

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

**FUNDAMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY AND INTRODUCTION TO
JUVENILE JUSTICE
CRM111**

DEGREE/EXAMINATIONS

MAY/ JUNE

2023

.....
Time: 3 Hours

Subject: CRM111

Marks: 100

This paper consists of 45 pages including the cover page

Internal Examiners

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INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. This paper consists of Section A and Section B**
- 2. Answer all questions from both sections**
- 3. Choose only one answer in answering the questions**
- 4. Use a pencil to shade the correct answer**

Section A: Fundamental Criminology

1. Criminology was given to this new science byanthropologist.
 - a) Germany
 - b) French
 - c) Belgian
 - d) Italian
 - e) All of the above

2. Who is the name of the person you answered in Question 1?
 - a) Cloete
 - b) Stevens
 - c) Toppinard
 - d) Quetelet
 - e) Lombroso

3. Criminology was derived from a.....word.....
 - a) German; crimen
 - b) Latin; crimen
 - c) Belgian, crimen
 - d) Italian; crime
 - e) South African; crime

4. The word criminology means the study or knowledge of.....
 - a) Criminal
 - b) Crime
 - c) Victim
 - d) Administration of justice
 - e) All of the above

5. Criminology is a study of crime in its totality meaning that it studies.....
 - a) Criminal
 - b) Crime
 - c) Victim
 - d) Administration of justice
 - e) All of the above

6. The juridical approach of crime is.....
- a) A violation of the law
 - b) A forbidden act and punishable by law.
 - c) An act at variance with either a prohibition or an injunction, and which is punishable by the authorities.
 - d) All of the above
 - e) None of the above
7. The criminological approach of crime is
- a) A violation of the law
 - b) A forbidden act and punishable by law.
 - c) An act at variance with either a prohibition or an injunction, and which is punishable by the authorities.
 - d) All of the above
 - e) None of the above
8. According to the juridical approach a person can be regarded a criminal when .
.....
- a) He/she has transgressed the law
 - b) His/her guilt has been proven in a court of law
 - c) Penalty has been imposed
 - d) All of the above
 - e) None of the above
9. According to the criminological approach a person can be regarded a criminal when.....
- a) He/she has transgressed the law.
 - b) His/her guilt has been proven in a court of law.
 - c) Penalty has been imposed.
 - d) All of the above
 - e) None of the above

10. The functions of the police are.....

- a) Rehabilitation
- b) Vocational Training
- c) Safe custody of prisoners
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

11. Rehabilitation is the function of the...

- a) Police
- b) Courts
- c) Correctional services
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

12. The functions of the courts are.....

- a) Rehabilitation
- b) Vocational Training
- c) Safe custody of prisoners
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

13. The functions of the correctional services are ...

- a) Rehabilitation
- b) Vocational Training
- c) Safe custody of prisoners
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

14. Childhood stage is between ...

- a) 0-2 years
- b) 2-5 years
- c) 6 — 12 years
- d) 13 — 16 years
- e) 17-21 years

15. Adolescence stage is between ...
- a) 0-2 years
 - b) 2-5 years
 - c) 6 — 12 years
 - d) 13 — 16 years
 - e) 17-21 years
16. Infancy stage is between ...
- a) 0-2 years
 - b) 2-5 years
 - c) 6 — 12 years
 - d) 13 — 16 years
 - e) 17-21 years
17. Puberty stage is between ...
- a) 0-2 years
 - b) 2-5 years
 - c) 6 — 12 years
 - d) 13 — 16 years
 - e) 17-21 years
18. The toddler stage is between ...
- a) 0-2 years
 - b) 2-5 years
 - c) 6 — 12 years
 - d) 13 — 16 years
 - e) 17-21 years
19. A child who is suffering from physical defects is
- a) A deformed child who is excluded from various activities.
 - b) Feeling inferior
 - c) Feeling inadequate
 - d) All of the above
 - e) None of the above

20. refer to all the information regarding crime, arranged and tabulated scientifically to give a clear picture of the crime problem.

- a) Nature of crime
- b) Crime statistics
- c) Incidence of crime
- d) Classification of crime
- e) Crime concept

21. When was the first crime statistics compiled?

- a. 1880
- b. 1835
- c. 1911
- d. 1921
- e. 1994

22. Today, which department in South Africa gathers, tabulate and publish crime statistics?

- a. Bureau of Census and Statistics
- b. Department of Crime Statistics
- c. Department of Statistics
- d. Department of Correctional Services and
- e. All of the above

23. What do we call the gap between reported and unreported crimes in crime statistics?

- a. Official sources
- b. Unofficial sources
- c. Dark figure
- d. Self-reporting studies
- e. Victim surveys

24. Victim survey is a.....

- a. Gap between reported and unreported crimes in crime statistics.
- b. Questionnaire designed to carry out research on members of society who have indicated that at one time or another they have been victims of crime.
- c. Questionnaire that have to be filled in by a sample drawn from a specific population where they indicate whether they have committed a crime and what type of crime it was.
- d. Official source of crime statistics.
- e. None of the above

25. Self-reporting studies are a.....

- a. Gap between reported and unreported crimes in crime statistics.
- b. Questionnaire designed to carry out research on members of society who have indicated that at one time or another they have been victims of crime.
- c. Questionnaire that have to be filled in by a sample drawn from a specific population where they indicate whether they have committed a crime and what type of crime it was.
- d. Official source of crime statistics.
- e. None of the above

26. The value of crime statistics:

- a. Provide information on the criminal.
- b. Inform the public about the crime problem.
- c. Give the extent of crime
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

27. In South Africa, the different types of crime is known as a.....

- a. Code List of crime
- b. Classification of crimes
- c. Crime statistics
- d. A and B
- e. None of the above

28, A child who is having a psychological problem is suffering from

- a. Stress
- b. Aggression
- c. Depression
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

29... is characterised by a general sense of being threatened, and feelings of inadequacy and helplessness which usually cause emotional and psychological reactions.

