

April 2021 Trial assessment Practise Questions and Examples

2 hours- 75 marks

Unit 2 Criminological theories
AC1.1 Compare criminal behaviour and deviance
AC1.2 Explain the social construction of criminality
AC2.1 Describe biological theories of criminality
AC2.2 Describe individualistic theories of criminality
AC2.3 Describe sociological theories of criminality
AC3.1 Analyse situations of criminality
AC3.2 Evaluate the effectiveness of criminological theories to explain causes of criminality
AC4.1 Assess the use of criminological theories in informing policy development
AC4.2 Explain how social changes affect policy development
AC4.3 Discuss how campaigns affect policy making

Unit 1 Changing awareness of Crime
AC1.2 Explain reason why certain crimes go unreported
AC1.5 Explain the impact of media representations on the public perception of crime
AC2.1 Campaigns for change
AC2.2 Evaluate the effectiveness of media used in campaigns for change

Term	Descriptor
Analyse	<i>Candidates will break down the set issue to its constituent components, determining its significance in the wider context.</i>
Assess	<i>Candidates will judge how, and how effectively, the set issue or issues achieve their objectives.</i>
Compare	<i>Candidates will give an account of the similarities and differences between two or more issues, referring to both, or all, of them throughout.</i>
Describe	<i>Candidates will give an account that addresses the features of the set issue and considers appropriate supporting material.</i>
Discuss	<i>Candidates will provide a commentary that includes a range of arguments and/or factors.</i>
Evaluate	<i>Candidates will make a substantiated judgement based on the strengths and limitations of the relevant evidence.</i>
Examine	<i>Candidates will review the relevant issue and consider the interplay between several factors.</i>
Explain	<i>Candidates will identify, interpret and outline the key features of the set issue.</i>

Unit 2

AC1.1 Compare criminal and deviant behaviour

LO1 – Understand Social Constructions of Criminality

Assessment Criterion	Content	Amplification
AC1.1 – Compare criminal behaviour and deviance	Criminal Behaviour <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ The Social Definition✓ The Legal Definition✓ Formal sanctions against criminals✓ The variety of criminal acts Deviance <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ norms, moral codes and values✓ Informal and formal sanctions against deviance✓ Forms of deviance	You should have an understanding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ How criminality and deviance is defined✓ Acts that are criminal✓ Acts that are deviant✓ Acts that are both criminal and deviant✓ The implications of committing a criminal and/or deviant act.

1) Explain why it is difficult to define the word crime (4 marks)

2) Explain the term deviance and use example to support your comments (4 marks)

3) Describe two formal sanctions against criminals (4 marks)

Point

Explain

Evidence
/example

5) compare criminality and deviance with reference to relevant examples (5 marks)

Hints on how to break down the question

- Start by defining deviance in relation to social norms
- Give 2 or more examples, at least one of the examples should be where deviance is considered harmful.
- Next define crime in relation to criminal law.
- Then give a couple of example of crimes. You can also refer to the kinds of sanctions that your examples of crimes and deviance might face.
- If you are doing a times question, you should spend no more that 8 minutes on it. Aim to write about 120 words.

6) explain with examples the connection between the terms crime and deviance

5) Compare criminality and deviance with reference to relevant examples (5 marks)

A deviant act is one that goes against society's shared norms and values. However, it isn't necessarily against the law. An example of a deviant act is committing adultery, as cheating on a partner is significantly frowned upon in many societies, yet is not illegal. It can be said that not all criminal offences are examples of deviance, such as possession of cannabis, which is arguably becoming more acceptable in society, with some American states legalising it.

Assessment mark 4/5:
This answer contains a definition of the word deviance but not criminality. However, it does give an example of both a deviant and criminal act and attempts to compare two terms. Terminology could be improved by using words such as 'whereas', 'alternatively', 'however', to enhance the comparison aspect.

6) Explain with examples the connection between the terms crime and deviance

Crime is a behaviour that breaks the formal laws of a society and can lead to formal sanctions or punishment. For example, a life sentence for the offence of a murder. Deviance is any violation of society's norms or going against expected behaviour, for example, cross dressing. Most crimes are seen as deviant, for example, most people do not steal or go around hitting other people. However, it does not follow that all or even most deviant acts are crimes. For instance, cross-dressing or excessive storage of newspapers is not illegal but would be considered deviant. Some deviant acts can become the norms and be accepted, for example speeding. Some behaviour once accepted may be seen as deviant over time, for example smoking cigarettes, which in certain circumstances, such as at a place of work, can also be seen as illegal. Prostitution is a deviant act, which at one stage was unacceptable behaviour (although technically not illegal). However there have been calls for it to be decriminalised. There have also been calls to decriminalise possession of cannabis, which is still today a deviant and illegal act.

Assessment mark 6/6:
This answer is detailed, focuses on the 'connection' between the two terms and provides definition of them. In particular, it addresses the requirement to provide examples.

Edna and Sidney are neighbours. Edna is obsessed with cats and has 40 of them in her house. She has lived in poverty for many years. Sidney is a wealthy, elderly punk rocker who always dresses in punk rocker clothes and styles his hair in a spiked multi-coloured Mohawk. He also regularly illegally downloads music and plays it at a high volume late at night. Edna and Sidney intensely dislike each other and regularly argue. Edna complains about the music and Sidney call Edna 'a crazy old woman'. Many of their neighbours shout abuse at Edna saying she is mad and needs locking up. Edna has never complained to the police about this. One night she found graffiti on her door saying 'mad woman'. When she heard Sidney's music she went to his house armed with a kitchen knife, and stabbed him in the heart. He died shortly after the attack.

Using examples from the scenario, explain behaviour that could be described as criminal, deviant, or both. (5 marks)

Listening to music out loud is a deviant behaviour as it's not really breaking any laws but society looks down on it. a crime has occurred when Edna stabbed Sidney. The vandalism on Edna's door could be classed as both a crime and deviant.

3/5 marks awarded

There are 3 examples of actions from the text; one being deviant, one being criminal and the final example is both. There is some attempt at giving an explanation for the classifications. However more examples from the text and more reasoning for the classification would increase the marks

The behaviour from the scenario which would be seen as criminal would be Sidney downloading music, the graffiti on Edna's door and the murder of Sidney. Things that would be seen as deviant would be Sidney playing loud music and possibly the way he dresses and styles his hair. Also, Edna having 40 cats may be seen as deviant as well. The criminal behaviour goes against written laws but it would also be seen as deviant by going against social norms.

4/5 marks awarded

Several actions from the text are included in the answer and there is reasoning for the classifications of acts. All three types of classifications are included.

Deviant behaviour goes against social norms and hence the following would be considered deviant: keeping 40 cats, dressing as an elderly punk rocker with multi-coloured Mohawk, and playing loud music late at night. One the face of it none of these actions are criminal, merely deviant. However, crimes are breaches of the criminal law set by a society and would include the murder of Sidney, the graffiti on Edna's door, name calling and the illegal downloading of music. Some of these actions could be considered both criminal and deviant, namely graffiti, the murder of Sidney and the name calling from neighbours. The illegal downloading of music is criminal but arguably common in society and may not be classed as deviant.

5/5 marks awarded

It has a large number of examples from the text and explains why the actions are criminal and deviant. In addition, the comment on downloading music shows the different between the two terms

Point

Explain

Evidence

Link

Test Yourself

1. Explain why some acts come to be considered deviant.
2. Give two examples of criminal AND deviant acts
3. Give two examples of deviant but not criminal acts
4. Give two examples of criminal but not deviant acts
5. Give an example of an act that was deviant 50 years ago but is not now, repeat for 20 years ago
6. Give an example of a deviant act in a one country, but that is not deviant in the UK

Research Task

Research 3 major news stories featuring crime and deviance and summarise what they were about and the public's reaction and concerns.

LO1 – Explain the Social Construction of Criminality

AC1.2 – You should be able to:

Explain the Social Construction of Criminality

Social Construction

- ✓ How law change from culture to culture
- ✓ How laws change over time
- ✓ How laws are applied differently according to the circumstances in which actions occur
- ✓ Why laws are different according to place, time and culture

7) using relevant examples, analyse how and why laws can vary over time (9 marks)

Plan your response

- Why do we have laws?

Think of 3 examples minimum you could explore

- What is the law has changed over time?
- Why did they change?

PEEL each point you make!

Point

Explain

Evidence

Link

7) using relevant examples, analyse how and why laws can vary over time (9 marks)

Laws exist to tackle crime, and crime is socially constructed, so an action that is a crime at one time can be illegal at another. Homosexuality is now legal in Britain but was illegal before 1967. one reason for this is that attitudes and values have changed. We now believe in human rights- the state has no right to interfere in our relationships. Another reason is secularisation (decline in religion). Churches opposed homosexuality, but religion has less influence today. How the law changed is due partly to campaigners like Stonewall, the influence on public opinion of the Wolfenden Report, and support from politician

Gun control laws have also changed, due to the impact of the Dunblane and Hungerford massacres, where gunmen killed 33 people, using legally held weapons. Public outrage, campaigning by the Gun Control Network and handgun ownership in 1997. What had been acceptable to British Culture became unacceptable and illegal.

Drug laws change over time. In Portugal there was a huge rise in addiction after the 1970s causing a public health crisis. To tackle it, possession was decriminalised and users were given access to health care instead of prosecution, resulting in a big drop in usage, HIV infections and drug deaths (now 11 times lower than England). Changed attitudes by the authorities and the need to deal with the health impact (including soaring treatment costs) were the main reasons for the change.

Finally, acts which were legal can become illegal due to changes in cultural values or campaigns. In Britain, these include child labour, capital and corporal punishment, and stalking.

8-9 marks awarded

Good link to social construction.
Relevant example and explains both why and how the law changed

Detailed example.
Shows how and why the law changed, public campaigning and cultural change.

Well explained, detailed example, showing reasons for and results of change in the law.

Nice way to finish, by showing legal acts can become illegal over time.

This answer uses detailed examples of changes in the law. She deals with reasons why they occurred, including attitudes and values, human rights, the health crisis caused by drugs and public outrage over gun deaths. She explains how changes occurred, for example through campaigning, public pressure and the attitudes of the authorities.

8) Explain what is meant by 'moral panic' and give two examples (5 marks)

9) Explain why some laws change culture to culture (4 marks)

Assess the impact of two campaigns in influencing a change in criminal law (8 marks)

Likely answers may include:

- Road safety campaigns - organisations such as Brake campaigning for safer driving conditions and helping to bring about changes such as wearing of seat belts, or using hand held phones whilst driving under The Road Vehicles (Construction and Use) (Amendment) (No. 4) Regulations 2003.
- Campaigns for gay & lesbian rights - organisations such as Stonewall or the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association helping to bring about The Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013.
- Campaigns for protection against dangerous dogs - cases such as that of Rucksana Khan which lead to the introduction of The Dangerous Dogs Act 1991.
- Campaigns to disclose information about paedophiles e.g. Sarah's Law campaign following the murder of Sarah Payne - which helped to establish the Child Sex offender Disclosure Scheme.
- Campaign to change the double jeopardy law e.g. Anne Ming's campaign which helped bring about the changes in the Criminal Justice Act 2003 to the double jeopardy law and successful prosecution of Billy Dunlop for murder.

(Any other relevant campaign.)

AC2.1 Describe biological theories of criminality

LO1 – DESCRIBE BIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY		
Assessment Criterion	Content	Amplification
AC1.1 Describe Biological Theories of Criminality	Criminal Behaviour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genetic Theories • Physiological Theories 	You should have knowledge and understanding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Jacob's XYY Theory ✓ Twin and Adoption Studies ✓ Lombroso's Physiological Theory ✓ Sheldon's Type Theory. ✓ Brain Abnormalities

10) Discuss how genetic factors may affect criminality (7 marks)

Point

Explain

Evidence

Link

11) describe how genetic theories use twin studies and adoption studies to explain criminality (9 marks)

start by noting that genetic theories believe some people inherit genes that make them more likely to commit crime. Next explain what twin studies are and how they aim to show that genetically identical twins have a higher concordance rate than non-identical twins(who only share half the same genes). Use findings from a study like Christiansen. Then explain that adoption studies look at adopted children to see if they share the level of criminality of their genetic parents or that of their adoptive parents, to see if genes are more important than environment. Use a study like Mendick et al. If you do this as a time question, you should spend no more than 10 minutes on it.

Point

Explain

Evidence

Link

12) describe two physiological theories of criminality (4 marks)

You need to make sure you are familiar with all of the theories rather than an actual theorist.

1. Describe a physiological theory of criminality (5 marks).

Consider the following sample answer to the first question on the previous slide, using the mark scheme below, consider how many marks you would give the answer below. If you do not award it full marks, what do you believe is missing?

Lombroso's theory stated that criminality was inherited. You could tell who was a criminal by looking at them. The atavistic features of such as sloping foreheads or enormous jaws. He believed criminals were not fully evolved and were homo-delinquents.

0 marks: Nothing worthy of any marks

1-3 marks: answers that describe in limited detail **one** physiological theory of criminality. Answers convey meaning but lack detail. Little to no specialist vocabulary.

4-5 marks: answers that describe one physiological theory of criminality. Answers clearly communicate meaning with some use of specialist vocabulary.

Quick check knowledge Qs

1. What is meant by 'atavistic'?
2. Can you give examples of atavistic features?
3. Who argued that the physical shape of the head and face determined the 'born criminal'?
4. If you have thick lips and protruding ears, which offences could you be guilty of?
5. What do Sheldon's and Lombroso's theories have in common?
6. What is the shape of an endomorph?
7. What are the characteristics of an ectomorph?
8. According to Sheldon, which body type is least likely to be a criminal?
9. Murderers are likely to have what characteristics?
10. According to Sheldon, which body type is most likely to be a criminal?

XXY

To ensure you understand the XYY theory, answer the following:

1. What is XYY?
2. How is this linked to criminality?
3. What is the name of the researcher linked to this syndrome?
4. What does her research say?
5. Name two people linked to the XYY theory.

Exam tip: Marks are often not achieved in an exam for writing about the wrong theory. For example, where a 5-mark question asks you to describe a biological theory, you will receive zero marks for describing an individualistic or sociological theory. It is therefore vital that you appreciate the biological categories.

Exam tip: do not focus too much on symptoms of XYY that do not relate to criminality. For example, men with XYY are often taller than average in height. This does not relate to why they commit crime. Instead, focus on the increased aggression and possible criminality as a result.

LO1 – DESCRIBE INDIVIDUALISTIC THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY		
Assessment Criterion	Content	Amplification
AC1.1 <i>You should be able to -</i> Describe Individualistic Theories of Criminality	Individualistic Theories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning Theories • Psychodynamic Theory • Psychological Theories 	You should have knowledge and understanding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bandura's Social Learning Theory ✓ Sutherlands Differential Association Theory ✓ Freud's Psychodynamic Theory ✓ Bowlby's Maternal Deprivation Theory ✓ Eysenck's Personality Theory

13) Describe Eysenck's theory of the causes of criminality (9 marks)

13) Describe Eysenck's theory of the causes of criminality (9 marks)

Eysenck argues that criminality is caused by a particular personality type. He sees personalities as made up of two dimensions: extraversion versus introversion (E for short) and neuroticism versus emotional stability (N for short). Everyone falls somewhere on these two aspects.

Extraverts have excitement-seeking, impulsive, optimistic, often aggressive and unreliable personalities, whereas, introverts are quiet, self-controlled, pessimistic and reliable. Neurotics are anxious, moody and often depressed and tend to over-react, while emotionally stable personalities are calm, unworried and even-tempered. Eysenck measures these traits using a questionnaire, ranking people on E and N scales. He found that by comparison with non-criminals, criminals tend to be strongly extraverted and neurotic (high E and high N).

Eysenck explains this in terms of two factors: conditioning and genetic inheritance. Firstly, conditioning involves learning through experience. For example if we are punished for misbehaving so as to avoid further punishment.

Secondly, genetic inheritance plays a part. Extraverts inherit a nervous system that needs high level of stimulation, so they are constantly seeking excitement, which leads to them to act impulsively, take risks and break rules/laws. This is likely to lead to punishment. However, if they have a neurotic personality they are harder to condition because their high anxiety level means they can't learn from punishment for their mistakes. So criminal personalities are liable to break the law but then can't change their behaviour when punished for it.

Eysenck adds a third personality aspect to his theory with psychoticism. Psychotics are cruel, insensitive misfits who lack empathy and are often schizophrenic

Good to introduce these key terms at the start.

Clear description on the four personality types and of Eysenck's methods and his findings about criminality.

Understands how conditioning works.

Shows why it is that extravert, neurotic personalities break laws and don't learn from theory punishment

Candidate shows very good knowledge of Eysenck's ideas, with clear descriptions of the different personality types. He explains the role of conditioning and genetic inheritance and then shows how these lead to criminality by extraverted neurotics. He could have said more about psychoticism, but he has done more than enough!

Paul, an unemployed local man, was convicted of murder after getting into a fight with Ian over an allegation of theft of money. Paul also has numerous previous convictions for drug dealing and theft. He has been in care since the age of 7, after his parents were given long custodial sentences. Ian's father, a local barrister, has started a campaign to bring back capital punishment for crimes of murder. His campaign has attracted the attention of local media and politicians..

Describe any one individualist theory of criminality (5 marks)

For the above question any individualistic theory could be used. However, the best thing to do is read all the other questions before you attempt to answer this one. Often you will be asked to go on to analyse the theory you write about in this question regarding the scenario involving Paul. You may also have to evaluate the theory too. Therefore, armed with this knowledge you can select the most appropriate theory that can be used to answer all the questions

Try marking these answers.....

Theory 1- psychodynamic theory

One theory is the psychodynamic theory, where Freud believes all humans criminal urges that are repressed in the unconscious mind. These feelings can be controlled by the Superego (morality principle) which develops during childhood. If a childhood trauma occurs, such as maternal deprivation, it could disrupt its development. This could mean the ID is then able to become the dominate part of the personality. The id is the pleasure-seeking principle. Therefore Freud believes crime is a result of an underdeveloped superego. This theory is backed up by Bowlby's 44 thieves study.

One individualistic theory comes from Eysenck who put forward the view that a person's personality is a major contributor as to whether or not they commit crime.

Eysenck broke the personality down into three parts: extroversion, neuroticism and psychoticism. Taking Eysenck's personality test determines a person's score in each of these three parts. He suggested that people who scored high in psychoticism and extroversion were more likely to be criminal.

Theory 2- social learning theory:

One individualistic theory is the social learning. This theory by Bandura states that all behaviour is learned as a child as we observe role models who are usually the same gender as us and older than us and we imitate their behaviour. Bandura did an experiment using a bobo doll to see if the children imitated the aggressive behaviour they observed the adults perform to prove his theory. The results of the experiment showed the children copying the role models and they even developed some of the violent behaviour.

0 marks- no relevant information
1-3 answers that describe some aspect of one individualistic theory of criminality.

Answers convey meaning but lack detail.

Little or no use of specialist terms

4-5 answers describe in detail one individualistic theory of criminality. Answers communicate meaning with some use of specialist vocabulary

Explain the social learning theory (5 marks)

PEEL each
point you
make!

Point

Explain

Evidence

Link

Albert Bandura's social learning theory proposes the idea that people will learn from those around them. People often do this by observing their peers and family, and using their conduct as a model that is then imitated. Children are often most influenced by adults around them and will repeat behaviours or reject certain behaviours on the consequences they see for those adults. For example, if an adult enjoys a particular activity a child may mimic this due to experience the same pleasure, whereas, if an adult is punished for a particular activity, a child is less likely to copy it. This is known as observation and learning and can take place within the family. In prevalent sub cultures and via the media for example film television books radio games ET cetera. Modelled aggression was illustrated in Bandura's Bobo doll experiment which suggested that violence and aggression are produced by an arousal event. Children are exposed to the aggressive modelling picked up hostile language and increased their attraction to guns. A real life example of this could be the case of Venables and Thompson who murdered James Bulger. The judge in their case felt that exposure to violent films like Child Play 3 could have played a part in the violent behaviour they displayed. Sutherland proposed the phrase differential associations and asserted that attitudes to crime can influence behaviour, if more favourable attitudes about crime are learned, rather than negative, then people see criminal behaviour as acceptable. People can also learn from those around them how to commit crimes and effective methods to carry out criminal behaviours, such as committing robbery or fraud.

Assessment 6/6: this answer is detailed and uses appropriate terminology. It refers to research such as the Bobo doll experiment and it includes the Sutherland's work. An example is also supplied with Child's Play 3. An improvement area could be to develop the Bobo experiment, citing the variations used and subsequent results. However, for a 6-mark question this is not essential.

LO1 – DESCRIBE SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY

Assessment Criterion	Content	Amplification
AC2.3 <i>You should be able to -</i> Describe Sociological Theories of Criminality	Sociological Theories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interactionism • Realism 	You should have knowledge and understanding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Marxism ✓ Functionalism ✓ Labelling ✓ Left and Right Realism

Explain how functionalist theories explain criminality [8]

PEEL each point you make!

Point

Explain

Evidence

Link

Explain the labelling theory as regards criminality [6]

Explain the Marxist theory as regards criminality [6]

PEEL each
point you
make!

Point

Explain

Evidence

Link

Explain the labelling of criminality- 5 marks

- Linked to Howard Becker. **Society's reaction to the act is what creates deviance.** Becker argues:
- *'Social groups create deviance by creating the rules whose infraction constitutes deviance..'*
- A deviant is someone to whom the label has been successfully applied (**Lemert's secondary deviance**).
- Label can then become the **master status** of the labelled person. For example a label as **paedophile** or thief would override a man's status as a father or teacher. This can become a self-fulfilling prophecy
- Acts labelled as deviant tend to be committed by certain types of people. For example the police tend to target specific groups. **Eg Young black males in London – Stop and search is seen as an example of racist labelling**

AC3.2 Evaluating theories of criminality

Discuss the effectiveness of individualistic theories in explaining criminality [8]

Evaluate the effectiveness of sociological theories in explain causes of criminality [6]

Consider the strengths of biological theories to explain criminality [9]

Discuss how effective Marxist theories are in explaining youth offending - 8 marks

PEEL each
point you
make!

Point

Explain

Evidence

Link

Discuss how effective Marxist theories are in explaining youth offending - 8 marks

- **Capitalism** allows the ruling class (**bourgeoisie**) to **exploit** the poor working class (**proletariat**) by forcing them to sell their labour - allowing the rich owners of the factors of production to make more profit
- Capitalism is therefore **criminogenic** - it makes crime inevitable. **Eg young shoplifters** are responding to economic **deprivation**
- **Selective Law enforcement** – the young are stereotyped by the police and the media and pursued by the law (**eg anti-social behaviour**) while **white collar** middle class crimes of the wealthy are ignored
- **Capitalist Values – consumerism and individualism** – these encourage the young to steal (**eg looting during London Riots**) and not care about others in the community (**eg vandalism**)

Evaluate the effectiveness of a range of biological theories to explain causes of criminality (8)

Effective	Not Effective
<p>Lombroso “Atavistic Form” Theory – first attempt to understand the hereditary nature of criminality</p> <p>Sheldon’s Somatotype Theory – Mesomorphs can be linked to higher levels of testosterone – causing possible increased aggression and violence in males</p>	<p>Not scientific – no control group Would cause labelling based upon facial features</p> <p>Sheldon studies prisoners. What came first? The muscles or the criminality? Many inmates will “work out” whilst in prison in order to gain respect and status</p>
<p>Adoption study - Crowe (1972) found that if an adoptees biological mother had had a conviction they had a 50% chance of having had a conviction. If the adoptees biological mother did not have a conviction they had only a 5% chance of having received a conviction. This suggests that that genes may be more important.</p>	<p>Brain abnormalities – Raine. Different brain activity may still be the result of environmental factors</p>
<p>Jacobs study of XYY disorder was 20 times higher among inmates in a Scottish prison than in the general Scottish population. The extra Y chromosome caused males to be unusually tall, aggressive and violent. ‘Supermales’ were believed to be prone to extremely violent heinous crimes like rape eg Richard Speck</p>	

AC1.1 Criminal vs Deviant

- Define criminal behaviour by reference to the social and legal definitions, supported by examples (4 marks)
- State three sanctions for criminal behaviour and give an example of when each one might be used (6 marks)
- State three sanctions for deviant behaviour and give an example of when each one might be used (6 marks)

AC1.2 social construction

- **Compare and contrast how law can change from culture to culture and over time. Give examples to illustrate your answer. [7]**
- **Explain why some laws have been subject to change [4]**
- **Compare and contrast how honour crime is perceived in different cultures. [5]**
- **With reference to examples, analyse how laws change due to time, place and culture [9]**
- **Explain why some laws such as the Vagrancy Act 1824 making it an offence to sleep rough, have not been subject to change. [4]**
- **Contrast how adultery is viewed differently between two cultures over time. [6]**

AC2.1 Biological

- **Explain the purpose and outcome of twin studies [6]**
- **Describe how adoption studies help to explain the impact of nature v nurture [6]**
- **Explain how nature and nurture may influence a person's tendency to criminality [8]**
- **Describe the XYY theory of criminality [5]**
- **Describe a biological theory of criminality [5]**
- **Describe how an extra chromosome could account for criminality [4]**

AC2.2 Individualistic

- **Discuss how individualistic theorists explain criminality [8]**
- **Explain how the social learning theory explains criminality [6]**
- **Explain how Bowlby's research links to the psychodynamic theory [5]**
- **Explain how the psychodynamic theory explains criminality [6]**
- **Explain how the psychological personality theory explains criminality [6]**
- **Explain how maternal deprivation may cause youth offending [6]**
-
- Explain the bobo doll experiment and how it can relate to criminality
- State who are likely to be our role models
- Name the main theories connected to the various theories- the table
- Include an explanation of differential associations.
- Explain the characteristics of the Id, Ego, and Superego.

- Explain how Bowlby's research links to the psychodynamic theory
- State and explain all the dimensions of personality in Eysenck's theory of criminality
- Using specialist terminology such as observational learning, instant gratification, unconscious mind, extroversion, introversion, neuroticism stability and psychoticism.

AC2.3 Sociological

- What is meant by 'a self-fulfilling prophecy' [4]
- Describe two functions of crime for society using relevant examples [4]
- Describe the four deviant ways of adapting to the strain of not being able to achieve society's goals. [6]
- Describe primary and secondary deviance [4]

Other relevant Qs

- **Describe what is meant by corporate crime using examples [3]**
- **Describe what is meant by moral crime using examples [3]**
- **Explain how relevant sociological theories account for people 'sleeping rough' [7]**
- **Explain how sociological theories explain drug offences [6]**
- **Describe what is meant by state crime and give examples [3]**

Unit 1 Changing awareness of Crime
AC1.2 Explain reason why certain crimes go unreported
AC1.5 Explain the impact of media representations on the public perception of crime
AC2.1 Campaigns for change
AC2.2 Evaluate the effectiveness of media used in campaigns for change

AC1.2 Explain the reasons that certain crimes are unreported

Explain two reasons why individual may not report being a victim of domestic abuse? 5 marks

Explain two reasons why individuals may not report being a victim of a technological crime? 5 marks

PEEL each
point you
make!

Point

Explain

Evidence

Link

AC1.5 Explain the impact of media representations on the public perception of crime

Give examples throughout

Make sure you not only explain the issues under each heading but also the **IMPACT** of each one the public **PERCEPTION** of crime

List three examples of moral panics

1-

2-

3-

Explain how in the case of the 'mods and rockers' a moral panic was created?

How can stereotyping criminals in the media affect the public?

How can the media have the power to change the public's concerns and attitudes? E.g. Racism Meghan Markle or Islamophobia (case of Jean Charles De Menezes)

Give three examples of how the media has the power to change police priorities e.g. Protests, COVID fines

AC2.1 Campaigns

Describe three campaign and how they changed the law

Campaign one

Campaign two

Campaign three

Describe three campaign and how they changed public awareness

Campaign one

Campaign two

Campaign three

AC2.2 Evaluate the effectiveness of media used in campaign for change – advantages and disadvantages

In your own words.... Evaluate 2 types of media

Media type 1-		
Advantages	Disadvantages	Campaigns used this
1.	1.	
2.	2.	
3.	3.	

Media type 2-		
Advantages	Disadvantages	Campaigns used this
4.	4.	
5.	5.	
6.	6.	