

CMY2603 (474603)

May/June 2017

CHILD AND YOUTH MISBEHAVIOUR

Duration 2 Hours

75 Marks

EXAMINERS :

FIRST

MR LR MORODI

SECOND

MRS C MALHERBE

Closed book examination.

This examination question paper remains the property of the University of South Africa and may not be removed from the examination venue

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INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **ALL** the questions in **SECTION A**
- Answer **TWO** questions in **SECTION B: ONE 15 mark question AND ONE 10 mark question**
- Write *neatly and legibly*
- Number your answers exactly as they appear on the question paper
- This examination paper consists of six (6) pages plus instructions for completion of a mark reading sheet.
- Please complete the attendance register on the back page, tear off and hand to the invigilator

SECTION A (Answer ALL questions on a mark reading sheet provided).

- 1 When a child is sentenced to imprisonment or detained in a child and youth care centre, which type of report is required?
- 1) Pre-release report
 - 2) Victim impact report
 - 3) Pre-trial report
 - 4) Pre-sentence report
- (2)
- 2 The Child Justice Act categorises offences in three (3) schedules according to its
- 1) seriousness
 - 2) clemency
 - 3) frequency
 - 4) occurrence
- (2)
- 3 law makes a distinction amongst four (4) diverse categories of offenders
- 1) Administrative
 - 2) Civil
 - 3) Evidence
 - 4) Criminal
- (2)
- 4 When dealing with more serious criminal cases, the may decide to divert the matter after the victim or a representative of the victim states that the case may be diverted
- 1) Director of Public Prosecutions
 - 2) Probation officer
 - 3) State President
 - 4) Chief Justice
- (2)
- 5 With regard to which philosophy of punishment is sentencing an aim in itself?
- 1) Retributive theory
 - 2) Preventive theory
 - 3) Deterrence theory
 - 4) Reformatory theory
- (2)
- 6 What must happen to an individual who has been convicted of a crime by a court of law?
- 1) Retried
 - 2) Punished
 - 3) Released
 - 4) Acquitted
- (2)

- 7 Which type of drug is frequently used at so-called rave parties?
- 1) Cannabis
 - 2) Nyaope
 - 3) Mandrax
 - 4) Ecstasy
- (2)
- 8 prevention refers to intervention in the lives of youths or groups identified as being in circumstances that predispose them to misbehaviour
- 1) Primary
 - 2) Secondary
 - 3) Tertiary
 - 4) Institutional
- (2)
- 9 Which type of offence is regarded as misbehaviour when committed by children and youths and would not be seen as unlawful when committed by an adult?
- 1) Alcohol abuse
 - 2) Running away
 - 3) Sexual promiscuity
 - 4) Status offences
- (2)
- 10 Which section of the Child Justice Act sets out the criteria for a child to be considered for diversion?
- 1) Section 4
 - 2) Section 9
 - 3) Section 51
 - 4) Section 52
- (20)
- 11 When an adolescent is prosecuted for a criminal act, the power of the family to intervene is shifted to which entity?
- 1) The church
 - 2) The school
 - 3) The state
 - 4) The community
- (2)
- 12 factors are most influential in contributing to misbehaviour
- 1) Traditional
 - 2) Family
 - 3) Environmental
 - 4) Peer group
- (2)

- 13 . can be swallowed or injected, but is most often smoked
- 1) Dagga
 - 2) Cocaine
 - 3) Mandrax
 - 4) Heroin
- (2)
- 14 Research indicates that substance abuse is a strong predictor of what type of misbehaviour?
- 1) Truancy
 - 2) Gangsterism
 - 3) Recidivism
 - 4) Stalking
- (2)
- 15 Which risk factor associated with the causation of crime in delinquency should be considered when related to impulsivity, rebelliousness and deceitfulness?
- 1) Status
 - 2) Gender
 - 3) Race
 - 4) Age
- (2)
- 16 Which crime prevention model is aimed at preventing a relapse in crime?
- 1) Primary
 - 2) Secondary
 - 3) Tertiary
 - 4) Institutional
- (2)
- 17 When a order has been made, the court must identify a probation officer or other suitable person to monitor the child's compliance with it
- 1) diversion
 - 2) referral
 - 3) protection
 - 4) search
- (2)
- 18 It has been found that as young offenders grow older/mature, their prospect of committing offences drops This stage is known as
- 1) resistance
 - 2) aging out
 - 3) remission
 - 4) retirement
- (2)

- 19 Incarceration, irrespective of the duration, leads to a child being labelled as a(n) .
- 1) criminal
 - 2) accused
 - 3) suspect
 - 4) fugitive.
- (2)
- 20 The sentencing of convicted criminals is governed by .
- 1) "Triad of Zinn" principles
 - 2) "Proportionality" principles.
 - 3) "Laissez faire" principles.
 - 4) "Legal certainty" principles
- (2)
- 21 Which factors are universally accepted as contributing to crime?
- 1) Relative deprivation and economic strain
 - 2) Bribery and fraud
 - 3) Substance abuse and poverty
 - 4) Hurried urbanisation and joblessness
- (2)
- 22 Which drug is considered more dangerous than cigarettes because it contains more tar and carcinogenic agents?
- 1) Cocaine
 - 2) Mandrax
 - 3) Dagga
 - 4) Whoonga
- (2)
- 23 Which offence is most frequently committed by female gang members?
- 1) Kidnapping
 - 2) Prostitution
 - 3) Drug related
 - 4) Gun smuggling
- (2)
- 24 . crime prevention focuses on altering the individual and the environment in a way that reduces the initial risk of offending.
- 1) Secondary
 - 2) Tertiary
 - 3) Institutional
 - 4) Primary
- (2)

