higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

CRIMINOLOGY
NQF LEVEL 3

(8021023)

21 November 2019 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 8 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. Answer ALL questions in SECTIONS A, B and C.
2. Answer only ONE question in SECTION D.
3. Read ALL the questions carefully.
4. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
5. 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 Criminology forms part of the group of disciplines known as:

A Social or human sciences
B Social and natural sciences
C Natural and human sciences
D Victimology and human sciences

1.2 Assessment reports contain a variety of information, including:

A Information about the victim, the crime and a victim's profile
B Interviews conducted and recommendations
C All of the above
D None of the above

1.3 Crimino-ethical refers to ethical issues relating to:

A The work of a criminologist and/or victimologist
B The work of a sociologist and/or criminologist
C The work of a criminologist and/or social worker
D All of the above

1.4 It is a criminologist's ethical duty to provide a service to society and South Africa's people. He/she should therefore be:

A Committed to improve the well-being of individuals and groups in society
B Honest enough to recognise their limits and should not do work that they are not qualified for
C Take care not to recreate forms of past social unfairness, such as discrimination, oppression or harassment, in their work
D All of the above

1.5 The trauma associated with crime can also result in the worsening of existing health problems such as …

A mental and/or heart problems.
B asthma and mental illness.
C diabetes, heart problems and asthma.
D All of the above

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1.6 Flashbacks are sudden vivid images of a traumatic event, such as:

A What happened after the crime
B What happened during the crime
C A and B
D None of the above

1.7 Every person is at risk of falling victim to crime and victimisation; however, certain people are more at risk as a result of:

A Social, cultural and psychological factors
B Cultural, psychological and societal factors
C A father, spouse, daughter and friend/colleague
D A father, spouse, friend/colleague

1.8 Women are more at risk of being assaulted by men they know, such as:

A A father, spouse, son and daughter
B A father, spouse, son and friend/colleague
C A male relative or male partner
D All of the above

1.9 For a crime to be recorded in statistics, three criteria need to be met. It must be:

A Noticed, reported and accurately recorded
B Recent, reported and noticed
C Reported, recent and accurately reported
D Recent, recorded and reported

1.10 According to the White Paper of the Department of Safety and Security, crime prevention can be defined as all activities that reduce, deter and prevent the occurrence of a specific crime by means of:

A Altering the environment in which they occur
B Changing the conditions which are thought to cause them
C Providing a strong deterrent in the form of an effective criminal justice system
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.

kickback; target vulnerability; integrity; expert; modus operandi

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

2.2 … is somebody with a great deal of knowledge, skills, training or experience in a particular field.

2.3 … is doing something honestly of truthfully.

2.4 … refers to the likelihood of a person becoming a victim of crime.

2.5 … means to receive money from a supplier in return for awarding them a contract.

(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	Reprisal	A	the study of people and their relationships with one another and with society
3.2	Victimisation	B	a document that evaluates and presents its information on a person's behaviour to make recommendations
3.3	Crime profiling	C	involves the collecting and building up of information for different criminal incidents
3.4	Assessment report	D	refers to any action or behaviour, such as crime, that causes a person to become a victim
3.5	Sociology	E	retaliation for an action or behaviour

(5 × 1) **[5]**

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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 Crime is not linked to a social phenomenon in society, such as inequality, poverty, illness and employment.

4.2 Criminologists can also act as lookouts to prevent corruption and thereby contribute towards responsible governance.

4.3 CRIMSA does not compile a code of conduct for criminologists and victimologists.

4.4 The information that a criminologist collects, is often presented in a report.

4.5 Victimology is an area of study in criminology that involves the scientific study of victims of crime.

4.6 Criminal victimisation has a much greater impact on the victim's behaviour.

4.7 People staying in high-income areas are at risk of becoming victims of violent hijackings and residential robberies.

4.9 The term *repeat victimisation* cannot be used if an object or place was not victimised more than once during a limited period of time.

4.8 The success of crime prevention and reduction initiatives is dependent on the accuracy of a country's crime statistics.

4.10 Crime prevention is any initiative or policy which aims to reduce or eliminate crime and victimisation.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1 Evaluate the link between lifestyle and exposure to situations where the risk of victimisation varies. (5)

5.2 List FOUR vulnerable groups, incorporating factors contributing to their vulnerability. (4)

5.3 Explain the influence of perceptions of male rape on the reporting of crimes. (5)

5.4 Explain appropriate crimino-ethical methods used during the interviewing process. (5)

5.5 Define the term *crime victim.* (1)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 20

SECTION C

QUESTION 6

Read the following scenario and answer the questions.

THREE-PROVINCE CRIME-PREVENTION OPERATION YIELDS SUCCESS

31 March 2018–10:15 By Ernest Mabuza

This week, police in the Northern Cape, Eastern Cape and Western Cape joined forces in a four-day crime-prevention operation, which netted 28 suspects who were on the police's wanted list.

The operation, called the Tri-Lateral Cross-Border Operation, started on Monday and lasted until Thursday. The operation aimed to clamp down on criminal activities in the three bordering provinces and police conducted roadblocks on national and secondary roads connecting the three provinces.

The main focus was to investigate the transportation of illegal goods, including drugs, to find stolen vehicles and to visit second-hand goods dealers and liquor outlets. Apart from the arrest of 28 suspects who were on the wanted list, police also issued traffic fines to the value of over R100 000 against motorists for contravening the Road Traffic Act.

They also seized drugs, including crystal meth, dagga and Mandrax tablets. Illicit cigarettes to the value of R200 000 were seized and counterfeit goods with an estimated value of R80 000 were confiscated. One suspect was arrested for bribing a police officer with R10 000.

Two vehicles were seized at the roadblocks held. One vehicle was cloned and the other's engine number and chassis marks were tampered with. The suspects were arrested. They will appear in various magistrates' courts across the three provinces early next week.

[Source: *Times live*]

6.1 What is *crime prevention*? (2)

6.2 Which THREE provinces were involved in the four-day operation? (3)

6.3 Identify FOUR main focuses for this operation according to the scenario. (4)

6.4 What is the difference between *crime prevention* and *crime control*? (2)

6.5 According to the scenario, the three provinces experienced different crimes, which were on the increase.

Analyse geographical limitations on the recording of crime. (6)

6.6 What is the name of this crime prevention operation? Include the start and end day. (2)

6.7 Analyse how victim-orientated services can reduce and prevent the repetition of victimisation. (8)

6.8 Name THREE routine activities that increase victim vulnerability. (3)
[30]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

SECTION D

Answer ONE of the following questions from this section.

QUESTION 7

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

OR

QUESTION 8

8.1 Evaluate the relationship between *social work* and *criminology.* (10)

8.2 Describe crime scene analysis as a technique to collect evidence and information. (10)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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