higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

CRIMINOLOGY
NQF LEVEL 4

(8021024)

12 March 2018 (Y-Paper)
13:00–16:00

This question paper consists of 9 pages.

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TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer ALL the questions in SECTIONS A, B and C.
2. Answer any 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

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (1.1–1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1 Murder is considered a violent crime against the person.

1.2 Primary victimsation is when someone is re-victimised due to unprofessional service.

1.3 Quantitative research allows for an in-depth understanding of a phenomenon.

1.4 Being convicted means that you have been found guilty of a crime.

1.5 Police work is a low-risk career.

1.6 One of the weaknesses in service delivery to victims are the lack of understanding for their plight.

1.7 From qualitative research one can determine various themes within a study.

1.8 Criminologists do not use victim profiling.

1.9 Moral decay is a problem within our current society.

1.10 Revenge attacks are also called vigilante attacks.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

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QUESTION 2

Choose a/an item/word/description from COLUMN B that matches a/an word/item in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–O) next to the question number (2.1–2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.1	Backlog	A	crimes that are not reported to the police
2.2	Perpetrator	B	someone who commits a criminal act
2.3	Sex workers	C	someone who has sexual feelings towards children
2.4	Trafficking	D	crimes that are always reported to the police
2.5	Vigilante	E	taking advantage of someone or something
2.6	Under-reporting	F	the study of how victims are selected
2.7	Social sciences	G	an amount of uncompleted work
2.8	Regional hub	H	prostitutes
2.9	Paedophile	I	the study of people and their behaviour
2.10	Exploitation	J	someone who loves old people
		K	centre of activity
		L	someone who takes the law into his own hands
		M	necrophillia
		N	someone who saw the crime happen
		O	dealing in something illegal

(10 × 1) **[10]**

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QUESTION 3

Complete the following sentences by using the words provided in the list below. Write only the word(s) next to the question number (3.1–3.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

visually; expert; orally; criminogenic; trauma; layman; written; changed; prejudice; physical; intolerance; traumatic; emotional; systemic; ommitted; subjective; added; situational; parent; psychological; stranger

3.1 Risk factors that are specifically associated with the causes of criminal behavior are considered …. factors. (1)

3.2 Name the two factors that relate to the severity of sexual offences. (2)

3.3 Evidence must be communicated without bias or …. and during the communication process no information must be …. . (2)

3.4 An event that causes long-term emotional effects is considered a … event. (1)

3.5 Victim impact statements can be presented ... or in ... form, usually by an ... or ... when a child is concerned. (4)

[10]

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1 Name FIVE things that a researcher must avoid when compiling a questionnaire. (5)

4.2 Name ONE model that can be used when using theory to analyse a criminal event and specify the factors as they are divided into six categories. (7)

4.3 List the FOUR levels of the Ecological model. (4)

4.4 List the FOUR principals of restorative justice. (4)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 20

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SECTION C

Read the following summary and answer the questions.

'Modimolle monster' Johan Kotze and co-accused get life

Convicted murderer Johan Kotze and his three co-accused have received life sentences in the North Gauteng Court on Wednesday.

Kotze and Andries Sithole were sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Kotze's ex-wife Ina Bonnette's son Conrad Bonnette (19) and 10 years for kidnapping.

Judge Bert Bam found Kotze and Sithole guilty on Monday of killing Conrad. Their co-accused, Pieta Mohlake and Sello Mphaka, were acquitted on the murder charge.

However, all four were convicted of kidnapping, and also found guilty of four charges relating to the rape of Ina Bonnette.

Mohlake and Mphaka received 10 years for kidnapping. All four men were given a life sentence on the rape charges.

On charges relating to assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm Kotze received 15 years while the other three received eight years each.

Bonnette, who was in court on Wednesday, cried as the sentence was read out. She was supported by family and friends. A family member of one of Kotze's co-accused started wailing.

Defence

A defence psychologist testified on July 3 that Kotze had a narcissistic personality disorder and suffered from an acute stress disorder and major depression, which resulted in a state of dissociation during the incident.

However, a psychologist testified for the state that Kotze did not suffer from any mental disorders and could be held accountable for his actions.

