



2015 specification
first exams in 2017

Questions

Learning Grids

WJEC Level 3 Applied
Certificate/Diploma in Criminology

Unit 2: Criminological Theories

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Teacher's Introduction

This pack of Learning Grids has been formulated to assist in the teaching of **Unit 2: Criminological Theories** of the **WJEC Level 3 Applied Certificate and Diploma in Criminology**. It has been designed to comprehensively cover the specification in a structured way.

Students can be given a set number of pages to read and then answer the questions contained in this resource. This can be used as a flipped learning task prior to coverage of the topics in class, or as a consolidation exercise by way of preparation for the assessment. The Learning Grids provide an independent learning activity, which could perhaps be set as homework, so that you can concentrate on preparing your lessons. Answers are also provided which could be provided for students to self-mark their work. Each Learning Outcome for the unit is split into Assessment Criteria with subject headings often within this so that the resource can be used per topic as a standalone resource when teaching or revising these areas.

This approach is beneficial to a wide range of students, either to introduce topics, to consolidate learning for those who find it difficult to absorb information in class, or as a recap of the course content.

The grids will be cross-referenced to the specification and key criminology textbooks, to show students where to find the relevant information. Because the resource follows the specification order and content, students can also use other textbooks or their own notes to answer the questions. The students will benefit from having to read the text in detail and from having a set of structured notes for revision.

Please note that the criminological theories featured in this resource have been selected in order to include a *range of theories*, as stated in the WJEC specification. These include those that are named examples on the specification, such as *Lombroso* and *Bandura*, but also others such as *Lemert* and *Durkheim*, which are not listed but are commonly taught and included in the main textbooks.

This edition supports students using the following sources:

Illuminate Publishing 2021, WJEC Level 3 Applied Certificate & Diploma Criminology
by Carole A Henderson (ISBN 9781912820986)

Napier Press 2021, WJEC Level 3 Criminology Book One for the WJEC Level 3 Applied Certificate & Diploma
by Rob Webb and Annie Townsend (ISBN 9781838271503)

Selected Question and Answer Pages

For demonstration only, the sample answer pages immediately follow their corresponding question pages

		Questions	Answers
Criminal behaviour		Give two examples of non-fatal offences.	1. ----- 2.
		Give two examples of drug offences.	1. ----- 2.
		Give definitions for the following formal sanctions: 1. Custody 2. Community sentence 3. Absolute discharge	1. ----- 2. ----- 3.
		Identify the informal criminal sanctions from the list below: 1. Labelling 2. Fine 3. Being told off or shouted at 4. Caution 5. Ignoring someone	

	Questions	Answers
Criminal behaviour	Give two examples of non-fatal offences.	Any two of the following: 1. Assault 2. Battery 3. ABH 4. GBH
	Give two examples of drug offences.	Any two of the following: 1. Possession of a controlled drug 2. Possession of a controlled drug with intent to supply 3. Importing controlled drugs 4. Producing or cultivating controlled drugs
	Give definitions for the following formal sanctions: 1. Custody 2. Community sentence 3. Absolute discharge	1. Custody – spending time in prison or a young offender institution for a specified period of time 2. Community sentence – a punishment carried out in the community, such as unpaid work or a curfew; this can also have a rehabilitative element, such as anger management therapy 3. Absolute discharge – no further penalty is given
	Identify the informal criminal sanctions from the list below: 1. Labelling 2. Fine 3. Being told off or shouted at 4. Caution 5. Ignoring someone	1. Labelling 2. Being told off or shouted at 3. Ignoring someone



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	Questions	Answers
Individual criminal behaviour	<p>Rob had learning difficulties at school and was often referred to as 'a failure'. He left school with no GCSEs and has now started to commit petty thefts with his older brother, Tom, who has been in trouble with the police from a young age. Tom has a very muscular appearance and can be aggressive.</p> <p>Which theories could be applied to Rob and Tom to explain their criminal behaviour?</p>	<p>Rob</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <p>Tom</p>
	<p>Hiro has high cheekbones and large ears; he also has an extra chromosome. He was brought up in a household in relative poverty in a single-parent family without any male role model. He has committed a number of violent offences.</p> <p>Which theories could be applied to Hiro to explain his criminal behaviour?</p>	
	<p>Amelia is an extrovert and known for seeking instant gratification in whatever she does. One day she goes into a designer shop and takes a number of items. She does this as she wants these items and doesn't see any way she is ever going to be able to buy them on the low wage she is currently on. There are no opportunities for better-paid jobs in her area and she thinks that everyone who is making these items is so poorly paid.</p> <p>Which theories could be applied to Amelia to explain her criminal behaviour?</p>	

