

**Level 3**  
**Criminology**

*Summer transition  
work*

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

## **Crime and deviance introduction**

Conduct your own research to find out the following:

1. What is crime? \_\_\_\_\_

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2. What is the legal definition of crime? \_\_\_\_\_

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3. Is this different to the social definition of crime? \_\_\_\_\_

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4. What is deviance? \_\_\_\_\_

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5. What are formal mechanisms of social control? \_\_\_\_\_

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6. What are informal mechanisms of social control? \_\_\_\_\_

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7. What are positive sanctions? \_\_\_\_\_

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8. What are negative sanctions? \_\_\_\_\_

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9. What is delinquency? \_\_\_\_\_

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10. Give three examples of criminal and deviant acts\_\_\_\_\_

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11. Give two examples of deviant but not criminal acts\_\_\_\_\_

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12. Give two examples of criminal but not deviant act\_\_\_\_\_

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13. Is all deviance negative?\_\_\_\_\_

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14. Give an example of an act that was deviant 200 years ago but is not now\_\_\_\_\_

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15. Give an example of a deviant act in a different country that is not deviant in the UK\_\_\_\_\_

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16. What causes an act to be deviant?\_\_\_\_\_

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17. Name 5 criminals you admire, and two you do not. Explain why for each one\_

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You can find criminology in most places from the news to documentaries, but also as society advances, you'll start to see new crimes emerge. Pick two documentaries from the following list and make notes on them:

- 24 Hours in Police Custody (4OD)
- The Murder Detectives (4OD)
- Inside Britain's Moped Crime Gangs / Life in Death Row (iPlayer)
- Dispatches documentaries (4OD)
- Reggie Yates / Professor Green and Stacey Dooley documentaries (iPlayer)
- Panorama documentaries (BBC iPlayer)

**Make any notes from your observations here:**

## **The age of criminal responsibility**

What is the age of criminal responsibility in England and Wales? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the age of criminal responsibility in Scotland? \_\_\_\_\_

At what age do you think children know right from wrong? \_\_\_\_\_

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At what age do you think children should be criminally responsible for their actions?

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What are the specific sentences used for those under eighteen? \_\_\_\_\_

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### **Watch the following documentary on YouTube:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TrkQe4tyJnQ>

Why is this case important to the criminal justice system? \_\_\_\_\_

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Do you think the children were punished fairly? \_\_\_\_\_

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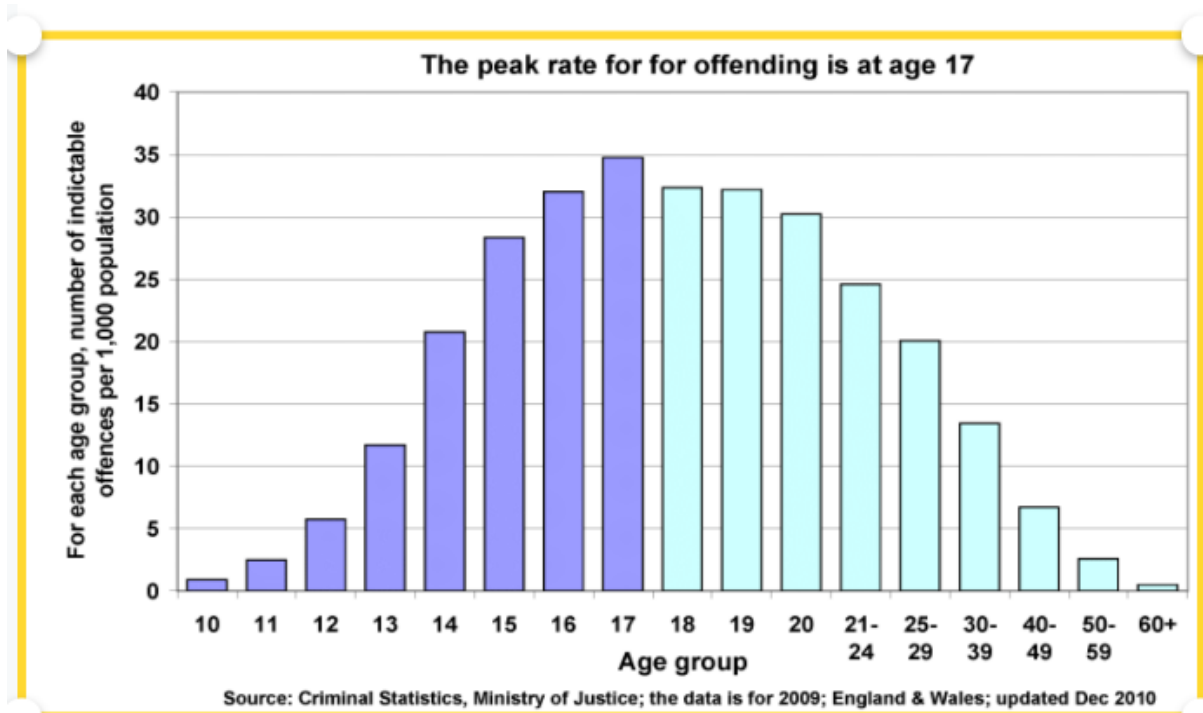
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Do you think the children knew what they were doing was wrong? \_\_\_\_\_

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Note down four reasons why you think people commit the most crime between the ages of 15-20:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

What do you think society will be like if youth crime keeps increasing?

