

YEAR 12 – BRIDGING UNITS

LEVEL 3 APPLIED DIPLOMA IN CRIMINOLOGY



ST HILDA'S
COLLEGE

The 6th Form
@ St Hilda's

BRIDGING
UNITS

Name:

Anything is

POSSIBLE

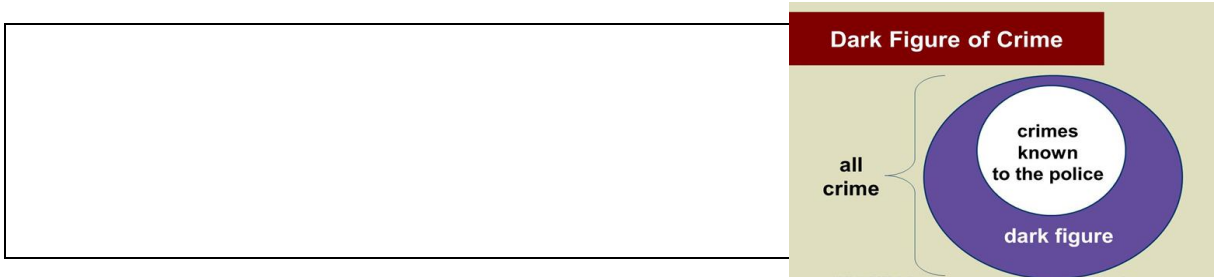
Please complete this pack by Wednesday 18th September.

Unit 1: Raising awareness of crime

Watch this clip



- and outline what is meant by 'The Dark Figure of crime'



Can you think of different reasons why crimes might go unreported?

Can you now put these suggestions into which of the two categories you think they fit:

PERSONAL

SOCIAL/CULTURAL

Anything is

POSSIBLE

Provide some reasons these crimes may be unreported: **research if you have to**

Type of Crime	Personal	Social Cultural
Common assault		
Domestic abuse		
Vandalism		
Rape		
'Victimless crimes' - prostitution, begging and prostitution.		

White Collar Crime

Find a definition for White collar crime:

Watch this clip -



- and explain a Ponzi/Pyramid scheme in your own words

Watch this clip -
Bernie Madoff.



