CRM 122: PENOLOGY AND INTRODUCTION TO VICTIMOLOGY AND CRIME PREVENTION

DEGREE EXAMINATION

FINAL EXAMS: OCTOBER/ NOVEMBER 2016

Time: 3 Hours

Subject: Penology and introduction to victimology and crime prevention

Marks: 100

This paper consist of three (3) pages including the cover page

Internal Examiner: Mr LG Fitz

Internal Examiner: Mr. M. Earl-Taylor

NB: Instruction: The paper consist of two (2) sections. Student must answer four (4) questions, two (2) of each section
Section A

VICTIMOLOGY

Instructions: Answer any TWO (2) of the following THREE (3) Questions by means of an ESSAY for a total of 25 marks for each question.

Question 1.

Critically outline and discuss Mendelsohn's theory of victim precipitation/culpability. (25 marks)

Question 2.

Provide a definition of the term 'Hate Crimes' and list the categories of victims who are generally the targets of this kind of crime. (25 marks)

Question 3.

How does a person's lifestyle, particularly their recreational activities increase or decrease the risk of his or her victimization? (25 marks)
Section B: Penology

Instruction: Question Four (4) is compulsory and the student must choose between question 5 and 6

Question 4. (Compulsory)
1.1 List the two forms of Punishment (Institutional and Community) and provide a description of each. (10 Marks)
1.2 List the 6 types of sentences a court can impose. (6 Marks)
1.3 List the five (5) pains of imprisonment that an individual encounter when incarcerated (Deprivation Model) and provide a description of each. (9 Marks)

Student must answer one (1) of the following questions by means of an essay for 25 Marks

Question 5
Critically discuss five (5) theoretical concepts of punishment in the Penological field. (25 Marks)

Question 6
Discuss the five (5) specialized fields of Penological of Neser (1980) and their contributions to the broader Criminological field. (25 Marks)

Good luck

Good luck

Good luck
UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

ANIMAL BIOLOGY
BIO 121

DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

NOVEMBER

2016

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Time: 2hrs
Subject: BIO 121
Marks: 100

This paper consists of 11 pages including the cover page

Internal Examiners

Mr LU Vumazonke
Mr D Forbanka
Dr C Tambling

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ALL questions.
READ instructions on the Multiple Choice Answer Sheet
On the ANSWER SECTION use ONLY an HB-pencil to complete it
1) The sexual phase of *Plasmodium* takes place inside a ____
   a) liver.
   b) blood cell.
   c) human being.
   d) mosquito.
   e) human hand.

2) Polymorphism refers to ____
   a) pseudopodia and sessile.
   b) cilia and flagellum.
   c) polyps and medusae.
   d) epidermis and gastrodermis.
   e) polyps and hydra.

3) An infected female mosquito bites a human, injecting saliva that contains *Plasmodium* ____
   a) merozoites.
   b) sporozoites.
   c) gametozoites.
   d) spermatozoites.
   e) zygotes.

4) *Euglena* shape is maintained by ____
   a) cell membrane.
   b) chloroplast.
   c) flagellum.
   d) chlorophyll.
   e) pellicle.

5) ____ are aquatic animals that strain food from water
   a) Detrivore feeders.
   b) Herbivore feeders.
   c) Omnivore feeders
   d) Carnivore feeders
   e) Filter feeders

6) ____ refers to balanced proportions in shape and size of parts on opposite sides of a median plane.
   a) Cephalisation

b) Symmetry
   c) Segmentation
   d) Metamerism
   e) Biology

7) Cnidarians are diploblastic; with two layers ____
   a) epidermis and gastrodermis, with tentacles.
   b) epidermis and gastrovascular, with mesoglea.
   c) endodermis and gastrodermis, with mesoglea.
   d) endodermis and exodermis, with mesoglea.
   e) epidermis and gastrodermis, with mesoglea.

8) Ingesting of food particle by *Amoeba* is known as ____
   a) pinocytosis.
   b) phagocytosis.
   c) exocytosis.
   d) foodcytosis.
   e) pseudocytosis.

9) Ingesting of liquids or droplets by *Amoeba* is known as ____
   a) pinocytosis.
   b) phagocytosis.
   c) exocytosis.
   d) foodcytosis.
   e) pseudocytosis.

10) A female ____ mosquito is responsible for transmitting malaria in humans.
    a) *Sporozoan*.
    b) *Plasmodium*.
    c) *Paramecium*.
    d) *Anopheles*.
    e) *Merozoites*. 
11) Examples in Class Hydrozoa, include 
   a) *Hydra, Obelia, Physalia*
   b) *Hydra, Obelia, Carybdea*
   c) *Hydra, Obelia, Metridium*
   d) *Hydra, Obelia, Telia*
   e) *Hydra, Obelia, Chironex*

12) ____ is no longer considered a class in Phylum Porifera.
   a) Class Calcarea
   b) Class Demospongiae
   c) Class Sclerospongiae
   d) Class Hexactinellida
   e) Class Sponges

13) Eucelomate bilateral animals possess a true coelom lined with _____.
   a) endoderm
   b) mesentery
   c) mesodermal organ
   d) mesodermal peritoneum
   e) mesoderm

14) All organisms have only ____ scientific name(s).
   a) two
   b) three
   c) one
   d) various
   e) many

15) ____ is the opposite or tail end of an animal.
   a) Sagittal plane
   b) Posterior
   c) Anterior
   d) Ventral
   e) Dorsal

16) Binomial nomenclature is a two-part scientific naming system with ____ and ____ name.
   a) genus and species.
   b) genus and kingdom.
   c) genus and order.
   d) genus and family.
   e) genus and phylum.

17) *Euglena* have an eyespot that permits them to swim toward ________.
   a) shelter
   b) food
   c) sun
   d) prey
   e) light

18) _______ is a characteristic of Phylum Cnidaria.
   a) interstitial cavity
   b) gastrovascular cavity
   c) buccal cavity
   d) body cavity
   e) invertebrate cavity

19) Classification of the Phylum Cnidaria includes:
   a) Anthozoa, Scyphozoa, Hydrozoa, Cubozoa
   b) Anthozoa, Scyphozoa, Hydra, Cubozoa
   c) Anthozoa, Hexacorallia, Hydrozoa, Cubozoa
   d) Anthozoa, Cerianthipatharia, Hydrozoa, Cubozoa
   e) Anthozoa, Octocorallia, Hydrozoa, Cubozoa

20) Three subclasses of Class Anthozoa
   a) Hexacorallia, Cerianthipatharia, Scyphozoa
   b) Hexacorallia, Cerianthipatharia, Hydrozoa
   c) Hexacorallia, Cerianthipatharia, Octocorallia
   d) Hexacorallia, Cerianthipatharia, Cubozoa
   e) Hexacorallia, Cerianthipatharia, Anthozoa

21) Both polyp and medusae stages are represented in Class ________.
   a) Hydrozoa
   b) Anthozoa
   c) Scyphozoa
   d) Cubozoa
   e) Octocorallia

22) Class _____ are the true jelly fish.
23) Most sponges (classes) belong to this class (90%) and are found on the continental shelf.
   a) Class Calcarea
   b) Class Demospongiae
   c) Class Sclerospongiae
   d) Class Hexactinellida
   e) Class Sponges

24) In _______ the medusa stage is emphasised.
   a) Class Hydrozoa
   b) Class Scyphozoa
   c) Class Cubozoa
   d) Class Anthozoa
   e) Phylum Cnidaria

25) _______ has a bell-shaped medusa square in cross section, with a tentacle or a group of tentacles at each corner.
   a) Class Hydrozoa
   b) Class Scyphozoa
   c) Class Cubozoa
   d) Class Anthozoa
   e) Phylum Cnidaria

26) Subclass Opisthobranchia includes _______.
   a) sea slugs, sea hares, sea butterflies and canoe shells.
   b) sea slugs, sea hares, oysters and canoe shells.
   c) sea slugs, sea hares, sea butterflies and limpets.
   d) sea slugs, sea hares, sea butterflies and mussels.
   e) sea slugs, clams, sea butterflies and canoe shells.

27) Roundworms belong to Phylum ______
   a) Nematoda.
   b) Annelida.
   c) Mollusca.
   d) Platyhelminthes.
   e) Arthropoda.

28) Trematoda are also known as ______
   a) monogenetic flukes.
   b) trematodic flukes.
   c) polygenetic flukes.
   d) digenetic flukes.
   e) trigeneric flukes.

29) Class Turbellaria includes the following Orders:
   a) Cestoda, Tricladida and Polycladida.
   b) Acoela, Tricladida and Polycladida.
   c) Trematoda, Tricladida and Polycladida.
   d) Platyhelminthes, Tricladida and Polycladida.
   e) Monogenea, Tricladida and Polycladida.