What is the best way to deal with youth crime? What type of punishments should they be given? Explain your answer.

## The Facebook Crimewave

**1. What crimes have been linked with the website Facebook?**

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**2. How many Facebook related crimes were reported in 2014 compared to 2005? What is the impact of this on society?**

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**3. How did Facebook respond to accusations that it was increasing crime?**

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**Challenge: Find further examples of crime's being linked to social media.**

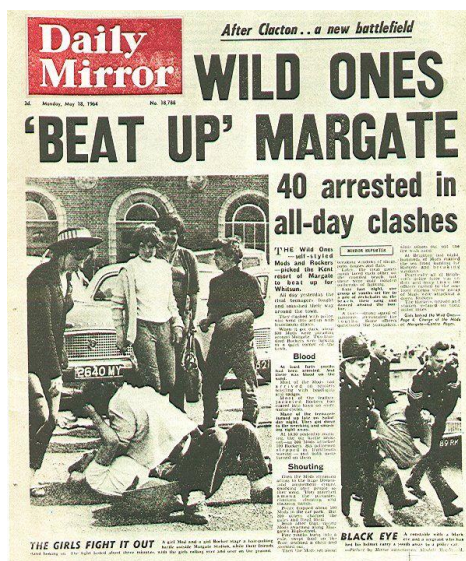
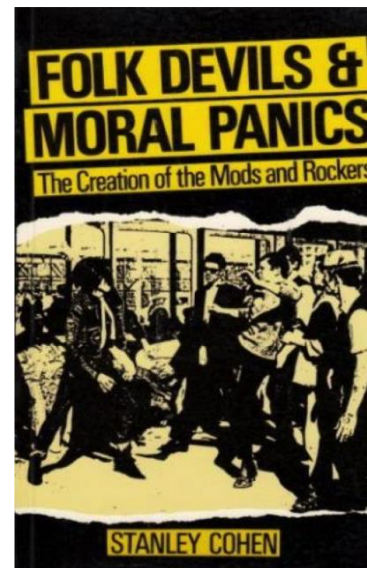


## Moral Panic

Moral panic is when newspapers report on serious crime by exaggerating stories, causing people to believe they have more risk of becoming a victim of crime. There is lots of research that shows this happens across many different media forms including newspapers and television.

Stanley Cohen was the first person to define 'Moral Panic'. He set out five different criteria:

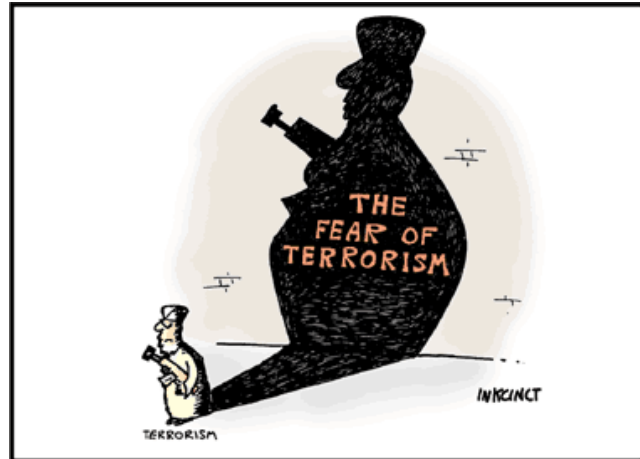
1. A person or group are identified as a threat to social norms.
2. The threat is shown in a simple form by the media.
3. This simple portrayal raises the concern of the public.
4. There is a response from the government or police.
5. This results in some form of social change.



1. Mods & Roker 'youths' identified as threat to societal norms.
2. Newspapers show these groups as a physical threat. These were no worse than the football brawls going on every single week and were happening less often.
3. The public becomes concerned about anyone dressed as a 'mod or rocker'
4. MP's travel to seaside town and "called for a resolution for intensified measures to control hooliganism"
5. Society became more sceptical of youths dressed as Mod's and Rocker's. Eventually the 'trends' faded and the newspapers had nothing left to report on.

Moral panic can also be used to explain terrorism today:

1. 'Islam' identified as threat to societal norms.
2. Newspapers heavily report on terrorist incidents both in the UK and abroad.
3. The public becomes scared of terrorist attacks even though they are very unlikely to occur.



4. Government makes changes – One example would be the conservative party create a 'hostile' environment in the UK for immigrants by changing the law to make it easier to deport immigrants.
5. Hate crime rises as people fear and target immigrants from Islamic countries, because of this moral panic.

### Impact

The impact of moral panic is to make the public believe an issue is worse than it is. This may bring about more severe consequences and unjust action against individuals. For example, one Muslim claims he has been stopped at airports 42 times in three years.

### Questions:

1. **What is Moral Panic?**
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. **How is terrorism an example of Moral Panic?**
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. **What is the impact of moral panic?**

## Extension Tasks

**Part A: Research the following and create a power point presentation covering definitions and examples.**

The Broken windows theory – briefly explain this theory.

Differential association theory – by Sutherland. Briefly explain this theory.

Define these types of crime and give examples:

State crime

Green crime

White collar crime

Hate crime

Useful links:

<https://revisesociology.com/crime-deviance-sociology-revise/>

<https://www.slideshare.net/louisamcdonald/crime-and-deviance-complete-revision>

<https://www.tutor2u.net/sociology/collections/crime-and-deviance-aqa-alevel-sociology>