- a. Depression
- b. Aggression
- c. Stress
- d. Self-concept
- e. All of the above

30, ... refer to the way a person sees himself or herself, and the perception that he or she then forms part of himself or herself.

- a. Depression
- b. Aggression
- c. Stress
- d. Self-concept
- e. All of the above

31.... is an intense feeling of misery.

- a. Depression
- b. Aggression
- c. Stress
- d. Self-concept
- e. All of the above

32.... is described as a powerful reaction to the effect of passion, anger, fury or hostility.

- a. Depression
- b. Aggression
- c. Stress
- d. Self-concept
- e. All of the above

33. People with delusions and hallucinations suffer from

- a. Catatonic schizophrenia
- b. Paranoid schizophrenia
- c. Antisocial behaviour
- d. Border line behaviour
- e. All of the above

34. People with this disorder are hyperactive and aggressive.

- a. Catatonic schizophrenia
- b. Paranoid schizophrenia
- c. Antisocial behaviour
- d. Border line behaviour
- e. All of the above

35.is formerly known as psychopath or sociopath.

- a) Catatonic schizophrenia
- b) Paranoid schizophrenia
- c) Antisocial behaviour
- d) Border line behaviour
- e) All of the above

36. ... is difficult to diagnose and is characterized by unstable behaviour, attitudes and emotions.

- a. Catatonic schizophrenia
- b. Paranoid schizophrenia
- c. Antisocial behaviour
- d. Border line behaviour
- e. All of the above

37. The jealousy type believes that...

- a) Someone in high status is in love with him/her.
- b) The spouse is unfaithful
- c) Plots are being hatched against him/her
- d) She/he possess some extraordinary ability
- e) All of the above

38. The grandiose type believes that ...

- a. Someone in high status is in love with him/her.
- b. The spouse is unfaithful.
- c. Plots are being hatched against him/her.
- d. She/he possess some extraordinary ability.
- e. All of the above

39. The erotomaniac type believes that ...

- a. Someone in high status is in love with him/her.
- b. The spouse is unfaithful.
- c. Plots are being hatched against him/her.
- d. She/he possess some extraordinary ability.
- e. All of the above

40. Borderline personality disorders is...

- a. Suspicious and mistrustful, hypersensitive to threats and criticism.
- b. Characterised by poor social relationships and a lack of warmth and feelings for others.
- c. Formerly known as psychopathy or sociopathy.
- d. Characterised by unstable behaviour, attitudes, and emotions.
- e. None of the above

41. The paranoid personality is...

- a. Suspicious and mistrustful, hypersensitive to threats and criticism.
- b. Characterised by poor social relationships and a lack of warmth and feelings for others.
- c. Formerly known as psychopathy or sociopathy
- d. Characterised by unstable behaviour, attitudes and emotions.
- e. None of the above

42. The schizoid personality is...

- a. Suspicious and mistrustful, hypersensitive to threats and criticism.
- b. Characterised by poor social relationships and a lack of warmth and feelings for others.
- c. Formerly known as psychopathy or sociopathy
- d. Characterised by unstable behaviour, attitudes and emotions.
- e. None of the above

43. The antisocial personality is...

- a. Suspicious and mistrustful, hypersensitive to threats and criticism.
- b. Characterised by poor social relationships and a lack of warmth and feelings for others.
- c. Formerly known as psychopathy or sociopathy
- d. Characterised by unstable behaviour, attitudes and emotions.
- e. None of the above

44. The catatonic schizophrenia is...

- a. Suspicious and mistrustful, hypersensitive to threats and criticism.
- b. Characterised by poor social relationships and a lack of warmth and feelings for others.
- c. Formerly known as psychopathy or sociopathy
- d. Characterised by unstable behaviour, attitudes and emotions.
- e. None of the above

45. Common law also known as judicial precedent, judge-made law, or case law is the body of law created by judges and similar quasi-judicial tribunals by virtue of being stated in written opinions.

- a. True
- b. False

46.... is one in which both parents are no longer in the home.

- a. Broken family
- b. Economic position of the family
- c. Migratory family
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

47.... is one that move about from place to place.

- a. Broken family
- b. Economic position of the family
- c. Migratory family
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

48. Material welfare refers to....

- a. Broken family
- b. Economic position of the family
- c. Migratory family
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

49.... include the condition of the building which constitute home, as well as the conditions inside it.

- a. Broken family
- b. Economic position of the family
- c. Migratory family
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

50. Societal factors that contribute towards delinquency outside family.

- a. Broken family
- b. Economic position of the family
- c. Migratory family
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

51. The parents should be in good physical health and mental mature to enable for the needs of the family.

- a. The marital bond
- b. Security
- c. Physical and mental adequacy
- d. Educational and moral adequacy
- e. Religious and cultural adequacy

52. The marriage should be intact.

- a. The marital bond
- b. Security
- c. Physical and mental adequacy
- d. Educational and moral adequacy
- e. Religious and cultural adequacy

53. The spiritual aspect is regarded as an important aspect of human life.

- a. The marital bond
- b. Security
- c. Physical and mental adequacy
- d. Educational and moral adequacy
- e. Religious and cultural adequacy

54. It is the process involving the transference of positive influence from one person to another.

- a. The marital bond
- b. Security
- c. Physical and mental adequacy
- d. Educational and moral adequacy
- e. Religious and cultural adequacy

55. Children in particular need a place where they feel safe against the onslaughts of daily life, a place where they are sure to receive food, clothes and shelter.

