# Criminology Summer Work Booklet







# 6<sup>th</sup> Form Transition Pack

QUALIFICATION	Applied Certificate/Diploma in Criminology		
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Exam board	WJEC		
Specification details	601/6249/1 Applied Certificate 601/6248/X Applied Diploma		
Recommended online learning	https://revisesociology.com/tag/criminology/ https://www.wjec.co.uk/en/qualifications/criminology-level- 3/#tab_overview		
Revision Guide that you'll need (you won't need any textbooks)	by Carole Henderson Published by Illuminate  CRIMINOLOGY  STUDY AND REVISION GUIDE  Carole A Needman and Laura Needman		

This transition pack contains resources and activities for you to try at home over the summer, they will give you an idea of what criminology is and us an idea of why you wanted to study this subject.

Please complete the activities in this booklet in readiness to begin your studies in September. This will show us your commitment – Sixth Form study is hard work and there are no short cuts. Commitment to your studies is essential.

Good Luck!

#### **Welcome to Applied Criminology!**

You have chosen a subject that combines elements of Psychology, Law and Sociology and that complements studies in Humanities. Each unit has an applied purpose which demands that learning is related to authentic case studies – this is the interesting bit! It will certainly 'keep you on your toes' and make you think in ways you couldn't imagine. You will certainly have a very different outlook on society by the end of your course.

#### Overview of the course:

This is a two-year course. Units 1 and 2 completed in the first year comprise an 8-hour Controlled Assessment plus a formal examination. This is replicated in Year 2 with Units 3 and 4. You must **complete and pass ALL units** to gain the Diploma. The overall grades will be recorded on a scale A\*-E.

Unit 1: Changing Awareness of Crime (Controlled Assessment)

Unit 2: Criminological Theories (Exam)

Unit 3: Crime Scene to Courtroom (Controlled Assessment)

Unit 4: Crime and Punishment (Exam)

Look at the specification for more detail about these topics. You can find this at: <a href="https://www.wjec.co.uk/media/21xjkr24/wjec-applied-diploma-in-criminology-spec-e-22-06-22-1.pdf">https://www.wjec.co.uk/media/21xjkr24/wjec-applied-diploma-in-criminology-spec-e-22-06-22-1.pdf</a>

You will be expected to **know and understand** the information covered, to be able to **apply** that knowledge and understanding and to be able to **analyse and evaluate** that knowledge and understanding.

#### Expectations of the course:

- Lessons consist of taking notes, group discussions, watching relevant documentaries, group work and PowerPoint presentations. Please bring a lever arch file to your first lesson you'll eventually need one for each unit.
- Homework consists of activities, note making, wider reading, research, past exam questions and power points. It is expected that about 5 hours a week will be spent on Criminology homework.
- Your progress will be reviewed on a regular basis. The review process will provide feedback throughout the year.

- You are expected to use the resources available to you in the library, not just the
  internet.
- Your folders of notes will be checked on a regular basis to see if you are organised and up to date with your work. This is especially vital for Units 1 and 3 where you are allowed your folder with you for the controlled assessments.
- USE YOUR STUDY TIME AND BE PRO-ACTIVE.

Tell me about yourself and why you have chosen this subject!

We may have taught some of you in the past, but we'd love to know more about you and why you are taking Criminology. Please also tell me what you are expecting from this course and what other subjects you are taking.

I know it seems a long time away, but if you have any ideas what you'd like to do after sixth form – uni/job/apprenticeship – please tell us about that too. Don't worry if you're still not sure!

Finally, this is your chance to tell us anything you want us to know.

Looking forward to hearing from you!

# Task 2 Read the specification carefully <a href="https://www.wjec.co.uk/qualifications/criminology-level-3/#tab\_keydocuments">https://www.wjec.co.uk/qualifications/criminology-level-3/#tab\_keydocuments</a> and make a note below of the sections there are to each unit: Changing Awareness of Crime Criminological Theories Crime Scene to Courtroom

Crime and Punishment in Society

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Watch the following clip and jot down 5 things that tell you what Criminology is.

## https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tdaqqIFQdTE



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What's the difference between a crime and deviance?
A crime can be defined as
Deviance is
Examples of crimes are:
Examples of deviance are:
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Research the following types of crime. You need to understand the definition of the type of crime, the typical offender and the typical victim.

1. State Crime
Definition
Typical Offender
Typical Victim
Example:
2. White Collar Crime
Definition
Typical Offender
Typical Victim
Example:

3. Moral Crimes
Definition
Typical Offender
Typical Victim
Example:
4. Technological Crimes
Definition
Typical Offender
Typical Victim
Example:

5. Hate Crime
Definition
Typical Offender
Typical Victim
Example:

As part of your course you will have to look at campaigns that have caused a change in the law. You will also have to plan your own campaign.

Conduct research on the following campaigns. Find out what the **original crime** was that sparked the campaign; what the **aim** of the campaign was; what **methods** were used (eg. TV interviews, advertising, wristbands, petitions, T-shirts etc.) and whether the campaign was **successful**.

Dignity in Dying
Snowdrop Campaign
Slow Down for Bobby
Anti-Foxhunting Campaign

#### Nature vs Nurture – The Big Debate

There are many ways of explaining why certain people do things in certain ways. For example, biologists think that people behave as they do because they are controlled by nature. This is known as **Nature theory**. Humans are compared to animals and seen to act on **instinct**. Sociologists believe that people behave as they do because they are taught how to behave. For example, the sociologist Michael Haralambos states, 'Human beings learn their behaviour and use their intelligence whereas animals simply act on instinct.' This is known as **Nurture theory**. Nurture means the way you are brought up. It is also a reference to **socialisation**, the lifelong process by which we learn our culture, values, norms and how to behave.

Research the childhood backgrounds of any notorious serial murderers such as Fred West or Harold Shipman. The focus should be on life history and not subsequent crimes. Thinking about what you have read about 'Nature and Nurture', which explanation could account for their criminal behaviour?