

Unit 2

1. **Scenario:** 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 Identify **one** sociological theory of criminality. [1]
 - a.ii Identify **three** features of the sociological theory of criminality named in question 1.a.i. [3]
 - b Explain how **one** sociological theory of criminality can be applied to Tony's situation. [6]
 - c Evaluate **one** sociological theory of criminality (this may or may not be the one used for a.i). [9]
 - d Other than sympathy, describe why victims of domestic abuse may not report the crime. [6]
2. **Scenario:** 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 Identify **one** feature of formal policy making and **one** feature of informal policy making. [2]
 - b Briefly describe the crime control options that Alan might propose. [4]
 - c Briefly explain the impact of the media's representation of crime on the public perception of crime. [4]
 - d Assess **one** crime control policy developed from individualistic theories of criminality. [6]
 - e Discuss how laws have changed over time. [9]
3. **Context:** 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 Identify **three** features of **one** biological theory of criminality. [3]
 - b Assess how biological theories of crime have informed policy development. [9]
 - c Briefly describe **one** individualistic theory of criminality. [4]
 - d Evaluate the effectiveness of **one** individualistic theory of criminality in explaining the causes of criminality (this may or may not be the one used for c). [9]

Unit 4

1. **Scenario:** Sarah is 21 years old and is currently serving a three-year prison sentence having been found guilty of grievous bodily harm at the local Crown Court. She stabbed the victim with a knife during a fight. Her lawyer has told her she should appeal the unsafe conviction as it was investigated using the crime control model.
 - a.i Identify who would have found Sarah guilty in the Crown Court. [1]
 - a.ii Identify who would have imposed the prison sentence. [1]
 - b Briefly describe the crime control model of criminal justice referred to by Sarah's lawyer. [4]
 - c Briefly describe **one** behavioural tactic used by prisons to achieve social control. [4]
 - d Discuss the aims of the prison sentence imposed on Sarah. [6]
 - e Discuss how theories of criminology have influenced the aims of sentencing. [9]
2. **Scenario:** A local secondary school is having a careers information evening. A police officer, a crown prosecutor and a prison governor will all be attending to inform students about their work. These guest speakers will be answering questions from students about their role in achieving social control.
 - a Briefly describe the role of the Crown Prosecution Service in the organisation of the criminal justice system. [4]
 - b Discuss the role of the police service in achieving social control. [6]
 - c Examine how crime committed by those with moral imperatives is a limitation in achieving social control. [6]
 - d Evaluate the effectiveness of the police service and the Crown Prosecution Service in achieving social control. [9]
3. **Context:** According to the Ministry of Justice (June 2017), there were 262,347 offenders on probation orders. This was 1% higher than the same point in the previous year. There were also several criticisms of the Probation Services including the role played by Community Rehabilitation Companies. Criticisms include: part privatisation measures, which result in prisoners being released without accommodation, and prisoners' risk to the public not being adequately assessed.
 - a Identify **two** ways in which the Probation Service is funded [2]
 - b Using the context and your own knowledge, evaluate the effectiveness of the Probation Service. [6]
 - c.i Identify **two** aims of a probation order as a court punishment. [2]
 - c.ii Explain how probation orders act as an external form of social control. [6]
 - d Analyse the relationship between the Probation Service and other agencies in the criminal justice system. [9]

Unit 2

1. **Scenario:** 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 Identify **one** sociological theory of criminality.

[1]

One sociological theory of criminality is Marxism (social structure).

1

a.ii Identify **three** features of the sociological theory of criminality named in question 1.a.i.

[3]

Marxism accounts for crime by using the assumption that in a capitalist society, crime is inevitable as we cannot all reach material success. To make up for not being able to gain material success, people commit crime because society hasn't been able to provide legitimate means for success. Marxists believe that the lower class is much more heavily policed than the upper class causing crime statistics to be biased.

3

b Explain how **one** sociological theory of criminality can be applied to Tony's situation.

[6]

Marxism can be applied to Tony's situation. Tony has been unemployed for some time and has not been able to get a job due to society not being able to provide the means to legitimate success. So, to provide a better standard of living for Martha, he has turned to crime by stealing food from a local supermarket. This is so Tony can make up for the shortfall in success.

3

c Evaluate **one** sociological theory of criminality (this may or may not be the one used for a.i.).

[9]

Marxism has been criticised as it does not explain why rich upper class people commit crime. It ignores white-collar crime and focuses purely on lower-class crime. However, Marxism does highlight biased policing and injustices which may develop policies to account for this. On the other hand, Marxism has been criticised as it takes the responsibility away from criminals and places it on society as a whole. This makes it harder to hold criminals accountable.

5

d Other than sympathy, describe why victims of domestic abuse may not report the crime. [6]

Some victims do not report domestic abuse because they love their abuser. This is because the domestic abuse often happens between couples, and the victim still wants to be with their abuser. Alternatively, some may not report domestic abuse because they are ashamed that they are a victim and have “let it happen”. Additionally, victims may feel that they will not be taken seriously as shown by the case behind Clare’s law.

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2. **Scenario:** 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 Identify **one** feature of formal policy making and **one** feature of informal policy making. [2]

Formal policy making refers to governmental policies and laws made by authority figures which go through parliament. Informal policy making is done by less authoritative figures and are not enforced nationally.

2

b Briefly describe the crime control options that Alan might propose. [4]

Penal populism is one option Alan might propose, which means he wants harsher sentences for crimes. This acts as a deterrent and prevents more crimes from occurring. Alan might also propose zero-tolerance policies, meaning that all crime is dealt with appropriately. This will prevent crime from escalating. Lastly, Alan might propose CCTV as a form of self ‘policing’, but to also use as hard evidence in court against criminals.

4

c Briefly explain the impact of the media’s representation of crime on the public perception of crime. [4]

The media has a large impact on public perceptions of crime. The media constantly reports on crime and deviance, which can often cause the public to assume that crime is increasing. This is because when all the public read in the newspapers is about crime-related stories it can cause moral panics, which may pose a threat to society. For example, with the Mods and the Rockers, as studied by Stanley Cohen,

the newspapers often reported on the two groups feuding and over-exaggerated what really was happening, causing a moral panic.

4

d Assess **one** crime control policy developed from individualistic theories of criminality.

[6]

Prisons using token economy have been developed from individualistic theories (specifically Bandura's social learning theory). This has been criticised as recidivism rates are still at 46% for ex-convicts and this has been increased to 69% nationally. However, a strength is that it acts as a deterrent and therefore prevents more people from committing crime as they still want their freedom.

4

e Discuss how laws have changed over time.

[9]

Laws frequently change over time mainly because attitudes towards the issue have changed (social change). As a society we evolve and change opinions over time causing the government to account for this change. For example, homosexuality was decriminalised and in 2013 gay couples could get married. This is because over time (from the 1960s onwards) people have become more open-minded. Another example is smoking laws: it used to be legal for anyone to smoke wherever they wanted. However, due to more medical evidence against smoking, people changed attitudes towards smoking. So smoking laws were formed, restricting the distribution and consumption of cigarettes, due to a negative public attitude.

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3. **Context:** 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 Identify **three** features of **one** biological theory of criminality.

[3]

Lombroso devised the biological theory of criminality, calling born criminals atavistic. Lombroso suggested that evolutionary throwbacks and a primitive brain would cause low IQ and high aggression. Biological indicators of atavistic criminals include large ears, a protruding jaw, large arms, a hooked nose and high cheekbones. Five of these characteristics must be present. Due to a lower IQ these people turn to crime to gain income and they are labelled as atavistic criminals.

3

b Assess how biological theories of crime have informed policy development.

[9]

Biological theories have influenced policy development. For example eugenics have been influenced by the idea of a gene for criminality. By sterilising criminals and their partners, eugenics aims to prevent the criminal gene from being passed down to children.

3

c Briefly describe **one** individualistic theory of criminality.

[4]

Freud's psychodynamic theory suggests that there are three components to the unconscious mind. The Id, Ego and Superego and they usually balance. However, Freud suggested that childhood trauma can cause an overdeveloped Id. The Id is responsible for animalistic and impulsive behaviour, so therefore when the Id is dominant, people will often resort to crime due to the impulsive and almost selfish Id. Freud's theory has been criticised for being unscientific in explaining criminality. This is because his theory is based around the unconscious mind which cannot be directly observed or quantified. On the other hand, a strength is that the theory has led to further research in the area of childhood trauma. This allows psychologists to spot indicators early and therefore prevent crime. However, a weakness is that Freud studied his own patients, which makes his findings biased and subjective rather than objective. Additionally, due to the lack of quantitative data the psychodynamic theory has been discredited by modern day psychologists. On the other hand, the theory has some ecological validity as the separate unconscious components have been found to relate to separate parts of the brain.

d Evaluate the effectiveness of **one** individualistic theory of criminality in explaining the causes of criminality (this may or may not be the one used for c). [9]

Sheldon's psychological theory of somatotyping has been relatively effective in explaining crime as he studied 4000 photos of scantily dressed men and identified a link between body shape and crime. He noticed that animals are usually mesomorphic (athletic and muscular) and this is supporting research to solidify the theory. However, Sheldon didn't account that body/somatotype can change through dieting and exercise. Furthermore, his theory could lead to discrimination in court with judges targeting mesomorphs because it's suggested that they are more suited to crime.

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Total = 47

Unit 4

1. **Scenario:** Sarah is 21 years old and is currently serving a three-year prison sentence having been found guilty of grievous bodily harm at the local Crown Court. She stabbed the victim with a knife during a fight. Her lawyer has told her she should appeal the unsafe conviction as it was investigated using the crime control model.

a.i Identify who would have found Sarah guilty in the Crown Court.

[1]

Jury

1

a.ii Identify who would have imposed the prison sentence.

[1]

Judiciary

1

b Briefly describe the crime control model of criminal justice referred to by Sarah's lawyer.

[4]

The crime control model focuses on the rights of the victims. Its supporters believe in the enhancement of police powers, and they support the right realism of criminality, for example, the zero tolerance policy. The model acts as a "conveyor belt" as it attempts to achieve a quick conviction. An area of law where this has been implemented is the introduction of "Bad character" evidence in trials which allows previous convictions to be discussed when assessing the verdict.

4

c Briefly describe **one** behavioural tactic used by prisons to achieve social control.

[4]

Token economies can be implemented in prisons, it is a type of behaviour modification; it attempts to change behaviour by punishing offenders for doing anything wrong and rewarding them for doing something good. This can compel them to behave better to gain desirable rewards. However, while it is shown to be rather effective in the short term, once prisoners are released back into society, without this routine they tend to be tempted into reoffending and the chance of lengthy prison sentence does not seem to deter them from committing further crimes.

4

d Discuss the aims of the prison sentence imposed on Sarah.

[6]

By imposing a prison sentence it could be to achieve retribution so that Sarah is punished for her wrongdoing, it helps the offender to understand what they did was wrong. It follows the idea of "an eye for an eye" so her punishment is that she must endure a 3-year sentence. Prison sentences can also help in achieving rehabilitation as it will provide Sarah a sense of direction, and she can be made to undergo education programmes in a bid to alter her behaviour and reintegrate her back into society successfully.

5

e Discuss how theories of criminology have influenced the aims of sentencing.

[9]

Marxist theory has assisted in various aims including rehabilitation; that all offenders should be given equal opportunities to alter their behaviour for successful reintegration to society, they can have influenced retribution, the idea that defendants should endure punishment proportional to the crime committed as Marxists believe that often lower classes are targeted more severely in crime. The functionalist perspective would support retribution in terms of institutional tactics: cellular confinement reinforces the idea that there are boundaries for acceptable behaviour. Left realism also supports the idea of a more equal and caring society therefore, rehabilitation is essential in successful reintegration as they are helping the offender change their behaviour through more natural sources. Right realists who focus on the zero tolerance aspect can support denunciation if it means the offender understanding that society disapproves of their actions. They believe in retribution, that the offender deserves to be punished so they understand the nature of their crime and the consequences of it.

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2. **Scenario:** A local secondary school is having a careers information evening. A police officer, a crown prosecutor and a prison governor will all be attending to inform students about their work. These guest speakers will be answering questions from students about their role in achieving social control.

a Briefly describe the role of the Crown Prosecution Service in the organisation of the criminal justice system. [4]

The role of the CPS is to bring cases to court through the full code test and achieve a possible conviction. They conduct advocacy of cases and provide information, support and advice to witnesses. They use the evidential test which is to determine if there is enough evidence to achieve a conviction and it is admissible in court. Secondly they use the public interest test to assess whether it is in the public's interest to take the case to court, for example, the age of the victim, if they are under 18 and the seriousness of the crime committed.

3

b Discuss the role of the police service in achieving social control. [6]

The role of the police service is to maintain order and preservation of life. They use their powers of search, power, detention and interview to arrest offenders. They make lawful arrests to protect society. They are a government-funded service. They give advice to the CPS for possible charges against the offender. Sometimes police can appear in court to give evidence to assist in a trial. They are essential in establishing a crime-free environment and ensuring offenders are kept away from society as their role is to maintain public protection.

