

October/November 2013

QUESTION 1

The word "criminology" literally means the study of:

- 1) crime.
- 2) criminal justice.
- 3) the culture of violence
- 4) behaviour.

The correct answer is (1)

SG p6

"Criminology is an applied discipline within the human sciences and its field of study includes the scientific study of crime, offenders and victims, the punishment of offenders (criminal justice system) and the prevention (reduction) and control of crime.

The word "criminology" literally means "the study of crime".

QUESTION 2

Crime statistics were compiled for the first time by:

- 1) Jerome Neapolitan
- 2) Ted Chiricos
- 3) Adolphe Quetelet
- 4) Gary Kleck

The correct answer is (3)

SG p55

"Crime statistics were compiled for the first time by Adolphe Quetelet, a Belgian Statistician."

QUESTION 3

Some criminologists distinguish criminology as the study of ____.

- 1) crime and deviant behaviour.
- 2) crime and criminal justice.
- 3) criminal and criminal association.
- 4) criminal and criminal justice behaviour

The correct answer is (2)

SG p9

“Some criminologists distinguish between criminology, seen as the study of crime, and criminal justice, seen as the functional study of the police, courts and correctional services.”

QUESTION 4

In South Africa, police crime statistics are provided by the ____.

- 1) Crime Information Analysis Centre (CIAC).
- 2) Institute for Security Studies (ISS).
- 3) Crime Information Management (CIM).
- 4) Institute for Security Studies (ISS).

The correct answer is (1)

SG p57, 66

“Official (crime) statistics are the statistics collected by official state departments. In South Africa the official sources are the Statistics South Africa, police statistics, judicial statistics and prison statistics.”

“Statistical information is provided by the Police Crime Information Analysis Centre (20032009).”

QUESTION 5

____ zooms in on the political and economic structures of discrimination and exploitation as causes of crime and the reasons for some actions to be classified as crime and others not.

- 1) Critical criminology
- 2) Feminist criminology
- 3) Classical criminology
- 4) positivist criminology

The correct answer is (1)

SG p22

“Critical criminology is known as the third movement in the scientific development of criminology and focuses on the political and economic structures of discrimination and exploitation as causes of crime and the reasons why some actions are classified as crime and others not.”

QUESTION 6

Alternative sources of information are needed to establish the true extent of

- 1) crime trends.
- 2) crime patterns.
- 3) trends in society
- 4) crime fluctuations.

The correct answer is (2)

SG p64

“Alternative sources of information are needed to establish the true extent of crime patterns.”

QUESTION 7

In relation to intelligence as risk indicator for criminal behaviour, studies indicate that a large fraction of offenders' IQ is at the ___ scale.

- 1) high end of intelligence
- 2) far end of intelligence
- 3) middle end intelligence
- 4) low end of intelligence

The correct answer is (4)

SG p109

"In relation to intelligence as a risk indicator for criminal behaviour, studies have indicated that a large proportion of offenders' IQs are at the low end of the intelligence scale (Siegel & Welsh 2009:102)"

QUESTION 8

Social ___ refers to the dynamic, multi-dimensional process of being shut out, fully or partially, from the various social, economic, political or cultural system which serves to assist the integration of a person into society.

- 1) exclusion
- 2) mobility
- 3) theory
- 4) cohesion

The correct answer is (1)

SG p164

"Marginalisation/social exclusion. Social exclusion refers to the dynamic, multi-dimensional process of being shut out, fully or partially, from the various social, economic, political or cultural systems which serve to assist the integration of a person into society."

QUESTION 9

___ law resolves disputes between private individuals, the chief aim being compensation for a private injustice.

- 1) Criminal
- 2) Civil
- 3) Statutory
- 4) Common

The correct answer is (2)

SG p11

"Civil law resolves disputes between private individuals, the chief aim being compensation for a private injustice."

QUESTION 10

Criminology is an applied discipline within the human sciences. Its field of study includes the scientific study of ___.

- 1) crime, criminals, victims, punishment and the prevention and control of crime.
- 2) crime, victims, families of victims and criminals and crime control only.
- 3) victims, punishment and the prevention and control of unknown offenders.
- 4) punishment and the prevention and control of law enforcement agencies.

The correct answer is (1)

SG p6

"Criminology is an applied discipline within the human sciences and its field of study includes the scientific study of crime, offenders and victims, the punishment of

offenders (criminal justice system) and the prevention (reduction) and control of crime."

QUESTION 11

Generally speaking, criminologists study crime from two points of view, and those points of view are the ____.

- 1) classical and modern definitions of crime.
- 2) cultural and societal definitions of crime.
- 3) juridical and non-juridical definitions of crime.
- 4) Juridical and professional definitions of crime.

The correct answer is (3)

SG p11

"Generally speaking, criminologists study crime from two points of view, the juridical (legal) and the non-juridical (social) definitions of crime."

QUESTION 12

12. According to the ____ crime is a product of the capitalist system.

- 1) Rational choice theory
- 2) Social process approach
- 3) Social structure approach
- 4) Marxist criminology approach

The correct answer is (4)

SG p19

"Radical theory (criminology). The view that crime is a product of the capitalist system (Marxist criminology)."

QUESTION 13

Recidivism means ____.

- 1) prevention of crime
- 2) punishment of crime.
- 3) relapses into crime
- 4) in relation to crime.

The correct answer is (3)

SG p8

"Criminologists also research the criminal justice system and suitable treatment for offenders to help prevent recidivism (relapses into crime)."

QUESTION 14

14. A wrongful act can be defined as ____.

- 1) an act that conflicts with the legal norm in the form of a prescription or prohibition.
- 2) a culpable frame of mind in which a person commits a wrongful act.
- 3) an antisocial conduct that is In conflict with the law or detrimental to the sound normal life of an individual.
- 4) punishment that comprises a prison sentence, a fine, correctional supervision, a suspended or deferred sentence or a combination of any of these

The correct answer is (1)

SG p12

"A wrongful act may be defined as an act that conflicts with the legal norm in the form of a prescription or prohibition. While wrongfulness is stated as an objective requirement, there are circumstances that legalise an ``illegal" act Ð for instance, if a person acts in self-defence, during an emergency or even with the victim's consent."

When it is a case of carrying out a legal command, an act that would otherwise be wrongful is not considered to be so."

QUESTION 15

Tarde, Guerry and Quetelet were proponents of the social milieu school of thought. Two approaches can be distinguished in this school of thought, namely the ____.

- 1) Psycho-social and social structure approach
- 2) Social structure and social process approaches.
- 3) positivist and the interpretativist approach.
- 4) Psychological and social process approach.

The correct answer is (2)

SG p21

"Tarde, Guerry and Quetelet were proponents of the social milieu school of thought. Two approaches may be distinguished in this school: the social structure and the social process approaches."

QUESTION 16

Positivism assumes that ____.

- 1) All people are equal in their rights and should be treated equally before the law and people who commit crime are motivated by pleasure.
- 2) The state is selective and biased, focusing on some acts as being criminal usually those committed by the powerless.
- 3) Forces beyond the control of individuals determine criminal behaviour.
- 4) Improved social conditions will prevent crime

The correct answer is (3)

SG p22

"Positivism basically assumes that forces beyond the control of individuals, rather than rational decisions, determine criminal behaviour (Brown et al 2007:19)."

QUESTION 17

There are three separate but overlapping branches within the ____.

- 1) cultural perspective
- 2) social structure perspective
- 3) trait theory.
- 4) strain theory.

The correct answer is (2)

SG p98

"There are three separate but overlapping branches within the social structure perspective:

- *Social disorganisation theory, which focuses on conditions in the urban environment that affect crime, such as family, commercial establishments and schools.*
- *Strains theory, which postulates that crime is a function of the conflict between the goals people have and the means they can use to obtain them legally.*
- *Cultural deviance theory combines elements of both strains and social disorganisation theory, stating that strain and social isolation are unique to lower-class culture, which results in disorganised neighbourhoods."*

QUESTION 18

___ theories focus on psychological processes that affect motivation.

- 1) Process
- 2) Content
- 3) Instrumental
- 4) Rational choice

The correct answer is (1)

SG p95

“Process theories focus on psychological processes that affect motivation (Armstrong 2003:218).”

QUESTION 19

Both the ___ and ___ stereotype female criminals as "sick".

- 1) classic and positivist criminology
- 2) critical and postmodern criminology
- 3) conflict and critical criminology
- 4) liberal feminist and positivist criminology

The correct answer is (1)

SG p24

“Both classic and positivist criminology stereotype female criminals as ‘sick’, implying that they need treatment, for instance that they are intellectually inferior, have male attributes and are psychologically disturbed.”

QUESTION 20

According to the instrumental theories, ___.

- 1) focus is on the content of motivation and is essentially about taking action to fulfil needs
- 2) crime is a functional of conflict between the goals people have and means they can use to obtain them.
- 3) focus is psychological process that affect motivation
- 4) the reward or punishment serves as a means to ensure that people act in a particular way

The correct answer is (4)

SG p95

“Instrumental theories which state that reward or punishment serves as a means to ensure that people act in a particular way.”

QUESTION 21

Lack of self-control is often linked to ___.

- 1) criminal behaviour
- 2) deviant behaviour
- 3) Impulsive behaviour
- 4) aggressive behaviour

The correct answer is (3)

SG p142

“Lack of self-control is often linked to impulsive behaviour, which can be described as the failure to stop and think between impulse and action. According to some studies, delinquents are characterised by high levels of impulsivity. However, not all studies have found this link between low self-control and delinquency (Hollin

1992:63).”

QUESTION 22

Criminal Justice in South Africa is greatly influenced by ____ law.

- 1) British and French
- 2) Roman Dutch and British
- 3) Scottish and Romanian
- 4) Italian and French

The correct answer is (2)

SG p11

“Criminal justice in South Africa was greatly influenced by Roman Dutch law dating back to 1652, when the Dutch settled in the Cape, and later on - after the British occupation of the Cape in the eighteenth century - by British law.”

QUESTION 23

Criminal justice is directed mainly at punishment and deterrence and its chief objective is to:

- 1) Compensate for a private injustice.
- 2) Emphasise the importance of rehabilitation.
- 3) Protect people against unsanctioned behaviour by others.
- 4) Control the criminal behaviour.

The correct answer is (3)

SG p11

“Criminal justice is directed mainly at punishment and deterrence, and its chief objective is to protect people against unsanctioned behaviour by others.”

QUESTION 24

The feminist school of thought developed in Western Europe and North America in the mid 1960's and is commonly regarded as the ____ great movement in criminology.

- 1) first
- 2) second
- 3) third
- 4) fourth

The correct answer is (4)

SG p24

“The feminist school of thought developed in Western Europe and North America in the mid-1960s and is commonly regarded as the fourth great movement in criminology.”

QUESTION 25

Classification of crime entails the ____.

- 1) arrangement of certain information into particular classes because the data display common characteristics.
- 2) placing of crime information into a system of convenience because It must be easily accessible
- 3) arrangement of crime information into simpler combinations because the four pillars require the simplification of information.

- 4) physical arrangements of certain information into particular crime cases because there are common characteristics.

The correct answer is (1)

SG p40

“Classification entails the arrangement of certain information (eg crime data) into particular classes because the data display certain similarities. So, for instance, murder, assault, robbery and rape can be classified as crimes of violence because violence (or force) is a factor common in each of these crimes.”

QUESTION 26

Conklin states that there are three facilitating factors that are often present when crimes are committed, namely.

- 1) physiological disorders, alcohol and firearms.
- 2) opportunity, alcohol and drugs
- 3) gangsterism, firearms and drugs.
- 4) alcohol, drugs and firearms

The correct answer is (4)

SG p111

“Conklin (2001:315) states that there are three facilitating factors that are often present when crimes are committed, namely alcohol, drugs and firearms.”

QUESTION 27

The critical school believes in

- 1) empowering the community by means of development programmes and community courts.
- 2) the destruction of social control and negotiates transition to democracy and self-defence units.
- 3) the view that the cause of delinquent behaviour is an impulsive personality
- 4) the view that human behaviour is shaped by interpersonal conflict.

The correct answer is (1)

SG p23

“The critical school believes in empowering the community by means of development programmes, the abolishment of unjust laws, community policing, self-defence units, community courts and diversion (alternative punishments within communities rather than imprisonment).”

QUESTION 28

Determinism is the ...

- 1) assumption of positivism that says that individual differences in behaviour are rooted in factors beyond, or at least not entirely within, the control of individuals.
- 2) basic premise that certain people are born to be criminals through inheritance of a genetic or physiological predisposition to crime.
- 3) ability to make rational choices among possible actions, and to select one over the others.
- 4) way in which society is organised and how it influences people's behaviour.

The correct answer is (1)

SG p134

“Determinism. This is an assumption of positivism that says that individual differences in behaviour are rooted in factors beyond, or at least not entirely within, the control of individuals.”

QUESTION 29

Siegel and Welsh (2009), maintain that children growing up in an environment of discord and conflict often exhibit ___.

- 1) aggressive delinquent behaviour.
- 2) learning disabilities later in life.
- 3) substance abuse
- 4) antisocial behaviour.

The correct answer is (1)

SG p115

“Siegel and Welsh (2009:254) maintain that children growing up in an environment of discord and conflict often exhibit aggressive delinquent behaviour, having learnt at an early age that aggression has pay offs.”

QUESTION 30

Historically, criminological theories have developed according to three distinctive viewpoints. Choose the incorrect option.

- 1) Crime is a congenital trait (biological theories).
- 2) Crime is a tendency that individuals have acquired.
- 3) The causes of crime are to be found in the structure and function of society.
- 4) The excitement of crime is attractive to someone with a poor self-image

The correct answer is (4)

SG p185

“Historically, criminological theories have developed according to three distinctive viewpoints, namely, that

- *crime is a congenital trait (biological theories)*
- *crime is a tendency that individuals have acquired (psychological explanations for crime)*
- *the causes of crime are to be found in the structure and function of society (sociological explanations for crime)”*

QUESTION 31

To qualify as a crime, an act has to meet certain requirements. Which one of the following options does NOT meet the juridical requirements for a criminal act?

- 1) It must be a human act under the control of a human will.
- 2) It must be a voluntary act.
- 3) It must be an observable act
- 4) It must be an act that violates an individual's basic rights

The correct answer is (4)

SG p12

“To qualify as a crime, an act has to be a human act under the control of a human will. It must furthermore be a voluntary act in the sense that the perpetrator is not forced or driven to commit it by factors beyond his or her control. Finally, this human act has to be capable of being observed (something concrete has to happen). The mere idea of or intention to commit a crime does not constitute a crime in the juridical sense of the word.

There are some exceptions to the rule about the observability of a human act. A crime may, in fact, be deemed to have taken place in the following circumstances:

- *. if there is an attempt to commit a crime, and this attempt demonstrates deliberate intent to commit a crime (in which case the deliberate intent must give rise to action aimed at committing the crime)*
- *. where there is complicity implying conscious, deliberate advancement of a*

crime where an accomplice identifies with the crime and actively assists the criminal afterwards

- *. where an act such as the above act is a human act where not only the act itself but also its consequences are punishable by law*

Juridically speaking, the following three modes of action may be distinguished:

- *transgressing a prohibition*
- *ignoring a prohibition*
- *committing an act that has harmful consequences”*

QUESTION 32

Which one of the following options represent postmodern criminology perspective?

- 1) It emphasises transnational and community-based policing, restorative justice and community-based punishments.
- 2) Crime is attributed mainly to the fact that the colonial powers forced capitalism onto a pre-capitalist continent
- 3) Crime should be prevented by empowering the people by repealing unjust laws and through diversion rather than imprisonment.
- 4) The state is selective and biased, focusing on some acts as being criminal usually those committed by powerless people.

The correct answer is (1)

SG p26

“Postmodern criminology also focuses especially on the rights and needs of crime victims, national crime prevention strategies, transnational and community-based policing, restorative justice and community-based punishments.”

QUESTION 33

___ theory is essentially idealistic in unequal societies and economic conditions influence choices.

- 1) feminist
- 2) radical
- 3) classical
- 4) positivist

The correct answer is (3)

SG p20

“Classical theory is essentially idealistic in unequal societies, and economic conditions can influence choices. For example, the children of the rich rarely pick pockets. The classical school concentrated on the crime and the criminal, and ignored the victim.”

QUESTION 34

The term "motive" refers to ____.

- 1) a causative factor that drives an action to bring about a definite result
- 2) subjective feelings that stem from physiological needs.
- 3) the desire that a specific result will follow from a particular action
- 4) physiological preparedness to meet situational demands

The correct answer is (1)

SG p89, 94

“Motive and motivation. A motive can be defined as an inner drive that causes or compels a person to act. It incites us to behave in the manner we behave. Motive can be associated with internal psychological processes or external objects of desire that become a compelling force in a person's life (Hickey,

2003:227).”

“Motive, as discussed earlier, refers to the reason behind an action, in other words what motivated (moves) an individual to act in a certain manner. A motive is the causative factor or impetus that drives an action to bring about a definite result. Intent is more complex and involves ``aims or goal directedness, conscious deliberation and purposefulness” (Tebit 2005:169). It therefore implies the presence of a design or plan for achieving a specific goal. Intent can be defined as the purpose of applying a particular means in order to obtain a definite outcome (Morsch 1992:665).”

QUESTION 35

___ feel that certain factors make women more vulnerable to crime

- 1) Radical feminist
- 2) Liberal feminist
- 3) Positivist criminologists
- 4) Postmodern criminologists

The correct answer is (1)

SG p25

“Radical feminists feel that women are more vulnerable to crime because of social inequalities and the division of labour in terms of the class system and male dominance (patriarchism) (Beirne & Messerschmidt 1991:518).”

QUESTION 36

Emotions are multidimensional, which means that they are studied from many different points of view. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

- 1) Emotions are subjective feelings that make us feel a particular way, such as angry, joyful or sad.
- 2) Emotions indicate the desire that a specific result will follow from a particular action.
- 3) Emotions have four components, namely feelings, bodily arousal, sense of purpose and social expressions
- 4) Emotions are short-lived, subjective-physiological, functional-expressive phenomena that orchestrate how we react to events in our lives.

The correct answer is (2)

SG p91

“Emotions are multidimensional, which means that they are studied from many different points of view. Emotions exist as subjective, biological, purposive and social phenomena. In some way, emotions are subjective feelings that make us feel a particular way, such as angry, joyful or sad. Emotions are also biological reactions and energy-mobilising responses that prepare the body to adapt to the situation the person is confronted with (Reeve 2009:299).

