higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

CRIMINOLOGY
NQF LEVEL 3

(8021023)

10 March 2020 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 8 pages.

379Q1S2010

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TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Read all the questions carefully.
3. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
4. Start each section on a new page.
5. Use only a blue or a black pen.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

Various options are given 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 These disciplines focus on the study of people in their daily lives:

A Sociology, psychology and social work
B Criminology, sociology and psychology
C Philosophy, sociology and social work
D Criminology, psychology and social work

1.2 The following document can also act as a valuable source of information:

A School reports, criminal reports, and psychologist reports
B School reports, criminal reports and dictionary
C None of the above
D All of the above

1.3 A person who studies the impact of crime on victims is called a …

A criminologist.
B psychologist.
C victimologist.
D All of the above

1.4 Assessment reports such as those used in prisons often contain confidential information and are therefore only presented to the team of professional people, for example …

A social workers and psychologists.
B psychologists, criminologists and the public.
C social workers and the public.
D All of the above

1.5 Depression is characterised by emotions such as …

A feelings of worthlessness and sadness.
B hopelessness and frustration.
C A and B
D None of the above

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1.6 Discrimination or prejudice based on social of economic class is called …

A sexism.
B racism.
C homophobia.
D classism.

1.7 Factors in a person's life that contribute to them being at risk of crime victimisation are called …

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

1.8 A behaviour or an action which causes something to happen earlier or more suddenly than expected:

A Mental illness
B Depression
C Precipitation
D Facilitation

1.9 Official crime statistics only reflect criminal acts as interpreted:

A State
B The victim
C Criminologists
D Victimologist

1.10 Programme evaluation is a crucial component in the development of specific crime prevention programmes, because it does not only assess the effectiveness of crime prevention programme, but also assist with the …

A planning and development of future crime prevention initiatives.
B removal and development of future crime prevention initiatives.
C None of the above
D All of the above

(10 × 1) **[10]**

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QUESTION 2

Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing words. Write only the word or words next to the question number (2.1–2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

case study; target vulnerability; modus operandi; mitigate; crime; criminologists

2.1 A criminologist studies ... and criminal behaviour

2.2 To … is to make something less harsh, less severe, or less difficult to handle.

2.3 … is the method of doing something, for example, committing a crime.

2.4 … entails the weaknesses of the victim, object or place, and includes physical, emotional and psychological weaknesses, making it difficult to protect them from crime. Hence, they become easy targets of crime.

2.5 … follow a person's life history before, during and after the programme in order to determine whether their participation in the group changed their behaviour.

(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 3

Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches a/an word/item 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	Competency	A	another group that plays an important role in socialisation
3.2	Official documents	B	the target's characteristics could increase the risks of victimisation because they awaken emotions such as jealousy, anger and greed in the perpetrator
3.3	Target antagonism		
3.4	Crime victimisation		
3.5	Peers	C	can restrict or change a victim's behaviour, which has an impact on their general lifestyle
		D	come from an official source, such as the police, criminal record centre or the court, and can therefore be regarded as trustworthy
		E	the ability to do something, for example, to understand one's actions

(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 4

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (4.1–4.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

4.1 Criminologists study and try to explain the judicial (legal) process by exploring why some types of behaviour are seen as criminal and others not.

4.2 Responsible governance is often associated with corruption.

4.3 The criminologist should also take note of his or her physical appearance.

4.4 The way in which information is recorded or presented will determine the effectiveness of the research or report.

4.5 Victimology is an important and widely recognised field of study in South Africa, due to the impact on its citizens.

4.6 The emotional shock associated with crime victimisation does not influence a victim's functioning.

4.7 The environment in which people interact, is a factor that contributes to victim vulnerability.

4.8 Repeat victimisation can also refer to an object or a place being victimised more than once during a limited period.

4.9 Statistics cannot be used to evaluate the effectiveness of crime prevention programmes as well as assist with the identification of other problem areas.

4.10 Even though the concepts of crime prevention and control are very wide, both aim to prevent and reduce criminal behaviour in society.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1 Specify five so-called routine activities associated with the study of crime. (5)

5.2 List FIVE routine activities that increase victim vulnerability. (5)

5.3 Explain how perceptions of corruption influence the reporting of crimes. (5)

5.4 Assess the geographical and infrastructure limitations that can have an impact on the reporting of crime. (5)

(5 × 4) **[20]**

TOTAL SECTION B: 20

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SECTION C

QUESTION 6

Read the following extract and answer the questions.

RESIDENTS LIVE IN FEAR OF GANGSTERS

The township of Bekkersdal on the West Rand has been rocked by gang violence. And there's no reprieve soon for the residents, after they were allegedly told they will only get help when police beef up their staff in March next year.

Community leader Thabang Wesi said the local police told them they would have to wait for the deployment of 29 extra police officers in the township to deal with gang members who are on a rampage attacking people. 'So far more than three people have been violently killed this month alone and we are forced to stay indoors from as early as 18:00. The people will be wiped out until police are deployed next year.'

'March is too far and we need protection daily. We appeal to the Minister of Police and National Commissioner to deploy a large contingent of police like they did during the elections and when we were demanding services.'
'We suspect that the attacks are an issue of sabotage by some politicians who are sponsoring these gangs.'

'These monsters are killing our people and must be arrested. We do not want to see people taking the law into their own hands'. Two weeks ago, Ernest Diphikwe, 42, died from multiple stab wounds after he was attacked while home from work. He was stabbed seven times on his upper body and died on the scene. On Friday at 18:00, Thabiso Nkisting, 14, was also stabbed to death, allegedly by a group of armed young men.

On Sunday, Lebogang Molape and her family used a fridge and wardrobe as shields behind their doors to prevent a group of armed men who wanted to storm their home.
Police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Lungelo Dlamini confirmed cases of murder, attempted murder and arson. He said it was suspected gangs were involved. He added 'police in the area are engaging community members to deal with crime situation and had several meetings. Should there be concerns about resources in the area, police management will look at the situation to improve service delivery'.

[Source: *Sowetan Live, 29 November 2014*]

6.1 In which township does the community live in fear? (1)

6.2 Who is the community leader in that township? (1)

6.3 How many people are alleged to have been killed? (1)

6.4 To whom does the community appeal for the deployment of a large contingent of police? (2)

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6.5 Identify TWO victims of gangsterism in the township. (2)

6.6 Analyse how victim-orientated services can reduce and prevent repeated victimisation. (10)

6.7 Examining victim-offender relationship may contribute to the increased effectiveness of a crime investigation.

List THREE questions that are often asked. (3)

6.8 Assess environmental factors that contribute to victimisation vulnerability. (10)
[30]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

SECTION D

Answer any ONE of the following questions from this section.

QUESTION 7

Discuss an appropriate crime reduction and prevention strategy and programme. (20)
[20]

OR

QUESTION 8

8.1 Explain the relation between psychology and criminology. (10)

8.2 Explain the use of documents as a source of information. (10)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL 100

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