30) _______ is a powerful anticoagulant that is found in the salivary glands of leeches.
   a) Hirudo
   b) Hiroshima
   c) Hirogo
   d) Hirudin
   e) Hirudinea

31) A _______ attaches Cestodes to the inside of their host.
   a) strobila
   b) scolex
   c) proglottid
   d) neck
   e) tegument

32) Class Hirudinea are usually _______
   a) oligoeocioious.
   b) acocoloeocioious.
   c) polyeocioious.
   d) dioeocioious.
   e) monoecious.

33) In Class Hirudinea, each metamere consists of several ______
   a) ocelli.
b) proglottids.  
d) Proglottid.  
e) Strobila. 

34) Class Polyplacophora use __________ to scrape algae off rocks  
a) parapodia  
b) teeth  
c) radula  
d) septa  
e) tentacles  

35) Individual segments in Cestodes are called_________  
a) rostellum.  
b) strobila.  
c) scolex.  
d) proglottids.  
e) suckers.  

36) Class Oligochaeta are usually  
a) oligoecious.  
b) acoleocious.  
c) polyeccious.  
d) dioecious.  
e) monoecious.  

37) Flatworms belong to Phylum _____  
a) Nematoda.  
b) Annelida.  
c) Mollusca.  
d) Platyhelminthes.  
e) Arthropoda.  

38) Flatworms rely on __________ for respiration and excretion.  
a) diffusion  
b) stylets  
c) parasitism  
d) gut  
e) hermaphroditism  

39) What is the head of the adult tapeworm called?  
a) Scolex  
b) Rostellum  
c) Opisthaptor  

40) In molluscs; the ________ burrow through wood, including docks and ships.  
a) snailworms  
b) shipworms  
c) shipslugs  
d) oysters  
e) mussels  

41) Segmented worms belong to Phylum ________  
a) Nematoda.  
b) Annelida.  
c) Mollusca.  
d) Platyhelminthes.  
e) Arthropoda.  

42) A scolex attaches Cestodes to the inside of their host followed by a neck and a  
a) segment.  
b) ocelli.  
c) strobila.  
d) rostellum.  
e) suckers.  

43) Turbellarians are ________ flatworms that live in marine and fresh water.  
a) parasitic  
b) free-living  
c) endoparasitic  
d) detrivorous  
e) ectoparasitic  

44) Flukes are ____flatworms that infect internal organs of their host.  
a) parasitic  
b) free-living  
c) scavenging  
d) detrivorous  
e) herbivorous  

45) The muscular tube near the mouth of a flatworm that aids in getting food is called the ____________  
a) stylets.
b) pharynx.
c) cuticle.
d) pseudocoel.
e) gut.

46) Do tapeworms have a digestive tract?
  a) Yes
  b) Maybe
  c) I don’t know
  d) No
  e) I’m not sure

47) Classification of Phylum Annelida includes the following classes
   a) Polychaeta, Oligochaeta and Cestoda.
   b) Polychaeta, Oligochaeta and Hirudinea.
   c) Polychaeta, Oligochaeta and Bivalvia.
   d) Polychaeta, Oligochaeta and Cephalopoda.
   e) Polychaeta, Oligochaeta and Gastropoda

48) A few gastropods; _____ and _____, are terrestrial.
   a) slugs and oysters
   b) oysters and snails
   c) clams and snails
   d) slugs and clams
   e) slugs and snails

49) This large class of marine annelids shows great diversity.
   a) Class Polychaeta
   b) Class Gastropoda
   c) Class Hirudinea
   d) Class Oligochaeta
   e) Class Cephalopoda

50) Nematodes have _____ only.
   a) longitudinal muscles
   b) circular muscles
   c) strong muscles
   d) round muscles
   e) square muscle

51) Which of the following is characteristic of chordates?
   a) dorsal, hollow nerve cord.
   b) notochord.
   c) pharyngeal gill slits
   d) b and c.
   e) all of the above.

52) What is Paleontology?
   a) the study of comparative anatomy.
   b) the study of skeletons.
   c) the study of “Age of Fishes”
   d) the study of fossils.
   e) the study of “Age of Reptiles”.

53) Cephalochordates
   a) live partially buried on soft bottoms where they filter feed using tentacles.
   b) have a totally sessile stage.
   c) lack an anus
   d) possess only one of the chordate characteristics.
   e) none of the above.

