UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

UNIVERSITEITSEKSAMENS

UNISA university of south africa

CMY2603 (470768) October/November 2019

Child and Youth Misbehaviour

Duration 2 Hours

75 Marks

EXAMINERS

FIRST MS C DOOREWAARD
SECOND MRS GE DA COSTA

Closed book examination

This examination question paper remains the property of the University of South Africa and may not be removed from the examination venue

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INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **ALL** the questions in **SECTION A**
- Answer **TWO** questions in **SECTION B**: **ONE 15-mark** question **AND ONE 10-mark** question
- Write neatly and legibly
- Number your answers exactly as they appear on the question paper
- This examination paper consists of seven (7) pages plus instructions for completion of a mark-reading sheet
- Please complete the attendance register on the back page, tear off, and hand to the invigilator

SECTION A (Answer ALL questions on a mark-reading sheet provided)

1 Which one of the following personality traits presents a potent risk factor for criminality, especially if negative emotionality is added?

1) Risk taking
2) Low self-control
3) Impulsiveness
4) Restlessness

(2)

2 Certain activities or behaviours are considered as misbehaviour only when committed by children and youth, and would not be considered illegal if perpetrated by an adult This statement refers to

1) juvenile offences
2) criminal responsibility
3) status offences
4) pervasive behaviour

(2)

3 Identify which one of the options is represented by the following statement "This label in turn causes a great deal of negative reaction from the community, which can influence such children to become involved in serious misbehaviour and crime"

1) Criminal
2) Delinquency
3) Antisocial
4) Juvenile

(2)

4 Identity the correct statement The 'at risk' category suggests that

1) young people have passed beyond risk because they often find expression in gateway behaviours
2) young people have passed beyond risk because they can continue with violent crime during adulthood
3) young people have passed beyond risk because characteristics related to aggression and conduct problems emerge from negativity of the environment around them
4) young people have passed beyond risk because they are already engaged in the problems or criminal activities discussed in options 1 to 3 ~~stated~~ above

(2)

5 Identify the correct statement In terms of the prevention of recidivism, it is important to manage juveniles in accordance with

1) current legislation and international standards
2) the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice
3) the Constitution and International instruments
4) the Global Give Back Circle programme

(2)

6 Which variables related to family dynamics are robust predictors of recidivism?

1) Poverty, parenting and affection
2) Attitude, affection and supervision
3) Parenting, attachment and affection
4) Attachment, affection and supervision

(2)

7 Violence that is less commonly found in sibling abuse

1) involves pushing, shoving, hitting and kicking
2) is aimed at destroying the property of the sibling
3) includes the use of objects and weapons to inflict pain
4) involves coercion and force to control the victim

(2)

8 Some researchers believe that and physical abnormalities occur during the perinatal stage or through birth-delivery trauma, and that these control behaviour throughout a person's life

1) genetic
2) neurophysiological
3) biochemical
4) psychosocial

(2)

9 In terms of court procedures and imprisonment, children who cannot be released into the custody of a parent or guardian should be accommodated/detained in

1) a child and youth care centre
2) a police cell for youth offenders
3) a secure care facility
4) a school of industry

(2)

10 In gang membership, uniform clothing reflects , while a violent act expresses

1) gang dominance, rage
2) group cohesion, frustration
3) group dominance, rage
4) gang cohesion, hatred

(2)

11 Identify the correct statement in relation to retaliatory hate crimes

1) This type of hate crime is typically perpetrated by groups of youths or young adults who, in turn, gain the approval of their friends and are labelled as 'cool'
2) This type of hate crime is aimed at sending a message to the intended victims and if there is no reaction to this warning, violence will be used to achieve the goal
3) This type of hate crime consists of an act carried out by an individual on a mission to 'rid the world of evil'
4) This type of hate crime is sparked by a desire to avenge a perceived degradation or assault on their group

(2)

12 A number of aggressive acts in the cyber world exist Which of the following acts refers to online fights in which angry and vulgar text messages are exchanged between users?

