

1. Martha has been married to Tony for 15 years. For most of that time she has been the victim of domestic abuse. For several reasons, she has never reported this to the police. The main reason is that she feels sorry for Tony as he has been unemployed for some time and cannot get a job. Tony gets upset about not being able to provide a better standard of living for Martha and himself. As a result of this, he has recently started to steal food from a local supermarket. Their neighbour knows about the domestic abuse and has recently seen a campaign on the television to promote awareness and encourage reporting of such abuse.

(a) (i) Describe **one** sociological theory of criminality.

[4]

Mark Scheme

Question	Answer	Mark	LO
1. (a) (i)	<p>0 marks: Nothing worthy of any marks.</p> <p>1-2 marks: Answer describes some aspects of one sociological theory of criminality. Answer conveys meaning but lacks detail. Little or no use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>3-4 marks: Answer describes in detail one sociological theory of criminality. Answer communicates meaning with some use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>Likely answers may include:</p> <p>Social structure theory of criminality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • society might influence a person to become criminal • Marxism sees crime as something that the ruling class use as a means of social control • the criminal justice system, including the police and prisons, encourages conformity • it assumes that the disadvantaged social class is a primary cause of crime and that criminal behaviour begins in youth • it suggests that crime is largely a result of unfavourable conditions in a community e.g. high dropout rate, unemployment, single parent families etc. <p>Strain theory of criminality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the work of Robert K Merton • society encourages people to subscribe to the goals of material success • however, society is unable to provide the legitimate means for all to achieve success • people's opportunities are blocked, and consequently they experience feelings of anomie • various responses to the strain, such as conformity and innovation • Response may lead to criminality to reach goals. <p>Credit any other relevant response.</p>	4	LO2

(ii) Analyse how the theory described above can be applied to Tony's situation. [6]

Mark Scheme

Question	Answer	Mark	LO
1. (a) (ii)	<p>0 marks: Nothing worthy of any marks.</p> <p>1-3 marks: Answer analyses in limited detail how the sociological theory described above can be applied to Tony's situation. Answer conveys meaning but lacks detail. Little or no use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>4-6 marks: Answer analyses in detail how the sociological theory described above can be applied to Tony's situation. Answer communicates meaning with some use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>Likely answers may include:</p> <p>Social structure theory of criminality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tony would argue that society has forced him into crime. His lack of opportunity to succeed is not his fault but the position he has been forced into • as a result of a capitalist society producing unequal opportunities, Tony has been forced to turn to crime • Tony could be classed as a member of the working class or proletariat • he has not been able to secure employment for some time • there is a lack of money in the family and a low standard of living • the above factors are forced upon him by the structure of society and he feels he has no option but to steal to provide a better standard of living for Martha and himself. <p>Strain theory of criminality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • society has set goals for Tony to try to achieve • as a member of the working class it could be argued that Tony was more likely than others to be denied material benefits • his opportunities are blocked and, consequently, he has experienced feelings of strain and anomie, as he strives for material success • however, Tony does not have the opportunities to reach the goals through legitimate means • Tony may be an innovator by adopting non-conventional or criminal ways to gain material success. <p>Credit any other relevant response.</p>	6	LO3

(iii) Evaluate the theory described in (a)(i) and (ii).

[6]

Mark Scheme

Question	Answer	Mark	LO
1. (a) (iii)	<p>0 marks: Nothing worthy of any marks.</p> <p>1-3 marks: Answer evaluates the theory described above in limited detail. Answer conveys meaning but lacks detail. Little or no use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>4-6 marks: Answer evaluates the theory described above in detail. Answer communicates meaning with some use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>Likely answers may include:</p> <p>Social structure theory of criminality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">the theory provides an explanation for crime that covers all social classes and a variety of offencesit highlights the impact of selective law enforcement and how white-collar crime is under policedthe theory demonstrates how the law reflects differences in power between the social classes. Also, how inequality in society can lead to criminal behaviourthe theory largely ignores other non-class inequalities such as gender or ethnicityit overstates the amount of crime in working-class communities. For instance, not all working-class people commit crime. In addition, not all capitalist societies have high crime rates (consider Japan and Switzerland)there are many prosecutions for white-collar crimes or corporate crime. For example Bernard Madoff and 'The Wolf of Wall Street'. <p>Strain theory of criminality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">explains why working class crime rates may be higher than other classesprovides an explanation for how individuals in different positions in the social structure of society resort to different adaptations (innovations, ritualism, retreatism and rebellion)the theory explains the reasons for crime and deviance as a result of social straintakes an individualistic approach, ignoring group crimeit is very deterministic, not all working class individuals resort to crimeit ignores the ruling class power to create and enforce laws to prevent the deviant adaptations. <p>Credit any other relevant response.</p>	6	LO3