Sithole, Mohlane, and Mphaka claimed Kotze had threatened to shoot them if they did not co-operate. They said they pretended to rape Bonnette because they could not get erections.

Bonnette testified that the three men looked on while Kotze sexually tortured her and mutilated her breasts, then took turns raping her.

She was still tied to a bed with tape over her mouth when she heard her son Conrad repeatedly say, 'Please uncle, don't shoot', followed by three shots.

Conrad Bonnette died at the scene after being shot in the face, chest, and knee. Ina Bonnette had to undergo reconstructive surgery and was put on antiretroviral treatment after it emerged that Sithole had tested positive for HIV following his arrest.

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Prosecutor Retha Meintjes argued that all the accused were guilty of attempting to murder Ina Bonnette because of Sithole's HIV status.

'Russian roulette'

Sithole's advocate Jan van Rooyen, and Francois van As, for Mohlane and Mphaka, argued that their clients had not been aware of Sithole's or their own HIV status, and could not be convicted of attempted murder.

Van As argued that his clients had 'played Russian roulette' because they did not know each other or the victim's HIV status.

Bam remarked that he had not heard of a rapist who first asked his victim if she had Aids. Van As said his clients were just as traumatised as Bonnette because Kotze had threatened to kill them. He argued that the absence of DNA evidence supported his clients' version that they had not raped Bonnette.

The absence of any physical injuries to Bonnette also supported this. 'Their intention was not to go there and rape her. They were there against their will. There is ample evidence to support their version that they were threatened,' Van As said.

Piet Greyling, for Kotze, said the court should accept Kotze's version that the other three acted on their own and that Kotze had not threatened them with a firearm.

'He was angry with her. It was coincidence that they became co-perpetrators,' Greyling said. – Sapa

Sapa – Mg.co.za, July 17, 2013

QUESTION 5

5.1 What is the name given to Johan Kotzé by the media? (1)

5.2 Who was the presiding judge? (1)

5.3 Who was the state prosecutor? (1)

5.4 5.4.1 What is the time frame usually for 'a life sentence'?

5.4.2 An act when someone is abducted and held captive is the definition of what crime?

5.4.3 Under the definition of question 5.4.2, was the sentence therefore in line with legal requirements?

5.4.4 Define the term *murder*.

5.4.5 As per definition given in question 5.4.4, was Johan Kotze guilty of this crime with reference to Conrad Bonnette?

(5 × 1) (5)

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5.5 What is the role of a defence lawyer? (1)

5.6 What does it mean to be a co-accused? (4)

5.7 Judge Bam made a remark about the question of the HIV status of a rape victim before they are raped. What is your interpretation of the reasons for this statement? (3)

5.8 Van As argued that his clients had not raped Bonnette due to the absence of DNA evidence. Their reason for this was that they were coerced and could not get an erection. What is another way to keep DNA evidence from transferring to the victim during a rape? (2)

5.9 According to the definitions given in question 5.4.2 and 5.4.4, was the verdict correct given the evidence? (1)

5.10 Provide the definition of the term 'compelled rape'. (3)

5.11 Why do you think the media gave Johan Kotze his nickname? (6)

5.12 What is the name of the drug that is given after someone was raped in order to prevent HIV/AIDS? (1)

5.13 Why did they play 'russian roulete' during the rape? (1)
[30]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

SECTION D

Choose any ONE (1) of the following questions to answer.

QUESTION 6

6.1 Define a *victim impact statement*. (4)

6.2 The cost of crime on society is diverse. Apart from the financial and economic cost of crime, there is also another cost of crime. Identify this and describe the range thereof. (7)

6.3 There has recently been an increase in violent protests in South Africa. Buildings are set alight, burning tyres and debris block roads into certain neighbourhoods. It is asserted that the reason for this is the lack of service delivery. How can this assertion be used for a grounded research report?

6.3.1 Describe the research problem.

6.3.2 Describe the possible variables that affect the research problem.

6.3.3 Determine the appropriate research technique for this study.
(3 × 3) (9)
[20]

OR

QUESTION 7

7.1 Describe social justice, restorative justice and the developmental approach to victim services. (9)

7.2 Human trafficking is a serious problem worldwide. Shortly describe the process of how victims are trapped and where they come from. Provide a picture of this organised crime within South Africa. (11)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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