Emotions are short-lived subjective-physiological-functional-expressive phenomena that orchestrate how we react adaptively to the important events in our lives.

Emotions consist of four main components, namely feelings, physical arousal, a purposive component and a social-expressive component (Reeve 2009:300/301).”

QUESTION 37

___ theory developed from the assumption that a chaotic society causes strain which leads to delinquency and crime.

- 1) Strain
- 2) Classical

- 3) Radical
- 4) Liberal

The correct answer is (1)

SG p189

“A branch of structure theory is strain theory, which developed from the assumption that a chaotic society causes strain which leads to delinquency and crime.”

QUESTION 38

Hard determinism assumes that ____.

- 1) human behaviour is completely determined by factors outside the conscious person and that choice is irrelevant.
- 2) people can make choices about their behaviour, but these choices are influenced by genetic and environmental factors.
- 3) the explanation for individual differences in the tendency to commit criminal acts may be found in a person's level of self-control.
- 4) exposure to violence at every level (in the news, on television and the radio and films and computer games) entrenches violent behaviour.

The correct answer is (1)

SG p148

“The other extreme (pole) of the continuum represents hard determinism. According to this view, a person's behaviour is determined by external factors beyond his or her control. Cesare Lombroso (1835-1909) rejected the classical idea of free will and maintained that criminals are born that way. He regarded criminals as a reversion to a more primitive development & a phenomenon he termed “atavism”. This implies that people cannot be held responsible for their behaviour because it is determined biologically.

Hard determinism assumes that human behaviour is completely determined by factors outside the conscious person and that choice is irrelevant. Early or classical psychoanalysts such as Freud supported this viewpoint which eliminates rational judgement.”

QUESTION 39

There are four vital components that reflect the ideal characteristics of a "good" theory. Choose the incorrect option.

- 1) Plausibility
- 2) Trustworthiness
- 3) Predictability
- 4) Falsifiability

The correct answer is (2)

SG p185

“Four vital components reflect the ideal characteristics of a “good” theory:

- *plausibility*
- *evidence of validity*
- *falsifiability*
- *predictability (Maguire & Radosh 1999:157-158)”*

QUESTION 40

____ is the statistical data compiled by the police, courts and corrections and routinely published by governments as indices of the extent of crime.

- 1) Code of crime list

- 2) Official crime statistics
- 3) Crime trends
- 4) Crime patterns

The correct answer is (2)

SG p40

“Official crime statistics. Statistical data compiled by the police, courts and corrections and routinely published by governments as indices of the extent of crime.”

QUESTION 41

Racial differences in the crime rate may be linked to frustration over perceived ____.

- 1) ethnic heterogeneity.
- 2) economic disparity.
- 3) unemployment
- 4) social factors

The correct answer is (2)

SG p76

“Racial differences in the crime rate may be linked to frustration over perceived racism, discrimination and economic disparity (Siegel, Welsh & Senna 2003:42).”

QUESTION 42

With which criminological school of thought do you associate the name "Turk"?

- 1) Postmodern school of thought.
- 2) Feminist school of thought
- 3) Classical school of thought.
- 4) Conflict school of thought

The correct answer is (4)

SG p23

“This school of thought arose in North America and Britain from the works of Vold, Quinney, Turk, Walton, Taylor and Young (White & Haines 1996:192208). Critical criminology is also known as liberal, radical, conflict or new criminology. Many authors also stress subtle differences between radical and conflict theories. Critical criminology arose from labelling theory, conflict sociology and the works of Marx.”

QUESTION 43

Personality can be defined as a

- 1) unique, relatively stable and consistent behaviour pattern, inclusive of emotions and actions that distinguishes one person from another.
- 2) Unique, relatively stable and consistent behaviour pattern, inclusive of behaviour and thoughts that distinguishes one person from another.
- 3) Unique, relatively stable and consistent behaviour pattern, inclusive of emotions and behaviour that distinguishes one person from another.
- 4) Unique, relatively stable and consistent behaviour pattern, inclusive of emotions and thoughts that distinguishes one person from another

The correct answer is (4)

SG p110

“Personality can be defined as a unique, relatively stable and consistent behaviour pattern including emotions and thoughts that distinguish one person from another (Hunter & Dantzker 2002:77). Temperament in turn refers to the inherently characteristic way in which an individual reacts to life's demands and challenges on an emotional level (Louw, Van Ede & Louw 1998:209). Kuperminc and Allen (2001:598)”

QUESTION 44

According to Sheldon's Somatotypes, delinquent boys are mainly-

- 1) Ectomorphs
- 2) Somatotypes
- 3) Mesomorphs
- 4) Endomorphs

The correct answer is (3)

SG p109

“According to Sheldon's somatotypes, delinquent boys are mainly mesomorphs. This is primarily because it is suggested that people with a strong muscular build are more prone to criminal conduct.”

QUESTION 45

Minimal brain disorder (MBO) is associated with ____.

- 1) antisocial tendencies
- 2) chromosomal disorders
- 3) Tourette syndrome
- 4) Hyperactivity

The correct answer is (1)

SG p135

“Minimal brain dysfunction (MBD), which is a learning disability, is also associated with antisocial tendencies. Organic brain disorders such as Alzheimer's disease and brain tumours can play a role in violent behaviour. Epilepsy (please read case study 4.3 where the role of epilepsy in criminal behaviour is illustrated) is another neurological disorder which can be linked to criminal behaviour.”

QUESTION 46

According to the power-control theory, gender and social class differences in delinquency are linked to ____.

- 1) social- disorganisation.
- 2) the structure of the family.
- 3) cultural and ethnic diversity.
- 4) Aggressiveness

The correct answer is (2)

SG p80

“According to the power-control theory, gender and social class differences in delinquency are linked to the structure of the family. In a patriarchal family, the husband works at a job outside the home in which he has authority over others and the wife is not employed outside the home. The power-control theory predicts that male-female differences in delinquency will be greater in patriarchal families and in the lower and working classes where such families are most common. This theory has received mixed support from research studies (Conklin 2004:164-165).”

QUESTION 47

Research has shown that stress levels can rise due to long-term exposure to extreme temperatures, which relates to an increase in ... crimes.

- 1) Violent
- 2) organised
- 3) white-collar
- 4) xenophobic

The correct answer is (1)

SG p49

“The warm summer months show an increase in reported crimes. Research has shown that stress levels can rise due to long-term exposure to extreme temperatures, which relates to an increase in violent crimes (Siegel 2009:45).”

QUESTION 48

With reference to the meaning of the concept of empathy, indicate which of the following options is correct.

- 1) The degree to which individuals perceive their behaviour to be under their own control.
- 2) The ability to see things from another person's point of view
- 3) The ability to exercise self-control and resist the temptation to commit crime.
- 4) The process whereby individuals acquire insight into their environment.

The correct answer is (2)

SG p141

“According to Hollin (1992:62) the ability to see things from another person's point of view, in other words, to show empathy, is an important part of social cognition. A number of scientific studies have indicated that habitual offenders do not score highly on measures of empathy.”

QUESTION 49

Which one of the following is not an element of cognitive component?

- 1) Memory
- 2) Thinking
- 3) Observation
- 4) Empathy

The correct answer is (4)

SG p141

“Cognitive processes are those associated with knowing. Cognition involves thinking, perceiving, abstracting, synthesising, organising and conceptualising the nature of the external world and the self (Franken 1998:40).

The main elements in the process of cognition are the following:

- *awareness and observation*
- *the learning process*
- *memory*
- *thinking”*

QUESTION 50

To understand why an offender committed a particular crime, it is essential to establish the perpetrators' ____.

- 1) intelligence.
- 2) criminal record.
- 3) motive.
- 4) moral reasoning.

The correct answer is (3)

SG p94

“Motive explains why the particular result is desired, for example, greed, anger or

jealousy.”

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QUESTION 1

Recently South Africa has been moving away from prison sentences towards alternative forms of punishment, such as

- 1) giving offenders amnesty
- 2) short imprisonment term
- 3) giving medical parole to offenders
- 4) treatment of offenders in the community

The correct answer is (4)

SG p168

“Recently, South Africa has been moving away from prison sentences towards alternative forms of punishment, such as treatment of offenders in the community.”

QUESTION 2

Concerning emotions, which one of the following statements is incorrect?

- 1) Emotions indicate the desire that a specific result will follow from a specific action
- 2) Emotions are short-lived, subjective-physiological and functional-expressive phenomena that orchestrate how we react to events in our lives
- 3) Emotions are subjective feelings that make us feel in a particular way such as angry, joyful or sad
- 4) Emotions have four components, namely, feelings, bodily arousal, a sense of purpose and social expression

The correct answer is (1)

SG p91

“Emotions are multidimensional, which means that they are studied from many different points of view. Emotions exist as subjective, biological, purposive and social phenomena. In some way, emotions are subjective feelings that make us feel a particular way, such as angry, joyful or sad. Emotions are also biological reactions and energy-mobilising responses that prepare the body to adapt to the situation the person is confronted with (Reeve 2009:299).

Emotions are short-lived subjective-physiological-functional-expressive phenomena that orchestrate how we react adaptively to the important events in our lives.

Emotions consist of four main components, namely feelings, physical arousal, a purposive component and a social-expressive component (Reeve 2009:300/301).”

QUESTION 3

Which one of the following concepts was important in righting the wrongs of crime in pre-colonial Africa?

- 1) Rehabilitation and treatment
- 2) Retribution and punishment

- 3) Reconciliation and compensation
- 4) Reconstruction and development

The correct answer is (3)

“Precolonial Africa concerned itself mainly with the crime victim. Reconciliation and compensation were considered crucial to the righting of wrongs and the restoration of law and order (Nsereko 1992:21).”

QUESTION 4

According to the power-control theory, gender and social class differences in delinquency are linked to

- 1) the structure of the family
- 2) cultural and ethnic diversity
- 3) aggressiveness
- 4) social –disorganisation

The correct answer is (1)

SG p80

“According to the power-control theory, gender and social class differences in delinquency are linked to the structure of the family. In a patriarchal family, the husband works at a job outside the home in which he has authority over others and the wife is not employed outside the home. The power-control theory predicts that male-female differences in delinquency will be greater in patriarchal families and in the lower and working classes where such families are most common. This theory has received mixed support from research studies (Conklin 2004:164-165).”

QUESTION 5

In ___ terms, only those acts that are punishable by the state are reckoned as crime

- 1) juridical
- 2) criminal justice
- 3) non-juridical
- 4) criminological

The correct answer is (1)

SG p12

“In juridical terms, only those acts that are punishable by the state are considered to be crime.”

QUESTION 6

___ emphasizes is on external factors as causes of crime, and criminals are seen as victims of social conditions of which they have little control

- 1) Critical criminology
- 2) Feminist criminology
- 3) Social milieu school of thought
- 4) Classical theory

The correct answer is (3)

SG p21

“In the social milieu school of thought, the emphasis is on external factors as causes of crime, and criminals are seen as victims of social conditions over which they have little control.”

QUESTION 7

Process theories __

- 1) focuses on the way in which society is organized
- 2) view human behaviour as shaped by interpersonal conflict
- 3) view crime as acts that are outlawed and in conflict with the rules
- 4) explain how people become offenders

The correct answer is (4)

SG p184

"Process theories do not stress social structures, but try to explain how people become offenders, for example through learning."

QUESTION 8

In relation to the positivist school of thought, identify the correct statement

- 1) Criminal behaviour is determined by biological, psychological and socio-economical factors.
- 2) The purpose of sanctions is not so much to punish, but to provide for treatment and reform
- 3) It is not bound to a particular school of thought
- 4) Crime could be prevented by empowering the people

The correct answer is (3)

SG p22

"Positivist criminology may be summarised as follows:

- *The emphasis is on the criminal, not on the crime.*
- *Human behaviour is determined by biological, psychological and socioeconomic factors over which individuals have little control (many positivist-oriented theories empathise with offenders maintaining that social, biological, or other pathologies are responsible for their conduct).*
- *Crime and victimisation may be prevented by medical and psychological treatment and the improvement of poor socioeconomic conditions.*
- *The purpose of sanctions (punishment) is not so much to punish, but to provide for treatment and reform."*

QUESTION 9

Intention consists of two elements, namely

- 1) Cognitive and volitional
- 2) Affective and intellectual
- 3) Cognitive and emotional
- 4) Expressive and intellectual

The correct answer is (1)

SG p147

"Intention consists of two elements, namely a cognitive (or intellectual) element and a conative or volitional (voluntary) element."

QUESTION 10

To which criminological school of thought does the following quotation relate?

"Economic and political discrimination are seen as the causes of crime"

- 1) Postmodern criminology
- 2) Positivist criminology
- 3) Critical criminology
- 4) Feminist criminology

The correct answer is (3)

SG p23

“The premises of the critical school of thought may be summarised as follows:

- *It rejects the juridical crime concept and the traditional causes of crime, seeing crime instead as a rational (deliberate) choice.*
- *The state is selective and biased, focusing on some acts as being criminal usually those committed by powerless people.*
- *Economic and political discrimination are seen as the causes of crime.*
- *Lawbreakers are the real victims because they are oppressed by the state.*
- *Crime could be prevented by empowering the people (eg community policing, community courts), by repealing unjust laws and through diversion rather than imprisonment.”*

QUESTION 11

According to Sheldon's somatotypes, delinquent boys are mainly

- 1) ectomorphs
- 2) endomorphs
- 3) mesomorphs
- 4) somorphops

The correct answer is (3)

SG p109

“According to Sheldon's somatotypes, delinquent boys are mainly mesomorphs. This is primarily because it is suggested that people with a strong muscular build are more prone to criminal conduct.”

QUESTION 12

___ is a relatively new criminological technique in terms of which multiple advanced computational methods are used to analyse large datasets involving one or more data sources

- 1) Victim survey
- 2) Crime mapping
- 3) Self-report study
- 4) Data mining

The correct answer is (4)

SG p65

“Data mining is a relatively new criminological technique in terms of which multiple advanced computational methods are used to analyse large datasets involving one or more data sources (Siegel 2009:39).”

QUESTION 13

Farrington identified factors that predict the ___ of criminal offences

- 1) pattern
- 2) protection
- 3) discontinuity
- 4) continuity

The correct answer is (3)

SG p123

“Farrington (Siegel et al 2003:146) identified factors that predict the discontinuity of criminal offences. He found that people who exhibit these factors have backgrounds that put them at risk of becoming offenders. However, it was found that either they are able to remain non-offenders or they begin a criminal career and then later desist.”

QUESTION 14

Personality may be defined as a ____

- 1) unique, relatively stable and consistent behaviour pattern, inclusive of emotions and actions, that distinguishes one person from another
- 2) unique, relatively stable and consistent behaviour pattern, inclusive of behaviour and thoughts, that distinguishes one person from another
- 3) unique, relatively stable and consistent behaviour pattern, inclusive of emotions and behaviour, that distinguishes one person from another
- 4) unique, relatively stable and consistent behaviour pattern, inclusive of emotions and thoughts, that distinguishes one person from another

The correct answer is (4)

SG p110

“Personality can be defined as a unique, relatively stable and consistent behaviour pattern including emotions and thoughts that distinguish one person from another (Hunter & Dantzker 2002:77). Temperament in turn refers to the inherently characteristic way in which an individual reacts to life's demands and challenges on an emotional level (Louw, Van Ede & Louw 1998:209). Kuperminc and Allen (2001:598)”

QUESTION 15

With which criminological school of thought do you associate the name "Turk"?

- 1) Feminist school of thought
- 2) Conflict school of thought
- 3) Postmodern school of thought
- 4) Classical school of thought

The correct answer is (2)

SG p23

“This school of thought arose in North America and Britain from the works of Vold, Quinney, Turk, Walton, Taylor and Young (White & Haines 1996:192208). Critical criminology is also known as liberal, radical, conflict or new criminology. Many authors also stress subtle differences between radical and conflict theories. Critical criminology arose from labelling theory, conflict sociology and the works of Marx.”

QUESTION 16

Tarde, Guerry and Quetelet were proponents of the social milieu school of thought .Two approaches may be distinguished in this, namely the ____.

- 1) Positivist and critical approaches
- 2) social structure and the social process approaches
- 3) cultural structure and social structural approaches
- 4) criminological and victim logical approaches

The correct answer is (2)

SG p21

“Tarde, Guerry and Quetelet were proponents of the social milieu school of thought. Two approaches may be distinguished in this school: the social structure and the social process approaches.”

QUESTION 17

One of the basic premises of the classic theory is that:

- 1) crime could be prevented by empowering the people
- 2) there is no concern with punishment or rehabilitation
- 3) crime is a voluntary act committed by persons exercising a deliberate choice
- 4) the emphasis is on the criminal, not on the crime

The correct answer is (3)

SG p19

“Classical criminology. The theoretical perspective suggesting that

- *people have free will to choose criminal or conventional behaviours*
- *people choose to commit crime for reasons of greed or personal need*
- *crime can be controlled only by the fear of criminal sanctions”*

QUESTION 18

Being psychologically present literally implies that children will

- 1) consciously or unconsciously evaluate their behaviour against their society's opinion of that particular behaviour
- 2) consciously or unconsciously evaluate behaviour against their community's opinion of that particular act
- 3) consciously or unconsciously evaluate their behaviour against their peers' opinion of that particular act
- 4) consciously or unconsciously evaluate their own behaviour against their parents' opinion of that particular act

The correct answer is (4)

SG p116

“Being psychologically present literally implies that a child will consciously or unconsciously evaluate their own behaviour against their parents' opinion of that particular act. Therefore a child whose parents condemn criminal behaviour is less likely to commit crime based on their disapproval of crime.”

QUESTION 19

Positivist criminology has dominated crime policy and prevention for decades but is now under criticism for its inability to reduce the level of crime. Which one of the following options represents objections to positivist criminology?

- 1) The main focus is on the criminals' social environment
- 2) The rejection of the juridical concept and traditional causes of crime
- 3) Failure to explain crimes committed by people with power
- 4) Victims of crime are of little or no importance

The correct answer is (3)

SG p22

“Positivist criminology has dominated crime policy and prevention for decades but is now under fire for its inability to reduce the level of crime. Positivists also neglect such aspects as why certain forms of behaviour are classified as deviant and criminal while others are not. Consequently, they fail to explain crimes committed by persons with power (eg the abuse of power or the infringement of human rights by the state).

