

Title: Forensic

Specification: Problems in defining crime. Ways of measuring crime, including official statistics, victim surveys and offender surveys.

Q1	MCQ: What is the age of criminal responsibility in the UK?	
A	8	
B	9	
D	10	
E	11	

Q2	Match the example to the issues (see below) with defining crime.	
A	Up until 1967, homosexuality was illegal in the UK.	
B	A 5-year-old picks up a book in a shop and walks out with it, but his mother doesn't notice.	
C	A man's daughter is experiencing an allergic reaction and requires urgent medical attention and he is driving over the speed limit.	
D	Polygamy is illegal in the UK due to the law of multiple marriages (bigamy).	
Key terms: Age, Cultural Context, Specific circumstances, Historical Context.		

Q3	Identify the technique used to measure crime.	
The statements below relate to a different way of measuring crime. Identify the technique used to measure crime for each.		
A	Questions those who may have suffered and therefore may hold back	
B	Can be easily skewed by omitted data such as unreported crime	
C	The subjects being questioned may be less likely to be honest	

Q4	Short answer question
<i>Briefly outline one strength and one weakness of using official statistics to measure crime [4 marks]</i>	

Q5 Apply your knowledge

Up until 1967, homosexuality was a criminal offence in the United Kingdom and around the world it is estimated that it is illegal in 74 countries and punishable by death in 13.

Referring to the statements above, explain two problems in defining crime. [4 marks]

Q6 Counter arguments

Write a counter-argument to these evaluation points relating to defining crime...

One problem with using offender surveys to measure crime is the question of whether or not offenders will be completely honest in their responses. However,

One strength of using victim surveys to measure crime is that it can produce more reliable statistics on how much crime is being committed than police data and other official sources. However,