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|  | **Entrance Examination****2022** |
| **CRIMINOLOGY**Time allowed: 1.5 hours (90 minutes)**Answer THREE questions** |

1. Social media has revolutionised the way we communicate but it has also created opportunities for crime. What might some of these crimes be and who are the victims? In your answer, consider ways in which you think some of these crimes could be addressed.
2. In the year ending March 2021, there were 124,091 hate crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales. What do you understand by the term ‘hate crime’? What are its causes and how might this type of crime be prevented?
3. *Extinction Rebellion describes itself as an international "non-violent civil disobedience" movement. It says life on Earth is in crisis and facing a mass extinction. It wants governments to declare a "climate and ecological emergency" and take immediate action. The group often uses disruptive tactics to highlight its demands and Police made 480 arrests during recent protests in London.* (BBC, 14th of October 2021)

But who are the real criminals; is it the members of XR for their disruptive behaviour or is it our governments for failing to act on the climate emergency? Address both sides of the argument in your response.

1. The Black Lives Matter movement has called further attention to examples of police racism. Why are black and minority ethnic groups disproportionately over-represented in police stop and search statistics in England and Wales? In your answer, consider ways in which you think the problems arising from this disproportionality could be addressed.
2. The Age/Crime Curve is a well-known phenomenon within Criminology. It shows that crimes increase and peak in teenage years at around the age of 18 and decrease after that (Farrington, 1986). What might be some of the reasons for this age/crime pattern? Provide specific examples where relevant.
3. *There are probably two observations about female criminality with which many people will be familiar. First, and much the best known is that over long periods of time and in many differing judicial systems, women have a consistently lower rate of official recorded crimes than men.* (Heidensohn 1996: 54)

Discuss why the majority of recorded crime is committed by males and not females.

1. Children between 10 and 17 can be arrested and taken to court if they commit a crime. They are treated differently from adults and are:
* dealt with by youth courts
* given different sentences
* sent to special secure centres for young people, not adult prisons

At what age do you think children should be responsible for their crimes and why? Use examples to illustrate your response, where possible.