Mark Scheme

3.	(a)	(ii)	<p>0 marks: Nothing worthy of any marks.</p> <p>1-3 marks: Answer describes, in limited detail one biological theory of criminality. Answer conveys meaning but lacks detail. Little or no use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>4-5 marks: Answer describes in detail one biological theory of criminality. Answer communicates meaning with some use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>Likely answers may include:</p> <p>Lombroso</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This theory suggests that the criminal is a separate species, a species that is between modern man and primitive humans. • Lombroso argued the physical shape of the head and face determined the "born criminal". He claimed that criminality was heritable. • Criminals have 'atavistic' (i.e. primitive) features, which are 'throwbacks' or characteristics from an earlier stage of human development. They manifest as a tendency to commit crimes. • Such features include low sloping foreheads, large jaws or forward projection of jaw, receding chin, twisted nose, long arms relative to lower limbs, excessive cheekbones, large ears and excessive wrinkles on the skin. 	5	LO2
			<p>Sheldon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This theory suggests there are physical characteristics linked to criminal behaviour. • There are three distinct body shapes: ectomorph (thin & fragile), those who tend to be, introverted and restrained; endomorph (fat & soft), those who tend to be social and relaxed; mesomorph (muscular & hard), those who tend to be aggressive and adventurous. • Sheldon, using a correlation study, found that many convicts were mesomorphic and they were least likely to be ectomorphic. • Mesomorphs are also likely to have a high pain threshold and be callous and ruthless. 		
			<p>XYY theory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This theory suggests that criminality can be attributed to a chromosomal abnormality. Chromosomes are structures in cell nuclei that contain our genes. Usually, each person has 46 chromosomes. Gender is determined by the pattern of the person's sex chromosomes: XX in a woman and XY in a man. • However, there is a genetic condition in which a male has an extra male (Y) chromosome, giving a total of 47 chromosomes. Such a condition occurs once in 1 000 male births. • Jacobs <i>et al</i> (1965) suggested that men with the XYY syndrome were more aggressive than 'XY' men. XYY men are over-represented in the prison population. There are 15 sufferers per 1,000 in prisons. 		

Mark Scheme

<p>Twin & adoption studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• These allow researchers to compare the influence of genetic and environmental factors on the likelihood of an individual engaging in crime.• Twin studies support the contention that a heritable trait may increase risk for criminal behaviour. Identical twins are monozygotic (MZ) as they are from one fertilised egg.• The underlying principle of such studies in explaining criminal behaviour is the comparison of criminals with both their biological and adoptive parents. If, in criminal behaviour, the child is more similar to their biological parents than to their adoptive parents, with whom they share the same environment, a genetic basis of criminality may be suggested.• Mednick <i>et al</i> (1987) looked at court convictions in a small European country and found 14 000 adoptees amongst them. The criminal records of their biological and adoptive parents were then investigated. Many of the adoptees had biological parents who were criminals (and there was a particularly strong relationship for sons and fathers). <p>Credit any other relevant response</p>		
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(iii) Evaluate the effectiveness of either one physiological or one genetic theory in explaining the causes of criminality. [6]

Mark Scheme

Question	Answer	Mark	LO
3. (a) (iii)	<p>0 marks: Nothing worthy of any marks.</p> <p>1-3 marks: Answer evaluates in limited detail the effectiveness of either one physiological or one genetic theory in explaining the causes of criminality. Answer conveys meaning but lacks detail. Little or no use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>4-6 marks: Answer evaluates in detail the effectiveness of either physiological or genetic theories in explaining the causes of criminality. Answer communicates meaning with some use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>Likely answers may include:</p> <p>Physiological - Lombroso</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The associations given by Lombroso were later shown to be highly inconsistent or non-existent. • Lombroso had not used a control group, therefore he had nothing of any substantial nature to which he could compare his results. • Physical appearance determining criminality cannot be wholly accurate, as people who have disfigurements to their face could have them because of an accident earlier in their lives years of their life. • Not everybody who has an abnormality is a criminal. • Not all criminals have abnormalities. • Charles Goring (1913) used a non-criminal control group and found no significant differences in terms of behaviour. • When criminals are sentenced for crimes, the less attractive individuals are more likely to be considered guilty - 50% more so than attractive people (Bath Spa University, 2007). • Goring found that all convicts had the same low-order intelligence, and argued that as this is genetic, there must be a genetic base to criminality • Garland (1994) argued that Lombroso was responsible for giving criminology a scientific credibility. 	6	LO3
	<p>Physiological - Sheldon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This considers whether mesomorphs are 'picked upon' or dared to do illegal acts. This may be due to the stereotypes people hold about mesomorphs, who are perceived as being likely to be drawn into delinquent activities by their peer groups. • If a mesomorph's shape is considered criminal perhaps the courts think this too. The judicial system may treat them more harshly, increasing the likelihood that they will officially be labelled as criminal. • However, it not take into account that people's somatotype is not fixed. People's bodies change throughout their lives, and an individual may be all three types at some point in their lives. Sheldon does not detail whether this would lead to changes in personality and criminal behaviour. • A number of other studies have confirmed that there is a small association between body build and criminality (Putwain & Sammons, 2002). • A good-sized sample (200) was used and, importantly, Sheldon had a control condition of non-offenders (students) to which he could compare his results. • Even though there could be issues surrounding the reliability of Sheldon's study, other researchers have found results that seem to support, at least in part, his initial theory. Glueck & Glueck (1956) found that in a sample of delinquents, 60% were mesomorphs while in a non-delinquent sample only 31% were. 		

Mark Scheme

	<p>Genetic - XYY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A study by Jacobs <i>et al</i> (1965) found that a significant number of men in prison had XYY sex chromosomes instead of the usual XY.• Adler <i>et al</i> (2007) indicated that it is possible that aggressive and violent behaviour is at least partly determined by genetic factors.• However, studies have found that genetic abnormalities are widespread throughout the general population and therefore do not explain aggression.• Focusing too heavily on genetics ignores the behaviourist approach.• Theilgaard (1984) researched the traits of XYY men compared to XY men. He found the characteristic of aggression was not associated with the XYY men.	
	<p>Genetic - Twin Studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Such studies are natural experiments, as the biological relationships between the twins is a naturally occurring variable.• Christiansen (1977) supports the view that criminality has a genetic component.• The results of twin studies have helped in the prevention of vulnerable disorders.• Early twin studies, such as that of Lange (1929), were inadequately controlled and lacked validity as to whether the twins were DZ or MZ, which was based on appearance and not DNA.• The small sample involved in twin studies may not be representative of the general population.• If twins are brought up in the same environment, criminality could just as easily be related to nurture as to genetics. <p>Genetic - Adoption Studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• As adopted children are exposed to a different environment to their biological family, it is easier to separate genetic and environmental factors.• Studies have concluded that there is a correlation between adopted children and their biological parents.• The age of adoption may mean the adopted children have already been influenced by either their natural parents or their foster environment.• Information about a biological family is not always available.• The adoption process is not always random, as often children are placed with parents similar to their biological families.	

(c) Compare criminality and deviance with reference to relevant examples.

[5]

Mark Scheme

(c)	<p>0 marks: Nothing worthy of any marks.</p> <p>1-3 marks: Answers provide limited comparison of criminality and deviance; examples may be provided but lack detail. Little or no use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>4-5 marks: Answers provide detailed comparison of criminality and deviance; examples are given. Answers communicate meaning with some use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>Likely answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Crime is a behaviour that breaks the formal laws of a society and can lead to formal sanctions or punishment; for example, theft or murder.• Deviance is any violation of society's norms or going against expected behaviour; for example, excessive tattoos or piercing.• While most crimes are seen as deviant, many deviant acts are not crimes; for example, sharing a house with 50 cats.• Some deviant acts can become the norm and be accepted; for example, illegal downloading of music.• Some behaviour may be seen as deviant over time; for example, smoking.• There have been calls to decriminalise possession of cannabis – possible argument of it not being a deviant act. <p>Credit any other relevant response.</p>	5	LO1
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(c) Explain the impact of the media's representation of crime on the public perception of crime.

[6]

Question	Answer	Mark	LO
2. (c)	<p>0 marks: Nothing worthy of any marks.</p> <p>1-3 marks: Answer explains in limited detail the impact of the media's representation of crime on the public perception of crime. Answer conveys meaning but lacks detail. Little or no use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>4-6 marks: Answer explains in detail the impact of the media's representation of crime on the public perception of crime. Answer communicates meaning with some use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>Likely answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moral panic. The media over represents something that has happened, leading to excessive public concern. Moral panic has a tendency to exaggerate crime statistics.• Changing public concerns and attitudes. If the media focuses on a particular crime, this could make the public more concerned about it too.• Perceptions of crime trends. Often crime trends are viewed as increasing due to the reporting of crime by the media.• Stereotyping of criminals. This often occurs due to the media's reporting of crime e.g. young people and crime.• Levels of response to crime and types of punishment. This often increases as a result of media reporting e.g. London riots and subsequent levels of punishments.• Changing priorities and emphasis. Reporting may see a shift in what is viewed as priority crime e.g. incidents of terrorism. <p>Credit any other relevant response.</p>	6	LO1

(b) Evaluate **two** campaign methods that may be used to campaign for change. [6]

Mark Scheme

Question	Answer	Mark	LO
2. (b)	<p>0 marks: Nothing worthy of any marks.</p> <p>1-3 marks: Answers that identify/describe a campaign method that may be used to campaign for change, or where two campaign methods are evaluated it is with limited detail. Answers convey meaning but lack detail. Little or no use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>4-6 marks: Answers that evaluate in detail two campaign methods that may be used to campaign for change. Answers clearly communicate meaning with some use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>Likely answers may include:</p> <p>Media :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social networking – easy to communicate with a large number of people, but an older generation may not have means or ability to access, e.g. the ice bucket challenge • Blogs – easy to create but can be time-consuming to update and all posts including adverse ones can be seen, e.g. green peace. • Hit songs – a famous singer is likely to gain attention from the public but dislike for the singer may persuade the public not to become involved, e.g. Band Aid. • Merchandise – can be profitable but can take time to produce and retailers may have to be persuaded to stock and sell e.g. help for heroes. <p>Other methods :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marching – cost effective and can involve a large number of people but time-consuming to liaise with authorities and can lead to militant action, e.g. gay pride. • Contact Member of Parliament - easy to write to M.P. but if minority cause they may not support, e.g. Lillian's Law. • Lobbying – action at the heart of Parliament and law making but could be time-consuming and costly to arrange and implement, e.g. Bobby Turnbull's campaign. • Petition – can be cost effective and promoted through social media but may not represent the majority of the public. People may feel obliged to sign if requested e.g. Sarah's Law. <p>Credit any other relevant method.</p>	6	LO4

(e) Discuss, using examples, how laws have changed over time.

[7]

Mark Scheme

Question	Answer	Mark	LO
2. (e)	<p>0 marks: Nothing worthy of any marks.</p> <p>1-3 marks: Answer discusses, using an example or examples, in limited detail how laws have changed over time. Answer conveys meaning but lacks detail. Little or no use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>4-6 marks: Answer discusses using examples and in some detail, how laws have changed over time. Answer communicates meaning with some use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>7 marks: Answer discusses using clear examples and in detail, how laws have changed over time. Answer is well structured and clearly expressed. Specialist terms are used with ease and accuracy.</p> <p>Likely answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prostitution. Once a stigma was attached and linked to people who were perceived as being immoral. Now there more of an issue of how to protect vulnerable people involved in prostitution. There are calls for it to be decriminalised with appropriate regulation.• Vagrancy. This is still illegal under the Vagrancy Act 1824. Originally, it was passed to clear the streets of beggars, rogues and vagabonds and prevent further crime from being committed. The Act fell into disuse as society accepted there were legitimate reasons for homelessness. However, over recent times there has been an increase in the number of prosecutions.• Homosexuality. Once illegal, in 1967 it was decriminalised in England and Wales and the age of consent placed at 21 years of age. The age of consent was later lowered to 18 years and finally to 16 years. Civil partnerships were permitted in 2004. Finally, the law allowed the first same sex marriage in 2014. <p>Credit any other relevant response.</p>	7	LO1

2. In 1967 homosexuality was decriminalised in England and Wales, and the age of consent for homosexuals was 21 years. The age of consent was later lowered to 18 years by the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 and finally to 16 years by the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 2000. Groups such as Stonewall and OutRage! campaigned for equal rights for same sex couples, and civil partnerships were permitted in 2004. Finally, the law allowed same sex marriage in 2014.

(a) Explain, with examples, what is meant by the term 'decriminalisation'.

[4]

Mark Scheme

Question	Answer	Mark	LO
2. (a)	<p>0 marks: Nothing worthy of any marks.</p> <p>1-2 marks: Answers provide a basic explanation of what is meant by the term 'decriminalisation'. Answers convey meaning but lack detail. Little or no use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>3-4 marks: Answers provide a detailed explanation, with one or more examples, of what is meant by the term 'decriminalisation'. Answers communicate meaning with some use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>Likely answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A process which may see society refusing to accept an action is criminal • Often a reduction in punishment is seen • Or a reluctance by the police to enforce punishment • Often the act becomes legalised • Laws are frequently amended because they cannot be imposed or enforced due to changing values in society. • Eventually, the government has little choice but to decriminalise because it has to accept that the criminal act cannot be controlled because people no longer take notice of the law. <p>Examples may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Homosexuality which was once a criminal offence. – Use of cannabis can be quite open in some places in the UK, as the police choose not to act. – Underage sex and drinking is not always taken very seriously. <p>Credit any other relevant example.</p>	4	LO1

3. One theory of crime was based on the physical measurements of Italian prisoners compared to those of Italian soldiers. This theory proposed that criminals had been born with specific features. Another key theory argued that an individual's body shape is correlated with becoming a criminal.

(a) (i) With reference to the text above, describe the main features of **one** physiological theory of criminality. [6]

Mark Scheme

Question	Answer	Mark	LO
3 (a) (i)	<p>0 marks: Nothing worthy of any marks.</p> <p>1-3 marks: Answers show, with reference to the text, limited/basic description of the features of one physiological theory of criminality. Answers convey meaning but lack detail. Little or no use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>4-6 marks: Answers show, with reference to the text, a detailed description of the main features of one physiological theory of criminality. Answers clearly communicate meaning with some use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>Likely answers may include:</p> <p>From the text 'One theory of crime was based on the physical measurements of Italian prisoners, compared with those of Italian soldiers. This theory proposed that criminals had been born with specific features', answers describe the main features of Lombroso's theory of criminality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lombroso argued that the criminal is a separate species, a species that is between modern and primitive humans.• He argued the physical shape of the head and face determined the "born criminal". He claimed that criminality was heritable.• Criminal had 'atavistic' (i.e. primitive) features which were 'throwbacks' who had biological characteristics from an earlier stage of human development that manifested as a tendency to commit crimes• Such features included low sloping foreheads, large jaws or forward projection of jaw, receding chins, twisted nose, long arms relative to lower limbs, excessive cheekbones, large chin and lips, large monkey-like ears, excessive wrinkles on the skin. <p>From the text 'Another key theory argued that an individual's body shape is correlated with becoming criminal', answers should describe the main features of Sheldon's theory of criminality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Links physical characteristics to criminal behaviour.• Three distinct body shapes – ectomorph (thin and fragile) who tend to be social and relaxed, endomorph (fat and soft) who tend to be introverted and restrained and mesomorph (muscular and hard) who tend to be aggressive and adventurous.• Sheldon, using a correlation study, found that many convicts were mesomorphic and they were least likely to be ectomorphic.• Mesomorphs are also likely to have a high pain threshold and be callous and ruthless. <p>Credit any other relevant physiological theory.</p>	6	LO2

(ii) Describe the weakness of the physiological theory described in (a) (i).

[6]

Mark Scheme

Question		Answer	Mark	LO
3	(a) (ii)	<p>0 marks: Nothing worthy of any marks.</p> <p>1-3 marks: Answers show some description of the weakness of physiological theory. Answers convey meaning but lack detail. Little or no use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>4-6 marks: Answers that show a detailed description of the weakness of the physiological theory described in (a) (i). Answers clearly communicate meaning with some use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>Likely answers may include:</p> <p>Lombroso</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Lombroso based his theory on the facial measurements of hundreds of criminals and the skulls of deceased criminals. He did not compare these results to a control group of non-criminals. Therefore, as he did not have a comparison control group, the findings cannot be viewed as support for his claims.Goring (1913) made a study of the physical features of thousands of English prisoners, and found none of the distinctive facial characteristics noted by Lombroso.A major issue with this study is that, even if it were found that there was a relationship between facial characteristics and criminality, the theory is descriptive rather than explanatory.Lombroso's theory also raises some important ethical issues. If we could identify criminals by physical characteristics, would that imply that such people could justifiably be locked away before even committing a crime?This theory is also extremely deterministic. It assumes that criminality is akin to eye colour; one is born a criminal, and is unable to escape one's destiny. It does not take into account social or economic factors.Modern research has found no evidence for any of Lombroso's claims. <p>Sheldon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Only focussed on criminals. Just because many criminals are mesomorphs, it does not mean that all mesomorphs are criminals.The theory could not really explain how ectomorphs and endomorphs can also be criminals.Does not take into account that people's somatype is not fixed. People's bodies change throughout their lives, and an individual may be all three types at some point in their lives. Sheldon does not detail whether this would lead to changes in personality and criminal behaviour.Muscular mesomorphs may be more likely to be invited by peers to participate in daring and anti-social activities; they may be more successful and therefore more likely to continue this behaviour and, if caught, begin to build up a criminal career. <p>Credit any other relevant aspect.</p>	6	LO3

(d) Evaluate psychodynamic theory in explaining causes of criminality.

[8]

Mark Scheme

3.	(d)	<p>0 marks: Nothing worthy of any marks.</p> <p>1-3 marks: Answers that describe with limited detail psychodynamic theory in explaining causes of criminality. Answers convey meaning but lack detail. Little or no use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>4- 6 marks: Answers that evaluate with some detail psychodynamic theory in explaining causes of criminality. Answers communicate meaning with some use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>7-8 marks: Answers that evaluate with detail psychodynamic theory in explaining causes of criminality. Answers are well structured and clearly expressed. Specialist terms are used with ease and accuracy.</p> <p>Likely answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Psychodynamic theories of offending are no longer widely accepted by psychologists, for a number of reasons.• There is the difficulty associated with testing some of the concepts. Psychodynamic theories rely heavily on concepts like the unconscious mind, whose existence is difficult if not impossible to prove.• There is a tendency for psychodynamic theories to be able to explain any behaviour but only after it has happened.• Psychodynamic therapies that have attempted to treat offending have not been successful (Howitt, 2009), besides being extremely time consuming.• It is important not to overlook the positive contributions that psychodynamic theories have made to criminological psychology. Psychodynamic researchers have pointed to the importance of childhood experiences and parent-child relationships as an influence on offending (Blackburn, 1993) and have identified many important variables relating to delinquent behaviour in adolescence (Hollin, 1989).• Whilst psychodynamic theoretical explanations have fallen out of favour, it should be credited with pointing in some useful directions for later researchers to follow. <p>Credit any other relevant aspect.</p>	8	LO4
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1. 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 high volume late at night. Edna and Sidney intensely dislike each other and regularly argue. Edna complains about the music and Sidney calls 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.

