higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

## CRIMINOLOGY
## NQF LEVEL 3

(8021023)

**9 March 2018 (X-Paper)**
**09:00–12:00**

**This question paper consists of 9 pages.**

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**TIME: 3 HOURS**
**MARKS: 100**

NOTE: If you answer more than the required number of questions, only the required number of questions will be marked. All work you do not want to be marked must be clearly crossed out.

**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION**

1. Read ALL the questions carefully.
2. Answer ALL the questions in SECTION A, B and C.
3. Answer any ONE of the two questions in SECTION D.
4. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
5. Leave a space and rule of across the page on completion of each question.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

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## SECTION A

## QUESTION 1

Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.1–1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1 Criminology studies various aspects of crime and criminologists use the definition of crime as …

A their starting point.
B their only field of study.
C a social study.
D the study of a country's political situation.

1.2 The Firearm Control Act (Act 60 0f 2000) was brought into being for a number of reasons, including …

A to promote the responsible ownership of firearms.
B to reduce the large amount of illegal firearms in use.
C to remove illegal firearms from society and to prevent them from being used in crimes.
D All the abovementioned

1.3 Criminology can thus be defined as the scientific study of crime and criminal behaviour within society, with specific focus on …

A crime and the criminal.
B the origin, development, changes and impact of laws.
C the punishment and rehabilitation of offenders.
D All the abovementioned

1.4 An expert is somebody with a great deal of …

A knowledge and skill.
B knowledge and training.
C knowledge and experience.
D All the abovementioned

1.5 … is the study of people and their relationship with one another and with society.

A Sociology
B Criminology
C Psychology
D Biology

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1.6 A document or statement which is accurate and therefore trustworthy is …

A valid.
B reliable.
C accurate.
D has integrity.

1.7 Which ONE of the following is the correct meaning of intrusion?

A An extreme form of denial characterised by deterioration
B Unconscious reaction and a defence mechanism against trauma
C An uncontrollable desire to commit crime
D Uncontrollable and unwanted images a crime victim experiences

1.8 The likelihood of a person becoming a victim of crime is called …

A victimisation.
B victim blaming.
C victim vulnerability.
D risk factors.

1.9 Moving from one region or country to another refers to …

A migration.
B movement.
C immigration.
D replacement.

1.10 Many risk factors affecting youth violence are located in the family, namely …

A family conflict and violence.
B parental neglect or abuse.
C no relationship amongst family members.
D All the abovementioned

(10 × 1) **[10]**

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## QUESTION 2

Complete the following sentences by using the words provided in the list below. Write only the word(s) next to the question number (2.1–2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

| rehabilitation; criminal behaviour; best practices; seminar; sustainable development |
|---|

2.1 Tertiary crime victims experience the harm of the ... indirectly.

2.2 A ... is a short, often one-day meeting used for the presentation and discussion of a specific topic.

2.3 Development that ensures that the use of resources from the environment at present is such that it ensures availability of resources for future generations, is called ...

2.4 … are new ideas or lessons learnt regarding effective programme activities that have been developed and implemented in a specific field and have shown to produce positive outcomes.

2.5 ... help(s) an offender to return to a useful life by providing education, training or therapy.

(5 × 1) **[5]**

## QUESTION 3

Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches a word/term in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question number (3.1–3.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

| COLUMN A | | COLUMN B | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3.1 | Ethics | A | a false belief |
| 3.2 | Integrity | B | unfair dislike caused by personal feelings |
| 3.3 | Protocol | C | rules for the correct manner of doing something |
| 3.4 | Prejudice | D | doing something honestly and truthful |
| 3.5 | Myth | E | following acceptable standards and acting according to correct moral behaviour |

(5 × 1) **[5]**

## QUESTION 4

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (4.1–4.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

4.1 Criminologists have an important social responsibility when they collect evidence because their recommendations, decisions and actions may alter another person's life.

4.2 A criminologist should not make use of reliable and valid documents as a source of information.

4.3 A profile gives information about the physical, emotional and behavioural composition of a person or phenomenon.

4.4 Depression is characterised by emotional feelings such as feelings of worthlessness, sadness, hopelessness and frustrations.

4.5 Crime victims do not suffer from the fear of repeat victimisation.

4.6 It is a well known fact that crime levels are higher in urban that in rural areas and the majority of police stations are therefore situated in urban areas.