- a. The marital bond
- b. Security
- c. Physical and mental adequacy
- d. Educational and moral adequacy
- e. Religious and cultural adequacy

56. When the child is punished too severely, he or she may try to escape from the situation by running away from home.

- a. Inadequate discipline
- b. Inconsistent discipline
- c. Over-strict discipline
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

57. This means the parents disagree in the exercising of discipline.

- a. Inadequate discipline
- b. Inconsistent discipline
- c. Over-strict discipline
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

58. When the discipline is too lax, the child can do what he or she likes.

- a. Inadequate discipline
- b. Inconsistent discipline
- c. Over-strict discipline
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

59. Defective upbringing and lack of discipline in the home.

- a. Inadequate discipline
- b. Inconsistent discipline
- c. Over-strict discipline
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

60. Parental aberrations.

- a. Inadequate discipline
- b. Inconsistent discipline
- c. Over-strict discipline
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

61. Societal factors outside the home and family.

- 1. Friends and companions
- 2. Neighbourhood
- 3. Migratory family
- 4. Gangs
- 5. Incomplete family

Choose the correct combination.

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 1, 2 and 4
- c) 3, 4 and 5
- d) 1, 3 and 5
- e) 2, 3 and 4

62. Who developed the psychoanalytic theory?

- a. Erik Erickson
- b. Robert Merton
- c. Sigmund Freud
- d. Edwin Sutherland
- e. H. J. Eysenck

63. Who developed the theory of differential association?

- a. Erik Erickson
- b. Robert Merton
- c. Sigmund Freud
- d. Edwin Sutherland
- e. H. J. Eysenck

64. Who developed anomie theory?

- a. Erik Erickson
- b. Robert Merton
- c. Sigmund Freud
- d. Edwin Sutherland
- e. H. J. Eysenck

65. Who developed the psychosocial theory?

- a. Erik Erickson
- b. Robert Merton
- c. Sigmund Freud
- d. Edwin Sutherland
- e. H. J. Eysenck

66. Who developed the personality theory?

- a. Erik Erickson
- b. Robert Merton
- c. Sigmund Freud
- d. Edwin Sutherland
- e. H. J. Eysenck

67. Whose theory focused on "identity" and "identity crisis"?

- a. Erik Erickson
- b. Robert Merton
- c. Sigmund Freud
- d. Edwin Sutherland
- e. H. J. Eysenck

68. What is the theory you answered in question 67?

- a. Anomie theory
- b. The personality theory
- c. The psychosocial theory
- d. The differential association theory
- e. The psychoanalytical theory

69. Whose theory focused on normlessness?

- a. Erik Erickson
- b. Robert Merton
- c. Sigmund Freud
- d. Edwin Sutherland
- e. H. J. Eysenck

70. What is the theory you answered in question 69?

- a. Anomie theory
- b. The personality theory
- c. The psychosocial theory
- d. The differential association theory
- e. The psychoanalytical theory

71. theory focussed on id, ego and superego.

- a. Erik Erickson's
- b. Robert Merton's
- c. Sigmund Freud's
- d. Edwin Sutherland's
- e. H. J. Eysenck's

72. What is the theory you answered in question 71?

- a. Anomie theory
- b. The personality theory
- c. The psychosocial theory
- d. The differential association theory
- e. The psychoanalytical theory

73., in explaining his theory, he tried to relate criminality to personality.

- a. Erik Erickson
- b. Robert Merton
- c. Sigmund Freud
- d. Edwin Sutherland
- e. H. J. Eysenck

74. What is the theory you answered in question 73?

- a. Anomie theory
- b. The personality theory
- c. The psychosocial theory
- d. The differential association theory
- e. The psychoanalytical theory

75. Who is of the opinion that criminal behaviour is learned through a process of involving interaction, communication and association with other individuals.

- a. Erik Erickson
- b. Robert Merton
- c. Sigmund Freud
- d. Edwin Sutherland
- e. H. J. Eysenck

76. What is the theory you answered in question 75?

- a. Anomie theory
- b. The personality theory
- c. The psychosocial theory
- d. The differential association theory
- e. The psychoanalytical theory

77. People are dissatisfied with the goals as well as the means of achieving them.

- a. Conformity
- b. Innovation
- c. Retreatism
- d. Rebellion
- e. Ritualism

78. People reject the cultural objectives, but will adhere to the prescribed norms, although they know they will never achieve their goals.

- a. Conformity
- b. Innovation
- c. Retreatism
- d. Rebellion
- e. Ritualism

79. Obtaining goals without bypassing the accepted means or norms.

- a. Conformity
- b. Innovation
- c. Retreatism
- d. Rebellion
- e. Ritualism

80. People adapt in other ways to the situation.

- a. Conformity
- b. Innovation
- c. Retreatism
- d. Rebellion
- e. Ritualism

81. Goals are regarded as having been set too high by the community and the means too difficult.

- a. Conformity
- b. Innovation
- c. Retreatism
- d. Rebellion
- e. Ritualism

82. This gang is involved with theft and other material offences which are profitable to the offenders.

- a. The criminal gang
- b. The conflict gang
- c. The retreatist gang
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

83. Juveniles who belong to this gang are unable to function properly. They regard themselves as isolated from the ordinary community.