54) Some agnathans
   a) parasitize the gills of fish.
   b) are scavengers.
   c) can live in freshwater
   d) live on muddy bottoms.
   e) all of the above.

55) Acorn worms
   a) are classified in the phylum Chordata.
   b) live and swim in the pelagic zone.
   c) are mainly deposit feeders
   d) have larvae that are similar to fish.
   e) all of the above.

56) Urochordates
   a) are terrestrial organisms.
   b) have functional jaws.
   c) have tadpole larvae
   d) have incurrent and excurrent siphons for filter feeding.
   e) only c & d.
57) Cephalochordates ____________.
   a) Attach to rocks where they filter feed using tentacles.
   b) have a sessile stage as adults and a free-swimming stage as juveniles.
   c) lack an anus
   d) are typically found near hydrothermal vents.
   e) none of the above.

c) shared characteristics between the crossopterygians and lungfishes

d) used by marine iguanas for swimming underwater.

e) ventrally-placed fenestra in each side of the cheek in reptiles.

63) Which of the following is not a characteristic of the class Chondrichthyes?
   a) Gill slits.
   b) cartilaginous endoskeleton.
   c) ventrally located mouth
   d) ctenoid scales.
   e) spiral valve intestine.

64) Tilapia belongs to which group of fish?
   a) elasmobranchs.
   b) chimeras.
   c) breamidiae
   d) agnathidae.
   e) teleosts.

65) Which of the following is not one of the scale types found in fishes?
   a) placoid.
   b) ctenoid.
   c) cycloid
   d) hexoid.
   e) ganoid.

66) Spiracles ____________.
   a) are larger in size in fast swimming sharks.
   b) are specialized gas valves that regulates the swim bladder.
   c) are respiratory openings located behind the eyes of sharks
   d) are modified pelvic fins that act as reproductive structures.
   e) is a good name for a poodle that likes to run in circles.

67) The operculum ____________.
   a) encloses the gills of cartilaginous fishes
   b) helps the muscles of the caudal (tail) fin to contract.
c) is a hard, flat structure that protects the gills of bony fishes
d) is a bone used to detect sensitive sounds in the water column.
e) none of the above.

68) Which of the following is not a characteristic of the class Amphibia?
   a) Production of an anamniotic egg.
   b) notochord absent in adults.
c) well-developed lungs
d) non-moveable eyelids.
e) toes with or without nails.

69) The development of limbs probably aided the first amphibians in ______
   a) finding mates
   b) swimming.
   c) running on land
d) moving between bodies of water.
e) feeding.

70) To facilitate cutaneous respiration, the skin of amphibians is:
   a) Moist and covered with scales.
   b) Dry and leathery.
c) Dry and richly vascularised.
d) Moist and richly vascularised.
e) Dry and covered with scales.

71) _____ is the retention of larval characteristics, seen in some salamanders.
   a) paedomorphosis.
   b) viviparity.
c) ovoviviparity.
d) trophys. e) tetraploidy.

72) Which of the following is not a characteristic of the class Reptilia?
   a) they are endothermic.
   b) they have scaly skin.
c) they have well developed lungs
d) they eat algae, invertebrates, and fish.
e) none of the above.

73) Which of the following is not true of turtles?
   a) their shell has two parts: a plastron and carapace.
   b) their sex can be determined by examining the plastron and the location of the anus.
c) their shells consists of scutes (plates).
d) they use gills for breathing.
e) they migrate from feeding to mating grounds.

74) Which of the following is not represented in the ocean?
   a) turtles.
   b) snakes.
c) iguanas
d) lizards.
e) crocodiles.

75) By the late carboniferous, the amniotes had separated into three lineages which are
   a) Turtles, Sphenodons and Amphibians.
   b) Turtles, The codons and Ichthyosaurs.
c) Anapsids, Synapsids and Diapsids
d) Anapsids, Saurichians and Ichthyosaurs.
e) Anapsids, Sphenodon and Lepidosaurus.

76) Based on fossil record the earliest known bird is
   a) Pterosaurs
   b) Archaeopteryx
c) Theropod
d) Nannopterum
e) Ornithischians

77) Birds and crocodiles share which of the following characteristics?
   a) Ectothermy (body temperature regulated by environment).
   b) Body hair.
c) Four-chambered heart
d) Lung design.
e) Light weight bones.

78) The skull in Birds consists of _____ occipital condyles
   a) One
   b) Two
   c) Three
   d) Five
   e) None

79) Which of these bones is not found in the lower jaw of birds
   a) Dentary bone.
   b) Coronoid bone.
   c) Surangular bone
   d) Articular bone.
   e) None of the above.

80) The Birds that are capable of flying are known as ______
    a) Neognathous
    b) Paleognathous
    c) Kiwi
    d) None of the above
    e) All of the above

81) Flight muscles of birds are attached to the
    a) keel of the sternum.
    b) pelvic girdle.
    c) clavicle
    d) humerus
    e) None of the above.

82) The different kinds of feathers found in birds are
    a) Contour feather, Down feather, and Bristles
    b) Semiplumes, Filoplumes and Down feathers
    c) Contour feathers, Down feathers, Semiplumes, Filoplumes and Bristles
    d) Contour feathers, Filoplumes, Semiplumes and Bristles
    e) Filoplumes, Bristles, and Down feathers

83) The body temperature derived from animal’s own metabolism is termed as?
    a) Poikilothermy
    b) Endothermy
    c) Homeostasis
    d) Homeothermy
    e) None of the above

84) Stenogamous means
    a) Wide eating or omnivorous.
    b) Narrow eating or specialized.
    c) The regurgitation of food for chicks
    d) The storage process of grinding food in birds stomachs.
    e) The storage of food in the crop.

85) The red blood cells corpuscles in Birds are ______
    a) Non-nucleated
    b) Nucleated
    c) Both Nucleated and Non-nucleated
    d) Foliated
    e) None of the above

86) When a bird’s eyes are positioned forward, it allows
    a) Better wide vision.
    b) Better vision when high in the sky.
    c) The distinction between colours
    d) Good night vision.
    e) Better depth perception.

87) In birds the nitrogenous waste products of metabolism are eliminated in the form of
    a) Ammonia
    b) Urea
    c) Uric acid
    d) ammonia and Urea
    e) peptides

88) Egg-laying mammals
    a) Hatch fully developed young from their eggs.
    b) Are monotremes.
    c) Are hairless
    d) Are confined to South America.
e) Bear their young in permanent pouches.
d) Usually branched.
e) Seasonal and not continuously grown.

89) Which of the following characteristics is not a diagnostic feature of birds?
a) Possession of feathers.
b) Bones are pneumatized.
c) Possess a keratinized beak
d) Possess a fleshy ear or pinnae.
e) Forelimbs modified into wings and hind limbs adapted for walking, swimming or perching.

90) The skull in Mammals consist of_________ occipital condyles
a) One  
b) Two  
c) Three  
d) Five  
e) None

91) Mammals, like birds have three fetal membranes, these are the
a) Amnion, chorion, allantois.
b) Amnion, cloaca, allantois.
c) Pinnae, cloaca, allantois.
d) Pinnae, chorion, malleus.
e) Amnion, chorion, malleus.

92) The integument bears many glands; the sebaceous glands fulfill what function?
a) Lubrication.
b) Communication.
c) Thermoregulation
d) Milk production.
e) Fertilization.

93) Which order does not belong to the class Mammalia
a) Monotremata.
b) Carnivora.
c) Lagomorpha
d) Dermaphora.
e) Sphenodon.

94) True horns are
a) The same as antlers.
b) Restricted to males.
c) Not normally shed.

95) The following are the mode of feeding in the Class Mammalia except
a) Carnivory
b) Herbivory
c) Sanguinivory
d) Nectarivory
e) Liquivory

96) How many infraclasses is the Subclass Theria made up of?
a) 1.
b) 2.
c) 3.
d) 4.
e) 5.

97) The integument of mammals consists of
Sweat gland, Mammary gland, Scent and Sebaceous gland
a) True
b) False
c) Complicated
d) Uncertain
e) None of the above

98) Which species does the Order Artiodactyla comprise? (i) elephant, (ii) wildebeest, (iii) kudu, (iv) zebra, (v) impala
a) (ii), (iii) and (v) only.
b) (i), (ii) and (iv) only.
c) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v)
d) (i), (iii), (iv) and (v)
e) (ii), (iv) and (v) only.

99) Bats are the only mammals adapted to________
a) Running
b) Walking
c) Flying
d) Climbing
e) Swimming

100) Hairs are made up of _____ layers?
a) 1.
b) 2.
c) 3
d) 4.
e) 5.

Remember to submit both your answer sheet together with your question paper!!!