

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		4



## LEVEL 3 CERTIFICATE / DIPLOMA

4543UB0-1



S19-4543UB0-1

### CRIMINOLOGY

#### Unit 2: Criminological Theories

MONDAY, 20 MAY 2019 – AFTERNOON

1 hour 30 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	25	
2.	25	
3.	25	
Total	75	

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### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

If you run out of space, use the continuation page at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Each question carries 25 marks.

The total number of marks for this paper is 75.

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

Assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

*Answer all questions.*

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.

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

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

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(b) Other than sympathy, describe reasons why victims of domestic abuse may not report the crime.

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(c) Explain the consequences of unreported crime.

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2. Twin brothers Alan and Adrian are both campaigning for the position of Police and Crime Commissioner in their area. They are both concerned about the impact of the media's crime reporting on the public. They are both focusing their campaigns on crime control. Alan's crime control proposals focus on getting tough on crime, and his campaign centres on penal populism. Adrian argues that individualistic theories of criminality should inform policy development. The twins' 80-year-old mother is very proud of her sons but cannot believe how much laws have changed in her lifetime.

(a) Describe the difference between formal and informal policy making. [2]

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(b) Describe the crime control policy options that Alan might propose. [4]

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- (c) Explain the impact of the media's representation of crime on the public perception of crime.

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- (d) Assess **one** crime control policy developed from individualistic theories of criminality. [6]

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

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3. The nature versus nurture debate concerns the extent to which each accounts for behaviours such as committing crime. The nature side focuses on inherited or genetic biological factors. The nurture aspect is concerned about acquired or learned characteristics that are influenced by external factors.

- (a) (i) Outline **one** example of how biological theories of criminality have informed policy development.

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- (ii) Describe **one** biological theory of criminality.

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- (iii) Evaluate the effectiveness of **either one** physiological **or one** genetic theory in explaining the causes of criminality. [6]

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- (b) (i) Describe **one** individualistic theory of criminality. [5]

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- (b) (ii) Evaluate the effectiveness of the theory described in (b) (i) in explaining the causes of criminality. [6]

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**END OF PAPER**