1) Happy slapping
2) Flaming
3) Cyber stalking
4) Denigration

(2)

13 In terms of court procedures and imprisonment, children under 10 years should be assessed within 7 days after the probation officer has been notified by the police official that an offence was committed Identify which one of the following actions, following the assessment, are incorrect

1) A referral to a children's court
2) Counselling and/or therapy
3) A referral to a youth care centre
4) Decision that no action will be taken

(2)

14 Complete the following statement The criminal's thinking is dominated by and

1) self-centredness, selfishness
2) fearfulness, super-optimism
3) selfishness, super-optimism
4) self-centredness, fearfulness

(2)

15 Which one of the following factors is cited as playing a part in the increase of female youth crime?

1) The alternating role of females in society and characteristics associated with youth, such as impulsivity and rebelliousness
2) Spending more time outside the home and having more freedom of movement
3) Having less empathy than boys and being more inclined to negotiate
4) The alternating role of females in society and the differential handling of female offenders by the criminal justice system

(2)

16 There are seven factors that distinguish chronic offenders from other offenders Which option stated below is incorrect?

1) They come from a low income family
2) They will be convicted of a crime before the age of 18
3) They have a convicted sibling
4) They have a low non-verbal IQ

(2)

17 According to Tremblay (2012), developmental trajectories of disruptive behaviour from early childhood to adulthood are the consequences of and endowment

1) psychological, genetic
2) environmental, societal
3) genetic, environmental
4) societal, psychological

(2)

18 Section 52(1) of the Child Justice Act (CJA) of 2008 sets out the criteria for a child to be considered for diversion During this process, the prosecutor can consider the view of

1) the victim
2) the witness
3) the child
4) the child's guardian

(2)

19 From a criminological point of view, Izikhothane (the lickers) can be described in terms of

1) regression
2) projection
3) repression
4) reaction formation

(2)

20 Identify the correct statement in relation to sexual abuse or sibling incest

1) The sexual behaviour is short-lived and not motivated by age-appropriate curiosity
2) The sexual behaviour is long-lasting and motivated by age-appropriate curiosity
3) The sexual behaviour is short-lived and motivated by age-appropriate curiosity
4) The sexual behaviour is long-lasting and not motivated by age-appropriate curiosity

(2)

21 In which one of the following types of families is child-to-parent abuse more common?

1) Two-parent families
2) Single-parent families
3) Extended-parent families
4) Step-parent families

(2)

22 The act of bullying is characterised by six defining factors Identify which one of the following factors is incorrect

1) Intent to harm, with the bully finding pleasure in taunting others
2) Intensity and duration, in that bullying continues over a longer period of time
3) Short-lived consequences, such as the victim withdrawing from school activities
4) Lack of support experienced by the victim causing underreporting of incidents of bullying

(2)

23 In South Africa, who are more likely to be train surfers?

1) Young urban males
2) Young township males
3) Young urban girls
4) Young township girls

(2)

24 Which type of risk seems increasingly possible when markers of future problems appear?

1) Minimal risk
2) Imminent risk
3) Remote risk
4) High risk

(2)

25 Primary prevention focusses on altering the individual and the environment in a way that reduces the initial risk of offending, while secondary prevention focusses on

1) the early identification of youths who are at risk of offending, and the intervention necessary to prevent this
2) the importance that the resourcefulness of young people should be promoted by providing them with opportunities to use and to build their own capacity
3) preventing a relapse into crime and focusing on youth who are already in conflict with the law
4) the empowerment of parents by instructing them on aspects such as basic care of infants, child development and conflict resolution

(2)
[50]

SECTION B (Answer TWO questions): **ONE 15-Mark question and ONE 10-Mark question**

Answer one question (Number your answers exactly as they appear on the question paper)

1 Explain the meaning of secondary prevention and evaluate the role of the school in the secondary prevention of youth misbehaviour (15)

2 Discuss antisocial peer associations and gang membership as part of extra-familial relationship risk factors on a social level (15)

Answer one question: (Number your answers exactly as they appear on the question paper)

3 Distinguish between the four categories of drugs and identify the seven indicators that lead to substance abuse in youth (10)

