



Self-Assessed Assignments

This course has given you a basic understanding of criminology. Now, check your understanding from this course by working your way through this worksheet and self-evaluating your performance.

You are advised to spend at least 60 minutes in this worksheet

We will provide an answer sheet at the end of this worksheet. There will also be an advice section that will help you assess how well you have done.

Activity #1

 5 Minutes

List the 4 aspects of profiling that criminal profilers use to build up a picture of a person.

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

CRIMINOLOGY AND CLASSES OF CRIME

Self-Assessed Assignments

Activity #2

 5 Minutes

In the UK, there are three categories of criminal offences. Each of these offences will be dealt with by the courts according to the category they fall into. They differ by levels of punishment, types of court and the authorities involved. List the three categories.

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

Activity #3

 10 Minutes

Read the following paragraphs and fill in the blank with the most appropriate word.

Summary offences are things like speeding, drunken behaviour, or 1..... They are tried in a magistrates court and could lead to 2..... in prison, a fine, or community service.

3..... offences could include acts of theft, fraud, drug possession, holding 4..... images, and dangerous driving. Depending upon the emotional or financial impact, they will be tried in magistrates or crown court. Punishment can be as much as 5..... in prison.

Activity #5



10 Minutes

Read the following paragraphs and fill in the blank with the most appropriate word.

1..... is typically seen as the worst kind of crime, but it is actually a sub-category of “homicide”.

There are different levels of both manslaughter and murder. For instance, 2..... manslaughter denotes that someone was provoked into harming someone. Whereas murder is separated into first or second degrees of 3.....

Acts of homicide can be carried out by someone with a weapon, such as a gun or knife. Poisons, drugs, and 4..... elements can also be used as “weaponry” for taking a person’s life.

The term “assault” describes physical attacks on a person and can also cover instances of verbal abuse and threatened violent acts. Crimes that escalate to bodily harm will be suffixed with the term “battery”.

If an interview is taking place with a suspect, then it becomes an interrogation. The ultimate objective for interrogation is that the facts are made known, and the suspect confesses if they are 7..... of the crime they are charged with.

CRIMINOLOGY AND CLASSES OF CRIME

Self-Assessed Assignments

Testimonies, or official statements, are critical pieces of evidence in legal courts. But witnesses are 8....., after all, and certain factors should be considered. Mistakes can be made, and incorrect details may be shared in good faith.

Perhaps the most valuable viewpoint for understanding crime comes from the 9..... that are conducted with offenders themselves. These will give a unique insight into criminal values for future research.

When performing offender profiling, a criminologist is likely to adopt an appropriate 10..... that will balance analysis of the evidence, along with personal knowledge and statistical data.

Activity #6

 5 Minutes

Emotional detachment and reliance on scientific evidence is the key to accurate and reliable profiling. Therefore, a criminal profiler should be careful before making a judgement. What else should he do before making a judgement

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

Activity #7

 5 Minutes

Russell is an individual trained and skilled in the art of criminal profiling. He will collect and analyse all evidence and data available. From that Russell gets a “picture” of what happened at the crime and the type of person that committed it.

Each crime is classified by Russell and he comes to conclusions about its meaning and significance in the larger scale of things.

Concerning homicides, Russell could interpret a killing as being a single case of manslaughter or the first act of a serial murderer.

Russell achieves this by running through some vital questions regarding the crime. Can you outline these questions?

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....
- 6.....

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Answer Sheet and Feedback Section

Activity #1

1. Crime scene locations
2. The severity of a crime
3. Characteristics of a crime
4. Psychological and physiological analysis of the perpetrator

Activity #2

1. Summary offences
2. Either Way offences
3. Indictable Only offences

Activity #3

1. vandalism
2. 6 months
3. Either Way
4. indecent
5. seven years

Activity #4

Crime is simply an activity that has been classed as an "offence" according to national regulations and is therefore punishable by law. Criminologists usually have a comprehensive knowledge of crime and historical events related to unlawful practices.

Many things can cause people to turn to crime. Poverty, neglect, substance abuse, and many more factors can instigate urges to commit unlawful acts.

Activity #5

1. "Murder"
2. Voluntary
3. severity
4. natural
5. "assault"
6. "battery"
7. guilty
8. human
9. interviews
10. investigative approach

Activity #6

1. pause theories
2. observe the evidence
3. raise and answer the questions
4. test and analyse theories

Activity #7

1. What was the potential motive for it?
2. Is it likely that the perpetrator will offend again?
3. Why did it take place in this location?
4. How was this victim targeted?
5. Was it random or pre-planned?
6. How long did it take?

Activity #8

In the most basic sense, a victim is defined as being someone who is injured, affected, or even killed as a result of a crime or accident. The "effects" of a crime can be fatal, devastating, or minor and linked to changes in the victim's financial, emotional, or physical status.

A victim is likely to react to a crime depending on specific factors, such as the:

- Type of crime
- Victim's current status
- Identity of the offender
- Location of the crime
- Support network that they have
- Personality and traits of the victim

Looking at this aspect of crime is known as "victimology". Essentially it studies the act of victimisation, the consequences, and how the criminal justice system treats victims.

Advice

Now check back the answers on the worksheet to evaluate how well you have done. If you need, feel free to revisit the learning materials of this module again before proceeding to the next module.