	Questions	Answers
Individual criminal behaviour	<p>Rob had learning difficulties at school and was often referred to as ‘a failure’. He left school with no GCSEs and has now started to commit petty thefts with his older brother, Tom, who has been in trouble with the police from a young age. Tom has a very muscular appearance and can be aggressive.</p> <p>Which theories could be applied to Rob and Tom to explain their criminal behaviour?</p>	<p>Rob</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Labelling theory – as Edwin Lemert found, being labelled ‘a failure’ at school may have impacted Rob and become a self-fulfilling prophecy. 2. Social learning theory – Rob has seen his brother Tom getting into trouble with the police from an early age and this has become an accepted form of behaviour. <p>Tom</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Biological explanations – being of muscular appearance and of an aggressive nature he conforms to Sheldon’s categorisation of a mesomorph and is, therefore, more inclined to commit criminal acts.
	<p>Hiro has high cheekbones and large ears; he also has an extra chromosome. He was brought up in a household in relative poverty in a single-parent family without any male role model. He has committed a number of violent offences.</p> <p>Which theories could be applied to Hiro to explain his criminal behaviour?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Right realism – right realists see criminal behaviour as stemming from deprived living conditions. 2. Lombroso – he studied criminals’ features and found them to be more atavistic, like those of Hiro, such as high cheekbones and large ears. 3. XYY theory – if Hiro has an extra Y chromosome this could explain his violent criminal behaviour as Y chromosomes are responsible for aggressive behaviour.
	<p>Amelia is an extrovert and known for seeking instant gratification in whatever she does. One day she goes into a designer shop and takes a number of items. She does this as she wants these items and doesn’t see any way she is ever going to be able to buy them on the low wage she is currently on. There are no opportunities for better-paid jobs in her area and she thinks that everyone who is making these items is so poorly paid.</p> <p>Which theories could be applied to Amelia to explain her criminal behaviour?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strain theory – Amelia believes there are no opportunities for her to buy these items so she commits crime as a result of her frustrations in the unequal society. 2. Eysenck – this theory states that those with extroverted character are more likely to engage in criminal behaviour. 3. Freud – Amelia seeking instant gratification would accord with Freud’s theory of the id. He saw this was due to an undeveloped superego (moral conscience). 4. Marxism – Amelia believes that the proletariat (working class) are exploited by the bourgeoisie (ruling class) and so she commits crime as a reaction to this.



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AC4.3 Discuss how campaigns affect policymaking



Illuminate Publishing: pp. 138–145
Napier Press: pp.156–161

	Questions	Answers
Campaigns	Discuss one example of how a newspaper campaign has affected legal policymaking.	
	State and explain one example of how an individual campaign has affected legal policymaking.	

AC4.3 Discuss how campaigns affect policymaking



Illuminate Publishing: pp. 138–145
Napier Press: pp.156–161

	Questions	Answers
Campaigns	<p>Discuss one example of how a newspaper campaign has affected legal policymaking.</p>	<p>Any of the following:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>News of the World</i> campaign – Sarah Payne was murdered by a known sex offender in her local area. The <i>News of the World</i> started a campaign supported by Sarah’s parents to enable people to discover whether known sex offenders are living in their area. This was introduced in the Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme; however, the police do not have to disclose anything and will only do so if they believe it is necessary to safeguard children. <i>Northern Echo</i> campaign – along with Michael Gibson’s mother, the newspaper ran a campaign after Michael’s killer could not be tried for his murder as Michael had lived for a year and a day after his attack. The newspaper led a petition which gained thousands of signatures and led to a Private Members’ bill trying to introduce new legislation in this area. This was initially defeated, but the cause was taken up by the Law Commission and the rule was abolished in the Law Reform (Year and a Day Rule) Act 1996.
	<p>State and explain one example of how an individual campaign has affected legal policymaking.</p>	<p>Any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ann Ming’s campaign to abolish the double jeopardy law – Ann Ming campaigned to have her daughter’s (Julie Hogg) killer brought to justice after he admitted to killing her after two trials had failed to reach a verdict. He thought that he could no longer be tried for the crime due to the double jeopardy rule and was only convicted of perjury. However, Ann Ming’s campaign abolished the double jeopardy rule so that her daughter’s killer, Billy Dunlop, could finally be brought to justice. Clare’s Law – after Clare Wood was killed by her violent partner, her father, M..., her name to enable people to discover information about a person with whom a scheme is named the Domestic Abuse Disclosure Scheme. Bobby Turnbull’s campaign – after his mother, sister and aunt were shot by someone with guns removed from him, Bobby Turnbull campaigned for stricter gun controls and legislation were made to prevent anyone who had been suspended for holding a gun for 12 months from possessing one in the future.