- and using research of your own, summarise the case of



Consider these questions and **JUSTIFY** your answers

1. Do you believe that Bernard Madoff committed a serious crimes worthy of up to 150 years behind bars?

2. What enabled Bernard Madoff to commit this type of crime?

Hate Crime

WARNING distressing themes - please don't engage if this could upset you

Watch and gain an understanding of what hate crimes are with these examples



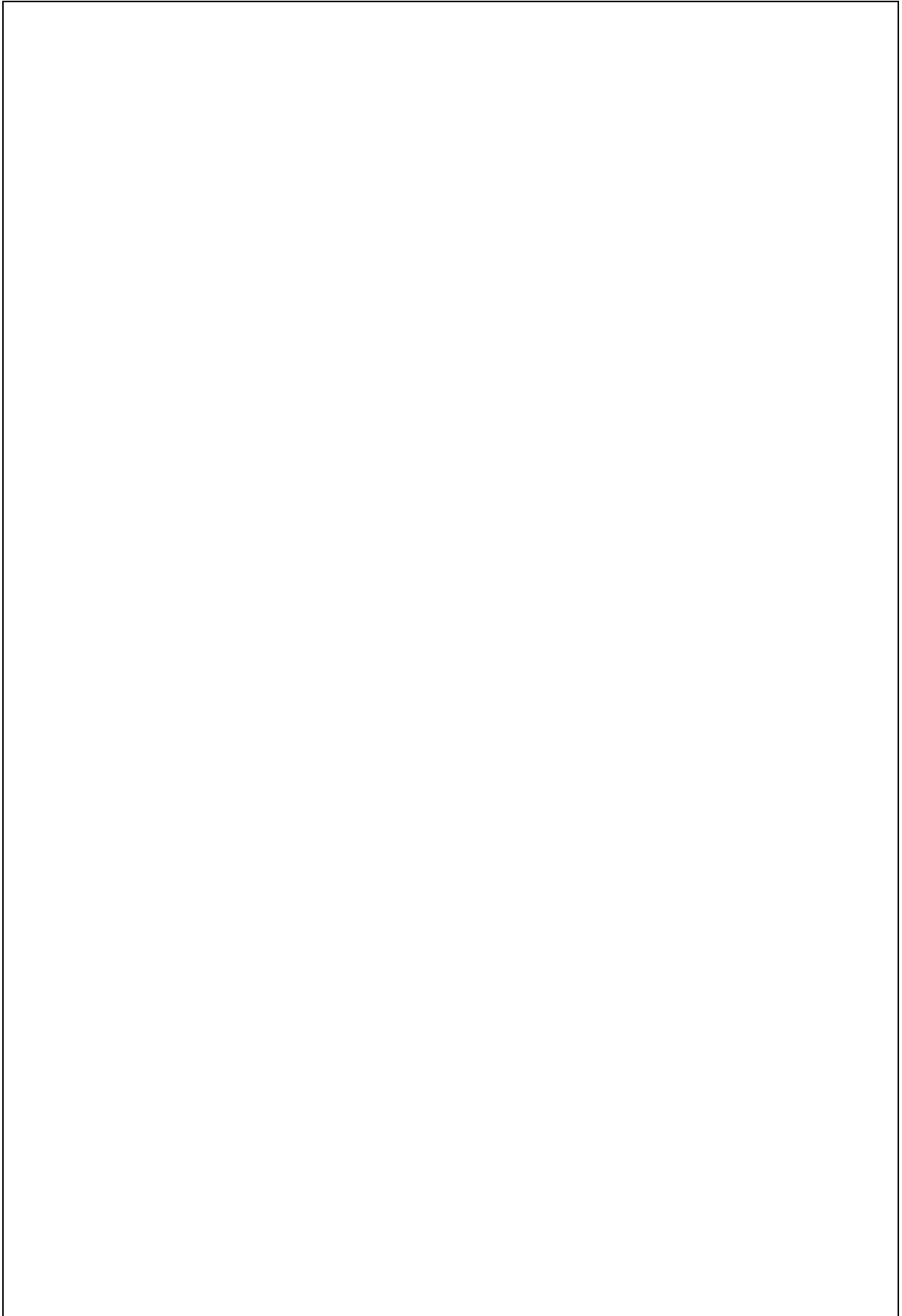
Research task:



Find your own case study for hate crime and make a notes of this on the next page

Make sure you include:

- What happened
- The victim and the example of the hate crime
- The offender
- Sentence they received



Campaigns for change

- Campaigns are *organised courses of action to achieve a certain goal*.
- They can be used to illicit social or legal change - e.g., change of opinion in society such as preventing drink driving to changing the law around same sex-marriage.
- Campaigns are used in elections and in businesses
- *They are also used to bring about changes in law or aimed at reducing crime*



You will be creating a campaign for your Unit 1 Controlled Assessment and also need to provide evidence of the research that has gone into creating it.

Research task:



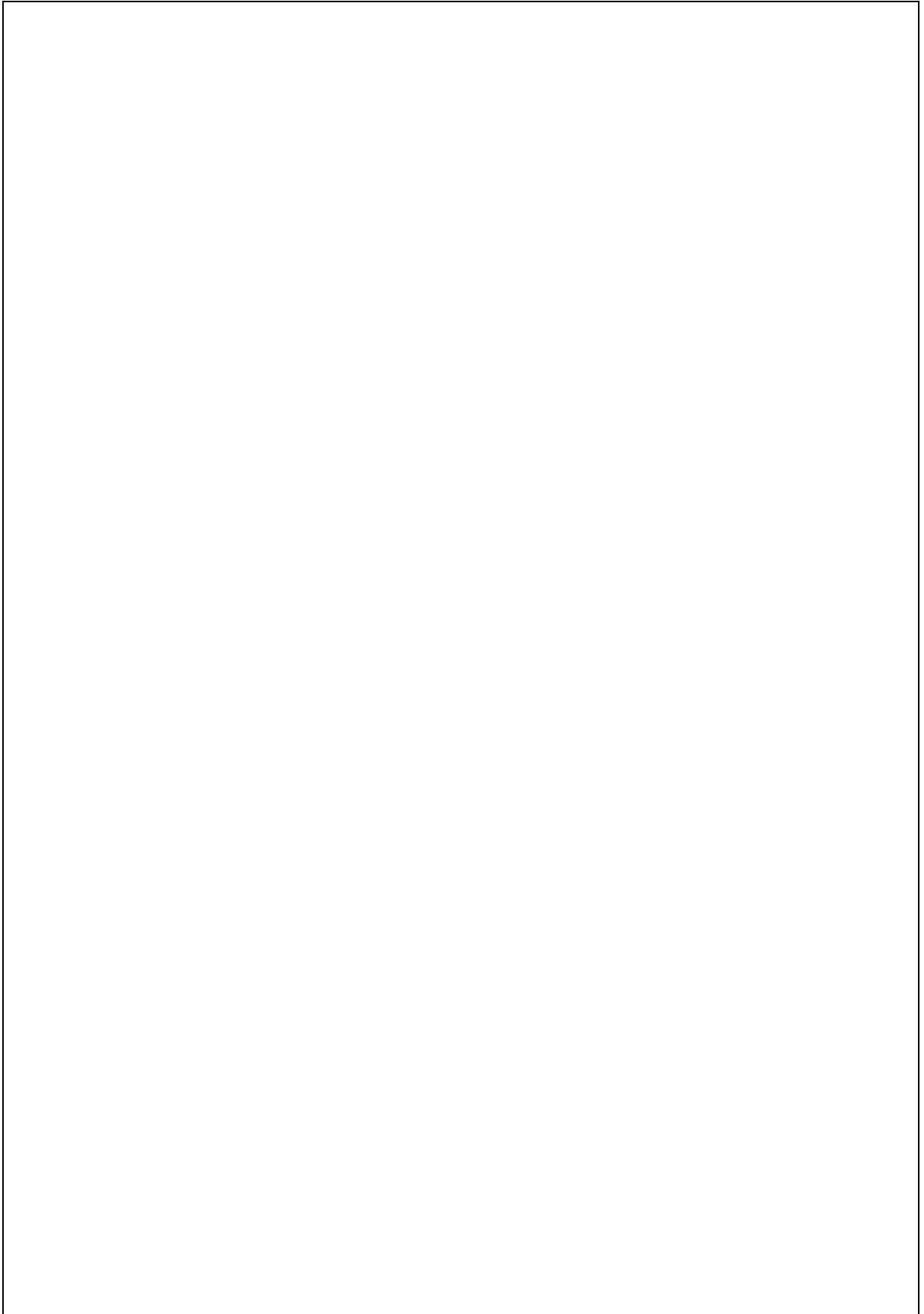
Here are some examples of topics

that have caused campaigns:

- Knife crime, drugs, guns (UK or USA), violence against women, speeding, drink/drug driving
- There are many more if you choose to do another.

Find a Crime campaign and find out the following:

- Name and target of the campaign
- What are the current views/issues surrounding this topic
- Statistics around this topic
- Case studies & personal stories
- How is the campaign marketed -e.g. TV, clothes, merchandise, Social media etc



Unit 2: Raising awareness of crime



Brain Abnormalities – Reading comprehension task

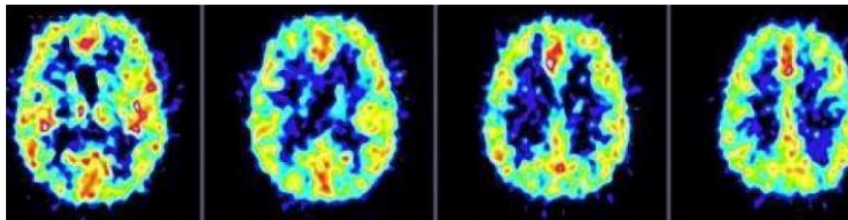
Several research studies have suggested that damage to the pre-frontal cortex of the brain may cause individuals to have an altered behaviour pattern. Becoming more immature and having an increased loss of self-control as well as having an inability to modify behaviour. Raine et al (1994) used PET scans to study the living brains of impulsive killers.

PET Scan – a type of brain imaging where scans are used to produce 3 dimensional images of the brain.

Raine suggested that – knowing that someone’s brain structure and activity is different from a normal person, does not excuse murder; however, it might go some way to explaining murder.

Raine et al 1997

The murders in Raine’s study had all pleaded ‘not guilty by reason of insanity (NGRI) to a charge of murder. Raine wanted to see if the findings of studies linking brain structure to aggression in animals could be generalised to humans. Raine found consistent differences in the brains of murders when compared to non-murderers, in particular there was decreased activity in some area of the brain connected to impulse control and thinking. However, he did not find that this pattern of brain activity in all murderers, so was not able to conclude that this was the cause of the murderer’s behaviour.



Watch and gain an understanding of what the link between brain abnormalities and crime is with these examples

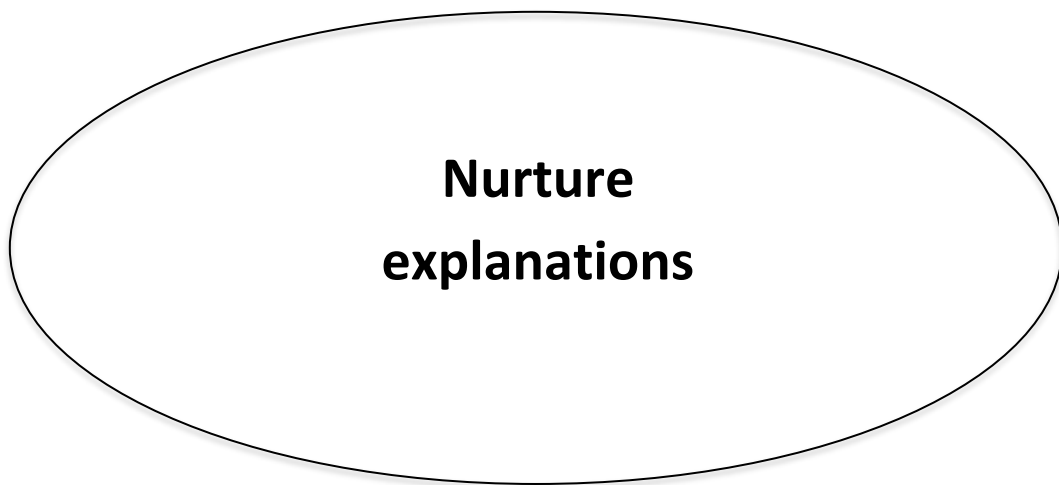


Summarise what you’ve learnt about brain abnormalities and its link to crime here:

Nature Vs Nurture

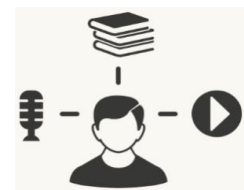
One of the biggest debates around criminology is whether criminals are born -Nature, or made -nurture. We've looked at Nature previously with brain abnormalities, which is just one natural explanation, but now we must consider nurture explanations.

