



**higher education
& training**

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

**CRIMINOLOGY
NQF LEVEL 4**

(8021024)

**22 November 2019 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00**

This question paper consists of 7 pages.





**TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 100**




INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer ALL the questions.
 2. Read ALL the questions carefully.
 3. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
 4. Start each section on a NEW page.
 5. Use only a BLUE or BLACK pen.
 6. Write neatly and legibly.
-

SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

Various options are given as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.1–1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.



- 1.1 Which of the following is NOT a violent crime?
- A Pickpocketing 
 - B Rape
 - C Assault
 - D Attempted murder
- 1.2 Which of the following is NOT a clue for burglars to target certain properties?
- A Whether the owner is home
 - B If there is profit to be made from the burglary
 - C How easy it is to gain access to the premises
 - D If there is a 'For sale' sign in the street
- 1.3 Which of the following is NOT easily sold on the black market through illegal trafficking?
- A Drugs 
 - B Humans for sex-trafficking
 - C Stolen television sets
 - D Paedophilia material
- 1.4 Which of the following does NOT apply to bullying?
- A Shoving and hitting 
 - B Name calling
 - C Drawing someone as a tree in art class
 - D Bullying on social media
- 1.5 Which of the following is NOT an example of secondary victimisation?
- A Beating the victim
 - B Not treating the victim with respect
 - C Failing to believe what the victim tells
 - D Blaming the victim for what happened
- 1.6 Which of the following is NOT a white-collar crime?
- A Tax evasion 
 - B Bribery
 - C Pyramid schemes
 - D True advertising

- 1.7 Which of the following is considered a risk factor specific to violent crimes?
- A Individual 
 - B Residential
 - C Preferences
 - D Manner of speaking
- 1.8 Which of the following does NOT fuel human trafficking?
- A High-risk working conditions
 - B Sex education
 - C Sex exploitation
 - D Forced labour
- 1.9 Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Moral Regeneration Programme? 
- A Joining a gang
 - B Ethical behaviour
 - C Human rights
 - D Values
- 1.10 When someone in power accepts money from someone not to do something, they are guilty of ...
- A embezzlement.
 - B fraud.
 - C bribery. 
 - D vandalism.

(10 × 1) [10]



QUESTION 2

Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–L) next to the question number (2.1–2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

| COLUMN A | | COLUMN B | |
|----------|---|----------|--|
| 2.1 | Expressed openly or plainly | A | kickback |
| 2.2 | Another word for legal | B | psychology |
| 2.3 | Dealing in something illegal | C | explicit  |
| 2.4 | Fear or dislike of foreign people | D | social sciences |
| 2.5 | People in society who are affected by crime | E | legitimate |
| 2.6 | Long-term emotional effects | F | trauma |
| 2.7 | Bribe or reward  | G | sociology |
| 2.8 | The study of the human mind | H | trafficking |
| 2.9 | Professions that study people and their behaviour | I | tertiary victims |
| 2.10 | Distinct method of working | J | modus operandi |
| | | K | secondary victims |
| | | L | xenophobia |

(10 × 1)

[10]**TOTAL SECTION A:****20****SECTION B****QUESTION 3**

- 3.1 Define the term *victimisation*. (5)
- 3.2 List SIX types of bullying.  (6)
- 3.3 Name FOUR different types of rape. (4)
- 3.4 Name the objectives of policing as enshrined in the Constitution of South Africa. (6)
- 3.5 What does the acronym NICRO stand for?  (3)
- 3.6 List SIX rights of a victim of crime, as stated in the Victim Charter. (6)

[30]

QUESTION 4

Read the case study below and answer the questions.

THE MOONOOI TRAGEDY

Joey's family had to hear in the Magistrate's Court in Brits that the remains found were that of Joey. According to the police, Anisha's body had not been found. Colonel Mojafela Nkosi phoned Joey Barnard – Joey's aunt – and informed her that the DNA tests had been interpreted wrong. To their shock it was not Joey's, but Anisha's remains.

The initial revelation had been a shock and the family had started to process their loss, but the following shock threw them into a sea of pain because for them it now started all over again. The SAPS apologised for their mistake and offered their condolences, but little did they know about the effect this had on the family.

The Van Niekerk's burnt-out vehicle had been found close to Magaliesburg and the remains on the farm of a panel beater who rented space on their farm. The couple had been kidnapped and taken to the farm of this panel beater where they were raped, tortured, strung up and forced to sign a deed of sale for their farm, the latter done by the wife of the mastermind at gunpoint.

The panel beater, Koos Strydom, is seen as the mastermind behind the tragedy. The other accused are Aaron Sithole, 23, Jack Mokotedi, 18, Alex Maudau, 36, Moses Rakabu, 33, Vincent Strydom, 29, Maruchka Opperman, 18, and Mercia Whitney van Rooi, 21. Among the accused is Strydom's wife and son and the son's girlfriend. These stand accused of murder, conspiracy to murder, kidnapping, rape, robbery with aggravating circumstances and burglary.

What further added insult to injury is the fact that Van Rooi had been present when the couple had been raped. She is also the one who bought the lye for use on the remains.

[Compiled from various Internet Sources: *kormorant.co.za*; *citizen.co.za*; *lol.co.za*]

- 4.1 Interpret the crimino-ethical manner of the presentation of the DNA evidence.
Describe the failure on the part of the police and what they could have done differently. Logically support your argument. (8)
- 4.2 Define the secondary victims of crime and discuss the crimino-ethical impact of the findings mentioned in QUESTION 4.1 with special regard to the secondary victimisation of those mentioned in the article. (6)
- 4.3 Group the charges against the accused into the appropriate types of crime. (6)
- [20]**

QUESTION 5

Social justice, or civil justice, is most often seen as the responsibility of all individuals and not just the law enforcement agencies and courts. Restorative justice sees crime as a wrongdoing against an individual and not against the state.



5.1 Heeding the short definitions above, provide your own interpretation of these forms of justice. (14)

5.2 Interpret the consequences and costs of crime for the individual, society and state within either of the two types of justice mentioned above. (16)



[30]

TOTAL SECTION B: 80
GRAND TOTAL: 100