Positivist criminology has also been called traditional, mainstream or establishment criminology, subservient to the state. According to Garland (1994:59), it is “science for government”. The reliability of positivist findings is called into question because it is rarely possible, in research procedures, to distinguish accurately between criminals and noncriminals. It is estimated that only one in five criminals is ever caught and prosecuted and only about one per cent are ever jailed.”

QUESTION 20

Siegel & Welsh (2009) identified three parts of antisocial behaviour that, during the developmental process of a child, may lead to a delinquent career, namely

- 1) Conflict pathway, covert pathway and overt pathway
- 2) Conflict pathway, aggressive pathway and overt pathway
- 3) Conflict pathway, hidden pathway and overt pathway
- 4) Conflict pathway, covert pathway and aggressive pathway

The correct answer is (1)

SG p121

“Loeber (in Siegel & Welsh 2009:185) identifies three paths of antisocial behaviour that during the developmental process of a child may lead to a delinquent career, namely conflict pathway, covert pathway and overt pathway.”

QUESTION 21

Precolonial Africa concerned itself mainly with

- 1) crime statistics
- 2) crime victim
- 3) social fabric crime
- 4) property-related crime

The correct answer is (2)

SG p27

“*Precolonial Africa concerned itself mainly with the crime victim.*”

QUESTION 22

Which one of the following social factors is not a contributory factor to the high crime rate among the youth?

- 1) Materialistic cravings
- 2) Peer group pressure
- 3) Social stressors
- 4) High level of aggression

The correct answer is (4)

SG p83

“*Involvement with alcohol and drug abuse may facilitate the drift into delinquency. Youthful misconduct can also simply mean a stage of growing up. A certain degree of misbehaviour seems natural to youth (Sheley 2000:109). Other factors that play a role are peer pressure and social stressors during adolescence. Experiences at school could also lead to acute frustration. Adolescents feel that they are repressed by many restrictions on their behaviour. This leads to aggression, rebelliousness and fighting (Sykes & Cullen 1992:114). In addition, young people are bombarded with advertising which stimulates materialistic cravings. When the material needs surpass the available funds, juveniles resort to illegal methods to satisfy their desires.*”

QUESTION 23

Criminogenic risk factors are associated with criminal activities, such as

- 1) Crime
- 2) Delinquency
- 3) Offending
- 4) All of the above

The correct answer is (4)

SG p107

“*Criminogenic risk factors are those factors specifically associated with criminal*

activities, such as delinquency, offending and crime."

QUESTION 24

The term "dark figure", refers to

- 1) A statistical survey that measures the amount, nature and patterns of victimisation in the population
- 2) The number of crimes that are committed but not recorded by the police
- 3) A means of collecting information about aspects of an individual's personal experience such as involvement in offending
- 4) The statistical data compiled by the police, courts and corrections on the extend of crime

The correct answer is (2)

SG p45

"One important factor that needs to be taken into consideration when working with official crime statistics is the dark figure of crime, that is, the crimes that are never reported to the police."

QUESTION 25

Self -report items aim to

- 1) explain policy directions in respect of crime and criminal behaviour
- 2) measure attitudes, values, personal characteristics and behaviours
- 3) analyse and correlate data to create detailed visuals of crime patterns
- 4) identify and predict future criminal behaviour or events

The correct answer is (2)

SG p64

"Self-report items aim to measure attitudes, values, personal characteristics and behaviours. Data obtained from these self-reports can be used for testing theories, measuring attitudes toward crime, as well as the association between crime and important social variables such as family relations, education and income."

QUESTION 26

Rational choice theory has its roots in the

- 1) social milieu school of thought
- 2) postmodernist approach
- 3) social structure approach
- 4) classical school of criminology

The correct answer is (4)

SG p97

"Rational choice theory has its root in the classical school of criminology which was developed by the Italian ``social-thinker" Cesare Beccaria."

QUESTION 27

___ refer/s to the dynamic, multidimensional process of being fully or partially excluded from the various social, economic, political or cultural systems which serve to assist the integration of a person in society

- 1) Social disorganisation
- 2) Conflict theories
- 3) Marginalisation
- 4) Systematic observation

The correct answer is (3)

SG p164

"Marginalisation/social exclusion. Social exclusion refers to the dynamic, multi-

dimensional process of being shut out, fully or partially, from the various social, economic, political or cultural systems which serve to assist the integration of a person into society.”

QUESTION 28

Which one of the following is not a contributory factor to crime in South Africa?

- 1) Rapid structures
- 2) Political factors
- 3) Inadequate welfare services
- 4) The system of migrant labours

The correct answer is (1)

SG p164

“4.2.3 General factors contributing to crime in South Africa

This section deals with factors such as population structure, urbanisation, unemployment, political factors, social transformation, training, welfare services, the criminal justice system, illegal immigration and dealing in firearms.”

QUESTION 29

Lack of self-control is often linked to

- 1) substance abuse
- 2) impulsive behaviour
- 3) juvenile delinquency
- 4) criminal behaviour

The correct answer is (2)

SG p142

“Lack of self-control is often linked to impulsive behaviour, which can be described as the failure to stop and think between impulse and action. According to some studies, delinquents are characterised by high levels of impulsivity. However, not all studies have found this link between low self- control and delinquency (Hollin 1992:63).”

QUESTION 30

The theorists view the forces operating in run-down lower-class areas as the key determinants of criminal behaviour patterns

- 1) social structure
- 2) rational choice
- 3) social process
- 4) traits

The correct answer is (1)

SG p98

“Social structure theorists view the forces operating in run-down lower-class areas as the key determinants of criminal behaviour patterns. They believe that social forces begin to affect people while they are young and continue to influence them throughout their lives.”

QUESTION 31

___ is associated with children's lack of internal inhibitions against offending

- 1) Lack of empathy
- 2) Deviant socialisation
- 3) Harsh parental discipline
- 4) Personality

The correct answer is (3)

“Harsh or erratic parental discipline and cold or rejecting parental attitudes have also been linked to delinquency and are associated with children's lack of internal inhibitions against offending.”

QUESTION 32

According to research on social support, in order to prevent criminal behaviour parents should

- 1) act as probation or parole agencies willing to guarantee their member's good conduct
- 2) restrict children's activities and maintain physical surveillance by knowing their whereabouts
- 3) reduce crime by protecting their home and its occupants against physical, emotional and material harm
- 4) All of the above

The correct answer is (4)

SG p117

“Wilson and Petersilia (in Schoeman 2002:) conclude that in order to prevent criminal behaviour parents should:

- *restrict children's activities and maintain physical surveillance by knowing their whereabouts*
- *reduce crime by protecting their home and its occupants against physical, emotional and material harm*
- *act as probation or parole agencies willing to guarantee their member's good conduct”*

QUESTION 33

As far as the functioning of the family is concerned, criminal risk factors may be associated with

- 1) the structure, functioning and relationships of the family
- 2) interfamilial abuse, criminality and offending
- 3) the structure, size and composition of the family
- 4) interpersonal relationships and socialisation within the family

The correct answer is (4)

SG p115

“In relation to family functioning, criminal risk factors can be associated with the interpersonal relationships, functioning and socialisation within the family. Siegel and Senna (2000:278) identify four broad categories that could be associated with delinquency:

- *marital conflict and break-up*
- *interfamilial and interpersonal conflict*
- *parental neglect and insensitivity towards emotional needs”*
- *parental deviance resulting in the deviant socialisation of children”*

QUESTION 34

Criminology is an applied discipline within the human sciences. Its field of study is

- 1) Victims, punishment and the prevention and control of unknown offenders
- 2) Knowledge of a particular discipline, on crime and victims which is systematically controlled
- 3) Crime, criminals, victims, punishment and the prevention and control of crime

4) Punishment and the prevention and control of all law enforcements agencies

The correct answer is (3)

“Criminology is an applied discipline within the human sciences and its field of study includes the scientific study of crime, offenders and victims, the punishment of offenders (criminal justice system) and the prevention (reduction) and control of crime.”

QUESTION 35

Criminal justice in South Africa is greatly influenced by ___ law

- 1) Italian and French
- 2) Scottish and Romanian
- 3) Roman Dutch and British
- 4) British and French

The correct answer is (3)

SG p11

“Criminal justice in South Africa was greatly influenced by Roman Dutch law dating back to 1652, when the Dutch settled in the Cape, and later on - after the British occupation of the Cape in the eighteenth century - by British law.”

QUESTION 36

There are three separate but overlapping branches within the

- 1) social structure perspective
- 2) cultural perspective
- 3) rational theory
- 4) traits theory

The correct answer is (1)

SG p98

“There are three separate but overlapping branches within the social structure perspective:

- *Social disorganisation theory, which focuses on conditions in the urban environment that affect crime, such as family, commercial establishments and schools.*
- *Strains theory, which postulates that crime is a function of the conflict between the goals people have and the means they can use to obtain them legally.*
- *Cultural deviance theory combines elements of both strains and social disorganisation theory, stating that strain and social isolation are unique to lower-class culture, which results in disorganised neighbourhoods.”*

QUESTION 37

Instrumental theories state that

- 1) all persons are equal in their rights and should be treated equally before the law
- 2) reward or punishment serves as a means to ensure that people act in a particular way

- 3) punishment should be proportionate to crime and linked to treatment
- 4) behaviour is linked to factors over which individuals have full control

The correct answer is (2)

SG p95

“Instrumental theories which state that reward or punishment serves as a means to ensure that people act in a particular way.”

QUESTION 38

According to Burton (2007), one of the risk factors associated with violence with South African youth is:

- 1) exposure to violence at every level entrenches violent behaviour
- 2) inadequate education and poor preparation for the labour market
- 3) the presence of large numbers of illegal immigrants
- 4) the negotiated transition and destruction of social control

The correct answer is (1)

SG p122

“According to Burton (2007:3) risk factors associated with youth violence in South Africa are the following:

- *Exposure to violence at every level (in the news, on television and the radio and in films and computer games) entrenches violent behaviour.*
- *The apartheid regime led to an alienated generation for whom violence was the only legitimate means of achieving change.*
- *The fundamental dislocation of society under apartheid resulted in a generation of future parents who themselves were products of an abnormal society and fragmented family structure, thus lacking the vital parenting skills required to raise healthy children.*
- *The impact of increasingly available drugs and alcohol, in particular tik (methamphetamine), is also blamed for the violence that South Africa is witnessing among its young people, with the rise in related gang activity particularly in the Western Cape and Gauteng.”*

QUESTION 39

Parental neglect is often associated with

- 1) mental and physiological disorders
- 2) the child's lack of emotional security
- 3) mental and physiological disorders
- 4) deprivation of the child's emotional needs

The correct answer is (4)

SG p115

“A further familial criminal risk factor identified by Siegel and Senna (2000:278) is parental neglect and insensitivity towards a child's emotional needs. Parental neglect is associated with and includes child abuse and is often associated with the deprivation of the child's emotional needs.”

QUESTION 40

Which one of the following is not an element of a cognitive component?

- 1) Thinking
- 2) Empathy
- 3) Observation
- 4) Memory

The correct answer is (2)

SG p141

“Cognitive processes are those associated with knowing. Cognition involves thinking, perceiving, abstracting, synthesising, organising and conceptualising the nature of the external world and the self (Franken 1998:40).

The main elements in the process of cognition are the following:

- *awareness and observation*
- *the learning process*
- *memory*
- *thinking”*

QUESTION 41

The and criminology stereotype female criminals as "sick", implying that they need treatment and are psychological disturbed

- 1) classic, positivist
- 2) liberal feminists, classic
- 3) critical , postmodern
- 4) radical feminist, positivist

The correct answer is (1)

SG p24

“Both classic and positivist criminology stereotype female criminals as ``sick”, implying that they need treatment, for instance that they are intellectually inferior, have male attributes and are psychologically disturbed.”

QUESTION 42

Consensus theories belief that

- 1) human behaviour is shaped by interpersonal conflict and those that maintain social power will use it to further their own needs
- 2) Crime is regarded as an event in time and space and various factors have to be present for a crime to occur
- 3) Human behaviour is determined biological, psychological and socioeconomic factors over which individuals have little control
- 4) crimes are acts that are outlawed because they conflict with the rules of the majority and are harmful to society

The correct answer is (4)

SG p185

“Consensus theories. The belief that the majority of citizens in a society share common ideals and work together towards a common good, and that crimes are acts that are outlawed because they conflict with the rules of the majority and are harmful to society.”

QUESTION 43

Historically, criminological theories have developed according to distinctive viewpoints. Choose the incorrect statement

- 1) Crime is a tendency that individuals have acquired
- 2) Crime is a congenital trait (biological theories)
- 3) Causes of crime are found in the structure and function of society
- 4) The criminal and criminal offenders are considered as separate concepts

The correct answer is (4)

SG p185

“Historically, criminological theories have developed according to three distinctive viewpoints, namely, that

- *crime is a congenital trait (biological theories)*
- *crime is a tendency that individuals have acquired (psychological explanations for crime)*
- *the causes of crime are to be found in the structure and function of society (sociological explanations for crime)”*

QUESTION 44

Violent people tend to have ____ that makes it difficult for them to come up with non-aggressive solutions to interpersonal conflicts and disputes

- 1) cognitive deficiencies
- 2) Tourette syndrome
- 3) antisocial behaviour
- 4) low IQ

The correct answer is (1)

SG p142

“Violent people tend to have cognitive deficiencies that make it difficult for them to come up with non-aggressive solutions to interpersonal conflicts and disputes (Bartol & Bartol 2005:255).”

QUESTION 45

Determinism is:

- 1) an assumption of positivism that says individual differences in behaviour are rooted in factors beyond, or at least not entirely within, the control of individuals
- 2) the degree to which individuals perceive their behaviour to be under their own control or under the control of external forces, such as the government
- 3) a branch of the social structure theories that focus on the breakdown of institutions such as the family, school and employment in the inner city
- 4) a process by which a pronouncement is made on a bigger group or population on the basis of a study of a limited number of similar cases

The correct answer is (1)

SG p134

“Determinism. This is an assumption of positivism that says that individual differences in behaviour are rooted in factors beyond, or at least not entirely within, the control of individuals.”

QUESTION 46

__ criminology focuses especially on the rights and needs of crime victims, national crime prevention strategies, transnational and community-based policing, restorative justice and community-based punishments

- 1) Positivist
- 2) Postmodern
- 3) Classical
- 4) Radical

The correct answer is (2)

“Postmodern criminology also focuses especially on the rights and needs of crime victims, national crime prevention strategies, transnational and community-based policing, restorative justice and community-based punishments.”

QUESTION 47

According to the ___ theory, the traditionally lower crime rate for women could be explained by their "second class" economic and social position

- 1) power-control
- 2) liberal feminist
- 3) structure
- 4) radical feminist

The correct answer is (2)

SG p19, 24, 25

“Feminist theory. The theory suggested that the traditionally lower crime rate for women could be explained by their “second-class” economic and social position. As women’s social roles changed and their lifestyles became more like those of males, it was believed that their crime rates would converge.”

“Liberal feminists explain female crime in terms of the socialisation of women (which is often different to that of men), the fact that society exerts more control over women than over men, and the fact that women - because of their restricted roles in society - have fewer opportunities to commit crimes (Bartol & Bartol 1986:238).

Radical feminists feel that women are more vulnerable to crime because of social inequalities and the division of labour in terms of the class system and male dominance (patriarchism) (Beirne & Messerschmidt 1991:518).”

QUESTION 48

Cognitive processes play an important role in appraising available aims when designing a particular strategy. Cognition involves ___.

- 1) 1 Thought, judgement, interpretation and understanding
- 2) 2 Direction, persistence, effort and emotions
- 3) 3 Goals, needs, interpretation and understanding
- 4) 4 Needs, judgement, thought and emotions

The correct answer is (1)

SG p96

“Cognitive processes play an important role in appraising available aims when designing a particular strategy. Cognition involves thought, judgement, interpretation and understanding.”

QUESTION 49

Children from broken homes where both parents are missing are normally involved in deviant activities such as

- 1) gangsterism
- 2) substance abuse
- 3) bullying
- 4) truancy

The correct answer is (4)

SG p152

“Rankin found that running away, truancy and car theft are strongly related to a specific type of broken home, that is, those in which both biological parents are missing (Trojanowicz et al 2001:142).”

QUESTION 50

According to the ____ people can make choices about their behaviour, but these choices are influenced by genetic and environmental factors

- 1) hedonistic principle
- 2) soft determinism view
- 3) universal ethical principle
- 4) hard determinism view

The correct answer is (2)

SG p149

“A third, more balanced, view falls midway between the two poles on the continuum. It is known as soft determinism and integrates the views of total free will and hard determinism (no free will) (Blackburn 1993:25). Thus people can make choices about their behaviour, but these choices are influenced by genetic and environmental factors. People therefore have limited free will.”

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QUESTION 1

One of the premises of the classic crime theory is that:

- 1) The main focus is on external factors as causes of crime
- 2) Most crimes are economically determined
- 3) Political discrimination and exploitation are important causes of crime
- 4) People are rational and their behaviour is the product of free will

The correct answer is (4)

SG p20

“The basic points of departure or premises of classic crime theory may be summarised as follows:

- *All persons are equal in their rights and should be treated equally before the law.*
- *People are motivated by pleasure to commit crimes and to avoid pain.*
- *People are rational and their behaviour is the product of free will.*
- *The focus of the study of criminology is the crime (act) and the law.*
- *Crime is a voluntary act committed by persons exercising a deliberate choice.*
- *Punishment is essential in order to control/deter criminal behaviour.*
- *Classical criminology provides the origin of the concept of deterrence.*
- *Punishment must be proportionate to the crime and has to be just and fair.*
- *The victims of crime are of little or no importance.”*

QUESTION 2

According to Gottfredson and Hirschi's general theory of crime, crime

- 1) is basically a problem of poor self-control
- 2) does not require much skill or planning
- 3) brings an immediate satisfaction of needs
- 4) could be prevented by empowering the community

The correct answer is (1)

SG p196

“In order to explain crime according to this general theory of crime (poor self-control theory) the nature of crime must be taken into account.”