4.7 Before statistics can be released by the South African Police Services, they go through a process of collection, processing and analysing.

4.8 A victim is someone who has been negatively affected by a criminal act committed by a perpetrator, for example someone who has been assaulted or robbed.

4.9 The legal system cannot place restrictions on a person's behaviour which can increase a victim's vulnerability.

4.10 Crime prevention measures necessitate activities that are intended to reduce or prevent the occurrence of these specific types of crime.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

**TOTAL SECTION A: 30**

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## SECTION B

## QUESTION 5

5.1 Name ONE type of profiling approach utilised by criminologists. (1)

5.2 Describe effective crime prevention programmes. (5)

5.3 State any TWO questions often asked during victim profiling. (2)

5.4 In reality crime scene analysis is not as glamorous as shown on television. It is a long and often boring process that involves purposeful documentation of the conditions at the scene and the collection of any physical evidence that could possibly shed light on what happened and point to the offender. This is a scientific process that has different phases.

Name the THREE phases and briefly explain them. (3 x 2) (6)

5.5 The success of crime prevention and reduction initiatives is dependent on the accuracy of a country's crime statistics. Statistics can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of crime prevention programmes, as well as assist with the identification of other problem areas.

State THREE things that must happen for a crime to be recorded in the statistics. (3)

5.6 State TWO routine daily activities which can increase victim vulnerability. (2)

5.7 Explain the term *risk factors*. (1)

**[20]**

**TOTAL SECTION B: 20**

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## SECTION C

## QUESTION 6

Read the following paragraph and answer the questions.

Busisiwe Mdlalose was born in Kwazulu-Natal in a village called Nongoma. She is the firstborn daughter of Mr and Mrs Mdlalose. At the age of four she was raped at a local daycare centre and the culprits were never found.

In 2014, Busisiwe migrated to Carletonville's mining area searching for a better life. Only a week after her arrival, she was raped in front of her 4-year-old son, Blessing. In this case she was able to describe the suspect as a dark, tall, African male with a long beard and a moustache. The suspect is still on the run.

The sad news reached her mother in the village. As a result, her mother was hospitalised with a mild stroke. She never recovered from the stroke and she walks with a stick.

From the day she was raped in Carletonville, Busisiwe's life changed completely. The ordeal affected her life in general. She started experiencing flashbacks, became afraid to stay at home alone, and even became afraid to walk in the streets all by herself and she felt dirty. Busisiwe was examined by Dr Smith who also referred her to a well-known psychologist in the area, Prof. van der Merwe.

6.1 In your own words, define the word *rape*. (1)

6.2 How many times was Busisiwe raped? (1)

6.3 State THREE things that happened to Busisiwe after her rape ordeal according to the scenario. (3)

6.4 Who is the primary victim in this case? (1)

6.5 In your own words, define the words *secondary victims* and name them from the scenario. (4)

6.6 Who examined Busisiwe after the ordeal? (2)

6.7 Provide a brief analyses of the influence of perceptions on male rape on the reporting of crimes. (5)

6.8 Who are the tertiary victims from this scenario? (2)

6.9 Positive aspects in a person's personality can help him/her to deal with bad things that happen, such as being a victim of crime.

Name FOUR characteristics that will help mitigate the impact that crime has on a victim. (4)

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6.10 Name THREE formal groups that can provide social services (counselling) to victims. (3)

6.11 Explain FOUR factors that contribute to potential victims being perceived as a suitable target according to the routine activity approach. (4)
**[30]**

**TOTAL SECTION C: 30**

## SECTION D

Answer any ONE of the following two questions in this section.

## QUESTION 7

Evaluate the effectiveness of specific crime reduction or prevention strategies and programmes that deal with specific types of crime. **[20]**

**OR**

## QUESTION 8

Crime is a social problem which can affect every person. It is the responsibility of law enforcement institutions to ensure that programmes are developed and implemented.

8.1 Discuss the influence of criminology on responsible governance. (10)

8.2 Discuss the patterns of repeat victimisation that can be identified which provided reliable early warning signs of where and when criminals may strike again. (10)
**[20]**

**TOTAL SECTION D: 20**
**GRAND TOTAL: 100**

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