- a. The criminal gang
- b. The conflict gang
- c. The retreatist gang
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

84. This type of gang is involved in needless violence, fighting and gang wars. Members of this type usually come from the lower socio-economic communities.

- a. The criminal gang
- b. The conflict gang
- c. The retreatist gang
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

85. Gang members who achieve material success as a result of illegal actions are treated with respect.

- a. The criminal gang
- b. The conflict gang
- c. The retreatist gang
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

86. This type of gang uses violence to gain status and to find an outlet for frustration.

- a. The criminal gang
- b. The conflict gang
- c. The retreatist gang
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

87. This gang's main objective is to satisfy their craving for drugs.

- a. The criminal gang
- b. The conflict gang
- c. The retreatist gang
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

88. In this gang adult criminals often pass criminal techniques and values on to the juveniles who are allowed to participate in illegal activities.

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- c. The retreatist gang
- d. All of the above
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- b. The conflict gang
- c. The retreatist gang
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87. This gang's main objective is to satisfy their craving for drugs.

- a. The criminal gang
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- d. All of the above
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- a. The criminal gang
- b. The conflict gang
- c. The retreatist gang
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

89. These gangs are very unstable in their actions and their only contact with other gangs is in gang warfare.

- a. The criminal gang
- b. The conflict gang
- c. The retreatist gang
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

90. Why do juveniles become members of the gang?

- a. Violent gangs help overcome members' feeling of inadequacy.
- b. The gang fills its members with the feeling of power.
- c. A gang offers an opportunity to vent aggressive and hostile emotions in ways other than those supported by the community.
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

91. Lower class working children have to contend with adaptation problems and middle class standards which they often encounter in socially heterogeneous high schools.

- a. Status problems
- b. The class system
- c. Reaction to status frustration
- d. Socialisation
- e. None of the above

92.... is not geared towards satisfying the middle-class status criteria.

- a. Status problems
- b. The class system
- c. Reaction to status frustration
- d. Socialisation
- e. None of the above

93. Loss of self-respect, frustration and aggression.

- a. Status problems
- b. The class system
- c. Reaction to status frustration
- d. Socialisation
- e. None of the above

94. Take up the challenge and play middle-class status game or become involved in a delinquent subculture.

- a. Status problems
- b. The class system
- c. Reaction to status frustration
- d. Socialisation
- e. None of the above

95. They are not interested in long-term objectives, but act impulsively in order to satisfy their immediate needs.

- a. Negativism
- b. Variety
- c. Malice
- d. Group cohesion
- e. Hedonism

96. They don't specialise like professional criminals, members of this subculture commit a variety of crimes.

- a. Negativism
- b. Variety
- c. Malice
- d. Group cohesion
- e. Hedonism

97. The norms and values of the delinquent subculture are just the opposite of the conventional dominant subculture.

- a. Negativism
- b. Variety
- c. Malice
- d. Group cohesion
- e. Hedonism

98. They enjoy the discomfort of others. They commit crimes because this emphasises their rejection of the middle-class rules.

- a. Negativism
- b. Variety
- c. Malice
- d. Group cohesion
- e. Hedonism

99. They have a common enemy like the school, family, religious institution, police, etc.

- a. Negativism
- b. Variety
- c. Malice
- d. Group cohesion
- e. Hedonism

100. Who developed the subculture theory?

- a. Edwin Sutherland
- b. Albert Cohen
- c. Robert Merton
- d. Erik Erikson
- e. Sigmund Freud

SECTION B - JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

101. Unsentenced juvenile delinquents are not imprisoned during the preliminary hearing stage but are kept in places of safety, otherwise described as?

- (a) Confinement
- (b) Detention
- (c) Diversion
- (d) Suspension
- (e) Supervision

102. The act of committing a crime at a very young age is called?

- (a) Early crime
- (b) Juvenile crime
- (c) Young crime
- (d) Juvenile delinquency
- (e) Juvenile delinquent.

103. The purpose of a presentence enquiry is.....?

- (a) To encourage the juvenile to stop violating the law
- (b) To assure parents and guardians that their child will be fairly assessed
- (c) To assist the juvenile court to judge the juvenile delinquent as an individual and decide on the best course of action
- (d) To assist the probation officer in deciding on the magistrate to consult for the case
- (e) To know the appropriate correctional centre to recommend for the juvenile, so as not to harm the child.

104. The head of a juvenile court is

- (a) A Judge
- (b) A Jury
- (c) A Magistrate
- (d) A Councilor
- (e) An attorney

105. Under the community treatment programmes, NICRO is an acronym for?

- (a) National Institution for Children Rehabilitation Organisation
- (b) National Institute for Children Reformation Organisation
- (c) National Institute for Child Care and Restitution of Offenders
- (d) National Institute for the Care and Rehabilitation of Offenders
- (e) National Institute for Children and Rehabilitation of Offenders

106. Juvenile offenders' criminogenic risk factors are classified into two broad categories. These two categories are:

- (a) Basic and marginal
- (b) Static and dynamic
- (c) Food and shelter
- (d) Active and inactive
- (e) Sensitive and crucial

107. In the code list of crimes, what category of crimes are grouped under Class B

- (a) Offences against government authority and good order
- (b) Crimes against personal relations
- (c) Crimes against property
- (d) Economic crimes
- (e) Crimes against communal life

108. Which of the following refers to the performance, without remuneration, and outside the prison or place of detention, of some service for the benefit of the community.

- (a) Psychological service
- (b) Community service
- (c) Economic service
- (d) Social service
- (e) Communal service

109. As far as community programme is concerned, the acronym SANCA, stands for?

- (a) South African National Council on Alcoholism
- (b) South African National Commission on Alcoholism
- (c) South African National Councilors on Alcoholism
- (d) South African National Regulatory Commission on Alcoholism
- (e) South African National Regulatory Council on Alcoholism

110. Fill in the missing word in this sentence – 'Juridically speaking, a person is presumed until proven guilty.'

- (a) Stubborn
- (b) Sensitive
- (c) Intelligent
- (d) Victorious
- (e) Innocent

111. Which of these programmes aim to ensure the diversion of juvenile offenders from the juvenile justice system, with the object of leaving the juvenile's public reputation unimpaired.

- (a) Court programmes
- (b) Juvenile programmes
- (c) Children's programmes
- (d) Diversion programmes
- (e) probation programmes

112. In the code list of crimes, what category of crimes are grouped under Class D

- (a) Offences against government authority and good order
- (b) Crimes against personal relations
- (c) Crimes against property
- (d) Economic crimes
- (e) Crimes against communal life

113.is the highest court in South Africa

- (a) Customary Courts
- (b) The Constitutional Court
- (c) Supreme Court of Appeal
- (d) High courts
- (e) Circuit courts

114. Which court hears juveniles who are guilty of non-punishable conduct like truancy, lying or disobedience?

- (a) A magistrate court
- (b) Children's court
- (c) A juvenile court
- (d) A customary court
- (e) A state court

115. Ais a young person, under the age of eighteen, who breaks the law by committing a crime?

- (a) Criminal
- (b) Juvenile
- (c) Juvenile delinquency
- (d) Young gangster
- (e) Juvenile delinquent

116.is any behaviour that deviates from the expected norm?

- (a) Aggressive behaviour
- (b) Delinquency behaviour
- (c) Bullying
- (d) Deviant behaviour
- (e) Community deviance

117. refers to conditions in which a person is deprived, for short or longer periods, of what is necessary to his or her existence, and of what is his or her right by virtue of that existence?

- (a) Loneliness
- (b) Neglect
- (c) Abscondment
- (d) Disappearance
- (e) Exposure

118. A psychological programme where the juvenile is involved in therapy, both individually and in groups is offered in.....?

- (a) Clinic schools
- (b) Child care schools
- (c) Boy's Town
- (d) Technical schools
- (e) Reform schools

119. Instead of imposing punishment, a juvenile court may in the case of a juvenile delinquent do the following, except?

- (a) Put him or her on probation
- (b) Put him or her in the custody of a suitable person designated in the court order
- (c) Deal with him or her in terms of both the above
- (d) Order his or her referral to a reformatory
- (e) Ask him or her to apologize

120. In South Africa, offender rehabilitation falls within the jurisdiction of which of the following institutions.

- (a) The South African Police Service (SAPS)
- (b) The National Prosecuting Authority (NPA)
- (c) The Department of Correctional Services (DCS)
- (d) The Department of Labour
- (e) The Court

121. Which juvenile delinquency prevention level focuses on changing the individual and environment in a way that reduces the initial risk of offending?

- (a) Tertiary prevention level
- (b) National prevention level
- (c) Secondary prevention level
- (d) Structural prevention level
- (e) Primary prevention level

122. Based on the criminogenic risk factors, the factors cannot be changed or addressed by any sort of program or therapy in the prevention of future crimes are known as?

- (a) Dynamic factors
- (b) Sensitive factors
- (c) Dormant factors
- (d) Normal factors
- (e) Static factors

123. Characteristics, traits, problems, or issues of juveniles that directly relate to their likelihood to re-offend and commit another crime are known as....?

- (a) Sensitive needs
- (b) Criminal needs
- (c) Basic needs
- (d) Hierarchical needs
- (e) Criminogenic needs

124. is a branch of criminology that focuses on the overall problem of the young person and his or her involvement in the crime.

- (a) Children criminology
- (b) Child criminology
- (c) Juvenile delinquency
- (d) Juvenile jurisprudence
- (e) Juvenile affair

125. A scholastic programme which includes an academic school programme as well as vocational training form part of the programmes offered in?

- (a) Clinic schools
- (b) Child care schools
- (c) Boy's Town
- (d) Technical schools
- (e) Reform schools

126. A report that forms the basis of the juvenile court's final decision on an appropriate sentence is known as?

- (a) Juvenile case report
- (b) Sentence report
- (c) Presentence report
- (d) Post-sentence report
- (e) Trial report

127. Which of the following juvenile delinquency primary prevention role player is in an ideal position to identify problems (such as truancy, rejection of authority, disobedience, dishonesty, temper tantrums, rebelliousness, and uncontrollability), and to make predictions with regards to children's future behaviour?

- (a) The family
- (b) The media
- (c) The school
- (d) The police
- (e) The government

128. Which category of criminogenic risk factors can be addressed by therapy, training, education, and/or targeted programming and subsequently altered to result in more law-abiding behaviour?