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Additional Selected Question Pages

2. Know theories of criminality

AC2.1 Describe biological theories of criminality



Illuminate Publishing: pp. 91–96

Napier Press: pp. 94–99

	Questions	Answers
Biological theories	What is meant by genetic theories of crime?	
	Explain Jacob's XYY theory.	
	What have twin studies shown us about theories of crime?	
	Explain what adoption studies have shown in relation to criminal behaviour.	
	What is meant by physiological theories of crime?	
	Why is Lombroso known as the father of modern criminology?	

	Questions	Answers
Biological theories (continued)	What did Lombroso mean when referring to criminals as having atavistic features?	
	Why did Lombroso think people were born as criminals?	
	Give four examples of physical features Lombroso attributed to criminals.	1. ----- 2. ----- 3. ----- 4.
	Explain Sheldon's three somatotypes (body types). Which somatotype, according to Sheldon, is more likely to commit a crime?	
	How have brain abnormalities been linked to criminal behaviours?	
	How can diet and neurotransmitters affect a person's criminal behaviour?	

AC2.2 Describe individualistic theories of criminality



Illuminate Publishing: pp.97–107
Napier Press: pp. 100–106

	Questions	Answers
Individualistic theories	What do the social learning theories of criminality focus on?	
	Explain what occurred in Bandura's Bobo doll study.	
	What is the significance of Bandura's Bobo doll study in explaining criminality?	
	How does Sutherland's differential association theory support Bandura's work?	
	What does Skinner explain in terms of reinforcing behaviour?	
	What do psychological theories look at in order to explain criminality?	
	Explain Bowlby's maternal deprivation theory as a way to explain criminal behaviour.	

	Questions	Answers
Individualistic theories (continued)	<p>What are Eysenck's two initial dimensions of personality and their opposites?</p>	<p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p>
	<p>Give four examples of personality traits associated with Eysenck's personality dimensions.</p>	<p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p> <p>4. _____</p>
	<p>Which personality dimension did Eysenck most associate with criminality? Why?</p>	
	<p>On what are the psychodynamic theories of criminality based?</p>	
	<p>Explain what the three parts of the personality regulate, according to Freud.</p>	<p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p>
	<p>What is required to prevent criminal behaviour, according to Freud?</p>	
	<p>How has Bowlby's study supported Freud's theory?</p>	

AC2.3 Describe sociological theories of criminality



Illuminate Publishing: pp. 104–108
Napier Press: pp. 107–116

	Questions	Answers
Sociological theories	On what do social structure theories of criminality focus?	
	What did Marx see as the relationship between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat?	
	Why does Marxism regard capitalism as causing crime?	
	What do Marxists see as the ideological function of crime?	
	<p>Fill the gaps.</p> <p>Functionalist Emile Durkheim, who saw that everything in society had its own _____, regarded crime as being _____ in society. Not everyone in society is equal, and crime can be useful to unite people against a common cause, for example.</p>	
	On what do interactionists base their study of crime?	
	<p>Fill the gaps.</p> <p>Merton saw the cause of criminality as _____ in society. He saw that _____ were often _____, creating a _____ between what they were striving for and what they could achieve.</p>	

Sociological theories (continued)	Questions	Answers
	<p>Merton stated that society cannot provide legitimate means for us all to succeed. If people cannot achieve, explain the four ways he found people did react.</p>	<p>1.</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <p>2.</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <p>3.</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <p>4.</p>
	<p>Explain the two types of deviance to which Lemert referred.</p>	<p>1.</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <p>2.</p>
	<p>What is meant by deviancy amplification?</p>	
	<p>Give an example of a folk devil.</p>	
<p>From what viewpoint do right realists view crime, and what do they believe is the best way to tackle crime?</p>	<p>Viewpoint:</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <p>Best way to tackle crime:</p>	

	Questions	Answers
Sociological theories (continued)	<p>Explain what Charles Murray gave as an explanation as to why people commit crime.</p>	
	<p>State the name(s) of any left realist(s).</p>	
	<p>From what viewpoint do left realists view crime, and what do they believe is the best way to tackle crime?</p>	<p>Viewpoint:</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <p>Best way to tackle crime:</p>