4 Describe the following concepts risk factors, static risk factors and protective factors (10)
[25]

Total: 75 marks

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EXAMINATION MARK READING SHEET EKSAMEN-MERKLEESBLAD

PART 1 (GENERAL/ALGEMEEN) DEEL 1

STUDY UNIT e g PSY100 X
STUDIE EENHEID bv PSY100 X

1 PAPER NUMBER
VRAESTELNOMMER

2 STUDENT NUMBER
STUDENTENOMMER

3 INITIALS AND SURNAME
VOORLETTERS EN VAN

4 DATE OF EXAMINATION
DATUM VAN EKSAMEN

5 EXAMINATION CENTRE (E G PRETORIA)
EKSAMENSENTRUM (BV PRETORIA)

6 UNIQUE PAPER NO
UNIEKE VRAESTEL NR

7 [0] [0] [0] [0] [0] [0] [0] [0]
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[9] [9] [9] [9] [9] [9] [9]

For use by examination invigilator
Vir gebruik deur eksamenopsiener

IMPORTANT

1 USE ONLY AN HB PENCIL TO COMPLETE THIS SHEET
2 MARK LIKE THIS
3 CHECK THAT YOUR INITIALS AND SURNAME HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
4 ENTER YOUR STUDENT NUMBER FROM LEFT TO RIGHT
5 CHECK THAT YOUR STUDENT NUMBER HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
6 CHECK THAT THE UNIQUE NUMBER HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
7 CHECK THAT ONLY ONE ANSWER PER QUESTION HAS BEEN MARKED
8 DO NOT FOLD

BELANGRIK

1 GEBRUIK SLEGS N HB POTLOOD OM HIERDIE BLAD TE VOLTOOI
2 MERK AS VOLG
3 KONTROLEER DAT U VOORLETTERS EN VAN REG INGEVUL IS
4 VUL U STUDENTENOMMER VAN LINKS NA REGS IN
5 KONTROLEER DAT U DIE KORREKTE STUDENTENOMMER VERSTREK HET
6 KONTROLEER DAT DIE UNIEKE NOMMER REG INGEVUL IS
7 MAAK SEKER DAT NET EEN ALTERNATIEF PER VRAAG GEMERK IS
8 MOENIE VOU NIE

PART 2 (ANSWERS/ANTWOORDE) DEEL 2

10

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Specimen only

MARK READING SHEET INSTRUCTIONS

Your mark reading sheet is marked by computer and should therefore be filled in thoroughly and correctly

USE ONLY AN HB PENCIL TO COMPLETE YOUR MARK READING SHEET

PLEASE DO NOT FOLD OR DAMAGE YOUR MARK READING SHEET

Consult the illustration of a mark reading sheet on the reverse of this page and follow the instructions step by step when working on your sheet

Instruction numbers ❶ to ❿ refer to spaces on your mark reading sheet which you should fill in as follows

❶ Write your paper code in these eight squares, for instance

P	S	Y	1	0	0	-	X

❷ The paper number pertains only to first-level courses consisting of two papers

WRITE | 0 | 1 | for the first paper and | 0 | 2 | for the second If only one paper, then leave blank

❸ Fill in your initials and surname

❹ Fill in the date of the examination

❺ Fill in the name of the examination centre

❻ WRITE the digits of your student number HORIZONTALLY (from left to right) Begin by filling in the first digit of your student number in the first square on the left, then fill in the other digits, each one in a separate square

❼ In each vertical column mark the digit that corresponds to the digit in your student number as follows [-]

❽ WRITE your unique paper number HORIZONTALLY

NB Your unique paper number appears at the top of your examination paper and consists only of digits (e g 403326)

❾ In each vertical column mark the digit that corresponds to the digit number in your unique paper number as follows [-]

❿ Question numbers 1 to 140 indicate corresponding question numbers in your examination paper The five spaces with digits 1 to 5 next to each question number indicate an alternative answer to each question The spaces of which the number correspond to the answer you have chosen for each question and should be marked as follows [-]

♦ For official use by the invigilator Do not fill in any information here