Can you think of examples of Nurture explanations – (Hint – environment, society, upbringing etc) :



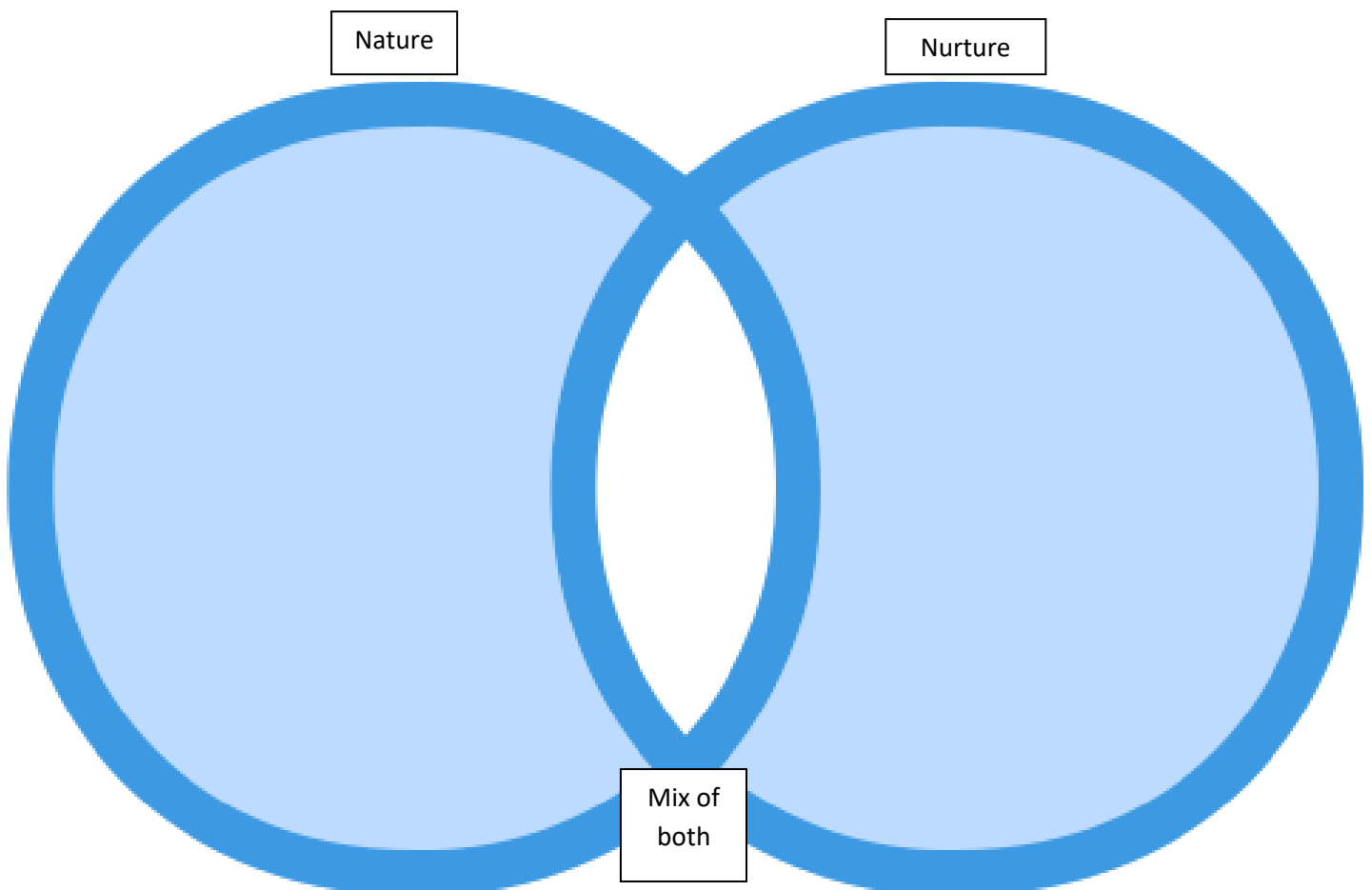
Research task:

Find a criminal case (any type) and find out the following:



- Who was the offender
- Who were the victims
- How were they caught
- **What led them to commit their crimes? The factors involved**

Case example outline/summary:



What do YOU think was the biggest/most important factor? Justify your answer:

