9.3 The Aims of Punishment: 10-minute Pack

AQA 8062 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 This question checks key vocabulary used when discussing the aims of punishment.

(a) State what is meant by retribution. **(1)**

(b) State what is meant by deterrence. **(1)**

(c) State what is meant by reformation, as an aim of punishment. **(1)**

(d) State what is meant by protection, as an aim of punishment. **(1)**

(e) State what is meant by reparation. **(1)**

(Total for Question 1 is 5 marks)

2 Give three facts about the aims of sentencing set out in UK law.

(Total for Question 2 is 3 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

3 Explain two religious teachings about retribution. Refer to a source of wisdom and authority in your answer.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Mark scheme · 9.3 The Aims of Punishment: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

(a) punishing an offender because they deserve to suffer for the harm they caused, oe **B1**

(a) Answer: Punishing an offender because they deserve to suffer for the harm they caused.

(b) punishing an offender in a way intended to discourage them, or others, from committing crime, oe **B1**

(b) Answer: Punishing an offender in a way intended to discourage them, or others, from committing crime.

(c) punishment intended to change an offender's behaviour and character so they do not offend again, oe **B1**

(c) Answer: Punishment intended to change an offender's behaviour and character so they do not offend again.

(d) keeping the public safe by removing an offender's ability to commit further crime, e.g. through imprisonment, oe **B1**

(d) Answer: Keeping the public safe by removing an offender's ability to commit further crime, e.g. through imprisonment.

(e) making amends for a crime, e.g. by paying compensation or doing unpaid work for the community, oe **B1**

(e) Answer: Making amends for a crime, e.g. by paying compensation or doing unpaid work for the community.

Question 2

the Sentencing Act 2020 (section 57) sets out five purposes of sentencing for courts in England and Wales (accept the Criminal Justice Act 2003 section 142, which the Sentencing Act replaced from 1 December 2020), oe **B1**

these purposes include punishment of the offender and reduction of crime, including by deterrence, oe **B1**

the purposes also include reform and rehabilitation of offenders, protection of the public, and reparation to those affected, oe **B1**

Answer: Any three: the Sentencing Act 2020 (section 57; before December 2020 the Criminal Justice Act 2003) sets out five statutory purposes of sentencing; these include punishment and crime reduction/deterrence; they also include reform and rehabilitation, protection of the public, and reparation.

Question 3

point 1: some Jewish and Christian teaching in the Old Testament supports a punishment proportionate to the harm caused, oe **B1**

development: 'eye for eye, tooth for tooth' (Exodus 21:23-25) teaches that the punishment should match the seriousness of the offence, oe **B1**

point 2: Islamic teaching recognises a victim's family's right to seek an equal punishment for serious harm, known as qisas, oe **B1**

development: the Qur'an teaches 'life for life, eye for eye... but whoever forgoes it in charity, it is an expiation for him' (Qur'an 5:45), oe **B1**

Answer: E.g. proportionate punishment taught in Exodus 21:23-25; the Islamic principle of qisas in Qur'an 5:45.

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk