



**higher education
& training**

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

**CRIMINOLOGY
NQF LEVEL 3**

(8021023)

**7 December 2020 (X-paper)
09:00–12:00**

This question paper consists of 8 pages.

335Q1N2007

TIME: 3 HOURS MARKS: 100

NOTE: If you answer more than the required number of questions, only the required number will be marked. Clearly cross out all work you do not want to be marked.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer all the questions in SECTION A, B and C.
 2. Answer ONE of the two questions in SECTION D.
 3. Read all the questions carefully.
 4. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
 5. Leave a space and rule off across the page on completion of each question.
 6. Write neatly and legibly.
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SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

Various options are given as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.1–1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1 A person or a group of people who personally punishes a burglar rather than relying on the legal system:

- A Sexism
- B Classism 
- C Vigilantism
- D Racism

1.2 Some form of retaliation for an action or behaviour is referred to as ...

- A kickback.
- B reprisal.
- C bias.
- D All of the above

1.3 Everything we do on a daily basis or participate in frequently as part of our lifestyle, is referred to as ...

- A lifestyle.
- B routine activities 
- C daily basis.
- D All of the above

1.4 Incidents where people are victimised more than once by criminals during a limited period of time:

- A Repeat victimisation
- B Victim blaming
- C Risk factors
- D Victimisation

1.5 Organisations that are situated in a community and that render services to the community, for example churches:

- A Community-based organisations
- B Formal groups
- C Informal groups 
- D Non-governmental organisations

(5 × 1)

[5]

QUESTION 2

Complete each of the following sentences by choosing an item from the list below. Write only the answer next to the question number (2.1–2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

primary crime victims; routine activities approach; CRIMSA; psychological disorder;
crime victims; risky lifestyle; victimisation surveys; recorded information;
physical trauma; criminal behaviour

- 2.1 Criminology can be defined as a scientific study of crime and ... within society. 
- 2.2 ... compiled a Code of Conduct for criminologists and victimologists.
- 2.3 The purpose of the ... is to indicate to whom, why and how.
- 2.4 Crime has the most devastating impact on the ... because they are the direct victims of crime.
- 2.5 Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a recognised ...
- 2.6 ... frequently experience anger due to their victimisation.
- 2.7 ... indicate that divorced males and females and those who have never been married, are victimised more often than married people.
- 2.8 Studies indicate that activities linked to routine daily activities and a ..., could contribute to a person's vulnerability to victimisation. 
- 2.9 Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson published a series of papers on the ...
- 2.10 Victims of crime experience emotional and/or ... due to their victimisation.

(10 × 1)

[10]

QUESTION 3

Choose a term from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question number (3.1–3.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
3.1	All the people who were born in approximately the same time period	A immigration
3.2	Organised actions following specific steps 	B sexism
3.3	Discrimination or prejudice based on social or economic class	C classism
3.4	Moving to another country to settle there permanently	D systematic
3.5	Discrimination against women or men because of their gender	E generation

(5 × 1)

[5]**QUESTION 4**

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (4.1–4.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

- 4.1 Biology forms part of the group of disciplines known as Social or Human Sciences. 
- 4.2 One of the functions of a criminologist is to write assessment reports.
- 4.3 Victimology is not an area of study in criminology that involves the scientific study of victims of crime.
- 4.4 Every person is at risk of crime victimisation, but certain people are more at risk of becoming victims of crime as a result of social, cultural, political or economic risk factors.
- 4.5 The success of crime prevention and reduction initiatives is dependent on the accuracy of a country's crime statistics.
- 4.6 Crime prevention is any initiative or policy which aims to reduce or eliminate crime and victimisation. 
- 4.7 The concept of crime prevention is very wide and sometimes vague. Crime prevention and crime control both aim to prevent and reduce criminal behaviour in society.

- 4.8 Individual characteristics of a person, such as their age and gender, have an influence on their lifestyle.
- 4.9 Victim-blaming often isolates victims and make it harder for them to come forward and report crimes such as physical or sexual abuse. 
- 4.10 The information that a criminologist collects is often presented in a report. (10 × 1) [10]
- TOTAL SECTION A: 30**

SECTION B

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 Evaluate the link between lifestyle and exposure to situations where the risks of victimisation vary. (5)
- 5.2 State FOUR factors that contribute to elderly people's vulnerability. (4)
- 5.3 Explain the influence of the perception of rape and domestic violence on the reporting of crimes.  (5)
- 5.4 Explain the appropriate crimino-ethical methods used during the interviewing process. (5)
- 5.5 Define the word *victim*. (1)
- [20]**
- TOTAL SECTION B: 20**

SECTION C

QUESTION 6

Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

Cops seized nearly 1 000 rounds of ammunition hidden in couches in a Pretoria flat.



Police stormed several homes and flats across Pretoria seizing two arms caches, including nearly 1 000 rounds of police-issued ammunition and 15 rifles.

A 28-year-old man was arrested and six people, including two women, were taken in for questioning. The operation started on Saturday night after a police informant received information of a planned ammunition sale. A police source said the initial sale fell through when the suspect failed to arrive at a meeting point. 'A block of flats was placed under observation. When the suspect was seen, officers entered, recovering the ammunition.' The rounds of ammunition that were recovered were SAPS-issued 9 mm and R5 bullets. A private investigator, Reiner Nel who assisted the police, said the officers also recovered explosives and narcotics.

A Times Live reporter at the scene witnessed forensic officers sealing off the second floor of a block of flats and at a second site, heavily armed members of the National Intervention Unit stormed a dilapidated home. This is where the rifles were found. The source said that during the search of the flat, officers recovered ammunition hidden inside several couches. 'We were looking for firearms, hand grenades, bulletproof vests and other police equipment', said the source. Police spokesperson, Kay Makhubele told Times Live that he was aware of an operation being underway in Pretoria but was not in a position to provide details.

[Source: *Times Live*, 23 June 2019]

- 6.1 What is *crime prevention*?  (1)
- 6.2 Who were arrested and who were taken in for questioning? (3)
- 6.3 Name FOUR things the police were looking for according to a source. (4)
- 6.4 State the difference between the following:
 - 6.4.1 Crime prevention
 - 6.4.2 Crime control

(2 × 1) (2)
- 6.5 According to an SAPS spokesperson an operation was underway, but he was not in a position to provide details. 

State geographical limitations on the recording of crime. (6)
- 6.6 What was recovered when police stormed several homes and flats in Pretoria? (3)

- 6.7 State how victim-orientated services can reduce and prevent the repeat of victimisation.  (8)
- 6.8 State THREE routine daily activities which increase victim vulnerability. (3)
- [30]**

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

SECTION D

Answer ONE of the two questions in SECTION D.

QUESTION 7



Discuss the different definitions of *crime reduction*, *crime prevention* and *crime control*. **[20]**

OR

QUESTION 8

- 8.1 Explain the relation between *psychology* and *criminology*. (10)
- 8.2 Discuss the recording and analysis of evidence and information in a criminological manner. (10)



TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100