

# **CRIMINOLOGY**

**Time Allowed – 1.5 hours**

**Answer THREE questions**

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1. What do you understand by the term 'hate crime'? What are its causes and how might this type of crime be prevented?
2. 'Prison is said to serve four purposes: punishment, deterrence, rehabilitation and maintaining public safety. Yet with reoffending rates at around 50%, many clearly emerge feeling unpunished, undeterred and unreformed, putting the public in fresh danger.' (Prisoner Ben, The Guardian, 21 December, 2015)

Discuss the above statement and suggest what changes could be made to address the problem.

3. Crime is a highly complex phenomenon that changes across cultures and across time. What is legal in one country can be illegal in another country. As cultures change over time, behaviours that were once accepted become criminalised.

With reference to the above statement, give examples of activities that have become criminalised or decriminalised over time. What implications does this have when we try to explain the cause of crime?

4. Why might some groups of people (e.g. ethnic minorities, young people) be more likely to be targeted by the police? In your answer, make reference to ways in which you think these problems could be solved.
5. Keith Hayward (2002) has suggested that crime 'is being packaged and marketed to young people as a romantic, exciting, cool, and fashionable cultural symbol'. Evaluate this statement, using examples to illustrate your response.
6. Can there be any justification for men and women to be treated differently within the criminal justice system? Use examples to illustrate your response, where possible.
7. Distinguish between the concepts 'police' and 'policing'. Why might this distinction be important?