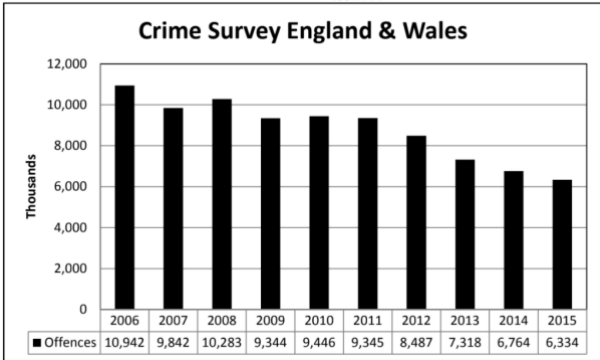
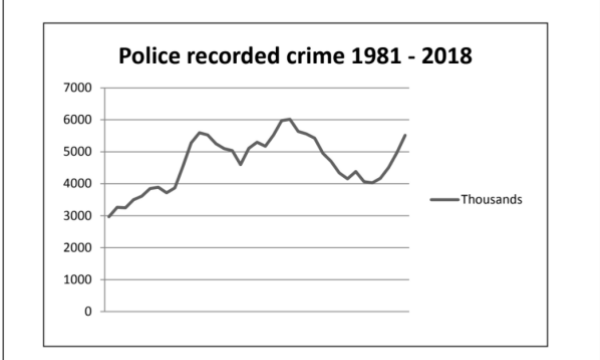


Crime and Deviance - Items Exam Questions

Paper	Item A	Item B
SAM 1	<p style="text-align: center;">Item A</p>  <p>From Item A, examine one strength of research using official statistics on crime. [2 marks]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Item B</p> <p>This extract is adapted from a book by the sociologist Frances Heidensohn:</p> <p>'I first knew Rosa when she was an art student. She discussed her life with me and gave me this account of her career. I have added a few explanations.'</p> <p>"I was born working class. On a big estate – slum clearance – in the North. It was pretty rough and my mum watched us. Well, I was watched more. She wouldn't let me play out. My brother was allowed out. He'd cycle round and round the estate on his bike and I'd stay in. So of course I'd do my homework, nothing else to do. I wasn't clever. [Rosa had passed her 11+ and gone to grammar school]. I was a big girl and I could fight, the boys were scared. They were all too small.</p> <p>I knew some rotten men but Steve was marvellous." [Rosa worked for several years as a graphic artist and met Steve, a younger man who depended on her a good deal. Her flat was raided during a party and marijuana was found. Rosa was charged with illegal possession and threatened with possible drug dealing charges.] "It wasn't even my party. Boring people, I think I had gone to bed. Well it was my flat and I was older." 'But it was what counted later. It was really the start [of her involvement with crime].'</p> <p>From Item B, identify and describe the method used by Frances Heidensohn including what you know of her perspective on female criminal behaviour. [4 marks]</p>
SAM 2	<p style="text-align: center;">Item A</p>  <p>Data from the Office of National Statistics.</p> <p>From Item A, examine one weakness of using police recorded crime statistics in research. [2 marks]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Item B</p> <p>The American sociologist Albert Cohen described crimes committed by the members of delinquent subcultures as typically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-utilitarian – these crimes were <i>not</i> committed because the individuals involved had a <i>need</i> for something. • Malicious – these crimes were committed in order to cause discomfort to others. • Negativistic – the members of delinquent subcultures took the norms of society and turned them on their head. <p>Source: Cohen (1955).</p> <p>From Item B, identify and describe one example of a criminal act which Cohen believed was typical of delinquent subcultures, including what you know of his sociological perspective. [4 marks]</p>
2019	<p style="text-align: center;">Item A</p> <p>Anne Campbell studied the role of girls in street gangs in New York in the 1970s and 1980s. Up to this point, research only focused on male gangs.</p> <p>To understand female members more clearly, Campbell selected three gangs. She spent six months with each gang, focusing on a particular girl in each gang. She used a range of methods, such as unstructured interviews and overt observation.</p> <p>Campbell found that the girls in the gangs did not have a different set of norms and values to the rest of society. In fact, they had the same goals in life as most other women – financial security, freedom, stable relationships and a family, meaning that they were not so different from women in wider society.</p> <p>Source: Girl Delinquents (1981)</p> <p>From Item C, examine one weakness in the research. [2 marks]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Item B</p> <p>Becker believed that all social groups make rules and attempt to enforce them. Becker wrote that social rules 'define situations and all kinds of behaviour ... specifying some actions as right and forbidding others as wrong'.</p> <p>Becker was interested in the way in which society 'created' deviancy, and labelled individuals as criminals. He suggested that no act is deviant in itself, but the act becomes so when society reacts against it.</p> <p>If the actions of a group or an individual are considered to be deviant, the agencies of social control, including the police and the courts, have the power to make this label stick. This label can become a 'master status', which will affect how others see them and respond to them.</p> <p>Source: Outsiders (1963)</p> <p>From Item B, identify and describe the one way in which Becker argued that behaviour can be labelled as deviant,</p>

		including what you know of his perspective on deviance. [4 marks]
2020	<p style="text-align: center;">Item A</p> <p>A hate crime is when an individual commits a crime against another person because of a perceived difference, eg disability, gender, ethnicity, religion or sexual orientation. In recent years there has been some concern that this type of crime has significantly increased.</p> <p>In 2018, the Inspectorate of Police commissioned a report into how victims of hate crime believed that they had been treated by the police. 26 recent victims of hate crime, who were of mixed ages and gender were interviewed, from all over the UK. Some of those interviewed were victims of hate crime because of more than one characteristic, eg their ethnicity and their sexual orientation.</p> <p>Source: Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services, Understanding the Difference: the initial police response to hate crime (2018)</p> <p>From Item A, examine one weakness of the research. [2 marks]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Item B</p> <p>Robert Merton wrote about deviance and how it related to the culture and structure of society. He believed that in society, all groups shared the same goals, but were prepared to use different and sometimes illegitimate means to achieve them.</p> <p>The working of this process can be seen through some sporting examples where players use illegitimate but efficient means to win the game. For example, the star footballer who fakes injury in order to win a penalty, or the athlete who uses performance enhancing drugs. Winning the game becomes more important than playing by the rules.</p> <p>Source: Robert Merton, Social Theory and Social Structure, New York Press (1968)</p> <p>From Item B, identify and explain one factor which may explain why some people use illegitimate means of achieving their goals, including what you know of Merton's perspective. [4 marks]</p>
2021	<p style="text-align: center;">Item A</p> <p>In 2018, the Ministry of Justice published a report entitled 'Statistics on Women and the Criminal Justice System 2017'. This report presented information on offending and victimisation according to gender.</p> <p>The report used information from a wide range of sources, such as national statistics and the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW). The report stated the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85% of arrests are men 74% of offenders prosecuted were men 95% of the prison population was male women are more likely to experience domestic abuse than men women were most likely to be prosecuted for TV Licence fee evasion, truancy of their children from school, and shoplifting. <p>Source: Ministry of Justice, 2018</p> <p>From Item A, examine one strength of the research. [2 marks]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Item B</p> <p>Albert Cohen was interested in the reasons why boys committed crime. He argued that working-class boys were not just judged harshly by middle-class adults, but also by middle-class children – working-class boys were more likely to be seen as 'failures' by their peers. The standards that these middle-class children applied in terms of language, values and ambitions were likely to make their working-class peers feel inferior and inadequate. This led to status frustration for some working-class boys and they sought to gain status through deviant behaviour and breaking rules.</p> <p>Source: Cohen, A, Delinquent Boys, (1955)</p> <p>From Item B, identify and describe one reason why working-class boys develop status frustration according to Cohen, including what you know of his sociological perspective. [4 marks]</p>
2022	<p style="text-align: center;">Item A</p> <p>There are concerns from some social commentators about the relatively high level of youth crime in society.</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice produced a report entitled 'Youth Justice Statistics: 2018 to 2019', in which they presented the national statistics on recorded criminal behaviour amongst young people (below the age of 18). The report stated that there were 21 700 children either cautioned or sentenced in that time. Of this group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85% were male 15% were female 73% were White 27% were Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic 23% were aged 10–14 77% were aged 15–17. <p>Source: Ministry of Justice, 2020</p> <p>From Item A, examine one weakness of using government-reported statistics to research youth crime. [2 marks]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Item B</p> <p>Carlen was interested in explaining female criminality, and conducted ground-breaking research.</p> <p>She conducted her research using unstructured interviews with 39 women between the ages of 15 and 46, all of whom had been convicted of one or more crimes. According to Carlen, four major reasons were given by the women as to the cause of their criminality: poverty; being in residential care; drug and alcohol addiction; and the quest for excitement.</p> <p>Although all the women had committed at least one crime for financial gain, most of them agreed that it was one of these four factors which led them to develop criminal careers.</p> <p>Source: Carlen, P, Women, Crime and Poverty, (1988)</p> <p>From Item B, identify and describe the research method used by Carlen, including what you know of her perspective on female criminality. [4 marks]</p>

<p>2023</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Item A</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <p>James Patrick studied a gang of teenage boys in Glasgow. He used covert participant observation. He gained access to the gang by befriending 'Tim', a gang member who acted as his protector. He met with the gang on 12 occasions between October 1966 and January 1967.</p> <p>Patrick found the gang to be dangerous – some members became suspicious of him when he chose not to carry a weapon, and was reluctant to fully participate in fights. He left the gang abruptly when the violence became too intense.</p> <p>Patrick was scared of the gang and waited years before writing up his notes and publishing his work to protect their identities.</p> <p>Patrick's work focused on the social conditions that led to the formation of the gang, such as poverty, unemployment and poor housing conditions.</p> <p>Source: Patrick, J, A Glasgow Gang Observed, 2013.</p> </div> <p>From Item A, examine one strength of the research. [2 marks]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Item B</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <p>Frances Heidensohn was interested in what caused women to be deviant. She examined female criminality, but also why women were more likely to conform to social norms. She suggested that women were constrained by the roles that they play in their daily lives such as completing domestic tasks and raising a family. They were also constrained by the social control placed upon them by males in society. Heidensohn says that this control occurs in several areas of women's lives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at home • in public • in the workplace. <p>Source: Heidensohn, F, Women and Crime, 1985.</p> </div> <p>From Item B, identify and explain one reason why women commit less crime than men according to Heidensohn, including what you know of her perspective on female criminality. [4 marks]</p>
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