**Name ………………………………………**

**Revision activity booklet for Paper 2**

[](http://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=revision+clip+art&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CAQQjRw&url=http://labrancheucsjb.blogspot.com/2012_03_01_archive.html&ei=WXEYU5jhBMurhQfTsoGgBA&usg=AFQjCNFGwMGSWSAeNTr0U3zTf97EHyziNg&bvm=bv.62577051,d.ZG4)

**Topic 4 – Crime and deviance**



**Crime and Deviance**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **What are the key definitions in crime and deviance?** | **Green** | **Amber** | **Red** |
| What is the difference between crime and deviance? |  |  |  |
| Why is deviance socially defined? |  |  |  |
| What is the difference between formal and informal rules? |  |  |  |
| What are social order and social control? |  |  |  |
| What is the difference between formal and informal social control? |  |  |  |
| **How do sociologists explain criminal and deviant behaviour?** |  |  |  |
| How might inadequate socialisation lead to crime and deviance? |  |  |  |
| Why might lack of opportunity or relative deprivation lead to crime and deviance? |  |  |  |
| How do sub-cultural theorists explain crime and deviance? |  |  |  |
| How do Marxists explain crime and deviance? |  |  |  |
| How does labelling theory explain crime and deviance? |  |  |  |
| How would biologists or psychologists explain criminal and deviant behaviour? |  |  |  |
| **How reliable are official statistics as a measure of crime?** |  |  |  |
| What are the main sources of official statistics in crime? |  |  |  |
| What is the ‘hidden’ or ‘dark’ figure of crime? |  |  |  |
| What are victim and self report studies? |  |  |  |
| How far do official statistics measure the extent of crime? |  |  |  |
| Why might crime statistics be described as being socially constructed? |  |  |  |
| **What is the involvement of different social groups in crime?** |  |  |  |
| What explanations are there for young people getting involved in crime? |  |  |  |
| Why are men more likely to be involved in crime? |  |  |  |
| Why are women less likely to be convicted of a crime? |  |  |  |
| Why over the last 10 years are women more likely to be convicted? |  |  |  |
| Why are some ethnic minorities over represented in the prison population? |  |  |  |
| Why are young black and Asian men more likely to be stopped by the police? |  |  |  |
| What is white collar crime? |  |  |  |
| Why are working class people more likely to end up in jail than middle class people? |  |  |  |
| Why is the crime rate higher in urban areas than rural areas? |  |  |  |
| **What is the impact of crime and deviance?** |  |  |  |
| What research is done to measure the impact of crime? |  |  |  |
| Why is the fear of crime greater than the actual level of crime? |  |  |  |
| What is the impact of crime on communities? |  |  |  |
| **Contemporary examples** |  |  |  |
| Why is youth crime seen as a social problem? |  |  |  |
| How have governments tried to tackle racially motivated crime in recent years? |  |  |  |
| Can you give 3 recent examples from the news that relate to anything above? |  |  |  |

**Specialist key terms glossary**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Agents/agencies of social control |  |
| Anomie |  |
| Antisocial behaviour |  |
| Chivalry thesis |  |
| Community service |  |
| Computer crime |  |
| Conformity |  |
| Corporate crime |  |
| Crime rate |  |
| Dark figure |  |
| Data protection |  |
| Deviance |  |
| Formal and informal social control |  |
| Identity theft |  |
| Indictable offence |  |
| Judiciary |  |
| Labelling theory |  |
| Master status |  |
| Official crime statistics |  |
| Probation |  |
| Recorded crime |  |
| Relative deprivation |  |
| Scapegoat |  |
| Self-report studies |  |
| Social control/sanctions |  |
| Social construct |  |
| Socially defined behaviour |  |
| Social order |  |
| Stereotype |  |
| Sub-culture |  |
| Surveillance |  |
| Victim surveys |  |
| White collar crime |  |

**What is meant by the crime and deviance?**

* + A crime is an illegal act that is punishable by law. Deviance is behaviour which the majority of people disagree with, or which goes against the rules and norms of society. Deviant acts can be- but are not always- illegal. Illegal acts are not necessarily considered deviant.

**When is an act seen as deviant?**

* + Deviance is defined according to the social setting in which it takes place. Behaviour classed as ‘deviant’ can vary according to who performs the act and where they do so. What is classified as deviant also varies between culture and over time.