- (a) Dynamic factors
- (b) Sensitive factors
- (c) Dormant factors
- (d) Normal factors
- (e) Static factors

129. Which of the options below best describes the management of convicted juvenile offender outside institutions

- (a) Custodial treatment
- (b) Community treatment
- (c) Correctional treatment
- (d) Traditional treatment
- (e) Institutional treatment

130. A relapse to crime or the act of reoffending is also known as.....?

- (a) Recriminalism
- (b) Rejuvenicism
- (c) Recidivism
- (d) Ecumenicism
- (e) Residentialism

131. In the code list of crimes, what category of crimes are grouped under Class A
- (a) Offences against government authority and good order
 - (b) Crimes against personal relations
 - (c) Crimes against property
 - (d) Economic crimes
 - (e) Crimes against communal life
132. One of the following is a term used to describe actions by juveniles that are punishable by the state, such as theft, assault, robbery, and rape.
- (a) Criminal behaviour
 - (b) Deviant behaviour
 - (c) Aggressive behaviour
 - (d) Nasty behaviour
 - (e) Abnormal behaviour
133. There are two forms of diversion programmes, probation and
- (a) Probation
 - (b) Sentencing
 - (c) Community service
 - (d) Child's clinic
 - (e) Detention
134. Offenders' age at the time of first arrest, criminal history, history of anti-social behaviour, and residing in a single-parent home, are some of the examples of which category of criminogenic-risk factors?
- (a) Dynamic factors
 - (b) Sensitive factors
 - (c) Dormant factors
 - (d) Normal factors
 - (e) Static factors

135. When a juvenile is guilty of criminal behaviour such as housebreaking, theft, robbery or assault, the case is not heard in an ordinary court, but in.....?

- (a) A magistrate court
- (b) Children's court
- (c) A juvenile court
- (d) A customary court
- (e) A state court

136. Anti-social behaviour, anti-social personality, anti-social cognition, and anti-social peers are all examples of what category of criminogenic-risk factors?

- (a) Static factors
- (b) Sensitive factors
- (c) Dormant factors
- (d) Normal factors
- (e) Dynamic factors

137. Which of these criminogenic dynamic factors is characterized by symptoms such as being verbally and physically harmful to other people, and violating social expectations (e.g., vandalism, theft, and truancy)?

- (a) Anti-social peers
- (b) Anti-social cognition
- (c) Anti-social behaviour
- (d) Anti-social personality
- (e) Anti-palsy

138. A school that is maintained for the reception, care, education, and training of children sent or transferred there is known as?

- (a) Clinic schools
- (b) Child care schools
- (c) Boy's Town
- (d) Technical schools
- (e) Reform schools

139. All the following are parts of the different code list of crimes, except....?

- (a) Class A
- (b) Class B
- (c) Class D
- (d) Class G
- (e) Class F

140. Evidence-based factors that are (statistically proven to increase) associated with a minor's likelihood of reoffending are known as.....?

- (a) Dangerous-risk factors
- (b) Juvenile-risk factors
- (c) Criminal-risk factors
- (d) Criminogenic-risk factors
- (e) Environmental-risk factors

141. Special schools where behaviorally difficult children are treated if their problems cannot be solved in an ordinary school is known as?

- (a) Clinic schools
- (b) Child care schools
- (c) Boy's Town
- (d) Technical schools
- (e) Reform schools

142. The three levels for preventing juvenile delinquency are.....?

- (a) Social, economic, and political prevention levels
- (b) Structural, systemic, and general prevention levels
- (c) Physical, mechanical, and organizational prevention levels
- (d) Primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention levels
- (e) Municipality, provincial and national prevention levels

143. The United National Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice is also known as?

- (a) The Nelson Mandela Rules
- (b) The Beijing Rules
- (c) The Tokyo Rules
- (d) The China Rules
- (e) The United Nations Rules

144. There are how many options when dealing with juvenile or young offenders?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four
- (e) Five

145. A school that is maintained for the reception, care and training of children sent there in terms of the criminal procedure Act is known as?

- (a) Clinic schools
- (b) Child care schools
- (c) Boy's Town
- (d) Technical schools
- (e) Reform schools

146. Which prevention level focuses on the early identification of juveniles who are at risk of offending, and the intervention necessary to prevent this?

- (a) Tertiary prevention level
- (b) National prevention level
- (c) Secondary prevention level
- (d) Structural prevention level
- (e) Primary prevention level

147. All the following are role players in the primary prevention of juvenile delinquency, except.....?

- (a) Family
- (b) The police
- (c) Friends
- (d) School
- (e) Media

148. Which juvenile delinquency prevention level deals with the treatment of juveniles who have already committed crimes and is aimed at the prevention of recidivism.

- (a) Tertiary prevention level
- (b) National prevention level
- (c) Secondary prevention level
- (d) Structural prevention level
- (e) Primary prevention level

149. A philosophy and strategy that are based on partnership between the police and the community to find creative solutions to community problems and crime, is known as?

- (a) Community based strategy
- (b) Sector policing
- (c) Community policing
- (d) Crime prevention policing
- (e) Public order policing.

150. All these are different types of institutional treatment for juvenile offenders, except....?

- (a) Clinic schools
- (b) Child care schools
- (c) Boy's Town
- (d) Technical schools
- (e) Reform schools

151. The presiding officer of a juvenile court is a juvenile court magistrate, while the presiding officer in a children's court is what?

- (a) A probation officer
- (b) Commissioner of inquiry
- (c) Commissioner of justice
- (d) Commissioner of child care
- (e) Commissioner of children

152. If convicted, the accused in a juvenile court has a criminal record, while the child in the children's court.....?

- (a) Is considered an offender
- (b) is merely in need of care and has no criminal record
- (c) is in need of corrections and may have a criminal record
- (d) is in need of food and shelter and may have a serious record
- (e) is mere in need of discipline and therefore may be transformed

153. Instead of imposing punishment, a juvenile court may, in the case of a juvenile delinquent do the following, except...?

