

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2016/2017 END OF YEAR EXAMS

1. ARC 1210 INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY
2. BBA 1110 PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
3. BBA 2122 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT
4. BBA 3115 HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
5. BBA 3222 COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING
6. BBA 4122 ORGANISATION THEORY AND BEHAVIOUR
7. CHN 2110 INTERMEDIATE CHINESE LANGUAGE
8. CVE 2020 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
9. DEM 1110 INTRODUCTION TO DEMOGRAPHY
10. DEM 2110 SOURCES AND MEASURES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA
11. DEM 2210 POPULATION COMPOSITION, CHANGE AND THEORIES
12. DEM 2414 RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL METHODS IN DEMOGRAPHY
13. DEM 3210 METHODS OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS
14. DEM 3310 COMPUTER APPLICATION IN DEMOGRAPHY
15. DEM 4110 ADVANCED TECHNIQUES IN DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS AND
ESTIMATION
16. DEM 4214 RESEARCH PROJECT IN DEMOGRAPHY
17. DEM 9114 MONITORING AND EVALUATION
18. DEM 9210 HEALTH DEMOGRAPHY
19. DEV 1150 INTRODUCTION TO DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
20. DEV 2150 SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CHANGE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
21. DEV 2254 RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL METHODS IN DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES
22. DEV 3150 AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

23. DEV 4250 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
24. DEV 4350 DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY REDUCTION
25. DEV 9050 CIVIL SOCIETY AND DEVELOPMENT
26. DEV 9110 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
27. DEV 9350 THE ENVIROMENTAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
28. DEV 9450 ECONOMIC POLICY, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT
29. DEV 9550 ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
30. DEV 9850 ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT
31. DS 9250 INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
32. ECN 1115 INTRODUCTION TO MICRO ECONOMICS
33. ECN 1215 INTRODUCTION TO MACRI ECONOMICS
34. ECN 2115 INTEMEDIATE MICRO ECONOMICS
35. ECN 2322 MATHEMATICS FOR ECOMOMICS II
36. ECN 3215 ADVANCED MACRO ECONOMICS
37. ECN 3422 CORPERATE FINANCE
38. ECN 9135 AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS
39. ELL 1220 LANGUAGE FOR ACADEMIC AND OTHER SPECIAL PURPOSES
40. ELL 2220 ENGLISH GRAMMAR
41. ELL 3230 ADVANCED ENGLISH GRAMMAR
42. ELL 4320 THE HISTORY AND VARIABILITY OF ENGLISH
43. EPS 2042 COMMUNICATION DISORDERS
44. FRE 1110 FRENCH LANGUAGE
45. FRE 1130 INTRODUCTION TO FRENCH
46. FRE 3110 INTEMEDIATE FRENCH GRAMMAR
47. FRE 4510 RESEARCH METHODS IN FRENCH LINGUISTICS
48. GDS 1110 INTRODUCTION TO GENDER STUDIES
49. GDS 2120 THEORIES IN GENDER STUDIES

- 50. GDS 2224 RESEARCH METHOD IN GENDER STUDIES
- 51. GDS 4240 GENDER AND HEALTH
- 52. GDS 9230 GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT (THEORY AND PRATICAL)
- 53. GDS 9330 GENDER AND LAW
- 54. HIS 1110 INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF HISTORY
- 55. HIS 2410 STUDIES IN THE GROWTH OF CAPITALISM
- 56. HIS 3350 HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA FROM 1820-1984
- 57. HIS 4410 HISTORY OF RUSSIA
- 58. HIS 9110 HISTORY OF ZAMBIA
- 59. HIS 9310 HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA SINCE 1800
- 60. HIS 9350 THEMES IN HISTORY OF DISEASE, MEDICINE AND DEATH IN
SOUTHERN AFRICA
- 61. LAL 3210 THE GRAMMAR OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES
- 62. LAN 4210 THEORETICAL LINGUISTICS
- 63. LIT 2710 CLASSICAL, ROMANTIC AND MODERN CRITICISM
- 64. LIT 3510 AFRICAN PROSE FICTION
- 65. LIT 4710 MODERNISM AND POSTMODERNISM
- 66. LIT 9215 SHAKESPEARE
- 67. LIT 9410 AMERICAN LITERATURE
- 68. LIT 9715 ISSUES IN GENDER LITERATURE
- 69. MCS 1310
- 70. MCS 1340 WRITING AND PRESENTATION SKILLS
- 71. MCS 2110 FOUNDATIONS OF MEDIA PRODUCTION
- 72. MCS 3225 DIGITAL JOURNALISM
- 73. MCS 3310 COMMUNICATION FOR CHANGE
- 74. MCS 9110 ADVERTISING THEORY AND PRATICE
- 75. MCS 9410 PUBLIC RELATION THEORY AND PRATICE
- 76. MCS 9420 INTEGRATED MARKETING COMMUNICATION

77. PAM 1025 INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
78. PAM 2010 NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION
79. PAM 2020 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION
80. PAM 3020 ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR AND MANAGEMENT
81. PAM 4010 DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
82. PAM 4024 PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS
83. PAM 4044 PROJECT MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION
84. PAM 9055 STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT
85. PAS 2014 RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES
86. PAS 2014 RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES (PARALLEL)
87. PHI 1010 INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY
88. PHI 1020 CRITICAL THINKING
89. PHI 3070 HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY
90. PHI 9135 HEALTH CARE ETHICS
91. PHI 9205 SCIENCE, ETHICS AND RELIGION
92. POL 1015 INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE
93. POL 2010 INTRODUCTION TO COMPARATIVE POLITICS
94. POL 3020 REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
95. POL 4020 POLITICS OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
96. POL 9025 DIPLOMACY IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
97. PSG 1110 INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY
98. PSG 2110 BASIC STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES
99. PSG 3110 LIFE-SPAN DEVELOPMENT
100. PSG 9314 HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY
101. PSG 9410 INDUSTRIAL AND ORGANISATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

102. SDS 2414 RESEARCH METHODS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES
103. SDS 9110 HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT
104. SDS 9210 SOCIAL PROTECTION
105. SOC 1110 INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY
106. SOC 2110 CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS
107. SOC 3210 SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES
108. SOC 9110 FORCED MIGRATION AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD
109. SOC 9210 SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT
110. SOC 9415 ENVIROMENTAL SOCIOLOGY
111. SOC 9510 SOCIOLOGY OF ORGANISATION AND LEADERSHIP
112. SOC 9610 RURAL SOCIOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT
113. SWK 1110 INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIA WELFARE
114. SWK 2110 CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN SOCIAL POLICY
115. SWK 2320 SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE METHODS
116. SWK 3330 ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION
117. SWK 9315 SOCIA WORK, DISABILITY AND MENTAL HEALTH

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES**

FIRST YEAR UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, 2017
ARC 1210 : INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY
TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer the first two questions AND any other two (2) questions from the list of questions.

1. What motivated Europeans to establish Prehistoric studies on the African continent and what problems did they face in the process? Why did they ignore Iron Age studies until the beginning of the 1960s?
2. Discuss how Processual archaeology and post Processual archaeology distinguished themselves from culture historic archaeology. Do you agree that these approaches resulted in a paradigm shift in archaeological explanation?
3. Animal bones and plant remains from archaeological sites, like stone tools and potsherds, are important products of complex human behavior. Discuss.
4. What is classification in Archaeology and what is its purpose? Give an example of classification citing a Zambia Archaeological site.
5. Discuss the principle, strengths, limitations and applicability of TWO of the chronometric dating methods.
6. At the beginning of the 20th century, Europe had made a lot of progress in the classification of material culture and construction of cultural sequences. Briefly discuss four (4) developments that provided new trends in interpretation and techniques of materials recovery.
7. Archaeological interpretation depends on the skills of a researcher to determine accurately the nature of a people's past. Discuss TWO of the interpretive tools that Archaeologists employ in the interpretation of their findings. Justify their significance by giving examples.
8. Discuss the relationship between history and archaeology, using practical examples cite similarities and differences and how these disciplines benefit from each other.

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**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2016 ACADEMIC YEAR
FINAL YEAR EXMANINATIONS**

BBA1110: PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
TIME: THREE HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: **SECTION A AND B IS COMPULSORY. ATTMEPT ONE (1) OTHER
QUESTION FROM SECTION B**

SECTION A (ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION)

QUESTION ONE

1. In what order do managers typically perform the managerial functions?
 - a. Organizing, planning, controlling, leading
 - b. Organizing, leading, planning, controlling
 - c. Planning, organizing, leading, controlling
 - d. Planning, organizing, controlling, leading
2. The span of control most appropriate in a given organisation is primarily influenced by which of the following:
 - a. Types of services or products being produced
 - b. Amount of supervision needed by subordinates
 - c. Amount of authority given to a supervisor
 - d. Number of Hierarchical levels within the organisation
 - e. Presence of work teams
3. Which of the following basic leadership styles most closely matches the high structure, low consideration of the ohio state leadership
 - a. Country club
 - b. Team
 - c. Selling
 - d. Relationship Motivated
 - e. Telling
4. Large organisation are likely to structure their operations and personnel in any of the following ways EXCEPT

- a. Accounting
 - b. Divisional
 - c. Geographic
 - d. Market
 - e. Product
5. Which of the following best describes managerial ethics
- a. It is the social obligation that individuals manager has to fulfill
 - b. It is a statement of social responsibility of the organisation
 - c. It is the standard of conduct that guides a person decisions and behaviour
 - d. It is the mission statement of the organisation
 - e. It is a behaviour that conforms to legal principles of justice
6. What is the stakeholder view of the firm?
- a. Shareholders should eventually be returned their stake in the firm.
 - b. The firm must honour its wider social obligations as well as making money.
 - c. The only obligation on the firm is to maximize profit.
 - d. The firm exists to maximize return.
7. Which of the following is not a criticism of payback?
- a. It ignores potentially valuable cash flow after the cut-off point.
 - b. The cut-off point for recovery of investment outlay is arbitrary.
 - c. The technique cannot be adapted to discounted cash flow
 - d. It may help to resolve large amounts of uncertainty.
8. Which of the following is not true with respect to the Accounting Rate of Return (ARR)?
- a. It is based on accounting concepts such as accounting profit and depreciation.
 - b. It takes account of the time value of money.
 - c. The hurdle rate is arbitrary.
 - d. The definition of both profit and capital can be somewhat arbitrary and variable
9. Which of the following would not be financed from working capital?

- a. Cash float.
- b. Accounts receivable.
- c. Credit sales.
- d. A new personal computer for the office.

10. Which of the following statements is not true with respect to the matching strategy?

- a. All assets should be financed with permanent long term capital.
- b. Temporary current assets should be financed with temporary working capital.
- c. Permanent current assets should be financed with permanent working capitals.
- d. Long-term assets should be financed from long-term capital.

SECTION B (ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION)

QUESTION TWO

Write brief notes on the following

- a. Matrix Organisation
- b. Upward communication
- c. Organisation Chart
- d. Grapevine
- e. Cooperative Enterprise

QUESTION THREE

Read the following case study and answer the questions that follow.

Short case study: Leadership

James was a capable, energetic manager with the Republic Insurance Company. He began his career with the company some 15 years ago after graduating with a business degree from a night school program at ABC University. He was personable, well liked and bright. James worked hard and diligently, regularly putting in 10 hours a day and working on the weekends. Because of his dedication, James had been awarded with ever increasing responsibilities and promotions. He was now serving effectively as the second in command in the strategic management division. James once summarized his leadership philosophy and practice in this way. "You know, every time my boss gave me an assignment, I always worked as hard and as fast as I could to complete it perfectly and on time. I expect the same from my subordinates: If I give them something to do, I expect the same from them; it should be done correctly and on time. I can't take time to check up on them or see if they are doing it."

James's management practices were good to his word. He delegated projects easily and would expect them to get done. When he handed out an assignment he didn't expect to have to deal with it again until the employees brought back the completed task within a reasonable time.

Required:

- a. For this type of leadership to work successfully, what kind of relationship must James have with his employees?
- b. What characteristics must the employees possess for this type of leadership to work successfully?
- c. What kind of problems if any might you expect from this kind of leadership?
- d. State five (5) differences between a leader and manager
- e. State five (5) advantages of democratic leadership

SECTION C (ATTEMPT ONLY ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION)

Question Four

What is the role of scientific management in the modern era?

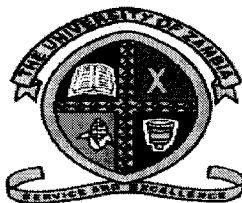
Question Five

With the availability of advanced information technology that allows an organization's work to be done anywhere at any time, is organizing still an important managerial function? Why or why not?

Question Six

What are the various environmental factors that a manager should consider in an organization?

END OF EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2016/2017 FINAL EXAMINATION

DATE: 13TH SEPTEMBER, 2017

BBA 2122: BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. The Paper has a Total Number of Four (4) Questions. ANSWER ALL.**
 - 2. Each Question Carries a Total of 25 Marks and Marks Allocation Indicates the Depth of the Answer Expected.**
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QUESTION ONE

You are the Business Development Manager for Elk Zambia Ltd, a business specialised in fashion and entertainment. The board of directors is considering opening a business line in the northern part of Nigeria. The CEO has assigned you to prepare a document for her to present to the board in form of a memo giving a detail analysis of the factors the company should take into consideration when arriving at the decision whether to proceed with the plan or not. The memo should have an appropriate theme and factor sub-headings.
(25 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

- A. Explain the concept of factor markets (10 Marks)**
B. Discuss the different structures of factor markets (15 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

As a business expert you have been invited to sit on a National Board tasked with the responsibility to make recommendations on a number of regional economic treaties the country is about to sign. One area you have been assigned to consider is the comparative advantage and how the treaties will affect the local business.
(25 Marks)

Required

Comprehensively describe the tool you would use to carry out the assignment and specify the factors you would consider using appropriate headings.
(25 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- A.** A business is face with a number of internal factors that influence various strategies and decisions. Discuss five (5) factors. **(15 Marks)**
- B.** Briefly discuss the theory of diffusion of innovation as postulated by Rogers (1962) **(10 Marks)**

END OF EXAMINATION

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2016 ACADEMIC YEAR
FINAL YEAR EXMANINATIONS**

BBA3115: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
TIME: THREE (3) HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: There are six questions in this examination paper
Answer any four (4) from the six questions.
All questions carry equal marks

QUESTION ONE

The Human Resource Management field is evolving from merely operational activities to strategic human resource management. One of the models used in formulating organizational strategy is Porter's Strategy Process model. Briefly outline Porter's Strategy Process model.

QUESTION TWO

An Employee's potential for peak performance is seldom achieved in the workplace. Performance Management is a tool that is used by most organizations to exploit the capabilities of employees.

- (a) Explain the purpose and outcomes of performance management, outlining the differences between performance management and performance appraisal.
- (b) Outline the performance management cycle, explaining in detail the components of the four stages of the performance management cycle.
- (c) Outline five potential appraisal problems, and explain the interventions to resolve them.

QUESTION THREE

In order to facilitate peak performance by employees in an organization, both the new and old employees need to be trained and developed. Training Needs Analysis (TNA) reveals performance gaps in employees so that appropriate training programmes can be designed.

- (a) Briefly explain any five types of employee training.
- (b) Briefly explain any six types of employee development.
- (c) Explain the difference between organizational change and organization development.

QUESTION FOUR

There are many issues in the modern workplace that employers have to grapple with, including the following:

- (a) Equal employment opportunities and affirmative action.
- (b) Ethics and Whistleblowing.
- (c) The concepts of equity, discrimination against minority employees, and managing diversity in a modern global workplace.

Briefly outline these phenomena and explain their practice in the workplace.

QUESTION FIVE

In order for a company to produce quality goods and services and achieve sustainable competitive advantage, it needs to acquire different types of resources in optimum quantities and appropriate configurations. The most important of these resources is human resource. Briefly explain the following:

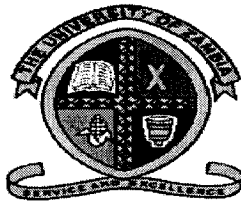
- (a) Human Resource Planning
- (b) Recruitment and Selection
- (c) Placement in available vacancies.

QUESTION SIX

Every company has an organization structure. The jobs in the company are placed on the organization structure according to their worth relative to the others. Job evaluation is a tool that is used to achieve this.

Briefly explain two methods of job evaluation.

END OF EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2016/2017 FINAL EXAMINATION

DATE: 15TH SEPTEMBER, 2017

BBA 3222: COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. The Paper has a Total Number of Five (5) Questions.**
- 2. Answer a Total of FOUR (4) Questions. Question ONE (1) is Compulsory.**
- 3. Each Question Carries a Total of 25 Marks and Marks Allocation Indicates the Depth of the Answer Expected.**

QUESTION ONE – *COMPULSORY*

- Which of the following objectives is not a primary purpose of preparing a budget?
 - To provide a basis for comparison of actual performance
 - To communicate the company's plan throughout the organisation
 - To control income and expenditure in a given period
 - To ensure that the company expands its operations

(2 Marks)
- Which of the following operations would normally be carried out first when preparing a master budget?
 - Calculating overhead absorption rates
 - Determining the budget period
 - Identifying the principal budget factor
 - Preparing a forecast profit and loss account

(2 Marks)
- When examining budgets prepared with marginal costing as opposed to absorption costing, which of the following is true?
 - Change in stock levels has no effect on profit
 - If stock levels are budgeted to decrease then MC profit is reduced
 - If stock levels are to remain the same then the absorption costing profit would be higher
 - If stock levels are budgeted to increase the absorption costing profit would be higher

(2 Marks)

4. In a machining process the normal spoilage rate is expected to be 2% of input. Spoiled units are sold for K0.53. In a period 5,000 units were input at a cost of K2 each. The total output of good units was 4,750.
How much will be written off to the profit and loss account in respect of the abnormal spoilage?
(a) K225.00 (b) K304.50 (c) K375.00 (d) K507.50 **(5 Marks)**
5. Which of the following is not a source document in cost accounting system?
(a) Suppliers' delivery note
(b) Purchase requisition
(c) Suppliers' invoice
(d) Materials requisition **(2 Marks)**
6. Prime cost is
(a) All costs incurred in manufacturing a product
(b) The total of direct costs
(c) The material cost of a product
(d) The cost of operating a department **(2 Marks)**
7. The process of cost apportionment is carried out so that
(a) Costs may be controlled
(b) Cost units gather overheads as they pass through cost centres
(c) Whole items of cost can be charged to cost centres
(d) Common costs are shared among cost centres **(2 Marks)**
8. Which of the following is not the cause of a stockout cost?
(a) Loss of customer goodwill
(b) Extra costs of urgent, small quantity, replenishment orders
(c) Interest on stocks held
(d) Labour frustration over stoppages **(2 Marks)**
9. Millie Ltd had budgeted to produce 500 units of product C at a labour cost of K8,000 in October but actually only produced 480. For the purpose of budgetary control what figure would be compared against the actual direct labour direct labour cost incurred of K7,500?
(a) K800 (b) K7,500 (c) K6,780 (d) K7,680 **(4 Marks)**
10. Which of the following is not a relevant cost?
(a) Differential cost
(b) Committed cost
(c) Out-of-pocket cost
(d) Incremental cost **(2 Marks)**

QUESTION TWO

You are presented with the following budgeted cash flow data for your organisation for the period May 2017 to December 2017. It has been extracted from functional budgets that have already been prepared.

	Sales		Purchase	Wages	Overheads	Dividends	Capital Expenditure
	K	K		K	K	K	K
May 2017	80,000		40,000	10,000	10,000		
Jun 2017	100,000		60,000	12,000	10,000	20,000	
Jul 2017	110,000		80,000	16,000	15,000		30,000
Aug 2017	130,000		90,000	20,000	15,000		
Sep 2017	140,000		110,000	24,000	15,000		
Oct 2017	150,000		130,000	28,000	20,000		40,000
Nov 2017	160,000		140,000	32,000	20,000		
Dec 2017	180,000		150,000	36,000	20,000	40,000	

You are told the following.

- Sales are 40% cash and 60% credit. Credit sales are paid two months after the month of sales.
- Purchases are paid the month following purchase
- 75% of wages are paid in the current month and 25% the following month.
- Overheads are paid the month after they are incurred.
- Dividends are paid three months after they are declared.
- Capital expenditure is paid two months after it is incurred.
- The opening cash balance is K15,000.

Required

Prepare a cash budget for the six-month period July to December 2017.

(25 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

The following data have been extracted from the budgets and standard costs of ABC Limited, a company which manufactures and sells a single product.

	Per Unit
	K
Selling price	45.00
Direct materials cost	10.00
Direct wages cost	4.00
Variable overhead cost	2.50

Fixed production overhead costs are budgeted at K400,000 per annum. Normal production levels are thought to be 320,000 units per annum.

Budgeted selling and distribution costs are as follows.

Variable	K1.50 per unit sold
Fixed	K80,000 per annum

Budgeted administration costs are K120,000 per annum.

The following patterns of sales and production are expected during the first six months of 2018.

	<i>January – March</i>	<i>April – June</i>
Sales (units)	60,000	90,000
Production (units)	70,000	100,000

There will be no stock on 1 January 2018.

Required

Prepare profit statements for each of the two quarters, in a columnar format, using:

- (a) Marginal costing (12 Marks)
- (b) Absorption costing (13 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

No friction is an industrial lubricant which is formed by subjecting certain crude chemicals to two successive processes, the output of process 1 is passed to process 2 where it is blended with other chemicals. The process costs for period 3 were as follows;

Process 1:

Materials:	3,000 kg @ K0.25 per kg
Labour:	K120
Process plant time:	12 hours at K20 per hour.

Process 2:

Materials:	2,000 kg @K0.40 per kg
Labour:	K84
Process plant time:	20 hours @ K13.50 per hour

General overhead for period 3 amounted to K357, and is absorbed into process costs on a process labour basis.

The normal output of process 1 is 80% of input and of process 2, 90 % of input

In period 3, waste matter from process 1 was sold for K0.20 per kg and that from process 2 for K0.30 per kg.

The output for period 3 was as follows:

Process 1	2,300 kg
Process 2	4,000 kg

There was no stock or work in process at either the beginning or the end of the period, and it may be assumed that all available waste matter had been sold at the prices indicated.

Required

- (a) Prepare process 1 account (8 Marks)
- (b) Prepare process 2 account (9 Marks)
- (c) Prepare normal process loss account (4 Marks)
- (d) Prepare abnormal gains and losses account (4 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- (a) From the information given below relating to component BCD you are required to calculate:

- i. The re-order level (2 Marks)
- ii. The re-order quantity (2 Marks)
- iii. The minimum level (2 Marks)
- iv. The average stock held (2 Marks)

Maximum stock has been set at:		5,500 units
Usage per month:	Maximum	1,100 units
	Minimum	900 units
Estimated delivery period	Maximum	4 months
	Minimum	2 months

- (b) A company is deciding whether to place orders for a component monthly, quarterly or half-yearly using the information below.

Annual usage of component	720 units
Units cost of component	K3.50
Cost of placing an order	K7
Stockholding cost as a percentage of average stock value	25%

Using the given information complete the schedule below to show the associated cost of each option, and thereby determine the optimum policy. (17 Marks)

Frequency of order	Order size	Average stock	Average stock value	Stock holding cost	Annual ordering costs	Total cost
			K	K	K	K
Monthly						
Quarterly						
Half-yearly						

END OF EXAM

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2016 ACADEMIC YEAR
FINAL EXMANINATIONS

BBA 4122: ORGANISATIONAL THEORY AND BEHAVIOUR
TIME: THREE (3) HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: **SECTION A IS COMPULSORY. ATTEMPT ANY OTHER
TWO (2) QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B**

SECTION A (ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION)

Question One

THE INTERN

John was an exchange intern from Katete working for the summer in a large corporation in Lusaka. As he became integrated into the system, he began to come in to work at random times in the morning. Frank, his supervisor, spoke to him twice about the importance of coming in on time and John's apparent indifference to his responsibilities, but he continued to arrive late for work. Once he offered the explanation that, in Katete, people more or less came and went at will. Frank explained that this was not his experience with other interns from Katete, and John was to arrive promptly at eight o'clock. John did not make any attempt to comply. Frank wondered if he should send John directly back to Katete or work with him to improve his attitude.

Discussion Questions

- a. What can Frank do to improve John's tardiness?
- b. Would discipline be appropriate for an intern?
- c. Should Frank just wait out the summer and send John back to Katete?

Question Two

As a management trainee in a large retail store:

- a. Use examples to distinguish between verbal communication and non-verbal behaviours in a customer contact situation.
- b. Outline three barriers to communication that might arise in a customer contact situation.
- c. Critically examine the role of the grapevine within an organisation

SECTION B (ATTEMPT ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION)

Question Three

One of the members of your team continually arrives late for meetings and does not turn drafts of assignments in on time. Choose one of the available motivational theories and indicate how the theory explains the member's current behaviour and how the theory could be used to motivate the group member to perform more responsibly.

Question Four

Explain the contributions of various disciplines to organizational behaviour.

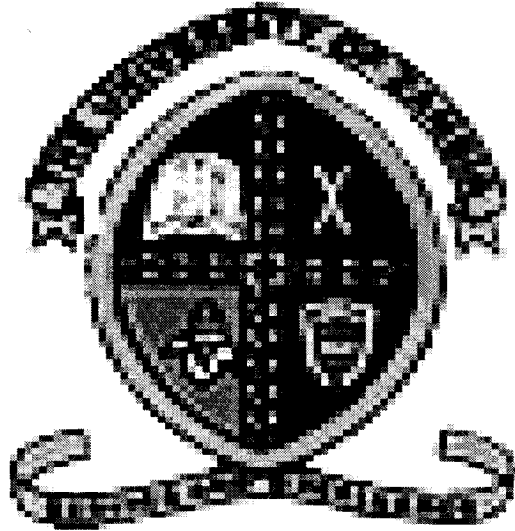
Question Five

One day your boss comes in and he is nervous, edgy, and argumentative. The next day he is calm and relaxed. Does this behaviour suggest that personality traits are not consistent from day to day?

Question Six

Describe Pavlov's Classical Conditioning process and its application in work life situations.

END OF EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

CHN2110: INTERMEDIATE CHINESE LANGUAGE

INSTRUCTIONS:

- DICTIONARIES AND BOOKS ARE NOT ALLOWED.
- ANSWER TWELVE QUESTIONS IN SECTION A, TWENTY QUESTIONS IN SECTION B, FOUR QUESTIONS IN SECTION C AND SIX QUESTIONS IN SECTION D ON THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED.
- THIS PAPER COMPRISES FIVE PAGES.

一、把这些词翻译成英语 translate into English (10%)

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. 银行 | 11. 电脑 |
| 2. 考试 | 12. 过期 |
| 3. 护照 | 13. 罚款 |
| 4. 参观 | 14. 借 |
| 5. 发展 | 15. 错 |
| 6. 懂 | 16. 寄 |
| 7. 年轻 | 17. 开始 |
| 8. 车站 | 18. 地铁 |
| 9. 信用卡 | 19. 乘客 |
| 10. 城市 | 20. 颜色 |

二、翻译句子 translate into English (10%)

1. 请把你的护照给我。
2. 我家离学校很远。
3. 这条裤子比那条长两公分。
4. 中文系办公室在外文系办公室的东边。
5. 下车以后先往东走三分钟，再往北拐，就到了。
6. 我刚从西安回北京。
7. 今天一英镑换多少人民币？
8. 真对不起，这个月太忙，我把这事儿忘了。
9. 你来北京多长时间了？
10. 你要往哪儿寄这个包裹？

三、选择填空 fill in (5%)

1. 这是王小云写____汉字，他汉字写____很好。他每天都要写半个小时____汉字。(的 得)
2. 林娜做完了____习，就去锻____身体。昨天下午游泳的时候，她的项____丢了。(练 链 炼)
3. 这张北京地图我看了一____。北京____化真大，现在有公共汽车、出租车，还有地铁，很方便____。(变 便 边 遍)
4. 昨天的报____说，今天的天气会很冷。(上 、下、里)
5. 客厅____厨房的左边，房子里没有卫生间。(从 在 和)

四、用这些词说一句话 Write sentences with the words given (10%)

1. 爷爷 被 报纸 拿 走了
2. 撞 她 的 自行车 新 被 坏 了
3. 他 写 得 这个 汉字 对不对
4. 他 写 汉字 得 慢 很
5. 我们 借书证 先 办 把 了
6. 这位教练 来了 以后 我们的水平 很快 提高 得
7. 邮局 宿舍楼 在 东边

8. 这件 那件 贵 九十块钱 比
9. 年轻人 流利 说 英语 得 也 很
10. 介绍介绍 吧 西安 我 你 给

五、填空 Fill in (5%)

林娜刚 cong2()西安回到北京，这个星期六，她要去上海旅行。下课以后，她 jiu4()去银 hang2()换钱，王小云也在那儿排 dui4()换钱。她问林娜，去西安玩儿得怎么样？林娜告诉她，玩儿得很好，吃得也 hai2()可以，zhu4()得不太好。她 can1guan1()了有名的兵马俑。她还给爸爸买了礼物。王小云问她：“你给爸爸买了什么礼物？”林娜回答说：“一套明 xin4()片。”林娜说：“该我换钱了，你有时间，可以到我那儿看看。我 zai4()给你介绍介绍西安。”

六、阅读，回答问题 Reading and answer (10%)

1. 林娜来中国以后，听过两次音乐会，看过一次京剧。她虽然去过南方，但是没有看过越剧。
问题：林娜看过越剧没有？

2. 你想不想看越剧的《红楼梦》？我有两张票，是明天晚上七点一刻的，座位也很好。
问题：票是什么时候的？

3. 要放假了，王小云打算先去参观泰山，再回家看我爸爸妈妈。
问题：放假以后王小云打算先做什么？

4. 那位司机看到我被撞伤了，就马上开着车把我送到医院了。
问题：“我”是怎么到医院的？

5. 我带的钱不多，医药费都是那位司机帮我交的。
问题：谁交的医药费？

6. 张云来中国已经快一年了，他不但学习了汉语，而且还认识了很多中国朋友，中国的情况又知道得不少，他快要成中国通了。
问题：中国的事儿，张云知道得多不多？

7. 现在如果一天不吃中餐，林娜就会觉得有点儿不舒服。
问题：林娜喜欢吃中餐吗？

8. 我口语考得不错，可是翻译考得不太好，语法也考得很糟糕。
问题：我语法考得怎么样？

9. 过去我们去朋友家的时候常送一些吃的、喝的，现在的年轻人常送花儿。
问题：现在我们去朋友家常送什么？

10. 听说上星期你们足球队赢了一场足球比赛。我想写一篇文章，介绍一下你们足球队的事儿。
问题：我想做什么？



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
Department of Language and Social Sciences Education
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR
FINAL EXAMINATIONS – SEPTEMBER 2017

CVE 2020: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DURATION: 3 Hours

Instructions:

There are 5 (Five) questions in this paper. Answer question (1) one and any other 2 (two) questions.

1. Explore the dynamics of Development with special reference to Zambia **(40 marks)**
2. Social and economic development is clearly the concern and responsibility of each developing country. Discuss the arguments for and against foreign aid. **(30 marks)**
3. Discuss the factors which affect Capital Accumulation in Developing Countries like Zambia. **(30 marks)**
4. Discuss the role of Civil Society in the development of a country like Zambia. Point out the major successes and failures of Civil Society Organizations in Zambia since the reintroduction of multiparty system in 1991. **(30 marks)**
5. According to Professor Henderson, the three laws of demand and supply are the cornerstone of economic theory because all economic analysis rest on them. With concrete examples explain the three laws of demand and supply. **(30 marks)**

END OF THE EXAMINATION



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES**

DE 9210 (HEALTH DEMOGRAPHY) EXAM

DATE: 5th SEPTEMBER 2017

TIME: 14-17 HOURS

VENUE: POPULATION STUDIES LECTURE THEATRE

Instructions: Sections A, B and C are compulsory. Answer only one (1) question from section D

Section A (Compulsory, 10 marks total)

1. Define the following concepts:
 - a) Sexuality (2 marks)
 - b) Life expectancy (2 marks)
 - c) A foetal death (2 marks)
 - d) Maternal Mortality Ratio (2 marks)
 - e) Disability (2 marks)

Section B (Compulsory, 30 marks total)

2. Briefly state the difference between the following (12 marks total):
 - a) Double blind and Double Censored (4 Marks)
 - b) Gender equality and gender equity (4 marks)
 - c) Legal Model and Stress Model (4 Marks)
3. With examples, briefly explain the different types of organisms that cause reproductive morbidity? (4 Marks)
4. With examples, explain the difference between chronic conditions and acute conditions (4 Marks)
5. With examples explain the difference between International Classification of Diseases (ICD) and the Global Reference List of 100 Core Health Indicators (4 Marks)
6. What constitutes the measures of health functioning. To what extent is their functionality or non-functionality a measure of disability? (6 marks)

Section C (Compulsory, 40 marks)

7. Give three (3) reasons why the Global Reference List should be used as normative guidance, rather than as a required or exclusive list. **(3 Marks)**
8. Outline the characteristics of a good Reproductive Health (RH) indicator **(3 marks)**
9. Give three (3) examples of measures of limitations based on the concept of restricted activity or comorbidities **(3 Marks)**

10 The preventative advantages of eating fish have been reported in numerous studies. A recent cohort study reported that not eating fish increased the risk for stroke. The Table below presents the results.

EATING FISH AND STROKE

Eating fish	Cases of Stroke	Non cases of Stroke	Total cases
Never	82	1,549	1,631
Almost daily	23	779	802
Total	105	2,328	2,433

Use the data in the table above to calculate the:

- a) Relative Risk (RR) **(4 Marks)**

Note: Disregarding the fact that some members of the population may eat fish more than “Never” and less than “Almost daily”.

Also use the data in the table above to calculate the following:

- b) Attributable Risk (AR) **(2 Marks)**
- c) Attributable Risk Percent (AR%) **(2 Marks)**
- d) Population Attributable Risk (PAR) **(2 Marks)**
- e) Population Attributable Risk Percent (PAR %) **(2 Marks)**

- 11 In 2001, a total of 15,555 Hepatitis B deaths occurred among males and 4,753 Hepatitis B deaths occurred among females. The estimated 2001 midyear populations for males and females were 139,813,000 and 144,984,000, respectively.
 - a) Calculate the Hepatitis B-related death rates for males and for females **(2 marks)**
 - b) What type(s) of mortality rates did you calculate in Question 1? **(1 mark)**

- c) Calculate the ratio of Hepatitis B -mortality rates for males compared to females (2 marks).
- d) What are the policy implications of the rates/ratios you have calculated? (4marks)

12. In 2014, a certain town in Southern Africa had 2,567, 890 people. In that given year, of the 8,674 females in the reproductive age group (15-49 years), 4, 870 women became pregnant, 4, 857 women gave birth to live babies; 2 women died from some direct obstetric complications and 3 from indirect obstetric complications, while the rest had miscarriages and died. In addition, after following up all women that gave birth, 8 died 42 days after giving birth. Given this information, calculate and interpret the results of your calculations for the following:

- a) Maternal Mortality Ratio (2 marks)
- b) Maternal Mortality Rate (2 marks)
- c) The number of Late Maternal Deaths (1 mark)
- d) How many women had spontaneous abortions? (1 mark)
- e) Give four measures you would put in place to reduce the maternal deaths (4 marks)

Section D (Answer only one (1) question, 20 marks)

13. Answer only one question from the following:

- a) Discuss the 'Three Delays Framework' and the factors that can contribute to these delays in the Zambia
- b) Using what you think is the best definition of reproductive health, analyse how it would be achievable in Zambia.
- c) The definition of sexual rights postulates that it is the right of individuals to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality including sexual and reproductive health free of coercion discrimination and violence. Discuss this definition in the light of adolescents in Zambia.
- d) Discuss the reasons why unmet need for family planning is still high in most African countries

END OF EXAM

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
AUGUST 2016/17 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
DEM 1110: INTRODUCTION TO DEMOGRAPHY

SECTION A

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

1. Define the following concepts? Give an example for each.
 - a) Continuous and categorical data
 - b) Descriptive statistics
 - c) Statistic and parameter
 - d) Difference between pattern and level
 - e) Primary data collection
 - f) Routine and non-routine data collection
 - g) Passive method of registering vital events
 - h) Crude and specific rates
2. Demonstrate your knowledge of the age structure of the population by answering the following questions:
 - a) In what aging stage is a population with a median age of 23 years?
 - b) How about a population with median age of 18 years?
 - c) And one with median of 37 years?
3. Demonstrate your knowledge of age classifications by indicating the age categories, the following persons belong to:
 - a) A 56 years old man?
 - b) A 10 year old girl?
 - c) A 76 year old woman?
 - d) A 23 year old woman?
 - e) A 17 year old boy?
4. What two major events in Europe influenced Thomas Malthus in writing the book – “An Essay on Population”?
 - a) The rapid increase in the population of the poor in England.
 - b) The opulent life style of the aristocracy in England.
 - c) The outbreak of the Great Plague in Europe.

- d) The deteriorating social conditions of the poor in England.
 - e) The overthrow of the monarchy in France.
5. Which of the following scenarios represent the following: i) Floating population ii) Stagnant population iii) Latent population or vi) None:
- a) Casual workers at Shoprite laid off after going on strike agitating for higher wages.
 - b) ZAMBEEF reduces the number of farm labourers after introducing combine harvesters at their Mpongwe Wheat farm.
 - c) Seasonal farm labourers recruited by Zambia Sugar Company as sugar cane cutters during the harvesting season for sugar cane.
 - d) White commercial farmers in Mkushi Farm Block growing maize for export.
 - e) Wheel barrow drivers and those doing "piece work" in Central Business District of Lusaka.
6. Demonstrate your knowledge of history of demography by answering the questions below:
- a) None of the pioneering contributors to the development of demography was a trained demographer. What were the actual occupations or jobs of the following:
 - i. John Graunt
 - ii. Thomas Malthus
 - iii. Karl Marx
 - iv. Friederich Engels
 - b) Which demographer is reputed to be the intellectual father of ideas of overpopulation and the limits to growth?
 - c) Which demographer pioneered the statistical evaluation of demographic data?
 - d) Which country pioneered the systematic collection of demographical data and established the first statistical office?
 - e) What were the disciplinary backgrounds of the following key and pioneering figures in demography:
 - i. Frank Notestein
 - ii. Raymond Pearl
 - iii. Lowell Reed
 - iv. Alfred Lotka
 - v. Ansley Coale
 - vi. Warren Thompson
 - vii. P. K. Whelpton
 - viii. Louis Dublin
 - f) Apart from the Population Council and the UNFPA, mention any two very important contemporary international organizations involved in the promotion of the scientific research in population?
 - g) What do the following acronyms stand for:
 - i. PAA
 - ii. IUSSP
 - iii. UNZAPOPSA

- h) How many years passed between the establishment of the University of Zambia and introduction of the demography program at the University of Zambia? (Indicate the actual dates as well)
- i) In what year did the demography program at UNZA become a fully-fledged and autonomous department?
- j) Before it became an independent department, the demography programme was part of which department in the School of Humanities and Social Sciences?
7. Which of the statements below best describes i) external demographics ii) cluster marketing iii) targeting iv) segmentation v) cluster marketing vi) none.
- a) Manufacturing and packaging of products or the provision of services that appeal to specific socio demographics identifiable groups within the population.
- b) Picking out particular socio-demographic characteristics of people who might purchase what you have to offer, and then appealing to the consumer tastes and behaviour reflected in those characteristics.
- c) Targeting neighborhoods with a set of shared socio-demographic characteristics.
- d) Analysis of the demographic characteristics of the workers with a view of improving their conditions of service.
- e) Carrying out a market research and then aggressively advertising it on television and radio.
8. On the basis of the data below, compute the relevant rates and briefly interpret the results.
- a) Overall dependency ratio
- b) Child dependency
- c) Aged dependency

Zambia (1980)

Age group	Population
0-14	3,349,672
15-64	3,842,792
65+	190,633

9. Interpret the following demographic characteristics in Zambia.
- a) A net migration rate of +6.7 for Lusaka
- b) A life expectancy of 52 years based on the 2010 Zambian census
- c) An unmet need for family planning of 30 percent in Zambia.
- d) The median age of age 18 years.
- e) A net migration rate of -5.2 for Kaputa

10. The concepts of data and information are sometimes used interchangeably in social sciences. What is the main difference between the two concepts?
 11. As the newly appointed officer responsible for surveys at the Central Statistical Office, outline two (2) conditions where the collection of primary data is appropriate?
 12. The continuous registration of vital events has been seen as a key data source for social and economic planning. Briefly outline three (3) inherent problems of collecting vital events in developing countries?
 13. Several methods are used to visually display data. Give three points to consider when using graphs to visually display data?
 14. Briefly describe what your understanding is of:
 - a) The demographic dividend
 - b) The difference between the rate of population growth and the rate of natural increase
-

SECTION B

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

1. As Human Resources Manager at Company X, discuss how the welfare and conditions of service can be influenced by :
 - a) Demographic factors within the company and;
 - b) Demographic factors outside the company
2. Use relevant examples drawn from Zambia to discuss.
 - a) What migration is
 - b) The causes of migration
 - c) The three major types of migration as well as their causes.
 - d) The consequences of migration
3. Answer the following: be brief and concise
 - a) Differentiate between prospective and retrospective method of data collection:
 - b) All methods of data collection are prone to errors; differentiate content and coverage errors:
 - c) Outline three (3) reasons why it is necessary to evaluate data before it is used for social and economic development?
 - d) Give four (4) principle sources of errors in data:

- e) What is the easiest method of identifying errors in Single Year Age and sex data?
 - f) Using the method given in (e) how would you know the data has errors?
 - g) The Myers and Whipples Index are both used to detect age preference, what is the main difference between the methods?
-

SECTION C

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

1. Use Table 1 to answer the questions below.
 - a. What does a sex ratio of 105.8 mean for the population aged 35-39 years?
 - b. What is the ratio of the total male population to the female total population?
 - i. What does the result mean?
 - c. What was the proportion of male population above 55 years in Zambia?
 - d. You suspect errors in the age and sex data, what type of error is likely to affect these data in table 1?
 - e. As a Planning Officer at the Ministry of General Education, you have been tasked to plan for Early Childhood Education. What is proportion of children 0-4 years (both sexes) to the total the total population (both sexes)
 - i. What recommendation you give the Minister of Education of the basis of the results in (e)?

Table 1: Population by Five Year Age Group and Sex Ratio, Zambia Census, 2010

Age Group	Population		Sex ratio	Difference
	Male	Female		
0-4	1,102,272	1,112,615	99.1	
5-9	924,395	931,941	99.2	0.1
10-14	840,834	858,208	98.0	-1.2
15-19	692,859	735,025	94.3	-3.7
20-24	504,876	612,600	82.4	-11.8
25-29	464,493	541,751	85.7	3.3
30-34	397,694	403,076	98.7	12.9
35-39	332,961	314,852	105.8	7.1
40-44	232,253	215,331	107.9	2.1
45-49	174,833	180,156	97.0	-10.8
50-54	128,696	141,558	90.9	-6.1
55-59	90,037	94,791	95.0	4.1
60-64	73,419	88,456	83.0	-12.0
65-69	53,695	64,887	82.8	-0.2
70-74	41,929	48,873	85.8	3.0
75+	62,007	64,941	95.5	
Total	6,117,253	6,409,061		

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES
END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS-2016/17
AUGUST 2017

DEM 2110:SOURCES AND MEASURES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION ONE (COMPULSORY) AND ANY OTHER TWO QUESTIONS.

Q1. Table 1 below contains information about the age distributions of women reproductive ages in three districts (X, Y & Z) in Zambia during the 2010 census.

Table 1: Number of women by age and district in Zambia, 2010.

Age group	District		
	X	Y	Z
15-19	153	194	141
20-24	318	267	277
25-29	323	294	269
30-34	289	272	232
35-39	225	226	175
40-44	115	129	183
45-49	117	159	130

Total

- Using the probability proportional to size principle (PPS), allocate a combined age-specific sample of 1,000 for a sample survey to be conducted among women in the reproductive ages from all the three districts. Use a frequency distribution table to present your samples per district. [10 marks]
- Use a pie chart to present sample distributions by district. [Do not show age-groups in your pie chart-just show the total by district]. [10 marks]
- If the sex ratio for District Z was 102, what was the size of the population aged 15-49 for this district in 2010? [10 marks]
- If we assume that all your sampled 1,000 women of reproductive ages take part in your survey, what would be the median age group for your sample. [10 marks]

- Q2.** Compare and contrast the main sources of demographic data by completing the table below. In this table, you are supposed to indicate the level of strength of each source in providing data needed to estimate net migration according to each criterion. Use the following scale: **strong, moderate, weak**.

Table 2.

Criteria	Data collection method(s)		
	Census	Vital statistics registration system	Population register
Topical detail (richness and diversity of subject matter)			
Accuracy			
Precision (absence of sampling errors)			
Timeliness of data			
Geographical detail			
Obtaining information on population at risk			
Ease of organization in a developing country			

[30 marks]

- Q3a** What are the five criticisms of a sample survey? **[15 marks]**

- b) Compare and contrast the following:
- (i) modern and classic censuses **[5 marks]**
 - (ii) journal and book **[5 marks]**
 - (iii) conventional and non-conventional sources of data **[5 marks]**

- 4(a)** Explain any five characteristics of a census **[15 marks]**

- b) Discuss the three approaches to the undertaking of an active vital registration system. **[15 marks]**

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES
POPULATION COMPOSITION, CHANGE AND THEORIES
DEM 2210 2017 FINAL EXAMINATION

DURATION: 3 HOURS

SECTION A

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

Q1. Define the following terms;

- a. Demographic Dividend
- b. Fertility regulation
- c. Family planning
- d. Live Birth
- e. Life expectancy

Q2. Answer the following as briefly as possible.

- a. List and briefly explain five measures that Zambia should put in place to change its population structure in order to achieve demographic dividend.
 - b. List five uses of divorce data
 - c. Outline the socio-economic factors at individual, household and community level that affect proximate determinants of child survival according to Mosley and Chen
-

SECTION B

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

Q1. Given a sex ratio of 97.24 males per 100 females. Calculate the following

- a. Masculinity proportion
- b. Femininity proportion
- c. Percent excess or deficit males
- d. Explain how demographic variables have influenced the result in b

- Q2. Using the statistics given in table 1.0, answer the following questions
- Define, Calculate and interpret the index of dissimilarity using population A as the standard.
 - What is the relevance of the index of dissimilarity?

Table 1.0 : Age Population percentage by age group, Population A and B, 2017		
Age group	Population A %	Population B %
0-4	7.3	10.3
5-9	7.3	8.8
10-14	6.9	8.6
15-19	7.1	10.6
20-24	7.5	11.1
25-29	8.6	9.2
30-34	8.9	7.4
35-39	8	7.6
40-44	7.1	5.6
45-49	5.6	4.3
50-54	4.6	4
55-59	4.2	3.7
60-64	4.3	3
65-69	4.1	2.3
70-74	3.2	1.6
75-79	2.4	1
80-84	1.6	0.5
85+	1.2	0.2

Q3. Using the statistics for Population Y given in Table 2.0, Define, calculate and interpret the following:

- Gross Reproductive Rate
- Net Reproductive Rate
- Compare the result in a and b and comment on the difference
- Give 5 likely consequences of the result in b

Table 2.0 : Female Births and women by age group, Population Y, 2017			
Age group	Female Births	Total Women	Probability of surviving to age group of mother
15-19	8383	2133945	0.98989
20-24	55864	2317778	0.98826
25-29	103541	2363387	0.98629
30-34	72567	2078483	0.98384
35-39	27145	1912789	0.98053
40-44	5145	2037106	0.97555
45-49	158	1715229	0.9678

SECTION C

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY ONE (01) OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. Close to 1 in 5 migrants in the world live in the top 20 largest cities, according to IOM's World Migration Report 2015. International migrants make up over a third of the total population in cities like Sydney, Auckland, Singapore and London, and at least one in four residents in Amsterdam, Frankfurt and Paris is foreign-born. Using Ravenstein's theory of migration, explain what has been observed in this report and authenticate your explanation using Everett Lee's theory of migration.
2. The 2013/14 ZDHS report showed a reduction in the infant and under-five mortality in Zambia. Using Mosley and Chen's child survival framework, explain the improvement in child survival in Zambia. Your explanation should be based on the proximate determinants of child survival. This improvement in child survival is an indicator of epidemiological transition. What should the government expect as we move from the second to the third stage of disease transition?
3. Early marriages have become an alarming problem in Zambia. The government has put up several measures to prevent early marriages among them increasing the legal age at marriage from 18 years to 21 years. Using Caldwell's wealth flow theory, explain why Zambia is experiencing this problem. Draw lessons from the marriage and divorce framework to propose what the government can do to correct the problem.

End of Examination

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2016 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
DEM 2414: RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL METHODS IN DEMOGRAPHY

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTIONS A AND C; ONE QUESTION EACH FROM SECTIONS B AND D.

SECTION A

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. THIS SECTION CARRIES 30 PERCENT.

1. Which form of reasoning is the process of drawing a specific conclusion from a set of premises?
 - a) Rationalism
 - b) Deductive reasoning
 - c) Inductive reasoning
 - d) Probabilistic
2. Which of the following is a correct definition of a population
 - a) All students enrolled at Evelyn Hone
 - b) All UNZA students enrolled at GER Campus in 2013 academic year.
 - a) Some of the students enrolled at NRDC campus in the 2013 academic year
 - b) Some of the students enrolled at CBU
3. Which of the following statements best describes applied or pure research.
 - a) Research to study gossiping patterns among UNZA students
 - b) Research to investigate dressing patterns among students
 - c) Feasibility study on the establishment of a gymnasium at UNZA
 - d) An opinion poll on students' attitudes towards street vending on campus
 - e) Research meant to find a cure for HIV AIDS.
4. Which of the following statements are true or false about positivism.
 - a) Positivism is a hypothesis that states that social reality exists independently of the observer
 - b) Positivism is a school of thought that argues that there are such things as social facts
 - c) Positivism is a theory that stresses the subjective dimension of social reality
 - d) Positivism is a research perspective that stresses the use of quantitative methods
 - e) Positivism is a paradigm that believes in the qualitative methodology.
5. Research that is done to examine the findings of someone else using the "same variables but different people" is which of the following?

- a) Exploration
 - b) Hypothesis
 - c) Replication
 - d) Empiricism
6. Which of the following is not a form of nonrandom sampling?
- a) Snowball sampling
 - b) Convenience sampling
 - c) Quota sampling
 - d) Purposive sampling
 - e) They are all forms of nonrandom sampling
7. Which of the following best describes quantitative research?
- a) The collection of nonnumeric data
 - b) Research involving the use of statistics
 - c) Research that is exploratory
 - d) Focus group discussion
8. A variable that is presumed to cause a change in another variable is called a(n):
- a) Categorical variable
 - b) Dependent variable
 - c) Independent variable
 - d) Intervening variable
9. Sources of researchable problems can include:
- a) Researchers' own experiences as social scientists.
 - b) Practical issues that require solutions
 - c) Theory and past research
 - d) All of the above
10. A review of the literature prior to formulating research questions allows the researcher to do which of the following?
- a) To become familiar with prior research on the phenomenon of interest
 - b) To identify potential methodological problems in the research area
 - c) To develop a list of pertinent problems relative to the phenomenon of interest
 - d) All of the above
11. The feasibility of a research study should be considered in light of:
- a) Cost and time required to conduct the study
 - b) Skills required of the researcher
 - c) Potential ethical concerns
 - d) All of the above
12. What is the opposite of a variable?
- a) Constant
 - b) An extraneous variable

- c) A dependent variable
 - d) A data set
13. An ordinal scale is used to rank order people, objects, or characteristics.
- a) True
 - b) False
14. Which scale is the simplest form of measurement?
- a) Nominal
 - b) Ordinal
 - c) Interval
 - d) Ratio
15. Researchers use both open-ended and closed-ended questions to collect data. Which of the following statements is true or false?
- a) Open-ended questions directly provide quantitative data based on the researcher's predetermined response categories
 - b) Closed-ended questions provide quantitative data in the participant's own words
 - c) Open-ended questions provide qualitative data in the participant's own words
 - d) Closed-ended questions directly provide qualitative data in the participants' own words
16. Which of the following can best be described as a nominal variable?
- a) Age
 - b) Annual income
 - c) Grades in MAT 1110
 - d) Religious affiliation
17. Which of the following sampling techniques is an equal probability selection method in which every individual in the population has an equal chance of being selected?
- a) Simple random sampling
 - b) Systematic sampling
 - c) Proportionate stratified sampling
 - d) Cluster sampling
 - e) All of the above are given an equal chance of selection.
18. Mr. Banda is giving a breakdown of the characteristics of the students who participated in a research on drug abuse at CBU. Which of the following methods does he appear to be using?
- a) Prediction
 - b) Description
 - c) Explanation
 - d) Exploration
19. In which of the following nonrandom sampling techniques does the researcher ask the research participants to identify other potential research participants?
- a) Simple random sampling
 - b) Convenience

- c) Purposive
- d) Quota
- e) None of the above

20. In framing questions for research, certain pitfalls have to be avoided. Identify the pitfalls in the questions below:

- a) You don't think the government is fighting inflation strongly, don't you?
- b) Do you watch cinemas and play video games in your spare time?
- c) Are you of the view that diminishing returns in agriculture account for the exponential decline in Zambia's gross national product?
- d) Are you in support of the gross abuse of human rights by the current regime?
- e) Do you participate in sports because you are a fit?
- f) Is your father an alcoholic?

21. Indicate what sort of questions are being referred to here:

- a) A question used when respondents are asked to make a judgment in terms of sets of ordered categories, reflecting the intensity of judgment involved.
- b) A question with predetermined options to choose from.
- c) A question asked depending on the response to the preceding question
- d) A method of organizing a large of questions that have the same response questions
- e) A question that applies only to a segment of the sample.
- f) A question without predetermined categories to choose from.

22. Briefly explain what you understand by these terms:

- a) Population
- b) Sampling unit
- c) Responding unit
- d) Unit of reference

23. Briefly, in a sentence only, describe the following methods of data collection:

- a) Primary data
- b) Secondary data
- a) Qualitative data
- b) Quantitative data

24. Define the following concepts as briefly as possible:

- a) Conceptual definition
- b) Operational definition
- c) Numeric indicator
- d) Non-numeric indicator

SECTION B

ANSWER ONE QUESTION IN THIS SECTION. THIS SECTION CARRIES 20 PERCENT.

1. Answer the following questions on measurement and instrument development:

- a) What is measurement?
- b) What is a questionnaire?
- c) What is the link between measurement and questionnaire construction?
- d) Describe in the correct sequence, the stages in questionnaire construction.

2. For each of the following research designs below do the following:

- a) Describe it in some detail and ;
- b) Explain the circumstances under which you use it.
- c) The pros and cons of the design
 - i. Descriptive design
 - ii. Explanatory design
 - iii. Longitudinal design
 - iv. Experimental design
 - v. Quasi- experimental design

3. For each of the following sampling designs below do the following:

- a) Describe it in some detail and ;
- b) Explain the circumstances under which you use it.
- c) The pros and cons of the design
 - i. Proportionate stratified sampling
 - ii. Disproportionate stratified sampling
 - iii. Linear systematic sampling
 - iv. Multistage sampling
 - v. Snowball sampling

SECTION C

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. THIS SECTION CARRIES 30 PERCENT.

1. Given the data below on the length of service of a random sample of KCM employees. Answer the questions that immediately follow:

Years service	of Number employees
1-2	21
3-4	45
5-6	50
7-8	66
9-10	55
11-12	24

- Find the mean of years served by the workers and, in a sentence or two, explain what this means.
- Find the standard deviation of the distribution and, very briefly, explain what this suggests.
- Find the median year of service and in a sentence or two, explain what this means.
- Find the modal year of study and very briefly explain what this means.
- What is the percentage of students with years of service above 5.5 years?
- Above which year of service did 75% of the workers fall?

- For the following statistical tests, indicate what the correct positions are:

		What is the scale of measurement?	Does it require the use of the normal curve? (Yes/No)	Does it make any inferences about the mean? (Yes/No)
a)	Analysis of variance			
b)	Difference between means			
c)	Single sample test for means			
d)	Regression analysis			
e)	Chi – square test of independence			
f)	Chi – square goodness of fit test			

- Given a situation where you have collected the data given below, indicate the type of graph that would be appropriate for the graphical representation of the data:

- Distribution of examination results in DEM 2210
- Distribution of students in DEM 4210 by sex
- Racial classification of students
- Lecturers' salaries at CBU.

- Indicate which of the following statements is true, false or neither:

- In a drug manufacturing plant, a chemist testing the efficiency of a new drug, changes the significance level from 5% to 10% thereby decreasing the probability of Type I error.
- In a car manufacturing firm, an engineer testing a new car changes the significance level from 10% to 5% thereby increasing the probability of Type II error.
- In a Zambia Bureau of Standards (ZABS) laboratory, a scientist testing the toxicity of yellow maize changes the significance level from 5% to 10%, thereby increasing the probability of Type I error.
- A researcher concludes, based on 1 percent level of significance, that there is a relationship between religious affiliation and criminal behaviour after obtaining the following statistics from an SPSS output:

$$\chi^2 = 12.27, df = 5, p = .0055$$

- e) A researcher concludes, based on 5 percent level of significance, that there is a statistically significant difference in the ages of male and students at CBU after obtaining the following statistics from an SPSS output:

$z = 0.64$, $df = 98$, $p = 0.934$

5. Which of the following statements sounds like a null hypothesis?
- a) The coin is not fair
 - b) There is a correlation in the population
 - c) There is no difference between male and female incomes in the population
 - d) The defendant is guilty
6. What does it mean when you calculate a 95% confidence interval?
- a) The process you used will capture the true parameter 95% of the time in the long run
 - b) You can be "95% confident" that your interval will include the population parameter
 - c) You can be "5% confident" that your interval will not include the population parameter
 - d) All of the above statements are true
7. Hypothesis testing and estimation are the two key branches of the field of inferential statistics?
- a) True
 - b) False
8. A _____ is a numerical characteristic of a sample and a _____ is a numerical characteristic of a population.
- a) Sample, population
 - b) Population, sample
 - c) Statistic, parameter
 - d) Parameter, statistic
9. A sampling distribution might be based on which of the following?
- a) Sample means
 - b) Sample correlations
 - c) Sample proportions
 - d) All of the above
10. _____ results if you fail to reject the null hypothesis when the null hypothesis is actually false.
- a) Type I error
 - b) Type II error
 - c) Type III error
 - d) Type IV error

11. A random sample of 250 students from a normally distributed population of DEM 2414 students was found to have mean score at the end of the semester 49 with a standard deviation of 11. Based on this information answer the following questions.
- Find the point estimate of the mean score performance in the course and the bound on the errors of estimation and interpret the result.
 - Find the 95% confidence interval estimate of the students' mean performance and interpret the result.
 - If the score of 39.5 is the cut – off point for a pass grade with those below designated as failures,
 - What was the number of failures in the course?
 - How many students passed the test?
 - What was the percentile score of a student called Banda with a mark of 73?
 - What was the probability of performing better than Banda?
 - How many students performed worse than Banda?
12. Indicate if the statements below are (i) true (ii) false (iii) neither
- A one-tailed test is used when a researcher has a non-directional hypothesis
 - A two tailed test is used when a researcher has a directional hypothesis
 - A one-tailed test is also used when a researcher has a directional hypothesis.
13. Indicate which of the following examples below refers to (a) descriptive (b) inferential statistics or (c) or neither.
- A social scientist concluding, on the basis of sample information that the English proficiency level among all primary school students in the country has improved since the introduction of English medium of instruction.
 - The social scientist giving a statistical breakdown of the primary students in his EMI project in the form of bar and pie charts and histograms to depict the age and sex composition of the sample.
14. Select the correct answer out of the ones between the slash.
- A distribution is symmetrical if the coefficient of skewness is zero/negative /positive
 - A distribution is negatively skewed if the coefficient of skewness is zero/negative /positive
 - A distribution is positively skewed if the coefficient of skewness is zero/negative /positive
15. Indicate if the statements below are i) true ii) false iii) neither:
- Events are mutually exclusive if the occurrence of one event precludes the occurrence of another event.
 - Events are independent if the occurrence of one event influences the occurrence
 - Events are dependent if the occurrence of one event increases the likelihood of occurrence of another event.

SECTION D

ANSWER ONE QUESTION IN THIS SECTION. THIS SECTION CARRIES 20 PERCENT.

1. A developer is considering alternative sites for constructing a shopping mall in Lusaka and Kitwe using the mean household incomes (in thousands) in the two cities as a proxy variable for purchasing power. For a random sample in Lusaka with 30 households, the average annual income is K45, 000 with a standard deviation of K1, 500. For a random sample of 40 households in Kitwe, the average annual income is K44, 600 with a standard deviation of K2, 400. The investor eventually decides to construct a shopping mall in Lusaka on the premise that the purchasing power of Lusaka residents is significantly higher than that of Kitwe residents. Is his decision justified? Test this hypothesis at 1% level of significance?
2. A senior member of Lusaka Golf Club claims that attendance at club meetings is determined by the distance between the members' homes and the club. To argue his case, he collects data on a random sample of 10 club members and collects data on the monthly attendance at meetings and their distance from home.

Subjects	Attendance (per month)	Travel distance (miles)
A	15	4
B	24	2
C	22	3
D	16	7
E	7	6
F	20	3
G	21	3
H	24	3
I	18	6
J	10	5

- a) Compute the Pearson product moment correlation coefficient and interpret the result.
 - b) Find the regression of attendance on travel distance and interpret the constants in the context of the question.
 - c) Predict the number meetings attended by a member who stays 7.7 miles away.
 - d) If a member attends 13 meetings per month, what be the estimated distance of his home from the club?
 - e) What amount of variation in attendance is accounted for by distance?
3. Given below are quota preferences of UNZA students disaggregated by sex.
 - a) Verify the claim by a member of the University Senate that there is a relationship between quota preference and sex.
 - b) The Senator further claims that female students are more inclined towards law and psychology while males are more likely to opt for demography, public administration, and economics. Do you agree or disagree with Senator. Use percentages to demonstrate how you have reached your conclusion.

Quota	Male	Female
Law	10	20
Demography	11	10
Public Administration	12	8
Psychology	14	30
Economics	13	12

END OF EXAMINATION

TABLE I Proportions of Area under the Standard Normal Curve







z			z			z		
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0.04	.0160	.4840	0.59	.2224	.2776	1.14	.3729	.1271
0.05	.0199	.4801	0.60	.2257	.2743	1.15	.3749	.1251
0.06	.0239	.4761	0.61	.2291	.2709	1.16	.3770	.1230
0.07	.0279	.4721	0.62	.2324	.2676	1.17	.3790	.1210
0.08	.0319	.4681	0.63	.2357	.2643	1.18	.3810	.1190
0.09	.0359	.4641	0.64	.2389	.2611	1.19	.3830	.1170
0.10	.0398	.4602	0.65	.2422	.2578	1.20	.3849	.1151
0.11	.0438	.4562	0.66	.2454	.2546	1.21	.3869	.1131
0.12	.0478	.4522	0.67	.2486	.2514	1.22	.3888	.1112
0.13	.0517	.4483	0.68	.2517	.2483	1.23	.3907	.1093
0.14	.0557	.4443	0.69	.2549	.2451	1.24	.3925	.1075
0.15	.0596	.4404	0.70	.2580	.2420	1.25	.3944	.1056
0.16	.0636	.4364	0.71	.2611	.2389	1.26	.3962	.1038
0.17	.0675	.4325	0.72	.2642	.2358	1.27	.3980	.1020
0.18	.0714	.4286	0.73	.2673	.2327	1.28	.3997	.1003
0.19	.0753	.4247	0.74	.2704	.2296	1.29	.4015	.0985
0.20	.0793	.4207	0.75	.2734	.2266	1.30	.4032	.0968
0.21	.0832	.4168	0.76	.2764	.2236	1.31	.4049	.0951
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0.24	.0948	.4052	0.79	.2852	.2148	1.34	.4099	.0901
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0.26	.1026	.3974	0.81	.2910	.2090	1.36	.4131	.0869
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0.37	.1443	.3557	0.92	.3212	.1788	1.47	.4292	.0708
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0.39	.1517	.3483	0.94	.3264	.1736	1.49	.4319	.0681
0.40	.1554	.3446	0.95	.3289	.1711	1.50	.4332	.0668
0.41	.1591	.3409	0.96	.3315	.1685	1.51	.4345	.0655
0.42	.1628	.3372	0.97	.3340	.1660	1.52	.4357	.0643
0.43	.1664	.3336	0.98	.3365	.1635	1.53	.4370	.0630
0.44	.1700	.3300	0.99	.3389	.1611	1.54	.4382	.0618
0.45	.1736	.3264	1.00	.3413	.1587	1.55	.4394	.0606
0.46	.1772	.3228	1.01	.3438	.1562	1.56	.4406	.0594
0.47	.1808	.3192	1.02	.3461	.1539	1.57	.4418	.0582
0.48	.1844	.3156	1.03	.3485	.1515	1.58	.4429	.0571
0.49	.1879	.3121	1.04	.3508	.1492	1.59	.4441	.0559
0.50	.1915	.3085	1.05	.3531	.1469	1.60	.4452	.0548
0.51	.1950	.3050	1.06	.3554	.1446	1.61	.4463	.0537
0.52	.1985	.3015	1.07	.3577	.1423	1.62	.4474	.0526
0.53	.2019	.2981	1.08	.3599	.1401	1.63	.4484	.0516
0.54	.2054	.2946	1.09	.3621	.1379	1.64	.4495	.0505

Table I (continued)







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1.67	.4525	.0475	2.24	.4875	.0125	2.81	.4975	.0025
1.68	.4535	.0465	2.25	.4878	.0122	2.82	.4976	.0024
1.69	.4545	.0455	2.26	.4881	.0119	2.83	.4977	.0023
1.70	.4554	.0446	2.27	.4884	.0116	2.84	.4977	.0023
1.71	.4564	.0436	2.28	.4887	.0113	2.85	.4978	.0022
1.72	.4573	.0427	2.29	.4890	.0110	2.86	.4979	.0021
1.73	.4582	.0418	2.30	.4893	.0107	2.87	.4979	.0021
1.74	.4591	.0409	2.31	.4896	.0104	2.88	.4980	.0020
1.75	.4599	.0401	2.32	.4898	.0102	2.89	.4981	.0019
1.76	.4608	.0392	2.33	.4901	.0099	2.90	.4981	.0019
1.77	.4616	.0384	2.34	.4904	.0096	2.91	.4982	.0018
1.78	.4625	.0375	2.35	.4906	.0094	2.92	.4982	.0018
1.79	.4633	.0367	2.36	.4909	.0091	2.93	.4983	.0017
1.80	.4641	.0359	2.37	.4911	.0089	2.94	.4984	.0016
1.81	.4649	.0351	2.38	.4913	.0087	2.95	.4984	.0016
1.82	.4656	.0344	2.39	.4916	.0084	2.96	.4985	.0015
1.83	.4664	.0336	2.40	.4918	.0082	2.97	.4985	.0015
1.84	.4671	.0329	2.41	.4920	.0080	2.98	.4986	.0014
1.85	.4678	.0322	2.42	.4922	.0078	2.99	.4986	.0014
1.86	.4686	.0314	2.43	.4925	.0075	3.00	.4987	.0013
1.87	.4693	.0307	2.44	.4927	.0073	3.01	.4987	.0013
1.88	.4699	.0301	2.45	.4929	.0071	3.02	.4987	.0013
1.89	.4706	.0294	2.46	.4931	.0069	3.03	.4988	.0012
1.90	.4713	.0287	2.47	.4932	.0068	3.04	.4988	.0012
1.91	.4719	.0281	2.48	.4934	.0066	3.05	.4989	.0011
1.92	.4726	.0274	2.49	.4936	.0064	3.06	.4989	.0011
1.93	.4732	.0268	2.50	.4938	.0062	3.07	.4989	.0011
1.94	.4738	.0262	2.51	.4940	.0060	3.08	.4990	.0010
1.95	.4744	.0256	2.52	.4941	.0059	3.09	.4990	.0010
1.96	.4750	.0250	2.53	.4943	.0057	3.10	.4990	.0010
1.97	.4756	.0244	2.54	.4945	.0055	3.11	.4991	.0009
1.98	.4761	.0239	2.55	.4946	.0054	3.12	.4991	.0009
1.99	.4767	.0233	2.56	.4948	.0052	3.13	.4991	.0009
2.00	.4772	.0228	2.57	.4949	.0051	3.14	.4992	.0008
2.01	.4778	.0222	2.58	.4951	.0049	3.15	.4992	.0008
2.02	.4783	.0217	2.59	.4952	.0048	3.16	.4992	.0008
2.03	.4788	.0212	2.60	.4953	.0047	3.17	.4992	.0008
2.04	.4793	.0207	2.61	.4955	.0045	3.18	.4993	.0007
2.05	.4798	.0202	2.62	.4956	.0044	3.19	.4993	.0007
2.06	.4803	.0197	2.63	.4957	.0043	3.20	.4993	.0007
2.07	.4808	.0192	2.64	.4959	.0041	3.21	.4993	.0007
2.08	.4812	.0188	2.65	.4960	.0040	3.22	.4994	.0006
2.09	.4817	.0183	2.66	.4961	.0039	3.23	.4994	.0006
2.10	.4821	.0179	2.67	.4962	.0038	3.24	.4994	.0006
2.11	.4826	.0174	2.68	.4963	.0037	3.25	.4994	.0006
2.12	.4830	.0170	2.69	.4964	.0036	3.30	.4995	.0005
2.13	.4834	.0166	2.70	.4965	.0035	3.35	.4996	.0004
2.14	.4838	.0162	2.71	.4966	.0034	3.40	.4997	.0003
2.15	.4842	.0158	2.72	.4967	.0033	3.45	.4997	.0003
2.16	.4846	.0154	2.73	.4968	.0032	3.50	.4998	.0002
2.17	.4850	.0150	2.74	.4969	.0031	3.60	.4998	.0002
2.18	.4854	.0146	2.75	.4970	.0030	3.70	.4999	.0001
2.19	.4857	.0143	2.76	.4971	.0029	3.80	.4999	.0001
2.20	.4861	.0139	2.77	.4972	.0028	3.90	.4999	.0000
2.21	.4864	.0136	2.78	.4973	.0027	4.00	.4999	.0000

TABLE IV Critical Values of Chi Square

df	Level of significance for a non-directional test					
	.20	.10	.05	.02	.01	.001
1	1.64	2.71	3.84	5.41	6.64	10.83
2	3.22	4.60	5.99	7.82	9.21	13.82
3	4.64	6.25	7.82	9.84	11.34	16.27
4	5.99	7.78	9.49	11.67	13.28	18.46
5	7.29	9.24	11.07	13.39	15.09	20.52
6	8.56	10.64	12.59	15.03	16.81	22.46
7	9.80	12.02	14.07	16.62	18.48	24.32
8	11.03	13.36	15.51	18.17	20.09	26.12
9	12.24	14.68	16.92	19.68	21.67	27.88
10	13.44	15.99	18.31	21.16	23.21	29.59
11	14.63	17.28	19.68	22.62	24.72	31.26
12	15.81	18.55	21.03	24.05	26.22	32.91
13	16.98	19.81	22.36	25.47	27.69	34.53
14	18.15	21.06	23.68	26.87	29.14	36.12
15	19.31	22.31	25.00	28.26	30.58	37.70
16	20.46	23.54	26.30	29.63	32.00	39.29
17	21.62	24.77	27.59	31.00	33.41	40.75
18	22.76	25.99	28.87	32.35	34.80	42.31
19	23.90	27.20	30.14	33.69	36.19	43.82
20	25.04	28.41	31.41	35.02	37.57	45.32
21	26.17	29.62	32.67	36.34	38.93	46.80
22	27.30	30.81	33.92	37.66	40.29	48.27
23	28.43	32.01	35.17	38.97	41.64	49.73
24	29.55	33.20	36.42	40.27	42.98	51.18
25	30.68	34.38	37.65	41.57	44.31	52.62
26	31.80	35.56	38.88	42.86	45.64	54.05
27	32.91	36.74	40.11	44.14	46.96	55.48
28	34.03	37.92	41.34	45.42	48.28	56.89
29	35.14	39.09	42.69	46.69	49.59	58.30
30	36.25	40.26	43.77	47.96	50.89	59.70
32	38.47	42.59	46.19	50.49	53.49	62.49
34	40.68	44.90	48.60	53.00	56.06	65.25
36	42.88	47.21	51.00	55.49	58.62	67.99
38	45.08	49.51	53.38	57.97	61.16	70.70
40	47.27	51.81	55.76	60.44	63.69	73.40
44	51.64	56.37	60.48	65.34	68.71	78.75
48	55.99	60.91	65.17	70.20	73.68	84.04
52	60.33	65.42	69.83	75.02	78.62	89.27
56	64.66	69.92	74.47	79.82	83.51	94.46
60	68.97	74.40	79.08	84.58	88.38	99.61

Find the row corresponding to the indicated degrees of freedom, find the column corresponding to the chosen level of significance, the critical value of χ^2_{crit} is at the intersection of that row and that column. If $\chi^2_{\text{obs}} \geq \chi^2_{\text{crit}}$, then H_0 is rejected.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES

END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS-2016/17
AUGUST 2017

DEM 3210: METHODS OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS

INSTRUCTIONS:

SECTION A IS COMPULSORY. ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

SECTION A (50 marks): Compulsory

Q1.

- What is demographic data evaluation?
- Why do we evaluate demographic data?
- Use **each** of the following figures to evaluate the quality of data collected in the *Zambian Census of Population and Housing* in 1990, 2000 and 2010.

Figure 1a: Age-sex accuracy Index, Zambia, 1990, 2000, 2010

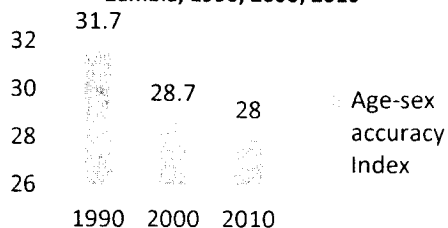


Figure 1b: sex ratio by age, Zambia, 1990, 2000, 2010

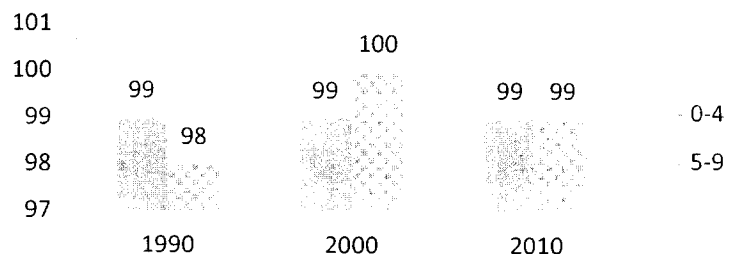
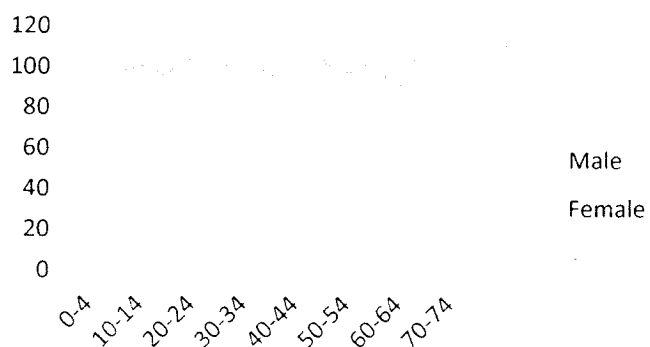


Figure 1c: age ratios by sex, Zambia 2010



Q2. Consider the following data in Table 1;

Table 1: Number of births and deaths by year

Event	Year X	
	1991	1992
Live births during year X	142000	138000
Number of infants born in year X who did not survive until end of year X	2900	2600
Number of infants born in year X and survived to the end of year X but did not reach the first birthday	500	450

- Represent this data on a lexis chart
- Calculate the infant mortality rate (IMR) for 1992 under the assumption that you were only able to observe events occurring in 1992, and that you did not know the birth dates of infants dying during that year, and that all deaths occurred at the middle of the year.
- Assuming that all data is known and that births and deaths were uniformly distributed; use the lexis chart to calculate the IMR for the 1992 birth cohort.

Q3. The International Migration Organization (IOM) is interested in understanding the age-specific migration dynamics in Zambia based on 2000 and 2010 Census data. You have identified as a migration consultant to analyze the data presented in table 2 below.

Table 2: Population and Death data by age captured in 2000 and 2010 census - Zambia

Age	2000 Census	2010 census	Intercensal deaths
0-4	1,656,720	2,252,747	15,755
5-9	1,461,082	1,916,287	9,351
10-14	1,205,646	1,774,134	10,694
15-19	1,069,996	1,531,115	13,150
20-24	908,672	1,194,642	13,921
25-29	741,148	1,057,077	13,852
30-34	557,873	840,309	12,307
35-39	429,987	682,921	10,935
40-44	325,776	473,238	9,382
45-49	245,320	376,164	7,892
50-54	203,612	284,864	7,236
55-59	144,838	194,162	3,466
60-64	131,475	168,563	4,303
65-69	100,493	122,931	4,726
70-74	68,935	93,348	4,752
75-79	40,649	63,063	4,191
80-84	24,242	33,598	3,852
85+	20,961	33,503	10,648

- Describe the application of survival ratio method in estimating crude migration rates based on census data

- b. Compute the age specific survival ratios based on the data presented in table 2
- c. Compute estimated age specific migration rates for individuals in the age range 10 to 84 by the year 2010
- d. Interpret the results in (c)

SECTION B (50marks): ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS

Q4. Table 4.1 shows the number of Children Born in the last 12 months preceding the 2000 Census, by Age and Sex of Woman (ZAMBIA RURAL). Table 4.2 is an abstract from a stationary life table with radix 1.0.

Table 4.1 Total births, Zambia rural 2000

Age Group	Women Aged 15-49	female births
15-19	336,997	18,271
20-24	290,225	35,424
25-29	225,881	27,357
30-34	169,251	17,727
35-39	137,246	11,342
40-44	104,652	4,541
45-49	81,455	1,390

Table 4.2 Stationary pop

Age group	Lx
15-19	0.755
20-24	0.735
25-29	0.709
30-34	0.683
35-39	0.657
40-44	0.628
45-49	0.596
50-54	0.558

Suppose that the sexual ratio at birth was 1.05, answer the following questions:

- a. What is the mean age of mothers giving birth (total births)
- b. How many children is each woman in a rural area expected to have, at the end of age 49?
- c. Suppose all the babies born alive survive to age 49, will the population in rural areas be constant, growing or reducing?
- d. If Zambia experienced the mortality experiences of the stationary life table, do you expect this population to be constant, growing or reducing?

Q5a. Table 5.0 below shows data on deaths from tuberculosis of white miners in the United States in 1950

Table 5.a

Age group	Estimated number of white miners	Observed ASDR per 100,000 from TBC in white miners	Death rate per 100,000 for TBC in white males (general population)
20-24	74598	13.41	12.26
25-29	85077	23.51	16.12
30-34	80845	27.21	21.54
35-44	148870	65.83	33.96
45-54	102649	169.51	56.82
55-59	42494	263.57	75.23

Adapted from: Vital Statistics - Special Reports, DHEW, 53(5), 1963

- I. Is the mortality experience from TBC in white miners greater than, less than, or about the same as that which you would expect in White males of the same ages in the general population?
- II. What is the adjusted rate of the White male miners compared to the general population of White males if the CDR in the general population was 10.9 per 1000 population?

b. The table below shows data for North Carolina; the death rate from all causes in 1991-95 and the population distribution in 1980. Suppose the population in 1991-95 was the same as that in 1980, what would be the CDR in 1991-1995? Comment on the results

Table 5.b

Age group	ASDR/1000 pop.(N.C. 1991-95)	Percentage of N.C. pop by Age, 1980
0-4	3.16	6.9
5-14	0.12	15.7
15-24	1.45	19.4
25-34	2.29	16.4
35-44	3.64	11.7
45-54	6.87	10.2
55-64	14.3	9.4
65-74	32.55	6.6
75-84	72.1	2.9
85+	133.41	0.8
Total	CDR=11.9	100

Source: N.C. Department of Health and Human Services

Q6.

- I. State the principle of correspondence
- II. Clearly stating the assumptions, show the relationship between the two types of mortality rates for a more general case of an age group of width n years

Table 6.0: Abridged Life Table

Age, x	nqx	lx	ndx	5Px	nLx	Tx	ex
0	0.07615	100000	7614.53	0.90116	94669.8	5123359	51.2336
1	0.06148	92385.5	5679.86	0.95149	355910	5028689	54.4316
5	0.02218	86705.6	1922.81	0.98184	428721	4672779	53.8925
10	0.01405	84782.8	1191.33	0.98293	420936	4244058	50.058
15	0.02013	83591.5	1682.49	0.97273	413751	3823122	45.7358
20	0.03456	81909	2830.79	0.95799	402468	3409371	41.6239
25	0.04972	79078.2	3931.83	0.94217	385561	3006903	38.0244
30	0.06637	75146.4	4987.59	0.93091	363263	2621342	34.8831
35	0.072	70158.8	5051.49	0.92592	338165	2258079	32.1853
40	0.07631	65107.3	4968.48	0.92251	313115	1919914	29.4885
45	0.07876	60138.8	4736.24	0.9198	288853	1606799	26.7182
50	0.08177	55402.6	4530.41	0.9151	265687	1317945	23.7885
55	0.0883	50872.1	4492.18	0.90161	243130	1052258	20.6844
60	0.10946	46380	5076.72	0.88288	219208	809128	17.4456
65	0.12572	41303.2	5192.6	0.84557	193535	589920	14.2827
70	0.18726	36110.6	6762.05	0.80295	163648	396385	10.977
75	0.2091	29348.6	6136.76	0.43541	131401	232737	7.9301
80+	1	23211.8	23211.8		101336	101336	4.36571

Reproductive years in this population are considered to be in the age group 15-49

- b. Using information from the abridged life table above, answer the following questions
 - i. According to the above table, a newborn is expected to reach 51.2. Once this child gets to age 50, what age would she/he expect to reach?
 - ii. Of those reaching age 70, what percentage are expected to die before they reach age 75?
 - iii. What is the probability that a woman just entering her childbearing years will die before the end of her reproductive life?
 - iv. What is the probability that a new born child will die during the childbearing years
 - v. Calculate the number of person years lived by those at exact ages 60 and over
 - vi. What proportion of births survive to their 5th birthday
 - vii. Calculate the IMR
 - viii. Calculate the Life table crude birth rate and crude death rate
 - ix. Calculate the years of life remaining for those aged 70 and over

THE END

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES
2016/17 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

DEM 3310: COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN DEMOGRAPHY
13TH SEPTEMBER 2017

INSTRUCTIONS:

SECTIONS A and B are *COMPULSORY*. ANSWER *ONE QUESTION* FROM SECTION C

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

SECTION A (50%)

1. The Ministry of National Development Planning Launched the Seventh National Development Plan (SNDP). Population Projections data form the basis for informed planning of key developmental sectors in Zambia. Respond to the following questions succinctly.
 - a. Show your understanding of how information from population projections can be relevant to key sector planning. Provide relevant Zambia examples applicable to each sector discussed.
 - b. You have been nominated by the Ministry to be a lead consultant to develop population projections for Zambia from 2011 to 2035. Provide detailed account of the steps involved in developing population projections.
 - c. What are the key demographic projection results and explain the relevance of such information.
2. An International Population Organization is interested in understating the contraception use among young women age 15-24 in Zambia. The Central Statistical Office has appointed you a lead Zambia consultant to perform complex data analysis using powerful statistical software called Stata. A data set (ZMIR61FL) has been provided to you. Respond to the following questions
 - a. Explain the strengths of Stata software
 - b. Show your understanding of the procedures of setting up a project in Stata Software
 - c. Explain the steps you will take to prepare your dataset for analysis in Stata
 - d. Explain the procedure you will follow to perform detailed data analysis in Stata also indicate what type analysis you will perform for this task
 - e. Demonstrate how you will effectively present findings to be communicated with stakeholders

SECTION B (35%)

1. What is the purpose of each of the following tabs in SPSS
 - a. Variable View _____
 - b. Data View _____
 - c. Label _____
 - d. Values _____
 - e. Name _____
2. Briefly describe the function of each of the following windows in Stata
 - a. Review window _____
 - b. Command window _____
 - c. Variables window _____
 - d. Results window _____
 - e. Properties window _____
3. What are the functions for the following tabs on the Epi-data tool bar?
 - Define Data _____
 - Checks _____
 - Enter data _____
 - Documentation _____
4. Explain the steps involved in creating a data entry screen in MS –ACCESS.
5. Describe the steps you would take to transfer the data entered in the MS – ACCESS data entry screen first to MS –EXCEL.
6. Describe the practical steps you would take to transfer the data from MS – EXCEL to SPSS
7. Write short notes on the uses, strengths and limitations of the following data analysis software?
 - a. STATA
 - b. SPSS
 - c. CPro
 - d. EPI-Data

8. In Excel, how do you change column width to fit contents?
- Single click on the boundary to the left of the column heading
 - Double click on the boundary to the left of the column heading
 - Single click on the boundary to the left of the right of column heading
 - Pres ALT and single click anywhere in the column
9. In Excel to add a new row, click a cell in the row immediately above where you want the new row.
- True
 - False
 - Not sure
10. Which key do you press to group two or more nonadjacent worksheets?
- CTRL
 - SHIFT
 - ALT
11. A user wishes to remove a spreadsheet from a workbook. Which is the correct sequence of events that will do this?
- Go to FILE - SAVE AS - SAVE AS TYPE - Excel 4.0 Work Sheet
 - Right click on the spreadsheet tab and select DELETE
 - Right click on the spreadsheet and select INSERT - ENTIRE COLUMN
12. On an Excel sheet the active cell is indicated by ____.
- A dark wide border
 - A dotted border
 - A blinking border
 - None of the above
13. In Excel a Formula and a function are the same thing.
- True
 - False
14. In Excel, which tool is used to change the appearance of the data including the font, font colour, text alignment etc.
- Copy Paste
 - Format painter
 - Auto fill
 - Navigation

15. What is the advantage of using SPSS over calculating statistics by hand?
- a) It equips you with a useful transferable skill.
 - b) It reduces the chance of making errors in your calculations
 - c) Many researchers use SPSS as it is a recognised software package.
 - d) All of the above
16. In SPSS, what is the "Data Viewer?"
- a. A table summarizing the frequencies of data for one variable.
 - b. A spreadsheet into which data can be entered.
 - c. A dialog box that allows you to choose a statistical test
 - d. A screen in which variables can be defined and labeled.
17. In SPSS how is a variable name different from variable label?
- a) It is shorter and less detailed.
 - b) It is longer and more detailed.
 - c) It is abstract and unspecific.
 - d) It refers to codes rather than variables.
18. How would you use the drop-down menus in SPSS to generate a frequency table in SPSS?
- a) Open the Output Viewer and click: Save As: Pie Chart
 - b) Click on: Analyze: Descriptive Statistics: Frequencies
 - c) Click on: Graphs: Frequencies: Pearson
 - d) Open the Variable Viewer and recode the value labels
19. When cross-tabulation two variables, it is conventional to:
- a) Represent the independent variable in rows and the dependent variable in columns.
 - b) Assign both the dependent and independent variables to columns.
 - c) Represent the dependent variable in rows and the independent variable in columns.
 - d) Assign both the dependent and independent variables to rows.
20. In which sub-dialog box can Chi square test be found?
- a) Frequencies: Percentages
 - b) Crosstabs: Statistics
 - c) Bivariate: Pearson
 - d) Gender: Female
21. Why might you tell SPSS to represent the "slices" of a pie chart in different patterns?
- a. Because the program tends to crash if you ask it to use colour.
 - b. Because the patterns form symbolic visual images of different social groups
 - c. In order to make full use of the facilities that SPSS can offer.
 - d. If you do not have a colour printer, it makes the differences between slices clearer.

22. To generate a Spearman's *correlation* test, which set of instructions should you give SPSS?
- Analyze; Crosstabs; Descriptive Statistics; Spearman; OK
 - Graphs; Frequencies; [select variables]; Spearman; OK
 - Analyze; Compare Means; Anova table; First layer; Spearman; OK
 - Analyze; Correlate; Bivariate; [select variables]; Spearman; OK
23. How would you print a bar chart that you have just produced in SPSS?
- In Output Viewer, click File, Print, select the bar chart and click OK
 - In Variable Viewer, open bar chart, click File, Print, OK
 - In Chart Editor, click Descriptive Statistics, Print, OK
 - In Data Editor, open Graphs dialog box, click Save, OK
24. In SPSS it is possible to process textual data?
- True
 - False
 - Not sure
25. Which of following commands is used to enter data in Stata?
- insheet
 - input
 - inlist
 - infix
26. Very briefly, describe what will happen if we issue the following Stata command to the datasets that have variables on sex (Male, Female) and age of the respondent (from 15 to 60).

tabulate sex, summarize(age)

27. What is a file extension for a Stata Dofile?
- .do
 - .dta
 - .ado
 - .log
28. State whether each of the Stata statements below is True or false
- Syntax: tabulate q103 if q101=1
 - Syntax: tabulate q103 if q101==1
 - Syntax: gen age==v013
 - Syntax: regres v012, v501 v601
29. ALL Stata commands should be in lower cases.
- true
 - false

30. Which of the following commands is used to list the files in a working directory in Stata?
- a. des
 - b. bro
 - c. dir
 - d. tab
 - e. list
31. What test is used to show association between two categorical variables?
- a) T-test
 - b) Chi-square
 - c) F-test
 - d) ANOVA
32. The level of significance is also known as the probability value (p-value)
- a) True
 - b) False
33. Give an example of a command you can use to perform univariate analysis in Stata
34. To run a linear regression in Stata you need to have an idea of the predictor and not the outcome variable
- a) True
 - b) False
35. What type of variables do we use to perform linear regression?
- a) categorical
 - b) qualitative
 - c) discrete
 - d) continuous
36. The Pearson product moment correlation coefficient, r , is used to measure the strength of the relationship between two variables
- a) True
 - b) False
37. What statistical test is used to test independence of two variables in a 2-by-2 table?
38. What statistical test is used to test the difference between means of two groups?
39. What type of software is CPro?
- a. Data analysis
 - b. Data entry and analysis
 - c. Data documentation
 - d. Data entry and documentation
40. What are the two major approaches to data analysis
- a. Basic analysis
 - b. Descriptive
 - c. Advanced analysis
 - d. Inferential analysis
 - e. Univariate analysis

41. What are the two main types of data?
- Mean
 - Categorical
 - Qualitative
 - Continuous
 - Quantitative
42. In Excel which of the following describes how to select all the cells in a single column?
- Right click on column and select Pick from list
 - Use data – text to columns menu item
 - Left click on the gray column title button
 - Pressing Ctrl + A on the keyboard
43. In MS-Excel what's a quick way to extend these numbers to a longer sequence, for instance 1 through 20?
- Select both cells, and then drag the fill handle over the range you want, for instance 18 more rows
 - Select the range you want, include both cells, point to fill on the Edit menu, and then click down.
 - Copy the second cell, click in the cell below it, on the standard toolbar click the down arrow on the Paste button, and then click Paste Special
 - All of above
44. In MS-Excel to insert three columns between columns D and E you would
- Select column D
 - Select column E
 - Select columns E, F and G
 - Select columns D, E, and F.
45. In MS-Excel Charts tips can
- Show the formatting of a data label
 - Show the name of a data series
 - Show the value of data point
 - b and c
46. A good title and labels below the graph or chart is all that is needed to make the purpose of the graph or chart clear.
- True
 - False
47. CSPro Does not run under other operating systems such as Linux or Mac OS
- True
 - False

48. CSPro is a software intended to provide statistical analysis and management capabilities
- True
 - False
 - Not sure
49. Epi data software allows you analysis data entered from other statistical software?
- True
 - False

SECTION C (ANSWER ONE QUESTION) (15%)

Q1. Attempt the following questions.

- Suppose you have requested to testing a hypothesis that wages of workers at UNZA differ significantly by sex:
 - What statistical test of significance is appropriate for this hypothesis?
 - Give the STATA syntax commands appropriate for this test.
 - Using your own example, give a syntax for performing chi-square test in Stata
 - Briefly explain what correlation analysis and indicate the steps to be followed before running correlation analysis, also indicate syntax commands used in Stata to run correlation analysis using your own example.
 - Briefly, explain what regression analysis, what type is data is required to run regression? and indicate the syntax commands used in Stata to run regression analysis using your own example

Q2. Attempt the following questions

- In MS – EXCEL, there are two methods of computing the length of time between two points in time. What are these methods? Describe the procedures used? How do they differ?
- In SPSS, there are two methods of computing the length of time between two points in time. What are these methods? Describe the procedures used and take note of any differences and similarities.
- Describe the two commands used to create new variables in STATA and SPSS. What are these commands?
- Describe the procedures used and take note of any differences and similarities.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES
2016/17 EXAMINATION
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, AM (09 - 12 HOURS), 2017

DEM 4110: ADVANCED TECHNIQUES IN DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS AND ESTIMATION

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND ONE QUESTION IN SECTION B

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

Table 1.1 shows the female population of Zambia in 2017. Study the table carefully and answer questions that follow:

Table 1.1

Age group	Female population in 2015 ('000s)	Person-years lived - $5L_x$ ($e_0=78$)	Net migrants ('000s)	Age-specific fertility rates
0-4	873	487866	-1.6	
5-9	922	485794	-1.7	
10-14	853	485235	-1.5	
15-19	761	484691	-1.7	0.0207
20-24	791	483923	-2.7	0.0875
25-29	811	482896	-3.4	0.1402
30-34	867	481546	-2.3	0.1078
35-39	815	479696	-1.4	0.0497
40-44	727	476989	-0.9	0.0129
45-49	724	472897	-0.6	0.0011
50-54	678	466600	-0.6	
55-59	625	456794	-0.5	
60-64	507	441396	-0.5	
65-69	426	416533	-0.4	
70-74	303	377079	-0.2	
75-79	211	319917	-0.1	
80-84	126	242596	0	
85+	84	257552	0	
Total	11104		-20.0	2.1
Female births				

- What will be the female population of Zambia in 2022?
- How many females will still be between 0-4 years?
- Project the number of births likely to occur during this period
- In less than five sentences, why would you prefer a cohort component method instead of any other method of population projection?

QUESTION 2.

Table 2.1 shows children ever born and births in past one year by age group of mother while table 2.2 shows coefficients as given in the 2010 census of population and housing for Zambia. Study the two tables carefully and answer the following questions:

- Calculate reported average parities
- Calculate the preliminary fertility schedules based on births last year
- What is the cumulated fertility schedule for a period?
- Estimate average parity equivalents for a period
- Estimate fertility schedule for conventional five year age groups. Taking into account the unadjusted and adjusted ASFRs and the Weighting factors; and
- Adjust the period fertility schedule

Table 2.1

Age group	Number of Women	CEB	Births in past year
15-19	3014706	1160919	320406
20-24	2653155	4901382	609269
25-29	2607009	9085852	561494
30-34	2015663	9910252	367833
35-39	1771680	10384001	237297
40-44	1475575	9164329	95357
45-49	1135129	6905673	38125

Table 2.2

Coefficients for computing F(i)			Coefficients for computing corrected ASFR's		
a(i)	b(i)	c(i)	x(i)	y(i)	z(i)
2.531	-0.188	0.0024	0.031	2.287	0.114
3.321	-0.754	0.0161	0.068	0.999	-0.233
3.265	-0.627	0.0145	0.094	1.219	-0.977
3.442	-0.563	0.0029	0.120	1.139	-1.531
3.518	-0.763	0.0006	0.162	1.739	-3.592
3.862	-2.481	-0.0001	0.270	3.454	-21.497
3.828	0.016	-0.0002			

QUESTION 3

Table 3 shows population and deaths reported in South Africa, 2004, by age and sex. Assuming a stable population, use the data to estimate the completeness of reporting [C] for the male deaths provided. What was the growth rate in this population?

Table 3.

Age	x	${}_5N_x$	${}_5D_x$
1	2	3	4
0-4	0	2,505,744	19,582
5-9	5	2,560,642	3,113
10-14	10	2,452,339	2,241
15-19	15	2,553,293	5,095
20-24	20	2,362,519	10,992
25-29	25	2,033,165	20,560
30-34	30	1,875,483	29,118
35-39	35	1,548,185	29,180
40-44	40	1,306,900	27,187
45-49	45	1,104,294	24,202
50-54	50	888,042	22,231
55-59	55	708,812	19,371
60-64	60	491,871	17,986
65-69	65	394,305	16,569
70-74	70	241,976	14,607
75+	75	321,110	31,646

SECTION B.