**What is the difference between formal and informal rules?**

* + Rules may be formal, that is written down as laws or codes of conduct. Alternatively, they may be informal, that is unwritten and taken for granted.

**What are social order and social control?**

* + Social order us necessary for society to run smoothly. The Functionalists approach argues that social order is based on consensus (agreement). The Marxist approach argues that social order is based on the power of the ruling class over the working class. Much of our behaviour is socially controlled by groups and society.

**What is the difference between formal and informal social control?**

* + Formal social control is based on written rules and laws. Informal social control is based on informal social processes and is enforced through social pressure.

**What non-sociological explanations are there for criminal and deviant behaviour?**

* + The cause of criminal and deviant behaviour have been explained in terms of psychological, biological and social factors. Psychological explanations focus on the psychological traits of individual offenders, such as being impulsive. Biological explanations focus on the genetic basis of criminals and antisocial behaviour.

**How do sociologists explain criminal and deviant behaviour?**

* + Sociologists focus on social factors. Their explanations of crime and deviance include socialization patterns, opportunity structures and relative deprivation.

**What other sociological explanations of criminal and deviant behaviour are there**?

* + Sub-culture theories explain crime and delinquency in terms of the values of a particular subculture and the influence of the peer group. Marxist theories explain crime as resulting from the way capitalist society is structured.

**How does labelling theory explain criminal and deviant behaviour?**

* + Labelling theory explores how and why certain people such as working class boys) come to be labelled as deviant or criminal.

**What are the main sources of statistical data on the extent of crime?**

* Official statistics on police recorded crime are published in the UK by the home office.
* Victim surveys and self-report studies also provide statistical data on the extent of crime. British crime surveys estimates of crime are higher than the figures on crimes recorded by the police.

**How far do official statics on recorded crime measure the extent of crime?**

* Not all crime is discovered, witnessed, reported or recorded, so official statistics on police recorded crime do not tell the whole story.

**What is meant by the ‘social construction’ of official crime statistics?**

* Official statistics on police recorded crime are based on a series of decisions made by, for example, victims and police officers, as such; they do not provide a true picture of crime levels.

**What is the relationship between involvement in crime and age?**

* Official statistics on police recorded crime suggest that criminal activity is more commonly found in particular social groups such as young males. Possible explanations for this include group peer pressure.

**What is the relationship between crime and gender?**

* Official statistics on police record crime suggest that more men commit crime than women. Possible explanations for this include gender socialization and the chivalry effect.

**How do we explain women’s increasing involvement in crime?**

* Recent statistics suggest that the number of female offenders in the UK is increasing.
* Possible explanations for this include changing social position of women and changing attitudes to gender and crime.

**What is the relationship between involvement in crime and ethnicity?**

* + Members of some ethnic groups are over-represented while others are under-represented in the prison population relative to their proportion in the general population.

**How do we explain the patterns in statistics on crime and ethnicity?**

* + Crime statistics are seen as reflecting policing methods and bias within the criminal justice system.

**What is the relationship between involvement in crime social class and locality?**

* + Official statistics suggest that criminal activity is more common in particular social groups or localities. However, studies of white-collar and corporate crime paint a more complex picture.

**What is the significance of criminal behaviour for victims of crime?**

* + Research into the victims of crime includes measurement research, studies of the impact of crime and studies of the role of victims in the criminal justice system.

**What is the significance of criminal behaviour for communities and society?**

* + Crime impacts on neighbourhoods, communities and on society generally.

**Why is youth crime seen as a social problem?**

* + Crime is a major focus of concern and debate among politicians, the media and the public. Teenage crime in particular is seen as a social problem.

**What are the links between racism and crime?**

* + Racism and racially aggravated crime are examples of social problems that governments have tried to tackle in recent years.

**Crime and Deviance studies.**

**Williams – ‘**Cocaine kids’; due to high levels of unemployment in New York, more opportunities for young men in drugs trade.

**Cohen –** Juvenile delinquency down to membership of delinquent groups or ‘gangs’ – boys join these because of failure in education system where they experience ‘status frustration’ in trying and failing to meet middle class expectations.

**Willis –** ‘Learning to Labour; Working class boys reject the values of their school and form an anti-school culture.

**Circourel –** participant observation with law enforcement showed views were influenced by what they thought was the image of a ‘typical delinquent’.

**Jansson –** Crimes most likely to be reported to police are those where an insurance claim is likely to be made.

**Maguire –** Many more males, young people, black people, poor people and poorly educated people in the prison population relative to the general population.

**Criminal Statistics 2006 –** Women mainly convicted over theft or handling stolen goods whereas men had twice the rate of conviction for drug offences.

**Garrod –** In crease in the number of women in prisons in last 10 years almost entirely due to harsher sentences rather than women committing more crimes.

**Tombs –** Little effort by the government to keep track of white collar crime.

**Walklate –** Four key social groups most likely to be victims of crime are the poor, the young, males and minority ethnic groups.

**Reiner –** Studies of news reports have shown violent crimes are over represented compared with their incidence in official statistics on crime. Also they over exaggerate the risks to white people, women and the elderly.

**Pitts –** Youth crime is often on the front pages of newspapers and this creates an anxiety among members of the public.

**Newburn –** However, a significant amount of crime is committed by young people which adds to the idea of young offenders being seen as folk devils.

**How to answer 4 mark questions**

The pattern of these questions is:

**Explain what sociologists mean by………..**

**EG** “Explain what sociologists mean by labelling.”

Sometimes the question may add *when studying……*

**EG** “Explain what sociologists mean by conformity *when studying education*.”

**The marks are allocated as follows:**

**1 mark** for basic statements about the question with little or no reference to the topic that the question’s set on.

**2-3 marks** for a partial or under-developed sociological explanation, possibly via an example, in which some general reference will be made to the topic that the question is set on.

**4 marks** for a clear explanation focused on the topic that the question is set on that uses examples from specifically relevant areas of sociology

**How to start your answer:**

In the context of (insert name of topic), (keyword) means………

**Example**: Family section: Explain what sociologists mean by patriarchy. *(4 marks)*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DEFINITION IN CONTEXT** | In the context of **the** **family**, *patriarchy* means |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| **EXAMPLE** | For example…. |
|  |
|  |
| **EXPLAIN THE PROCESS** | This happens because… |
|  |

**Crime and Deviance 4 mark questions.**

Explain what sociologists mean by conformity when studying deviance. *(4 marks)*

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Explain what sociologists mean by labelling. *(4 marks)*

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Explain what sociologists studying deviance mean by peer pressure. *(4 marks)*

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Explain what sociologists mean by white-collar crime. *(4 marks)*

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**How to answer 5 Mark questions**

DON’T FORGET: underline / highlight the key words in the question and then use them in your answer.

EG: Describe **one** way in which gender roles in the family have changed in the past 50 years **and** explain why this change has happened.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DESCRIBE** | **one** way in which gender roles in the family have changed in the past 50 years is |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| **NEW PARAGRAPH** | |
| **EXPLAIN** | this change has happened because |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| Link a theory or concept for the fifth mark |
|  |

**Mark scheme:**

**Describe one: 2 marks** 1 mark for a partial description.

2 marks for an appropriate and more developed description

**Explain: 3 marks** 1-2 marks for a simple explanation linked to the description.

3 marks for a clear explanation explicitly related to the description AND relevant sociological theory / concepts.

Describe **one** way in which the government collects statistics about the level of crime in society **and** explain why this might not be an accurate picture of the number of crimes committed. *(5 marks)*

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Describe **one** way in which recent governments have tried to reduce anti-social behaviour **and** explain how successful this approach has been. *(5 marks)*

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Describe **one** way in which governments have attempted to reduce racist behaviour in society **and** explain how successful this approach has been. *(5 marks)*

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

Describe **one** reason why there is argument and debate about levels of violent crime in society **and** explain why this might make it difficult to reduce the public’s fear of such crimes. *(5 marks)*

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

Describe **one** recent approach to reduce the number of violent crimes committed by young people **and** explain why this approach might not have been successful. *(5 marks)*

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Describe **one** way in which some sociologists believe that labelling can lead to deviant behaviour **and** explain why this might be a problem for certain groups within society. *(5 marks)*

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

Describe **one** police action that may lead to some members of minority ethnic groups being stereotyped as criminal **and** explain why this stereotyping occurs. *(5 marks)*

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

Describe **one** reason why people in poverty are more likely to be victims of crime than the more wealthy **and** explain why this situation persists. *(5 marks)*