QUESTION 3

The emphasis is on external factors as causes of crime, criminals are seen as victims of social conditions over which they have little control. This premise refers to:

- 1) Social milieu school of thought
- 2) Critical criminology
- 3) Feminist criminology
- 4) Contemporary positivism

The correct answer is (1)

SG p21

"In the social milieu school of thought, the emphasis is on external factors as causes of crime, and criminals are seen as victims of social conditions over which they have little control."

QUESTION 4

Motive may be defined as:

- 1) The desire that a specific result will follow from a particular action
- 2) An inner drive that causes or compels a person to act
- 3) A physical need that evokes aggression in an unpleasant environment
- 4) A stimulus caused by frustration as a result of deliberate provocation

The correct answer is (2)

SG p89, 94

"Motive and motivation. A motive can be defined as an inner drive that causes or compels a person to act. It incites us to behave in the manner we behave. Motive can be associated with internal psychological processes or external objects of desire that become a compelling force in a person's life (Hickey, 2003:227)."

"Motive, as discussed earlier, refers to the reason behind an action, in other words what motivated (moves) an individual to act in a certain manner. A motive is the causative factor or impetus that drives an action to bring about a definite result. Intent is more complex and involves "aims or goal directedness, conscious deliberation and purposefulness" (Tebit 2005:169). It therefore implies the presence of a design or plan for achieving a specific goal. Intent can be defined as the purpose of applying a particular means in order to obtain a definite outcome (Morsch 1992:665)."

QUESTION 5

Siegel and Senna (2000) identified categories that could be associated with delinquency. Identify the incorrect option.

- 1) Alcohol and drug abuse
- 2) Marital conflict and break-up
- 3) Interfamilial and interpersonal conflict
- 4) Parental deviance resulting in the deviant socialisation of children

The correct answer is (4)

SG p115

"Siegel and Senna (2000:278) identify four broad categories that could be associated with delinquency:

- *marital conflict and break-up*
- *interfamilial and interpersonal conflict*
- *parental neglect and insensitivity towards emotional needs*

-
- *parental deviance resulting in the deviant socialisation of children*
-

QUESTION 6

With reference to the meaning of the concept of empathy, indicate which of the following options is correct

- 1) The degree to which individuals perceive their behaviour to be under their own control
- 2) The ability to see things from another person's point of view
- 3) The observed social support for antisocial behaviour
- 4) The process whereby individuals acquire insight into their environment

The correct answer is (2)

SG p141

“According to Hollin (1992:62) the ability to see things from another person's point of view, in other words, to show empathy, is an important part of social cognition. A number of scientific studies have indicated that habitual offenders do not score highly on measures of empathy.”

QUESTION 7

Which of the following is NOT a non-juridical definition of crime?

- 1) Crime as a violation of behavioural norms
- 2) Crime as a violation of human rights
- 3) Crime as a form of social deviance
- 4) Crime as social culture

The correct answer is (4)

SG p13

“A number of social (non-juridical) definitions have been identified, each with an influence on the field of criminology. All imply that certain forms of behaviour that harm society may be considered to be crime. Here are the main definitions of social crime:

- *Crime as a violation of behavioural norms*
- *Crime as social harm*
- *Crime as a violation of human rights*
- *Crime as a form of social deviance”*

QUESTION 8

___ is strongly linked to persistent violent offending

- 1) Substance abuse
- 2) Broken homes
- 3) Poverty
- 4) Delinquency

The correct answer is (3)

SG p117

“Bartol and Bartol (2005:53) conclude that there is little doubt that poverty is strongly linked to persistent violent offending, as measured by official, victimisation and self-report data.”

QUESTION 9

There are three forms of intention. Choose the incorrect option

- 1) Direct intention
- 2) Dolus eventualis

- 3) Indirect intention
- 4) Hedonistic principle

The correct answer is (4)

"There are three forms of intention, namely direct intention (dolus directus), indirect intention (dolus indirectus) and dolus eventualis."

QUESTION 10

To which criminological school of thought does the following quotation relate?
"Economic and political discrimination are seen as the causes of crime"

- 1) Postmodern criminology
- 2) Critical criminology
- 3) Positivist criminology
- 4) Feminist criminology

The correct answer is (2)

SG p23

"The premises of the critical school of thought may be summarised as follows:

- *It rejects the juridical crime concept and the traditional causes of crime, seeing crime instead as a rational (deliberate) choice.*
- *The state is selective and biased, focusing on some acts as being criminal usually those committed by powerless people.*
- *Economic and political discrimination are seen as the causes of crime.*
- *Lawbreakers are the real victims because they are oppressed by the state.*
- *Crime could be prevented by empowering the people (eg community policing, community courts), by repealing unjust laws and through diversion rather than imprisonment."*

QUESTION 11

___ law is made up of all the legal rules which identify crimes and set down punishments

- 1) Civil
- 2) Juridical
- 3) Common
- 4) Criminal

The correct answer is (4)

SG p6

"Criminal law is made up of all the legal rules that identify crimes and set down punishments."

QUESTION 12

The main task of a criminologist is to

- 1) Maintain peace, order, love and happiness in society by ensuring that people study and understand criminology
- 2) Study, define, describe, interpret, explain and indicate policy directions in respect of crime, criminal behaviour and victimisation
- 3) Legislate and regulate all criminal actions of people in society
- 4) Protect criminal law and all criminal justice institutions in society

The correct answer is (2)

SG p8

"A criminologist's main task is to study, define, describe, interpret, explain and indicate policy directions in respect of crime, criminal behaviour and victimisation (Glick 1995:3-5)."

QUESTION 13

___ is a relatively new criminological technique in terms of which multiple advanced computational methods are used to analyse large datasets involving one or more data source

- 1) Data mining
- 2) Victim survey
- 3) Dark figure
- 4) Self-report studies

The correct answer is (1)

SG p65

“Data mining is a relatively new criminological technique in terms of which multiple advanced computational methods are used to analyse large datasets involving one or more data sources (Siegel 2009:39).”

QUESTION 14

Which of the following school of thought emphasises transnational and community-based policing, restorative justice and community-based punishments?

- 1) Postmodern criminology
- 2) Feminist criminology
- 3) Classical criminology
- 4) Critical criminology

The correct answer is (1)

SG p26

“Postmodern criminology also focuses especially on the rights and needs of crime victims, national crime prevention strategies, transnational and community-based policing, restorative justice and community-based punishments.”

QUESTION 15

There are three separate but overlapping branches within the

- 1) social disorganisation
- 2) strain theory
- 3) traits theory
- 4) social structure perspective

The correct answer is (4)

SG p98

“There are three separate but overlapping branches within the social structure perspective:

- *Social disorganisation theory, which focuses on conditions in the urban environment that affect crime, such as family, commercial establishments and schools.*
- *Strains theory, which postulates that crime is a function of the conflict between the goals people have and the means they can use to obtain them legally.*
- *Cultural deviance theory combines elements of both strains and social disorganisation theory, stating that strain and social isolation are unique to lower-class culture, which results in disorganised neighbourhoods.”*

QUESTION 16

According to Sheldon's body-type, delinquent boys are mainly

- 1) Ectomorphs

- 2) Endomorphs
- 3) Somatotypes
- 4) Mesomorphs

The correct answer is (4)

SG p109

“According to Sheldon's somatotypes, delinquent boys are mainly mesomorphs. This is primarily because it is suggested that people with a strong muscular build are more prone to criminal conduct.”

QUESTION 17

Research has shown that children who grow up in an environment of discord often exhibit

- 1) aggressive behaviour
- 2) substance abuse
- 3) antisocial behaviour
- 4) classroom demeanour

The correct answer is (1)

SG p115

“Siegel and Welsh (2009:254) maintain that children growing up in an environment of discord and conflict often exhibit aggressive delinquent behaviour, having learnt at an early age that aggression has pay offs.”

QUESTION 18

Lack of self-control is often linked to

- 1) impulsive behaviour
- 2) delayed maturity
- 3) verbal and physical aggression
- 4) lack of concentration

The correct answer is (1)

SG p142

“Lack of self-control is often linked to impulsive behaviour, which can be described as the failure to stop and think between impulse and action. According to some studies, delinquents are characterised by high levels of impulsivity. However, not all studies have found this link between low self-control and delinquency (Hollin 1992:63).”

QUESTION 19

Minimal brain dysfunction (MBD) is associated with

- 1) Tourette syndrome
- 2) chromosomal disorders
- 3) antisocial tendencies
- 4) genetic factors

The correct answer is (3)

SG p135

“Minimal brain dysfunction (MBD), which is a learning disability, is also associated with antisocial tendencies. Organic brain disorders such as Alzheimer's disease and brain tumours can play a role in violent behaviour. Epilepsy (please read case study 4.3 where the role of epilepsy in criminal behaviour is illustrated) is another neurological disorder which can be linked to criminal behaviour.”

QUESTION 20

The ___ is criticised for its assumption that male dominance is universal whereas anthropological studies have shown that women in matriarchal societies actually have a great deal of power

- 1) radical feminism
- 2) contemporary positivism
- 3) liberal feminism
- 4) postmodern criminology

The correct answer is (1)

SG p25

“Radical feminism is criticised for its assumption that male dominance is universal whereas anthropological studies have shown that women in matriarchal societies actually have a great deal of power.”

QUESTION 21

Historically theories have developed according to three distinctive viewpoints.

Choose the incorrect statement.

- 1) Crime is a congenital trait (biological theories)
- 2) Crime is a tendency that individuals have acquired
- 3) The causes of crime are to be found in the structure and function of society
- 4) Crime is a voluntary act committed by person's exercising a deliberate choice

The correct answer is (4)

SG p185

“Historically, criminological theories have developed according to three distinctive viewpoints, namely, that

- *crime is a congenital trait (biological theories)*
- *crime is a tendency that individuals have acquired (psychological explanations for crime)*
- *the causes of crime are to be found in the structure and function of society (sociological explanations for crime)”*

QUESTION 22

Wells and Rankin's analysis of studies of broken homes and delinquency found that

- 1) There are no consistent differences in the impact of broken homes as far as girls and boys or black and white youth are concerned
- 2) There is consistent evidence of the negative impact of stepparents on juvenile delinquency
- 3) There is a strong relationship between emotional deprivation or lack of parental love and juvenile delinquency
- 4) There is positive evidence on the impact of step parents on juvenile delinquency

The correct answer is (1)

SG p152

“Wells and Rankin's analysis of fifty published studies dealing with broken homes and delinquency (in Bartollas 2003:223) found that

- *the prevalence of delinquency in broken homes is 10 to 15% higher than in intact homes*
- *the correlation between broken homes and juvenile delinquency is stronger*

for minor forms of juvenile misconduct and weakest for serious forms of criminal behaviour (such as crimes of violence)

- *the type of family break seems to affect juvenile delinquency because the association with delinquency is slightly stronger for families broken by divorce or separation than by the death of a parent*
- *there are no consistent differences in the impact of broken homes between girls and boys or between black youth and white youth*
- *there are no consistent effects of the child's age at break-up on the negative effects of the separated family*
- *there is no consistent evidence of the negative impact of stepparents on juvenile delinquency”*

QUESTION 23

According to Bandura, aggressive behaviour in adolescents is the result of

- 1) a distorted dependency relationship with the parents
- 2) children modelling their parents' behaviour
- 3) a delay in the development and maturation of moral reasoning
- 4) exposure and socialising with aggressive peers

The correct answer is (1)

SG p145

“According to Bandura, aggressive behaviour in adolescents is the result of a distorted dependency relationship with the parents.”

QUESTION 24

Arnold, Robertson and Cooper are of the opinion that motivation comprises of three components , namely:

- 1) goal, effort and persistence
- 2) direction, effort and action
- 3) need, goal and action
- 4) persistence , direction and effort

The correct answer is (4)

SG p96

“Arnold, Robertson and Cooper (Armstrong 2003:216)

are of the opinion that there are three components of motivation:

- *direction - what a person is trying to do*
- *effort - how hard is a person trying*
- *persistence - how long a person keeps on trying”*

QUESTION 25

___ is/are statistical data compiled by the police, the courts and the Department of Correctional Services and are routinely published by governments to indicate the extent of crime found in a country

- 1) The dark figure
- 2) The conviction rate
- 3) The code of crime hst
- 4) Official crime statistics

The correct answer is (4)

SG p40

“Official crime statistics. Statistical data compiled by the police, courts and corrections and routinely published by governments as indices of the extent of crime.”

QUESTION 26

The ___ theory has its root in the classical school of criminology

- 1) rational choice
- 2) social process
- 3) social structure
- 4) trait

The correct answer is (1)

SG p97

“Rational choice theory has its root in the classical school of criminology which was developed by the Italian ‘social-thinker’ Cesare Beccaria.”

QUESTION 27

The word "criminology" literally means the study of

- 1) criminal behaviour
- 2) crime
- 3) criminal justice
- 4) criminals

The correct answer is (2)

SG p6

“Criminology is an applied discipline within the human sciences and its field of study includes the scientific study of crime, offenders and victims, the punishment of offenders (criminal justice system) and the prevention (reduction) and control of crime.

The word ‘criminology’ literally means ‘the study of crime’.”

QUESTION 28

___ approach is of view that criminal behaviour is a function in people's interactions with various organisations, institutions and processes in society

- 1) Postmodernist
- 2) Social process
- 3) Radical criminology
- 4) Social structure

The correct answer is (2)

SG p19

“Social process approach. The view that criminal behaviour is a function of people's interactions with various organisations, institutions and processes in society.”

QUESTION 29

South African Universities have been teaching criminology as a subject in the faculty of social sciences since

- 1) 1948
- 2) 1849
- 3) 1960
- 4) 1949

The correct answer is (4)

SG p9

“South African universities have been teaching Criminology since 1949 as an independent subject in the Faculty of Social Sciences.”

QUESTION 30

The term "___" refers to knowledge and indicates an understanding of a particular discipline that has been systematically collected

- 1) theory
- 2) criminology
- 3) science
- 4) survey

The correct answer is (3)

SG p9

“The word “science” refers to knowledge (knowing) and indicates knowledge of a particular discipline that has been systematically collected (Du Preez & Nesor 1993:62).”

QUESTION 31

Criminal justice in South Africa is greatly influenced by ___ law

- 1) Italian and French
- 2) Scottish and Roman
- 3) British and civil
- 4) Roman Dutch and British

The correct answer is (4)

SG p11

“Criminal justice in South Africa was greatly influenced by Roman Dutch law dating back to 1652, when the Dutch settled in the Cape, and later on - after the British occupation of the Cape in the eighteenth century - by British law.”

QUESTION 32

The ___ court is the highest decision-making body in the country and can invalidate laws adopted by Parliament if, in terms of the Bill of rights, they infringe on the rights of South Africans

- 1) Magistrate
- 2) Constitutional
- 3) High
- 4) Regional

The correct answer is (2)

SG p11

“Today the Constitutional Court is the highest decision-making body in the country and can invalidate laws adopted by Parliament if, in terms of the Bill of Rights, they infringe on the rights of South Africans.”

QUESTION 33

Criminal law controls illegal behaviour by citizens within its jurisdiction it is enforced by the

- 1) Community
- 2) High court
- 3) common law
- 4) the state only

The correct answer is (4)

SG p11

“Criminal law controls illegal behaviour by citizens within its jurisdiction (control) and is enforced by the state only.”

QUESTION 34

With which criminological school of thought do you associate the name "Turk"?

- 1) Classical school of thought
- 2) Feminist school of thought
- 3) Conflict school of thought
- 4) Post-modern school of thought

The correct answer is (3)

SG p23

“This school of thought arose in North America and Britain from the works of Vold, Quinney, Turk, Walton, Taylor and Young (White & Haines 1996:192208). Critical criminology is also known as liberal, radical, conflict or new criminology. Many authors also stress subtle differences between radical and conflict theories. Critical criminology arose from labelling theory, conflict sociology and the works of Marx.”

QUESTION 35

Recidivism means:

- 1) Prevention of crime
- 2) Punishment of crime
- 3) In relation to crime
- 4) Relapses to crime

The correct answer is (4)

SG p8

“Criminologists also research the criminal justice system and suitable treatment for offenders to help prevent recidivism (relapses into crime).”

QUESTION 36

A wrongful act may be defined as an act that is:

- 1) conflicting with personal norms in the form of a prescription or prohibition
- 2) not originally written down, but which have to come to be accepted as the law of the land
- 3) prohibited by all the international communities
- 4) conflicting with the legal norm in the form of a prescription or prohibition

The correct answer is (4)

SG p12

“A wrongful act may be defined as an act that conflicts with the legal norm in the form of a prescription or prohibition. While wrongfulness is stated as an objective requirement, there are circumstances that legalise an “illegal” act Ð for instance, if a person acts in self-defence, during an emergency or even with the victim’s consent. When it is a case of carrying out a legal command, an act that would otherwise be wrongful is not considered to be so.”

QUESTION 37

Guilt has a number of meanings, but according to the juridical definition of crime, guilt is defined as a:

- 1) deviant behaviour determined by tradition and criminal law

- 2) culpable frame of mind in which a person commits a wrongful act
- 3) culpable action in which a person commits any wrongful act
- 4) person's own conscience and admission of the wrongful act

The correct answer is (2)

SG p12

“Guilt has a number of meanings, but according to the juridical definition of crime, it is the culpable frame of mind in which a person commits a wrongful act.”

QUESTION 38

Which of the following is not an element of cognitive component?

- 1) Memory
- 2) Thinking
- 3) Empathy
- 4) Observation

The correct answer is (3)

SG p141

“Cognitive processes are those associated with knowing. Cognition involves thinking, perceiving, abstracting, synthesising, organising and conceptualising the nature of the external world and the self (Franken 1998:40).

The main elements in the process of cognition are the following:

- awareness and observation
- the learning process
- memory
- thinking”

QUESTION 39

According to the ___ theory, gender and social class differences in delinquency are linked to the structure of the family

- 1) equal opportunity
- 2) power-control
- 3) liberal feminist
- 4) social process

The correct answer is (2)

SG p80

“According to the power-control theory, gender and social class differences in delinquency are linked to the structure of the family. In a patriarchal family, the husband works at a job outside the home in which he has authority over others and the wife is not employed outside the home. The power-control theory predicts that male-female differences in delinquency will be greater in patriarchal families and in the lower and working classes where such families are most common. This theory has received mixed support from research studies (Conklin 2004:164-165).”