QUESTION 4 (A)

Given the Arithmetic Numerical Case: $t_1 = 1990$, $P_1 = 110,500$; $t_2 = 2000$, $P_2 = 118,200$

Find: i.) K_a , ii.) General equation and iii.) Population in 2020

QUESTION 4 (B)

Given the Geometric Case: $t_1 = 1990$; $P_1 = 110,500$ and $t_2 = 2000$; $P_2 = 118,200$

Find: i.) K_g ii.) General equation; and iii.) Population in 2020

QUESTION 4 (C)

Given the Logistic Method: $t_0 = 1980$ and $P_0 = 83,500$; $t_1 = 1990$ and $P_1 = 110,500$; $t_2 = 2000$ and $P_2 = 118,200$.

Find: Population in 2020

QUESTION 5

Assume that Zambia has been exposed to the same vital rates as that of Sweden whose population is stable for over 70 years. It has a sex ratio of 103,000 males per 100,000 females, a GRR of 2.3, population of 6,454,647 and 6,638,019 for males and females respectively, a TFR of 5.9 and an intrinsic growth rate of 0.003%.

Using the scenario above, calculate the following;

- Crude death rate
- Crude birth rate
- Explain the process that Zambia underwent to become stable.

- d. Zambia has a young population and its population has continued to grow despite the intrinsic growth rate being almost 0. In no more than 10 sentences, explain why this is the case?
- e. How will a decline in mortality above age β affect Zambia's intrinsic growth rate
- f. We are not certain if Zambia's population is indeed a stable population. What do we need to check in order to be sure?
- g. If the population was indeed stable after verification, what would destabilise it?

QUESTION 6

Population A has $GRR = 1$ and an intrinsic growth rate of 0.00330. Its population by age and sex is displayed in Table 4. Using the statistics provided, derive the following.

- a. Multipliers by age
- b. Stable population by sex (assuming sex ratio of 105)
- c. Percent distributions by age
- d. Compare the proportion of males and females. If Population A, continues to be stable would the proportions change in size? Give a reason for your answer.

Table 4.

Age Group	Mid-point of age group Age	Life Table Pop.	
		Males	Females
		5Lx	5Lx
0	0.5	97,831	98,403
0-4	3	386,406	389,956
5-9	7.5	480,678	485,758
10-14	12.5	479,165	484,775
15-19	17.5	477,225	483,618
20-24	22.5	474,218	481,895
25-29	27.5	470,725	479,648
30-34	32.5	467,023	476,863
35-39	37.5	462,563	473,268
40-44	42.5	456,400	468,310
45-49	47.5	446,948	461,003
50-54	52.5	432,130	450,063
55-59	57.5	409,153	433,840
60-64	62.5	374,943	409,460
65-69	67.5	326,643	372,020
70-74	72.5	262,443	315,805
75-79	77.5	185,440	238,830
80-84	82.5	107,740	150,820
85-89	87.5	46,743	72,620
90-94	92.5	13,108	23,163
95+	97.8	1,903	3,938
Total		6,859,422	7,254,051

END OF EXAM

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
AUGUST 2016/17 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
DEM 4214: RESEARCH PROJECT IN DEMOGRAPHY

6TH SEPTEMBER, 2017

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A
ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B
ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION C. QUESTION
ONE IS COMPULSARY; CHOOSE ONE BETWEEN QUESTION
TWO AND THREE

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (40 MARKS)

1. If Juda a Researcher at Food Reserve Agency (FRA) wanted to know the likely consequence in the reduction from maize flow price per 50 kg bag from ZMK 85.00 to ZMK 60.00 among the local farmers of Kalomo district for 2016/17 farming season, He would design a (n):
 - A. Descriptive Study
 - B. Explanatory Study
 - C. Panel Study
 - D. Exploratory Study
2. The purpose of sampling in research is to be able to select.
 - A. A sample whose statistics will accurately portray a known population parameter.
 - B. A sample whose statistics will accurately portray an unknown population parameter
 - C. A sample whose unknown statistics will accurately portray a known parameter
 - D. To select respondents randomly
3. The problem of External validity refers to the generalisability of results
 - ☒ TRUE
 - ☐ FALSE
4. The two pillars of science are
 - ☒ A. Qualitative and quantitative data.

- B. Logic and observation.
 - C. Idiographic and nomothetic explanation
 - D. Variable and attributes
 - E. Tradition and authority
5. A Cross sectional study is?
- A. A type of experiment where subjects are not assigned randomly to control and experimental groups as in the experimental
 - ☒ B. A research strategy in which one or more group(s) of subjects are studied at one given point in time
 - C. Where a snapshot of a population at a certain time is drawn, allowing conclusion to be drawn about a population
 - D. All the above
 - E. B and C
6. Variables are empirical whereas concepts are abstract.
- ☒ TRUE
FALSE
7. Cluster Sampling is a useful sampling procedure for a large population that are geographically scattered.
- ☒ TRUE
FALSE
8. In establishing a relationship between the dependent and Independent variable, the sum total of percentages (%) should add across the?
- ☒ A. Independent variables
 - B. Dependent variable
 - C. It does not matter in what category
 - D. All the above
9. We apply weights in social science analysis because population is generally evenly distributed among different groups
- ☒ TRUE
FALSE
10. Demonstrate your understanding of the following concepts; give an example for each?
- A. Positivist Research Approach ✓
 - B. Exploration
 - C. Reliability
 - D. Sampling error
 - E. Sample design
 - F. Stratified sampling
 - G. Cluster sampling
 - H. Multi-stage sampling

Integers

*per
force*

(Hm)

*error due to
omissions & missing*

SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION (30 MARKS)

1. Social Science Researcher always differentiates the existence of common sense and scientific methods. Outline four (4) assumptions of scientific method.
2. Identifying and formulating a Research topic can be a daunting exercise, outline five (5) factors likely to influence the choice of a good research topic.
3. In research, a Topic merely shows the area of focus for the researcher; Give two (2) key importance of a Research questions?
 - a. What are the characteristics of a good research question?
4. Mr. Alick Nyirenda wanted to know the drivers of child marriages in rural Lundazi district of Zambia, to fully understand the topic he conducted a thorough Literature Review. Give four (4) advantages of Literature Review in the research process
5. Outline the three (3) important considerations in questionnaire construction.
6. Outline the at least (5) threats to internal validity a Researcher must consider when conducting research?

external validity ✓

- Precise
- Concise
- SMART
- valid

Vague

- Gender beliefs
- personal biases
- prejudicial issues where people ~~people~~ ^{researcher} tend to judge

Reliable

- Accuracy

empirical - measure

- Qualitative &
- personal beliefs
- biasness
- measurable
- ~~best~~

Deeper an more over

- compare and contrast the results based on what has already been done by other researchers.

Alex & focus

- Roadmap to how and when you record & going.
- Gives you an overview of what data you need to collect in line with your questions that you are more precise &

**SECTION C: ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION C. QUESTION
ONE IS COMPULSARY; CHOOSE ONE BETWEEN QUESTION
TWO AND THREE**

1. Scaling Up Nutrition Movement intends to invest in the provision of water and improving the general wellbeing of the rural habitants in an effort to reduce the incidence of Stunting among children under-five. As a Research and Monitoring and Evaluation officer at the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC), you have been tasked to determine the influence of rurality (Residence), wealth status and access to water among households on the likelihood of children under five to be stunted. Use table 1 to answer the following question:

Table 1: Logistic Regression: Household factors associated with Stunting among Children Under-five in Zambia, 2013/14 DHS.

Covariates	AOR	P-Values (95%)	95% CI
Residence			
Urban	1.000		
Rural	0.776	0.001	[0.6675, 0.9012]
Wealth Index			
Poorest	1.000	0.001	
Poorer	0.800	0.000	[0.7024, 0.9103]
Middle	0.725	0.000	[0.6322, 0.8312]
Richer	0.607	0.000	[0.5045, 0.7308]
Richest	0.388	0.000	[0.3022, 0.4970]
Access to Drinking Water			
Piped Water	1.000		
Well	1.055	0.553	[0.8844, 1.2557]
River/Spring	1.323	0.009	[1.0736, 1.6306]
Tanker	1.320	0.595	[0.4738, 3.6767]
Bottled water	1.184	0.738	[0.9082, 2.9045]
Other	1.624	0.102	[0.9082, 2.9045]

- a. What was the Researcher's Dependent Variable and how was it defined?
- b. What does the odds ratio (AOR) of 1.000 (piped water) mean under access to drinking water?
- c. Among children whose households draw water from a river/Spring, the odds of being stunted are 32% lower, compared to those with access to piped water (AOR 1.323, 99% CI 1.073, 1.631).

i. TRUE

be pe -

4
levels of stunting can not be compromised
P < 0.001
P < 0.001
X100
P < 0.001

ii. FALSE

d. What does the following odds Ratios mean with regards to Wealth Index of households?

i. Poorer AOR=0.800 ✓

ii. Middle AOR=0.725

iii. Richest AOR= 0.388

e. Based on your interpretation of the results in table 1, what recommendation as NFNC will you give Scaling Up Nutrition movement with regards to these socio-economic factors and the risk of being stunted among children under-five.:

i. **Rurality (Residence)**

ii. **Wealth Status and,**

iii. **Access to drinking water**

2. As Special Research Fellow at the Zambia National Public Health Institute, you have been asked to give a talk on the sources errors in health data in Zambia. You have noted that the sources of errors in health samples surveys are generally categorized into two (2); Sampling and non-sampling errors.

a. With an aid of example, briefly outline these two sources of errors.

b. Explain the concept internal and external validity

c. What are the threats to both internal and external validity?

3. Demonstrate your understanding of Objectives:

a. Why is it important to formulate objectives in research process?

b. Outline the essential elements to consider when formulating objectives, and demonstrate your understanding of SMART objectives

~~Read up~~

~~Check~~
Real

more than 2 solutions to
discrepancy should be
more than one / two
questions - support
of the

====END OF EXAMINATION====

27.5
27.3

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR
FINAL EXAMINATION

DEM 9114: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM SECTIONS A AND B AND TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION C

SECTION A (MULTIPLE CHOICE): ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION (1 mark each). THIS SECTION CARRIES 20%

1. Monitoring is also known as:
 - a) Monitoring Evaluation
 - b) Impact Evaluation
 - c) Process Evaluation
 - d) Performance Evaluation
2. Evaluations mostly measure:
 - a) The timeliness of a program's activities
 - b) The outcomes and impact of a programs activities
 - c) How closely a program is keeping to its budget
 - d) How well the program is being implemented
 - e) All of the above
3. At what stage of a program should monitoring take place?
 - a) At the beginning of the program
 - b) At the mid-point of the program
 - c) At the end of the program
 - d) Throughout the life of the program
4. What percentage of a program's budget should go towards M&E activities?
 - a) 1-4%
 - b) 20-35%
 - c) 50%
 - d) 5-10%
5. Which of the following is not considered monitoring?
 - a) Counting the number of farmers trained in modern farming methods
 - b) Tracking the number of in-puts distributed to farmers
 - c) Attributing increased agricultural production routine training of farmers
 - d) Collecting monthly data on crops delivered by farmers to the market
 - e) All of the above
6. M&E plans should include:
 - a) A detailed description of the indicators to be used
 - b) The data collection plan
 - c) A plan for the utilization of the information gained
 - d) All of the above
 - e) b and c only

7. The purpose of indicators is to:
 - a) Demonstrate the strength of the information system
 - b) Serve as benchmarks for demonstrating achievements
 - c) Provide program accountability
 - d) Describe the objectives of a project
8. The problem statement and goals and objectives of a project should not be described in the M&E plan.
 - a) True
 - b) False
9. The results of M&E activities are best disseminated through:
 - a) Written reports
 - b) Press releases
 - c) The mass media
 - d) Speaking events
 - e) All of the above
10. When should the M&E plan be created?
 - a) During the design phase of a programme
 - b) At the midpoint of the programme
 - c) At the end of the programme
 - d) After all of the data have been collected but before they are analysed
 - e) Throughout the life of the programme
11. Frameworks can:
 - a) Help increase understanding of a project's goals and objectives
 - b) Define the relationships between factors key to project implementation
 - c) Delineate the internal and external elements that could affect a project's success
 - d) All of the above
 - e) b and c only
12. The five key components of logic models are:
 - a) Inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes, impacts
 - b) Conceptual framework, results, log frame, indicators
 - c) Conceptual framework, indicators, outputs, outcomes, impact
 - d) Indicators, inputs, processes, output, results
13. Conceptual frameworks are useful for identifying the factors that influence the outcome of programs.
 - a) True
 - b) False
14. Frameworks that diagrammatically show the direct causal relationships between the incremental results of key project activities and the overall objective and goal of the intervention are called:
 - a) Conceptual frameworks
 - b) Results framework
 - c) Logic models
 - d) All of the above
15. In some cases, the output of one activity depicted in a logic model could be an input for another activity.
 - a) True
 - b) False

16. The success of a program is best measured by a single indicator.
 - a) True
 - b) False
17. Indicators do not necessarily need to be directly related to the program's objectives.
 - a) True
 - b) False
18. Indicators need not be vague so that people can interpret them to meet their needs, thus being more useful
 - a) True
 - b) False
19. Which of the following is a characteristic of a good indicator?
 - a) It is clearly defined in unambiguous terms
 - b) It produces the same results when used repeatedly to measure the same condition or event
 - c) It measures only the condition or event it is intended to measure
 - d) All of the above
20. When selecting an indicator, care must be taken to ensure that it is one that program activities can not affect.
 - a) True
 - b) False

SECTION B (SHORT ANSWERS): ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION. THIS SECTION CARRIES 40%.

1. What is the purpose of evaluation according to:
 - a. Rossi, Lipsey & Freeman. **10 marks**
 - b. Michael Quinn Patton. **6 marks**
2. State the **key evaluation question** and any **four (4)** specific questions asked in each of the following:
 - a. Needs Assessment. **10 marks**
 - b. Programme theory and design. **10 marks**
 - c. Programme process and implementation. **10 marks**
 - d. Outcome and impact. **10 marks**
3. Identify and define two types of evaluation according to Michael Quinn Patton. **10 marks**
4. In note form, highlight the history of monitoring and evaluation. **10 marks**
5. Define the following terms
 - a. 'Evaluation' according to Rossi, Lipsey, and Freeman (2004). **2 marks**
 - b. 'Evaluation' according to Scriven (1986). **2 marks**
 - c. M&E system. **2 marks**
 - d. M&E plan. **2 marks**
 - e. 'Planning' according to Griffin (2001). **2 marks**
6. In note form, state five reasons why we need to plan. **10 marks**
7. When selecting Indicators, you need to be clear about the type of change you desire to see. In this vain, Briefly explain the following:
 - a. Absolute Change. **2 marks**
 - b. Relative Change. **2 marks**
 - c. No Change. **2 marks**

SECTION C: ANSWER ONLY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION. QUESTION TWO (2) IS COMPULSORY. THIS SECTION CARRIES 40% (20% for each question)

1. As you may be aware, the world currently has moved from MDG's to SDG's. At the 47th session of the UN Statistical Commission held in March 2016, the global indicator framework was developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed to, as a practical starting point. The list includes 230 indicators on which general agreement has been reached.

a. Define the following:

- Indicator (2 mark2)
- Indicator metrics (2 marks)
- Standard (2 marks)
- Target (2 marks)
- Indicator reference sheet (2 marks)

b. Taking into account Zambian laws and policies, replicate and complete the following table (without transposing) on selected SDG's.

GOAL	TARGET	POSSIBLE INDICATORS (2 marks for each Indicator)	INDICATOR METRICS (2 marks for each metric)
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1	
		3.1.2	
	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1	
		3.2.2	
	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1	
		3.3.2	
		3.3.3	
		3.3.4	
		3.3.5	
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1	
		4.2.2	

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1	
		5.3.2	
	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1	
		5.5.2	

2. Assume you have been given a job as M&E officer in a donor funded organisation where you happen to be the only one trained in M&E. The Director believes that it is important for everyone to have an understanding of basic concepts in programme monitoring. Therefore, he takes time to read through some materials from the internet and comes up with the following questions on issues that he doesn't understand but believes are important for everyone in the organisation. **As simple as possible**, provide responses to the questions raised by the Director.
- What is the difference between monitoring and evaluation? Present this in table format. **10 marks**
 - What are the general types of routine data? **6 marks**
 - How do we collect data for programme monitoring? **14 marks**
 - What is data quality and what are the dimensions of data quality? **15 marks**
 - What is supportive supervision? Develop a table to show how supportive supervision compares to ordinary/traditional supervision. **15 marks**
 - What is data auditing and what does it entail? **10 marks**
3. The mission statement for one of the organisations in Zambia is stated as follows '*Promote ethical and effective development responses to the epidemic and its impact through HIV knowledge management, capacity development, advocacy, policy analysis and research with special regard to gender, human rights, and other development concerns*'. As an M&E officer for this organisation, you tasked to do the following:
- State the possible logical intervention area of the organisation. **(2 marks)**
 - Assume any project that fits within the mission statement and;
 - Suggest a name for the project. **(2 marks)**
 - Briefly explain the intervention area of the project in line with the organisations' mission. **(6 marks)**
 - Suggest a goal of the project. **(2 marks)**
 - Develop a Logic Model for the project with 'SMART' objectives. **(40 marks)**

END.....GOOD LUCK!

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA EXAMINATIONS**

**2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS (REGULAR / PARALLEL
DEV 1150: INTRODUCTION TO DEVELOPMENT STUDIES)**

INSTRUCTIONS

- Duration: 3 hours
 - This examination paper has five (5) questions
 - Question one (1) is compulsory, answer any other two (2) to make a total of three (3) questions
-

1. Write precise notes on all of the following:
 - a). Laissez-faire
 - b). Multilateralism
 - c). Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP)
 - d). New International Economic Order (NIEO)
 - e). Portfolio Investment and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
2. In compliance with the United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the Zambian Government in August 2017, announced that HIV/AIDS testing and counselling has become mandatory for any person seeking medical care in both public and private health centres. However, this declaration has been received with mixed reactions among the citizenry. As a student of development studies, evaluate the impact of this policy recommendation on the development process of Zambia
3. "Poverty is pain; it is like a disease. It attacks a person not only materially but also morally. It eats away one's dignity and drives one in total despair", (World Bank, 2002). Taking Zambia as a case study, critically evaluate the strategies that have been used to reduce poverty?
4. Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe once described Non-government Organizations (NGOs) operations as imperialist working to destabilise African nations. Given your knowledge of operations of NGOs in Zambia and other African countries, evaluate Mugabe's supposition. Give practical examples.
5. Putting Dudley Seers' definition of development into perspective, discuss the level of development of Zambia in the last decade. Substantiate your arguments.

END OF EXAMINATION



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

DEV 2150: SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CHANGE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Answer **all** questions in sections A and B and choose **only ONE** from section C
2. Marks for each section have been indicated against it
3. The Examination carries 60 marks of the course grade
4. The duration of the examination is three (3) hours

.....

SECTION A: TRUE (T) OR FALSE (F), INDICATE A LETTER REPRESENTING YOUR CHOICE IN THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED AND GIVE A REASON FOR YOUR ANSWER (10 MARKS)

1. Universalism is the key distinguishing feature between Rostow' Stages of Economic Growth Theory and Karl Marx's Social Formations. T/F?
2. Both Radicals and liberals agree that the Economic Base is the most important component of society and is determined by the superstructure. T/F?
3. Zambia started implementing Structural Adjustment Programs for the first time in 1990. T/F?
4. Over-valuation of exchange rates was one of the external factors to the development crisis as they were kept artificially low by governments. T/F?
5. According to the Law of Even Development, there was nothing unusual with Africa's development pattern. T/F?

SECTION B: WRITE BRIEF ANSWERS (20 MARKS)

1. Given the level of underdevelopment in Africa, **suggest** one valuable lesson we can derive from the Big Brain Theory on how to promote social change.
2. **State** one reason why the Post-Colonial state is said to be in a crisis.

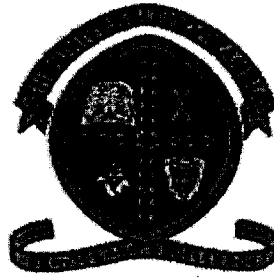
3. Give two points to show how Africa's early contact with Europe contributed to the former's underdevelopment:
4. What was the understanding behind the theory of French Socialism?
5. Define what a social formation is and state its major component parts.
6. According to the Left-Wing Critique of aid, why are the discussions about the role of aid in the development process irrelevant? Give one point.
7. Why has the IMF been heavily criticized recently? Give one point.
8. What did Yash Tandon mean by referring the Post-Colonial State as the State of Imperial Capital?
9. In the Radicals' perspective, what is imperialism?
10. State two democratic functions the civil society plays.

SECTION C: LONG ESSAY-CHOOSE ONLY ONE QUESTION (QUALITY AND NOT QUANTITY WILL EARN YOU MARKS) (30 MARKS)

Note: Provide appropriate subheadings and underline your key points.

1. External indebtedness is one of the factors which contributed to Africa's development crisis in the 1970s and 80s. Discuss the implications of Zambia's current external debt and assess the desirability of foreign aid in Zambia.
2. Taking cognizance of the multifaceted and interlinked nature of sustainable development, evaluate the uniqueness and effectiveness of the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) in addressing Zambia's current Social, Economic and Political Challenges in the next five years.
3. a). Define what Nationalism is.
b). Give five (5) reasons why it seems difficult to achieve nationalism in the contemporary Zambian society.
c). Discuss how we can promote national unity and development.
4. a). Discuss the challenges that threatened Zambia's economic growth in the past three (3) years.
b). Learning from Zambia's previous engagements with the International Financial Institutions, as a development expert, what would you advise the government as final consultations are underway for an IMF bailout in the Economic Recovery Program (also known as "Zambia Plus")?

.....**END**.....



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

DEV 2254: RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL METHODS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: THIS EXAMINATION HAS THREE SECTIONS. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND ATTEMPT ANY THREE QUESTIONS IN SECTIONS B AND C

SECTION A (ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION) 15 MARKS

1. Which of the following statements is true regarding the standard deviation?
 - a. It cannot assume a negative value
 - b. If it is zero, then all the data values are the same
 - c. It is in the same units as the mean
 - d. All the above are correct
2. When we have skewed data, then the standard deviation (SD) will be bigger.
 - a. False
 - b. True
3. The standard deviation is:
 - a. Based on squared deviations from the mean
 - b. In the same units as the mean
 - c. Uses all the observations in its calculation
 - d. All of the above

4. When things are widely asymmetrically distributed around the mean, then the mean, mode and median all have the same value.
 - a. False
 - b. True
5. There is no measure of dispersion for nominal data.
 - a. False
 - b. True
6. With normally distributed data, the mean and variance are not dependent on each other.
 - a. False
 - b. True
7. In probability, the Special Rule of Addition is used to combine
 - a. Independent events
 - b. Mutually exclusive events
 - c. Events that total more than one
 - d. Events based on subjective probabilities
8. Why is it common to use graphs, tables, charts and other non-textual elements in quantitative studies?
 - a) To help the reader understand the data
 - b) To make sure that non-textual elements do not stand in isolation from text
 - c) To supplement the overall description of the results
 - d) To help clarify key points made
9. What is the most important difference between quantitative and qualitative methods?
 - a) The degree of flexibility built into the study design
 - b) Their analytical objectives
 - c) The types of data collection instruments they use
 - d) The forms of data they produce
10. Which of the following is not a measure of dispersion
 - a. Range
 - b. Standard deviation
 - c. Variance
 - d. Harmonic mean

11. In a positively skewed distribution

- a. The mean, median, and mode are all equal
- b. The mean is larger than the median
- c. The median is larger than the mean
- d. The standard deviation must be larger than the mean or the median

12. An experiment is a

- a. Collection of events
- b. Collection of outcomes
- c. Always greater than 1
- d. The act of taking a measurement or the observation of some activity

13. Two symmetrical curves can have the same mean and yet do not have identical shapes.

- a. False
- b. True

14. There is no measure of dispersion for nominal data.

- a. False
- b. True

15. The standard deviation is the square root of the average of squared deviations of each number from the mean.

- a. False
- b. True

SECTION B: ATTEMPT THREE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (15 Marks)

Write short answers on the following:

16. Describe two ways in which the distribution of data can differ from each other.

17. Write short notes on the following:

- a. Briefly define what quantitative Research Methods are.
- b. List down at least five (5) features of a quantitative research methodology
- c. Describe two (2) tools and two (2) methods used to collect quantitative data.

18. Give a concise definition of “Inferential Statistics”

19. Why is the interquartile range less affected by extreme scores (out layers)?

20. Write a brief definition of the following:

- Measures of dispersion
- Skewness
- Kurtosis
- Standard deviation

21. Briefly define “Relative Frequency distribution

22. Write down three disadvantages of using the range.

SECTION C (ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS, ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS) 30 MARKS

1. The entire first year class in Development Studies takes an IQ test. The results were as follows:

	Males	Females
Mean	60	40
SD	12	10
N	138	97

Based on these data, figure out the following:

- a. If a male get a score of 70, what is his z-score?
- b. What is the z-score for a female with a score of 35?
- c. What score for females is equivalent to a male’s score of 78?
- d. What proportion of women get scores between 30 and 45?
- e. What proportion of men get score over 68?
- f. What score demarcates the upper 10 percent of women?

2. Consider the following table of the responses by 100 students to the question “what was the most boring introductory course?”

Most Boring Introductory Course

Sociology	25
Economics	42
History	8
Psychology	13
Mathematics	12

- Construct a bar chart so that the categories are in order of preference and the tick marks are outside the axes.
 - Calculate the range.
 - Find the index of dispersion (D) for these data.
 - What does the index of dispersion (D) show us about the spread across the courses?
3. What measures of central tendency and dispersion do you use when you have the following types of data:
- Nominal
 - Ordinal
 - Interval
 - Ratio
4. A group of students conducted a research amongst University of Zambia lecturers in the School of Humanities and Social Sciences to find out the number of Tea breaks they take per day. The following scores were obtained: 1,3,4,7,9,9,11,12,16,18.
- What is the variance?
 - What is the standard deviation
5. In an examination, the students obtained the following scores:
5,6,7,7,10,15,16,16,17,17,22,22,22,25,26,28,31,33,35,37,40. Use these data to answer the followings:
- Construct a frequency table for this data, grouping the data into 9 class intervals.

- b. Construct a histogram using the 9 class intervals. Be sure to properly construct and label the histogram.
- c. What are the real limits of the lowest class interval?
-

$$D = \frac{K (N^2 - \sum (f_i^2))}{N^2 (K - 1)}$$

$$S^2 = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{N} = \frac{\sum x^2}{N}$$

$$Z = \frac{(x - \bar{x})}{SD} = \frac{x}{SD}$$

GOOD LUCK!

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2016/17 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
DEV:3150 AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
INSTRUCTIONS

- Time-: 3 (Three) Hours (9.00 hrs to 12.00 hrs)
 - Question 1 in Section A is compulsory
 - Choose ANY ONE question from sections B and C
 - In total you are required to attempt (answer) 3 (three) questions
-

SECTION A

1. Define and write short and concise notes on any five of the following concepts. As much as possible give practical examples from any developing country of your choice (8 marks each)
 - a) An Integrated Approach to Rural Development
 - b) Food Security
 - c) Demand Side Theories of Famine
 - d) Agricultural Project Cycle
 - e) Food Aid
 - f) Agribusiness

SECTION B

Answer any one question from this section (30 marks).

2. Drawing practical examples from any developing country of your choice analyse the relevance of the green revolution to the development prospects of the African continent.
3. Discuss the concept of rural development and justify why most developing countries are increasingly adopting an integrated approach to rural development?

SECTION C

Answer any one question from this section (30 marks).

4. Define and discuss the various components of an agricultural policy and in the process justify why it is important to put in place a policy framework in their agricultural sectors?
5. Outline and discuss the five stages of an agricultural project cycle drawing practical examples of any Zambian agricultural project you may be aware of.

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR

DEV 4250: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION & DEVELOPMENT

INSTRUCTIONS:

- **Time allowed: three (3) hours**
 - **There are four (4) questions in this examination paper and you answer three (3) in all.**
 - **Question one is compulsory.**
-

1. Although used earlier by French writers, the term *Industrial Revolution* was first popularized by the English economic historian Arnold Toynbee (1852–83) to describe Britain’s economic development. Analyze the First, Second, Third and Fourth industrial revolutions and how they have benefited Zambia
2. When a business is establishing its presence in the marketplace, protecting and managing its intellectual property is critical as it can mean the difference between success and failure. Comment on intellectual property and its role in economic development in Zambia
3. Enumerate what constitutes science, technology, and innovations infrastructure in any country in the context of the acquisition of the engine to economic growth in the 21st century.
4. Singapore and South Korea have few natural resources but their mix of economic ambition and industrial strategies have produced high economic growth for 50 years of continuous. Describe the industrialization process of Singapore and South Korea.

End of Examination

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
DEV 4350: DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY REDUCTION

INSTRUCTIONS

- There are five (5) questions in this paper. Answer any three (3) questions of your choice
 - Begin answering each question on a new page
 - Time allowed: 3 hours
-

1. The Dalai Lama argues that “wherever it occurs, poverty is a significant contributor to social disharmony, ill health, suffering and armed conflict. If we continue along our present path, the situation could become irreparable. This constantly increasing gap between the ‘haves’ and ‘have nots’ create suffering for everyone.” Critically analyze the statement above. While doing so, also highlight the main causes of poverty in Zambia and suggest possible measures the government can put in place to reduce the problem.
2. Good governance and effective poverty reduction are inextricably linked. Define good governance and highlight the nexus between the 8 tenets of good governance and poverty reduction.
3. Nelson Mandela once argued that “overcoming poverty is not a task of charity, it is an act of justice. Like Slavery and Apartheid, poverty is not natural. It is man-made and it can be overcome and eradicated by the actions of human beings” Explain with practical examples the main human induced causes of poverty that Nelson Mandela may have been referring to and suggest how they can be addressed.
4. It is not an exaggeration to say that the battle to achieve the global society’s stated objectives on hunger and poverty reduction will be won or lost in the rural areas of the developing countries. Given your understanding of the various dimensions of poverty reduction, define the concept of rural development and rural poverty and give an account of the various manifestations of poverty in Zambia’s rural areas. Also give some suggestions on the various strategies that can be employed to effectively reduce the incidences of poverty in Zambia’s rural areas.
5. Ghanaian born Economist George Ayittey (2016) argues that the tragedy of the African continent is that back in the 1980s, Africa not only used to feed itself but also fed other parts of the world but this is no longer the case as the continent has now been reduced to a net importer of food. Using Zambia as a case study, highlight the various government driven poverty reduction programmes from the immediate post-independence era of the UNIP led government to the current Patriotic front led Government. In doing so, also highlight the successes as well as failures of the highlighted programmes.

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
END OF 2016/17 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
DEV 9050: CIVIL SOCIETY AND DEVELOPMENT

Instructions:

- Duration: **THREE** Hours
 - Answer any **THREE** Questions
 - **ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks
-

1. Country G has a weak civil society and analysts have called for the need to strengthen civil society as a way of growing and consolidating the country's democracy. As a civil society expert, would the growth of civil society in this country mean any difference as regards to the growth and consolidation of democracy? Under what conditions would democracy thrive without civil society?
2. Sinda, an ethnic group in country Y, has for a long time suffered severe ethnic discriminations and injustice. You are a member of this ethnic group and you are planning to mobilize a social movement with other group members as a way of fighting this perceived social evil. Clearly explain how you will go about it, and what exactly you will do in order to bring about desired change. What challenges are you likely to face if any, and how do you intend to overcome them?
3. Country X has for a long time been characterized by high levels of mistrust and suspicion between the state and civil society. This has mainly been as result of so many factors, chief being that civil society pay more allegiance to external agenda setters who are in most instances external donors. While government is calling for statutory mechanism as a way of regulating CSOs, other observers have advocated that the sector should regulate itself. As a civil society expert, you have been engaged to advise government on which one to go for in enhancing the effectiveness and transparency of civil society.
4. Country Z is a developing country in Africa with so many villages that are far apart. It has a huge population of poor people and a vast land mass. The past few years have witnessed improved welfare of people in selected villages of this country mainly as result of small private nonprofit making organizations working in those areas. Due to these improvements, several village headmen have advocated the need for these private nonprofit making organizations to substitute state agencies in fostering development. As a development expert, sitting in a closed door meeting with these village headmen, what would be your advice to them?

End of Examination

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES DEPARTMENT

2016-2017 End of Academic Year Examinations

DEV 9110: Human Development

Instructions

1. This paper has **three sections**. Questions in section one are **compulsory**. Answer all of them.
2. Answer **one question** from section two and **one question** from section three.
3. The Duration of the Exam is **three hours**. Do not spend more than one hour on each of the three section

Section One (answer all questions from this section)

1. Give brief but concise answers to each of the following questions:
 - i. Indicate the year in which the Human Development Paradigm was comprehensively defined and name the International Organisation that took the initiative to do.
 - ii. Briefly define Neo liberalism and state at least four of its limitations that led to the emergence of the Human Development Paradigm
 - iii. State at least four limitations of the Human Development Paradigm
 - iv. Briefly define the concept of Social Exclusion and briefly state how it impacts on Human Development
 - v. Mention at least four main factors of Human Development
 - vi. Briefly state how climate change affect the realisation of Human Development
 - vii. Mention at least four aspects of Good Governance
 - viii. Mention at least three ways in which HIV and AIDS diminish Human Development gains
 - ix. Mention at least two ways in which human rights relate to Human Development
 - x. State what Zambia's normal ranking has been on the global Human development Index

Section two

Write an essay on any one of the following questions;

2. Describe the various indices by which Human Development is measured and comment on the effectiveness of these measures in comparison with earlier methods of measuring development
3. Mention and describe the various ways by which Human Development is reported and comment on the effectiveness of such reports with regard to the advancement of Human Development within and among nations.
4. Describe Good Governance and give a detailed account of how it is said to contribute to the realisation of Human Development

Section three

Write an essay on any one of the following questions;

5. Define Culture and discuss how it can contribute either positively or negatively towards the achievement of Human Development
6. Discuss the importance of gender balance in the achievement of Human Development
7. Discuss the importance of Education and Proactive Attitudes in the achievement of Human Development.

End of the Exam

Go back and check your work for any errors

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
DEV 9350: THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
2016/17 FINAL EXAMINATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS

- Time-: 3 (Three) Hours
- Section A is compulsory (Question 1 for the Regular programme students and Question 2 for the parallel programme students; strictly)
- Choose and answer any TWO questions from section B
- In total you are required to attempt (answer) 3 (three) questions

SECTION A

1. Xing Qinghai Industries intends to establish an agro-chemical manufacturing plant in Zambia. The proposed location for this plant is in chief Mande's area, residence to 200 households. The specific location is a dambo (wetland) area, 1 km east of Tukiya River. As an environmental specialist, you have been contracted to undertake an EIA on behalf of Xing Qinghai Industries in accordance with the environmental laws of Zambia.
 - a) Sequentially outline and explain the steps you will follow when conducting the EIA?
 - b) Identify all possible impacts that can result from this project.
 - c) Suggest mitigation measures to the impacts identified in (b)
 - d) What challenges are you likely to encounter during the EIA processes?
2. You have just been appointed as an Advisor to the CEO of the Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) and mandated by the Presidency to overhaul and streamline the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP).
 - a) Identify two major environmental concerns that you would recommend to the CEO of ZEMA prioritization in the revised NEAP and why?
 - b) Justify why you choose for prioritization (high profile) those two at the expense of various other competing environmental concerns?
 - c) Identify measures that you would recommend for mitigating the negative impacts of the priority environmental concerns. How would you ensure that they meet the three tenets of sustainability?

SECTION B

Answer any TWO questions from this section. Each question carries 30 marks.

3. Discuss the Neoclassical economic approach to environmental (conservation) analysis. How can this theory be applied in addressing environmental challenges today? What are some of its limitations and how can these be addressed?
4. Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) as a natural resource management strategy came in response to the failure(s) of the 'protected areas' approach. Drawing practical examples from Zambia highlight the strengths and weaknesses associated with CBNRM programs. Suggest recommendations that would enhance the implementation of CBNRMs.
5. Effective environmental management requires concerted efforts at global level. Using the 1992 Rio summit with all its outcomes, discuss the extent to which environmental concerns are being addressed in practice. What are the key challenges affecting global environmental agreements and how can they be resolved?

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

DEV 9450: ECONOMIC POLICY, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

INSTRUCTIONS

- There are 3 Sections to this Examination. Section 1 is compulsory and carries 40 Marks.
- Candidates are required to answer 1 Question each from Section 1 and Section 2 and each Section carries 30 marks.
- Duration is three (3) hours

Section 1: Compulsory Section, all candidates must attempt

1. Attaining the goal of a prosperous, strong and dynamic industrial nation with equitable opportunities for all as outlined in Zambia's Vision 2030 calls for an integrated policy planning and development management. The 7th National Development Plan has paid particular emphasis on achieving a diversified and resilience economy driven by the agricultural sector.
 - i) Based on your experience and practical knowledge discuss the different forms of economic diversification that Zambia has pursued (20 Marks)
 - ii) What factors make the agricultural sector a particularly competitive sector and therefore a primary engine for economic diversification and job creation? (20 Marks)

Section 2: Candidates are required to Choose 1 Question Only

2. The success or failure of Zambia's Vision into the year 2030 will primarily depend on the extent to which policy managers pursue prudent fiscal and monetary policies and strengthen opportunities for diversifying the structure of both the economy and its markets.
 - i. What do you understand by fiscal policy and in what ways are fiscal policy instruments different from those of monetary policy?(15 Marks)
 - ii. To what extent is it viable for Zambia to diversify away from Copper towards Tourisms and Agriculture?(15 Marks)
3. Macro-economic stability is bad for growth and poverty reduction while macro-economic stability can have strong positive implications on the rate of change of growth and development of any country.
 - i. Critically analyze the effects of macro-economic stability or internal disequilibrium on poverty reduction by citing real life experiences of Zambians since 2011(15 Marks).
 - ii. In what ways has Zambia's robust growth rates since 2007 to date failed to translate into substantive poverty reduction and improvements in the general standards of living of citizens?(15 Marks).

Section 3: Candidates are required to Choose 1 Question Only

4. Economics is largely driven by the principle of opportunity cost. This means that every decision made by government or private sector should seek to optimize the benefits of allocating resources to an activity which has higher value - for - money than another. This is largely the efficiency argument of market-based planning.
 - i. To what extent can decisions purely driven by the efficiency motive erode prospects for building a resilient economy that maximizes welfare rather than commercial interests? (15 Marks).
 - ii. What are the key pitfalls of policy approaches that focus on commercial rather than developmental approaches?
5. Economic policy argues that there can be no substantial poverty reduction in the absence of stable and incremental economic growth. However, the experience of Brazil in the 1990s' shows that actually countries can reduce poverty amidst a low real GDP growth environment.
 - i) What are some of the key policy strategies that Brazil pursued to reduce poverty amidst falling and in many cases negative real GDP growth rates?(15 Marks)
 - ii) What lessons can Zambia draw from the experience of Brazil as it seeks to sustainably address the challenge of poverty and entrenched developmental inequalities? (15 Marks).

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2016/2017

DEV 9550: ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION & DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

INSTRUCTIONS:

- **Time allowed: three (3) hours**
 - **There are four (4) questions in this examination paper and you answer three (3) in all.**
 - **Question one is compulsory.**
-

1. International trade and investment are important engines of growth, productivity, innovation, job creation and development. “We will keep markets open noting the importance of reciprocal and mutually advantageous trade and investment frameworks and the principle of non-discrimination, and continue to fight protectionism including all unfair trade practices and recognize the role of legitimate trade instruments in this regard. We will strive to ensure a level playing field, in particular by promoting a favorable environment for trade and investment in this regard. We further reaffirm the importance of transparency for predictable and mutually beneficial trade relations. To this end, we value the monitoring activities by the WTO, UNCTAD and OECD within their existing mandates. We commit to further strengthen G20 trade and investment cooperation. We call on the OECD, WTO, World Bank Group and IMF to continue their work to better understand trade impacts (G20communique July 2017 Hamburg Germany). **Describe the financial globalization and how it affects international trade in the context of Developing countries.**
2. China is both the largest producer and largest consumer of aluminum and iron ore, and the largest consumer of most other commodities (around 40-50% of copper). In the past 10 years, commodity demand growth in China represented between 50% and 100% of global consumption increases across most major commodity markets. **With the relevant examples summarise China’s global demand for commodities and how it affects the Zambia economy.**
3. Governments often run deficits, spending more than they raise in taxes. They make up the shortfall by selling bonds – borrowing money from private investors with the promise of repaying it, with interest, at a specified future date. Analyze international debt with Greece and Zambia as a case study.
4. As the structural reform process lost momentum around 2000, the 1990s can be considered as the “glorious years” of the Washington Consensus. To what extent are the Washington Consensus principles still relevant?

End of Examination

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA EXAMINATIONS
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

DEV 9850: ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT

INSTRUCTIONS

- This examination paper has three (3) sections: Section A, B and C. All answers should be written on the Answer booklet provided
 - Read the instructions on each section CAREFULLY
 - The duration for this exam is three (3) hours
-

SECTION A: Business Arithmetics. Answer ALL. Show your working [40 marks]

1. Nkukwe runs a retail business along Kamloops road in Kalingalinga compound in Lusaka. Her business was started with capital from her own personal savings after working as a maid. The income statement of her business has the following pieces of financial data for the year 2016 presented in a disorderly way:

- Revenue = K 49,999.00
- **Profit before taxation =?**
- Financing costs (net interest) = K 1,900
- Cost of sales = K 26,670.00
- **Profit after tax =?**
- Tax = K 5,634.00
- **Operating profit =?**
- Overheads = K 5,129.00
- **Gross Profit =?**

Arrange the above income statement following the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and answer the following questions:

- a). Calculate the value of the missing components: **Operating profit, Gross profit, Profit before tax and profit after tax.** [8 mks]
- b). If the tax was K 5,634.00, calculate the tax rate in percentage [3 mks]
- c). If the tax rate was reduced by 2%, what was going to be Nkukwe's profit after taxation? [4 mks]
- d). What form of business financing did Nkukwe use? [2 mks]

2. Nkukwe decided to vertically diversify her business by acquiring some of her suppliers. In the process, she incurred a monthly fixed cost of K 7,990.00 on a product which she sells at K 278.10 per kilogram. She also recorded a variable cost of K 99.80.

- a). What was her Break Even output? [4 mks]

b). Her variable cost increased by 20% in the second month of her business. What was her Break Even Output? [4 mks]

c). Draw a graph showing break-even point (BEP), Profit and Loss regions [5 mks]

3. Nkukwe decided to know the financial position of her business at the end of the year and gathers the following information: Total Long Term Liabilities = K24,854.10. Total Current Assets = K11,999.00; Total Current Liabilities = K31,233.00; Total Fixed Assets = K19,750.30

a). Prepare a condensed balance sheet for her and Calculate Owner's Equity [4 mks]

b). What is your comment on the profitability of her business? [1 mk]

4. You have been currently recruited by Vodafone Zambia as a Business Analyst to be based in Lusaka and your Director asks you to analyse and interpret the following data derived from ZICTA reflecting their market shares in Zambia:

No.	Service provider	Market share (%)
01	MTN	45.4
02	Airtel	39.3
03	Zamtel	14.1
04	Vodafone	0.9
05	Others	0.3

n=13,000,000 subscribers; Use HHI scale based on United States Department of Justice: Below 1000= unconcentrated; 1000-1800 = moderately concentrated; Above 1800 = highly concentrated

a) Calculate the C4 for this industry and educate your Director on what form of competition characterise the industry which Vodafone has joined [2.5 mks]

b). Calculate the HHI for this industry and interpret the figure [2.5mks]

SECTION B: Short answers. Answer ALL [30 marks]

1. Give two (2) sources of debt capital and equity capital [2mks]

2. Which scholar describes an entrepreneur as an economic agent? [1 mk]

3. Mention any two (2) examples of a variable cost and a fixed cost [2 mks]

4. What do we mean by Break Even Point (BEP)? [1 mk]

5. What form of entrepreneurs are concerned about; a). Changes in consumer taste [1 mk]

b). Discovering new production methods [1 mk] c). Spread of technology [1 mk]

d). Mergers and acquisitions (M & A) [1 mk]

6. What is a 'hold-up problem' in business and entrepreneurship? [1 mk]

7. Briefly explain the components of the S-C-P model [3 mks]

8. Give an example of a tangible asset and an intangible asset [2 mks]

9. Write the full form of the following acronyms [2 mks]

a). HHI b). C4 c). SWOT d). PESTEL e). PACRA

10. Name three (3) major forms of business Organization [3]
11. What are the four (4) components (4 Ps) of marketing mix [2 mks]
12. Toyota is one of the earliest firms in the automobile industry. What term describes the benefits that accrue to a firm when it is the first one to enter an industry? [1 mk]
13. With the help of a graph, define a product life cycle [1 mk]
14. Dangote produces cement. He later buys his own cement to build his real estate. What term do we use to refer to such a person? [1 mk]
15. A business can either be in the formal or informal sector. Give two (2) advantages of making your business be in the formal sector [1 mk]
16. What are the three (3) stages involved in the identification of feasible business idea? [2 mks]
17. What term is used when a business enterprise contracts another business entity to do non-core activities for them outside its geographical location? [1 mk]

SECTION C: Essay: Choose one question only [30 marks]

1. The African Development Bank (AfDB) has released funds to support entrepreneurs in Zambia and this appears to be a golden opportunity for your business dream to be actualised. Identify a business or company name of your choice and write a comprehensive business plan for your business describing all the various components.
2. Schumpeterian theory looks at entrepreneurship as a 'force of creative destruction'. Discuss what this means and give practical illustrations on how an entrepreneur can penetrate a new industry or market in Zambia by applying this theory.
3. With the help of a diagram, use Porter's five forces framework to analyse the Agriculture industry in Zambia if you want to start an Agri-business venture.

END OF EXAMINATION

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**DS 9250: INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT IN
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

2017 FINAL EXAMINATIONS

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer Question One and any other two questions from Section Two.
2. Credit will be given for concise answers adequately addressing the subject matter using good Standard English.

SECTION ONE: To be attempted by all candidates (40 Marks)

1. Kavalamanja is a typical Sub Sahara African Country endowed with abundant natural resources and has embarked on an ambitious industrialisation programme. However, lack of financial and technological capabilities are the major binding constraints in her way to fully tap into the vast natural resource endowment. As an industrial policy expert what would you recommend to the Government of Kavalamanja to address this constraint?

SECTION TWO: Attempt any two Questions (Each Question carries 30 marks).

2. In 2007, the United Nations ratified the Triple Bottom Line Concept as a way of enhancing Corporate Social Responsibility by internalising environmental externalities. Critically analyse the Triple Bottom Line Concept as it relates to industrialisation in Low Income Countries.
3. Many countries in the Global South aspire to industrialise their economies as a way of achieving sustained socio-economic development. In your view, are there any practical industrial policy lessons that late industrialisers can draw from the experience of countries such as Japan, South Korea or Botswana? Critical discuss.

4. Makalanguzu is a newly independent SSA country faced with a choice between Export Promotion Industrial Policy and Import Substitution Industrial Policy. What would be your policy recommendation and why?
5. You have been contracted by Lambwechomba a typical SSA country to provide guidance to the Ministry of Industry and Trade on how to structure their industry. Using Michael Porter's diamond of competitiveness what would be your recommendation?
6. Critically discuss Nicholas Kaldor's First Law which asserts that "there is a positive correlation between the increase in manufacturing output and the growth of the Gross Domestic Product."