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**PEELing apart your essay**

For your question, identify at least three points – there **must** be at least ONE in each column.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sociologists WOULD agree** | **Sociologists WOULD NOT agree** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**Introductions**

Use the question at the beginning of your introduction for example;

* *How far Sociologists would agree that marriage in Britain today is important* is debateable because

Use the words from the question as a starter to your first sentence

**Or**

* *How far sociologists would agree that the type of school a child attends has a significant effect on his or her life chances* is debatable because

Use the introduction to **break down what the question is** asking you;

* **Define any key terms** it mentions – EG “*life chances”*
* Is there a **theory** it is talking about – EG Marxism / Functionalism / New Right
* If statistics are involved, what is the **key trend or pattern** in this area? – EG Rising / Falling / Steady / High / low

Pointless picture of a banana (teacher joke)

 Now **PEEL** the question apart

You need to do the following for **EACH** of your 4 points

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **P**OINT | **theory or concept** |  |
|  |
|  |
| **E**XPLAIN | **what do sociologists think about this?** |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| Is there a theory that can be linked? |
| **E**XAMPLE | **evidence from stats or a relevant example from real life** |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| **L**INK | **to the question and next paragraph** |  |
|  |
|  |

**Conclusion starters**

Your conclusion **should address the essay question directly** (weigh up all the evidence/theories) **and answer the ‘How far.’ part. E.g**

* To a large/a small / some extent sociologists agree because...
* To sum up it would appear that many/some sociologists agree/disagree…
* In conclusion it would seem that most/few sociologists agree/disagree…
* Mention any statistics that support your conclusion

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mark** | **Knowledge and understanding** | **“How far” (Evaluation)** | **Sociological terms** | **Spelling / punctuation**  **Use the mark scheme** to assess how well you’re doing… |
| **1-3** | Basic statements with little sociology | no response | very limited range | poor |
| **4-6** | Some understanding  of relevant sociology | no response | limited range used  appropriately. | some accuracy. |
| **7-9** | More developed understanding of relevant sociology | recognises ‘how far’. | A good range used effectively. | reasonable accuracy. |
| **10-12** | Clear understanding understanding of relevant sociology | Explicitly and in detail addresses ‘how far’ | a wide range used very effectively. | considerable accuracy |

Discuss how far sociologists would agree that deprivation is the main cause of most crime in modern Britain.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sociologists WOULD agree** | **Sociologists WOULD NOT agree** |
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|  |  |
|  |  |

Discuss how far sociologists would agree that most anti-social behaviour is carried out by young men.

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| **Sociologists WOULD agree** | **Sociologists WOULD NOT agree** |
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|  |  |

Discuss how far sociologists would agree that official statistics of crimes recorded by the police provide a complete picture of the extent of crime in Britain.

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| **Sociologists WOULD agree** | **Sociologists WOULD NOT agree** |
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Discuss how far sociologists would agree that official statistics of police recorded crime exaggerate crime levels amongst young people (or could be amongst some ethnic groups).

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| **Sociologists WOULD agree** | **Sociologists WOULD NOT agree** |
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Discuss how far sociologists would agree that agree that the young people who commit crimes do so because they have different norms and values from the rest of society?

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| **Sociologists WOULD agree** | **Sociologists WOULD NOT agree** |
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Discuss how far sociologists would agree that working class males are more likely to commit crimes than other sections of society.

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| --- | --- |
| **Sociologists WOULD agree** | **Sociologists WOULD NOT agree** |
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|  |  |

Discuss how far sociologists would agree that in Britain today working-class criminals are more likely to be convicted than middle-class and upper-class ‘white collar’ criminals.

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| --- | --- |
| **Sociologists WOULD agree** | **Sociologists WOULD NOT agree** |
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Discuss how far sociologists would agree that teenage criminal and deviant behaviour results from parents failing to socialise their children correctly.

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| --- | --- |
| **Sociologists WOULD agree** | **Sociologists WOULD NOT agree** |
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Discuss how far sociologists would agree that women are less likely to commit crime than men.

|  |  |
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| **Sociologists WOULD agree** | **Sociologists WOULD NOT agree** |
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|  |  |

Discuss how far sociologists would agree that what is seen as deviance arises from labelling by society.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sociologists WOULD agree** | **Sociologists WOULD NOT agree** |
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|  |  |