4

c Examine how crime committed by those with moral imperatives is a limitation in achieving social control. [6]

Moral imperative is the strongly felt principle that compels a person to act. Although the act may be illegal, the person believes it is right in their perspective. A case example of this is Kay Gilderdale, who had a terminally ill daughter and administered drugs in order to assist her suicide. It can be difficult to distinguish between the law of murder and moral imperative. This creates gaps in state provision. It may be hard to actually understand a person's motive behind their act as many can use "moral imperative" as an excuse for murder, they can use it to their advantage and corrupt it.

4

d Evaluate the effectiveness of the police service and the Crown Prosecution Service in achieving social control.

[9]

The police's advantages is that they assist in maintaining law and order by giving advice on charges to potential offenders. However, national and local policies have meant that the police tend to focus on more trivial crimes, therefore a lot of crimes end up not being investigated. Also, institutional racism shown by the police is a limitation as individuals begin to have lack of trust in their authorities and resort to violence to resolve issues. This can be seen in the Rodney King trial (2011), which saw policemen beating a black male just because they presumed he was in possession of a firearm. It was noted that he did not resist but the police officers still tortured him. They were found not guilty during their trial despite video-recorded evidence and this led to a public outcry and to a lack of trust in the police force.

In the CPS there have been many cases where they have not fully implemented the full code test to achieve a conviction, this can be seen in the case of Damilola Taylor, who never achieved justice due to the CPS's failings. The CPS sometimes also disregard crimes, which can lead to potential offenders recommitting a crime. This can be because the CPS tend to focus on more widespread "popular" crimes. The advantage to the CPS is that they can help achieve justice through conviction and by doing this it achieves the aim of public protection. Some also argue that perhaps the CPS works too closely with the police when their role is as an independent body for the police.

Another case is the puppy farm murder. After finding out Lowe had threatened to shoot his stepdaughter with a shotgun they took away his firearm but later returned it to him leading to the death of the stepdaughter. This is part of the police's failing as they returned the firearm despite knowing that he had the propensity to commit the crime.

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3. **Context:** According to the Ministry of Justice (June 2017), there were 262,347 offenders on probation orders. This was 1% higher than the same point in the previous year. There were also several criticisms of the Probation Services including the role played by Community Rehabilitation Companies. Criticisms include: part privatisation measures, which result in prisoners being released without accommodation, and prisoners' risk to the public not being adequately assessed.

a Identify **two** ways in which the Probation Service is funded

[2]

The probation service is a government-funded body financed through taxation. They can sometimes recover costs through the reintegration of offenders back into society.

1

b Using the context and your own knowledge, evaluate the effectiveness of the Probation Service. [6]

In the context it states prisoners are released without accommodation. All housing entitlement benefits are stopped if the defendant serves over 8 weeks in prison, therefore they are often brought back into society with nowhere to sleep that night. It is argued that the probation services do not accurately assess prisoners before their reintegration to society. It was found in a sample of 98 prisoners that only 1 had been mentored after reintegration, and this was due to lack of resources and support. Many prisoners' risks to the public are also not adequately assessed as they go on to reoffend. The government have no idea if the probation officers are actually carrying out their role correctly so it can be hard indeed not meeting their requirements and therefore rehabilitation is not achieved.

5

c.i Identify **two** aims of a probation order as a court punishment.

[2]

Rehabilitation and individual deterrence.

2

c.ii Explain how probation orders act as an external form of social control.

[6]

Probation orders are subject to conditions and restrictions, e.g. curfew conditions, this means if the individual was to breach these then they would pose the risk of them being returned back to custody, this links to fear of punishment as a form of social control. The probation officer is to oversee the offender once they have been reintegrated back into society. It can act as a form of deterrence. It can be for individual deterrence as the conditions and restrictions imposed will attempt to deter the offender from re-offending due to loss of liberty and the threat of it. It can also act as a general deterrence to deter potential criminals from committing the same crime as they witness the limitations they will face if they commit the crime.

6

d Analyse the relationship between the Probation Service and other agencies in the criminal justice system.

[9]

The probation service works with the prison for when prisoners are to be released back into society, they ensure that the prisoner is adequately assessed before release in terms of their risk to the public. Probation services also work with the police, for if an individual breaches conditions while placed on probation then the police will make the lawful arrest and return them back to custody. They can also liaise with courts in case the defendant is recalled into custody and is required to be safely delivered to court.

The ministry of justice is also important in overseeing the work carried out by the probation service. Probation services also work with the police in terms of overseeing the prisoner when they are released into society. They can also work with prisons to oversee whether the individual should be re-inserted into society in terms of their risk to the public. Moreover, they can liaise with the courts in the offender's risk to the public (the severity of it).

6

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Total = 64