QUESTION 40

In relation to intelligence as risk indicator for criminal behaviour, studies indicate that a large fraction of offenders' IQs are at the

- 1) Far end of the intelligence scale
- 2) High end of the intelligence scale
- 3) Middle of the intelligence scale
- 4) Low end of the intelligence scale

The correct answer is (4)

SG p109

“In relation to intelligence as a risk indicator for criminal behaviour, studies have

indicated that a large proportion of offenders' IQs are at the low end of the intelligence scale (Siegel & Welsh 2009:102)"

QUESTION 41

There are a few factors that protect high-risk youths from starting criminal careers. Choose the incorrect option.

- 1) Having a sociable personality
- 2) Having few friends at age eight
- 3) Being regarded highly by their mothers
- 4) Having non-deviant families

The correct answer is (1)

SG p124

"The factors that protect high-risk youths from starting criminal careers include having a somewhat shy personality, having few friends at age eight, having non-deviant families, and being highly regarded by their mothers. Shy children with few friends avoided damaging relationships with other adolescents (members of a high-risk group) and were therefore able to avoid criminality."

QUESTION 42

Social ___ refers to the dynamic, multi-dimensional process of being shut out, fully or partially, from the various social, economic, political or cultural system which serve to assist the integration of a person into society

- 1) cohesion
- 2) mobility
- 3) milieu
- 4) exclusion

The correct answer is (4)

SG p164

"Marginalisation/social exclusion. Social exclusion refers to the dynamic, multi-dimensional process of being shut out, fully or partially, from the various social, economic, political or cultural systems which serve to assist the integration of a person into society."

QUESTION 43

In order to rear a child correctly, so that he or she develops self-control, certain minimum requirements must be met. Which of the following option is incorrect?

- 1) If delinquency occurs, the child must be punished
- 2) The supervisor(s) must be able to identify and detect delinquent behaviour
- 3) Someone must monitor a child's behaviour
- 4) The South African children's court must be notified

The correct answer is (4)

SG p198

"In order to rear a child correctly, so that he or she develops self-control, the following minimum requirements must be met:

- *Someone must monitor or supervise the child's behaviour.*
- *That supervisor(s) must be able to identify delinquency or detect it if it occurs.*

If delinquency does occur, the child must be punished."

QUESTION 44

Racial differences in the crime rate may be linked to

- 1) frustration over perceived racism and discrimination
- 2) different definitions of crime by different ethnic groups
- 3) overcrowding, poverty and gender inequality
- 4) variations in homicide rates and ethnic heterogeneity

The correct answer is (1)

SG p76

“Racial differences in the crime rate may be linked to frustration over perceived racism, discrimination and economic disparity (Siegel, Welsh & Senna 2003:42).”

QUESTION 45

To understand why an offender committed a particular crime, it is essential to establish the perpetrators ____.

- 1) Previous criminal record
- 2) Personality characteristics
- 3) Mental make-up
- 4) Motive

The correct answer is (4)

SG p94

“Motive explains why the particular result is desired, for example, greed, anger or jealousy.”

QUESTION 46

Emotions are biological reactions and energy-mobilising responses that prepare the body to adapt to the situation the person is confronted. Which of the following statements does not refer to emotions?

- 1) Emotions are subjective feelings that make us feel in a particular way such as angry, joyful or sad
- 2) Emotions are short-lived, subjective-physiological and functional-expressive phenomena that orchestrate how we react to events in our lives
- 3) Emotions indicate the desire that a specific result will follow from a specific action
- 4) Emotions have four components , namely feelings, physical arousal, a sense of purpose and social expressions

The correct answer is (3)

SG p91

“Emotions are multidimensional, which means that they are studied from many different points of view. Emotions exist as subjective, biological, purposive and social phenomena. In some way, emotions are subjective feelings that make us feel a particular way, such as angry, joyful or sad. Emotions are also biological reactions and energy-mobilising responses that prepare the body to adapt to the situation the person is confronted with (Reeve 2009:299).

Emotions are short-lived subjective-physiological-functional-expressive phenomena that orchestrate how we react adaptively to the important events in our lives.

Emotions consist of four main components, namely feelings, physical arousal, a purposive component and a social-expressive component (Reeve 2009:300/301).”

QUESTION 47

What are criminogenic risk factors?

- 1) Mental and physiological disorders
- 2) Factors influenced by the environment
- 3) Factors associated with criminal activities
- 4) Alcohol and drug abuse

The correct answer is (2)

SG p107

“Criminogenic risk factors are those factors specifically associated with criminal activities, such as delinquency, offending and crime.”

QUESTION 48

Which of the following factor(s) increase the risk of youth misbehaviour?

- 1) poverty
- 2) parental conflict
- 3) Erratic discipline
- 4) All of the above

The correct answer is (3)

SG p116

“Bartol and Bartol (2005:58) identify factors which are strongly associated with youth misbehaviour, such as inconsistent parental discipline and harsh, physical punishment by parents.”

QUESTION 49

___ commences from an early age and characteristically begins with stubborn and rebellious behaviour as a child

- 1) Conflict pathway
- 2) Criminal personality
- 3) Low-self control
- 4) Overt pathway

The correct answer is (1)

SG p120

“The conflict pathway commences from an early age and characteristically begins with stubborn and rebellious behaviour as a child.”

QUESTION 50

___ law resolves disputes between private individuals, the chief aim being compensation for a private injustice

- 1) State
- 2) Case
- 3) Civil
- 4) British

The correct answer is (3)

SG p11

“Civil law resolves disputes between private individuals, the chief aim being compensation for a private injustice.”

May/June 2014

QUESTION 1

According to the ___ theory, the cause of delinquent behaviour is an impulsive personality

- 1) Self-control
- 2) Radical
- 3) Liberal
- 4) Power-control

The correct answer is (1)

SG p195

“Self-control theory. The view that the cause of delinquent behaviour is an impulsive

personality. Children who are impulsive may find that their bond to society is weak.”

QUESTION 2

___ acts as a protective factor against delinquency

- 1) Social support
- 2) Differential association
- 3) Determinism
- 4) Rational choice

The correct answer is (1)

SG p117

“As with social control, social support acts as a protective factor against delinquency.”

QUESTION 3

___ criminology focuses more particularly on hidden crimes, such as sexual harassment in the workplace

- 1) Postmodern
- 2) Critical
- 3) Feminist
- 4) Positivist

The correct answer is (3)

SG p25

“Feminist criminology has focused more particularly on hidden crimes, such as domestic violence, sexual crimes against women and children, and sexual harassment in the workplace.”

QUESTION 4

___ is a means of collecting information about aspects of an individual's personal experience, such as involvement in offending

- 1) Dark figure
- 2) Self-report survey
- 3) Victimization survey
- 4) Questionnaire

The correct answer is (2)

SG p56

“Self-report studies/surveys: The self-report study is a means of collecting information about aspects of an individual's personal experience such as involvement in offending.”

QUESTION 5

The concept of ___ is an attempt to account for the acquisition and maintenance of criminal behaviour in terms of contact with particular environments and social groups

- 1) criminogenic risk factors
- 2) external events
- 3) biological dimension
- 4) differential association

The correct answer is (4)

SG p75

“Differential association. The concept of differential association is an attempt to account for the acquisition and maintenance of criminal behaviour in terms of

contact, or association, with particular environments and social groups.”

QUESTION 6

Research on violent recidivist indicates that they may be distinguished from other offenders on the basis of their

- 1) impulsive personality structure
- 2) pathologically violent offences
- 3) exposure to delinquent peers
- 4) genetic and hereditary factors

The correct answer is (1)

SG p201

“Research on violent recidivists indicates that they may be distinguished from other offenders on the basis of their impulsive personality structure (Siegel 1995:274).”

QUESTION 7

Several studies suggest that ____ may be a critical factor in explaining gender differences in delinquency

- 1) marginalisation
- 2) social process approach
- 3) social structure approach
- 4) differential association

The correct answer is (4)

SG p80

“According to Mears, Ploeger and Warr (1998:253) several studies suggest that differential association may be a critical factor in explaining gender differences in delinquency.”

QUESTION 8

The general theory of crime advocates that

- 1) the explanation for individual differences in the tendency to commit criminal acts may be found in a person's level of self-control
- 2) punishment must be proportionate to the crime and has to be just and fair
- 3) the purpose of sanctions is not so much to punish, but to provide for treatment
- 4) the root cause of power-control is due to inadequate child-rearing practices

The correct answer is (1)

SG p195

“The following are the key premises of Gottfredson and Hirschi's general theory of crime (Siegel 1995:272+274):

- *The definition of crime is less confined.*
- *The criminal act and the criminal offender are considered as separate concepts.*
- *The explanation for individual differences in the tendency to commit criminal acts may be found in a person's level of self-control.*
- *The root cause of poor self-control is inadequate child-rearing practices.”*

QUESTION 9

____ exist(s) as subjective, biological, purposive and social phenomena

- 1) Intent
- 2) Emotions
- 3) Needs

4) Motive

The correct answer is (2)

SG p91

"Emotions exist as subjective, biological, purposive and social phenomena."

QUESTION 10

___ focuses on the criminal's social environment

- 1) Positivist criminology
- 2) Social milieu school of thought
- 3) Classical criminology
- 4) Conflict theory

The correct answer is (2)

SG p21

"The premises or points of departure of the social-environment school of thought may be summarised as follows:

- *It is based on the juridical conception of crime.*
- *The main focus is on the criminal's social environment.*
- *It is assumed that improved social conditions will prevent crime.*
- *To all intents and purposes, the criminal and the victim are ignored.*
- *There is no concern with punishment or rehabilitation."*

QUESTION 11

According to Sheldon's somatotypes, an endomorph's personality is associated with being

- 1) Strong, active, aggressive and sometimes violent
- 2) Introverted, hypersensitive and intellectual
- 3) Extroverted, aggressive and violent
- 4) Extroverted, friendly and sociable

The correct answer is (4)

SG p108

"Endomorphs have a heavy build and are slow moving. Body shape is soft and round. Personality is extrovert, friendly and sociable."

QUESTION 12

___ criminology questions narrow definitions of conventional concepts like " norms", "values", "culture", " "social constraint" and "anomy" and ask who should determine what behaviour should be described as a crime

- 1) Postmodern
- 2) Classical
- 3) Radical
- 4) Feminist

The correct answer is (1)

SG p25, 26

"Postmodern criminology questions narrow definitions of conventional concepts like "norms", "values", "culture", "social constraint" and "anomy" and asks who should determine what behaviour should be described as a crime."

QUESTION 13

Perinatal risk factors associated with juvenile delinquency and adult crime are, among others

- 1) Inadequate nutrition

- 2) Temperament
- 3) Personality
- 4) Physiological disorder

The correct answer is (1) SG p113
“The perinatal risk factors associated with juvenile delinquency and adult crime are, among others; inadequate nutrition, exposure to smoking, alcohol, drugs and violence, and abuse directed at the pregnant mother (Barkan in Schoeman 2002:109).”

QUESTION 14

Personality may be defined as a ____

- 1) unique, relatively stable and consistent behaviour pattern, inclusive of emotions and actions, that distinguishes one person from another
- 2) unique, relatively stable and consistent behaviour pattern, inclusive of behaviour and thoughts, that distinguishes one person from another
- 3) unique, relatively stable and consistent behaviour pattern, inclusive of emotions and behaviour, that distinguishes one person from another
- 4) unique, relatively stable and consistent behaviour pattern, inclusive of emotions and thoughts, that distinguishes one person from another

The correct answer is (4) SG p110
“Personality can be defined as a unique, relatively stable and consistent behaviour pattern including emotions and thoughts that distinguish one person from another (Hunter & Dantzker 2002:77). Temperament in turn refers to the inherently characteristic way in which an individual reacts to life's demands and challenges on an emotional level (Louw, Van Ede & Louw 1998:209). Kuperminc and Allen (2001:598)”

QUESTION 15

Involves thinking, perceiving, abstracting, synthesising, organising and conceptualising the nature of the external world and the self

- 1) Locus of control
- 2) Moral reasoning
- 3) Cognition
- 4) External control

The correct answer is (3) SG p141
“Cognitive processes are those associated with knowing. Cognition involves thinking, perceiving, abstracting, synthesising, organising and conceptualising the nature of the external world and the self (Franken 1998:40).”

QUESTION 16

The escalation of school conflict and violence may be attributed to a variety of causes. Choose the option (s)

- 1) School staff may lack conflict resolution and management skills
- 2) The school has no control over social and family conditions
- 3) School staff may fail to recognise and address conditions within the school that give rise to violence
- 4) All of the above

The correct answer is (4) SG p155, 156

“The escalation of school conflict and violence may be attributed to a variety of causes:

- School staff may lack conflict resolution and management skills.
- The school has no control over social and family conditions, such as the general disintegration of respect for authority, lack of discipline in the home and the popularisation of violence in movies, magazines and newspapers, and on television. Children from disintegrated families are also more likely to disregard social norms and values.
- School staff may fail to recognise and address conditions within the school that give rise to violence, such as negative attitudes towards certain groups, apathy among school staff members with regard to student behaviour and fear of physical and verbal abuse by students.”

QUESTION 17

Which school of thought emphasises external factors as causes of crime, and sees criminals as victims of social conditions over which they have little control

- 1) Social milieu
- 2) Positivist
- 3) Critical
- 4) Conflict

The correct answer is (1)

SG p21

“In the social milieu school of thought, the emphasis is on external factors as causes of crime, and criminals are seen as victims of social conditions over which they have little control.”

QUESTION 18

Content theory is based on

- 1) the view that human behaviour is shaped by interpersonal conflict
- 2) the way in which society is organised and how it influences people's behaviour
- 3) a hierarchy of needs ranging from basic physiological needs to the need for self-actualisation
- 4) the view that the cause of delinquent behaviour is an impulsive personality

The correct answer is (3)

SG p95

“Content theories focus on the content of motivation and are essentially about taking action to fulfil needs.”

HINT: Maslow's theory is a content theory.

QUESTION 19

___ is a relatively new criminological technique in terms of which multiple advanced computational methods are used to analyse large data sets involving one or more data sources

- 1) Data mining
- 2) Crime mapping
- 3) Dark figure
- 4) Self-report studies

The correct answer is (1)

SG p65

“Data mining is a relatively new criminological technique in terms of which multiple advanced computational methods are used to analyse large datasets involving one or more data sources (Siegel 2009:39).”

QUESTION 20

Farrington identified factors that predict the of criminal offences

- 1) mobility
- 2) continuity
- 3) pattern
- 4) discontinuity

The correct answer is (4)

SG p123

“Farrington (Siegel et al 2003:146) identified factors that predict the discontinuity of criminal offences. He found that people who exhibit these factors have backgrounds that put them at risk of becoming offenders. However, it was found that either they are able to remain non-offenders or they begin a criminal career and then later desist.”

QUESTION 21

Precolonial Africa concerned itself mainly with _____ reconciliation and compensation which were considered crucial to the righting of wrongs and the restoration of law and order

- 1) crime statistics
- 2) crime victims
- 3) social fabric crime
- 4) property-related crime

The correct answer is (2)

SG p27

“Precolonial Africa concerned itself mainly with the crime victim. Reconciliation and compensation were considered crucial to the righting of wrongs and the restoration of law and order (Nsereko 1992:21).”

QUESTION 22

Intention consists of two elements, namely

- 1) Cognitive and volitional
- 2) Cognitive and emotional
- 3) Expressive and intellectual
- 4) Affective and intellectual

The correct answer is (1)

SG p147

“Intention consists of two elements, namely a cognitive (or intellectual) element and a conative or volitional (voluntary) element.”

QUESTION 23

Which one of the following is not an element of a cognitive component?

- 1) Memory

- 2) Observation
- 3) Empathy
- 4) Thinking

The correct answer is (3)

“Cognitive processes are those associated with knowing. Cognition involves thinking, perceiving, abstracting, synthesising, organising and conceptualising the nature of the external world and the self (Franken 1998:40).

The main elements in the process of cognition are the following:

- *awareness and observation*
- *the learning process*
- *memory*
- *thinking”*

QUESTION 24

Arnold, Cooper and Robertson are of the opinion that there are three components of motivation, namely

- 1) Goal, effort and persistence
- 2) Need, goal and action
- 3) Direction , effort and persistence
- 4) Direction, need and effort

The correct answer is (3)

SG p96

“Arnold, Robertson and Cooper (Armstrong 2003:216) are of the opinion that there are three components of motivation:

- *direction - what a person is trying to do*
- *effort - how hard is a person trying*
- *persistence - how long a person keeps on trying”*

QUESTION 25

Which one of the following is not one of the limitations of victim surveys?

- 1) Victims always forget an important fact if they are not questioned on the day crime was committed
- 2) Victim surveys reflect the number of crimes but not the number of offenders
- 3) The same type of offence is reported by the victim each time
- 4) Indirect victims do not report a crime as readily as direct victims do

The correct answer is (1)

SG p63

“However, there are also drawbacks (limitations) to unofficial sources. Among the main limitations are the following:

- *Victims sometimes forget important facts if they are not questioned about them soon after the event took place.*
- *Some victims think that nothing can be done about the matter and never report it. As a result, these statistics are not reflected in victim surveys either.*
- *Indirect victims do not report a crime as readily as do direct victims and in this way important statistics are lost.*
- *Victim surveys reflect the number of crimes but not the number of offenders. For instance, one criminal could perhaps have several victims and,*

consequently, the same offender is reported several times.

- *Certain offences are repeatedly committed by the same offender. The same type of offence is reported by the victim”*

HINT: “Sometimes” and “always” are two different concepts. This is a trick question.

QUESTION 26

According to research, ___ is one of the strongest predictors of adolescent violence as far as both males and females are concerned

- 1) drug abuse
- 2) poverty
- 3) aggression
- 4) low IQ

The correct answer is (2)

SG p117

“Poverty is one of the strongest predictors of adolescent violence for both males and females.”

QUESTION 27

The ___ theory is a branch of the social structure theories that focuses on the breakdown of institutions such as the family, school and employment in inner-city neighbourhoods

- 1) Consensus
- 2) Postmodernist
- 3) Social disorganisation
- 4) Classical

The correct answer is (3)

SG p164

“Social disorganisation. Social disorganisation theory is a branch of the social structure theories that focus on the breakdown of institutions such as the family, school, and employment in inner-city neighbourhoods.”