- (a) Put him or her on probation
- (b) Put him or her in the custody of a suitable person designated in the court order
- (c) Deal with him or her in terms of both the above
- (d) Order his or her referral to a reformatory
- (e) Order his or her referral to the corrections

154. The word 'juvenile' refers to?

- (a) a boy
- (b) A girl
- (c) A child
- (d) All of the above
- (e) None of the above

155. One of the main similarities between the two courts is the fact that both courts convene *in camera*, which means.....?

- (a) In the morning
- (b) In the hall
- (c) behind closed doors
- (d) After court session
- (e) before the camera

156. A child younger than 10 years who has allegedly committed an offence must first be referred to

- (a) A probation officer
- (b) A Juvenile social officer
- (c) The police officer
- (d) The leadership
- (e) A welfare officer

157. The Child Justice Act 75 of 2008 stipulates that children younger than 10 may under no circumstances be arrested or prosecuted as they lack.....?

- (a) Maturity
- (b) Responsibility
- (c) Criminal liability
- (d) Wisdom
- (e) Criminal record

158. Owing to their contact with juvenile, one of the following role players may be seen as important socializing agents of children.

- (a) Church
- (b) Media
- (c) The police
- (d) The government
- (e) Teachers

159. One of the following role players can be involved in juvenile delinquency prevention by educating the community and the children about crime and how to prevent it?

- (a) Church
- (b) Media
- (c) The police
- (d) The government
- (e) Teachers

160. One main difference between a juvenile court and a children's court is that a juvenile court is a criminal court, while a children's court is simply.....?

- (a) A court of inquiry
- (b) A court of competent jurisdiction
- (c) A court for cross-examination
- (d) A court of detail enquiry
- (e) A court of child's right

161. A good relationship between the police and community is an important aspect of.....?

- (a) Primary crime prevention
- (b) Secondary crime prevention
- (c) Tertiary crime prevention
- (d) All of the above
- (e) None of the above

162. According to the South African Constitution of 1996, every child has the right to all the following except.....?

- (a) Family and parental care, or alternative care if removed from this environment
- (b) Basic nutrition and shelter, and basic healthcare and social services
- (c) Prevention from maltreatment, neglect, abuse and / or degradation
- (d) Protection from exploitative labour practices
- (e) Work or provide services that are inappropriate for the child's age or that place the child at risk

163. One of the following is a role player in the secondary prevention of juvenile delinquency.

- (a) The family
- (b) The media
- (c) The school
- (d) The police
- (e) The government

164. Whenever criminologists are trying to determine causes of crime, part of that analysis examines theof an offender.

- (a) age
- (b) nationality
- (c) psychological needs
- (d) criminogenic needs
- (c) biological needs

165. Complete this sentence – 'deviant behaviour embraces all crime, but..... behaviour is a crime

- (a) all deviant
- (b) not all deviant
- (c) not many
- (d) only a few
- (e) most

166. Under what age is stipulated by law that no one will be held accountable for his/her actions.

- (a) Nine
- (b) Seven
- (c) Ten
- (d) Fourteen
- (e) Eighteen

167. Complete this sentence, 'early intervention that alleviates offenders' criminogenic-risk factors could potentially have a beneficial impact on the level of future crime?'

- (a) short term
- (b) medium term
- (c) long term
- (d) All of the above
- (e) None of the above

168. Gang membership and gun possession are some of the criminogenicrisk factors of a juvenile offender?

- (a) Dynamic
- (b) Sensitive
- (c) Dormant
- (d) Normal
- (e) Static

169. Family problems and failure in school are some of the criminogenicfactors for a juvenile offender.

- (a) Dynamic risk
- (b) Sensitive risk
- (c) Dormant risk
- (d) Normal risk
- (e) Static risk

170. Which of the criminogenic risk factors for juvenile crime will continue to increase even if measures are taken to prevent and control them.

- (a) Dynamic risk
- (b) Sensitive risk
- (c) Dormant risk
- (d) Normal risk
- (e) Static risk

171. School management, teachers, and structural factors such as the size of the school do play any significant role in which prevention level of juvenile delinquency.

- (a) Primary level
- (b) Secondary level
- (c) Tertiary level
- (d) All of the above
- (e) None of the above

172. Which of the following falls within the jurisdiction of tertiary prevention of juvenile delinquency?

- (a) Arrest and detention
- (b) Probation and corrections
- (c) Punishment and rehabilitation
- (d) Interrogation and sentencing
- (e) Interrogation and application for bail

173. The two options when dealing with young offenders are.....?

- (a) Diversion from police custody, or proceeding to the customary court
- (b) Diversion from arrest, or proceeding to the prosecution
- (c) Diversion from the court system, or proceeding to the Child Justice Court
- (d) Diversion from customary court, or proceeding to the corrections
- (e) Diversion from family system, or proceeding to the magistrate court

174. After conviction, a juvenile delinquent may, depending on the nature and gravity of his or her offence, be sentenced by a juvenile court or a higher court or any of the following, except.....?

- (a) Capital punishment (only by a higher court)
- (b) Imprisonment
- (c) Referral to an institution appointed by law
- (d) A fine
- (e) A traditional court

175. For purposes of administration, every magistrate or magistrate's court also acts as a juvenile magistrate or a.....?