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2016 ACADEMIC YEAR
END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

ECN 1115: INTRODUCTION TO MICROECONOMIC THEORY

TIME: TWO HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN **SECTION A**. ATTEMPT ANY THREE QUESTIONS IN **SECTION B**

SECTION A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1) The law of diminishing marginal utility states that
- A) eventually total utility falls as more of a good is consumed, other things constant.
 - B) the extra satisfaction from consuming a good decreases as more of a good is consumed, other things constant.
 - C) the extra satisfaction from consuming a good increases slowly as more of a good is consumed, other things constant.
 - D) when the extra satisfaction from consuming a good becomes negative, total utility starts falling, other things constant.
- 2) Marginal utility can be
- A) negative.
 - B) zero.
 - C) positive.
 - D) positive, negative, or zero.
- 3) Consumers have to make tradeoffs in deciding what to consume because
- A) not all goods give them the same amount of satisfaction.
 - B) the prices of goods vary.
 - C) they are limited by a budget constraint.
 - D) there are not enough of all goods produced.
- 4) Carolyn spends her income on popular magazines and music CDs. If the price of a CD is four times the price of a magazine and if Carolyn is maximizing her utility, she buys
- A) both goods until the marginal utility of the last CD purchased is four times the marginal utility of the last magazine purchased.
 - B) both goods until the marginal utility of the last magazine purchased is four times the marginal

utility of the last CD purchased.

C) four times as many magazines as CDs.

D) four times as many CDs as magazines.

5) If Callum is consuming his utility maximizing bundle and the price of one good rises, what happens to the marginal utility per dollar spent on this good (MU/P), and what should Callum do?

A) MU/P has increased and Callum should buy more of this good.

B) MU/P has increased and Callum should buy less of this good.

C) MU/P has decreased and Callum should buy more of this good.

D) MU/P has decreased and Callum should buy less of this good.

6) The substitution effect of an increase in the price of Raisin Bran refers to

A) the decrease in the demand for Raisin Bran when its price rises.

B) the result that consumers will now switch to a substitute good such as Cheerios, and the demand curve for Raisin Bran shifts to the left.

C) the fact that the higher price of Raisin Bran lowers consumer's purchasing power, holding money income constant.

D) the fact that the higher price of Raisin Bran relative to its substitutes, such as Cheerios, causes consumers to buy less Raisin Bran.

Quantity of Soup (cups)	Total Utility	Quantity of Sandwiches	Total Utility
1	40	1	45
2	60	2	75
3	72	3	102
4	82	4	120
5	88	5	135
6	90	6	145

The Table above shows Keira's utility from soup and sandwiches. The price of soup is K2 per cup and the price of a sandwich is K3. Keira has K18 to spend on these two goods.

7) *Refer to the Table* . What is Keira's marginal utility per dollar spent on the third cup of soup?

A) 72 units of utility

B) 36 units of utility

C) 12 units of utility

D) 6 units of utility

8) *Refer to the Table*. If Keira maximizes her utility, how many units of each good should she buy?

- A) 1 cup of soup and 5 sandwiches
- B) 3 cups of soup and 4 sandwiches
- C) 6 cups of soup and 2 sandwiches
- D) 4 cups of soup and 3.5 sandwiches

9) *Refer to the Table* . Suppose Keira's income increases from K18 to K23 but prices have not changed.

What is her utility maximizing bundle now?

- A) 6 cups of soup and 5 sandwiches
- B) 4 cups of soup and 5 sandwiches
- C) 5 cups of soup and 4 sandwiches
- D) 5 cups of soup and 5 sandwiches

10) *Refer to the Table*. Holding prices constant, when Keira's income changed from K18 to K23, her utility maximizing bundle changed. Based on your answers to her optimal choices at the two income levels, what type of goods are soup and sandwiches?

- A) Soup is an inferior good and sandwiches are a normal good.
- B) Soup is a normal good and sandwiches are an inferior good.
- C) Both soup and sandwiches are normal goods.
- D) Both soup and sandwiches are inferior goods.

11) *Refer to the Table* . Holding prices constant, when Keira's income changed from K18 to K23, what happens to her total utility and to the marginal utilities of the last cup of soup and the last sandwich purchased?

- A) Her total utility increases but the marginal utilities of the last cup of soup and the last sandwich consumed decrease.
- B) Her total utility, the marginal utility of the last cup of soup consumed, and the marginal utility of the last sandwich consumed all increase.
- C) Her total utility decreases but the marginal utilities of the last cup of soup and the last sandwich consumed increase.
- D) Her total utility and the marginal utility of the last cup of soup consumed increase but marginal utility of the last sandwich consumed decreases.
- E) Her total utility and the marginal utility of the last sandwich consumed increase but marginal utility of the last cup of soup consumed decreases.

12) If a struggling perfectly competitive furniture store in Detroit shuts down, it incurs an economic loss equal to its

- A) marginal cost.
- B) total fixed cost.
- C) total variable cost.
- D) average variable cost.

E) average total cost.

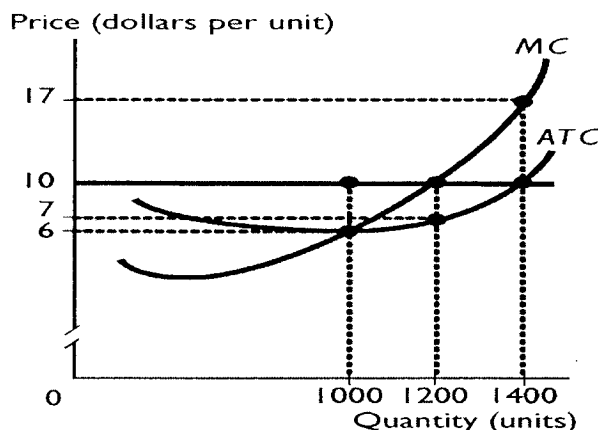
13) Which of the following is true if a firm shuts down?

- i. The price is less than minimum average variable cost.
- ii. The firm is able to avoid an economic loss.
- iii. The firm incurs a loss equal to its total variable cost.

- A) i only
- B) i and ii
- C) i and iii
- D) iii only
- E) ii only

14) The four market types are

- A) perfect competition, imperfect competition, monopoly, and oligopoly.
- B) oligopoly, monopsony, monopoly, and imperfect competition.
- C) perfect competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition, and oligopoly.
- D) oligopoly, oligopolistic competition, monopoly, and perfect competition.
- E) perfect competition, imperfect competition, monopoly, and duopoly.



15) Use the figure above to answer this question. We know the figure shows _____ market because the _____.

- A) a perfectly competitive; marginal revenue curve is horizontal
- B) an oligopoly; average total cost is U-shaped
- C) a perfectly competitive; average total cost is U-shaped
- D) a monopolistically competitive; marginal revenue curve is horizontal
- E) a monopoly; marginal cost curve is U-shaped

16) Use the figure above to answer this question. We know the figure shows _____ market because the _____.

- A) a perfectly competitive; marginal revenue curve is horizontal
- B) an oligopoly; average total cost is U-shaped
- C) a perfectly competitive; average total cost is U-shaped
- D) a monopolistically competitive; marginal revenue curve is horizontal
- E) a monopoly; marginal cost curve is U-shaped

17) Use the figure above to answer this question. If the firm produces _____ units, total cost will equal _____.

- A) 1,200; \$12,000
- B) 1,000; \$10,000
- C) 1,200; \$3,600
- D) 1,000; \$6,000
- E) 1,200; \$8,400

18) A perfectly competitive firm is producing 50 units of output and selling at the market price of \$23. The firm's average total cost is \$20. What is the firm's economic profit?

- A) \$23
- B) \$150
- C) \$1,000
- D) \$1,150
- E) \$50

19) For a natural monopoly, economies of scale

- A) exist along the long-run average cost curve at least until it crosses the market demand curve.
- B) and diseconomies of scale exist along the long-run average cost curve at least until it crosses the market demand curve.
- C) lead to a legal barrier to entry.
- D) as well as constant returns to scale and diseconomies of scale exist along the long-run average cost curve at least until it crosses the market demand curve.
- E) are totally absent.

20) The long-run average cost curve of a natural monopoly

- A) is positively sloped until it crosses the demand curve.
- B) intersects the demand curve while it is negative sloped.
- C) intersects the demand curve while it is positively sloped.
- D) is the natural monopoly's supply curve.

E) is the same as the natural monopoly's demand curve.

21) Price discrimination is prevented in situations where

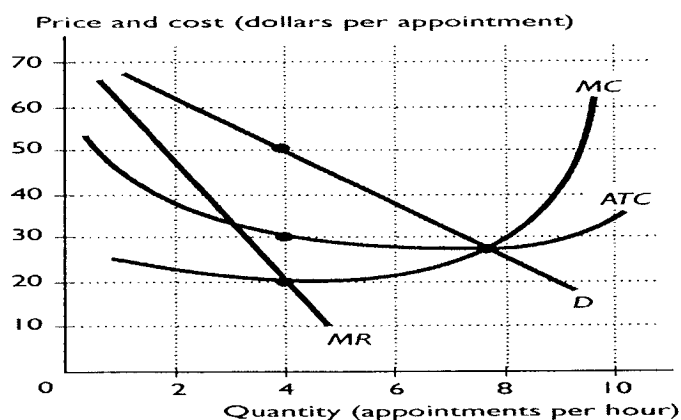
- A) customers can resell the good.
- B) firms have monopolies.
- C) there are legal barriers to entry.
- D) there are no close substitutes for the good or service.
- E) customers have different willingnesses to pay for the good.

22) Which of the following is ALWAYS true for a single-price monopolist?

- A) $P > MR$
- B) $P < MR$
- C) $P = MR$
- D) $P = \text{elasticity of demand}$
- E) None of the above answers is correct because none of them is ALWAYS true.

23) A monopoly will never operate on the _____ portion of its demand curve because there an increase in price _____ total revenue and _____ total cost thereby increasing the firm's total profit.

- A) elastic; decreases; increases
- B) unit elastic; does not change; increases
- C) inelastic; increases; decreases
- D) inelastic; increases; increases
- E) inelastic; decreases; decreases



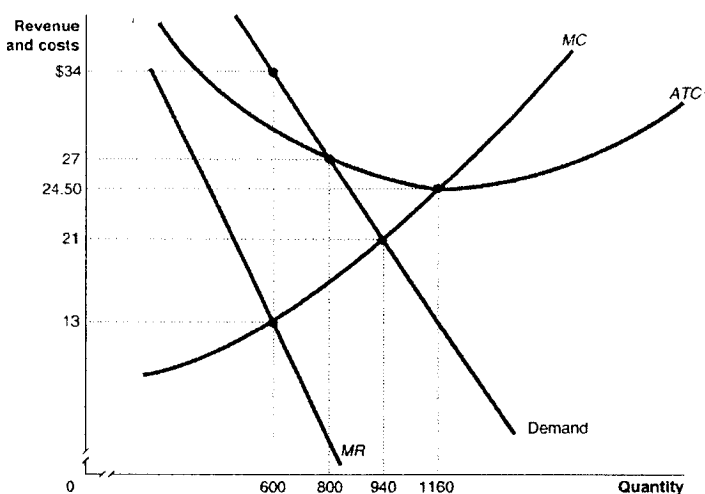
24) Use the figure above to answer this question. Mary is the only veterinarian in a small town.

To maximize her profit, Mary will choose to treat _____ animals per hour and charge _____ per customer in order to _____.

- A) 4; \$50; maximise profit
- B) 6; \$20; maximise profit
- C) 6; \$30; minimize average total cost
- D) 4; \$50; operate on the inelastic portion of her demand curve
- E) 6; \$20; minimise cost in order to attract more customers

25) Use the figure above to answer this question. Mary is the only veterinarian in a small town and rents a space for her practice. If Mary's landlord decided to charge _____ per hour in rent, Mary would _____.

- A) \$20 more; earn \$0 economic profit
- B) \$20 more; still earn an economic profit because she is a monopolist
- C) \$30 more; earn \$0 economic profit
- D) \$10 less; raise her prices and earn a higher profit
- E) \$30 more; operate on the inelastic portion of her demand curve



The above Figure shows the demand and cost curves for a monopolist.

26) *Refer to the Figure.* What is the economically efficient output level?

- A) 600 units
- B) 800 units
- C) 940 units
- D) 1160 units

27) *Refer to the Figure.* What is the difference between the monopoly output and the perfectly

competitive output?

- A) 140 units
- B) 240 units
- C) 340 units
- D) 560 units

28) *Refer to the Figure.* What is the difference between the monopoly's price and perfectly competitive industry's price?

- A) The monopoly's price is higher by \$9.50.
- B) The monopoly's price is higher by \$13.
- C) The monopoly's price is higher by \$3.50.
- D) The monopoly's price is higher by \$21.

29) *Refer to the Figure .* At the profit-maximizing quantity, what is the difference between the monopoly's price and the marginal cost of production?

- A) \$8
- B) \$11.50
- C) \$21
- D) There is no difference.

SECTION B

ATTEMPT ANY THREE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

QUESTION 1

Burgers		pasta	
Quantity per week	Total utility	Dishes per week	Total utility
0	0	0	0
1	10	1	20
2	18	2	36
3	25	3	48
4	31	4	56
5	36	5	60
6	40	6	62

Use the table, which shows Martha's total utility from burgers and pasta, to work Problems I, II, III.

- a. When Martha buys 3 burgers and 2 dishes of pasta a week, what is her total utility and her marginal utility from the third burger? If the price of a burger is \$4, what is her marginal utility per dollar from burgers?
- b. When the price of a burger is \$4, the price of pasta is \$8 a dish, and Martha has \$24 a week to spend, she buys 2 burgers and 2 dishes of pasta. Does she maximize her total utility? Explain.
- c. When the price of a burger is \$4, Martha has \$24 to spend, and the price of pasta falls from \$8 to \$4 a dish, how many burgers and dishes of pasta does Martha buy? What are two points on Martha's demand curve for pasta?

QUESTION TWO

MultiNetCable Television is a natural monopoly. Answer questions (a) to (d) that follow on the output and pricing options that such a firm is faced with.

[Support your answers with appropriate graphs]

- a. If MultiNetCable is unregulated and maximizes profit, show in your graph the price, quantity, economic profit, consumer surplus, and deadweight loss.
- b. If MultiNetCable is unregulated and it gives householders a 50 percent discount for second and third connections, describe how its economic profit, consumer surplus, and deadweight loss would change.
- c. If MultiNetCable is regulated in the social interest, show in your graph the price, quantity, economic profit, consumer surplus, and deadweight loss.
- d. If MultiNet Cable is subject to a price cap regulation that enables it to break even, show in your graph the price, quantity, economic profit, consumer surplus, and deadweight loss.

QUESTION THREE

Use the following information to work the related questions.

The Mkushi District Council, home to one of the most productive and vibrant agricultural farming areas in Zambia, intends to control the use of fumigants by growers of oranges, lemons, bananas and tomatoes. The biggest burden will fall on Chibwelamushi Rural Growers, who produce about 60 percent of some of the nation's crops that have been mentioned.

- a. Graph the tomato market in long-run equilibrium before the pollution interventions: one of the Zambian market and one of a Mkushi grower. In addition, then show the short-run effects of the pollution crack down.
- b. On the graph, show the long-run effects of the pollution crackdown.

QUESTION FOUR *(Support your answers with appropriate diagrams)*

- a. What is an isoquant? What is the slope of an isoquant?
- b. What is an isocost line? What is the slope of an isocost line?
- c. The increase in consumption of a good when its price falls is caused by two effects. What are these two effects? Explain the difference between these effects.
- d. Studies on consumer behavior have found that most people value fairness enough that they will refuse to participate in transactions they consider unfair, even if they are worse off as a result. How does this affect a firm's decision to raise prices in the event of a temporary increase in demand?

QUESTION FIVE *(Support your answers with appropriate diagrams)*

- a. What is the difference between a monopoly's marginal revenue curve and a perfect competitor's marginal revenue curve?
- b. "Being the only seller in the market, the monopolist can choose any price and quantity it desires." Evaluate this statement: Is it true or false? Explain.
- c. Explain why the monopolist has no supply curve?
- d. 58) What is the difference between a monopoly's marginal revenue curve and a perfect competitor's marginal revenue curve?

END OF EXAMINATION

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2016/ 2017 ACADEMIC YEAR
FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

ECN 1215: INTRODUCTION TO MACROECONOMICS

TIME: TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND SECTION B. CHOOSE TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN SECTION C

SECTION A: COMPULSORY

- 1) If, due to pollution concerns, consumers switch from travelling to work by car to travelling by public transport, the resulting unemployment in the car industry is:
A frictional unemployment.
B structural unemployment
C seasonal unemployment.
D technical unemployment.
- 2) In the circular flow of income model:
A savings, taxes and investment are withdrawals.
B savings, imports and taxes are withdrawals.
C investment, government expenditure and imports are injections.
D investment, exports and consumption are injections.
- 3) If a country has a positive balance of net income from abroad then:
A Gross Domestic Product is greater than Gross National Income.
B Gross Domestic Product is less than Gross National Income.
C Gross Domestic Product is the same as Gross National Income.
D We cannot say whether Gross Domestic Product differs from Gross National Income from this information.
- 4) To obtain a measure of Net National Income from Gross Domestic Product it is necessary to:
A add net income from abroad and deduct transfer payments.
B add net income from abroad and deduct capital depreciation.
C deduct net income from abroad and add capital depreciation.
D add net income from abroad.
- 5) Which one of the following is NOT likely to lead to cost push inflation?
A An increase in trade union powers.
B An appreciation of the domestic currency's exchange rate.
C An increased budget deficit which causes interest rates to rise.
D An increase in the profit margins applied by firms.

- 6) If a country experiences high domestic inflation compared to its trading partners with a fixed exchange rate then the effect of the inflation will be to:
- A decrease the country's imports.
 - B shift the country's currency supply curve in the foreign exchange market to the right requiring central bank purchases of the domestic currency to maintain the fixed exchange rate.
 - C increase the country's exports.
 - D shift the demand curve for the country's foreign exchange to the right requiring central bank purchases of the domestic currency to maintain the fixed exchange rate.
- 7) Which of the following would constitute a supply side economic policy for reducing unemployment?
- A increasing social security benefits
 - B reducing corporate and personal taxation
 - C increasing the money supply
 - D increasing government expenditure aimed at exploiting the multiplier effect
- 8) The overall money multiplier effect might be smaller than the full bank deposits multiplier because:
- A governments are pursuing an expansionary monetary policy.
 - B high rates of interest are discouraging borrowing.
 - C banks are not holding excess cash reserves.
 - D all proceeds of loans are re-deposited with banks.
- 9) In the model of the circular flow of income if injections are greater than withdrawals:
- A national income will tend to decrease.
 - B national income will tend to increase.
 - C unemployment and production will tend to fall.
 - D the general level of prices will tend to fall.
- 10) The introduction of a restrictive monetary policy in an open economy operating with a flexible exchange rate would most likely lead to:
- A higher domestic interest rates and an exchange rate depreciation.
 - B higher domestic interest rates and an exchange rate appreciation.
 - C lower domestic interest rates and an exchange rate appreciation.
 - D lower domestic interest rates and an exchange rate depreciation.
- 11) Scarcity exists if:
- A prices are too high.
 - B human wants cannot be satisfied.
 - C there are shortages of some goods.
 - D markets are not perfectly competitive.

- 12) The short run Phillips curve shows:
- A the influence of fiscal policy on the level of inflation and unemployment.
 - B a negative relationship between inflation and unemployment.
 - C the influence of monetary policy on the level of inflation and unemployment.
 - D a positive relationship between inflation and unemployment.
- 13) The need to employ workers with certain skills may decline even if the industry as a whole is not in decline. This form of unemployment is called:
- A regional.
 - B demand-deficient.
 - C structural.
 - D technological.
- 14) A country with a population of 38 million has 32 million in employment and 2 million unemployed. What is the unemployment rate?
- A 5.0%
 - B 5.9%
 - C 5.3%
 - D 6.3%
- 15) Which one of the following is NOT a cause of cost push inflation?
- A an increase in the price of raw materials.
 - B an appreciation of the exchange rate
 - C an increase in profit margins applied by firms
 - D an increase in wages above increases in labour productivity
- 16) The direct impact of open market operations, where the central bank purchases government securities, is to:
- A reduce the cash reserves of commercial banks and reduce the monetary base.
 - B reduce the cash reserves of commercial banks and increase the monetary base.
 - C increase the cash reserves of commercial banks and reduce the monetary base.
 - D increase the cash reserves of commercial banks and increase the monetary base.
- 17) Which of the following would cause the demand for money curve to shift inwards to the left?
- A an increase in prices
 - B a decrease in the rate of interest
 - C an increase in real Gross Domestic Product
 - D an increase in the frequency of payments to individuals
- 18) The adoption of an expansionary fiscal policy will result in:
- A an increase in aggregate demand, real output and unemployment.
 - B an increase in aggregate demand and a reduction in real output and unemployment.

- C an increase in aggregate demand and real output and a reduction in unemployment.
 - D a reduction in aggregate demand and real output and an increase in unemployment.
- 19) The introduction of a restrictive monetary policy in an open economy operating with a flexible exchange rate would most likely lead to:
- A lower domestic interest rates and an exchange rate appreciation.
 - B lower domestic interest rates and an exchange rate depreciation.
 - C higher domestic interest rates and an exchange rate appreciation.
 - D higher domestic interest rates and an exchange rate depreciation.
- 20) Which one of the following will have net exports directly measured in the method used to calculate Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?
- A the income method
 - B the investment method
 - C the product method
 - D the expenditure method
- 21) Assume that the marginal propensity to consume domestically produced goods is 0.7 and there are no taxes. The government decides to increase public spending by K100 million. According to simple Keynesian multiplier analysis, what is likely to be the total change in national income resulting from this increase in government expenditure (to the nearest million)?
- A K70 million
 - B K143 million
 - C K170 million
 - D K333 million
- 22) Which one of the following will have a negative impact upon money demand?
- A a fall in the rate of interest
 - B a rise in the real Gross Domestic Product
 - C a higher expectation that stock prices will fall
 - D the rise in the frequency with which people are paid
- 23) If the money supply rises as a result of central bank policy, this will normally result in:
- A an appreciation of the domestic currency as the short term domestic interest rate falls.
 - B a depreciation of the domestic currency as the short term domestic interest rate rises.
 - C an appreciation of the domestic currency as the short term domestic interest rate rises.
 - D a depreciation of the domestic currency as the short term domestic interest rate falls.
- 24) If the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in an economy rises and the unemployment rate falls then:

- A the GDP per capita must rise.
- B the GDP per capita must fall.
- C the GDP per capita remains constant.
- D there is insufficient information to determine what has happened to GDP per capita.

25) Which one of the following is likely to lead to cost push inflation?

- A a decrease in trade union powers
- B a fall in the profit margins applied by firms
- C a rise in labour productivity
- D a depreciation of the domestic currency's exchange rate

SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

Indicate whether each of the following statements is **TRUE**, **FALSE** or **UNCERTAIN**
(Hint: Do not explain anything)

- 1) Actual output is the output that the economy would produce if both the labour force and the capital stock were fully employed.
- 2) The potential output of an economy is known as the *gross national product (GNP)*
- 3) There are only two things households can do with their incomes: spend them on consumer goods and services and/or invest them.
- 4) If the amount of consumer goods produced by firms exceeds the amount of consumer goods households wish to buy, the firms will discover that they have unsold goods, their inventories will be higher than they would wish, and when they come to reorder they will order fewer goods than previously.
- 5) The effect in (4) above will ripple down from shops and stores to wholesalers and eventually to factories, which will then produce fewer goods. But producing fewer goods means a decrease in output, and taking all firms together means a fall in GNP.
- 6) As a consequence of (5) above, firms will not need as many resources to produce the smaller output and will therefore hire fewer resources
- 7) As a result of (6) above, there will be;
 - a. unemployment of labour
 - b. unused capacity in factories and
 - c. GNI will fall.
- 8) With lower incomes in total, households will buy fewer goods and services and the economy will be heading for a recession.
- 9) Net Income from Abroad consists of all production abroad by domestic companies minus all domestic production owned by foreign companies.
- 10) Fiscal policy involves control of government expenditure and interest rates.
- 11) Monetary policy involves control over the supply of money, which directly affects tax rates.

SECTION C: ANSWER ANY TWO (2) QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

QUESTION ONE

- a) The following information is extracted from a country's National Statistical Bureau:

	<i>K billions</i>
Wages and salaries	350
Mixed incomes	38
Net income from abroad	15
Gross profit/rent and interest of firms, government and other institutions	150
Taxes on products	71
Subsidies on products	3
Depreciation	65

- (i) Calculate the Gross Domestic Product at market prices.
(ii) Calculate Gross National Income at market prices.
(iii) Calculate the Net National Income at market prices.

- b) You are given the following data on an economy in millions of kwachas:

Consumer Expenditure (inclusive of indirect taxes)	K90m
Investment	K20m
Government Expenditure (inclusive of transfer payments)	K50m
Exports	K20m
Imports	K30m
Net Property Income from abroad	K10m
Transfer payments	K20m
Indirect taxes	K15m
Population	0.5 million

- (i) Calculate the Gross Domestic Product at market prices.
(ii) Calculate the Gross National Income at market prices.
(iii) Calculate the Gross Domestic Product at basic prices.
(iv) Calculate the per capita Gross National Income at basic prices.

QUESTION TWO

- a) Suppose in a simple economy with no foreign sector, the mpc equals 0.75. Intended investment spending has suddenly fallen, reducing AD and output to a level that is 150 million below Y^* .

- If the government decided to try to get the economy back to full employment using only an increase in government spending (ΔG), by how much would G need to be increased?
- If the government, instead, decided to try to get the economy back to full employment using only a lump-sum tax cut (ΔT), how big of a tax cut would be needed?

b) Assume a simple closed economy, with an mpc equal to 0.8. The government has passed a balanced budget amendment. The economy goes into a recession, so the government increases government spending by 35 million to try to expand the economy.

- i. Calculate the change in output (ΔY) from the increase in government spending (ΔG).
- ii. The balanced budget amendment requires the government to also raise taxes by 35 million. Calculate the change in output (ΔY) from the tax hike.
- iii. What is the net effect on output from these two policies? Was there any expansionary effect?

QUESTION THREE

- a) What is a central bank?
- b) Explain the four (4) functions of a central bank
- c) What is monetary Policy?
- d) Explain in detail the following;
 - i. Open Market Operations
 - ii. Reserve Requirement
 - iii. Discount Rate
- e) Explain the following in detail using appropriate examples and clearly indicate under what conditions each policy is undertaken;
 - i. Expansionary Monetary Policy
 - ii. Restrictive Monetary Policy
- f) Explain in detail the monetary policy transmission mechanism

QUESTION FOUR.

- a) What is inflation?
- b) With the aid of a well labelled diagram, explain in detail the following (*Hint: explain the causes of each in your explanation*);
 - i. Demand Pull Inflation
 - ii. Cost Push Inflation
- c) Explain the effects of Inflation

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2016 ACADEMIC YEAR
END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

ECN 2115: INTERMEDIATE MICROECONOMICS
TIME: TWO HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY OTHER THREE QUESTIONS

Question One

- a. Mojo is a stamp collector. The only thing other than stamps that Mojo consumes is shakers. It turns out that Mojo's preferences are represented by the utility function;
 $U = U(s, t) = s + \ln t$, where s = stamps he collects and t = number of packets of shakers that he consumes. The price of stamps is P_s and price of a packet of shakers is P_t and Mojo's income is M . Derive an expression that says that the ratio of Mojo's marginal utility for shakers to his marginal utility for stamps is equal to the ratio of the price of shakers to the price of stamps.
- b. Suppose we have the following demand function:
 $Q = 1,000 - 8P + 10P_s + 20Y$ Where Q is quantity sold per capita per month, P_s is the price of a substitute good, and Y is income per capita. Find the amount of the good that will be sold when $P = K5$, $P_s = K10$, and income per person is K10, 000. Show what will happen to Q if income increases to K12, 000 per capita. Suppose the price of the substitute good falls to K5. What will happen to consumer demand?
- c. A monopoly cigarette producer charges a price of K1 per pack. Assuming that the monopoly is maximizing profits and the price elasticity of demand for cigarettes is -2 at that price; calculate the monopolist's marginal revenue and marginal cost.
- d. You are given an economy with available fixed inputs of capital (K_0) and labour (L_0). Two outputs X_1 and X_2 . These are produced according to production functions,
 $X_1 = f(K, L)$ $X_2 = f(K, L)$.
- Graphically derive the production possibility frontier (PPF) for the economy
 - What is the slope of the PPF at any point of the PPF?
 - What is the relation between the slope of the PPF at any point on the PPF and the marginal rate of technical substitution between K and L ?
- e. Suppose a firm's production function is given by $Q = 12L - L^2$ where L = labour input per day, Q = Quantity of output per day, $L = 0$ to 6 labour units and the firm's output sells at K100 per unit in a competitive market.
- Derive the labour demand schedule of the firm

- ii. Draw the firm's demand curve for labour
 - iii. How many workers will the firm hire when the wage rate is K400 per day?
- f. Maliya Foloko's preferences are described by the utility function:

$$U = (X_1, X_2) = X_1^2 + 2X_2^2$$
 - i. Graph the indifference curves for $U = 20$ and $U = 40$.
 - ii. Given that $P_1 = K2.50$ and $P_2 = K7.50$, and $M = K60$; Find the optimal quantities for Maliya Foloko's consumption bundle.

If Maliya Foloko's income increased by K5, by much will her total utility increase?

Question Two

- a. Jane has 3 liters of soft drinks and 9 sandwiches. Bob, on the other hand, has 8 liters of soft drinks and 4 sandwiches. With these endowments, Jane's marginal rate of substitution (MRS) of soft drinks for sandwiches is 4 and Bob's MRS is equal to 2. Draw an Edgeworth box diagram to show whether this allocation of resources is efficient. If it is, explain why. If it is not, what exchanges will make both parties better off?
- b. The goal of an economic system is to satisfy human wants. Being efficient in production may not be at all desirable if the "wrong" combination of goods is being produced. An economy is efficient in production and exchange if it achieves a state of Pareto optimum. Define Pareto optimum and explain three conditions of exchange and productive efficiency.

Question three

- Zesco has a monopoly in the market for electricity. In order to produce J amount of electricity it costs Zesco $C(J) = 2J^2$.
- a. Find the marginal cost of producing electricity by Zesco
- b. The market demand for electricity is given as $Q(J) = 12 - 0.25P$. Find the level of output that maximizes Zesco's profit. What price per kilowatt of electricity is Zesco charging?
- c. What level of output would maximize total surplus in the electricity market?
- d. Suppose the government clearly knows the market demand and the cost functions. Find the price regulation that the government could impose that will make Zesco maximise total surplus and produce efficient quantity in (c) above.
- e. If government subsidized Zesco α for every kilowatt of electricity produced what quantity would Zesco choose? Find the choice of subsidy that maximizes total surplus.
- f. Both the regulation policy in (d) and the subsidy policy in (e) maximizes total surplus. Is there a reason a policy maker would choose one policy over the other?
- g. Clearly show intuitively why the electricity production in this case may be inappropriate.

Question Four

- a. You are a consultant hired by Mojo & Co. The firm uses two inputs, labour (L) and capital (K). The firm produces and sells a product called goosechokes. You have the following information: the price of labour is K4 per hour and the hire rate of the capital machine to make goosechokes is K100 per hour. You find out that at the current level of operation of Mojo & Co, the marginal product of labour is 4 units and the marginal product of capital is 40 units. (i) Is the firm operating efficiently? (ii) Should it increase or decrease the quantity of labour relative to capital or the quantity of capital relative to labour to produce the given output of goosechokes? Explain your answer.
- b. An expansion path can be derived under the assumption either that firms attempt to produce each output at minimum cost or that they attempt to gain maximum output at each level of cost. The paths are identical in both cases. Explain.

Question Five

Consider a consumer choice problem with the following utility function

$$F(x, y) = [\alpha x^\epsilon + \beta y^\epsilon]^{1/\epsilon}$$

- a. Calculate the marginal rate of substitution
- b. One of the properties of the indifference curve is that it should be convex to the origin, what should happen to the numerical value of the marginal rate of substitution in (a) above?
- c. Calculate the optimal bundle for which the consumer maximizes utility
- d. Calculate the shadow price and give an economic its economic meaning
- e. What restrictions should be employed on the utility function to allow budget shares to vary systematically
- f. Show whether or not the utility function is a reasonable description of consumer behavior?
- g. State and explain the axioms of that can reasonably describe consumer behavior.
- h. If the government due to the fire that burned a trading place decided to give subsidy on good y or some income transfer. Which one would you recommend and why.
- i. Show some comparative statics on the welfare of the consumer.

Question Six

A firm has two companies Firm 1 and Firm 2, each with the following cost function: $TC(q_i) = 400q_i + 4000$ where q_i is the of output firm ($i = 1, 2$). The market inverse demand function is $P = 1000 - 4Q$ where $Q = q_1 + q_2$. What output and profit would each firm produce in each of the following situations:

- a. If the two firms were price-takers acting independently

- b. If the two firms were to collude and form a cartel
- c. If the firms were to decide the output they produced strategically with no market leader
- d. If the firms were to decide the output they produced strategically with Firm 1 as market
- e. Comment of the profits made in (a), (b), (c) and (d).

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2016 ACADEMIC YEAR
END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

ECN 2322: MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMICS II
TIME: TWO HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

Question One

- a. Consider the following equation
Local max (min) $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ subject to $g(x, y) = x^2 + xy + y^2 = 3$.
- (i) Find the solutions to the necessary conditions for the problem.
 - (ii) Which of the solutions are local minimum and maximum points.
 - (iii) Using the First Order Conditions in (i) derive the Hessian of the Lagrangian function.
- b. Consider the maximization problem :
- Max $e^x + y + z$ subject to $x + y + z = 1$
 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$
- (i) Solve the problem
 - (ii) Replace the constraints in the problem by $x + y + z = 1.02$ and $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 0.98$. What is the approximate change in the optimal value of the objective function?

Question Two

- a. Define concavity and convexity
- b. Consider the function $f(x, y) = ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 + px + qy + r$
- (i) Show that $f(x, y)$ is strictly concave if $ac - b^2 > 0$ and $a < 0$, whereas it is strictly convex if $ac - b^2 > 0$ and $a > 0$
 - (ii) Find state and explain the necessary conditions for $f(x, y)$ to be convex /concave
- c. Examine the concavity/convexity of the following functions:
- (i) $f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 - xy - x^3$ for all (x, y)
 - (ii) $f(x, y) = x^a y^b$, when $a + b \leq 1$, $a \geq 0$ and $b \geq 0$

Question Three

- a. Define and distinguish between difference and differential equations
- b. Define a time path for a differential equation
- c. Consider the Keynesian income determination model $Y_t = C_t + G$: You are also given the following:
- $$Y_t = \frac{2}{3}Y_{t-1} + 1000$$
- Initial income, $Y_0 = 2500$

$$G = 300$$

$$\alpha = 200$$

$$\beta = 0.8$$

Where α and β are parameters used in the computation of steady state.

- (i) What is the steady state level of income for this Keynesian difference case?
- (ii) Clearly indicate the level of income corresponding to the first six values of Y .
 - d. Find the solutions of the following, and determine whether the time paths are oscillatory or convergent:
 - (i) $y_{t+1} - \frac{1}{3}y_t = 6$ $(y_0 = 1)$
 - (ii) $y_{t+1} + 2y_t = 9$ $(y_0 = 4)$

Question Four

- a. Define what characteristic roots are and state their economic use.
- b. Using the following matrix :

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (i) Calculate the eigenvalues and vectors
- (ii) Determine the definiteness of the matrix
- c. Diagonalize the following matrix:

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- d. State three conditions that would guarantee solutions in (b).

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END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2016 ACADEMIC YEAR
END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

ECN 3215: ADVANCED MACROECONOMIC THEORY

TIME: TWO HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: (i) **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.**

(ii) **ANSWER EACH SECTION IN SEPARATE ANSWER BOOKLETS**

SECTION A (*Answer this section in a separate answer booklet*)

Question One

The Philips curve is essentially defined as a curve depicting an inverse relationship between the inflation rate and the unemployment rate. Suppose that an economy is characterised by the Phillips curve

$$\pi = \pi_{-1} - 0.5(u - u^n)$$

and that the natural rate of unemployment is given by an average of the past two years' unemployment:

$$u^n = 0.5(u_{-1} + u_{-2})$$

Where π = Inflation; π_{-1} = inflation in a year ago ; u = Unemployment ;

u_{-1} = unemployment a year ago; u_{-2} = unemployment two years ago u^n = Natural rate of unemployment. Based on the characteristics of this economy, answer the questions below.

- a. Why might the natural rate of unemployment depend on recent unemployment (as is assumed in the preceding equation)?
- b. Suppose that the Central Bank pursues a policy to permanently reduce the inflation rate by 1 percentage point. What effect will this policy have on the unemployment rate over time?
- c. Define what the sacrifice ratio is.
- d. What is the sacrifice ratio in this economy?
- e. What does this ratio imply for this economy?

Question Two

- a. Inflation is intensely disliked. In periods when inflation is moderately high it's often highlighted as one of the most important economic problems facing the country. Inflation is usually blamed for a wide array of problems including social, economic and even political problems. However, inflation is not all about costs, it has some potential benefits. Briefly explain two benefits of inflation to an economy.
- b. Suppose money demand is specified by the equation:

$$\ln (M/P) = a - bi + \ln Y$$

Where M/P = real money demand, i = nominal interest rate and Y = real output. Assume further that Y is growing at the rate g_Y .

- i. What rate of inflation leads to the highest path of seignorage?
- ii. Interpret your result in part (i)

SECTION B (*Answer this section in a separate answer booklet*)

Question One

- a. An economy described by the Solow growth model has the following production function: $Y = K^\alpha (AL)^{1-\alpha}$
- i. Find an expression for k^* , y^* , and c^* as functions of the parameters of the model, s , n , δ , g , and α .
 - ii. What is the golden-rule value of k ?
 - iii. What saving rate is needed to yield the golden-rule capital stock?
- b. Describe how, if at all, each of the following developments affects the breakeven and actual investment lines in our basic diagram for the Solow model:
- i. The rate of depreciation falls.
 - ii. The rate of technological progress rises.
 - iii. The production function is Cobb–Douglas, and capital's share, α , rises.
 - iv. Workers exert more effort, so that output per unit of effective labor for a given value of capital per unit of effective labor is higher than before.

Question Two

- a. In the late 1980s, Zambia experienced continuous current account deficits. What do you think are the main causes of a current account deficit? What would be the effect of a continued deficit on the macro economy?
- b. Suppose that Zambia recorded a current account deficit of \$2 billion and a non-reserve capital account surplus of \$1 billion in 1984.

- i. What was Zambia's Balance of Payments position in 1984? What happened to the country's net foreign assets?
- ii. Assume that foreign central banks neither purchased nor sold Zambia's assets. How did the Bank of Zambia's foreign reserves change in 1984? How would this official intervention show up in the balance of payments accounts of Zambia?
- iii. How would your answer to (ii) change if you learned that foreign central banks had purchased \$1.2 billion of Zambia's assets in 1984?

END OF EXAMINATION

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2016 ACADEMIC YEAR
END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS**

ECN 3422: CORPORATE FINANCE
TIME: TWO HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: (i) *Answer all questions.*
(ii) *Answer Each Section In Separate Answer Booklets*
(iii) *Provide brief, clear answers using graphs where necessary.*

Section A (*Answer this section in a separate answer booklet*)

Question One

- a. Who is a financial manager?
- b. State and explain the three (3) forms of market efficiency under the efficient market hypothesis (EMH) theory.
- c. Why is the discounted payback method preferred to the payback period approach?
- d. Explain the difference between the NPV and IRR investment criteria?
- e. What are some of the factors which determine a firm's capital structure?

Question Two

Suppose we have the following projection on three stocks

State of Economy	Probability of state of economy	Return if state of the economy occurs		
		Stock A	Stock B	Stock C
Boom	0.35	36 percent	42 percent	29 percent
Normal	0.50	20 percent	25 percent	16 percent
Recession	0.15	13 percent	6 percent	12 percent

- a. Find the expected returns for each of the three stocks.
- b. Given that the t-bill rate is 4 percent, which stock has the greatest risk premium?
- c. Which asset has the greatest risk?
- d. If an investor is a risk lover, which stock would he/she invest in?

Question Three

A financial manager is evaluating the possibility of investing in one of two assets. The assets costs and cash flows are given in the table below. Assume that the discount rate is 5 percent.

Time	Asset A Cash-flows (USD)	Asset B Cash-flows (USD)
Present	- 30,000	- 40,000
Year 1	-15,000	10,000
Year 2	16,000	10,000
Year 3	8,000	10,000
Year 4	500	10,000
Year 5	700	10,000
Year 6	900	

- Define the Net Present Value (NPV).
- Find the present value of the costs investing in these assets
- Which of the two assets have a shorter payback period?
- Which of the two assets have a shorter discounted payback period?
- Based on the NPV rule, which assets must be preferred for investment?

SECTION B (*Answer this section in a separate answer booklet*)

Question one

Classify each of the following ratios according to a ratio category (liquidity ratio, asset management ratio, debt management ratio, profitability ratio, or market value ratio). *Hint: No explanation required*

- Current ratio
- Inventory turnover ratio
- Return on assets
- Accounts payable period
- Times interest earned
- Capital intensity ratio
- Equity multiplier
- Basic earnings power ratio

Question Two

For each of the actions listed below, determine what would happen to the current ratio. Assume nothing else on the balance sheet changes and that net working capital is positive.

Hint: No explanation required

- a. Accounts receivable are paid in cash
- b. Notes payable are paid off with cash
- c. Inventory is sold on account
- d. Inventory is purchased on account
- e. Accrued wages and taxes increase
- f. Long-term debt is paid with cash
- g. Cash from a short-term bank loan is received

Question Three

- a. True or false? **Hint: No explanation required**
 - i. A company's debt-equity ratio is always less than 1.
 - ii. The quick ratio is always less than the current ratio.
 - iii. The return on equity is always less than the return on assets.
- b. A firm has an ROE of 20%. The industry average ROE is 12%. Is this a good or poor sign about the management of the firm?
- c. A firm has a long-term debt-equity ratio of .4. Shareholders' equity is K1 million. Current assets are K200, 000.00 and the current ratio is 2.0. Long-term assets total K1.5 million. What is the ratio of debt to total long-term capital?
- d. J & J Inc. has total receivables of K3, 000.00 which represent 20 days' sales. Average total assets are K75, 000.00. The firm's profit margin is 5 percent. Find the firm's sales-to-assets ratio and return-on-assets

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2016 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

ECN 9135 Agricultural Economics

Instructions:

- i). Answer three (3) questions**
 - ii). Time: Two Hours**
-

Question one

- a. What is Pareto optimality? Explain why even when **Pareto optimality** is achieved, there may still be need for the state to intervene in the markets.
- b. Briefly explain the first theorem of welfare economics.

Question two

- a. Distinguish between technical and allocative efficiency. Use a graph to help you explain the difference between the two.
- b. Write a critique to Farrell's proposed measures of efficiency.

Question three

Mr. Ganizani, an aspiring Member of Parliament, has been promising Cotton and Tobacco farmers that he will push for policies to protect them from heavy competition with products from China. Specifically, he has promised to lobby for introduction of import quotas to insulate local farmers.

- a. What do you think will be the likely effect(s) if Mr. Ganizani's proposed import quota on cotton and tobacco is implemented.
- b. Illustrate the deadweight loss associated with such a policy.

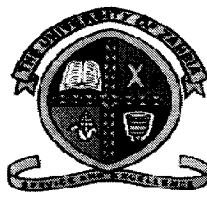
Question four

"The Zambia National Farmers' Union (ZNFU) is saddened with the maize price of K60/50kg bag announced by the Food Reserve Agency (FRA).

It is obvious that this price will not benefit the farmer in any way. With a breakeven price for a 50kg bag of maize estimated at K75, the K60 FRA market price leaves a farmer making a loss of K15 per 50kg bag" (LusakaTimes.com, 26th July, 2017).

- a. Analyse FRA's policy stance on the price of maize.
- b. Explain how agricultural price intervention affects development.
- c. What is the rationale for price intervention?

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

ELL 1220: LANGUAGE FOR ACADEMIC AND OTHER SPECIFIC PURPOSES

2016/2017 END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS	:	THERE ARE FOUR SECTIONS IN THIS EXAMINATION PAPER (A, B, C & D), ANSWER ALL SECTIONS
TIME ALLOWED	:	THREE (3) HOURS
WEIGHTING	:	50 PERCENT OF THE OVERAL COURSE MARK

SECTION A: APA REFERENCING (10 MARKS)

Circle the correct answer for each of the following questions:

1. Edit the following for the in-text citation.

Blind sleepers also show a cyclical pattern of sleep stages, they do not, however, display eye movements. (Schwartz et al., 1978).

A. leave as it is

B. Blind sleepers also show a cyclical pattern of sleep stages: They do not, however, display eye movements (Schwartz et al., 1978).

C. Blind sleepers also show a cyclical pattern of sleep stages. They do not, however, display eye movements (Schwartz et al., 1978).

D. Blind sleepers also show a cyclical pattern of sleep stages—They do not, however, display eye movements (Schwartz et al., 1978).

2. Masters and Johnson, 1966, found a similarity in the phases of the sexual response of men and women.

A. leave as it is

B. Masters and Johnson, in 1966, found a similarity in the phases of the sexual response of men and women.

C. Masters and Johnson, 1966, found a similarity in the phases of the sexual response of men and women.

D. Masters and Johnson (1966) found a similarity in the phases of the sexual response of men and women.

3. Vroom & Yetton (1973) took a more practical approach to leadership and decision making.

A. leave as it is

B. Vroom/Yetton (1973) took a more practical approach to leadership and decision making.

C. Vroom, and Yetton (1973) took a more practical approach to leadership and decision making.

D. Vroom and Yetton (1973) took a more practical approach to leadership and decision making.

4. Create an APA reference list entry for each of the following sources:

(a) A paper by Stuart Capstick, Pauline Norris, Faafetai Sopoaga, and Wale Tobata, published in the journal *Social Science & Medicine* in 2009, volume 68 first page 1341 and last page 1348. The title of the paper is "Relationships between health and culture in Polynesia – A review". The doi is 10.1016/j.socscimed.2009.01.002

(b) A book entitled "Talking past each other: problems of cross-cultural communication" written by Joan Metge and Patricia Kinloch. It was published by Victoria University Press in Wellington in 1984

SECTION B: READING AND COMPREHENSION (20 MARKS)

Read the passage and answer the questions below.

¹My fellow citizens: I stand here today humbled by the task before us, grateful for the trust you have bestowed, mindful of the sacrifices borne by our ancestors. I thank President Bush for his service to our nation, as well as the generosity and cooperation he has shown throughout this transition.

²Forty-four Americans have now taken the presidential oath. The words have been spoken during rising tides of prosperity and the still waters of peace. Yet, every so often the oath is taken amidst gathering clouds and raging storms. At these moments, America has carried on not simply because of the skill or vision of those in high office, but because We the People have remained faithful to the ideals of our forbearers, and true to our founding documents.

³So it has been. So it must be with this generation of Americans.

⁴That we are in the midst of crisis is now well understood. Our nation is at war, against a far-reaching network of violence and hatred. Our economy is badly weakened, a consequence of greed and irresponsibility on the part of some, but also our collective failure to make hard choices and prepare the nation for a new age. Homes have been lost; jobs shed; businesses shuttered. Our health care is too costly; our schools fail too many; and each day brings further evidence that the ways we use energy strengthen our adversaries and threaten our planet.

⁵These are the indicators of crisis, subject to data and statistics. Less measurable but no less profound is a sapping of confidence across our land — a nagging fear that America's decline is inevitable, and that the next generation must lower its sights.

⁶Today I say to you that the challenges we face are real. They are serious and they are many. They will not be met easily or in a short span of time. But know this, America — they will be met.

⁷On this day, we gather because we have chosen hope over fear, unity of purpose over conflict and discord.

⁸On this day, we come to proclaim an end to the petty grievances and false promises, the recriminations and worn-out dogmas, that for far too long have strangled our politics.

⁹We remain a young nation, but in the words of Scripture, the time has come to set aside childish things. The time has come to reaffirm our enduring spirit; to choose our better history; to carry-forward that precious gift, that noble idea, passed on from generation to generation: the God-given promise that all are equal, all are free, and all deserve a chance to pursue their full measure of happiness.

¹⁰In reaffirming the greatness of our nation, we understand that greatness is never a given. It must be earned. Our journey has never been one of short-cuts or settling for less. It has not been the path for the faint-hearted — for those who prefer leisure over work, or seek only the pleasures of riches and fame. Rather, it has been the risk takers, the doers, the makers of things — some celebrated but more often men and women obscure in their labor, who have carried us up the long, rugged path towards prosperity and freedom.

¹¹For us, they packed up their few worldly possessions and traveled across oceans in search of a new life. For us, they toiled in sweatshops and settled the West; endured the lash of the whip and plowed the hard earth. For us, they fought and died, in places like Concord and Gettysburg; Normandy and KheSanh.

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Define the following *lexical familiarization strategies*:

- a) Definition
- b) Synonymy
- c) Restatement
- d) Exemplification

4 marks

2. The sentence in *paragraph 9* viz. “the God-given promise that all are equal, all are free, and all deserve a chance to pursue their full measure of happiness” has been developed using two lexical familiarization strategies. *Mention the two* (2) lexical familiarization strategies used.

2 marks

3. In *paragraph 10*, give **two (2)** examples of the lexical familiarization strategy of synonymy.

2 marks

4. Word analysis can be achieved by inferring from the context and by looking at the affixes making up the word.

- a) How is *inferring from context* a useful tool in word analysis? **2 marks**
- b) Using *inferring from context*, provide the meaning of the following words as used in the passage:

- i) Strangled (paragraph 8)
- ii) Adversaries (paragraph 4)
- iii) Inevitable (paragraph 5)

3 marks

c) Identify the *prefix*, *root* and *suffix*, if any, in the following words:

- i) Measurable
- ii) Threaten
- iii) Irresponsibility

7 marks

SECTION C: PARAGRAPH DEVELOPMENT (42 MARKS)

1. The following groups of sentences can be rearranged to form paragraphs. Make a note of the order in which they should be placed (e.g. b., d., c., a., e.) and write down the letter that corresponds to what you think is the topic sentence.

Paragraph 1

- a. Next, add antifreeze to your windshield washer fluid; otherwise, the fluid will freeze and possibly break the container.
- b. First, put on snow tires if you plan to drive on snowy, icy roads very often.
- c. Driving in winter, especially on snowy, icy roads, can be less troublesome if you take a few simple precautions.
- d. Finally, it is also a good idea to carry tire chains, a can of spray to unfreeze door locks, and a windshield scraper in your car when driving in winter weather.
- e. Second, check the amount of antifreeze in your radiator and add more if necessary.

Paragraph 2

- a. A breakthrough in one of these areas will hopefully provide a means of relieving both the overstretched oil market and the environment.
- b. Researchers in the automobile industry are experimenting with different types of engines and fuels as alternatives to the conventional gasoline engines.
- c. One new type of engine, which burns diesel oil instead of gasoline, has been available for several years.
- d. Finally, several automobile manufacturers are experimenting with methanol, which is a mixture of gasoline and methyl alcohol, as an automobile fuel.
- e. A further type is the gas turbine engine, which can use fuels made from gasoline, diesel oil, kerosene and other petroleum distillates.
- f. The increasing depletion of oil reserves, along with environmental concerns, have prompted some radical developments in car design over the past few years

Paragraph 3

- a. Later on, people began to write on pieces of leather, which were rolled into scrolls.
- b. In the earliest times, people carved or painted messages on rocks.

- c. In the Middle Ages, heavy paper called parchment was used for writing and books were laboriously copied by hand.
- d. With the invention of the printing press in the middle of the fifteenth century, the modern printing industry was born.
- e. Some form of written communication has been used throughout the centuries.

18 marks

2. Write good topic sentences to begin each of the following paragraphs.

- a. Americans relaxing at home, for example, may put on kimonos, which is a Japanese word. Americans who live in a warm climate may take an afternoon siesta on an outdoors patio without even realising that these are Spanish words. In their gardens, they may enjoy the fragrance of jasmine flowers, a word that came into English from Persian. They may even relax on a chaise longue, while sipping a drink made with vodka, words of French and Russian origin, respectively.
- b. In European universities, students are not required to attend classes. In fact, professors in Germany generally do not know the names of the students enrolled in their courses. In the United States, however, students are required to attend all classes and may be penalized if they do not. Furthermore, in the European system, there is usually just one comprehensive examination at the end of the students' entire four or five years of study. In the American system, on the other hand, there are usually numerous quizzes, texts, and homework assignments, and there is almost always a final examination in each course at the end of the semester.
- c. For example, the Eskimos, living in a treeless region of snow and ice, sometimes build temporary homes out of thick blocks of ice. People who live in deserts, on the other hand, use the most available material, mud or clay, which provides good insulation from the heat. In Northern Europe, Russia and other areas of the world where forests are plentiful, people usually construct their homes out of wood. In the islands of the South Pacific, where there is a plentiful supply of bamboo and palm, people use these tough, fibrous plants to build their home.

18 marks

Now write two or three topic sentences for each of the following themes. You should choose two or three different main ideas for the same topic.

Example:

Theme:	Television's effects on children
Topic sentences:	1. Television is harmful to children because it teaches them violence as a way of solving problems.
	2. Television can improve a child's general knowledge.

- a. Smoking cigarettes
- b. Foreign travel
- c. Space exploration
- d. Rock music or rock musicians
- e. Studying a foreign language

8 marks

SECTION D: THEMATIC PROGRESSION PATTERN (26 MARKS)

1. Briefly define the following **types of thematic progression patterns**:

- (a) Simple linear progression;
- (b) Constant Progression
- (c) Derived Hyperthematic Progression

6 marks

2. Having defined the above concepts, kindly provide and illustrate the types of thematic progression patterns used in the paragraphs below:

Paragraph 1

Monseigneur, one of the great lords in power at the court, held his fortnightly reception in his grand hotel in Paris. Monseigneur was in his inner room, his sanctuary of sanctuaries, the Holiest of Holiests to the crowd of worshipping in the suite of rooms without. Monseigneur

was about to take his chocolate. Monseigneur could swallow a great many things with ease, and was by some few sullen mind suppose to be rather rapidly swallowing France

Paragraph 2

The little narrow, crooked town of Dover hid itself away from the beach and ran its head into the chalk chiffs, like a marine ostrich. The beach was a desert of heaps of sea and stones tumbling wildly about, and the sea did what it liked, and what it liked was destruction.

Paragraph 3

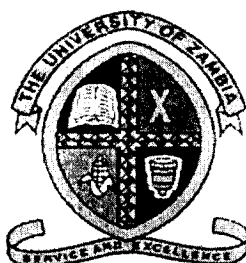
He had been some few leagues behind Monseigneur, early in the afternoon. He had diminished the distance rapidly, but not so rapidly, as to come up with Monseigneur on the road. He had heard of Monseigneur ,at the posting houses, as being before him.

Paragraph 4

In England, there was scarcely an amount of order and protection to justify much national boasting. Daring burglaries by armed men, and highway robberies, took place in the capital itself every night; families were publicly cautioned not to go out of town removing their furniture to upholsterers ' warehouses for security; the highwayman in the dark was a City tradesman in the light, and being recognized and challenged by his fellow-tradesman whom he stopped in his character of "the Captain," gallantly shot him through the head and rode away; the mail was waylaid by seven robbers, and the guard shot three dead, and then got shot dead himself by the other four.

20 marks

End



University of Zambia
School of Humanities and Social Sciences
Department of Literature and Languages

ELL 2220 English Grammar

FINAL EXAMINATION
2016/2017 Academic Year

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

TOTAL MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper has three sections: section A is Compulsory; Section B is Phonology and Morphology; and section C is Syntax.
 2. Answer both questions in Section A; one question in Section B and one question in Section C
-

SECTION B: PHONOLOGY AND MORPHOLOGY
[25 MARKS]

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ONE QUESTION

3. What are suffixal homophones. Give five illustrations on any five groups of suffixal homophones.
 4. Identify four (4) morphophonological rules that are applicable in English. Illustrate their application using two (2) structures each.
 5. Give the morphemic symbol and classification of English inflection suffixes. Write two (2) sentences exemplifying the use of the inflection suffix.
-

SECTION C: SYNTAX
[25 MARKS]

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ONE QUESTION.

6. Discuss structural ambiguity giving well-labeled structures and their intended meanings.
7. Discuss the three different subordinate clauses: the adjective Clause, the adverb clause and the noun clause. Illustrate with two examples each.
8. Illustrate any four (4) syntactic transformational rules. Give two (2) examples for each rule.

END OF EXAMINATION

SECTION A: COMPULSORY
[50 MARKS]

1. Read the following text and answer the questions that follow: [30 Marks]

Excerpt from a poem by Richard Krogh

- I take it you already **know**
[2] Of **tough** and **bough** and **cough** and **dough**?
Some may stumble, but not **you**
[4] On **hiccough**, **thorough**, **slough** and **through**?
So now you are ready, perhaps,
[6] To learn of less familiar traps?
Beware of **heard**, a dreadful **word**
[8] That looks like **beard** and sounds like **bird**.
And **dead**; it's **said** like **bed**, not **bead**;
[10] For goodness' sake, don't call it **deed**!
Watch out for **meat** and **great** and **threat**
[12] (They rhyme with **suite** and **straight** and **debt**.)
A **moth** is not a moth in **mother**,
[14] Nor **both** in **bother**, **broth** in **brother**.

- a) Write the IPA symbol of the first sound of the words in bold and describe each sound. (10)
- b) Transcribe the following words from the text: Know, Cough, you, Dough, Bird, said, meat, debt, moth, mother. (10)
- c) i. Identify words with derivational or Inflectional morphemes. (2)
ii. For words identified in (i) above, identify and classify the morphemes. (4)
- d) Using any words of your choice from the given text, draw two well-labelled syllable structures that will exemplify different types of an English syllable. (4)

2. For each grouping below, write two (2) sentences that fit the labels: [20 Marks]

- a) *Subject, Verbal Group, adjunct* (2)
b) *Subject, Verbal Group, adjunct. Adjunct* (2)
c) *Subject, Verbal Group, Complement (Noun Phrase)*(3)
d) *Subject, Verbal Group, Prepositional Phrase* (3)
e) *Subject, Verbal Group, Adjective* (2)
f) *Simple Sentence: extended object* (2)
g) *Compound sentence: compounding without conjunctions* (3)
h) *Complex Sentence: using subordinating connectives* (3)

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2016-2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION
ELL 3230**

ADVANCED ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Time: Three (3) hours

**Instructions: 1. Answer FOUR Questions, ONE (1) from each section, and
ONE other from any section.**

2. Each question carries equal marks.

3. Appropriate EXAMPLES will receive credit.

4. Answer Section C Discourse Analysis in a separate booklet.

Section A: Semantics.

1. Describe and compare the 'structuralist' and 'componentialist' accounts of lexical relations. Are they complementary?
2. Distinguish between propositional meaning, sentence meaning, and utterance meaning.
3. "Prototypes are clear central members of the denotation of a word." Discuss this definition, and explain why prototype theories are considered to have psychological validity.
4. What differences are there between 'tense' and 'aspect', and how are they realised in English?

Section B: Pragmatics.

5. "Deictic systems are organised around the deictic centre." Comment on and exemplify this assertion.
6. How does conversational implicature derive from the Co-operative Principle? Describe and exemplify the main types of implicature.
7. In the 'face-saving' model, how do the demands of politeness shape our utterances?
8. How do Speech Acts illustrate the assertion that speakers (and writers) can mean considerably more than their words say?

TURN OVER

Section C : Discourse Analysis

INSTRUCTIONS: Text A and Text B are on page 3.

9. "The choice of linguistic forms in a piece of discourse is motivated and placed within a particular socio-cultural and historical setting." Justify the aforementioned statement based on **TEXT A**.
10. Analyse **TEXT B** using **EITHER** the theoretical perspective of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) **OR** that of the Ethnography of Communication (EOC).
11. Using any examples **other than** those you learnt in Discourse Analysis, **EITHER (a)** write an essay on cohesive ties, **OR (b)** discuss types of thematic progression and show how they can help to make a text coherent.
12. With reference to **TEXT A**, show how *bottom-up* and *top-down* processing of information can help one understand a piece of discourse **OR** drawing examples from **TEXT B**, write an essay on *frames* and *schemata* in discourse analysis.

TEXT A

Below is a conversation between an ELL 3230 student and his lecturer at the University of Zambia (UNZA):

Student: I don't understand why my ELL 3230 grade for the test was so low. How did I perform in my make-up assignment?

Lecturer: Actually, what you submitted wasn't an assignment but a random assemblage of sentences. In fact, the sentences you apparently kidnapped in the dead of night using *Eduroam* and forced into your essay clearly seemed to be placed on the pages against their will. Reading the sentences in your submitted assignment was like watching unfamiliar, uncomfortable people interacting at a cocktail party that no one wanted to attend in the first place. Actually, your sentences looked like lost strangers forced to interact at the Mingling Bar or the Graduation Square. You did not submit an assignment. You submitted a hostage situation. I truly feel pity for the sentences you kidnapped and handcuffed incoherently using the *Unoka Syndrome* of copy and paste. Even more pitiful are the people who will call you 'teacher' in future for they will be blind learners led by the blind. In my honest view, the Teaching Council of Zambia (TCZ) should monitor you lest you opt to forge your certificate. Do you even know your computer number or you also need to kidnap it from Google?

(Source: Anonymous Whatsapp conversation)

TEXT B

The following speech was a vote of thanks given by an educated male African president at a luncheon hosted by some first lady in a foreign country. The relationship between the speaker and the first lady is that the speaker was once a mistreated servant in the home of the first lady.

"Mr. First Lady, Sir, Horrible Ministers, invented guests, ladies under gentlemen.

"I thank the First Lady very plenty for what he has done to me. I tell you, I have eaten so much that I am now fed up with malicious meal. My head and stomach are pleased! My head is full. My stomach is aching. But before I go back I must invert Mr. First Lady to my country and I can assure you, Mr. First Lady, that when you come, I shall revenge to you. You will eat a full cow and I will work very difficult to make sure that you will come back with a full stomach.

"For now I am sorry that I have just made a short call on you. The next time I will make a long one possible for a full moon. Thank you for letting me undress you in front of all the disgusting people."

(Source: Anonymous)

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2016-2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION
ELL 4320 THE HISTORY AND VARIABILITY OF ENGLISH

Time: Three (3) hours

Instructions: 1. Answer FOUR questions

2. Each answer carries equal weight.

3. Appropriate EXAMPLES will receive credit.

1. What external circumstances affected the development of English in the Old English period, and how was it affected?
2. The Norman French defeated the English at the battle of Hastings in 1066 A.D.; thereafter, what were the relations between the English language and the French language in England?
3. What political, social and economic factors in the fifteenth century created favourable conditions for the eventual emergence of a standard dialect of English?
4. What were the conflicting opinions of several commentators about current changes in the English language in the sixteenth century, and how was the controversy eventually resolved?
5. What was the place of 'correctness' in people's attitudes to English in the eighteenth century?
6. How and why do Second Language Englishes diverge from First Language Englishes?

End of Examination

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
FINAL EXAMINATION
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR

EPS 2042 COMMUNICATION DISORDERS

TIME: THREE HOURS (3 HOURS)

TOTAL MARKS: 50

INSTRUCTIONS

- i. THIS PAPER HAS THREE SECTIONS, A, B AND C
- ii. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A AND B
- iii. ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTIONS C. ANSWER QUESTION 1 AND ANY OTHER QUESTION OF YOUR CHOICE
- iv. WRITE ALL YOUR ANSWERS IN THE BOOKLET PROVIDED

SECTION A: Answer all questions in this section (10 Marks)

1. Communication can be significantly clouded by many aspects. Intonation and fluency of speech are some examples. Intonation and fluency fall under which aspect?
 - a. Linguistic Aspect
 - b. Paralinguistic Aspect
 - c. Monolingual Aspect
 - d. Metalinguistic Aspect
2. The velum plays an important part in the process of Communication. Which system of speech production does the velum fall under?
 - a. Resonatory System
 - b. Articulatory System
 - c. Respiratory System
 - d. Phonatory System
3. Which of the following is not an example of the etiology of Language disorders refers to.....
 - a. Understanding the prevalence of the disorders in a particular age
 - b. Understanding the causes of language disorders
 - c. Understanding the onset of language Disorders group
 - d. Understanding the types of language disorders
4. Abuse of vocal folds will result in which type of Speech Impairment
 - a. Secondary Speech Impairment
 - b. Primary Speech Impairment
 - c. Developmental Impairment
 - d. Dysfluent Speech
5. _____ is the proponent of the theory that humans are born with the capacity to learn language.
6. What term is given to the frequency that differentiates peoples from voices _____ from _____ each _____ other?
_____.
7. Sounds that children easily pronounce can be said to have more degrees of freedom than those that they have challenges articulating. **True or False**
8. The fact that there is no specific location of a structure responsible for language acquisition, the theory of innate capacity to learn a language does not stand. **True or False**
9. The more a child interacts with a supportive family the greater the chances of correct development of phonological skills. **True or False**

10. Mental Retardation cannot be said to be a Primary Cause of Language Disorders. **True or False**

SECTION B: Answer all questions in this section. (20 Marks)

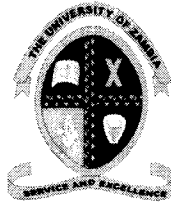
Write brief notes on each of the following concepts

11. Causes of Hyponasality
12. What is involved in Direct instructions as Language therapy option?
13. Learning theory of language acquisition
14. Role of the Velum in Speech
15. Bound Morphemes
16. Language Disorder
17. Theory of Demands Capacity Model
18. Paralinguistics Aspects of Language
19. Communication disorders at the level of articulation
20. Aphonia

SECTION C: Answer questions 1 and any other question of your choice (20 Marks)

1. The Ability to effectively communicate, requires proper use and understanding of factors that could otherwise cause failure to communicate. With appropriate illustrations, show how each of the linguistic elements can enhance or derail communication. (12 Marks)
2. Jona has been struggling with having fluent speech. What are some of the explanations that you could advance for people with Dysfluency (8 Marks)
3. Discuss the different types of voice disorders due to impaired function of the Vocal cords (8 Marks)
4. Language presents many different characteristics for different children. Discuss the different language disorders using the language components. (8 Marks)

END OF EXAMINATION



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES
2017 FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

FRE 1110: FRENCH LANGUAGE 1

DURATION: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ACCORDING TO THE INSTRUCTIONS.

**DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU
ARE TOLD TO DO SO BY THE SUPERVISOR.**

NO DICTIONARY ALLOWED

SECTION A : LA GRAMMAIRE (60%)

A. Mettez les verbes entre parenthèses à l'infinitif ou au subjonctif (5%)

1. Il faut que tu (avoir) un avis favorable.
2. Pourquoi interdit- il qu'on (écrire) avec un crayon ?
3. Je serais heureuse que j' (obtenir) une bourse.
4. Il est peu probable que nous (vouloir) lui rendre ce service.
5. Il est possible que Sophie (être) au courant.
6. Je désire que tu te (mettre) au travail.
7. Je ne pense pas que vous (connaître) cette dame.
8. Le professeur exige qu'ils (écrire) son travail.
9. Elle doute que tu (partir) avec au moins ce texte.
10. Il ne faut pas qu'ils (dire) de gros mots.

B. Mettez les phrases selon leur fonction du conditionnel présent (5%)

Le conditionnel présent exprime :	La phrase :
Un souhait	
Un regret	
Une imagination	
Une reproche	
Une suggestion	
Un conseil	
Une demande atténuée (polie)	
Une Information non-confirmée	

1. Tu serais la cliente et moi je serais la marchande.
2. Michel sortirait de l'hôpital bientôt.
3. Pourrais-je avoir le silence, s'il vous plaît ?
4. Ça te dirait d'aller au cinéma?
5. Je préférerais un verre de lait.
6. Vous devriez prendre ces médicaments tous les jours.
7. Si nous étions plus attentifs en cours, nous finirions plus vite nos devoirs.
8. J'aimerais vivre aux États- Unis.
9. Pourriez-vous me passer du sel, s'il vous plaît ?
10. Il y aurait des danses, des chansons et un film pour la fête.

C. Complétez avec un mot de comparaison. (10%)

1. Cette affiche est (= égalité) belle qu'un tableau.
2. Marc est (+ supérieur) grand que Paul.
3. Ce lait est (= égalité) nourrissant que le lait maternel.
4. Le train est (- inférieure) rapide que l'avion.
5. Karl est (+ bon) élève que Marc en maths .
6. Alice est (- infériorité) gentille que Frank.
7. Ma mère a (- infériorité) de patience que mon père.
8. Ma note est (+ mauvaise) que celle que j'ai eue la semaine dernière.
9. Il y a (= égalité) de livres chez Paul que chez Sylvie.
10. C'est le garçon (+ beau) de la classe.

D. Mettez les verbes entre parenthèses au passé composé. (10%)

1. Elles (arriver) juste à l'heure.
2. Ils (payer) l'addition.
3. Les candidats (entrer) dans la salle.
4. Les filles de Monsieur Chansa (partir) au marché.
5. Mes amis (fêter) mon anniversaire.
6. Les Durand (aller) en Corse.
7. Les deux filles (tomber) malades.
8. Marie et Bernard (déménager) la semaine dernière.
9. Les étudiants (recevoir) un beau prix.

10. Elle (perdre) sa tête et a commencé à crier.

E. Donnez le temps du verbe entre parenthèses au temps demandé (10%)

Exemple: *Ils (vouloir) manger dehors. -présent*

→Ils veulent.

1. On (apprendre) - **futur simple**
2. Les enfants (entendre) - **plus-que- parfait**
3. Je (pas aller) - **imparfait**
4. Pour que tu (pouvoir) - **subjonctif**
5. Qu'est-ce que tu (dire) - **conditionnel présent**
6. Les spectateurs (être) contents - **imparfait**
7. Tu (pas monter) la valise ?- **passé composé**
8. Le mois prochain on (finir) le travail- **futur antérieure**
9. Si tu étais venue, nous (aller) - **conditionnel passé**
10. Nous (faire) cet exercice. - **présent**

F. Donnez le nom de la classe grammaticale du mot souligné : (10%)

Exemple : Il me parle.

→ me : un pronom personnel

1. Je te donne un cahier.
2. Voici ma belle voiture.
3. Cet enfant mange beaucoup.
4. Ils cherchent la bibliothèque
5. Vous m'aimez toujours ?
6. Les souliers sont les siens.
7. Le chien qui aboie est méchant.
8. Mes voisins sont gentils.
9. Il est resté seule dans la maison.
10. Ils sont contents.

G. Mettez l'accent qui convient où c'est nécessaire. (10%)

1. L'église
2. Fenetre
3. Tres
4. Du mais
5. L' arrivee
6. Fiere
7. Enchante
8. Facon
9. Foret
10. Aout
11. Fevrier
12. Lycee

13. J'espere.
14. Voila
15. Il est la.
16. Secrétaire
17. Elephant
18. Tu achètes
19. Un pretre
20. Les notres.

SECTION B : LA COMPREHENSION ÉCRITE (10%

Lisez ce dialogue et puis répondez aux questions

Lisa : *Dix mille euros, c'est une bonne somme. Qu'est- ce que vous en feriez à ma place ?*

Léo : *Si j'étais toi, j'achèterais une nouvelle voiture. Tu as vu dans quel état est la tienne ?*

Lisa : *Ça franchement, ce n'est pas urgent. Elle roule encore, ça me suffit.*

Julie : *Tu pourrais en profiter pour aller voir tes cousins en Amérique du Sud. Tu dis toujours que ça te plairait d'aller là-bas.*

Lisa : *Ce n'est pas bête ça, mais je ne vais pas dépenser dix mille euros pour faire le voyage !*

Léo : *Lisa, tu ferais bien de les mettre à la banque. Si un jour tu as un problème, tu seras bien contente de les trouver.*

Lisa : *Ça, on dirait ma mère! Je te rappelle que c'est de l'argent que j'ai gagné dans un jeu, pas à la sueur de mon front !*

Julie : *Léo n'a pas complètement tort. Bien sûr que tu peux te faire plaisir, mais tâche d'en mettre un peu de côté, ça peut toujours servir.*

Léo : *Si vraiment tu ne sais pas quoi en faire, tu n'as qu'à nous donner tes dix mille euros. On va s'en occuper !*

Lisa : *Et qu'est- ce que tu en ferais, toi ? Tu les mettrais à la banque ?*

Léo : *Ah, non ! Moi, j'offrirais la bague de ses rêves à Julie, et après,je l'emmènerais trois mois aux Caraïbes en voyages de nocces !*

Julie : *Ben,mon Léo ? C'est une demande en mariage ?*

Léo : *Mais Julie, je n'ai pas gagné au loto, moi !*

Les questions

A. Choisissez les propositions du texte qui ont le même sens.

1. a. Lisa a fait un héritage.
b. Lisa a gagné de l'argent en jouant.
c. Lisa a beaucoup travaillé et elle a gagné de l'argent.
2. a. Lisa pense qu'elle a besoin d'une nouvelle voiture.
b. La voiture de Lisa est en bon état.
c. Léo conseille à Lisa de changer de voiture.
3. a. Lisa a de la famille en Amérique.
b. Lisa rêve de visiter l'Amérique de Sud.
c. Lisa a des amis en Amérique du Sud.
4. a. Les trois amis pensent qu'il faut garder de l'argent en cas de besoin.
b. Lisa ne veut pas mettre de l'argent à la banque.
c. Seulement Léo conseille à Lisa de placer un peu d'argent.
5. a. Lisa aimerait s'offrir une bague.
b. Julie aimerait avoir une bague.
c. Léo va offrir une bague à Julie.

B. Trouvez le sens des mots en italique grâce au contexte utilisé dans le dialogue.

1. *Une belle somme.*
a. Beaucoup d'argent b. Un beau chiffre.
2. *Ce n'est pas bête.*
a. C'est une bonne idée. b. Ce n'est pas une idée très intelligente
3. *. A la sueur de mon front.*
a. En faisant du sport. b. Par mon travail.
4. *Léo n'a pas complètement tort.*
a. Ce que dit Léo est stupide. b. Léo a raison.
5. *Mettre de côté.*
a. Dépenser de différentes façons. b. Economiser.

SECTION C : LA COMPOSITION (10%)

Reconstituez les formules de politesse dans une lettre. Pensez à la majuscule et à la ponctuation.

Exemple : vous- affectueusement- embrasse-je- bien

Je vous embrasse bien affectueusement.

1. Monsieur- de - assuré - cher - bon – soyez- mon – souvenir
2. Aux- vous- bises- enfants- et- grosses
3. chère- amicaux- croire- Madame- veuillez- sentiments-- mes
4. t'- mon- embrasse- toute- je- affection
5. croire- vous prie-je- Monsieur, l' expression- respect- mon profond- de – cher-

SECTION D : LANGUAGE DRILL

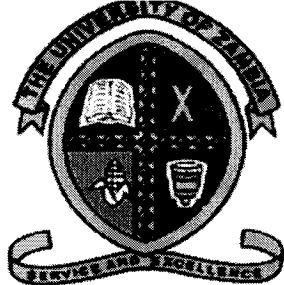
Complétez le dialogue ci-dessous avec l'une des expressions suivantes :

est mariée, deux enfants, faire sa connaissance, des yeux, Physique, quarantaine, quel âge, crois qu'elle, jolie femme, sympathique, viens de, avez vu, joli sourire, avez vu, de taille moyenne. (30 points).

LA NOUVELLE DIRECTRICE

- Monsieur Banda : Bonjour Monsieur Mutale. Est-ce que vous 1.....la nouvelle Directrice ?
- Monsieur Mutale : Oui, oui ! je 2.....son bureau maintenant. La nouvelle Directrice a l'air 3.....et compétente. Elle a le sens du contact.
- Monsieur Banda : C'est une 4, 5. Elle est de.....
- Monsieur Mutale : Elle s'appelle Madame Mundia.
- Monsieur Banda : Elle vient de quelle province ?
- Monsieur Mutale : Elle vient de la Province occidentale, 6. je.....est Lozi.
- Monsieur Banda : Et 7.....a-t-elle ?
- Monsieur Mutale : La 8..... . Elle est trop jeune pour ce poste.
- Monsieur Banda : quel est son apparence 9..... ?
- Monsieur Mutale : Oh ! elle est noire, 10 elle, et elle 11..... . Elle semble être très dynamique et a un très 12..... .
- Monsieur banda : Parfait ! Je vais aller 13..... tout de suite.
- Monsieur Mutale : Est-ce qu'elle 14 ?
- Monsieur Banda : Oui, oui, et elle15

END OF EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

2017 END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

FRE 1130 : INTRODUCTION TO FRENCH

DURATION : THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS : DICTIONARIES AND BOOKS ARE NOT ALLOWED

- ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTIONS A, B AND C IN THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED.
- THIS PAPER COMPRISES FOUR PAGES

SECTION A: GRAMMAR & LANGUAGE DRILLS

Question 1: Mettez les verbes entre parenthèses au présent de l'indicatif. (10 points)

- i) Nous..... (aller) à l'aéroport.
- ii) Les étudiants..... (manger) de la salade.
- iii) Vous..... (être) des étudiants.
- iv) Je..... (avoir) deux frères et une sœur.
- v) Tu..... (regarder) la télévision.
- vi) Marie et moi..... (finir) le devoir à 6 heures.
- vii) Les filles..... (nager) bien.
- viii) Papa..... (venir) à l'église ce soir.
- ix) Les garçons..... (écrire) bien.
- x) Vous..... (être) gentille madame !

Question 2: Mettez les verbes entre parenthèses au passé composé (10points)

- i) Je.....(travailler) l'après-midi.
- ii) Sandra.....(aller) au canada.
- iii) Toi, tu.....(avoir) de la chance.
- iv) Les enfants.....(jouer) dans le parc.
- v) Les étudiants.....(réciter) un poème.
- vi) Les professeurs.....(regarder) leurs étudiants avec admiration.
- vii) Vous (corriger) les fautes.
- viii) La Zambie.....(organiser) une conférence.
- ix) Vous(réfléchir) .
- x) Le client.....(choisir) une nouvelle chemise.

Question 3: Mettez les phrases ci-dessous à la forme négative. (20 points)

- i) Je vais au restaurant.
- ii) Elle parle français.
- iii) Ils sont au magasin.
- iv) Elle aime son papa
- v) Vous obéissez vos parents
- vi) Tu chantes à l'église
- vii) Je sais danser
- viii) Elles connaissent mes parents
- ix) Nous sommes à l'université
- x) Tu peux partir

Question 4: Complétez les phrases suivantes l'article défini : le, la, l', les. (10 points)

- i) Président deZambie s'appelle Monsieur Edgar Lungu.
- ii) Pretoria est Capitale deAfrique du sud.
- iii)enfant est malade àhôpital.
- iv) étudiants sont calmes devantpremière dame.
- v)soldats zambiens défendentfrontières.

SECTION B : LA COMPREHENSION

Ma journée à l'université

Je m'appelle Chilekwa Nkandu. J'ai 19 ans. Je suis étudiante à l'université de Zambie et je suis en première année. Je fais le français et la psychologie.

J'habite dans une pension près de l'université. Je partage une chambre avec une autre étudiante. Elle s'appelle Joséphine et elle est en troisième année dans la faculté de l'éducation.

J'habite à Lusaka depuis deux ans et j'aime cette ville. Lusaka est une ville très dynamique et cosmopolite. J'ai beaucoup d'amis ici. L'année académique a commencé au mois d'octobre.

Le matin, je me lève vers six heures. J'écoute la radio française, Radio France Internationale. C'est bien pour travailler la compréhension de la langue. Je prends un café et du pain. Quand j'arrive à l'université, je regarde sur les tableaux d'affichage dans les couloirs s'il y a des nouvelles concernant les activités quotidiennes.

A 10 heures, le cours de français commence. Les étudiants essaient de participer mais souvent ce n'est pas facile de pratiquer le français parlé. J'aime la langue française. J'apprends le français parce que je voudrais travailler dans une organisation internationale. Apprendre une autre langue est très bénéfique. Si vous êtes bilingue, vous aurez l'avantage parce que le monde est devenu un village global.

QUESTIONS

I. Répondez en phrases complètes

1. Qu'est-ce que Chilekwa étudie à l'université ?
2. Où est-ce qu'elle habite ?
3. Pourquoi aime-t-elle la ville de Lusaka ?
4. Que fait Nkandu quand elle se lève ?
5. Pourquoi est-ce qu'elle apprend la langue française ?
6. Que signifie le mot « bilingue »?

II. Répondez vrai, faux ou on ne sait pas

1. Chilekwa habite à l'université de Zambie.
2. Joséphine est en première année.
3. Joséphine fait la psychologie.
4. Chilekwa arrive à l'université à six heures.
5. C'est facile pour les étudiants de pratiquer le français en classe.
6. Chilekwa veut travailler dans une Organisation non gouvernementale.

III. Lisez la lettre et répondez par vrai, faux ou on ne sait pas

La Plagne, le 25 février

Cher Alice,

Je suis en vacances dans les Alpes toute la semaine. Aujourd'hui, je skie et demain je vais visiter l'aiguille du Midi. La semaine prochaine, je ne vais pas rester à la Plagne, je vais aller à Nice pour un festival de jazz.

Je vais visiter la ville, aller sur la plage et je vais peut-être rencontrer des musiciens célèbres !

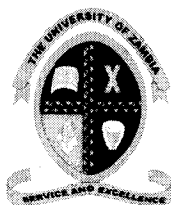
Je t'appelle lundi, bonne semaine.

Christophe

1. Christophe va faire du ski à La Plagne la semaine prochaine.
2. Aujourd'hui, il visite l'aiguille du Midi.
3. Le festival de jazz de Nice est très célèbre.
4. Christophe a rendez-vous avec des musiciens célèbres.
5. Christophe va rentrer dimanche soir.

SECTION C : COMPOSITION

En utilisant **le passé composé et l'imparfait**, écrivez une lettre à un/une ami(e) pour lui raconter vos vacances inoubliables. [150-200 mots]



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES
2017 FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

FRE 3110: INTERMEDIATE FRENCH GRAMMAR PAPER 1

DURATION: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ACCORDING TO THE INSTRUCTIONS.

**DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU
ARE TOLD TO DO SO BY THE SUPERVISOR.**

NO DICTIONARY ALLOWED

SECTION A : LA SYNTAXE FRANÇAISE (40%)

1. Faites les quatre opérations syntaxiques possibles de cet énoncé et précisez sa nature : (4%)

Pauline regarde le match de football tous les soirs.

2. Pourquoi une classe grammaticale est dite variable ? (1%)
3. Faites la liste de 8 classes grammaticales du français. Illustrez avec un exemple de chaque. (**soulignez la réponse**) (8%)

4. Quelle est la fonction grammaticale en caractère gras ? (12%)

Exemple : Pour voir ce film, l'autorisation **parentale** est obligatoire. (Epithète)

- a) Le chien, **un magnifique Berger**, s'est mis à aboyer furieusement.
- b) Tu sembles **rêveur**.
- c) Le frère **de Myriam** a eu un accident de voiture.
- d) Ma tante confectionne **tous ses vêtements**.
- e) Julie, **qui semble très intelligente**, a cependant commis une grosse erreur.
- f) Daniel discute **avec ses copains**.
- g) Les enfants font **leurs devoirs**.
- h) Je vais prêter ma voiture **à mon amie**.
- i) Le pain est vendu **par le boulanger**.
- j) Les factures **de l'année passée**.
- k) L'amour **maternel**.
- l) Elle ressemble **à Madonna**.

5. Ecrivez une proposition : (soulignez la réponse) (5%)

- a) Subordonnée complétive
- b) Subordonnée circonstancielle de temps
- c) Subordonnée circonstancielle de conséquence
- d) Juxtaposée
- e) Subordonnée relative

6. Ecrivez une phrase qui contient : (soulignez la réponse) (8%)

- a) Un verbe passif
- b) Un adverbe de manière
- c) Un adjectif féminin
- d) Une conjonction de coordination.
- e) Un pronom possessif
- f) Un verbe intransitif
- g) Un pronom tonique
- h) Un pronom démonstratif

7. Donnez la définition de " la syntaxe". (2%)

SECTION B : L' ANALYSE DU DISCOURS (40%)

Copiez la question puis répondez-y. Soulignez votre réponse

1. Donnez quatre types différents de discours de communication. (4%)
2. Quels sont les six facteurs de toute communication?
3. Complétez par un mot : (5%)
 - a) Le contexte influence aussi la communication car, nous ne communiquons pas de la même façon par courriel que par téléphone.
 - b) Le contexteregroupe aussi les références culturelles des interlocuteurs, la connaissance de la langue, les rites culturels, les origines ethniques.
 - c) Le contextese rapporte à la situation économique des interlocuteurs, à leur niveau d'instruction, à leur éducation, à leurs valeurs.
 - d) Le contexte se rapporte aux différentes circonstances entourant un acte communicationnel.
 - e) Un individu joue plusieurs rôles dans sa vie. Il peut être tour à tour père de famille, chef d'entreprise, client dans une épicerie. Ainsi, le rôle qu'il joue à un moment donné influera sur sa façon de communiquer. C'est le contexte.....

4. Ecrivez la fonction du langage qui domine dans chaque énoncé. (15%)

Exemple : Oh là ! là ! Comme j'adore cette chanson ! (Expressive)

1. Son regard m'égare.
2. Allô! Allô! M'entendez-vous?
2. Moi, mon bureau est tout vert.
3. Oui, je comprends bien.
4. Les effets toxiques peuvent inclure les symptômes divers.
5. Tu te tais, maintenant et garde le silence.
6. Pardonne-moi, chérie. Je t'en prie.
7. Vous savez, il y a beaucoup de manières différentes de mentir, hein?
8. Dépêche-toi !
9. Les Jeux Olympiques ont eu lieu au Brésil en 2016.
10. Noël est un nom propre.
11. Quelle belle fille !
12. Les chats et les chiens n'ont pas de langue.
13. Moi, je pense que t'es une petite salope !
14. Oui,.....oui....., ah oui ?
15. Comment ? Vous avez dit que je dois passer à quelle heure ?

5. **Quels sont les cinq mécanismes pour bien transmettre un message? Ecrivez la liste seulement. (5%)**
6. **Copiez et écrivez en langue familière les mots suivants : (5%)**
- a) Un nez
 - b) Des cigarettes
 - c) Laid
 - d) Partir
 - e) Se dépêcher
 - f) Avoir faim
 - g) Un ami
 - h) Très fatigué
 - i) Voler
 - j) Petit déjeuner
7. **Quel est le niveau de langue utilisé dans les énoncés ci-après ? Ecrivez votre réponse seulement. (10%)**
- a) Je n' suis pas du tout au courant.
 - b) Cessez de m'importuner, voulez-vous ?
 - c) Cet homme est malade depuis deux ans.
 - d) Il faudra veiller à ce que cela ne se reproduise.
 - e) Il se mettrait en route si le ciel était clair.
 - f) C'est une bagnole à moi !
 - g) Auriez-vous l'obligeance de faire silence, messieurs, dames ?
 - h) Je suis à bout de force.
 - i) Ça m'est complètement égal.
 - j) Je suis navré mais je peux rien, pour vous.
8. **Copiez et écrivez le mot en argot, pour dire : (5%)**
- a) Un journal
 - b) Mourir
 - c) Bien
 - d) Manger
 - e) Tuer
 - f) Travailler
 - g) La nourriture
 - h) Une grande maison
 - i) Beaugosse
 - j) Un chien

SECTION C : LA COMPREHENSION(10%)

Voici un tableau avec des questions et des réponses. Reliez la réponse à la question dans le tableau donné en bas.

QUESTIONS	RÉPONSES
a) Vous vous appelez comment ?	1. À 7 heures, tous les matins.
b) Pouvez- vous épeler votre nom, s' il vous plaît ?	2. Une heure, tous les jours après l'école.
c) Quelle est votre nationalité ?	3. Les mathématiques.
d) Où habitez- vous ?	4. Seulement les dessins animés.
e) Vous aimez l' école ?	5. Marie Hénin.
f) Qu'est-ce que vous préférez comme matière ?	6. Canadienne.
g) À quelle heure vous vous levez pendant la semaine ?	7. À Montréal.
h) Qu'est-ce que vous faites le week-end ?	8. H- Ē- N- I- N
i) Vous regardez la télévision ?	9. Je sors avec mes amis.
j) Qu'est-ce que vous aimez à la télévision ?	10. Oui, un peu.

[illegible]

SECTION D : LE PRÉCIS (10%)

Votre correspondant francophone va bientôt venir chez vous. Vous lui envoyez un message électronique pour lui présenter votre famille. Vous lui décrivez aussi la chambre où il va dormir. (50-55 mots)

De :
Date :
À :
Objet :

.....

END OF EXAMINATION



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES
2017 FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

FRENCH 4510: RESEARCH METHODS IN FRENCH LINGUISTICS

DURATION: 3 HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ACCORDING TO THE INSTRUCTIONS IN
EACH SECTION.**

**DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU
ARE TOLD TO DO SO BY THE SUPERVISOR.**

SECTION A : LA THEORIE

Répondez à **quatre** questions de cette section

1. Distinguez entre l'approche qualitative et l'approche quantitative, comme démarches scientifiques, dans la recherche en linguistique.

[5 points]

2. Citez deux techniques couramment utilisées dans la collecte de données de la recherche en sciences humaines, et expliquez en détail chacune de ces techniques.

[5 points]

3. Indiquez cinq rubriques qui doivent obligatoirement figurer dans tout projet de recherches en linguistique.

[5 points]

4. Citez cinq qualités d'un projet idéal de recherches en linguistique.

[5 points]

5. Quelles sont les considérations à prendre en compte dans le choix d'un sujet de recherches (Citez au moins cinq considérations).

[5 points]

SECTION B

Cette question est **obligatoire**

Question 1: Imaginez un sujet de recherche en linguistique. Ensuite :

- I) Indiquez le titre de votre sujet de recherche ;
- II) Formulez la spécification de la problématique de votre recherche ;
- III) Précisez les objectifs de votre recherche ; et
- IV) Indiquez les questions de votre recherche.

[30 points]

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF GENDER STUDIES**

2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

COURSE: GDS 1110 (Introduction to Gender Studies)

DATE: 18/9/2017

TIME: 14:00 to 17:00

INSTRUCTIONS: THERE ARE FIVE (5) QUESTIONS IN THIS PAPER.
ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS. YOU MUST ANSWER QUESTION 1 WHICH IS COMPULSORY AND THEN CHOOSE ANY TWO (2) FROM QUESTION 2 TO QUESTION 5.

1. Write detailed short notes on **ALL** the following:
 - a. Declaration of sentiments (10 marks)
 - b. Ifi Amadiume's views on western colonialism (10 marks)
 - c. The practice of sati, bride wealth, child bribes and women voices in India (10 marks)
 - d. Chinese foot binding (10 marks)
2. Students of Gender Studies learn to question issues relating to the opportunities and roles of women and men without being overly critical and unnecessarily sensitive. Discuss. (30 marks)
3. Discuss the gender perspectives in the western world with special reference to the renaissance and enlightenment period. (30 marks)
4. Critically analyse the situation of men and women in the third-world with special reference to Zambia, and strategies for change. (30 marks)
5. What are the strategies being implemented at local, regional, and international levels to improve the status of women and girls in areas like education, health, formal employment, decision making, and women's human rights? Comment on the progress made? (30 marks)

END OF EXAMINATION

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF GENDER STUDIES**

FINAL EXAMINATIONS – 2017 ACADEMIC YEAR

COURSE: GDS 2120 - THEORIES IN GENDER STUDIES

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS.

INSTRUCTIONS: THERE ARE THREE (3) SECTIONS IN THIS PAPER. ANSWER ONE (1) QUESTION FROM EACH SECTION. **SECTION A IS COMPULSORY.**

SECTION: A

- 1) Discuss the relationship between poverty and gender and state why poverty is said to have a face of a woman.

SECTION: B

- 2) Discuss the perceptions of women in different religions.
- 3) Feminist argue that, while women's positions have improved, women continue to be subordinate to men in most societies. There are several evidence across several realms of everyday life that might relate to this point. Using that evidence, argue whether feminist are right.

SECTION: C

- 4) Discuss the relationship between capitalism, colonialism and housewifization.
- 5) Challenge Aristotle and Plato's views on the status of women with reference to Zambian situation today.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF GENDER STUDIES**

2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

GDS 2224: RESEARCH METHODS IN GENDER STUDIES

DATE: 22 SEPTEMBER 2017

TIME: 14:00 to 17:00

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A, THREE (3) FROM B AND ONE (1) FROM C.

SECTION A: Answer all Questions. This section carries 35 Marks.

1. Briefly explain any three (3) characteristics of a good hypothesis **(3 MARKS)**
2. State any four (4) common sources of knowledge **(4 Marks)**
3. Give five (5) reasons why research objectives should be developed. **(5 Marks)**
4. Briefly, outline the three (3) characteristics of research? **(3 Marks)**
5. State the four (4) factors that influence the choice of the research problems (Topics) **(4 Marks)**
6. What are the three (3) characteristics of the scientific method? **(3 Marks)**
7. Briefly state any three (3) importance of Literature review **(3 Marks)**
8. Briefly state the difference between the following:
 - i. Variable and Concept **(2 Marks)**
 - ii. Numeric indicators and Non numeric – indicators **(2 Marks)**
 - iii. paradigms and Hypotheses **(2 Marks)**
 - iv. Confounding variables and Antecedent variables **(2 Marks)**
 - v. Operational Definition and Conceptual Definition **(2 Marks)**

SECTION B: Question 1 is compulsory and answer any two (2) Questions. This section carries 45 Marks

1. Fill in the table below by indicating Yes if the property applies to the scales or No if they do not apply (12 Marks)

Scales	Magnitude	Equal	Absolute Zero
Nominal			
Ordinal			
Interval			
Ratio			

2. With examples, explain the pressures faced in doing feminist research.
3. Literature review consists of two aspects: Review of theory (theoretical framework) or Review of empirical research. Explain the difference between Review of theory and Review of empirical research.
4. Whether a research problem or situation exists depends on certain conditions: Explain the conditions necessary for the existence of a problem.
5. Before research, we need to know whether or not it is worth proceeding with. You have to know the criteria of prioritizing the problem: Explain the criteria for prioritizing the problem.

SECTION C: Answer one question. This section carries 20 Marks

1. Outline the eight (8) steps in the Research process and explain briefly each step.
2. Explain the steps/stages in questionnaire construction.
3. State and explain the components of Research Designs and briefly explain what they mean.

END OF EXAMINATION

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF GENDER STUDIES**

FINAL EXAMINATIONS – 2017 ACADEMIC YEAR

COURSE: GDS 4240- GENDER AND HEALTH

Date: 11th September, 2017

Time: 14:00 to 17:00

INSTRUCTIONS: This paper has two sections. Answer all short essay questions in section **A** while from section **B** choose THREE (3) long essay questions out of 4.

SECTION A

- a. To fight gender and reproductive health problems requires the empowerment of men and women in view of decision making within a home. Discuss the statement in view of the four forms of power?
- b. Describe mental Health as a concept and its significance to the well-being of men and women.
- c. What is gender mainstreaming and its importance to national health for both men and women?
- d. What is reproductive health and its importance for both men and women?
- e. State and describe the three categories of the causes of reproductive tract infections.

SECTION B:

Q.1. Lesley Doyal in her article articulated on what has been the common trend in dealing with issues of **sex, gender and Health** and she later suggests the **need for a new approach**. Discuss Doyal's arguments and its importance to a Zambian context.

Q.2. Until 2005 Zambian law required women to obtain explicit permission from their husbands in order to acquire publicly distributed contraceptives: In view of the **Zambian guidelines on family planning** describe the strategies for family planning, service delivery and family planning measures which have been put in place to address them.

Q.3. Discuss **gender mainstreaming cycle** as a way of promoting gender sensitive health policy and strategies. Take note of the four perspectives in a circle.

Q.4. Women' mental health has been of attention to healthcare researchers. Mary-Jo Del Vecchio argued that there has been a common tendency of linking the well-being of women to that of children and the family, most of all the health of the society. Discuss depression as a mental health disorder which often affects women due to their position in society. Outline the symptoms, risk factors and the ways of treating it.

THE END

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF GENDER STUDIES

FINAL EXAMINATIONS – 2017 ACADEMIC YEAR

COURSE: GDS 9230- GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT: THEORY AND PRACTICE

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS.

INSTRUCTIONS: THERE ARE THREE (3) SECTIONS IN THIS PAPER. ANSWER ONE (1) QUESTION FROM EACH SECTION. SECTION A IS COMPULSORY.

SECTION A

1. Adam Smith's idea of the invisible hand is the basic idea of laissez faire capitalism. State and exemplify how the system functions and how it can be applied in Zambia.

SECTION B:

2. Modernisation theory is largely based on the view that to develop means to become 'modern' by adopting Western cultural values and social institutions. Explain and exemplify Bill Rostow's stages of development and state why his stages have been criticized by other scholars.
3. Discuss what might be a Marxist or dependency theory account of the causes of poverty.

SECTION C:

4. The general status of women in various sectors is low compared to that of men. Using appropriate examples discuss the factors leading to their low status.
5. Define the concept of governance and explain what constitutes good governance. To what extent can good governance be advanced by the integration of women into the mainstream development practices.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
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DEPARTMENT OF GENDER STUDIES**

**COURSE: GDS 9330 - GENDER AND LAW
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

Date : 12/9/2017

Time:14:00-17:00

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

1. QUESTION ONE (1) IS **COMPULSORY** AND MUST BE ANSWERED BY ALL STUDENTS.
2. ANSWER ONE (1) QUESTION FROM SECTION B AND ONE (1) QUESTION FROM SECTION C.
3. THE DURATION OF THE EXAMINATION IS THREE (3) HOURS WITHIN WHICH STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS.
4. DO NOT BRING ANY REFERENCE BOOK OR NOTES IN THE EXAMINATION ROOM.

SECTION A: COMPULSORY QUESTION

QUESTION ONE

You are working as a Human Rights & Gender Officer at the International Women's Rights Action, a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) working on protecting and advancing women's rights in both rural and urban areas of South Sudan. Your roles as a Human Rights & Gender Officer include among other roles to communicate to the United Nations Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights the *consistent existence of gross and systematic violations of women's human rights and fundamental freedoms* and *any other information on human rights and freedoms* that is of assistance to United Nations Treaty Bodies as they examine periodic reports from State Parties.

Your South Sudanese friend working with the Ministry of Legal Affairs tells you that they have received some correspondence from the United Nations Commission on Human Rights indicating that the latter has identified reasonable evidence of a consistent pattern of gross violations of women's human rights and fundamental freedoms in South Sudan. The Commission is therefore advising the Government of South Sudan to immediately resolve this

matter before it can be brought to the attention of the world community. He further tells you that the Minister of Legal Affairs is not happy with the manner some Non-State Actors in the country are negatively portraying the issue of women's human rights and freedoms to the United Nations especially the Treaty Bodies where they exaggerate the existence of human rights violations.

Firstly, your friend wants to understand the *criteria* used by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to surely *admit* such communication from individuals and organizations that, in his words refer to as 'puppets of the western countries'. (10 Marks)

Secondly, your friend wants to understand *what specific opportunities* do these Non-State Actors such as NGOs, individual persons and some United Nations agencies have that allow them to submit information or communication regarding State parties' implementation of human rights treaties to the United Nations Treaty Bodies. (10 Marks)

SECTION B: ANSWER ONLY ONE (1) QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

QUESTION TWO

The Zambia Law Development Commission has embarked on reviewing some provisions in the Penal Code Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia, particularly the part on Offences against Morality. The Commission has engaged a number of third year students from the University of Zambia, Department of Gender Studies on part-time basis to conduct a research on how to *gender* this part of the Penal Code.

You are one of the selected students and you have been tasked to look at Section 132 on the offence of Rape that states:

Any person who has unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman or girl, without her consent, or with her consent, if the consent is obtained by force or by means of threats or intimidation of any kind, or by fear of bodily harm, or by means of false representations as to the nature of the act, or, in the case of a married woman, by personating her husband, is guilty of the felony termed "rape".

You have since been to several countries under the auspices of the Zambia Law Development Commission studying these countries' penal code reforms. Out of the countries you have visited, Kenya and Namibia has a more *gender sensitive rape provisions* under the Kenyan Sexual Offences Act No. 3 of 2006 and the Namibian Combating Rape Act No. 8 of 2000 respectively. Therefore, you have concluded that Section 132 of the Zambian Penal Code must be repealed and replaced by the provisions borrowed from Kenya and Namibia's rape provisions.

Outline the *gender sensitive rape provisions* you have discovered from Kenya and Namibia that will make your supervisor agree with your conclusion. (15 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

There is consensus among many Zambians that some of our customs are an affront to justice, equity or good conscious by our own standard as a people. Consequently, it is agreed that they should be outlawed and not be practiced. Some of the customs that are identified as being repugnant are also in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution and Penal Code to the extent that they undermine the dignity of the human being.

Identify and briefly discuss five (05) of these repugnant laws applicable under customary law that mostly affect women and girls in Zambia. (5 Marks)

The outcome that governments have to work towards under CEDAW is to ensure that women enjoy and are able to exercise all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, civil, social, cultural and any other sphere on the basis of equality with men. This means there must be both *de jure* and *de facto* equality of rights and opportunities for women.

Discuss the above two obligations (that is *de jure* equality and *de facto* equality) giving practical examples. (10 Marks)

SECTION C: ANSWER ONLY ONE (1) QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

QUESTION FOUR

Abigail a 21 year old approaches you for advice regarding her story. She tells you that two years ago a gentleman known as Mwikisa had sexual intercourse with her without her consent and that incident resulted in a pregnancy that saw the birth of baby Tasha. The said Mwikisa fled the country to Gweru – Zimbabwe where it is believed the parents origin from and only resurfaced two months ago at Livingstone Border attempting to enter the country but alert police at the border arrested him and handed him over to Livingstone Central Police for prosecution on the offence committed against Abigail but Mwikisa was released on Bail awaiting trial.

She tells you the trial in that case has since started and that she was the only witness to give testimony against Mwikisa. However, Abigail says she is upset with the rumours that Mwikisa may not be convicted solely on her testimony as there was need for additional evidence to buttress her testimony. She is devastated about those rumours and wants to know what kind of an injustice principle rule of law is this and where it could probable have come from. She further tells you that Mwikisa was approached by her family in order for him to take responsibility over baby Tasha and accept her as his child but Mwikisa has categorically refused the two responsibilities. She tells you on top of all these misfortunes from Mwikisa, she is carrying a two months pregnancy by another man known as Gift but she is not ready for a child now and wants a medical doctor to terminate the pregnancy.

She wants you make her understand the issues in *detail*. (15 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

Your colleague informs you that her elder sister Chileshe has been married to a Mr Mtonga for the last six years and they have together three children. She tells you that the two were married at the Chipata Civic Centre where all the formalities regarding marriage were complied with. However, she says it has just come to their attention as a family that Mr Mtonga has another woman in his life who it is believed he traditionally married two years ago at his village in Lumezi Area in Lundazi district. Your colleague tells you her sister is very mad with the husband and wants the husband to pay for this betrayal and that she is no longer interested in her husband any more.

She tells you the only problem is that her sister does not know how the husband can be fixed and how she can also liberate herself from this embarrassment by the husband. *Advise her in detail* (7.5 Marks)

She further tells you that her mother Mrs Bwembya is a widow of her late father Mr Benny Bwembya who was a renowned Lusaka businessman with a lot of real properties in the Central Business District of Kitwe and held Shares in a number of companies. However, she informs you that her late father who left a Will only gave her mother the right to the matrimonial house without deriving any benefits from other assets.

She says the mother wants something to be done about the Will and that she is not happy that the husband did not include in his Will the traditional land they were given as a family by the headman in the village. *Advise her in detail* (7.5 Marks)

END OF EXAMINATION

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES**

H1110: INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF HISTORY

FINAL EXAMINATION – FULL TIME/PARALLEL 2016-2017

DATE: FRIDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 2017 **TIME:** 09:00 – 12:00 HOURS

DURATION: *THREE HOURS* **VENUE:** *SPORTS HALL*

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1 THIS PAPER HAS TWO SECTIONS: SECTION *A* AND SECTION *B*
- 2 ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION *A* IN THE SPACES PROVIDED ON THE QUESTION PAPER.
- 3 WRITE THE ANSWERS FOR SECTION *B* IN THE BOOKLETS PROVIDED BY THE EXAMINER
- 4 AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION TIE SECTION *A* TOGETHER WITH SECTION *B* AND HAND IN FOR MARKING

COMPUTER NUMBER:.....

SECTION A: 20 MARKS

**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. WRITE YOUR ANSWERS
IN THE SPACES PROVIDED AFTER EACH QUESTION**

1. What do we call the history of the poor, street people, beggars, the down trodden, etc.?
.....
2. Where in the University of Zambia Library can you find special articles published in specialised journals?
.....
3. Friday, 15th September, 2017, Babangida Tembo, 'Daily Nation', 'The Benefits of National Unity',
 - (i) After rearranging the entry above, but without changing the order of the names, what mistake do you notice in the citation?
.....
4. Chipulu Pintu, Accessed on Friday, 15th September, 2017, Leadership is God-given, www.nalwampatimes.com

If you rearranged the above citation correctly, state the two mistakes that would be found:

(i)

(ii)

5. Chimbwe Prosperina, 'The Role of Students in National Governance',
....., vol.3, no. 2 (2017), pp. 15-26.

What kind of reference would this be if the missing information was included?

.....

6. What do we call historical sources that comprise human voices?

.....

7. May Kalandanya, 'Impact of Girl-child Education in the Luapula Valley, 1964-2017',
PhD Thesis, Luapula University of Science and Technology, (2017)

What should be done to make the citation above an end note?

.....

8. Sakatengo Kaley, When you Protect the Environment, It will Protect You, Zambia
Journal of Environment, vol. 2, no. 1, (2017), 15.

- (i) Which one of the two titles in the citation above should be in inverted
commas?

.....

- (ii) Which one of the two titles should be in bold?

.....

SECTION B: 30 MARKS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ANSWER ANY **THREE (3) OF THE SIX (6)** QUESTIONS BELOW
 2. WRITE THE ANSWER FOR THIS SECTION IN THE BOOKLET PROVIDED BY THE EXAMINER
-

1. During one of my First Year History tutorials, a bitter argument ensued among the students. One group felt that oral interviews were more useful than questionnaires in History research; the other group felt otherwise. Which of the two sides do you support and why?
2. Define the terms **Conservative** and **Radical** history and explain why radical historians opposed Conservative history.
3. With definitions of the terms **Afrocentrism** and **Eurocentrism**, discuss the weaknesses that Africanist historians found in Europe's description of Africa.
4. Describe the role of the environment in the development of the precolonial kingdoms of either Old Ghana or Songhai.
5. Discuss the role of the "ship of the desert" in the economic development of precolonial West Africa.
6. To what extent were slavery and slave trade abolished in the late 19th century due to economic factors?

END OF EXAMINATION

Now go back to page 1 and read Instruction number 4!



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES**

END OF ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION, 5th SEPTEMBER 2017

H9310: HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA SINCE 1800

VENUE: LIBRARY BASEMENT

TIME: 14:00HRS – 17:00HRS

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. ANSWER **THREE (3)** QUESTIONS ONLY
2. ANSWER ONLY **ONE (1)** QUESTION FROM EACH SECTION

SECTION A

1. Some scholars argue that Europeans could not have colonized Africa without African collaborators.
 - a) With examples from southern Africa, examine the role African collaborators played in the colonization of the region.
 - b) Why are scholars like Adu Boahen challenging the idea of African collaborators in the colonial process?
2. Scholars argue that the concept of black inferiority has continued to thrive for centuries and has been supported by denial of any meaningful intellectual, cultural and historical African experience.
 - a) Examine what led to the construction of these historical myths and stereotypes about Africans.
 - b) What has sustained these myths and stereotypes?
3. "Within the German borders every Herero, with or without a gun, with or without cattle, will be shot. I will no longer accept women and children, I will drive them back to their people or I will let them be shot at," (General Adrian Dietrich Lothar von Trotha.)
 - a) What were the causes of the Herero and Nama genocide in German South West Africa (modern-day Namibia) between 1904 and 1908?
 - b) What were the results of the genocide?

SECTION B

4. Examine Portuguese activities in the lower Zambezi Valley from 1600s to the 1900s. How did these activities lead to the emergence of the prazos da coroa that dominated the region till the 1900s?
5. What did it mean to be Chikunda?
 - a) Discuss the emergence of Chikunda identity in the Zambezi Valley.
 - b) Give an example of how ordinary people used music to resist capital exploitation in the Zambezi Valley.
6. Examine the similarities and differences between Portuguese and British colonialism in Southern Africa.

SECTION C

7. "Cursed be Canaan, a servant of servants will he be to his brothers... Blessed be the Lord God of Shem, let Canaan be his servant" Genesis 9: 25-26. Examine how the Afrikaner nationalists interpreted this verse from the Bible and used it to
 - (a). Justify racial segregations in South Africa
 - (b). Stimulate Afrikaner nationalism and led to the election of the National Party into power in 1948.
8. What led to the emergence of the Frontline States and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC)? What role did the two bodies play in the political and economic liberation of the region?
9. How did the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa (SCSA) use sport to fight racism and challenge minority governments in southern Africa? How successful were these efforts?

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES
HIS 2410: STUDIES IN THE GROWTH OF CAPITALISM
UNIVERSITY EXAMS – 2017

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER *THREE* QUESTIONS ONLY; *ONE* FROM EACH SECTION
TIME: THREE HOURS

SECTION A

1. Explain how the term, 'Feudalism' has been defined by different scholars. Is it true to argue that Feudal societies prospered because they were well organised?
2. What role did Portugal play in the European explorations? Account for the rise and fall of Antwerp.
3. "European nations did not reap benefits from the triangular trade. Rather, it was only African Chiefs who gained from this tri-continental trade". How valid is this statement?
4. To what extent did Mercantilist thinking inspire Adam Smith to write, 'The Wealth of Nations'? Were his ideas embraced by all European nations?

SECTION B

1. What factors facilitated Britain's industrialisation process? Describe America's industrialisation process.
2. Why was the British Enclosure system of agriculture introduced? Explain why Levellers and Diggers embarked on a process of destroying Enclosure farms.
3. Was the Great Depression attributed solely to faults in America's money lending policies?
4. To what extent did the post-1914 economic boom contribute to the out-break of World War One? Out-line the results of the war.

SECTION C

1. What ideas were contained in Keynes's, 'The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money' and 'The Economic Consequences of the Peace'?
2. Why was 'New Capitalism' adopted by some nations in the post-World War Two period? Is it tenable to argue that New Capitalists recorded more successes than failures?
3. Can developing economies collapse in the event of transnational corporations withdrawing their investments from the third world?
4. Make a critical analysis of the fact that the lending policies of Bretton Woods's institutions negatively impact on third world economies.
5. Critically analyse the view that globalisation is to the detriment of the third world.

END OF EXAMINATION

The University of Zambia
School of Humanities and Social Sciences
Department of Historical and Archaeological Studies

Final Examination

HIS 3350: History of Modern India from 1820 to 1984

Time: Three Hours

28th August, 2017

Instructions: Answer any three questions

1. Would you agree that the British rule witnessed a remarkable outburst of intellectuals and radical transformations among the Indian folk in their social and religious sectors?
2. The Anglo- Indian historians have greatly emphasized the importance of military grievances and greased cartridge affairs as the most potent causes which led to the great uprising in 1857. Comment.
3. Critically examine the need to capture India's neighbouring countries like, Afghanistan, Nepal and Burma by the British rulers.
4. Who were identified as the 'Princely States' in India during the British colonial rule? Highlight the methods that were used by the newly formed Indian Government to merge these princely states within India's main land.
5. Was there any need for having two nationalist parties, the Indian National Congress and Muslim League, in India for the common goal? Investigate their roles in the First and Second World War?

6. What compelled the British colonizers to let India go in 1947, which was considered as the 'Jewel in the British Crown'?
 7. Would you agree that the newly formed Indian government managed to strengthen the foundations of democracy in India?
 8. How were the relations between the East Pakistan and West Pakistan after its birth as one country in 1947? Examine the genesis of Bangladesh.
 9. Evaluate carefully the success and failure of Mrs. Indira Gandhi as the third prime minister of India who enforced the 'Emergency Rule' in a democratic country.
 10. Highlight the root causes behind the conflict between India and Pakistan over Kashmir. Who should you blame for the prevailing differences and suggest some measures which can help them to resolve this long standing historic enmity.
 11. Is it tenable to argue that Mahatma Gandhi played very important role in the nationalist movements both in India and Africa? What important steps must be taken to strengthen their prevailing relations to meet the global challenges?
-

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

END OF 2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION-SEPTEMBER 2017

HIS4410: HISTORY OF RUSSIA, 1861-1991

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: (i) ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS ONLY

(ii) ANSWER ONLY ONE (1) QUESTION FROM EACH SECTION

SECTION A

1. Despite persistent peasant protests, why was Russian serfdom sustained for a long time? Did the Emancipation Act of 1861 fulfil peasant aspirations?
2. Discuss the ideas, composition and methods of revolutionary movements in late 19th century Russia. To what extent were these movements able to reform or moderate tsarism?
3. With specific reference to the political groups and their programmes, account for the rapid growth of organised political movements in Russia between 1890 and 1917
4. Examine the program of economic modernisation championed by Sergei Witte. How did it contribute to fomenting revolutionary sentiment in Russia?

SECTION B

1. Do you agree with the assertion that the outbreak of the Russian Revolution in 1917 was primarily a product of Russia's entry into the First World War?
2. Critically analyse the processes and methods employed by the Bolsheviks to consolidate power between 1917 and 1921?
3. How did Joseph Stalin transform the Soviet Union from an agrarian into an industrial country between 1926 and 1941?
4. Account for the development of the "Cold War" between the USA and the USSR and illustrate four major Cold War incidents.

SECTION C

1. What was Destalinisation? To what extent did Nikita Khrushchev achieve his objectives when he embarked on the policy of Destalinisation of the Soviet society?
2. Why did the Soviet Union impose Communist governments in Eastern Europe? With specific reference to Hungary and Czechoslovakia, account for the anti-communist uprisings in Eastern Europe.
3. Critically analyse the role of Mikhail Gorbachev in dismantling the Soviet Union
4. A few years ago, Russian President Vladimir Putin remarked that “the breakup of the Soviet Union was the greatest geopolitical tragedy of the 20th century.” To what extent is this statement valid?

End of Examination

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES**

END OF ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION, 28 AUGUST 2017

HIS 9110: HISTORY OF ZAMBIA

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS: Answer THREE (3) questions only.
Answer ONE question from EACH section.**

SECTION A

1. Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the available sources of pre-colonial history of Zambia.
2. Explain the origin, development and decline (where appropriate) of any **one** of the following kingdoms in pre-colonial Zambia:
 - (a) Bemba Kingdom
 - (b) Lozi Kingdom
 - (c) Lunda Kingdom
 - (d) Undi's Chewa Kingdom
3. What effect did the Mfecane have on some centralised states in pre-colonial Zambia?

SECTION B

4. Identify the factors that explain the differing reactions to the onset of colonialism between the Lozi and Ngoni ethnic groups.
5. Why was the development of mining in the early colonial period of Zambia unsuccessful?
6. Does the role of individual leaders explain the emergence and development of nationalism in colonial Zambia?

SECTION C

7. Why did President Kenneth Kaunda create a one-party state in Zambia?
8. Does bad timing explain the failure of the nationalised economy of Zambia?
9. Explain the lack of effective political opposition to the MMD during the 1990s.

End of Examination

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHEAOLOGICAL STUDIES

2016/2017 END OF ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 2017.

HIS 9350: THEMES IN HISTORY OF DISEASE, MEDICINE AND DEATH IN
SOUTHERN AFRICA

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

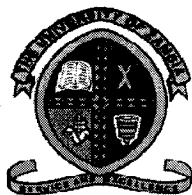
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER *THREE* (3) QUESTIONS ONLY, AT LEAST ONE QUESTION
FROM EACH SECTION

SECTION A

1. Identify **one** major source used in the reconstruction of medical history in southern Africa. What are its merits and demerits?
2. Critically discuss at least **three** major dynamics of disease causation in any part of precolonial southern Africa.
3. To what extent is it true to assert that precolonial African medicine was static? Answer the question with reference to **any** part of southern Africa.
4. Lewis Gann and Peter Duignan maintain that colonialism improved African health. Do you agree?

SECTION B

5. Assess the limits of mine medicine in **either** colonial Zambia **or** South Africa.
6. Explain how African medical auxiliaries in colonial Mwinilunga translated missionary medicine.
7. In what ways did the killing of Lilian Margaret Burton affect nationalist politics in colonial Zambia in the early 1960s?
8. Explore the importance of cemeteries to the nationalist struggle in **either** colonial Zambia **or** South Africa.



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

LAL 3210 – THE GRAMMAR OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES
END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION (FULL TIME)
(2016/17 ACADEMIC YEAR)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. THIS PAPER CONTAINS THREE (3) SECTIONS.**
 - 2. ANSWER ONLY ONE (1) QUESTION IN SECTION A.**
 - 3. ANSWER ANY TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN SECTION B.**
 - 4. ANSWER ANY TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN SECTION C.**
 - 5. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS.**
 - 6. NO EXTERNAL MATERIALS ARE ALLOWED FOR THIS EXAM.**
-

SECTION A - PHONOLOGY

1. Discuss concatenative and non-concatenative phonology. Identify and critically examine ways in which you think these forms of phonology can be helpful when dealing with tonal languages of Africa.
(20 Marks)
2. Elaborate the steps that are followed when conducting a phonemic analysis of a language.
(20 Marks)
3. Discuss the following in relation to feature phonology:
 - a. Consonantal [+/- Cons]
 - b. Vocalic [+/- Voc]
 - c. Guttural [+/- Gut]
 - d. Coronal [+/- Cor]**(20 Marks)**

SECTION B - MORPHOLOGY

4. With reference to African languages, write an essay on deverbal nouns.

(20 Marks)

5. Discuss the morphological structure of adjectives.

(20 Marks)

6. Explain mood, aspect, tense and polarity in relation to verbal grammatical categories. In what ways are they different from each other?

(20 Marks)

7. Write an essay on any four (4) morphophonological rules.

(20 Marks)

SECTION C – SYNTAX AND SEMANTICS

8. A functional classification of sentences corresponds to sentences' syntactic functions. With practical examples from an African language of your choice, discuss the aforementioned statement.

(20 Marks)

9. What similarities and differences exist between a clause and a sentence?

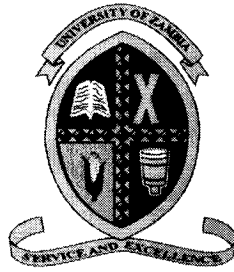
(20 Marks)

10. Below are some semantic relations. Elaborate what is meant by each one of them and provide two (2) examples of each in any ONE African language of your choice.

- a. Homophone
- b. Homograph
- c. Hyponymy
- d. Meronymy
- e. Synonymy

(20 Marks)

END OF EXAMINATION



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES**

**FINAL EXAMINATION
FULL-TIME
12th SEPTEMBER, 2017
14 00 – 17 00 HOURS**

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: LAN 4210 – THEORETICAL LINGUISTICS

INSTRUCTION: *Read carefully the instructions below before you can start writing:*

- a) There are **THREE SECTIONS** in this examination paper: **Section A** for Phonology, **SECTION B** for Morphology and **SECTION C** for Syntax. Answer **ANY TWO QUESTIONS** from each section.
- b) For each question you choose, please number it appropriately and answer fully with clarity.
- c) **DURATION: 3 HOURS**
- d) **WEIGHTING: 100%**

SECTION A: PHONOLOGICAL THEORY

1. Roman Jakobson argues that the only acceptable phonological occurrences are those that adhere to binary opposition. With examples, discuss the place of contrast in phonology.
 2. Linguistics is generally a product of constraints and rules. Using tree diagrams, apply this assertion to the syllable structure of English and any local language of your choice, particularly to the onset and coda constraints as discussed under phonotactics.
 3. Expand each of the phonological rules into possible phonological processes, that is, as assimilation, deletion, insertion etc., and determine the operation either as allophonic or morphophonological using the schema shown below:
 - i. $A \rightarrow B$;
 - ii. $A \rightarrow \emptyset$;
 - iii. $\emptyset \rightarrow A$
 - iv. $A \rightarrow B / _ C$
 - v. $A \rightarrow B / C _$
-

SECTION B: MORPHOLOGICAL THEORY

4. Using tree diagrams discussed in morphology show the internal structure of the following words:
 - a) Ungrammaticality
 - b) uniformity
 - c) Claustrophobia
 5. Discuss and exemplify the notion that AGREEMENT is a morphological principle rather than syntactic.
 6. With clear examples, discuss the differences and similarities between inflectional morphology and derivational morphology.
 7. To what extent is the claim that the inflection is more productive than derivation?
-

SECTION C: SYNTAX

8. With clear examples, discuss the componential features of a lexicon, viz. category feature, subcategorization feature and the selectional restriction as discussed in LAN 4210.
 9. Discuss and exemplify any three (3) of the following syntactic concepts:
 - a) Constituency and dependency
 - b) Subcategorization
 - c) Theta-theory
 - d) sisterhood
 - e) head
 10. With clear examples, discuss the following syntactic processes:
 - a) Complementation
 - b) Agreement (within a phrase and across phrases)
 11. Using the X-bar syntax, provide the possible tree diagrams for the following sentences:
 - a) Students entered into an agreement with management
 - b) Zambia is a democratic state according to the President
-

End

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

2017 INTERNAL EXAMINATIONS

LIT 2710 CLASSICAL, ROMANTIC AND MODERN CRITICISM

DURATION OF EXAMINATION: 3 HOURS

=====

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Please read through all questions in this paper before attempting to answer any.
 2. Read and understand instructions accompanying questions before attempting to answer.
 3. When answering essay questions, ensure that you introduce all the main points in the introduction.
 4. There are **three** Sections in this paper. Answer **All** Sections
-

SECTION A OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS THEORY 20 MARKS

Answer Both questions under this section

1. Write very brief notes on the Marxist terms below:

- a. Bourgeois
- b. Proletariat
- c. Materialism
- d. Classism
- e. Commodification

(5MKS)

2. In *Devil on the Cross*, the following are discussed as a representation of specific Marxist stereotypes; Kamoongonye, Waigoko and Kareendi. For each of these

- a. Give a detailed description of who they are and
- b. who or what they represent in the Marxist theory. (15

MKS)

SECTION B OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS BOOK 20 MARKS

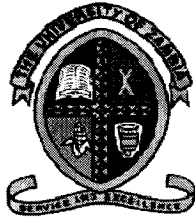
Answer the question below.

3. Harding's *Labors of Heracles* is arguably one of the most didactic Greek myth. However, the lessons are locked in the symbolism of the story. **Unlock the meaning of any four symbols found in the story and write A PARAGRAPH for each.** 20 Marks

Answer any TWO questions from below. All questions carry equal marks.

4. The themes of courage and perseverance dominate both *Labors of Heracles* and *Achilles and the Trojan War*. **Compare and contrast how the themes are handled in the two books.**
5. Discuss the concept of nature in Mary Shelley's novel, *Frankenstein*.
6. Can P.B. Shelley be called a Romantic poet? If yes, justify your answer with relevant examples from his work, *Ode to the West wind*.
7. Apply Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory to any text of your choice.
8. The composition of the text can manifest the psyche of the writer. Using any text of your choice, relate one author to the characters he portrays in his work.
9. Shakespeare's *Hamlet* has an unresolved 'Oedipal drama'. With close reference to the text, discuss the above assertion.
10. Discuss the psychological approaches with regard to the way the text can affect the reader.
11. Literature should not exist for its own sake; it must solve problems in society. By citing relevant examples from Samuel Kasanka's *Good People Live Here*, explore ways in which literature contributes to solving problems in society.
12. One major criticism of the sociological approach is that it sacrifices beauty by placing much emphasis on content. Using any text of your choice, discuss the validity of the above statement.
13. Existentialists agree that human life is in no way complete and fully satisfying because of suffering and losses that occur when considering the lack of perfection, power, and control one has over their life. Despite being female, and in spite of the odds that surround her life, how far can you argue that Margret manages to fashion a successful life for herself in Bessie Head's *Maru*.

END OF EXAM



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES**

**END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR**

LIT 3510: AFRICAN PROSE FICTION

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

-
1. Ensure that you read through all the questions in this paper before you attempt to answer any.
 2. There are two sections in this exam. Answer the **COMPULSORY** question in Section A and any **TWO** from Section B.
 3. A copy of the English dictionary and primary texts are allowed in the examination room.
 4. Candidates earn more marks for making reference to primary texts.
 5. Answer **EACH** question in a separate answer booklet and **CLEARLY** indicate the question number.
 6. All questions carry equal marks.
-

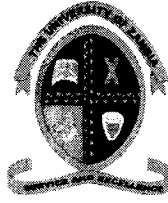


SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

1. What similar characteristics of African literature can be noted in Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*, Ngugi Wa Thiong'o's *A Grain of Wheat* and Dominique Mulaisho's *Tongue of the Dumb*.

SECTION B [CHOOSE ANY 2]

2. To what extent can the rural community be held accountable for the poverty and misery of Meja and Maina and other young men and women in the similar situation in Meja Mwangi's *Kill Me Quick*.
3. Although we know that religion is part of culture, abusers of both tend to treat them as if they are separate entities. Compare and contrast the abuse of religion in Marriama Ba's *So Long a Letter* and Dominique Mulaisho's *Tongue of the Dumb*.
4. "Okonkwo's character traits lead to his downfall." Discuss this statement with illustrations from Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*.
5. From your reading of Mukupa Chipanta's *A Casualty of Power*, would you agree with the assertion that Hamoonga is a failure? Give reasons.
6. In Ferdnard Oyono's *Houseboy*, what eventually leads to the 'debacle' between the natives and the whites is that the whites feel that the blacks have started 'knowing them too much.' Discuss with special mention to the commandant's immediate environment involving his 'servants.'
7. With specific examples discuss and contrast the following characters and the values they represent in Ayi Kwei Armah's *Fragments*
 - a. Baako
 - b. Robert Hudson Brempong B.Sc
8. What is the effect of the first person narrative in the present tense in Ellen Banda-Aaku's *Patchwork*.



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES**

LIT 4710 MODERNISM AND POSTMODERNISM

Final examination August 2017

Length of examination is three hours. Answer three questions, one from Section A and two from Section B. You may take copies of the set texts into the Examination room. Each question carries 33 marks. Do not use substantially the same material in any two questions.

LIT 4710 Full Time
Final Examination August 2017

Answer three questions, question one in Section A, and any two questions from Section B.

Section A (compulsory)

1. What are the dominant characteristics of modernist literature? Refer to at least three texts in your answer.

Section B

2. Either: a) Discuss the theme of the individual and the community in *Light in August*.

Or: b) How does Faulkner tell his tale in *Light in August*? In a linear fashion? What techniques and structural elements does he employ in unfolding and developing his plot, and why?

3. How far can it be argued that Baldwin successfully drives the plot of *Go Tell It On the Mountain* by delving into the consciousness of his characters?
4. Either: a) Discuss the view that the most positive, life-changing and yet disillusioning experience of the narrator in *Invisible Man* is joining and working for the Brotherhood.

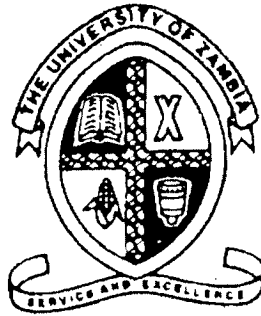
Or: b) What techniques in the narration, description, structure and style of *Invisible Man* qualify it to be called a modernist work?

5. To what extent is Sartre's *No Exit* a play with existential themes?

6. Discuss the contention that behind its bleak absurdity, restricted space and pessimistic view of humanity there is much humour and entertainment in Beckett's play *Endgame*.
7. Discuss the text *Venus* by Suzan Lori Parks as a story of race and race relations showing exactly how this story is represented in the play.
8. There is a way in which the question of good morality comes under scrutiny in *Hunger* by Elise Blackwell. To what extent can you justify the view that morality only exists in a given space and at a particular time?
9. *Either*: a) How far would you agree that in *Stars of the New Curfew* there is no stable, rational or objective standpoint from which to judge the disorder, confusion and arbitrary tyranny of Nigerian society, given that the male protagonist is himself often confused and given to hallucinations?

Or: b) Discuss how *Stars of the New Curfew* mixes and juxtaposes Western and African, traditional and modern, rural and urban references, images and narrative styles. Refer to at least two stories in the collection.
10. Discuss the effect of the play on words and phrases, their similar structure, rhymes and meanings (or lack of meaning) in *Sleeping with the Dictionary*.
11. In what ways is Thomas Pynchon's *The Crying of Lot 49* an example of postmodernist fiction?
12. How does postmodernist writing differ from modernist writing? Refer to any two texts in your answer, one modernist, the other postmodernist.

END OF EXAMINATION



The University of Zambia
School of Humanities and Social Sciences
Department of Literature and Languages

END OF YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION
2016/17 ACADEMIC YEAR

LIT 9215
SHAKESPEARE
TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Answer **THREE** questions making sure that you answer **the compulsory** question from section A and **two** questions from section **B**.
 2. Dictionaries and primary texts are allowed in the examination hall.
 3. All questions carry equal marks.
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Section A

Compulsory Question

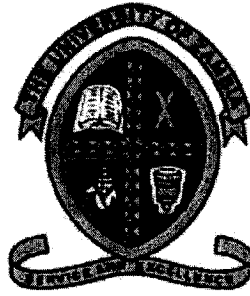
1. Sonnet 1
- From fairest creatures we desire increase,
That thereby beauty's rose might never die,
But as the ripper should by time decease,
His tender heir might bear his memory:
But thou, contracted to thine own bright eyes
Feed'st thy light'st flame with self-substantial
fuel.
Making a famine where abundance lies,
Thyself thy foe, to thy sweet self too cruel.
Thou that art now the world's fresh ornament
And only herald to the gaudy spring
Within thine own bud buriest thy content
And, tender churl, makest waste in niggarding.
Pity the world, or else this glutton be,
To eat the world's due, by the grave and thee.
(William Shakespeare)

Analyse the Sonnet . Discuss different themes of this sonnet.

Section B

- 2 (a) To what extent can *Julius Caesar* be read as a tragedy?
Or
2(b) In which way is *Julius Caesar* representative of the Elizabethan England?
3. Discuss the idea of love and race as portrayed in Shakespeare's *Othello*.
4. (a) *Hamlet* by Shakespeare is a tragic play. what are the elements of tragic play and how do these apply to Hamlet?
Or
4 (b) To what extent does class affect the plot in *Hamlet* by William Shakespeare?
5. Ambition plays an important role in the play *Macbeth* by William Shakespeare. Discuss.
6. Is truth of love; which is adumbrated in the death of *The Phoenix and the Turtle* (William Shakespeare); be called immortal love?
7. To what extent is Shylock, of the play *The Merchant of Venice* by William Shakespeare, defined by his Jewishness? To what extent is he defined by his profession?

End of Exam



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES
END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS 2016/17 (FULL TIME)**

LIT 9410 AMERICAN LITERATURE

DURATION OF EXAMINATION: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

**YOU ARE ALLOWED TO ENTER THE EXAMINATIONS ROOM WITH
PRIMARY TEXTS FOR USE IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS IN THIS PAPER**

1. Please read through all questions in this paper before attempting to answer any.
2. Read and understand instructions accompanying questions before attempting to answer.
3. Answer one question from Section A and two Questions from Section B.
4. Section A is compulsory.
5. All questions carry equal marks.

Section A

Section A is compulsory

Answer the compulsory question in this section.

1. In what sense is *Howl* an appropriate title for Allen Ginsberg's long poem?

[33 Marks]

Section B

Answer any two questions from this section

2. In what ways is society to blame for Willy Loman's death in Miller's *Death of A Salesman*? [33 Marks]

3. Discuss the use of the Stream-of-consciousness technique in William Faulkner's *The Sound and the Fury*. [33Marks]

4. Discuss the Emersonian concept of the **Oversoul** as presented in *Grapes of Wrath* by John Steinbeck. [33 Marks]

5. Discuss the effects of the religious narrative on Uncle Tom in Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. [33 Marks]

6. Discuss how, in *As I Lay Dying* by William Faulkner, the idea of one [objective] truth is questioned?

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

FULL TIME

MID-YEAR EXAMINATIONS

2016-2017 ACADEMIC YEAR

LIT 9715 ISSUES IN GENDER LITERATURE

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- a) Answer any three (3) questions in this paper.
 - b) All questions carry equal marks.
 - c) Marks will be added for the correct use of language and scholarly presentation
-

1. With reference to Gideon Phiri's *Ticklish Sensation* discuss how male writers unfairly portray female characters without realising they are doing so.
2. Patriarchy is a social system in which society is organised around male authority over women, children, and property. It implies the institutions of male rule and privilege, is dependent on female subordination. Most forms of feminism characterise patriarchy as unjust social system that is oppressive to women.

With reference to any one literary text you have studied in this course, demonstrate in detail how influential literature is in enhancing these disparities between man and woman and how this social-construct can be overcome.
3. Demonstrate how Solanas utilises the inversion technique in Scum manifesto.
4. Explain and exemplify the use of emancipation of *Feminist Theory* and practice.
5. Explain the Feminist theory and give example from any literary text that you have read in this course.

END OF EXAMINATION

The University of Zambia
Department of Media and Communication Studies
MCS 1310 Exam
September 13, 2017

INSTRUCTIONS

The Exam has TWO Sections. Answer ALL Questions in Section A. Each Question Carries 10 Marks. Total Marks 60. Answer TWO (2) Questions in Section B. Each Question carries 20 Marks. Total Marks 40. Total Marks for the Exam is 100.

SECTION A: Answer ALL Questions

1. Define the term "media" and correlate it with the term "mass media"
2. Outline the Role and Influence of Mass Media.
3. All forms of media will reflect the values of its creators: Explain the basis of this claim by citing the appropriate media theories.
4. Name the first newspaper published in the United States of America. Who was the publisher?
5. What is media oligopoly?
6. Is there an Act that prohibits people or companies from owning multiple media platforms in Zambia? Cite the Act and discuss whether it is being adhered to.

SECTION B: Answer Two (2) Questions.

1. Discuss the reasons for setting up the Hutchins Commission.
2. Discuss the trends of global media ownership and control in recent years.
3. Zambia's media industry has evolved in four distinct phases. Briefly discuss.

-Ends-



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES**

**MCS 1340: WRITING AND PRESENTATION SKILLS
FINAL EXAMINATION**

DATE: 5th SEPTEMBER, 2017

TIME: 14 – 17 HOURS

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. ONLY WRITE THE LETTER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER IN YOUR ANSWER BOOKLET (15 MARKS)

1. If you are asked to write critically and/or analytically you are expected to do more than just describe something. You are required to;
 - a). Analyse a text and examine the various parts.
 - b). Interpret a text with a view to understanding what it means.
 - c). Compare ideas and/or evidence.
 - d). Evaluate the worth of a text
 - e). All of the above
2. Some of the steps involved in writing critically and/or analytically are;
 - a). Process, Understand, Compare, Justify
 - b). Justify, Process, Peruse, Quantify
 - c). Process, Understand, Compare, Apply
 - d). A and C
 - e). All of the above
3. Critical thinking is...
 - a) The capacity to work with complex ideas whereby a person can make effective provision of evidence to justify a reasonable judgment
 - b) The capacity to work complex ideas, analysing evidence and paying attention to the context of the situation
 - c) An understanding of knowledge as constructed and related to its context(relativistic) and is not possible if knowledge is viewed only in dualistic or absolute manner
 - d) The development of an argument through presentation of evidence and a line of reasoning that leads to a valid conclusion
 - e) All of the above
4. Critical thinking involves...
 - a) Making a judgment and developing an argument
 - b) Making a judgment based on available information and hearsay
 - c) Making a judgment that is biased and subjective
 - d) Making a judgment based on available information and not taking into account the context

- e) All of the above
5. Summary writing involves...
 - a) Rewriting the original piece
 - b) Using your own words and referring to the central and main ideas of the original piece
 - c) Including your opinion of the issue being discussed in the original piece and keeping it short
 - d) A and B
 - e) All of the above
 6. One might engage in critical thinking when;
 - a) When conducting an interview
 - b) When developing an argument
 - c) When reviewing and evaluating someone else's argument
 - d) B and C
 - e) A and C
 7. What is meant by critical and/or analytical writing?
 - a) Analysing a text and examining the various parts.
 - b) Interpret a text with a view to understanding what it means.
 - c) Compare ideas and/or evidence
 - d) All of the above.
 - e) None of the above
 8. What is descriptive writing?
 - a) Describing a person
 - b) Describing a person, place or thing in such a way that a picture is formed in the mind of the reader
 - c) Writing to explain a phenomenon to someone
 - d) All of the above
 9. What are quotation marks used for in writing?
 - a) Words for word cited in an essay, words cited verbatim
 - b) Writing titles of a book or titles of chapters from a book,
 - c) summary of a book and paraphrase
 - d) All of the above.
 10. What are the three ways used to cite someone's work in writing an essay?
 - a) Transcribing, Paragraphing and connotation
 - b) Translating, precis and in-text citation
 - c) Summary, Paraphrase and direct quotation
 - d) abridged work, Reference and deduction
 11. 3. What is the difference between denotation and connotation?
 - a) meaning from dictionary and also meaning from association
 - b) metaphoric meaning and traditional meaning
 - c) one uses figure of speech and the other uses
 - d) the former is dictated while the rest is implied
 12. 4. What is a sentence fragment?
 - a) Run on sentences
 - b) Excessive verbiage
 - c) a group of words that does not express a complete thought
 - d) All of the above

13. What is true about the opening paragraph?
 - a) It contains a grabber, thesis statement and the main ideas to be developed in an essay
 - b) It contains a metaphor and says what the essay will be about
 - c) It introduces the theme and develops the main ideas
 - d) a and c are true
14. Which of the following is/are not a useful tip in note-making?
 - a) Intelligent and effective listening/reading is important in note-making
 - b) Take down everything that your lecturer/source gives because everything he says is important.
 - c) Have a clear idea of what to look for; sort and record notes precisely.
 - d) Random jotting of points and obscure abbreviations in notes are needed to save your time.
15. Which of the following is not true as regards uses of a comma?
 - e) Precedes a coordinating word that links two main clauses
 - f) Connects articles to conjunctions
 - g) Follows a phrase that precedes the subject of a sentence
 - h) Sets off words or phrases that interrupt the flow of the sentence

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

16. The following statements are examples of different appeals in persuasive speaking. Identify the appropriate type appeals in each statement. (State whether the statements appeal to ethos, pathos or logos).
 - a) "He has a track record of success with this company, culminating in some of our most acclaimed architecture to date and earning us Firm of the Year nine times in a row."
 - b) "Our expertise in roofing contracting is evidenced not only by our 100 years in the business and our staff of qualified technicians, but in the decades of satisfied customers who have come to expect nothing but the best."
 - c) "History has shown time and again that absolute power corrupts absolutely."
 - d) "You should consider another route. I heard that that street is far more dangerous and ominous at night than during the daytime."
 - e) "Better men than us have fought and died to preserve this nation. Now is our turn to return the favour. For God and mother Zambia, gentlemen!"
 - f) "Doctors all over the world recommend this type of treatment."
 - g) "In 25 years of driving the same route, I haven't seen a single elephant."
 - h) "Research compiled by meteorological analysts from UNZA suggests that October will be a very hot month, with temperatures reaching the highs of 40 degrees Celsius."
17. Write few words for each of the following terminologies: (2 marks each)

a) Thesis Statement	b) Summary
c) Topic Sentence	d) Paragraph
e) Punctuation	f) Passive Voice
h) Simile	i) Paraphrase
j) Direct quotation	h) Plagiarism
18. List and explain three steps involved in writing critically (5 marks).
19. Give two characteristics of descriptive writing (2 marks).
20. Explain the use of the five punctuation marks, giving an example in a sentence for each: (2 marks each)

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (a) Full Colon | (b) Semi-Colon |
| (c) Comma | (d) Full Stop |
| (e) Question mark | |

SECTION C: ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS. QUESTION 21 IS COMPULSORY.

EACH QUESTION CARRIES 20 MARKS

21. Write a lead (in one sentence) for each of the following stories. Correct errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation

- a) Three people died in a horribly fatal car accident today. The accident occurred at 14:00 in the afternoon, according to witnesses, when a white Mercedes Benz traveling south on Great North Road hit the side of a bus full of students traveling to Kabwe. After hitting the bus, the Mercedes rolled over several times before busting into flames. According to Zambia Police spokesperson Lighton Mujina, "Because of the fire we don't know who the people in the car were. Everything was badly burned. We do know that there were three people in the car, and that they were all killed. But we can't even read the license number of the Mercedes. That's how bad the fire was." No one in the bus was seriously hurt and the driver of the bus refused to comment publicly about the accident. But who caused the accident seems to be a mystery. Reports from witnesses differ wildly concerning which vehicle ran a red light. "I wasn't surprised," said a man who wouldn't give his name. "They say that this is the most dangerous part of this road." But all the witnesses do seem to agree that there was an intense thunderstorm and a lot of rain at the time of the accident. "It was a complete washout for about 10 minutes," said Trevor Simukonda, a person who sells water melons at roadside and who was **one** of the witnesses to the accident.
- b) Lee Maipambe was suspended from the University of Zambia for plagiarism today. According to Lee, "All I was doing was using the Internet. Everyone uses it. It wasn't right that they just happened to pick **me**. It just isn't fair and I am suing the University because of what this has done to me." **But** according to the Dr. Memory Malitoli, Dean of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences, "The University's Legal Counsel made the decision after fully **considering** all aspects of the case. It was also a decision without bias." The Legal Counsel handles **problems** of academic honesty.

22. Listening is said **to be an important part** of communication, and journalists in the newsroom environment are **encouraged to develop** good listening skills.

- Explain the difference **between** listening and hearing (2 marks)
- Journalists are **encouraged to** "listen for what isn't said". Explain this statement (4 marks)
- Discuss the need for **listening** in journalism (4 marks)
- Discuss the barriers to effective listening (10 marks)

23. It is claimed that public speaking skills are important for every person.

- Discuss the reasons why public speaking is important in everyone's life (10 marks).
- Discuss the essential skills that a good public speaker must possess (10 marks).

END OF EXAM



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION

MCS 2110 – FOUNDATIONS OF MEDIA PRODUCTION EXAMINATION 2017

VENUE: LAW CLASSES TIME: 14:00 – 17:00 HRS

MONDAY 11 SEPTEMBER 2017

INSTRUCTIONS: PLEASE ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

SECTION A – RADIO PRODUCTION (35MARKS)

1. There are certain features that cannot be divorced from radio. What are five of these features? (5 marks)
2. What is the meaning of word economy in radio. Why is this important? (2 marks)
3. What are the qualities of a good radio producer? (5 marks)
4. State and briefly explain the elements of radio. (5 Marks)
5. Name and explain the major types of interviews. (3 marks)
6. What are the stages of a typical interview? (5 marks)
7. Explain the basic process of radio broadcasting. (5 marks)
8. Name and explain the types of audiences. (5 marks)

SECTION B – TELEVISION PRODUCTION (35 MARKS)

9. Briefly explain the use of the following equipment;
 - a) Scrim
 - b) Barn door

- c) Gels
- d) Reflectors
- e) Umbrellas (5 marks)

10. What are the objectives of good lighting? (3 marks)
11. What are the five basic shot sizes? Explain their characteristics and uses in video recording. (8 marks)
12. Give an outline of the sections in a programme proposal. Under each heading, briefly explain what information should be contained there. (10 marks)
13. Name the three basic types of sound in television. (3 marks)
14. What are the functions of sound effects (3 marks)
15. What are the characteristic of uni-directional, omni-directional and bi-directional microphones? (3 marks)

SECTION C – FEATURE WRITING (30 MARKS)

16. State five differences between a hard news story and a feature story (5 marks)
17. Name and describe six types of leads that can be used for feature stories. (10 marks)
18. In writing a great feature story, what do the initial GQ STUDD stand for? (5 marks)
19. Name and describe the contents of five types of feature stories outlining what kind of stories they are. (10 marks)



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES

FINAL EXAM, 2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

MCS 3225- DIGITAL JOURNALISM

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer any three questions in Section A

Answer both questions in section B

DURATION: 3 Hours

TIME: 09:00HRS -12:00HRS

06-09-2017

SECTION A: 60 Marks (Answer any three questions)

1. Outline the types of social media currently used?
2. How has new media helped in enhancing content production and distribution?
3. What distinguishes blogs from other websites?
4. Compare and contrast wikis vs blogs.

Section B. 40 Marks (Answer both questions)

1. How has media convergence as a phenomena of new media enhanced media functionalism?
2. Describe the futuristic journalist in the era of digital journalism.

#AcquireKnowledge

//ENDS//

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES

MCS 3310-COMMUNICATION FOR CHANGE
2016/17 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAM

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer **ALL** questions in section A and **ANY** three in section B.

DURATION: 3 hours

DATE: 3/09/2017

TIME: 09:00hrs -12:00hrs

SECTION A (40 Marks): Answer all questions.

1. What are the consequences of a culturally embedded corrupt state?
2. How useful are the HDI and HPI indices?
3. Clearly outline the six steps to effective messaging.
4. Clearly explain the seven-step process in preparing for budget coverage.
5. Discuss any five key AIDS-related SDGs and how they affect the anti-AIDS fight.

SECTION B (60 Marks): Answer any three questions only.

6. Stakeholders have lately began to comment on their expectations about the budget to be presented by the Minister of Finance in two weeks' time. As a communications expert in show how this kind of approach to national budgeting matters is not helpful to the overall developmental goals of the nation. Show how the communication aspect could be handled differently.
7. It is often said "women are the weaker sex." Evaluate this statement against the major gender theoretical underpinnings by discussing the pros and cons of such societal views. What role do media play in this nexus?
8. Discuss fully the ethics and principles around reporting on issues involving human trafficking.
9. Explain the types of *evaluation processes* in communication campaigns. What are the *evaluation challenges in evaluating* that you are likely to encounter as you assess the performance of a communication campaign?

#AcquireKnowledge

//ENDS//

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION

MCS 9110: ADVERTISING THEORY AND PRACTICE END OF YEAR EXAM

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

22nd SEPTEMBER, 2017

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Institutional advertising involves
 - a) Informing consumers about the wide selection of merchandise
 - b) Stimulating the movement of particular merchandise
 - c) Selling an idea about the company
 - d) Making room for new products
2. One emphasis of local advertising is
 - a) Creating awareness
 - b) Increasing traffic
 - c) Image
 - d) Credibility
3. In-house agencies usually
 - a) Are the single capacity departments
 - b) Have greater understanding of the company's products
 - c) Offer much more objectivity and creativity
 - d) Have no fixed level of staffing
4. Which of the following is not a basic function common to all advertisers?
 - a) Administration
 - b) Planning
 - c) Budgeting
 - d) Media placement
5. Which of the following is not included as part of the definition of an advertising agency?
 - a) Independent organisation
 - b) Staffed by creative and business people
 - c) Represent both print and broadcast media
 - d) Preparation of advertising plans
6. Advertisers use advertising agencies because they are generally
 - a) Staffed to create more effective advertising
 - b) More experienced in the use of the various media
 - c) Able to provide expert, objective counsel and unique creative skills
 - d) All of the above
7. Agencies achieve compensation for their services by charging
 - a) Fees or retainers
 - b) Mark-ups on outside purchases
 - c) Media commissions

- d) All of the above
- 8. Advertising involves the effective blending of the behavioural sciences with
 - a) Anthropology
 - b) Sociology
 - c) Psychology
 - d) Communicating arts
- 9. A major problem faced by advertisers is the fact that each individual exercises
 - a) Selective perception
 - b) Physiological needs
 - c) Habit acquisition
 - d) Self-actualisation
- 10. The advertiser's overall objective is to produce the consumer behaviour known as
 - a) Habit acquisition
 - b) Stimulus-response
 - c) Brand loyalty
 - d) Selective perception
- 11. User status is one of many variables which might define
 - a) Geographic segmentation
 - b) Demographic segmentation
 - c) Psychographic segmentation
 - d) Behaviouristic segmentation
- 12. Subheads can appear
 - a) Within the lead-in paragraph
 - b) Inside interior paragraphs
 - c) As an integral part of the trial close
 - d) Above or below the headline
- 13. One of the first steps in designing any advertisement is
 - a) Analysing the problem
 - b) Shape and placement of the elements in the ad
 - c) Formation of the layout
 - d) Creating the storyboard
- 14. The thumbnail sketch is used for
 - a) The client's benefit
 - b) A blueprint for producing the ad
 - c) A direct basis for the next step in the reproduction process
 - d) Trying out ideas
- 15. Art directors are responsible for the
 - a) Media strategy
 - b) Assembling of pertinent art information
 - c) Drawing or painting of all illustration
 - d) Visual presentation of the ad
- 16. When used in headlines, what words attract most readers' attention?
 - a) compare act, now
 - b) free, price, easy
 - c) now, free, new
 - d) today, easy, save
- 17. What is the purpose of an illustration in an ad?
 - a) Encourage the customer to read the copy
 - b) Encourage the customer to make a purchase
 - c) Show the customer possible uses of the product

- d) Appeal to the customer's senses
18. If a company wants to advertise in a print medium that is unintrusive, straightforward, and informative, what medium should it choose?
- a) newspaper
 - b) television
 - c) radio
 - d) poster
 - e) billboard
19. Which paragraph(s) gets special attention in body copy?
- a) lead
 - b) middle and closing
 - c) lead, middle, and closing
 - d) lead and closing
 - e) lead and middle
20. Which of the following is NOT a guideline for writing effective radio commercials?
- a) Keep it impersonal.
 - b) Wake up the inattentive.
 - c) Speak to listeners' interests.
 - d) Make it memorable.
 - e) Include call to action

SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

21. What are five environmental influences affecting consumer behaviour? (10 marks)
22. What is meant by the phrase "the perception is the reality"? (5marks)
23. What is a story board?(2marks)
24. What two things must you put in mind as you use different sound effects in radio adverts? (2marks)
25. What is layout?Briefly explain its purpose. (2marks)
26. State four purposes of illustration in advertising (4 marks)
27. Mention four layout formats in advertising (8 marks)
28. Following their order of occurrence, mention the different steps in advertising layout (2marks)
29. Radio adverts must be intrusive. Explain this statement (4 marks)
30. Mention the three basic approaches to advert visualisation (3 marks)
31. State the four names used to describe controversial products (8 marks)

SECTION C: ANSWER THIS QUESTION

32. Imagine you are both a client and an agency. Create a copy platform and a print ad for a new baby food that has been introduced on the Zambian market. The baby food is for babies aged 6 months to 10 months. Come up with the baby food name and the company name. Interview yourself as the client and establish details about the product and then act as the agency and come up with a copy platform and a print ad. (30 marks)

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
UNIVERSITY END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS 2016/17
MCS 9410: PUBLIC RELATIONS THEORY AND PRACTICE

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THE QUESTIONS FOR THE CASE STUDY IN SECTION A AND THEN ANY THREE IN SECTION B.

SECTION A

1. Research on AIDS and Genetically Modified (GM) plants supported by major philanthropist...but will it help get food to Zambians who are ill NOW?

BACKGROUND

Today's science fiction may be tomorrow's promise. Suppose...GeneZ, a fictitious company that develops biotech food and medical products in the U.S., has been working with farmers who are field testing maize that has been modified to produce *monoclonal antibodies*.

These antibodies are a kind of highly specialized organism that targets a particular kind of cell for a particular purpose and nothing else. In this hypothetical case, the antibodies will produce a vaccine that prevents HIV and AIDS. Both children and adults in at-risk communities will be able to eat specially produced maize and maize-based products the same way they eat regular maize, with the added benefit of preventing this disease.

GeneZ and its contract farmers have benefited from studies conducted by pro-industry scientists at a leading research university. Tomorrow – Friday – they are ready to announce a breakthrough in the technology and clinical trials that will make it ready for use in six weeks, just in time for a shipment of humanitarian and medical aid to Zambia and several other developing countries in Africa whose workforce has been ravaged by the disease. The U.S. government has reviewed the test results and deemed them safe. A major charitable foundation plans to announce a major philanthropic donation to support further development of the pharmaceutical maize and is looking to one of the humanitarian relief organizations to assist in its distribution throughout Southern Africa.

However, international trade partners, including many who are leaders in European government, have some doubts and want the maize producers to give them a seat at the table for all upcoming decisions about regulation, marketing and distribution. From their perspective, they're concerned about gene drift and possible "contamination" of non-GM maize fields. Over the weekend, a prominent activist group is planning to stage a raid of several acres of GeneZ's maize that have been part of the field tests.

For purposes of this panel, assume that the “designer” maize will be available initially through participating firms working strictly in conjunction with government agencies. An enormous sum of money is riding on the outcome of this new technology launch, as is trust and credibility depending on how different publics perceive the organizations involved. Each stakeholder should take communication action(s) that defends your position and tries to persuade the other publics of the merits of your position.

Industry and pro-industry scientists: Scientists who have developed this technology believe the “edible AIDS vaccine” could be eaten directly by humans as food, thus eliminating the need to purify the vaccine as well as hazards that are associated with shots/injections. GeneZ has asked your PR Agency for help in developing a public education campaign targeted to health and humanitarian agencies about the new kind of maize. Many in the agricultural industries think their role for such “plant-made pharmaceuticals” should encompass product safety, tight production control and protection of the interests of the food and pharmaceutical industries. At the same time, you don’t want to run the risk of negative public perception as has happened with other products of food and agricultural biotechnology. Some of your researchers have even suggested that if the university is going to spend any money at all, it should be to keep the technology secret, despite the fact that the product itself will be offered on the market.

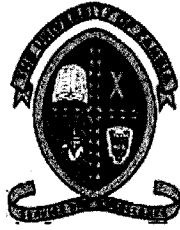
QUESTIONS:

- I. How would you handle this internal dilemma at the same time that *some* information about the “designer” maize’s availability is on the verge of becoming public knowledge?
- II. What are the advantages and disadvantages of public communication about this breakthrough?
- III. Develop an outline of the public education campaign with justification for all your recommendations. (40 Marks)

SECTION B

2. Corporate social responsibility has always received a major backing especially from among those which it seeks to help. Public relations measurement and monitoring: How can one prove PR Return on Investment (ROI) through social responsibility among other things? (20 Marks)
3. Part of PR is promoting your organisation without deceiving the public. This is another situation where honesty is important. Discuss how you would balance advocacy and objectivity without jeopardising the public trust. (20 Marks)
4. Nowadays, more and more organisations understand their direct dependence on the society and their need to build friendly relations with their publics. Given this situation, what is the relationship between Public Relations and Marketing? (20 Marks)
5. Just as communication evolves and the needs and preferences of audiences shift, so should the practice of public relations. How do PR professionals stay on top of their game — and ahead of competitors? What do they have to keep up with in the industry? (20 Marks)

End of Examination



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES**

**MCS 9420: INTEGRATED MARKETING COMMUNICATION
FINAL EXAMINATION**

DATE: 12th SEPTEMBER, 2017

TIME: 09 – 12:00 HOURS

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (60 MARKS)

1. Discuss the evolution of IMC in Zambia. (10 marks)
2. What is meant by encoding and decoding? Discuss how these two processes differ for radio versus television commercials. (5 marks)
3. Discuss how a company introducing an innovative new product might use the innovation adoption model in planning its IMC program. (5 marks)
4. What is meant by the term concepts: (10)
 - a. Trade-oriented sales promotion
 - b. Positioning
 - c. Segmentation
 - d. Social Marketing
 - e. Target Marketing
5. Discuss the challenges marketers face as they develop advertisements and other forms of marketing communications for rural target markets of prospective customers above 60 years old. Do you think marketers should advertise to rural markets in English? Explain your answer. (10 marks)
6. Explain the various stages of the creative process. Do you agree with the notion that advertising creativity can or should follow a definitive process? (10 marks)
7. Using relevant examples from the Zambian context, discuss the factors that have contributed to the growth of direct marketing in the country. (10 marks)

**SECTION B: ANSWER ONLY TWO QUESTIONS. QUESTION 8 IS COMPULSORY
(20 MARKS EACH)**

8. Fracarita Southern Africa is a non-profit organisation advocating for the rights of the poor minority and underprivileged in society. One of its goals is to take care of the plight of people living with mental health disorders.

According to Fracarita, millions of people around the world suffer from various mental health disorders once in a while in their lifetime. Mental health includes the emotional, psychological, and social well-being. It affects how one thinks, feels, and acts. It also helps determine how people handle stress, relate to others, and make choices. Mental health is important at every stage of life, from childhood and adolescence through to adulthood. Although there have been a lot of discrimination against people living with mental illness, the latest World Health Organisation (WHO) report indicates that more than 350 million people around the global suffer from mental illness. In Zambian communities, people with mental health disorders are largely discriminated against and shunned. The severity of this discrimination is seen when such people are sometimes accused of practicing witchcraft or being possessed by evils spirits. As a results they are mostly ostracised from their communities and left to fend for themselves without family support.

Assume that you are a marketing communications manager for Fracarita Southern African. The organisation wants to encourage communities and family to accept people with mental health disorder and seek medical and psychosocial solutions their problems. Develop a communication campaign plan to that would help the organisation remove misconceptions and raise awareness on mental health in the country.

9. Assume that you are the marketingcommunications manager for the University of Zambia. The University is conducting a recruitment for positions of Customer Care Manager and Business Development Manager. Discuss how you would use IMC in the University's recruitment efforts. How can each element of the promotional mix be used by the University in its recruitment marketing? (20 marks)
10. a. Discuss the objectives marketers may be seeking in their use of the Internet.
b. Provide examples of companies with which you are familiar that have successfully integrated the Internet into their communications programs.
c. Explain the role of the Internet in these IMC programs. (20 marks)

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
PAM 1025 – INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
FINAL EXAMINATION (AUGUST, 2017)
(FOR BOTH REGULAR & PARALLEL STUDENTS)

INSTRUCTIONS

- TIME ALLOWED IS THREE HOURS
- ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY OTHER TWO

QUESTIONS

1. Write scholarly notes on each of the following: **(20 marks)**
 - a. Technocracy
 - b. BOOT vs. BOT
 - c. Social Equilibrium
 - d. E-government
 - e. Rule of the Thumb
2. With detailed illustrations, discuss the relevance of Luther Gulick's four Ps to the
Zambian civil service. **(15 marks)**
3. Critically compare and contrast the Bounded Rationality Model and the
Comprehensive Man Model. In your view, which one is more practical and why? **(15
marks)**
4. Critically discuss the evolution of Public Administration as a discipline. **(15 marks)**

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2016/17 ACADEMIC FULL-TIME / PARALLEL EXAMINATION
PAM 2010: NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer question one (**COMPULSORY**) and any other two questions.

Credit will be given for good grammar and appropriate illustrations.

TIME ALLOWED: 3 Hours

Q1. On 15th August, 2017, the president of the Republic of Zambia, Mr. Edgar Lungu, announced that '*he*' had decided to make HIV testing mandatory. The pronouncement by the president has received mixed reactions from a cross – section of society, some commentators have applauded the decision as timely while others have criticized it due lack of consultation and its implication on human rights. Using your knowledge of policy making, explain the theoretical underpinning of the approach the president used and discuss its pros and cons.

Q2. It is often argued that the separation of power in Zambia is relative. Define separation of power and using practical examples, suggest ways in which the separation of power in Zambia can be enhanced.

Q3. The Zambian bureaucracy has undergone several reforms since independence in order to make it efficient and effective. With reference to the period between 2011 and 2017, critically discuss the administrative reforms which have taken place.

Q4. During the constitutional making process, some citizens had suggested that Zambia should adopt a federal system of administration. As a scholar of National Government and Administration, what aspects of federalism can be adopted to improve national administration in Zambia while maintaining the unitary system?

Q5. Write reasonable notes on the following:

- a. Governance
- b. Judiciary checks on the Executive
- c. Public debt
- d. Partial delegation
- e. Comparative Public Administration

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2016/17 ACADEMIC YEAR-FINAL EXAMINATION
PAM 2020: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION ONE (1) FROM SECTION A AND ANY OTHER TWO (2) QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B

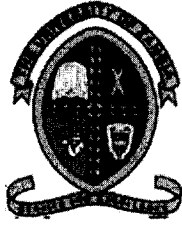
SECTION A

1. Explain **all** the following concepts:
 - a. Vertical Versus Horizontal Local Government Committees
 - b. Dual Supervisory Formula
 - c. FAR
 - d. Local Government Budgetary Process

SECTION B

2. Using practical examples and illustrations, compare and contrast the local government financing systems of Zambia and the United States of America.
3. Critically compare and contrast the Prefectorial and the Councilor- Committee models. In your view, which one is better for local government administration in Zambia?
4. Explain the concept of Decentralisation and distinguish levels and forms of Decentralisation in Zambia and the United States of America

END OF EXAMINATION. GOOD LUCK!!



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES**

Course : PAM 3020 – Organisational Behaviour and Management
Task : Final Examination (2016/17 Intake - Regular & Parallel)
Date : Thursday - 7th September, 2017

INSTRUCTION

- Answer question one and two others

QUESTIONS

1. Answer the questions below: **(20 marks)**
 - a. Diagrammatically present the process of communication **(5 marks)**
 - b. Diagrammatically present the three common small group networks **(5 marks)**
 - c. List five characteristics of poor listeners **(5 marks)**
 - d. Diagrammatically present the direction of communication in an organisation **(5 marks)**
2. Diagrammatically illustrate the main elements of the “organisational culture” of the Zambian civil service. In addition, exemplify how the Zambian civil service has maintained its culture over the years. **(15 marks)**
3. With the help of relevant and practical examples, support the assertion that stress can be used to propel the performance of civil service workers in Zambia. **(15 marks)**
4. Identify and explain four factors that are likely to affect job satisfaction in the Zambian public sector. **(15 marks)**

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS

PAM 4010: DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

1. Economic development requires the implementation of an effective fiscal policy. Explain the major functions of fiscal policy in developing countries like Zambia.
2. There is a capitalist strand of thought that suggests that Protestant Work Ethic had a contribution to economic growth and development. Identify and explain how the five points of Calvinism may have aroused the early entrepreneurial spirit in Europe and the United States. Further, contradict this with the Marxist view of the role of religion in the national polity.
3. According to Gunnar Myrdal, "it is in the agricultural sector that the battle of long-term economic development will be won or lost."
 - a) Discuss the above assertion.
 - b) Establish the nexus between agricultural development and rural development in developing countries.
 - c) Identify and elaborate strategies that are targeted at agricultural and rural development.
4. Capital formation is a significant factor in the development process. Explain the relationship among entrepreneurship, capital accumulation and capital formation. In which ways can the Zambian government stimulate capital formation?
5. Identify and explain the crux of Fred Riggs' Fused-Prismatic-Diffracted typology. Explain how structural autonomy can incite development in all its dimensions in Zambia.

THE END

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
PAM 4024- PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS
FULL-TIME (REGULAR AND PARALLEL)

Time Allowed: Three (3) Hours

Instructions to Candidates:

- (a) Answer question one and any other two questions
 - (b) Pay particular attention to quality of thought, grammar and use of practical examples.
-

- 1. The Zambian Government, in 2014, adopted and began implementing the National Gender Policy. Among the objectives of the policy is “to reduce all forms of gender based violence.” As a policy analyst tasked with monitoring and evaluating the policy, you are required to identify:
 - a. Any five expected policy inputs.
 - b. Any five expected policy outputs.
 - c. Any five target groups.
 - d. Any ten social indicators.
 - e. Any five possible measures the government can undertake to reduce all forms of gender based violence.

(30 marks)
- 2. Using the Policy Delphi Technique, can you show how you would proceed to forecast futures/alternatives of the problem of political violence in Zambia? Your answer should be supported by appropriate examples.

(35 Marks)
- 3. Information on policy performance which is produced by policy analysts is supposed to be communicated to, and utilised by policy-makers so as to improve the quality of policies they make. However, utilisation, under-utilisation or non-utilisation of policy performance information is affected by a number of factors. With the use of practical

examples, discuss the types of factors that affect utilisation, under-utilisation or non-utilisation of policy performance information.

(35 Marks)

4. With the use of practical examples, write a reasoned account of why public policies are referred to as “public.”

(35 Marks)

5. According to Malisase (2015) following a research which involved submitting questionnaires to about 300 children in Lusaka City, it was found that “68% of children in high density areas are economically exploited.”

- a. Transform this information into an advocative claim using the structure of statistical mode (argument).
- b. Transform this information into a designative claim using the structure of authoritative mode (argument).

(35 Marks)

6. Cite specific policies made by the political elite in Zambia and analyse the effects, positive and negative, that were experienced by the wider policy environment.

(35 Marks)

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES

2016/17 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PAM 4044: PROJECT MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- INSTRUCTIONS:**
- a) Answer **QUESTION ONE** in **SECTION A** and **TWO** other Questions in **SECTION B**
 - b) The time allowed is three (3) hours

SECTION A (Compulsory)

1. The table below gives an example of the activities performed by a project evaluation expert engaged by a local Civil Society Organisation (CSO) to conduct an outcome evaluation of its project aimed at promoting Good Governance in Zambia. Using the information provided, do the following:
- a. Determine precedence among the project activities (10Marks)
 - b. Identify concurrent project activities (5Marks)
 - c. Construct a network diagram (10Marks)
 - d. Compute forward pass and backward pass, and (10Marks)
 - e. Determine Float and Critical Path (5Marks)

Activity Code	Activity Description	Activity Duration (in days)
A	Presentation of the final evaluation report	1
B	Draft final evaluation report	14
C	Pre-test data collection tool for project staff	1
D	Pre-test data collection tool for project beneficiaries	1
E	Pre-test data collection tool for project stakeholders	1
F	Data cleaning	5
G	Develop work plan (project plan)	1
H	Develop project budget	2
I	Analyse secondary data	5
J	Analyse primary data	2
K	Develop data collection tool for project stakeholders	5
L	Develop data collection tool for project beneficiaries	10
M	Develop data collection tool for project staff	5
N	Conduct desk review	10
O	Conduct key informant interviews	15
P	Conduct Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	10
Q	Data entry	7

SECTION B (Answer any TWO Questions)

2. Identify one type of project organisation and discuss its effects on the project in terms of:
 - a. Authority of the project manager
 - b. Resource availability
 - c. Project Staff, and
 - d. Role of the project manager
3. The tools and techniques of project management are a *necessary* but not a *sufficient* condition for project success. The success of the project will also depend on choosing the right team members and obtaining their commitment to the project. Identify the stages in project team development and highlight the roles that the project manager has to play in each stage to develop a strong project team and, consequently, ensure project success.
4. A local Non-governmental Organisation (NGO) is seeking the services of an experienced Consultant to conduct a mid-term evaluation of its **Youth Empowerment Project** in Lusaka District. The purpose of the mid-term evaluation is to assess the performance of the project to date and draw lessons learnt to improve the implementation of the project and ultimately increase the likelihood of achieving the project's goals. As a project evaluation expert, suggest the appropriate type of evaluation for the assignment, in so doing, justify your choice of the type of evaluation.
5. What is project monitoring? Identify at least four (4) types of project monitoring and highlight the type of information produced by each, in so doing, explain how the information can be useful during project evaluation.
6. Discuss one of the following:
 - a. Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation
 - b. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR
THIRD-TERM FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PAM 9055 : STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT
TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION 1 IN SECTION A PLUS ANY OTHER 2
QUESTIONS IN SECTION B**

SECTION A

1. Imagine that a business enterprise that you are familiar with wishes to maintain its competitive advantage in its industrial sector. Write a concise essay in which you outline and describe some of the strategic measures that the enterprise should implement. In so doing, comment also on why you think the suggested measures stand to help the enterprise to maintain its competitive advantage in its industrial sector. **(20 Marks)**.

SECTION B

2. Write a concise essay in which you explain how environmental analysis is conducted. In so doing, explain also what should come first, between internal and external environmental analysis, and justify your answer by giving reasons. **(15 Marks)**.
3. The mission of an organization helps to establish the direction that an organization should take in order to get where it wants to be in the future. Write a concise essay in which you substantiate this assertion. **(15 Marks)**.
4. What is quality management? Write a concise essay in which you identify some of the theorists who have made significant contributions to the evolution of quality management. In so doing, outline also what their individual contributions have been **(15 Marks)**.

END OF EXAMINATION. GOOD LUCK!

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2016/17 ACADEMIC YEAR FULL -TIME / PARALLEL EXAMINATION

PAS 2014: RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND SECTION B.

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

Q1. Define the following concepts.

- a. Qualitative research
- b. Normal curve
- c. Correlational study design
- d. Content analysis
- e. Filter question

Q2. Distinguish between the following:

- a. One - tailed test and two - tailed test
- b. Snowball sampling and stratified random sampling
- c. Standard error and standard deviation
- d. Experimental design and non - experimental design
- e. Parametric test and non - parametric test

Q3. Fill in the missing words:

- a. _____ is a measure of association between two interval variables.
- b. The group which is not exposed to the manipulation in an experimental design is called _____ group.
- c. NVIVO is a software used to analyse _____ data.
- d. A _____ question is one which by its content, structure or wording leads the respondent to answer in a certain way.
- e. When $r = -1$ you have a perfect _____ correlation.

Q3. Indicate whether the following statements are **TRUE** or **FALSE**.

- a. Outcome variables or dependent variables are variables responsible for bringing about change in a phenomenon.

- b. In testing a non-directional hypothesis at $\alpha = .01$, the null hypothesis is rejected if $-1.65 \leq Z_{obs} \leq +1.65$.
- c. The greater the sample size, the less accurate will be the estimation of the true population mean.
- d. Questionnaires are used to conduct unstructured interviews.
- e. The proportion of the area under the normal curve which lies between a Z – score of 1.45 and 2.55 is .0551
- f. The correlation coefficient r, ranges between $-1 \geq r \leq +1$
- g. Type II is error of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true.
- h. A parameter is a numeric characteristic of a sample.
- i. Chi-square test is an example of hypothesis testing.
- j. A quantitative research design is used when you want to get detailed explanations on a phenomenon.
- k. Categorical variables are measured on an interval or ratio scale.

SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (60 MARKS)

Q1. The table below shows the relationship between copper prices and Government revenue in Zambia during a seven year period.

Government Revenue and Copper Price, 1967 - 1973

Year	Copper Price (K/ton) X	Government revenue (K million) Y
1967	810	276
1968	887	306
1969	1, 048	401
1970	1, 011	432
1971	767	309
1972	746	315
1973	1, 156	385

- a. Compute the regression equation to show the dependence of government revenue on copper price.
- b. Interpret the meaning of the observed regression coefficient within the context of the equation.
- c. If government revenue in 1974 was 109 (K million), what was the price of copper?
- d. Compute the correlation coefficient and interpret the answer.

- e. Compute the coefficient of determinant and interpret the answer

Q2. A Manager of a TV station expects the number of viewers who watch programs his TV station airs on Thursday to be equal. Data on observed and expected number of viewers is presented below.

Program Type	Observed	Expected
Situation Comedy	22	25
Medical Drama	28	25
News Magazine	14	25
Sports Show	30	25
Variety Musical	22	25
Slice-of-Life	30	25
Ethnic Comedy	26	25
Children Omnibus	28	25

Does the data suggest that the number of viewers who tune in to watch the programs is equal? Using chi – square, test the hypothesis at 5% level of significance.

Q3. A trainer interested in finding out whether the performance of athletes is related to the type of training they receive, decided to split his team into two groups, A and B. The data collected is presented in the table below.

Group A	Group B
$\bar{x}_1 = 40$	$\bar{x}_2 = 45$
$s_1 = 5$	$s_2 = 5$
$n_1 = 60$	$n_2 = 60$

At 1% level of significance, test the hypothesis that athletes who receive training A perform better than those who receive training B.

END OF EXAMINATION

FORMULAS

$$r = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

$$b = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}$$

$$\chi^2_{obs} = \sum_{ij} \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$$

$$Z_{obs} = \frac{x_1 - x_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s^2_1 + s^2_2}{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}}$$

$$s_{\bar{x}} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

APPENDIX E

Areas Under the Normal Curve

Fractional parts of the total area (10,000) under the normal curve, corresponding to distances between the mean and ordinates that are Z standard deviation units from the mean.

Z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	0000	0040	0080	0120	0159	0199	0239	0279	0319	0359
0.1	0398	0438	0478	0517	0557	0596	0636	0675	0714	0753
0.2	0793	0832	0871	0910	0948	0987	1026	1064	1103	1141
0.3	1179	1217	1255	1293	1331	1368	1406	1443	1480	1517
0.4	1554	1591	1628	1664	1700	1736	1772	1808	1844	1879
0.5	1915	1950	1985	2019	2054	2088	2123	2157	2190	2224
0.6	2257	2291	2324	2357	2389	2422	2454	2486	2518	2549
0.7	2580	2612	2642	2673	2704	2734	2764	2794	2823	2852
0.8	2881	2910	2939	2967	2995	3023	3051	3078	3106	3133
0.9	3159	3186	3212	3236	3264	3289	3315	3340	3365	3389
1.0	3413	3438	3461	3485	3508	3531	3554	3577	3599	3621
1.1	3643	3665	3686	3718	3729	3749	3770	3790	3810	3830
1.2	3849	3869	3888	3907	3925	3944	3962	3980	3997	4015
1.3	4032	4049	4066	4083	4099	4115	4131	4147	4162	4177
1.4	4192	4207	4222	4236	4251	4265	4279	4292	4306	4319
1.5	4332	4345	4357	4370	4382	4394	4406	4418	4430	4441
1.6	4452	4463	4474	4485	4495	4505	4515	4525	4535	4545
1.7	4554	4564	4573	4582	4591	4599	4608	4616	4625	4633
1.8	4641	4649	4656	4664	4671	4678	4686	4693	4699	4706
1.9	4713	4719	4726	4732	4738	4744	4750	4756	4762	4767
2.0	4773	4778	4783	4788	4793	4798	4803	4808	4812	4817
2.1	4821	4826	4830	4834	4838	4842	4846	4850	4854	4857
2.2	4861	4865	4868	4871	4875	4878	4881	4884	4887	4890
2.3	4893	4896	4898	4901	4904	4906	4909	4911	4913	4916
2.4	4918	4920	4922	4925	4927	4929	4931	4932	4934	4936
2.5	4938	4940	4941	4943	4945	4946	4948	4949	4951	4952
2.6	4953	4955	4956	4957	4959	4960	4961	4962	4963	4964
2.7	4965	4966	4967	4968	4969	4970	4971	4972	4973	4974
2.8	4974	4975	4976	4977	4977	4978	4979	4980	4980	4981
2.9	4981	4982	4983	4984	4984	4984	4985	4985	4986	4986
3.0	4986.5	4987	4987	4988	4988	4988	4989	4989	4989	4990
3.1	4990.0	4991	4991	4991	4992	4992	4992	4992	4993	4994
3.2	4993.129									
3.3	4995.166									
3.4	4996.631									
3.5	4997.674									
3.6	4998.409									
3.7	4998.922									
3.8	4999.277									
3.9	4999.519									
4.0	4999.683									
4.5	499.966									
5.0	4999.997133									

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TABLE IV Critical Values of Chi Square

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3	4.64	6.25	7.82	9.84	11.34	16.27
4	5.99	7.78	9.49	11.67	13.28	18.46
5	7.29	9.24	11.07	13.39	15.09	20.52
6	8.56	10.64	12.59	15.03	16.81	22.46
7	9.80	12.02	14.07	16.62	18.48	24.32
8	11.03	13.36	15.51	18.17	20.09	26.12
9	12.24	14.68	16.92	19.68	21.67	27.88
10	13.44	15.99	18.31	21.16	23.21	29.59
11	14.63	17.28	19.68	22.62	24.72	31.26
12	15.81	18.55	21.03	24.05	26.22	32.91
13	16.98	19.81	22.36	25.47	27.69	34.53
14	18.15	21.06	23.68	26.87	29.14	36.12
15	19.31	22.31	25.00	28.26	30.58	37.70
16	20.46	23.54	26.30	29.63	32.00	39.29
17	21.62	24.77	27.59	31.00	33.41	40.75
18	22.76	25.99	28.87	32.35	34.80	42.31
19	23.90	27.20	30.14	33.69	36.19	43.82
20	25.04	28.41	31.41	35.02	37.57	45.32
21	26.17	29.62	32.67	36.34	38.93	46.80
22	27.30	30.81	33.92	37.66	40.29	48.27
23	28.43	32.01	35.17	38.97	41.64	49.73
24	29.55	33.20	36.42	40.27	42.98	51.18
25	30.68	34.38	37.65	41.57	44.31	52.62
26	31.80	35.56	38.88	42.86	45.64	54.05
27	32.91	36.74	40.11	44.14	46.96	55.48
28	34.03	37.92	41.34	45.42	48.28	56.89
29	35.14	39.09	42.69	46.69	49.59	58.30
30	36.25	40.26	43.77	47.96	50.89	59.70
32	38.47	42.59	46.19	50.49	53.49	62.49
34	40.68	44.90	48.60	53.00	56.06	65.25
36	42.88	47.21	51.00	55.49	58.62	67.99
38	45.08	49.51	53.38	57.97	61.16	70.70
40	47.27	51.81	55.76	60.44	63.69	73.40
44	51.64	56.37	60.48	65.34	68.71	78.75
48	55.99	60.91	65.17	70.20	73.68	84.04
52	60.33	65.42	69.83	75.02	78.62	89.27
56	64.66	69.92	74.47	79.82	83.51	94.46
60	68.97	74.40	79.08	84.58	88.38	99.61

Find the row corresponding to the indicated degrees of freedom, find the column corresponding to the chosen level of significance, the critical value of χ^2_{crit} is at the intersection of that row and that column. If $\chi^2_{obs} \geq \chi^2_{crit}$ then H_0 is rejected.

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2016/17 ACADEMIC YEAR FULL –TIME / PARALLEL EXAMINATION

PAS 2014: RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND SECTION B.

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (50 MARKS)

Q1. Define the following concepts.

- a. Pure research
- b. Extraneous variable
- c. Central limit theorem
- d. Likert scale
- e. Bivariate analysis

Q2. The data below shows the yield of maize from small scale farmers.

Class interval	Frequency
10-14	8
15-19	30
20-24	40
25-29	94
30-34	126
35-39	156
40-44	176
45-49	138
50-54	118
55-59	70
60-64	20
65-69	16
70-74	8

- a. Compute the mean and interpret the answer
- b. Compute the standard deviation and interpret the answer.

Q3. Distinguish between the following:

- Linear regression and multiple regression
- Variance and range
- Z -distribution and t - distribution
- Conditional probability and unconditional probability
- Matching and randomization

Q4. A study on the voting habits of married couples has shown that the probability that the husband votes on communal issues is 0.24, whereas the probability that the wife votes on such issues is 0.32 and that the probability that they both vote is 0.12.

- What is the probability that either the husband or the wife will vote?
- What is the probability that neither of them vote?
- What is the probability of the wife voting knowing that the husband is going to vote?
- If the wife has decided to vote, what is the probability of the husband not voting?

SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (50 MARKS)

Q1. The data below shows the amount of time casual workers spent cultivating in a month and the acres they cultivate.

Government Revenue and Copper Price, 1967 - 1973

Month	Acres cultivated	Hours spent working
1	55	1
2	39	5
3	50	3
4	41	5
5	51	2
6	19	10
7	44	4
8	27	8

- Compute the regression equation to show the dependence of acres cultivated on hours casuals workers spend working.
- Interpret the meaning of the observed regression coefficient within the context of the equation.
- Compute the correlation coefficient and interpret the answer.

- d. Compute the coefficient of determinant and interpret the answer

Q2. The table below shows admissions of students to Management Colleges in India.

	Mumbai	Pune	Aurangabad	Amaraoti	Nagpur
Observed	40	35	10	5	10
Expected	20	20	20	20	20

Using chi – square, test the hypothesis that all colleges are equally popular at 5% level of significance.

Q3. The management of a company that runs a fleet of vehicles suspects the average life-time of 24,000 kilometers for tyres claimed by the manufacturer is too high. The take a random sample of 50 tyres and find the average to be 23,500 kilometers, with a standard deviation of 1,350 kilometers. Is the suspicion by management justified at $\alpha = 0.01$?

END OF EXAMINATION

FORMULAS

$$r = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

$$b = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}$$

$$\chi^2_{obs} = \sum_{ij} \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$$

$$Z_{obs} = \frac{x_1 - x_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s^2_1}{n_1} + \frac{s^2_2}{n_2}}}$$

$$s_{\bar{x}} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

APPENDIX E

Areas Under the Normal Curve

Fractional parts of the total area (10,000) under the normal curve, corresponding to distances between the mean and ordinates that are Z standard deviation units from the mean.

Z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	0000	0040	0080	0120	0159	0199	0239	0279	0319	0359
0.1	0398	0438	0478	0517	0557	0596	0636	0675	0714	0753
0.2	0793	0832	0871	0910	0948	0987	1026	1064	1103	1141
0.3	1179	1217	1255	1293	1331	1368	1406	1443	1480	1517
0.4	1554	1591	1628	1664	1700	1736	1772	1808	1844	1879
0.5	1915	1950	1985	2019	2054	2088	2123	2157	2190	2224
0.6	2257	2291	2324	2357	2389	2422	2454	2486	2518	2549
0.7	2580	2612	2642	2673	2704	2734	2764	2794	2823	2852
0.8	2881	2910	2939	2967	2995	3023	3051	3078	3106	3133
0.9	3159	3186	3212	3238	3264	3289	3315	3340	3365	3389
1.0	3413	3438	3461	3485	3508	3531	3554	3577	3599	3621
1.1	3643	3665	3686	3718	3729	3749	3770	3790	3810	3830
1.2	3849	3869	3888	3907	3925	3944	3962	3980	3997	4015
1.3	4032	4049	4066	4083	4099	4115	4131	4147	4162	4177
1.4	4182	4207	4222	4236	4251	4265	4279	4292	4306	4319
1.5	4332	4345	4357	4370	4382	4394	4406	4418	4430	4441
1.6	4452	4463	4474	4485	4495	4505	4515	4525	4535	4545
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2.5	4938	4940	4941	4943	4945	4946	4948	4949	4951	4952
2.6	4953	4955	4956	4957	4959	4960	4961	4962	4963	4964
2.7	4965	4966	4967	4968	4969	4970	4971	4972	4973	4974
2.8	4974	4975	4976	4977	4977	4978	4979	4980	4980	4981
2.9	4981	4982	4983	4984	4984	4984	4985	4985	4986	4986
3.0	4986.5	4987	4987	4988	4988	4988	4989	4989	4989	4990
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6	8.56	10.64	12.59	15.03	16.81	22.46
7	9.80	12.02	14.07	16.62	18.48	24.32
8	11.03	13.36	15.51	18.17	20.09	26.12
9	12.24	14.68	16.92	19.68	21.67	27.88
10	13.44	15.99	18.31	21.16	23.21	29.59
11	14.63	17.28	19.68	22.62	24.72	31.26
12	15.81	18.55	21.03	24.05	26.22	32.91
13	16.98	19.81	22.36	25.47	27.69	34.53
14	18.15	21.06	23.68	26.87	29.14	36.12
15	19.31	22.31	25.00	28.26	30.58	37.70
16	20.46	23.54	26.30	29.63	32.00	39.29
17	21.62	24.77	27.59	31.00	33.41	40.75
18	22.76	25.99	28.87	32.35	34.80	42.31
19	23.90	27.20	30.14	33.69	36.19	43.82
20	25.04	28.41	31.41	35.02	37.57	45.32
21	26.17	29.62	32.67	36.34	38.93	46.80
22	27.30	30.81	33.92	37.66	40.29	48.27
23	28.43	32.01	35.17	38.97	41.64	49.73
24	29.55	33.20	36.42	40.27	42.98	51.18
25	30.68	34.38	37.65	41.57	44.31	52.62
26	31.80	35.56	38.88	42.86	45.64	54.05
27	32.91	36.74	40.11	44.14	46.96	55.48
28	34.03	37.92	41.34	45.42	48.28	56.89
29	35.14	39.09	42.69	46.69	49.59	58.30
30	36.25	40.26	43.77	47.96	50.89	59.70
32	38.47	42.59	46.19	50.49	53.49	62.49
34	40.68	44.90	48.60	53.00	56.06	65.25
36	42.88	47.21	51.00	55.49	58.62	67.99
38	45.08	49.51	53.38	57.97	61.16	70.70
40	47.27	51.81	55.76	60.44	63.69	73.40
44	51.64	56.37	60.48	65.34	68.71	78.75
48	55.99	60.91	65.17	70.20	73.68	84.04
52	60.33	65.42	69.83	75.02	78.62	89.27
56	64.66	69.92	74.47	79.82	83.51	94.46
60	68.97	74.40	79.08	84.58	88.38	99.61

Find the row corresponding to the indicated degrees of freedom, find the column corresponding to the chosen level of significance, the critical value of χ^2_{crit} is at the intersection of that row and that column. If $\chi^2_{\text{obs}} \geq \chi^2_{\text{crit}}$, then H_0 is rejected.



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DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS

2016 ACADEMIC YEAR

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PHI 1010: INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY
TIME: THREE (3) HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. Provide brief answers to the questions.
Each section should be answered in a separate answer book.

SECTION A:
ETHICS, PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION, EPISTEMOLOGY [50 MARKS]

1. There has long been debate as to whether moral action can be justified or demonstrated to be rational; discussion has also centred on whether such a thing as objective moral truth exists.
 - (a) Explain the two major arguments in support of conventional ethical relativism?
 - (b) Outline three arguments against ethical egoism.
 - (c) Explain the three central insights of the ethics of *Immanuel Kant*.
 - (d) According to Aristotle, virtues are the mean of two vices, give a list of two virtues and their corresponding extreme vices.
 - (e) Using the case of the morality of an action that leads to the deliberate death of one person but saves 20 persons, demonstrate the difference between *consequentialism* and Kantian *deontology*.
2. Religion, religious beliefs and practices have a lot of influence in how well or badly people live their lives. Worldwide, about 85 percent of the populace hold some religious belief. Most of the debates in the philosophical reflection of religion are centered on God and his nature.
 - (a) Explain the three main attributes of God, and for each highlight a weakness.
 - (b) Explain the two criticisms to St. Anselm's argument for the existence of God put forward by the German philosopher *Immanuel Kant* and the monk *Gaunilo of Marmoutiers*.
 - (c) Clearly outline St. Thomas Aquinas' *Argument from Contingency*.
 - (d) Give two criticism to William Parley's *Design Argument* for God's existence?
 - (e) Outline the *logical problem of evil* and two responses to it.
3. We often take what we know for granted. We hardly think about whether such knowledge represents actual truths out there, the sources of the things we claim to know, how our beliefs are justified, how to deal with instances where we discover we were wrong about what we thought we knew.
 - (a) Give your own case that could count as a *Gettier case*. Briefly explain why it qualifies as a *Gettier case*.

- (b) In his famous book, *Republic*, Plato demonstrates that we should doubt what we count as knowledge. Briefly explain “*The Allegory of the Cave*” and how this counts as an argument for skepticism.
- (c) Briefly explain three major ideas in the rationalist theory of *René Descartes*.
- (d) Briefly explain three major ideas of the empiricist theory of *John Locke*.
- (e) Explain the difference between primary and secondary qualities of objects. Using your own example, demonstrate which of the qualities are subjective and/or objective?

SECTION B:

LOGIC, POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY, METAPHYSICS [50 MARKS]

4. Logic is the branch of Philosophy that is concerned with the principles of correct reasoning.
 - (a) Who is regarded as the Father of Logic?
 - (b) Briefly differentiate between the *philosophical* and the *non-philosophical* meaning of the term *argument*?
 - (c) Construct your own Syllogism that is valid and unsound. Designate ‘P’ for premise and ‘C’ for conclusion? Briefly explain why your syllogism is valid and unsound?
 - (d) Some scholars refer to philosophy as an *Eiffel Tower* activity. What does this statement mean? Do you agree or disagree with this? Briefly explain your answer
 - (e) Briefly describe the following fallacies? Give an example of each fallacy.
 - (i) Fallacy of Arguing from Authority.
 - (ii) Fallacy of Ambiguity.
 - (f) Logicians have a number of rules for determining whether a syllogistic argument is *valid* or *invalid*
 - (i) Concisely describe the difference between a *valid* argument and one that is *invalid*.
 - (ii) State any three rules for determining validity which fall under *Quality*.
5. There are many philosophical problems that are considered to be metaphysical problems and these include: the problem of free will and determinism; mind-body problem; and the problem of permanence and change.
 - (a) Briefly explain the mind-body problem? Which philosopher is often blamed for creating the difficulties that arose from the mind-body problem, and why?
 - (b) Concisely describe the *materialist* solution to the mind-body problem. Do you agree or disagree with this proposed solution? Give reasons why.
6. Socrates trial and eventual sentencing in Plato’s *Apology* shows us that from the very beginning, Philosophy, *having a free mind*, has a contentious relationship with the regime (both the formal aspect and the informal aspect of it)
 - (a) With the help of an example, briefly discuss whether freedom of mind and Political life are compatible or necessarily at odds with one another?
 - (b) How does a Regime come about according to Alexis Tocqueville and how does Alexis’ view differ from those of Plato and Rousseau?
 - (c) Briefly state and explain the three ways to proceed with a formation of a good regime according to Plato? Give at least one criticism levelled against each suggestion by Plato?

END OF EXAMINATION!



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2016 ACADEMIC YEAR

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PHI 1020: CRITICAL THINKING
TIME: THREE HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

1. Reasoning, Argument, Premises, and Conclusions

- (a) Clearly explain what Critical Thinking is. What differentiates it from other disciplines such as Sociology or History? What is the subject matter that critical thinking concerns itself with?
- (b) With the help of examples, explain the difference between a statement and an argument.
- (c) Statements are said to have truth-value. Clearly explain what is meant by truth-value.
- (d) What is meant by premise and conclusion indicator words? Give at least one example for each.

2. Recognising Arguments

- (a) Briefly explain what is meant by inferential claim.
- (b) Briefly explain the difference between an argument and an explanation.
- (c) What is meant by 'antecedent'?
- (d) What is a consequent?

3. Logical Evaluation of Deductive Arguments

- (a) What is a sound argument?
- (b) The following arguments are all deductive arguments. Using the *Venn diagram* method, determine whether each is valid or invalid. Also determine whether the argument is sound or unsound. Briefly explain your answer. **Note:** Show your work
 - i. Since some fruits are green, and some fruits are apples, it follows that some fruits are green apples.
 - ii. Livingstone is a city in Zambia and Zambia is part of Africa. Therefore, Livingstone is a city in Africa

Note: Remember to state whether the above arguments are sound or unsound

4. Determining Validity

- (a) Briefly explain what is meant by Logic?
- (b) Clearly explain why Logic is considered the most important/fundamental branch of Philosophy?
- (c) What is meant by a Syllogism? Give your own example of a syllogism that is valid and sound
- (d) Briefly describe the difference between a deductive argument and an inductive argument?
- (e) What is meant by “good argument” in Logic?
- (f) What is the difference between a cogent argument and one that is uncogent?

5. Syllogisms

Using the Syllogistic method, determine whether the following Syllogisms are valid or invalid? Give a reason for your answer. If invalid, state the fallacy committed or rule broken. Also state whether the argument is sound or unsound.

Note: Show your work in the provided answer booklet.

- (a) Argument one
P1-All cats are mammals;
P2-All dogs are mammals;
C-Therefore all cats are dogs.
- (b) Argument two
P1- All NIPA students are intelligent;
P2- Some UNZA students are not intelligent;
C- Therefore some UNZA students are NIPA students.

6. Prove that the following arguments are invalid by using the counterexample method.

Note: Don't forget to write the form of the argument and the substitution instance.

- (a) Some evolutionists are not persons who believe in the Bible, for no creationists are evolutionists, and some persons who believe in the Bible are not creationists.
- (b) Some politicians are persons who will stop at nothing to win an election, and no persons who will stop at nothing to win an election are true statesmen. Hence, no politicians are true statesmen.

7. Equivalent Statements

Contrapose the following statements. Clearly show your work step-by-step in the answer booklet.

Note: You get 2 marks for each correct step.

- (a) Statement one: Dogs bark.
- (b) Statement two: All Cats are not loyal.

END OF EXAMINATION



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2016 ACADEMIC YEAR

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PHI 3070: HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY
TIME: THREE HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

1. Discuss the significance of the philosophical contributions of any two philosophers from the following:
 - (a) Plato;
 - (b) John Locke;
 - (c) Jean-Paul Sartre.

2. Outline the philosophical issues that characterized the following periods:
 - (a) The Pre-Socratic period/Milesian School;
 - (b) The Athenian period/Sophists and Socrates.

3. State some of the major works published by each of the following philosophers
 - (a) Rene Descartes;
 - (b) Immanuel Kant;
 - (c) David Hume.

4. Explain Kant's main response to Hume's philosophy.

END OF EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS

2016 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PHI 9135: HEALTH CARE ETHICS

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. EACH SECTION SHOULD BE ANSWERED IN
A SEPARATE ANSWER BOOK. PROVIDE CONCISE ANSWERS.

SECTION ONE

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. There are traditionally three major approaches to normative ethics, consequentialism, deontology, and virtue ethics. Interestingly, there seems to be no consensus on the recommended morally right action according to these approaches. What one approach recommends as morally right could be seen as morally wrong by another approach. This calls to question whether normative ethics is objective in the true sense of the word.
 - (a) Evaluate any two criticisms of utilitarianism.
 - (b) Explain the two formulations of the categorical imperative of Immanuel Kant.
 - (c) Using the case of terminating the life of one homeless patient with no family to save the lives of 20 patients with various ailments but who contribute greatly to their community, discuss the differences in approach between utilitarianism and Kantian ethics on what would be the morally right thing to do.
 - (d) Discuss what can be said to be the major contribution of virtue ethics in the health care setup?
2. It is often argued that the ethical theories' approach to bioethics is mere textbook approach because in real life bioethical problems there are many difficulties that make such an approach an impossible standard to follow. It is therefore proposed that a principles' approach is a better approach to bioethical problems because of its straightforward approach.
 - (a) Explain the four principles' approach proposed by Tom Beauchamp.
 - (b) Explain how the *Double Effect* principle could be applied to the moral dilemma of whether or not an abortion should be conducted on a pregnant woman who has a cancerous uterus that needs removal, thereby causing the death of the foetus, if the health of the woman is to be preserved.
 - (c) To what extent do you think the precautionary principle is relevant to health care dilemmas given the rapid advances in medical technology?

3. Most of the times, the relationship between a health care professional and the patient can determine how well the patient recovers or follows the orders of the professional. But many a times there are challenges in the way the two relate that gravitate around the professional thinking she is best placed to determine what is best for the patient and the freedom a patient has to accept or refuse the recommendation of the professional.
 - (a) Using the example of the proposed mandatory HIV testing and treatment in Zambia, explain some of the ethical problems that could arise that need careful consideration.
 - (b) Using your own examples, explain the difference between personal paternalism and state paternalism.
 - (c) Discuss any two reasons why truth-telling is important in medicine?
 - (d) Discuss two arguments in support of confidentiality and give at least one problem of asserting that all information from a patient should be kept confidential.

4. There is almost no debate on the necessity and importance of medical research. But there is a lot of debate on whether such research should be conducted using animals and/or human beings. More complexities arise when different categories of humans are considered (e.g., research using children, prisoners, the poor, etc.).
 - (a) Clearly explain the main elements of informed consent in research involving humans.
 - (b) Discuss the problems involved in securing free and voluntary consent from a person involuntarily confined to an institution (a prisoner, for example).
 - (c) What two possible arguments can be put forward for careful consideration of the rights of animals in conducting medical research?
 - (d) What two moral problems could arise in using a patient as a research subject especially when the researcher is also her physician?

SECTION TWO

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

5. Resources in the health care setup are always scarce given that the demand is greater than the available resources. Given competing needs, urgent need to end certain pandemics, and differences in opinion on who should get priority on access to services, various moral problems arise.
 - (a) With the help of two examples, demonstrate why medical resources are scarce.
 - (b) Give two Utilitarian arguments and two Deontological arguments for using age as a criteria for distributing scarce medical resources.
 - (c) Give two Utilitarian arguments and two Deontological arguments against using age as a criteria for distributing scarce medical resources
 - (d) According to McKerlie (1992), the scarcity of medical resources makes it inevitable for us to decide on how best to distribute them, and the contention in this regard is usually between young and elderly patients. Do you agree or disagree with McKerlie? Clearly explain your answer.
 - (e) With the help of an example, clearly explain the *fair innings argument* in support of ageism
 - (f) Explain how the age debate arise according to Daniels?
 - (g) How does Daniels propose to resolve the debate regarding age? Do you agree or disagree with him? Clearly explain your answer
 - (h) Give one criticism levelled against Daniels proposal?
 - (i) Give at least four examples of scarce medical resources in Zambia. Briefly explain why these are scarce

- (j) In your opinion, what would be the best way of allocating these scarce resources? Why do you think so?
6. It is often taken for granted that the birth of a new child is always a blessing. But there are various circumstances that show the opposite. Sometimes one wishes they never conceived for medical, social and/or economic reasons. Pregnancy sometimes comes as a surprise, pregnancy sometimes arise out of a bad act (rape, hate, etc.) rather than love, and termination of the pregnancy is seen as a better option out rather than carrying the pregnancy to term.
- Why is therapeutic abortion regarded by many as not morally problematic?
 - What does 'person' mean in the moral sense of the term, and how does this term feature in the abortion debate?
 - According to Beckwith (2007), fetuses become persons right from conception. Do you agree or disagree with him? Give two criticisms levelled against his claim.
 - According to Sumner (1981) and Nelson (1956), fetuses become persons at a later stage during their development, when they develop the capacity to experience pain and pleasure. Briefly discuss any two criticisms levelled against this position?
 - Clearly explain Michael Tooley's position regarding the morality of non-therapeutic abortion? What reasons does he give to support his position? Do you agree or disagree with his position? Explain your answer.
 - Give two strengths and two weakness of Michael Tooley's position with regards the morality of non-therapeutic abortion.
 - Clearly explain how Don Marquis proposes to resolve the abortion debate?
 - Briefly discuss one criticism levelled against Don Marquis's proposal?
 - Clearly describe Judith Jarvis Thompson's "*famous unconscious violinist*" thought experiment. What does this thought experiment endeavour to demonstrate? Clearly explain your answer.
 - What is your view on the morality of non-therapeutic abortion? Explain your answer.
7. With newer reproductive techniques, there are countless ways in which couples that would have never have had a child can now have a child. Despite the benefits of these techniques, there are many ethical and legal concerns surrounding the techniques.
- Explain at least two moral problems raised by *Artificial Insemination*.
 - Briefly describe the difference between *Artificial Insemination* and *Adoption*.
 - Briefly discuss the ethical problem that is raised by *Artificial Insemination by Husband* (AIH).
 - Describe the four major steps in the *In Vitro Fertilization* (IVF) process.
 - Give four ethical problems that are raised by *In Vitro Fertilization*.
 - Mention four ethical concerns raised by surrogate motherhood.
 - Briefly explain surrogate pregnancy. Explain whether or not you approve of it and why?
 - Describe two benefits of *In Vitro Fertilization*.
 - Do you think that gamete donation or surrogate motherhood for commercial reasons can ever be morally justified? Give reasons for your answer.
 - Explain some of the ethical problems involved in reproductive cloning.

End of Examination



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND APPLIED ETHICS**

2016 ACADEMIC YEAR

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PHI 9205: SCIENCE, ETHICS AND RELIGION
TIME: THREE HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS

1. Religion and science are often seen to be in conflict with one another due to a failure to identify their methodological boundaries. Explain the basic features of science and religion respectively indicating how there are different levels of explanation of the same phenomenon.
2. Materialists claim that the theory of evolution explains the origin and evolution of the cosmos. Explain how the following challenge this claim:
 - (a) the cosmological argument;
 - (b) teleological argument;
 - (c) the anthropic principle.
3. Dawkins and Wilson claim to explain all forms of human behaviour including ethical and religious beliefs on the basis of the selfish gene striving to perpetuate itself into the next generation. Explain and critically evaluate this claim.
4. Explain and critically evaluate the following with reference to the Christian Bible:
 - (a) Creationism;
 - (b) Scientific Creationism;
 - (c) Intelligent Design.
5. Explain what is meant by theistic evolution as distinct from the scientific theory of evolution and how it explains the direct creation of the human soul by God.

END OF EXAMINATION

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION
REGULAR- STUDENTS
POL 1015: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE**

INSTRUCTIONS: 1) Answer One Question from Section A and Two from Section B
2) Time Allowed: Three (3) Hours

Section A: Compulsory Question (40 Marks)

1. "Elections in African are among the causes of violence." From this hypothetical statement, identify the independent and dependent variables and explain their meaning. Further, justify this hypothesis by explaining ways through which elections can cause violence, giving examples from Zambia and other African countries.

Section B: Choose Two Questions (60 Marks)

2. Write brief notes on all of the following concepts:
 - a. David Easton's understanding of Politics
 - b. Distinction between government and governance
 - c. Parliamentary system of government
 - d. Nolle Prosequere
3. Distinguish between case study and survey as the two major research designs used by political scientist and indicate their relative advantages and disadvantages. Which of the two is better placed for comparative study.
4. Discuss the Art and Science of politics by giving examples from the Zambia political system.
5. Examine the importance of studying politics.

END OF EXAMINATION

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**2016/7 ACADEMIC YEAR
FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

POL 2010: INTRODUCTION TO COMPARATIVE POLITICS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS: ONE FROM EACH SECTION

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

Section A

1. Drawing largely but not exclusively from the French political system, assess the usefulness and limits of legal-institutional approach towards the study of comparative politics.
2. Outline the main tenets of the systems approach. In so doing also assess its usefulness in assisting to compare the French political system with that of the USA.
3. Critically assess the contribution of Samuel P Huntington towards the study of comparative politics.

Section B

4. Critically assess the extent to which it can be argued that the differences in the current constitutional arrangements of USA and France are largely the result of the historical backgrounds of the two countries more than any other factors.
5. Account for the fact that while the French political party system is essentially a multi-party system the American party system is essentially a two party system.
6. Discuss the power relationship between the House of Representative and Senate in the USA. In the process of doing so discuss the similarities and differences between this relationship with that between the Senate and the National Assembly in France.

Section C

7. Compare and contrast the leading role played by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Chinese Communist Party in the socialist construction of Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China respectively.
8. Compare and contrast the transition from Communism to liberal democracy in Soviet Union/Russian federation and the People's Republic of China. In the process of doing so, outline the major factors accounting for the differences and similarities.
9. Discuss the factors that account for the differences and similarities in Marxist-Leninist ideas and Marxist-Leninist-Maoist ideas with regard to the revolution in Russia in 1917 and China in 1949 respectively.

End of examination

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR REGULAR/ PARALLEL
END OF YEAR EXAMINATION

POL 3020: REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

INSTRUCTIONS: 1) Answer compulsory Question One in section A and any other Two Questions in Section B.

2) Time Allowed: Three (3) Hours

Section A: Compulsory Question (40 marks)

1. Write concise but comprehensive notes on the following concepts:
 - a. Political regionalism vs security regionalism
 - b. Common market vs monetary union
 - c. Free trade vs protectionism
 - d. WTO philosophies
 - e. Challenges of Zambia's dual membership in SADC and COMESA
 - f. Nature of integration of ECOWAS
 - g. Structural-functional of the EU vs AU
 - h. ASEAN political structure

Section B: Choose Any Two Questions

2. Imagine that you are an expert in regional integration employed by the Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Industry. Write a paper to the President of the Republic of Zambia, explaining the nature of integration in Southern Africa. In so doing, justify why Zambia should be part of the integration process in the region.
3. Trace the origins of pan-Africanism. In the process, assess the opportunities and challenges faced by Africa in archiving the ideals of pan-Africanism.
4. Trace the origins of the World Trade Organization (WTO). In so doing, examine the issues under discussion on the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) and in the process highlight the opportunities and challenges presented by the DDA to developing countries like Zambia.
5. Brexit is the popular term for the United Kingdom's withdraw from the European Union (EU) in a referendum on 23 June 2016, in which 51.9% voted to leave the EU. Taking this statement in consideration, examine the political and economic challenges of Brexit on the EU and UK.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2016/17 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
POL 4020 – POLITICS OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- (a) Answer question five (5) and any other two (2) Questions
 - (b) Clarity of thought and neatness of work will earn you an extra mark
-

1. Critically discuss the validity of the assertion by the Realists that international institutions play a less important role than states in the international system.
2. There have been suggestions during the last few years that Private Military and Security Companies (PMSCs) could provide services in peacekeeping operation for the United Nations (UN). With practical and relevant examples, differentiate between a private military contractor and a trained regular soldier? In so doing, critically discuss the costs and benefits of using PMSCs in peacekeeping operations?
3. Trends in terrorist activities since the 1990s, which have been acutely underscored by the attacks of the September 11, 2001, suggest the increased incidence of religiously inspired attacks. However, there are a number of events that cause transnational terrorism. In view of this, account for factors that cause terrorism. In so doing, discuss why terrorism is a threat to international security and also suggest the measures that can be put in place to counter terrorism.
4. Peacemaking and peace-building processes in post-conflict societies are generally very difficult processes that the UN peace operations face in the quest to attain peace and security. As an International peace and security expert, what factors would you advise UN Peace-building Missions to consider if their efforts in disarming, demobilizing, reintegrating and rehabilitating (DDRR) former combatants in a post-conflict society are to produce lasting peace.
5. Using practical and relevant examples, discuss the contribution of regional organizations to peace operations. In the process of doing so, discuss the validity of the assertion that regional organization are better at reflecting hegemony rather than challenging it.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

2016 ACADEMIC FINAL EXAMINATIONS (SEPTEMBER, 2017)

POL 9025: DIPLOMACY IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A AND ONE QUESTION EACH FROM SECTION B AND C

SECTION A (40 Marks)

1. Distinguish between new and old diplomacy
2. Explain the major functions of diplomacy
3. Outline some of the challenges and their solutions in implementing an effective career foreign and diplomatic service in Zambia
4. Differentiate between propaganda and public diplomacy

SECTION B (30 Marks)

5. The traditional, nascent and innovative approaches to the study of diplomacy provide the fundamental frameworks for situating the practice of diplomacy. Discuss these approaches and demonstrate their contributions towards a theory of diplomacy.
6. Discuss the major arguments of the realist and liberalist views on diplomacy. In so doing, examine the reasons that contributed to the emergence of new diplomacy.

SECTION C (30 Marks)

7. Critically assess the significance of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (VCDR-1961).
8. Write short and concise notes on each of the following:
 - a) Heads of state summits
 - b) Diplomatic momentum
 - c) Packaging agreements
 - d) Special missions
 - e) Instruments of diplomacy

END OF EXAMINATION



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
PSG 1110-INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY
FULL-TIME/PARALLEL EXAMINATION
2016/17 ACADEMIC YEAR**

DATE: 5TH SEPTEMBER, 2017 VENUE: LT1/LT2/NSLT TIME: 09:00- 12:00HRS

Computer Number: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: This paper contains four sections.

Section A: consists of 40 multiple choice questions. Answer all the questions in this section on the question paper. This section carries 10 marks.

Section B: consists of fill in the blanks. Answer all the questions in this section on the question paper. This section carries 15 marks.

Section C: consists of 20 true or false questions. Answer all the questions in this section. Write your answers on the question paper. This section carries 5 marks.

Section D: Consists of two long essay questions, choose one question and answer in the answer booklet. This section carries 10 marks

Section E: Consists of **one compulsory** statistics question. Answer this question in the answer booklet. This section carries 10 marks.

SECTION A: Circle the correct response on this question paper. Answer all the questions.

1. Mary's PSG 1110 lectures always took place in the library basement. However, when Mary took the final exam, it was taken from Lecture Theatre 1 (LT1). Mary experienced memory problems in the final exam. What could account for Mary's memory problems?
 - a. Context-dependent memory
 - b. State-dependent memory
 - c. Priming
 - d. Motivated forgetting
2. Joshua is trying to memorise his student computer number. He is having trouble, because the number is 12 digits long. What would BEST help Joshua learn the number?
 - a. Repeat the digits over and over to himself
 - b. Say the digits out loud
 - c. Chunk the digits together
 - d. Read the digits to a friend
3. Bupe's mother sends her to the supermarket for a few items. Bupe repeats the list of 10 items as she walks to the store, but can only remember the first and last three items when she gets there, she is unable to remember the four in the middle. This U-shaped pattern of recall is _____.
 - a. called working memory overload
 - b. the key indicator of attention deficit disorder
 - c. called the serial position effect
 - d. common only in women
4. Which of the following would be considered an episodic memory?
 - a. $4 \times 7 = 28$
 - b. the third president of Zambia
 - c. the accident you saw three weeks ago
 - d. number CDs owned
5. Students often assume that because they can answer all the study questions once, they have sufficiently prepared for a test. This mistaken attitude overlooks the importance of _____ for improving memory.
 - a. overlearning
 - b. spaced practice
 - c. recitation
 - d. organization
6. A researcher measures the following score: 14, 12, 12, 11, 9, 9, 8 and 5. What is the range for these score
 - a. 9

6. A researcher measures the following score: 14, 12, 12, 11, 9, 9, 8 and 5. What is the range for these score
- 9
 - 4
 - 10
 - 14
7. A researcher splits data into four equal parts. The researcher thus splits data into:
- Range
 - Quartiles
 - Means
 - Standard Deviation
8. The sum of the squared difference of the scores from their mean:
- A minimal
 - Is equal to 0
 - Can be any positive or negative number
 - All of the above
9. When outliers exist in a data set, which measure of central tendency is most appropriate?
- The mean
 - The median
 - The mode
 - Standard deviation
10. The standard deviation is always reported with which measure of central tendency?
- Mean
 - Median
 - Mode
 - Range
11. Walya has been diagnosed with multiple sclerosis. What is the probable cause of the disorder in terms of nervous system malfunction?
- His cerebellum is damaged.
 - He has a problem in the midbrain
 - His myelin in the brain and the spinal cord have degenerated.
 - His dendrites are sparsely branched.
12. A neural impulse is initiated when a neuron's charge momentarily becomes less negative or even positive. This event is called _____.
- refractory period
 - an action potential
 - inhibitory impulse

- d. resting potential
13. The temporal lobe is to hearing as the _____ lobe is to vision.
- a. occipital
 - b. frontal
 - c. parietal
 - d. somatosensory
14. Louisa is watching a movie. The neural impulse from her eyes will pass through the _____ before it finally travels to her primary visual cortex.
- a. hypothalamus
 - b. limbic system
 - c. reticular activating system
 - d. thalamus
15. Which part of the forebrain affects one's ability to make fine movements?
- a. Parietal lobe
 - b. Primary visual cortex
 - c. Primary motor cortex
 - d. Occipital lobe
16. A psychologist treating emotionally troubled adolescents at a local mental health agency is most likely to be a(n)
- a. Research psychologist.
 - b. Psychiatrist.
 - c. Industrial-organizational psychologist.
 - d. Clinical psychologist.
17. Morality refers to
- a. What is considered as correct within a society
 - b. Making the right decision's where there is a chance to do wrong
 - c. Defining what is right and wrong for an individual or a community
 - d. Where individuals have a conscious choice to make a right and ethical decision
18. All of the following are known to be part of the founders of Gestalt Psychology except
- a. Max Wertheimer
 - b. Kurt Koffka
 - c. Wolfgang Köhler
 - d. Edward Titchener

19. The field of psychology that focused on people's reaction times to stimulations such as light is called _____
- Structuralism
 - Functionalism
 - Behaviourism
 - Psychoanalysis
20. The concept of achieving a hierarchy of needs as a way of meeting our full potential was proposed by _____
- Abraham Maslow
 - Wolfgang Kohler
 - Sigmund Freud
 - B.F. Skinner
21. In classical conditioning, the learned response given to a particular conditioned stimulus is known as the
- Unconditioned stimulus (UCS)
 - Unconditioned response (UCR)
 - Conditioned stimulus (CS)
 - Conditioned response (CR)
22. In classical conditioning, an unlearned, automatic response to a particular unconditioned stimulus is known as the
- Unconditioned stimulus (UCS)
 - Unconditioned response (UCR)
 - Conditioned stimulus (CS)
 - Conditioned response (CR)
23. In operant conditioning, a neutral stimulus that becomes reinforcing after being associated with a primary reinforcer is known as _____:
- Shaping
 - Secondary reinforcement
 - Primary reinforce
 - Discriminative stimulus

24. While training her puppy to "sit," Susie rewards the dog every instance the dog correctly responds to the "sit" command. What schedule of reinforcement is used?
- Continuous schedule
 - Variable interval schedule
 - Fixed ratio schedule
 - Variable ratio schedule
25. In operant conditioning, the gradual disappearance of a response that is no longer followed by a reinforcer is known as:
- Escape learning
 - Avoidance learning
 - Spontaneous recovery
 - Learned helplessness
26. An attempt to remove evil spirits within an individual through chipping away part of the skull is called:
- Trephining
 - Phrenology
 - Spontaneous remission
 - Exorcism
27. Which of the following scholars inspired the development of the integrated definition
- Philippe Pinel
 - Carl Rogers
 - Thomas Szasz
 - Clifford Beers
28. The humanistic perspective on abnormal behavior emphasizes that behavioral disturbances are caused by:
- Unconscious determinants
 - Evil spirits
 - Maladaptive ways of thinking, feeling and behaving
 - Incongruence between self and experience
29. All of the following are major theoretical perspectives used to explain abnormal behavior EXCEPT:
- Biological
 - Psychodynamic
 - Humanistic-existential
 - Dialectic

30. Behaviour aimed at helping another, requiring some self-sacrifice and not designed for personal gain can be referred to as.....
- a. Sacrificial-lamb effect
 - b. Sacrificial effect
 - c. Altruism
 - d. Social sympathy
31. The by-stander effect is influenced by all of the following except.....
- a. The number of by-standers
 - b. The personalities of by-standers
 - c. Whether the by-standers appear calm
 - d. Whether the situation is ambiguous
32. Which of the following is not one of the three components of an attitude structure?
- a. Cognitive component
 - b. Emotional component
 - c. Physiological component
 - d. Behavioural component
33. What occurs when members of a very cohesive group are more concerned with preserving group solidarity than with evaluating all possible alternatives in making a decision.....?
- a. Group think
 - b. Group polarization
 - c. Social facilitation
 - d. Social loafing
34. The best-known experiment on conformity was conducted by.....?
- a. Stanley Milgram (1963)
 - b. Robert Zajons (1966)
 - c. Bibb Latane (1981)
 - d. None of these

35. An experiment is performed to see if background music improves learning. Two groups study the same material, one while listening to music and another without music. The independent variable is _____
- learning.
 - the size of the group.
 - the material studied.
 - music.
36. The most powerful research tool is a (an) _____
- clinical study.
 - experiment.
 - survey.
 - correlational study.
37. Students who do better in high school tend to do better in college. This is an example of _____
- a negative correlation.
 - a zero correlation.
 - a positive correlation.
 - a perfect correlation.
38. The independent variable in an experiment is _____
- the subject himself.
 - a measure of the subject's behaviour.
 - the variable that the experimenter chooses to manipulate.
 - any unwanted variable that may adversely affect the subject's performance.
39. A simple experiment has two groups of subjects called _____
- the dependent group and the independent group.
 - the extraneous group and the independent group.
 - the before group and the after group.
 - the control group and the experimental group.
40. In terms of Intelligence Quotient or I.Q an intelligent child has her or his
- Mental age equal to Chronological age
 - Mental age lower than Chronological age
 - Mental age higher than Chronological age
 - Chronological age higher than Mental age

11. _____ is a chart that displays information as a series of data points called markers connected by a straight line.
12. Within working memory, the _____ integrates information from the phonological loop, the visual spatial sketch pad, and long-term memory.
13. _____ memory is that part of long-term memory containing factual information.
14. According to the _____ theory of forgetting, newly acquired information can inhibit the retrieval of information learned at an earlier time, while information acquired in the past can interfere with the retrieval of newer information.
15. According to the _____ principle, if the way information is encoded and the way it is retrieved are similar, remembering the information will be easier.
16. _____ is a neurotransmitter that has been implicated in schizophrenia.
17. The three main parts of the brain are the _____, _____ and _____.
18. The _____ uses electrodes to measure rapid changes in brain electrical activity.
19. While Lauzi is trying to escape from a speeding car, her heart rate and breathing rate increase. The part of the autonomic nervous system which is more active during this time of danger is the _____.
20. The part of the brain that coordinates movement and maintains equilibrium is called the _____.
21. Gambling is a behaviour that is typically rewarded on a _____ schedule of reinforcement.

SECTION B: Write the answers in the spaces provided.

1. Abnormal psychology is the scientific study whose objectives are to _____, _____, _____ and control behaviors that are considered strange or unusual.
2. _____ factors initiate or trigger the development of mental illness.
3. The system of belief which attributed the cause of mental illness to demonic possession, sorcery or supernatural forces is called _____.
4. The approach that focuses on how people think, understand, and know about the world is called the _____.
5. The statement "In order to study human behaviour, we must consider the whole of perception rather than its component parts" might be made by a person subscribing to which perspective of psychology? _____.
6. _____ giving people enough information about a study to enable them to decide whether they wish to participate.
7. The three factors to consider in psychology ethics are _____.
8. The first person to be referred to as a psychologist is _____.
9. A _____ is a cumulative percent summary in which the ranks indicate the percentage of scores at or below a given value.
10. A researcher places a participant in a room filled with 10 strangers. To measure social behavior, she/he records the number of different people the participant talks to and the time (in seconds) spent talking.
 - A. The number of people the participant talks to is a _____ variable
 - B. The time (in seconds) a participant spent talking is a _____ variable

22. Punishment is a technique for _____ the probability of a response.
23. _____ refers to social defined behavior considered appropriate for individuals occupying certain positions within a group.
24. The case of _____'s murder had social psychologist Bibb Latane and John Darley (1966) to look deeper for an explanation of when people can offer help in an emergency.
25. In personality _____ refer to characteristic behaviours and feelings that are consistent and long lasting, while _____ refers to temporary behaviours or feelings that depend on a person's situation and motives at a particular time.
26. When Tawanda says "you're a beast mum" instead of "you're the best mum", Freud called this the _____.
27. The most popular projective technique used to assess personality is called the _____.
28. MMPI is a personality assessment whose acronyms stand for _____.
29. The behaviourist who postulated the socio-cognitive theory to explain personality was _____.
30. Reciprocal _____ determinism _____ refers _____ to _____.

SECTION C: Indicate whether the following statements are true or false

1. The humanistic approach believes that all people are good and can help themselves be even better.
2. John Watson was the founder of psychoanalysis.
3. A psychologist is allowed to reveal information about a client if they are dead.
4. According to cognitive psychologists, our behavior is based mainly on how we think.
5. Stanley Milgram initiated a false study in which participants were abusing others in an experiment.
6. Another term for shaping is "the method of successive approximations."
7. In classical conditioning, the reinforcing consequence is contingent upon the occurrence of the response.
8. Stimulus discrimination applies more to laboratory animals than to humans.
9. Food and water are examples of secondary reinforcers
10. In classical conditioning, a stimulus that comes to elicit responses by being paired with an unconditioned stimulus is called a conditioned stimulus.
11. In an experiment, the independent variable is manipulated to determine its causal effect on the dependent variable.
12. If each individual has an equal chance of being chosen for your experiment, then your sample is classified as biased.
13. If you want to apply your research results directly to a population, then it is especially crucial to use a non-random sample.
14. Experimental methods allow the researcher to identify cause and effect.
15. Milgram's study did not have a control group.
16. Research suggests that attitudes are very good predictors of behavior.
17. Equilibration produces more effective schemas
18. Vygotsky focuses on the individual child's exploration of the environment to generate knowledge.
19. Abilities to generate knowledge depend on the individual child's abilities and opportunities rather than maturity.
20. Sigmund Freud's theory provides a comprehensive explanation of personality development through the entire lifespan.

SECTION D: Answer one question in this section. Write your answers in the answer booklet.

1. (a) Explain how personality develops, according to the psychoanalytic perspective. Clearly outline the role of id, ego, superego and the various stages involved in personality development.
- (b) Describe any three types of defense mechanisms.
- (c) Explain any two criticisms raised against the Freud's psychoanalytic theory of personality.
2. Discuss the physiological component of emotions.

SECTION E: This section consists of one COMPULSORY question. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.

1. A professor notes that more and more students are using their computers and mobile devices in class, presumably to take notes. She wonders if this may actually improve academic success. To test this, the professor records the number of times each of his 12 students used a computer or mobile device during class for one semester and the final grade in the class (out of 100). If use of a computer/mobile device during class is related to improved academic success, then a positive correlation should be evident. Given the following data and formula:

- (a) Calculate the correlation coefficient
- (b) State the strength of the correlation
- (c) State the direction of the correlation
- (d) Calculate the mean, mode and median based on the final grades.

Computer/mobile device use	Final grade
30	86
23	88
6	94
0	56
24	78
36	72
10	80
0	90
0	90
8	82
12	60
18	84

$$r = \frac{\sum xy}{\sqrt{\sum x^2 \sum y^2}}$$

ALL THE BEST ☺

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

PSG 2110 BASIC STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES EXAMINATION

DATE: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH 2017 DURATION: 3 HOURS (14-17 HRS).

COPY NUMBER: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer all the questions in section A, B and C. Answer 2 questions from section D. Answer Section A and B on the question paper.

SECTION A MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS Circle the correct answer.

1. Effortful encoding is the same as _____
 - a) Chunking
 - b) Studying
 - c) Mnemonics
 - d) Both A and B
2. Transduction is an important process in _____
 - a) Hearing coding
 - b) Visual coding
 - c) Sensory coding
 - d) All the above
3. Sensory adaptation entails _____
 - a) Receptors in the body are no longer sending signals to the brain
 - b) Sensory receptor cells to become less responsive to a stimulus that is unchanging
 - c) The brain has challenges processing information
 - d) Both A and B
4. The Papillae is the sensory receptors for _____
 - a) Touch
 - b) Taste
 - c) Visual
 - d) Hearing
5. In the brain, the _____ functions to store memories that are based on conditioned responses
 - a) The Thalamus
 - b) The Hippocampus
 - c) The Cerebellum
 - d) The Basal Ganglia
6. When the _____ part of the brain part is stimulated, it depresses hunger.
 - a) Ghrelin
 - b) Lateral hypothalamus
 - c) Ventromedial hypothalamus
 - d) Amygdala

7. The cognitive approach concept of _____ is very similar to incentives.
- a) intrinsic motivation
 - b) extrinsic motivation
 - c) deficiency motivation
 - d) growth motivation
8. Nancy frequently consumes large meals and then induces vomiting to eliminate what she has eaten. Nancy most likely suffers from _____
- a) Binge eating disorder.
 - b) Anorexia nervosa.
 - c) Bulimia nervosa.
 - d) Compulsive overeating disorder.
9. If the lateral hypothalamus is destroyed, a rat will _____
- a) Drink more water than biologically needed.
 - b) Refuse to drink until forced to do so.
 - c) Eat until it becomes obese.
 - d) Refuse to eat until force fed.
10. The hypothalamus has _____ hunger center(s).
- a) no control over
 - b) total control over
 - c) the most direct control over
 - d) one
11. What does the suprachiasmatic nucleus do?
- a) It measures sleep regulation
 - b) It causes dreaming
 - c) Regulates circadian rhythms of sleep
 - d) Regulates the sleep cycle
12. Which of the following is not caused by hypnosis?
- a) Reduce pain
 - b) Reduce inhibition
 - c) Cause people to act against their will
 - d) Cause changes in behaviour after a hypnotic session
13. Chansa is easily hypnotised. What does this mean?
- a) Susceptible to suggestion
 - b) Less susceptible to conformity
 - c) Chansa is good at mediation
 - d) Openly adventurous
14. Psychoactive drugs that increase the production of the neurotransmitter GABA are also called _____
- a) Stimulants
 - b) Cannabis
 - c) Depressants
 - d) Hallucinogens

15. Opiates are agonists for the neurotransmitter _____, which provides pleasure through pain relief.
- a) Dopamine
 - b) Endorphins
 - c) Epinephrine
 - d) Serotonin
16. The brain and spinal cord make up _____
- a) The central nervous system
 - b) The peripheral nervous system
 - c) The autonomic nervous system
 - d) The parasympathetic nervous system
17. A dendrite conducts nerve impulses _____ the cell body.
- a) Away
 - b) Towards
 - c) Both towards and away
 - d) Around and bypassing
18. Which part of the brain deals with emotion and motivation?
- a) Thalamus
 - b) Limbic system
 - c) Basal ganglia
 - d) Cerebellum
19. The _____ contains centres that are responsible for heartbeat, breathing and blood pressure.
- a) Cerebellum
 - b) Cerebrum
 - c) Medulla
 - d) Spinal cord
20. The three major parts of the brainstem include: _____
- a) Cerebrum, cerebellum and the spinal cord
 - b) Thalamus, hypothalamus, diencephalon
 - c) Medulla, Pons and the cerebellum
 - d) Hypothalamus, pons and cerebrum
21. A refractory period is _____
- a) A brief time when the neuron cannot conduct an impulse
 - b) The same as resting potential
 - c) A period when sodium and potassium ions are completely stable
 - d) The period when the myelin sheath provides insulation to the neuron
22. As potassium ions leave the neuron, it experiences _____
- a) Depolarisation
 - b) Hyperpolarisation
 - c) Equalising of the cells in the neuron
 - d) Opening of the sodium pump

23. If a person moved from Australia to Zambia, they may have problems adjusting to the new time zone. In this case, a person's _____ does not match those of the current environment.
- a) Circadian rhythms
 - b) States of consciousness
 - c) Hormones
 - d) Neurotransmitters
24. According to the restorative theory of sleep, sleep restores _____
- a) Hunger
 - b) Thirst
 - c) Functioning of the body
 - d) Repair of damaged neurons
25. Of the following categories of psychoactive drugs, which results in extreme alterations in consciousness, including a sense of timelessness and feelings of depersonalization?
- a) Stimulants
 - b) Depressants
 - c) Hallucinogens
 - d) Sedatives

SECTION B: FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES Write your answer in the spaces provided on the question paper.

1. In visual perception, _____ refer to the rapid movements of the eyes from one place to another.
2. Increase in the strength of the synaptic responsiveness in memory is phenomenon known as _____.
3. Hyperthymesia entails that an individual has the inability to _____.
4. The two main functions of the Sclera in the eye are
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
5. State the five Gestalt's basic principles of grouping
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
6. Maslow identified two broad category of needs; _____ and _____.
7. _____ are the biologically-determined and innate patterns of behaviour that exist in both people and animals.

8. Which theory of motivation is rooted in Charles Darwin's theory of evolution of species? _____
9. The employees at a shoe factory were excellent workers until a week before Brexit when a rumour spread that economic conditions would force the plant to close in four days. The quality and quantity of work took a down turn as the workers spent time discussing among themselves the plausibility of the rumour and what they would do if it were true. Maslow would say that these workers were motivated by _____.
10. Psychoanalytic theorists suggest that the _____ content contains the dream's hidden, underlying meaning.
11. A sleep disorder in which an awake person suffers from repeated, sudden, and irresistible REM sleep attacks is known as _____.
12. According to psychoanalytic theorists, the _____ mind contains repressed feelings, memories, and response tendencies of which we are unaware.
13. Input from our senses and control of our skeletal muscles is by the _____ nervous system.
14. _____ are psychoactive drugs that increase the amount of serotonin and dopamine in the brain.
15. _____ is the part of the brain that is larger in humans than any other animal.
16. The three functions of sleep include:
- i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
17. _____ is the stage of sleep associated with dreaming.
18. The _____ theory of sleep argues that random outbursts of nerve-cell activity are interpreted as stories by higher brain centers.
19. _____ is a relaxed state in which a person is out of touch with ordinary environmental demands.
20. _____ is a pharmacologic action of opiates to which little or no tolerance develops.
21. _____ are a leading cause of coma among individuals over the age of 40.
22. _____, _____, _____ and _____ are the major parts of a neuron.
23. _____ was one of the first writers to propose a theory of brain function based on the ventricles.
24. _____ provides insulation to a neuron.
25. The resting potential indicates that the inside of the neuron is _____ compared to the outside.
26. Leslie repeats a unique sound, known as a _____ when she engages in meditation.
27. _____ is a religious rituals associated with cleansing the spirit/soul, worthiness before deities or training to become a religious specialist.

28. After a major surgery Clarence reported that he saw himself on the operation table and his family members waiting for the surgery to end. This is normally referred to as an _____.
29. _____ believed that our unconscious mind influences our conscious behaviour.

SECTION C SHORT ESSAYS

Answer ALL 4 questions in this section.

1. According to Steel and Konig what is the relationship between deadlines and motivation?
2. Outline the foundations of human motivation according to Freud. Use appropriate examples to explain your answer.
3. Briefly discuss the essential features in problem solving
4. With examples, discuss the absolute thresholds for the five senses of the human body

SECTION D LONG ESSAYS

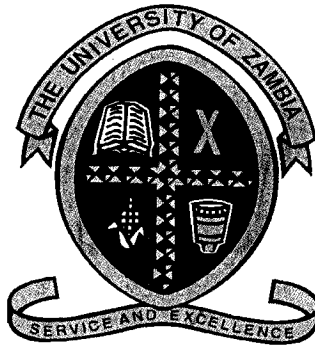
Write 2 essays in this section. Pick one question from Part I and one question from Part II.

PART I

1. Write an essay explaining how the drive reduction theory accounts for motivation. How adequate is this theory in explaining motivation?
2. Clearly explain the physiological factors accounting for hunger motivation.

PART II

3. With relevant examples, show how classical and operant conditioning differ and compare.
4. Learning is said to be a process and a product. With examples, show how learning is a process and a product.



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT**

PSG 3110 – LIFESPAN DEVELOPMENT (FULL COURSE)

2016-2017 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS

DATE: FRIDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, 2017

TIME: 14:00HRS – 17:00HRS

VENUE: UPPER DINING HALL, UNZA GER CAMPUS

INSTRUCTIONS

This examination paper consists of TWO main sections: Section A and Section B. Each section contains questions that should be answered in long essay form.

Answer two questions from Section A and two questions from Section B. **The two sections should be answered in SEPARATE BOOKLETS.**

SECTION A

Answer TWO questions in this section. The essays for this section should be in one booklet.

1. Imagine you are researcher. You have been taken to Maheba refugee camp to conduct a study on the effect that exposure to war has had on the children in the camp. The age group of children that will participate in your study is 3-10 years old.
 - (a) Explain the research method(s) you would use to conduct this research. Give two reasons why you think the method you have chosen is the most appropriate.

- (b) List any three hypotheses you would test in this study. Explain why you have chosen these hypotheses?
 - (c) Explain any three ethical issues that may arise in this study. Explain how you would deal with them.
 - (d) Explain any 3 challenges you are likely to encounter as you conduct this research. Why have you chosen these challenges specifically?
2. (a) What is child development? Explain 4 areas of child development that are important for a healthy, well-adjusted child.
- (b) Discuss any five factors that affect child development in Zambia. Use examples to explain your answers.
- (c) Explain any four reasons why early childhood development has received local and international attention in the recent past.
3. (a) Choose any two theories that help explain child development. Explain each of these theories in detail and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each of these theories.
- (b) In your opinion, do you think these theories are relevant for the Zambian context? Explain your answer.
- (c) Discuss any three reasons why it is important to have culturally relevant theories that explain the development of children in Zambia?

SECTION B

Answer TWO questions in this section. The essays for this section should be in one booklet.

1. Discuss the view that adolescence is a period of 'storm and stress'. To what extent is such a view an accurate characterization of this stage of development in the Zambian context?
2. Outline and discuss some features of cognitive and social development in EITHER early OR middle adulthood. In your answer, cite some relevant examples and/or evidence to support your arguments.
3. Discuss the view that late adulthood is characterized by deterioration in all domains of functioning. In your answer cite some examples of physical and psychological functioning to support your arguments.

END OF EXAM PAPER

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

PSG 9314: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

THIS EXAMINATION HAS TWO SECTIONS. ANSWER ANY **THREE** QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A. ANSWER ANY **TWO** FROM SECTION B.

NOTE: SECTION A AND SECTION B SHOULD BE ANSWERED IN SEPARATE BOOKLETS.

SECTION 1

SHORT ESSAYS (15 MARKS EACH)

Answer any 3 short essays

1. Communication skills are a useful skill for health practitioners. Do you agree? Explain.
2. Explain how can a doctor ensure that the patient remembers the advice that has been given about medication and behaviour change related to their health condition.
3. Use the health belief model to explain how it can be used to promote health regarding HIV and AIDS.
4. What strategies does a chronically ill person cope with their illness? Briefly explain.

SECTION 2

LONG ESSAYS (27.5 MARKS EACH)

Answer any 2 long essays

1. The environment can be broadly understood to represent different things around us. Based on your understanding of health psychology and the interaction that exists with the environment discuss the effects of the environment on the health of the Zambian population. Use of practical examples is encouraged.
2. Over the past decade, Zambia has seen an increase in alcohol abuse amongst adolescents.
 - (a) Discuss three (3) reasons why adolescents may abuse alcohol.
 - (b) Briefly explain how alcohol is passes through the human body.
 - (c) Explain any two factors why alcohol has a much stronger effect on adolescents than adults.
 - (d) Explain any two (2) long term effects and two short term effects of taking abusing alcohol.
 - (e) If you were asked by the Ministry of Health to suggest interventions that could help adolescents who have become alcoholics, what 2 interventions would you suggest and why?
3. As a student of health psychology you have been asked to conduct a study that will help determine the effectiveness of a new drug XXX in the treatment of depression. You have funding to conduct this study in one year. Explain in detail how you would conduct this study. Marks will be given for explaining the decisions you will take at various stages of the study.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
2016 ACADEMIC YEAR FULLTIME EXAMINATIONS

PSG 9410: INDUSTRIAL AND ORGANISATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

COMPUTER NUMBER -----

INSTRUCTIONS

THIS EXAMINATION HAS THREE SECTIONS; A, B, AND C.
ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A ON THE QUESTION PAPER.
ANSWER **TWO (2)** QUESTIONS IN EACH PART OF SECTION B.
ANSWER **ONE (1)** QUESTION IN EACH PART OF SECTION C.

SECTION A

Part A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Answer all questions on the question paper. Circle your answer. Each question carries ½ mark.

1. The design of an organisation depends on each of the following except which one?
 - a. Size of work force
 - b. Competition it is exposed to
 - c. Technological advancement
 - d. Workplace counselling policy
2. _____ refers to the fact that certain organisations such as financial institutions have strict rules and policies about how they operate
 - a. Departmentalisation
 - b. Work specialisation
 - c. Formalisation
 - d. None of the above
3. _____ concerns who reports to who in an organisation. It refers to the rights of managers to issue instructions and to have such instructions obeyed by the subordinates.
 - a. Chain of command
 - b. Chain of controls
 - c. Span of control
 - d. None of these.

4. When lower and middle management is authorised to make operational decisions of the organisation on behalf of management, the organisational structure is said to be _____.
a. subordinate dominated
b. subordinate span of control
c. departmentalised
d. None of these.
5. Which of the following is NOT true about leadership?
a. It is an attempt at influencing activities of followers through communication process.
b. It is the process of using power to influence others.
c. It is a non-reciprocal process whereby one individual is influenced by group members.
d. It is the process whereby an individual influences other group members towards attainment of set goals.
6. A leader _____.
a. directs activities of followers.
b. controls his activities and lets group members control their own activities.
c. is highly motivated.
d. is an expert at resolving conflicts among group members.
7. The main difference between a manager and a leader is that _____.
a. one is concerned with ensuring that group goals are achieved while the other is not concerned with group goals.
b. one generally satisfies his/her followers while the other rarely does so.
c. one stabilises what already exists while the other transforms his/her environment.
d. one coordinates group activities while the other generally controls activities.
8. A leader possessing referent power _____.
a. can administer punishment.
b. controls certain benefits.
c. is appointed by legitimate authority.
d. None of the above.
9. Ability to alter people in general ways such as performance and satisfaction refers to,
a. power.
b. informal leadership.
c. influence.
d. compliance.

10. _____ approach to leadership seeks to distinguish between non-leaders and leaders.
- Trait
 - Behavioural
 - Charismatic
 - Traditional
11. _____ approach to leadership is concerned with how leadership affects performance and satisfaction of followers.
- Laissez-faire
 - Autocratic
 - Democratic
 - None of the above
12. According to research (Stogdill, 1976), _____.
- a leader is always more intelligent than his followers, and this is manifested through verbal and social abilities.
 - a leader is of equal intelligence to his group.
 - group members and subordinates can be more intelligent than their leader.
 - None of the above.
13. Managing change effectively requires moving the organisation from its current state to future desired state at minimum cost. Which of the following is not one of the steps in the process of achieving this goal?
- Laying out the desired future of the organisation.
 - Understanding the current state of the organisation.
 - Managing the transition.
 - Reversing the organisational structure.
14. Which of the following cannot be used to assess job satisfaction?
- The interview
 - Rating scale
 - Job satisfaction rating scale
 - The critical incident scale
15. Job satisfaction can be described as a result of employees' _____ of how well their job provides those things which are considered important.
- satisfaction
 - perception
 - motivation
 - None of the above.
16. According to a survey conducted in the United States of America (USA), when people were asked the question: "If you were to get enough money to live as comfortably as you would like for the rest of your life, would you continue to work or would you stop working?" A majority people reported that _____.

- a. they would stop working.
 - b. they would continue working.
 - c. they would find a new and more exciting job.
 - d. they would take a lot of time off, but eventually return to work.
17. Dr. Kaluba was asked by company X to develop a selection system for hiring new employees and to revise the performance appraisal system. Dr. Kaluba was most likely to do this because of her experience in _____.
- a. human factors psychology.
 - b. personnel psychology.
 - c. clinical psychology.
 - d. organisational psychology.
18. The main distinction between the Army Alpha and the Army Beta is _____.
- a. the Army Alpha was administered to illiterate recruits, while the Army Beta was administered to literate recruits.
 - b. the Army Alpha was administered to literate recruits, while the Army Beta was administered to illiterate recruits.
 - c. the Army Alpha was designed to measure how people respond to stress, while the Army Beta measured people's reaction times.
 - d. the Army Alpha was designed to measure people's reaction times, while the Army Beta measured people's reactions to stress.
19. All of the following are dimensions included in Hofstede's theory of culture **except**
- a. individualism/collectivism.
 - b. uncertainty avoidance.
 - c. long-term versus short-term orientation.
 - d. inferior versus superior.
20. In seeking to hire several new employees, an interviewer asks the same questions to each applicant, and each applicant is assigned a score based on his or her answers. This is an example of a(n) _____ interview.
- a. group.
 - b. unstructured.
 - c. situational.
 - d. structured.
21. What strategies deployed by Human Resource (HR) for attracting potential candidates to apply for vacancies might be seen to result in indirect discrimination?
- a. Word of mouth
 - b. Advert in local press
 - c. Now recruiting banner/notices
 - d. Employment agency

22. Mulenga works in the customer care department in a bank. His performance is evaluated by a random selection of his peers, customers, his immediate supervisor, and his subordinate. The type of appraisal system used by his employer is known as _____.
a. the 360-degree feedback
b. an integrity test.
c. a biographical inventory.
d. employee rating.
23. Can the assessment and selection of applicants be carried out in such a way that the "best" or "right" person will always be identified?
a. No
b. Yes
c. If enough money is invested in the process.
d. If managers use their intuition or "gut reaction" in making recruitment decisions.
24. On his first job after graduating from university, Roy realizes that on the two occasions his supervisor has evaluated his performance, he has given him the same rating on all items up for evaluation even though Roy's performance varies on the evaluated dimensions. Roy's supervisor is engaging in _____.
a. a leniency error.
b. the halo effect.
c. a central tendency error.
d. a severity error.
25. There are at least two perspectives to consider when determining how to pay individuals within an organization. The external perspective refers to _____.
a. what the marketplace is paying for people with similar job titles.
b. how other similar companies decide what to pay their employees.
c. what other individuals in the same company are paid.
d. how money should be distributed among employees within a company.
26. Factors in a job evaluation that are given points that are later linked to compensation for various jobs within an organization are called _____ factors.
a. Commensurate
b. Cognitive
c. Compensable
d. Contextual
27. A graphic designer for an internet web design company goes through a six-week training programme. Various technical skills for using software applications are acquired. This type of learning outcome is _____.
a. cognitive
b. behavioural
c. skill-based
d. affective

28. Which of the following psychologists proposed a natural development sequence in humans that is impacted by the organization?
- a. Argyris
 - b. McGregor
 - c. Skinner
 - d. Maslow
29. A manager of an accounting department uses formal rules and more control over employees to meet goals. Which type of organization is this?
- a. Organic
 - b. Biological
 - c. Mechanistic
 - d. Socio-technical
30. The existence of a trade union is based on the premise of freedom of association, which includes the freedom not to belong to a trade union, and requires the following except one:
- a. The process of unionising the workforce.
 - b. Negotiation between the union and management about how the union will conduct its business,
 - c. An agreement with management that the union will not exceed its mandate.
 - d. