4 SHORT QUESTIONS ANSWER <u>ALL</u> THE QUESTIONS	(20 MARKS)
<u>SECTION C:</u>	CONSISTS OF 3 LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS ANSWER <u>ALL</u> THE QUESTIONS	(30 MARKS)
<u>SECTION D:</u>	CONSISTS OF 3 INTERPRETATIVE QUESTIONS ANSWER <u>ANY ONE</u> OF THE QUESTIONS	(20 MARKS)

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Read the following instructions *carefully* before answering the paper, as failure to act upon them will result in a loss of marks.
2. Write your answers in your answer book, which is provided in the exam.
3. Ensure that your name and student number are clearly indicated on your answer book.
4. Write your answers in either blue or black ink in your answer book.
5. Read each question very carefully before you answer it and number your answers *exactly* as the questions are numbered.
6. Begin with the question for which you think you will get the best marks.
7. Note the mark allocations for each question – give enough facts to earn the marks allocated. Don't waste time by giving more information than required.
8. You are welcome to use diagrams to illustrate your answers.
9. Please write neatly – we cannot mark illegible handwriting.
10. Any student caught cheating will have his or her examination paper and notes confiscated. The College will take disciplinary measures to protect the integrity of these examinations.
11. If there is something wrong with or missing from your exam paper or your answer book, please inform your invigilator immediately. If you do not inform your invigilator about a problem, the College will not be able to rectify it afterwards, and your marks cannot be adjusted to allow for the problem.
12. This paper may be removed from the examination hall *after* the examination has taken place.

SECTION A**(30 MARKS)****ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS****(i) MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS**

Choose the correct option for each of the following. Write only the question number and your chosen answer. For instance, if you think that the correct answer for number 1 is (a), then write it as 1. (a).

1. According to _____, the law's main purpose is to promote happiness and security, and to prevent mischief.
 - (a) Beccaria
 - (b) Rousseau
 - (c) Bentham
 - (d) Whatley

2. Who suggests that society's class distinctions play an important part in criminal behaviour?
 - (a) Shaw
 - (b) McKay
 - (c) Merton
 - (d) Cohen

3. Freud suggested that there are several distinct sides to your personality. Which one refers to the moral side of your personality?
 - (a) the id
 - (b) the ego
 - (c) the superego
 - (d) the subconscious

4. Sheldon's somatotyping theory suggests that people can be classified into different body shapes, which correspond to different personality types. Who tends to be sociable and relaxed?
 - (a) people with endomorphic body types
 - (b) people with ectomorphic body types
 - (c) people with mesomorphic body types
 - (d) people with metamorphic body types

5. Luckenbill's situated transaction model is commonly found in sociology textbooks dealing with deviant behaviour. This model is based on the idea that, at an interpersonal level, crime and victimisation are contests of character. Which of the following is *not* one of the stages within is model?
 - (a) insult
 - (b) apology
 - (c) clarification
 - (d) retaliation

[5 × 2 = 10]

(ii) TRUE OR FALSE QUESTIONS

Indicate whether the following statements are True or False. Motivate all your answers.

1. Property insurance is an example of secondary crime prevention.
2. The proximity hypothesis suggests that criminals and victims are often in the same age group.
3. Among drug users, central nervous system hallucinogens are known as *uppers*, because they speed up the user's central nervous system.
4. The age of the child determines whether the child is a competent witness or not.
5. Section 28 of the Criminal Procedure Act deals specifically with the rights of all children.

[5 × 2 = 10]

(iii) MATCHING-STATEMENT QUESTIONS

Match the statements in Column B to the terms in Column A. Write down the answers only, for example 1. (a).

Column A	Column B
1. the utilitarian theory	(a) calls strongly for individualised sentencing
2. the social accountable theory	(b) suggests that everyone is tempted by deviant behaviour at some stage
3. the social contract theory	(c) maintains that the success of compensation schemes are beneficial to the judicial system because they assist in restoring relationships within the community
4. the legal liability theory	(d) focuses on how to prevent criminals from having easy access to and exit from your home
5. restorative justice	(e) states that no act is naturally immoral or criminal
6. contemporary criminal justice	(f) suggests that the state has a legal duty to compensate victims for all the damages and losses suffered because of a crime
7. defensible space theory	(g) states that residential mobility and racial heterogeneity cause people to have little interest in improving their neighbourhood
8. social disorganisation theory	(h) proposes that state compensation funds make contributions towards damages or losses arising from crime and, by doing so, form a partnership with the state in combating crime
9. radical criminology theory	(i) measures how much and how effectively punishment is inflicted
10. Hirschi's control theory	(j) maintains that the state has a moral obligation towards society and must therefore compensate those who are injured by crime

[10]

[30]

SECTION B: SHORT QUESTIONS

(20 MARKS)

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1

Outline the various principles for redress (remedy). [5]

QUESTION 2

State the requirements of victim impact statements. [5]

QUESTION 3

List the obstacles that may impede the use of restorative justice. [3]

QUESTION 4

Briefly explain Tannenbaum's concept of tagging. [7]

[20]

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

(30 MARKS)

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1

Briefly discuss the differences between restorative justice and contemporary criminal justice.

[10]

QUESTION 2

Identify and briefly discuss any five stages of drug addiction.

[5 × 2 = 10]

QUESTION 3

Briefly discuss the Child Justice Bill 49 of 2002.

[10]

[30]

SECTION D: INTERPRETATIVE QUESTIONS

(20 MARKS)

ANSWER ANY ONE OF THE QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1

Specify and briefly discuss the assumptions of deterrence.

[20]

OR

QUESTION 2

List and briefly discuss Bandura's control mechanisms.

[20]

OR

QUESTION 3

Discuss the purposes of restorative justice in South Africa.

[20]

[20]

Section A: 30 marks

Section B: 20 marks

Section C: 30 marks

Section D: 20 marks

TOTAL: 100 MARKS