QUESTION 28

Lack of self-control is often linked to

- 1) truancy
- 2) violent crimes
- 3) social problem solving
- 4) impulsive behaviour

The correct answer is (4)

SG p142

“Lack of self-control is often linked to impulsive behaviour, which can be described as the failure to stop and think between impulse and action. According to some studies, delinquents are characterised by high levels of impulsivity. However, not all studies have found this link between low self-control and delinquency (Hollin 1992:63).”

QUESTION 29

The theory suggests that a traditionally lower crime rate for women could be explained by their "second class", economic and social position

- 1) radical
- 2) Positivist
- 3) classical
- 4) feminist

The correct answer is (4)

SG p19, 24, 25

"Feminist theory. The theory suggested that the traditionally lower crime rate for women could be explained by their ``second-class" economic and social position. As women's social roles changed and their lifestyles became more like those of males, it was believed that their crime rates would converge."

"Liberal feminists explain female crime in terms of the socialisation of women (which is often different to that of men), the fact that society exerts more control over women than over men, and the fact that women - because of their restricted roles in society - have fewer opportunities to commit crimes (Bartol & Bartol 1986:238).

Radical feminists feel that women are more vulnerable to crime because of social inequalities and the division of labour in terms of the class system and male dominance (patriarchism) (Beirne & Messerschmidt 1991:518)."

QUESTION 30

___ refers to the rise and fall in crime in a particular year

- 1) Crime trends
- 2) Dark figure
- 3) Surveys
- 4) Crime patterns

The correct answer is (1)

SG p45

"Crime trends" refers to the rise and fall in crime in a particular year. These fluctuations (rises and falls) are caused by factors such as the economic situation in the country, educational level and age group."

QUESTION 31

___ commences from an early age and characteristically begins with stubborn and rebellious behaviour as a child

- 1) Conflict pathway
- 2) Juvenile delinquency
- 3) Temperament
- 4) Personality

The correct answer is (1)

SG p120

"The conflict pathway commences from an early age and characteristically begins with stubborn and rebellious behaviour as a child."

QUESTION 32

The basic premise of the ___ is that some people are born to be criminals through the inheritance of a genetic or physiological predisposition to crime

- 1) biological dimension

- 2) Social learning approach
- 3) rational choice theory
- 4) classical criminology

The correct answer is (1)

SG p134

“Biological dimension. The basic premise here is that certain people are born to be criminals through the inheritance of a genetic or physiological predisposition to crime. Environmental conditions are not ignored but viewed as potential triggers of the biological force.”

QUESTION 33

Research conducted by Wilson and Petersilia suggests that in order to prevent criminal behaviour parents should

- 1) Act as probation or parole agencies willing to guarantee the member's good conduct
- 2) Reduce crime by protecting their home and its occupants against physical, emotional and material harm
- 3) Restrict children's activities and maintain physical surveillance by knowing their whereabouts
- 4) All of the above

The correct answer is (4)

SG p117

“Wilson and Petersilia (in Schoeman 2002:) conclude that in order to prevent criminal behaviour parents should:

- *restrict children's activities and maintain physical surveillance by knowing their whereabouts*
- *reduce crime by protecting their home and its occupants against physical, emotional and material harm*

act as probation or parole agencies willing to guarantee their member's good conduct”

QUESTION 34

Criminology is an applied discipline within the human sciences its field of study includes

- 1) Victims , punishment and the prevention and control of unknown offenders
- 2) knowledge of a particular discipline on crime and victims which is systematically controlled
- 3) crime, criminals, victims, punishment and the prevention and control of crime
- 4) punishment and the prevention and control of all law enforcements agencies

The correct answer is (3)

SG p6

“Criminology is an applied discipline within the human sciences and its field of study includes the scientific study of crime, offenders and victims, the punishment of offenders (criminal justice system) and the prevention (reduction) and control of crime.”

QUESTION 35

Criminal justice in South Africa is greatly influenced by law

- 1) Italian and French
- 2) Scottish and Romanian
- 3) Roman Dutch and British

4) British and French

The correct answer is (3)

SG p11

“Criminal justice in South Africa was greatly influenced by Roman Dutch law dating back to 1652, when the Dutch settled in the Cape, and later on - after the British occupation of the Cape in the eighteenth century - by British law.”

QUESTION 36

The concept of ____ is an attempt to account for the acquisition and maintenance of criminal behaviour.

- 1) differential association
- 2) Internal motives
- 3) determinism
- 4) social disorganisation

The correct answer is (1)

SG p75

“Differential association. The concept of differential association is an attempt to account for the acquisition and maintenance of criminal behaviour in terms of contact, or association, with particular environments and social groups.”

QUESTION 37

According to the ____ theory, gender and social class differences in delinquency are linked to the structure of the family

- 1) structure
- 2) power-control
- 3) liberal feminist
- 4) positivist

The correct answer is (2)

SG p80

“According to the power-control theory, gender and social class differences in delinquency are linked to the structure of the family. In a patriarchal family, the husband works at a job outside the home in which he has authority over others and the wife is not employed outside the home. The power-control theory predicts that male-female differences in delinquency will be greater in patriarchal families and in the lower and working classes where such families are most common. This theory has received mixed support from research studies (Conklin 2004:164-165).”

QUESTION 38

There are vital components that reflect the ideal characteristics of a "good" theory. Choose the correct option.

- 1) Plausibility
- 2) Falsifiability
- 3) Predictability
- 4) All of the above

The correct answer is (4)

SG p185

“Four vital components reflect the ideal characteristics of a “good” theory:

- *plausibility*

- *evidence of validity*
- *falsifiability*
- *predictability (Maguire & Radosh 1999:157-158)*

QUESTION 39

One of the basic premises of the classic crime theory is that

- 1) crime should be prevented by empowering people
- 2) the emphasis is on the criminal, not on the crime
- 3) there is no concern with punishment or rehabilitation
- 4) crime is a voluntary act committed by persons exercising a deliberate choice

The correct answer is (4)

SG p19

“Classical criminology. The theoretical perspective suggesting that

- *people have free will to choose criminal or conventional behaviours*
- *people choose to commit crime for reasons of greed or personal need*
- *crime can be controlled only by the fear of criminal sanctions”*

QUESTION 40

Research indicates that ___ children are more likely to exhibit delinquent behaviour

- 1) first born
- 2) middle
- 3) last born
- 4) twin

The correct answer is (2)

SG p114

“Research indicates with regard to family structure and composition that middle children are more likely to exhibit delinquent behaviour (Siegel & Senna 2000:284).”

QUESTION 41

___ indicates the desire that a specific result will follow from a particular action

- 1) Intent
- 2) Emotions
- 3) Thoughts
- 4) Needs

The correct answer is (1)

SG p94

“Intent indicates the desire that a specific result will follow from a particular action, for instance shooting someone in the head.”

QUESTION 42

___ criminology has made an important contribution by showing that the juridical crime concept can be unjust and discriminatory

- 1) Socialist
- 2) Feminist
- 3) Critical
- 4) Positivist

The correct answer is (3)

SG p24

“However, critical criminology has made an important contribution simply by showing that the juridical crime concept can be unjust and discriminatory.”

QUESTION 43

Minimal brain disorder (MBD) is associated with

- 1) Chromosomal disorders
- 2) Antisocial tendencies
- 3) Biochemical factors
- 4) Tourette syndrome

The correct answer is (2)

SG p135

“Minimal brain dysfunction (MBD), which is a learning disability, is also associated with antisocial tendencies. Organic brain disorders such as Alzheimer's disease and brain tumours can play a role in violent behaviour. Epilepsy (please read case study 4.3 where the role of epilepsy in criminal behaviour is illustrated) is another neurological disorder which can be linked to criminal behaviour.”

QUESTION 44

___ is of view that crime is a product of the capitalist system

- 1) Radical Criminology
- 2) Trait theory
- 3) Postmodern Criminology
- 4) Positivist theory

The correct answer is (1)

SG p19

“Radical theory (criminology). The view that crime is a product of the capitalist system (Marxist criminology).”

QUESTION 45

Determinism is:

- 1) an assumption of positivism that says individual differences in behaviour are rooted in factors beyond, or at least not entirely within, the control of individuals
- 2) the degree to which individuals perceive their behaviour to be under their own control or under the control of external forces, such as the government
- 3) a branch of the social structure theories that focus on the breakdown of institutions such as the family, school and employment In the inner city
- 4) a process by which a pronouncement is made on a bigger group or population on the basis of a study of a limited number of similar cases

The correct answer is (1)

SG p134

“Determinism. This is an assumption of positivism that says that individual differences in behaviour are rooted in factors beyond, or at least not entirely within, the control of individuals.”

QUESTION 46

The ___ approach focuses on individual crimes in particular

- 1) social process
- 2) rational choice
- 3) social structure
- 4) radical feminist

The correct answer is (2)

SG p146

“Rational choice approach - This perspective is based on the premise that people

are reasonable beings who think rationally and first weigh up the advantages and disadvantages of a particular action before performing it. This approach focuses on individual crimes in particular."

QUESTION 47

___ criminology is known as the third movement in the scientific development of criminology and focuses on the political and economic structures of discrimination and exploitation as causes of crime

- 1) Positivist
- 2) Classical
- 3) Critical
- 4) Conflict

The correct answer is (3)

SG p22

"Critical criminology is known as the third movement in the scientific development of criminology and focuses on the political and economic structures of discrimination and exploitation as causes of crime and the reasons why some actions are classified as crime and others not."

QUESTION 48

___ refer(s) to the inherently characteristic way in which an individual reacts to life's demands and challenges on an emotional level

- 1) Temperament
- 2) Familial risk factors
- 3) Free will
- 4) Intelligence

The correct answer is (1)

SG p109

"Temperament in turn refers to the inherently characteristic way in which an individual reacts to life's demands and challenges on an emotional level (Louw, Van Ede & Louw 1998:209)."

QUESTION 49

___ is made up of all the legal rules which identify crimes and set down punishments

- 1) Common law
- 2) Criminology
- 3) Penology
- 4) Criminal law

The correct answer is (4)

SG p6

"Criminal law is made up of all the legal rules that identify crimes and set down punishments."

QUESTION 50

The perinatal risk factors associated with juvenile delinquency and adult crime are

___.

- 1) Inadequate nutrition
- 2) exposure to smoking
- 3) alcohol abuse
- 4) All of the above

The correct answer is (4)

SG p113

“The perinatal risk factors associated with juvenile delinquency and adult crime are, among others; inadequate nutrition, exposure to smoking, alcohol, drugs and violence, and abuse directed at the pregnant mother (Barkan in Schoeman 2002:109).”

HINT: the question is phrased with a plural verb, “are” (not “is”), thus the answer will be ‘more than one’ risk factor (as is stated in options 1, 2 and 3).

October/November 2015

QUESTION 1

From a juridical point of view, no one can be labelled a criminal unless he or she has

- 1) transgressed the law of a particular country
- 2) been arrested
- 3) tried and found guilty of a particular crime
- 4) All of the above

The correct answer is (4)

SG p74

“From a juridical point of view, no one can be labelled a criminal unless he or she has transgressed the law of a particular country, has been arrested and tried and found guilty of a particular crime.”

QUESTION 2

The theoretical perspective of classical criminology suggests that

- 1) people have a free will to choose criminal or conventional behaviours
- 2) crime can be controlled only by the fear of criminal sanctions
- 3) people choose to commit crime for reasons of greed or personal need
- 4) All of the above

The correct answer is (4)

SG p19, 148

“There are three different views on the question of free will. These views can be placed on a continuum (straight line) of two extreme poles. At the one end (pole) is the view that people have totally free will and can be held morally accountable for their deeds. Exponents of the Classical School, such as Cesare Beccaria, acted on the assumption that people have free will, that behaviour is rational and purposeful and that it is based on the hedonistic principle (the pleasure-pain principle).”

“Classical criminology. The theoretical perspective suggesting that

- *people have free will to choose criminal or conventional behaviours*
- *people choose to commit crime for reasons of greed or personal need*
- *crime can be controlled only by the fear of criminal sanctions”*

QUESTION 3

There are various factors that protect high-risk youths from starting criminal careers.

Which one of the following statements is correct?

- 1) A shy personality
- 2) Few friends at the age of eight

- 3) Non-deviant families
- 4) Poor self-control

The correct answer is (1) SG p124
“The factors that protect high-risk youths from starting criminal careers include having a somewhat shy personality, having few friends at age eight, having non-deviant families, and being highly regarded by their mothers. Shy children with few friends avoided damaging relationships with other adolescents (members of a high-risk group) and were therefore able to avoid criminality.”
Actually, (1) (2) and (3) is correct. (4) is the only incorrect option.

QUESTION 4

In many African states ____ criminology is accepted as a means of explaining and controlling crime

- 1) critical
- 2) Positivist
- 3) radical
- 4) classic

The correct answer is (1) SG p27
“In many African states, critical criminology is accepted as a means of explaining and controlling crime (Cohen 1988:281).”

QUESTION 5

The variations in crime rates between racial and ethnic groups reflect three (3) differences among the groups. Indicate which one of the following is incorrect.

- 1) Social
- 2) Cultural
- 3) Educational
- 4) Economic

The correct answer is (3) SG p75
“Variations in crime rates between different racial and ethnic groups reflect social, cultural and economic differences among groups (Conklin 2004:91).”

QUESTION 6

A criminologist's main task is to study, define, describe, interpret, explain and indicate policy directions in respect of crime, criminal behaviour and victimisation.

The basic point of departure is to:

- 1) Identify the complex causes of crime
- 2) explain these in terms of existing theories
- 3) develop and scientifically test new theories
- 4) All of the above

The correct answer is (4) SG p8
“A criminologist's main task is to study, define, describe, interpret, explain and indicate policy directions in respect of crime, criminal behaviour and victimisation (Glick 1995:3-5). The basic point of departure is to identify the complex causes of crime, to explain these in terms of existing theories, and to develop and scientifically

test new theories.”

QUESTION 7

There are three (3) forms of intention. Choose the incorrect option.

- 1) Dolus directus
- 2) Hedonistic principle
- 3) Indirect intention
- 4) Dolus eventualis

The correct answer is (2)

SG p148

“There are three forms of intention, namely direct intention (dolus directus), indirect intention (dolus indirectus) and dolus eventualis.”

QUESTION 8

Biochemical factors may play a role in criminal behaviour. These are related to an individual's ____.

- 1) diet
- 2) blood chemistry
- 3) allergies
- 4) All of the above

The correct answer is (4)

SG p136

“Finally, biochemical factors may play a role in criminal behaviour. These are related to an individual's diet, blood chemistry, allergies, and so forth. Hypoglycaemia, for instance, is a condition where the blood sugar is very low, causing among other things anxiety, confusion and aggressive behaviour (Adler et al 1995:98; Siegel 2004:142).”

QUESTION 9

According to the power-control theory, gender and social class differences in delinquency are linked to the structure of the

- 1) family
- 2) neighbourhood
- 3) schools
- 4) peers

The correct answer is (1)

SG p80

“According to the power-control theory, gender and social class differences in delinquency are linked to the structure of the family. In a patriarchal family, the husband works at a job outside the home in which he has authority over others and the wife is not employed outside the home. The power-control theory predicts that male-female differences in delinquency will be greater in patriarchal families and in the lower and working classes where such families are most common. This theory has received mixed support from research studies (Conklin 2004:164-165).”

QUESTION 10

Victim surveys are particularly valuable because they provide information on the "dark figure" in crime statistics. The term "dark figure" refers to:

- 1) those crimes that are committed but not reported to the police
- 2) the view that crime is a product of the capitalist system
- 3) a specific pattern in the incidence of crime

4) the rise and fall in crime In a particular year

The correct answer is (1)

SG p45

“One important factor that needs to be taken into consideration when working with official crime statistics is the dark figure of crime, that is, the crimes that are never reported to the police.”

QUESTION 11

Involvement In alcohol and drug abuse may facilitate the drift into delinquency.

Youthful misconduct can also simply mean a stage of ____.

- 1) deviant socialisation
- 2) bullying
- 3) growing up
- 4) substance abuse

The correct answer is (3)

SG p83

“Involvement with alcohol and drug abuse may facilitate the drift into delinquency. Youthful misconduct can also simply mean a stage of growing up. A certain degree of misbehaviour seems natural to youth (Sheley 2000:109).”

QUESTION 12

___ emphasis is on external factors as causes of crime and criminals are seen as victims of social conditions over which they have little control.

- 1) Critical criminology
- 2) Feminist criminology
- 3) Social milieu school of thought
- 4) Classical theory

The correct answer is (3)

SG p21

“In the social milieu school of thought, the emphasis is on external factors as causes of crime, and criminals are seen as victims of social conditions over which they have little control.”

QUESTION 13

Competence and a sense of belonging are two ___ needs that arise from the human being's requirement for environmental mastery and warm interpersonal relationships

- 1) social
- 2) psychological
- 3) emotional
- 4) physiological

The correct answer is (2)

SG p90

“Competence and a sense of belonging are two psychological needs that arise from the human being's requirement for environmental mastery and warm interpersonal relationships. Competence and a sense of belonging are both essential and necessary for psychological maintenance, wellbeing and growth.”

QUESTION 14

In order to rear a child correctly, so that he or she develops self-control, the following requirement(s) must be met.

- 1) Someone must monitor or supervise the child's behaviour
- 2) If delinquency does occur, the child must be punished

- 3) Supervisor(s) must be able to identify delinquency or detect it if it occurs
- 4) All of the above

The correct answer is (4)

"In order to rear a child correctly, so that he or she develops self-control, the following minimum requirements must be met:

- *Someone must monitor or supervise the child's behaviour.*
- *That supervisor(s) must be able to identify delinquency or detect it if it occurs.*
- *If delinquency does occur, the child must be punished."*

QUESTION 15

Emotions are multi-dimensional which means that they are studied from many different

- 1) patterns
- 2) school of thoughts
- 3) points of view
- 4) theories

The correct answer is (3)

SG p91

"Emotions are multidimensional, which means that they are studied from many different points of view."