(c) (i) Describe **one** sociological theory of criminality.

[4]

Mark Scheme

1.	(c)	(i)	<p>0 marks: Nothing worthy of any marks.</p> <p>1-2 marks: Answers that describe some aspects of a sociological theory of criminality. Answers convey meaning but lack detail. Little or no use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>3-4 marks: Answers that describe in detail aspects of a sociological theory of criminality. Answers communicate meaning with some use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>Application to Edna's situation is not required in this answer.</p> <p>Likely answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marxism - assumes that disadvantaged social class is a primary cause of crime. Crime is largely a result of unfavourable conditions in a community e.g. unemployment. Crime is seen as something the ruling class uses as a means of social control and a lack of conformity results in punishment. Institutions such as the police and prisons are there to encourage conformity of the working class. Crime is as a result of inequality and poverty. • Labelling theory – considers why some people committing some actions come to be defined as deviant while others do not. It suggests that people come to identify and behave in ways that reflect how others label them. A self-fulfilling prophecy. A label carries with it certain prejudices and images which could result in other people interpreting the behaviour of the labelled person in a particular way. <p>Credit any other relevant theory</p>	4	LO2
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(ii) Analyse how the theory described above can be applied to Edna's situation. [5]

Question	Answer	Mark	LO
1. (c) (ii)	<p>0 marks: Nothing worthy of any marks.</p> <p>1-3 marks: Answers that analyse some aspects of how the sociological theory of criminality described in c (i) can be applied to Edna's situation. Answers convey meaning but lack detail. Little or no use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>4-5 marks: Answers that analyse in detail how the sociological theory of criminality described in (c) (i) can be applied to Edna's situation. Answers communicate meaning with some use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>Likely answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marxism – Edna has lived in poverty most of her life and such disadvantage could be the cause of her crime. She will be aware that Sidney, on the other hand, is wealthy. Society has failed to help her and instead is ensuring control. She will now face the criminal justice system and the punishment of prison. Labelling theory – Edna has behaved in a deviant way by looking after 40 cats. Sidney and others regard her as mad. She may have come to identify and behave in ways that reflect how others label her. The graffiti suggest prejudices against her and this could result in other people interpreting her behaviour as that of a mad woman. Edna responds accordingly. <p>Credit any relevant response.</p>	5	LO3

(iii) Evaluate the effectiveness of the sociological theory described on page 3 in explaining causes of criminality. [6]

Question	Answer	Mark	LO
1. (c) (iii)	<p>0 marks: Nothing worthy of any marks.</p> <p>1-3 marks: Answers that evaluate, in limited detail, the effectiveness of the sociological theory described in c (i) in explaining causes of criminality. Answers convey meaning but lack detail. Little or no use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>4-6 marks: Answers that evaluate, with detail, the effectiveness of the sociological theory described in (c) (i) in explaining causes of criminality. Answers communicate meaning with some use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>Likely answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marxism – ignores individual motivation, or the connection between crime and other inequalities such as gender. Disregards other issues such as the music playing and name calling in Edna's situation. Not all people living in poverty commit crime. However capitalism does encourage competitiveness and Edna will be aware of Sidney's wealth and this may be a sign of class conflict. Crime can result from the inequalities in the social structure. It may be argued laws are created to protect the ruling classes. Labelling – Does not explain why deviant behaviour occurs in the first place. It can be deterministic and stereotypical. Edna might carry out her deviant behaviour for other motives. It can focus on the negatives effects of labelling and can ignore the victims of crime focusing on the offender. Alternatively it highlights the differences in deviance between people and shows that rules can be applied in a discriminatory way. It shows weaknesses in official statistics suggesting they are more a record of activities of the control agents rather than criminals. <p>Credit any other relevant aspect.</p>	6	LO3