

SRJC Preliminary Examination 2010
Paper 2 Answer Scheme

1. In your own words as far as possible, identify the 'four horsemen of the correctional apocalypse'. (line 6-7) [2m]

Lifted	
the need for revenge, a form of pleasure; the need for compensation for losses suffered; the need to consider the safety of society; some sort of reinstatement or even therapy for the offender	<p>The desire for:</p> <p>Retribution/ vengeance</p> <p>Reparation/ receive payment for damages/ replacement for damages</p> <p>public security</p> <p>rehabilitation/ reintegration</p> <p>Award ½ mark per point</p>

2 '...there is an inverse relationship between the numbers of people in prison and the numbers in mental hospitals' (line 8-9). What does the phrase suggest about criminals?[1m]

Lifted	
Inferred The relationship is an 'inverse' one...	<p>Most criminals are psychologically unsound</p> <p>Or</p> <p>There is little difference between the insane and the criminal</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Criminals are insane and the insane are responsible for crime</p>

3. (a) What does the writer mean by the word 'sexier' (line 18)?
 (b) Why might the Freudian approach be the 'sexier' theory? [2m]

Lifted	
The more complex approach...	<p>Less boring/ more interesting/ intriguing/ appealing [1]</p> <p>(If the comparative word 'more' is missing – 0m)</p>
Psycho-analysis...inner feelings, fantasies, fixations etc... (line14-15)	<p>The Freudian approach deals with the mind and emotions, while the behaviourist approach considers the actions of the individual. [1]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The Freudian approach is more sophisticated/ profound/ complex than the behaviourist approach [1]</p>
This subconscious self derives from... (line 28)	<p>(To be awarded the mark, there MUST be some comparison with the behaviourist approach.</p> <p>Although it is not necessary for the student to explain the behaviourist approach.</p> <p>Just need to make mention of behaviourism)</p>

4. "... whether it is the 'thrashing' of the opposition at a game of rugby or football..." (line 26)
Why does the author place the word 'thrashing' in inverted commas? [2m]

Lifted	Inferred
"whether it is the 'thrashing' of the opposition at a game of rugby or football, or whether it is the thrashing we receive from an angry parent."	<p>The author uses it to indicate that he is not referring to the conventional understanding of the word, which means a physical beating. (1m)</p> <p>Instead the word 'thrashing' refers to the huge psychological or emotional effect of losing a game. (1m)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>'thrashing' refers to the idea of defeating one's opponent by a huge margin (1m)</p> <p>[Stating that it is a metaphor – ½ m]</p>

5. What is the author's attitude towards the 'moralists' (line 30)? Justify your answer. [2m]

Lifted	Inferred
<p>The dark army of medieval moralists, increasingly threatened by the outriders of post-Darwinian rationalism, is becoming ever more fierce in its demands. (line 43)</p> <p>The return to the death penalty in many American states reflects exactly this primitive, sadistic urge. (line 48 – 49)</p>	<p>The author [is critical of]/ [strongly disapproves of] the moralists [1]</p> <p>He uses the word 'medieval'/ 'primitive' to describe the moralists, which indicates their backwardness.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>He uses the word 'dark', suggesting that the moralists are too harsh in their approach. [1]</p> <p>Or</p> <p>The author uses negative connotations [½ m]</p> <p>[Marks can be awarded for justification of the answer, even when the attitude is not precise; if the attitude is wrongly inferred, no mark will be given to the part.]</p> <p>[If the words from the passage are not identified – ½ m]</p>

6. Explain the author's intention in using the word 'even' (line 44)? [2m]

Lifted	Inferred
Even adolescents and 'retarded individuals' are no longer immune from the death penalty in America.	<p>Youths and the mentally challenged are generally considered to be less capable of rational/sound decision/less capable of knowing the full consequence of their action, and thus are supposed to be spared the death penalty [1]</p> <p>Therefore, the author is emphasizing his point that the American society/our society has gone overboard in our use of punishment to control crime/the punishment is excessive.[1]</p> <p>[If the student does not include 'author intends to show'/the author is emphasizing the point - ½ m]</p>

PASSAGE 2

7. Suggest why the principle of *proportionality* is 'commonly accepted as a necessary ingredient of a rational sentencing policy' (line 26)? [2m]

Lifted	Inferred
That principle reflects the correct place where retribution ought to be reflected in punishment – in the distribution of justice.	<p>The principle ensures that the punishment we impose on a criminal fits seriousness of the crime. [1]</p> <p>It is commonly accepted because it appeals to human being's natural desire/instinct for fairness. [1]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>It appeals to most people's sense of fairness/justice. [1]</p> <p>[If the answer does not include 'naturally'/ 'appeals to most people' – ½ m]</p> <p>[Accept other reasonable answers]</p> <p>*need to explain proportionality - punishment must meet severity of crime.</p>

8. Explain, in your own words as far as possible, why there are laws “against those that express views which give serious offence to religious or racial groups” (line 35) [1m]

Lifted	Paraphrase
an offence may result in no overt harm, but may attract such moral outrage that, a failure to punish - or punish adequately - such an offence will lead to those outraged to take physical action to vent their feelings. (line 32-34)	<p>Such remarks may cause strong reactions among people. (1/2m)</p> <p>Thus if there are no laws to punish the culprits, those who are insulted will feel a strong/great sense of injustice (½ m)</p> <p>and may decide to take matters into their own hands and turn violent against those who have offended them (½ m)</p> <p>Bonus: ½ m</p>

9. Using material from paragraph 1-5, summarise what Michael Hwang has to say about the different purposes of punishment, which he prefers, and the limitations of the utilitarian approach. 120words. [8m]

	Lifted	Paraphrased
a	The old view ...' retributive justice ' which is based on the ' eye for an eye ' principle.	The traditional understanding of punishment is founded on retaliation against the perpetrator/ tit for tat .
b	I prefer an alternative view... punished only for social reasons.	Hwang prefers the utilitarian approach, in which punishments are meted out because they serve to benefit the community.
c	the utilitarian looks to the future to justify the imposition of punishment (line 7) The utilitarian justification for punishment is...to prevent future offences of a similar kind , whether by that offender or others (line 8-9) principle of deterrence (line 9) serving as a warning to others (line 11)	<p>Punishment functions to caution against potential acts of crime.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Punishment discourages the rest of the society from engaging in transgressions.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Punishment functions to avert potential acts of transgressions/crimes.</p>

d	sentence should be determined by its effect upon the person punished (line 10-11)	The punishment imposed should be appropriate or suitable for the criminal, such that it deters him from repeating the crime.
e	penal process... reinforcing the social values of the community (line 13-14)	Moreover, punishment strengthens the moral codes/ ethics/code of behaviour/standards of society
f	The educational process [of punishment] should only be regarded as a side effect of punishment, and not as its primary justification (line 14-15)	However, the teaching of moral codes and/or reformative process should not be the sole/exclusive/main reason/rationale for punishment.
g	protect the community and individuals from *tangible harm (line 19)	Instead, punishment should serve to keep the society and its occupants/people safe from *palpable/actual/real danger. *Award ½m if student does not qualify the type of harm.
h	utilitarianism does not provide a self-contained justification of punishment.	Utilitarianism alone is inadequate as a reason for castigation (1m)
i	make deterrence the sole criterion for punishment harsh penalties	When prevention becomes the only purpose (½ m),
j	there would be times when the easy way to abolish a socially undesirable practice would be to impose extremely harsh penalties ...is commonly accepted as a necessary ingredient of a rational sentencing policy, that is, the principle of proportionality	sometimes the convenient approach to eliminate a communally unacceptable behaviour might involve enforcing exceedingly ruthless sentences .(1m)
k	there is a moral limit to the law's power to make an offender an example for others to fear.	The legal system faces ethical constraints in using a criminal as a case in point to deter others. Or There must be an ethical boundary which punishment should not exceed.
l	there may be occasions where an offence may result in no overt harm, but may attract such moral outrage that, a failure to punish - or punish adequately - such an offence will lead to those outraged to take physical action to vent their feelings	On the other hand , a punishment that does match the offence might be considered inadequate by those who are offended. (1/2m) The strong sense of injustice felt might in turn cause these people to take things into their own hand, leading to greater crime. (1/2m)

Give the meaning of the following words as they are used in the passage. You may write your answer in one word or a short phrase.

	1m	½ m	0
admonition (line 14)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> chastisement punishment disciplinary action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> violence carried out to correct a mistake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reprimand rebuke scolding
primordial (line 29)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> primal basic fundamental primitive existing from the beginning of time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ancient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prehistoric inborn innate natural

quell (line 39)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • put down • subdue • suppress • curb • to put a stop to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limit • contain • stop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calm • pacify • ease • counter • mitigate
stamp out (line 29)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eliminate • wipe out • eradicate • remove • put an end to • prevent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • weed out • end 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exclude • take out • abolish • exterminate • quell
conversely (line 31)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on the contrary • on the other hand • on the flip side • in contrast 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • however 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vice versa • alternatively

[5m]