QUESTION 16

In relation to the positivist school of thought, identify the correct statement(s)

- 1) The emphasis is on the criminal, not on the crime
- 2) Crime and victimisation may be prevented by medical treatment.
- 3) The purpose of sanctions is not so much to punish, but provide treatment
- 4) All of the above

The correct answer is (4)

SG p22

"Positivist criminology may be summarised as follows:

- *The emphasis is on the criminal, not on the crime.*
- *Human behaviour is determined by biological, psychological and socioeconomic factors over which individuals have little control (many positivist-oriented theories empathise with offenders maintaining that social, biological, or other pathologies are responsible for their conduct).*
- *Crime and victimisation may be prevented by medical and psychological treatment and the improvement of poor socioeconomic conditions.*
- *The purpose of sanctions (punishment) is not so much to punish, but to provide for treatment and reform."*

QUESTION 17

Arnold, Robertson and Cooper are of the opinion that motivation comprises of three components of motivation. Which one of the following is a component of motivation?

- 1) Persistence
- 2) Goal
- 3) Action
- 4) Need

The correct answer is (1)

SG p96

"Arnold, Robertson and Cooper (Armstrong 2003:216) are of the opinion that there are three components of motivation:

- . direction - what a person is trying to do
- . effort - how hard is a person trying
- . persistence - how long a person keeps on trying”

QUESTION 18

The ___ perspective assumes that men and women are the same, but women are denied opportunities to do the same things as men, including participation in crime.

- 1) liberal feminist
- 2) ethnic diversity
- 3) feminist
- 4) differential association

The correct answer is (1)

SG p74

“Liberal feminist approach. This perspective assumes that men and women are ‘the same’ but women are denied opportunities to do the same things as men, including participation in crime.”

QUESTION 19

Rational choice theorists view ___ crime as both specific

- 1) offender and situational
- 2) offence and content
- 3) process and content
- 4) offence and offender

The correct answer is (4)

SG p97

“Rational choice theorists view crime as both offence- and offender-specific.”

QUESTION 20

To which criminological school of thought does the following quotation relate?

“Economic and political discrimination are seen as the causes of crime”

- 1) Critical
- 2) Radical criminology
- 3) New Criminology
- 4) All of the above

The correct answer is (1)

SG p23

“The premises of the critical school of thought may be summarised as follows:

- *It rejects the juridical crime concept and the traditional causes of crime, seeing crime instead as a rational (deliberate) choice.*
- *The state is selective and biased, focusing on some acts as being criminal usually those committed by powerless people.*
- *Economic and political discrimination are seen as the causes of crime.*
- *Lawbreakers are the real victims because they are oppressed by the state.*
- *Crime could be prevented by empowering the people (eg community policing, community courts), by repealing unjust laws and through diversion rather than imprisonment.”*

QUESTION 21

Social action theory is also known as ___ theory.

- 1) labelling

- 2) trait
- 3) social control
- 4) rational choice

The correct answer is (1)

SG p98

“Social action theory (labelling theory) states that people become criminals when significant members of society label them as such, and they accept those labels as a personal identity (Siegel 2009:202).”

QUESTION 22

Data obtained from ____ can be used for testing theories, measuring attitudes toward crime as well as the association between crime and important social variables such as family relations, education and income

- 1) systematic observation
- 2) self-report survey
- 3) crime mapping
- 4) victimisation survey

The correct answer is (2)

SG p64

“Self-report items aim to measure attitudes, values, personal characteristics and behaviours. Data obtained from these self-reports can be used for testing theories, measuring attitudes toward crime, as well as the association between crime and important social variables such as family relations, education and income.”

QUESTION 23

In anger rape, the act of rape can be regarded as the offender's expression of his anger and

- 1) frustration
- 2) power
- 3) sexuality
- 4) hostility

The correct answer is (1)

SG p99

“In anger rape, the act of rape can be viewed as the offender's expression of his anger and frustration. These feelings are motivated by, and attempt to retaliate against, perceived wrongs or rejection the rapist believed he has suffered.”

QUESTION 24

____ is a relatively new criminological technique in terms of which multiple advanced computational methods are used to analyse large data sets involving one or more data sources

- 1) Victim survey
- 2) Crime mapping
- 3) Self-report survey
- 4) Data mining

The correct answer is (4)

SG p65

“Data mining is a relatively new criminological technique in terms of which multiple

advanced computational methods are used to analyse large datasets involving one or more data sources (Siegel 2009:39)."

QUESTION 25

According to Sheldon's somatotypes, a mesomorph's personality type is associated with being

- 1) Introverted, hypersensitive and intellectual
- 2) strong, active, aggressive and sometimes violent
- 3) extroverted, friendly and sociable
- 4) extroverted, aggressive and violent

The correct answer is (2)

SG p108

"Mesomorphs have well-developed muscles and an athletic appearance. Body shape is hard and round. Personality is strong, active, aggressive and sometimes violent."

QUESTION 26

Theories of crime should be able to take account of both men and women's deviant behaviour and highlight factors which operate differently on both genders. Both ___ and ___ criminology stereotype female criminals as "sick"

- 1) classic, positivist
- 2) postmodern, classic
- 3) positivist, radical
- 4) radical, postmodern

The correct answer is (1)

SG p24

"Both classic and positivist criminology stereotype female criminals as "sick", implying that they need treatment, for instance that they are intellectually inferior, have male attributes and are psychologically disturbed."

QUESTION 27

Minimal brain damage ___ is associated with antisocial tendencies

- 1) theory
- 2) perspective
- 3) learning disability
- 4) process

The correct answer is (3)

SG p135

"Minimal brain dysfunction (MBD), which is a learning disability, is also associated with antisocial tendencies. Organic brain disorders such as Alzheimer's disease and brain tumours can play a role in violent behaviour. Epilepsy (please read case study 4.3 where the role of epilepsy in criminal behaviour is illustrated) is another neurological disorder which can be linked to criminal behaviour."

QUESTION 28

According to researchers in Africa, in order to prevent and control crime, it is important to eradicate poverty and empower the community. Which of the following statement(s) can be associated with crime prevention in Africa?

- 1) Compulsory education for all
- 2) The restoration of family values and norms
- 3) The eradication of poverty and unemployment

4) All of the above

The correct answer is (4)

SG p28

"In order to prevent and control crime, it is considered important to eradicate poverty and empower the community. Mushanga (1992:x) and Kibuka (1980:14) hold this view, as can be seen from their proposals for the prevention of crime in Africa:

- *compulsory education for all*
- *the eradication of poverty and unemployment*
- *the cleaning up of slums*
- *the restoration of family values and norms"*

QUESTION 29

The ___ theory views crime as a function of a decision-making process in which the potential offender weighs up the potential costs and benefits of an illegal act

- 1) Social process
- 2) Rational choice
- 3) Instrumental
- 4) Social learning

The correct answer is (2)

SG p19

"Rational choice. The view that crime is a function of a decision-making process in which the potential offender weighs up the potential costs and benefits of an illegal act."

QUESTION 30

Research has shown that stress levels can rise due to long-term exposure to extreme temperatures which relates to an increase in

- 1) child abuse
- 2) violent crime
- 3) Instrumental crimes
- 4) substance abuse

The correct answer is (2)

SG p49

"The warm summer months show an increase in reported crimes. Research has shown that stress levels can rise due to long-term exposure to extreme temperatures, which relates to an increase in violent crimes (Siegel 2009:45)."

QUESTION 31

According to Conklin, there are three facilitating factors which are often present when crime is committed, namely

- 1) Friends, families and victims
- 2) Poverty, alcohol and abuse
- 3) Firearms, victims and unemployment
- 4) Alcohol, drugs and firearms

The correct answer is (4)

SG p111

"Conklin (2001:315) states that there are three facilitating factors that are often

present when crimes are committed, namely alcohol, drugs and firearms.”

QUESTION 32

The ___ school of thought rejects the traditional causes of crime as identified by positivism and expands the juridical crime concept by counting various forms of social bias and the violation of human rights as crimes

- 1) critical criminology
- 2) Social milieu
- 3) positivism
- 4) postmodern

The correct answer is (1)

SG p23

“Critical criminology arose from labelling theory, conflict sociology and the works of Marx. This school of thought rejects the traditional causes of crime as identified by positivism and expands the juridical crime concept by counting various forms of social bias and the violation of human rights as crimes.”

QUESTION 33

The ___ theory focuses on the way in which society is organised and how it influences people's behaviour

- 1) rational choice
- 2) liberal feminist
- 3) structure
- 4) process

The correct answer is (3)

SG p184

“Structure theories concentrate on the way in which society is organised and how it influences people's behaviour (the individual offender is not emphasised).”

QUESTION 34

Crime maps can be used to create graphic presentations of spatial geography of crime. The ___ assist in analysing and correlating data to create detailed visuals of crime patterns

- 1) data mining
- 2) dark figure
- 3) computerised crime maps
- 4) official crime statistics

The correct answer is (3)

SG p65

“Crime maps can be used to create graphic representations of the spatial geography of crime. Computerised crime maps assist in analysing and correlating data to create detailed visuals of crime patterns (Siegel 2009:39).”

QUESTION 35

The prenatal risk factors associated with juvenile delinquency and adult crime are

- 1) exposure to smoking
- 2) Inadequate nutrition
- 3) alcohol abuse
- 4) All of the above

The correct answer is (4)

SG p113

“The perinatal risk factors associated with juvenile delinquency and adult crime are, among others; inadequate nutrition, exposure to smoking, alcohol, drugs and violence, and abuse directed at the pregnant mother (Barkan in Schoeman 2002:109).”

QUESTION 36

Rational choice theory has its roots in the ___ school of criminology which was developed by Cesare Beccaria.

- 1) classical
- 2) critical
- 3) radical
- 4) liberal

The correct answer is (1)

SG p97

“Rational choice theory has its root in the classical school of criminology which was developed by the Italian ‘social-thinker’ Cesare Beccaria.”

QUESTION 37

In juridical terms, only those acts that are punishable by the state are considered to be crime. The punishment for a particular crime may be set out in ___ law or in a ___.

- 1) civil, correctional facility
- 2) common, legal prescription
- 3) criminal, correctional facility
- 4) common, rehabilitation centre

The correct answer is (2)

SG p12

“In juridical terms, only those acts that are punishable by the state are considered to be crime. The punishment for a particular crime may be set out in common law or in a legal prescription.”

QUESTION 38

___ act(s) as a blue print or map which determines all aspects of human development

- 1) Genes
- 2) Criminogenic risk factors
- 3) Physical and biological factors
- 4) Intelligence

The correct answer is (1)

SG p108

“Genes act as the blueprint or map which determines all aspects of human development.”

QUESTION 39

The ___ theory admits that free will could be constrained by certain forms of pathology (deviance), such as mental illness and incompetence

- 1) classical
- 2) neo-classicists
- 3) new criminology
- 4) critical criminology

The correct answer is (2)

SG p20

"The neo-classicists later admitted that free will could be constrained by certain forms of pathology (deviance), such as mental illness and incompetence."

QUESTION 40

Broken homes can contribute to ____, if the separation of parents results in economic hardships, loss of affection and loss of a proper role model necessary for socialisation

- 1) gangsterism
- 2) truancy
- 3) delinquency
- 4) Substance abuse

The correct answer is (3)

SG p152

"Broken homes can contribute to delinquency if the separation of parents results in economic hardship, loss of affection and loss of proper role models necessary for socialisation (Trojanowicz & Morash 1992:110)."

QUESTION 41

Precolonial Africa concerned itself mainly with the

- 1) Perpetrator
- 2) colonial power
- 3) crime victim
- 4) prevention of crime

The correct answer is (3)

SG p27

"Precolonial Africa concerned itself mainly with the crime victim."

QUESTION 42

Classical theories focus on laws, government structures and the ____ of the individual

- 1) free will
- 2) rights
- 3) criminality
- 4) compensation

The correct answer is (2)

SG p189

"Classical theories focus on laws, government structures and the rights of the individual. Positivist theories concentrate on the pathology of criminal behaviour and deal with the correction of criminality within the individual."

QUESTION 43

Accurate reporting of crime is needed to eliminate the misappropriation and manipulation of crime information. Crime ____ constitute(s) all data and information on crime that are scientifically arranged and tabulated in order to offer a total picture of the crime problem

- 1) statistics
- 2) mapping

- 3) patterns
- 4) trends

The correct answer is (1)

SG p55

“Crime statistics therefore constitute all data and information on crime that are scientifically arranged and tabulated in order to offer a total picture of the crime problem.”

QUESTION 44

Emotions are biological reactions and energy-mobilising responses that prepare the body to adapt to the situation the person is confronted with. Which one of the following statements does not refer to emotions?

- 1) Emotions have four components, namely feelings, body arousal, a sense of purpose and social expression
- 2) Emotions are short-lived, subjective-physiological and functional-expressive phenomenon that orchestrate how we react to events in our lives
- 3) Emotions indicate the desire that a specific result will follow from a specific action
- 4) Emotions are subjective feelings that make us feel in a particular way such as angry, joyful or sad

The correct answer is (3)

SG p91

“Emotions are multidimensional, which means that they are studied from many different points of view. Emotions exist as subjective, biological, purposive and social phenomena. In some way, emotions are subjective feelings that make us feel a particular way, such as angry, joyful or sad. Emotions are also biological reactions and energy-mobilising responses that prepare the body to adapt to the situation the person is confronted with (Reeve 2009:299).

Emotions are short-lived subjective-physiological-functional-expressive phenomena that orchestrate how we react adaptively to the important events in our lives.

Emotions consist of four main components, namely feelings, physical arousal, a purposive component and a social-expressive component (Reeve 2009:300/301).”

QUESTION 45

The concept of ___ is an attempt to account for the acquisition and maintenance of criminal behaviour in terms of contact, or association with particular environments and social groups.

- 1) culturally violent offenders
- 2) power-control
- 3) differential association
- 4) Instrumental theories

The correct answer is (3)

SG p75

“Differential association. The concept of differential association is an attempt to account for the acquisition and maintenance of criminal behaviour in terms of contact, or association, with particular environments and social groups.”

May/June 2015

QUESTION 1

Social disorganisation theory is a branch of the ____ that focuses on the breakdown of institutions

- 1) social structure
- 2) population structure
- 3) Social learning approach
- 4) rational choice perspective

The correct answer is (1) SG p164

“Social disorganisation. Social disorganisation theory is a branch of the social structure theories that focus on the breakdown of institutions such as the family, school, and employment in inner-city neighbourhoods.”

QUESTION 2

Emotions are short-lived, subjective-physiological and functional-expressive phenomena that orchestrate how we react adequately to the important events in our lives. Emotions organise and comprise several aspects of experiences, such as

- 1) Feelings
- 2) Function
- 3) Expression
- 4) All of the above

The correct answer is (4) SG p91

“Emotions consist of four main components, namely feelings, physical arousal, a purposive component and a social-expressive component (Reeve 2009:300/301).”
Emotions organise and orchestrate four interrelated aspects of experience (Reeve 2009:9):

- *feelings - subjective, verbal descriptions of emotional experience*
- *physiological preparedness - how our body physically mobilises itself to meet situational demands*
- *function - what specifically we want to accomplish at that moment*
- *expression - how we communicate our emotional experience publicly to others”*

QUESTION 3

Desired goods, which cannot be obtained by conventional means, may be obtained through illegal activities, for example selling drugs or stealing valuables from people to obtain food. These are called ____ crimes.

- 1) expressive
- 2) Instrumental
- 3) common
- 4) commercial

The correct answer is (2) SG p50

“Desired goods, which cannot be obtained by conventional means, may be obtained through illegal activities, for example selling drugs or stealing valuables from people to obtain food. These are called instrumental crimes.”

QUESTION 4

The term ____ refers to those crimes that are committed but not reported to the police

- 1) Victim survey
- 2) self-report studies

- 3) dark figure
- 4) data-mining

The correct answer is (3)

“One important factor that needs to be taken into consideration when working with official crime statistics is the dark figure of crime, that is, the crimes that are never reported to the police.”

QUESTION 5

According to Siegel (2004: 4), criminology is:

- 1) made up of all the legal rules that were not originally written down
- 2) the study of causes of crime and youth offending.
- 3) the scientific approach to the study of criminal behaviour
- 4) an applied science within the human sciences

The correct answer is (3)

SG p7

“According to Siegel (2004:4), criminology is the scientific approach to the study of criminal behaviour.”

QUESTION 6

The ___ theory predicts that male-female differences in delinquency will be greater in patriarchal families and in lower classes

- 1) social learning
- 2) power control
- 3) liberal feminist
- 4) Social structure

The correct answer is (2)

SG p80

“The power-control theory predicts that Male-female differences in delinquency will be greater in patriarchal families and in the lower and working classes where such families are most common.”

QUESTION 7

Historically, criminological theories have developed according to three distinctive viewpoints, namely that

- 1) Crime is a congenital trait.
- 2) the causes of crime are to be found in the structure and function of society
- 3) crime is a tendency that individuals have acquired
- 4) All of the above.

The correct answer is (4)

SG p185

“Historically, criminological theories have developed according to three distinctive viewpoints, namely, that

- *crime is a congenital trait (biological theories)*
- *crime is a tendency that individuals have acquired (psychological explanations for crime)*
- *the causes of crime are to be found in the structure and function of society (sociological explanations for crime)”*

QUESTION 8

Generalised knowledge is ____.

- 1) a means of collecting information about aspects of an individual's personal experience, such as involvement in offending
- 2) a process by which scientists gather information from the external or internal environment
- 3) a concept that refers to a scientific demand that is made of research acts and survey results.
- 4) a process by which a pronouncement is made on a bigger group on the basis of a study of a limited number of similar cases

The correct answer is (4)

SG p184

“Generalisation (generalised knowledge). This is a process by which a pronouncement is made on a bigger group or population on the basis of a study of a limited number of similar cases.”

QUESTION 9

The ____ theories which are environmentally oriented, are sometimes subdivided into structure and process theories because of the differences in their points of departure.

- 1) Instrumental
- 2) content
- 3) explanatory
- 4) classical

The correct answer is (3)

SG p189

“Explanatory theories which are environmentally oriented are sometimes subdivided into structure and process theories because of the differences in their points of departure.”

QUESTION 10

____ refers to the inherently characteristic way in which an individual reacts to life's demands and challenges on an emotional level.

- 1) Aggression
- 2) Temperament
- 3) Personality
- 4) Hereditary

The correct answer is (2)

SG p109

“Temperament in turn refers to the inherently characteristic way in which an individual reacts to life's demands and challenges on an emotional level (Louw, Van Ede & Louw 1998:209).”

QUESTION 11

Parental discord is associated with ____.

- 1) antisocial disorder in children
- 2) aggression and truancy
- 3) drug and alcohol abuse

4) poor academic progress and criminal activities

The correct answer is (1)

SG p152

“Parental discord is associated with antisocial disorder in the children, even when the parents stay together.”

QUESTION 12

___ rejects the state definitions of crime

- 1) Feminist school of thought
- 2) Postmodern criminology
- 3) Critical criminology
- 4) Labelling theory

The correct answer is (3)

SG p22, 23

“According to Brown et al (2007:20), critical criminology (also referred to as conflict or radical criminology) rejects state definitions of crime, asking why relatively powerless wrongdoers are so much more subject to criminalisation than powerful ones.”

QUESTION 13

Recently South Africa has been moving away from prison sentences towards alternative forms of punishment, such as ___.

- 1) permitting medical parole
- 2) short-term imprisonment
- 3) granting amnesty or house arrests
- 4) treatment of offenders in the community

The correct answer is (4)

SG p168

“Recently, South Africa has been moving away from prison sentences towards alternative forms of punishment, such as treatment of offenders in the community.”

QUESTION 14

Physiological disorders have a genetic and psychological influence on human behaviour as well as a labelling impact. Psychological disorders include ___.

- 1) Down syndrome
- 2) Epilepsy
- 3) Tourette's syndrome
- 4) All of the above

The correct answer is (4)

SG p110

“Physiological disorders have a biological (genetic) and a psychological influence on human behaviour as well as a labelling impact (Hunter & Dantzker 2002:81). Psychological disorders include muscular diseases, neurological disorders (multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy), epilepsy, Tourette's syndrome, autism, down syndrome and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).”

QUESTION 15

Both ___ and ___ criminology stereotype female criminals as "sick", implying that they need treatment.

- 1) classic, positivist
- 2) postmodern, critical
- 3) radical, classical
- 4) feminist, positivist

The correct answer is (1)

SG p24

"Both classic and positivist criminology stereotype female criminals as 'sick', implying that they need treatment, for instance that they are intellectually inferior, have male attributes and are psychologically disturbed."

QUESTION 16

In relation to family functioning, criminal risk factors can be associated with the interpersonal relationships. Which one of the following categories is associated with delinquency?

- 1) Parental neglect
- 2) Marital conflict
- 3) Parental deviance
- 4) All of the above

The correct answer is (4)

SG p115

"Siegel and Senna (2000:278) identify four broad categories that could be associated with delinquency:

- *marital conflict and break-up*
- *interfamilial and interpersonal conflict*
- *parental neglect and insensitivity towards emotional needs*
- *parental deviance resulting in the deviant socialisation of children"*

QUESTION 17

There are various motivation theories which aim to describe and explain how behaviour is started, energised, sustained and directed. The ___ theories focus on psychological processes that affect motivation.

- 1) content
- 2) Instrumental
- 3) process
- 4) rational choice

The correct answer is (3)

SG p95

"Process theories focus on psychological processes that affect motivation (Armstrong 2003:218)."

QUESTION 18

According to the ___ view, a person's behaviour is determined by external factors beyond his or her control

- 1) hard determinism
- 2) differential association
- 3) soft determinism
- 4) moral reasoning

The correct answer is (1)

SG p148

“The other extreme (pole) of the continuum represents hard determinism. According to this view, a person's behaviour is determined by external factors beyond his or her control. Cesare Lombroso (1835-1909) rejected the classical idea of free will and maintained that criminals are born that way. He regarded criminals as a reversion to a more primitive development & a phenomenon he termed ‘‘atavism’’. This implies that people cannot be held responsible for their behaviour because it is determined biologically.

Hard determinism assumes that human behaviour is completely determined by factors outside the conscious person and that choice is irrelevant. Early or classical psychoanalysts such as Freud supported this viewpoint which eliminates rational judgement.”

QUESTION 19

Data mining is a relatively new criminological technique in terms of which multiple advanced computational methods are used to analyse large data sets involving one or more data sources. Its goal is to ____.

- 1) create graphic representations of the spatial geography of crime
- 2) establish the true extent of crime patterns in different areas
- 3) measure attitudes, values, personal characteristics and behaviours
- 4) Identify significant and recognisable patterns and trends.

The correct answer is (4)

SG p65

“Data mining is a relatively new criminological technique in terms of which multiple advanced computational methods are used to analyse large datasets involving one or more data sources (Siegel 2009:39). The goal is to identify significant and recognisable patterns, trends and relationships that are not detected through traditional techniques alone. This information can be used to predict future behaviour or events.”

QUESTION 20

A ____ is a means of collecting information about aspects, such as, involvement in offending

- 1) self-report study
- 2) questionnaire
- 3) Victimization survey
- 4) dark figure

The correct answer is (1)

SG p56

“Self-report studies/surveys: The self-report study is a means of collecting information about aspects of an individual's personal experience such as involvement in offending.”

QUESTION 21

According to research, there are three facilitating factors which are often present when crimes are committed, namely ____.

- 1) alcohol, drugs and firearms
- 2) friends, drugs and firearms
- 3) poverty, alcohol and abuse
- 4) firearms, abuse and drugs

The correct answer is (1)

SG p111

“Conklin (2001:315) states that there are three facilitating factors that are often present when crimes are committed, namely alcohol, drugs and firearms.”

QUESTION 22

During research, Sheldon identified three basic body types. These body types are characterised by the physical and emotional character traits. According to these body types, delinquent boys are mainly ____.

- 1) mesomorphs
- 2) endomorphs
- 3) ectomorphs
- 4) hydromorphs

The correct answer is (1)

SG p109

“According to Sheldon's somatotypes, delinquent boys are mainly mesomorphs. This is primarily because it is suggested that people with a strong muscular build are more prone to criminal conduct.”

QUESTION 23

The main premise(s) of the feminist school of thought is ____.

- 1) It focuses mainly on discrimination against women in the criminal justice system
- 2) It takes both the juridical and the non-juridical concepts of crime as their point of departure
- 3) It considers it unjust to expect victims to protect themselves against crime
- 4) All of the above

The correct answer is (4)

SG p25

“The main premises of the feminist school of thought may be summarised as follows:

- *Feminist criminologists point out that neither positivist nor critical criminology explains the low crime rate among women.*
- *They take both the juridical and the non-juridical concepts of crime as their point of departure.*
- *They focus mainly on discrimination against women in the criminal justice system.*
- *They point out hidden crimes against women, such as domestic violence and sexual crimes.*
- *They consider it unjust to expect victims to protect themselves against crime.”*

QUESTION 24

Theorists, who subscribe to the general theory of crime, are of view that ____.

- 1) All individuals have the same motivations
- 2) Economic and political discrimination are the causes of crime
- 3) Crime could be prevented by empowering the people.
- 4) The purpose of sanctions is not to punish, but provide treatment and reform

The correct answer is (1)

SG p197

“Theorists who subscribe to the general theory of crime (poor self-control theory) also proceed from the assumption that offenders do not have special motivations, needs or desires: all individuals have the same motivations.”

QUESTION 25

Crime is a social phenomenon that can be analysed and explained with the aid of figures. Crime ___ constitute all data and information on crime that are scientifically arranged and tabulated in order to offer a total picture of crime.

- 1) statistics
- 2) patterns
- 3) trends
- 4) mapping

The correct answer is (1)

SG p55

“Crime statistics therefore constitute all data and information on crime that are scientifically arranged and tabulated in order to offer a total picture of the crime problem.”

QUESTION 26

In order to develop a theory events are observed systematically. Which of the following component(s) reflects the ideal characteristics of a "good theory"?

- 1) Predictability
- 2) Consensus
- 3) Generalisation
- 4) Systematic

The correct answer is (1)

SG p185

“Four vital components reflect the ideal characteristics of a “good” theory:

- *plausibility*
- *evidence of validity*
- *falsifiability*
- *predictability (Maguire & Radosh 1999:157-158)”*

QUESTION 27

Social exclusion refers to the ___.

- 1) dynamic, multidimensional process of being fully or partially excluded from the various social, economic, political or cultural systems which serve to assist the integration of a person in society
- 2) Social structure theories that focus on the breakdown of institutions such as the family, school and employment in inner-city neighbourhoods
- 3) belief that the majority of citizens in a society share common ideals and work together towards a common good, that crimes are acts outlawed because they conflict with the rules of the majority and are thus harmful to society
- 4) sum total of acquired behaviour that enables a person to conform to the rules and expectations in the society, whereby a person learns to become a good member of society as opposed to being a selfish individual.

The correct answer is (1)

SG p164

“Marginalisation/social exclusion. Social exclusion refers to the dynamic, multi-

dimensional process of being shut out, fully or partially, from the various social, economic, political or cultural systems which serve to assist the integration of a person into society.”

QUESTION 28

Which one of the following is not a contributory factor to Crime in South Africa?

- 1) Rapid structures arising
- 2) Political factors
- 3) Inadequate welfare services
- 4) The Influx of migrant labourers

The correct answer is (1)

SG p164

“4.2.3 General factors contributing to crime in South Africa

This section deals with factors such as population structure, urbanisation, unemployment, political factors, social transformation, training, welfare services, the criminal justice system, illegal immigration and dealing in firearms.”

QUESTION 29

Lack of self-control is often linked to

- 1) substance abuse
- 2) Impulsive behaviour
- 3) juvenile delinquency
- 4) criminal behaviour

The correct answer is (2)

SG p142

“Lack of self-control is often linked to impulsive behaviour, which can be described as the failure to stop and think between impulse and action. According to some studies, delinquents are characterised by high levels of impulsivity. However, not all studies have found this link between low self- control and delinquency (Hollin 1992:63).”

QUESTION 30

Most theories of delinquency rely heavily on the parent-child relationship and parent practices. To explain delinquency ___ is associated with antisocial disorder in the children

- 1) peer pressure
- 2) aggression
- 3) parental discord
- 4) personality

The correct answer is (3)

SG p152

“Parental discord is associated with antisocial disorder in the children, even when the parents stay together.”

QUESTION 31

The ___ perspective assumes that men and women are the same' but women are denied opportunities to do the same things as men, including participation in crime

- 1) liberal feminist
- 2) Marxist
- 3) conflict
- 4) radical feminist

The correct answer is (1)

SG p74

“Liberal feminist approach. This perspective assumes that men and women are ‘the same’ but women are denied opportunities to do the same things as men, including participation in crime.”

QUESTION 32

The ___ criminology school of thought rejects the traditional causes of crime as identified by positivism and expands the juridical crime concept by counting various forms of social bias and the violation of human rights as crime.

- 1) critical
- 2) conflict
- 3) radical
- 4) All of the above

The correct answer is (1)

SG p23

“Critical criminology arose from labelling theory, conflict sociology and the works of Marx. This school of thought rejects the traditional causes of crime as identified by positivism and expands the juridical crime concept by counting various forms of social bias and the violation of human rights as crimes.”

QUESTION 33

There is a close link between motivation and emotion. The ___ component is that communicative aspect of emotion.

- 1) social-expressive
- 2) purposive
- 3) feeling
- 4) physical arousal

The correct answer is (1)

SG p91

“Lastly, the social-expressive component is the communicative aspect of emotion: by means of postures, gestures, voice and facial expressions, our private experiences become public expressions.”

QUESTION 34

It is suggested that. ___ theory is a useful model for personal development but fails to explain individual behaviour and the process whereby motivation occurs

- 1) rational choice
- 2) Maslow's
- 3) process
- 4) Farrington's

The correct answer is (2)

SG p96

“It is suggested that Maslow's theory is a useful model for personal development but fails to explain individual behaviour and the process whereby motivation occur (Dreyer 2008:8).”

QUESTION 35

In relation to family functioning ___ risk factors can be associated with the interpersonal relationships, functioning and socialisation within the family

- 1) criminal
- 2) familial
- 3) prenatal
- 4) perinatal

The correct answer is (2)

SG p115

“Family functioning as risk factor for criminal causation; In relation to family functioning, criminal risk factors can be associated with the interpersonal relationships, functioning and socialisation within the family. In this respect Siegel and Senna (2000:278) identify four broad categories that could be associated with delinquency:

- *marital conflict and break-up*
- *interfamilial and interpersonal conflict*
- *parental neglect and insensitivity towards emotional needs*
- *parental deviance resulting in the deviant socialisation of children”*

QUESTION 36

___ is the cornerstone of criminology and the basis for all the activities that are embodied in criminal justice, such as the prediction, treatment and prevention of crime.

- 1) Theory
- 2) Crime
- 3) Deviant behaviour
- 4) Social dimension

The correct answer is (1)

SG p185

“Theory is therefore the cornerstone of criminology and the basis for all the activities that are embodied in criminal justice, such as the prediction, treatment and prevention of crime.”

QUESTION 37

Different theories have been developed to explain crime, but not all such theories comply with the ideal of comprehensiveness in explaining the criminal phenomena. The ___ theory is of view that the cause of delinquent behaviour is an impulsive personality

- 1) postmodern
- 2) liberal
- 3) self-control
- 4) labelling

The correct answer is (3)

SG p195

“Self-control theory. The view that the cause of delinquent behaviour is an impulsive personality. Children who are impulsive may find that their bond to society is weak.”

QUESTION 38

There are various official crime information sources in South Africa, namely the

- 1) police.
- 2) courts
- 3) prison statistics
- 4) All of the above

The correct answer is (4)

SG p55

“There are three official crime information sources in South Africa, namely the police, the courts and prison statistics. Official statistics are those statistics compiled by the State to reflect the extent of crime (number of crimes committed).”

QUESTION 39

Hirschi is of the opinion that family size rather than birth position can be associated with delinquency. However, other research indicates that ___ children are more likely to exhibit delinquent behaviour

- 1) first-born
- 2) middle
- 3) last-born
- 4) adopted

The correct answer is (2)

SG p114

“Research indicates with regard to family structure and composition that middle children are more likely to exhibit delinquent behaviour (Siegel & Senna 2000:284).”

QUESTION 40

___ indicates the desire that a specific result will follow from a particular action

- 1) Motive
- 2) Intent
- 3) Events
- 4) Memory

The correct answer is (2)

SG p94

“Intent indicates the desire that a specific result will follow from a particular action, for instance shooting someone in the head.”

QUESTION 41

According to the ___ theory, people become criminals when significant members of society label them as such and they accept those labels as a personal identity.

- 1) Social control
- 2) social learning
- 3) Social action
- 4) Social process

The correct answer is (3)

SG p98

“Social action theory (labelling theory) states that people become criminals when significant members of society label them as such, and they accept those labels as a personal identity (Siegel 2009:202).”

QUESTION 42

The basic premise of is that certain people are born to be criminals through the inheritance of a genetic or physiological predisposition to crime

- 1) biological dimension
- 2) social learning theory
- 3) Social exclusion
- 4) systematic observation

The correct answer is (1)

SG p134

“Biological dimension. The basic premise here is that certain people are born to be criminals through the inheritance of a genetic or physiological predisposition to crime. Environmental conditions are not ignored but viewed as potential triggers of the biological force.”

QUESTION 43

Historically, criminological theories have developed according to distinctive viewpoints. Choose the incorrect statement relating to this viewpoint.

- 1) Crime is a tendency that individuals have acquired
- 2) Crime is a congenital trait (biological theories)
- 3) Causes of crime are found in the structure and function of society
- 4) The criminal and criminal offenders are considered as separate concepts.

The correct answer is (4)

SG p185

“Historically, criminological theories have developed according to three distinctive viewpoints, namely, that

- *crime is a congenital trait (biological theories)*
- *crime is a tendency that individuals have acquired (psychological explanations for crime)*

the causes of crime are to be found in the structure and function of society (sociological explanations for crime)”

QUESTION 44

___ law is directed mainly at punishment and deterrence and its chief objective is to protect people against unsanctioned behaviour by others

- 1) Roman Dutch
- 2) Criminal
- 3) Common
- 4) Civil

The correct answer is (2)

SG p11

“Criminal justice is directed mainly at punishment and deterrence, and its chief objective is to protect people against unsanctioned behaviour by others.”

QUESTION 45

According to ___ criminology, crime is a product of the capitalist system

- 1) radical
- 2) social milieu
- 3) feminist
- 4) Positivist

The correct answer is (1)

“Radical theory (criminology). The view that crime is a product of the capitalist system (Marxist criminology).”

QUESTION 46

The concept of ____ is an attempt to account for the acquisition and maintenance of criminal behaviour in terms of contact, or association with particular environments and social groups

- 1) differential association
- 2) locus of control
- 3) crime patterns
- 4) criminogenic risk factors

The correct answer is (1)

SG p75

“Differential association. The concept of differential association is an attempt to account for the acquisition and maintenance of criminal behaviour in terms of contact, or association, with particular environments and social groups.”

QUESTION 47

Before an act or omission may be defined as a crime, ____ law must regard it as such and a suitable punishment has to be in place.

- 1) criminal
- 2) common
- 3) civil
- 4) constitutional

The correct answer is (1)

SG p11

“Before an act or omission may be defined as a crime, criminal law must regard it as such and a suitable punishment has to be in place.”

QUESTION 48

Cognitive processes play an important role in appraising available aims when designing a particular strategy. Cognition involves ____.

- 1) Thought, judgement, interpretation and understanding
- 2) Direction, persistence, effort and emotions
- 3) Goals, needs, interpretation and understanding
- 4) Needs, judgement, thought and emotions

The correct answer is (1)

SG p96

“Cognitive processes play an important role in appraising available aims when designing a particular strategy. Cognition involves thought, judgement, interpretation and understanding.”

QUESTION 49

___ by parents has been associated with an increased risk of the children themselves becoming violent offenders in later life

- 1) Neglect
- 2) Substance abuse
- 3) Physical abuse
- 4) Erratic discipline

The correct answer is (3)

SG p116

“Physical abuse by parents has been associated with an increased risk of the children themselves becoming violent offenders in later life.”

QUESTION 50

Minimal brain dysfunction, which is a learning disability, is also associated with ____.

- 1) hedonistic principle
- 2) soft determinism view
- 3) antisocial tendencies.
- 4) hard determinism view

The correct answer is (3)

SG p135

“Minimal brain dysfunction (MBD), which is a learning disability, is also associated with antisocial tendencies. Organic brain disorders such as Alzheimer's disease and brain tumours can play a role in violent behaviour. Epilepsy (please read case study 4.3 where the role of epilepsy in criminal behaviour is illustrated) is another neurological disorder which can be linked to criminal behaviour.”