25 Which risk factor is frequently associated with the crime problem in South Africa?

- 1) Violence
- 2) Firearm
- 3) Poverty
- 4) Intolerance

(2)
[50]

SECTION B (Answer TWO questions): ONE 15 Mark question
and
ONE 10 Mark question

Answer one question: (Number your answers exactly as they appear on the question paper)

- 1 Explain how the school, as a secondary agent of socialisation, can have an impact (influence) on youth misbehaviour and criminality. (15)
- 2 Discuss how economic inequality and relative deprivation can contribute to crime in South Africa (15)

Answer one question: (Number your answers exactly as they appear on the question paper)

- 3 Discuss the youth sexual offender, with specific reference to the seven (7) types of youth offenders applicable to South Africa (10)
- 4 Describe the objectives of diversion as stipulated in the Child Justice Act 75 of 2008 (10)
[25]

Total: 75 marks

PART 1 (GENERAL/ALGEMEEN) DEEL 1

STUDY UNIT e.g. PSY100-X
STUDIE EENHEID by PSY100-X

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INITIALS AND SURNAME
VOORLETTERS EN VAN

3

DATE OF EXAMINATION
DATUM VAN EKSAMEN

4

EXAMINATION CENTRE (E.G. PRETORIA)
EKSAMENSENTRUM (BY PRETORIA)

5

For use by examination invigilator
Vir gebruik deur eksamenopsiener

◆

IMPORTANT

- 1 USE ONLY AN HB PENCIL TO COMPLETE THIS SHEET
- 2 MARK LIKE THIS →
- 3 CHECK THAT YOUR INITIALS AND SURNAME HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
- 4 ENTER YOUR STUDENT NUMBER FROM LEFT TO RIGHT
- 5 CHECK THAT YOUR STUDENT NUMBER HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
- 6 CHECK THAT THE UNIQUE NUMBER HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
- 7 CHECK THAT ONLY ONE ANSWER PER QUESTION HAS BEEN MARKED
- 8 DO NOT FOLD

BELANGRIK

- 1 GEBRUIK SLEGS 'N HB POTLOOD OM HIERDIE BLAD TE VOLTOOI
- 2 MERK AS VOLG →
- 3 KONTROLEER DAT U VOORLETTERS EN VAN REG INGEVUL IS
- 4 VUL U STUDENTENOMMER VAN LINKS NA REGS IN
- 5 KONTROLEER DAT U DIF KORREKTE STUDENTENOMMER VERSTREK HET
- 6 KONTROLEER DAT DIE UNIEKE NOMMER REG INGEVUL IS
- 7 MAAK SEKER DAT NET EEN ALTERNATIEF PER VRAAG GEMERK IS
- 8 MOENIE VOU NIE

PART 2 (ANSWERS/ANTWOORDE) DEEL 2

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Specimen only

MARK READING SHEET INSTRUCTIONS

Your mark reading sheet is marked by computer and should therefore be filled in thoroughly and correctly

USE ONLY AN HB PENCIL TO COMPLETE YOUR MARK READING SHEET

PLEASE DO NOT FOLD OR DAMAGE YOUR MARK READING SHEET

Consult the illustration of a mark reading sheet on the reverse of this page and follow the instructions step by step when working on your sheet

Instruction numbers ① to ⑩ refer to spaces on your mark reading sheet which you should fill in as follows

- ① Write your paper code in these eight squares, for instance

P	S	Y	1	0	0	-	X
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- ② The paper number pertains only to first-level courses consisting of two papers

WRITE

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 for the first paper and

0	2
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 for the second. If only one paper, then leave blank

- ③ Fill in your initials and surname
- ④ Fill in the date of the examination
- ⑤ Fill in the name of the examination centre
- ⑥ WRITE the digits of your student number HORIZONTALLY (from left to right). Begin by filling in the first digit of your student number in the first square on the left, then fill in the other digits, each one in a separate square
- ⑦ In each vertical column mark the digit that corresponds to the digit in your student number as follows [-]
- ⑧ WRITE your unique paper number HORIZONTALLY
NB Your unique paper number appears at the top of your examination paper and consists only of digits (e.g. 403326)
- ⑨ In each vertical column mark the digit that corresponds to the digit number in your unique paper number as follows [-]
- ⑩ Question numbers 1 to 140 indicate corresponding question numbers in your examination paper. The five spaces with digits 1 to 5 next to each question number indicate an alternative answer to each question. The spaces of which the number correspond to the answer you have chosen for each question and should be marked as follows [-]
- ◆ For official use by the invigilator. Do not fill in any information here