- (a) juvenile court
- (b) children's court
- (c) magistrate's court
- (d) administrative court
- (e) customary court

176. Economic offences (or crimes) are more often committed by boys because.....?
- (a) They could climb the trees and pluck mangoes.
 - (b) They seek employment at an earlier age
 - (c) They are often in possession of gun
 - (d) They are often the bread winner
 - (e) They are taller than girls
177. Girls are more often guilty of vagrancy, desertion, and truancy offences than boys because....?
- (a) They are taller
 - (b) They seek employment at an earlier age
 - (c) They are often in possession of gun
 - (d) They are often the bread winner
 - (e) None of the above
178. One important measure for achievingis to provide opportunity to meet the basic needs of the juvenile, such as housing, education, and health services?
- (a) primary prevention
 - (b) secondary prevention
 - (c) tertiary prevention
 - (d) all of the above
 - (e) none of the above
179. Under which of this prevention level is it important for a viable environment to be created for children to enable them develop good behaviour and act responsibly
- (a) primary prevention
 - (b) secondary prevention
 - (c) tertiary prevention
 - (d) all of the above
 - (e) none of the above
180. Which of the prevention level is proactive and relates to the steps that are taken to prevent juvenile delinquency and criminal behaviour before they occur
- (a) primary prevention
 - (b) secondary prevention
 - (c) tertiary prevention
 - (d) all of the above
 - (e) none of the above

181. The main principle underlying the creation of children's courts is thatis the supreme guardian of all children and will therefore always act in their best interests.
- (a) The state
 - (b) The parents
 - (c) The family
 - (d) The police
 - (e) The society
182. One of the following is a role player in the tertiary prevention of juvenile delinquency
- (a) Parents
 - (b) The media
 - (c) The police
 - (d) The school
 - (e) The government
183. The different types of institutional treatment consist of the following, except?
- (a) Clinic schools
 - (b) Child care schools
 - (c) Orphanages
 - (d) Boys' Town
 - (e) Reform schools
184. The treatment of juvenile offenders involves the following, except?
- (a) Detention
 - (b) Adjudication
 - (c) Institutional treatment
 - (d) Community treatment
 - (e) Correctional treatment
185. More girls appear in court for sexual misconduct because.....?
- (a) It is related to prostitution
 - (b) Girls are seduced by older men with money
 - (c) The role of alcohol and night life
 - (d) All of the above
 - (e) None of the above

186. Uncontrollability is associated more frequently with girls because.....?
- (a) The term includes other offences in the case of girls
 - (b) Deviant behaviour in girls attracts more attention
 - (c) Outdoor life of boys makes their uncontrollability less noticeable
 - (d) All of the above
 - (e) None of the above.
187. Boys are more guilty of vagrancy, desertion, and truancy because.....?
- (a) The quest for adventure and wanderlust is stronger in boys
 - (b) Greater feeling of unrest in the life of a boy
 - (c) Greater freedom gives more contact with life outside the house
 - (d) All of the above
 - (e) None of the above
188. Crimes against personal relations are more committed by boys because.....?
- (a) They are physically stronger
 - (b) They find it easier to express their emotions through aggression
 - (c) They are overtly aggressive
 - (d) All of the above
 - (e) None of the above
189. Economic offences are more often committed by boys
- (a) They generally spend more time out of doors
 - (b) They seek employment at an early age
 - (c) They are a greater sense of adventure
 - (d) All of the above
 - (e) None of the above
190. Which of the following role players play an important role in crime prevention in the country.
- (a) The government
 - (b) The media
 - (c) The police
 - (d) All of the above
 - (e) None of the above

191. Boys' Town South Africa was initiated by.....?
- (a) Father Reginald Orsmond
 - (b) Reverend Kagsito Raphela
 - (c) Father Reymong Osondo
 - (d) Father Edward Nande
 - (e) Father Benard De Vries
192. One of the following institutions helps to develop programmes for juvenile delinquents as regards alcohol abuse.....?
- (a) NICRO
 - (b) SABINET
 - (c) SANCA
 - (d) NPA
 - (e) DCS
193. Juvenile offenders who exhibit multiple risk factors are likely to become chronic recidivists or?
- (a) Career criminals
 - (b) Early criminals
 - (c) Serial killers
 - (d) Hit men
 - (e) Chronic criminals
194. One of the following can be regarded as those actions by juveniles that are punishable by the state, such as theft, assault, robbery, and rape.....?
- (a) Deviant behaviour
 - (b) Criminal behaviour
 - (c) Sensitive behaviour
 - (d) Aggressive behaviour
 - (e) Antisocial behaviour
195. Which of the following code list of crimes focuses on crimes against social affairs?
- (a) Code A
 - (b) Code B
 - (c) Code C
 - (d) Code D
 - (e) Code F

196. Crimes against communal life are categorized under which of these code list of crimes?

- (a) Code A
- (b) Code B
- (c) Code C
- (d) Code D
- (e) Code F

197. Crimes against economic affairs, or economic crimes are categorized under which of these code list of crimes?

- (a) Code A
- (b) Code B
- (c) Code C
- (d) Code D
- (e) Code E

198. Crimes against property are categorized under which of these code list of crimes?

- (a) Code A
- (b) Code B
- (c) Code C
- (d) Code D
- (e) Code E

199. Offences against government authority and good order are categorized under which of these code list of crimes?

- (a) Code A
- (b) Code B
- (c) Code C
- (d) Code D
- (e) Code E

200. Which of the following agents is the most important institution for the education and socialization of the child.

- (a) The school
- (b) The family unit
- (c) The church
- (d) The media
- (e) The government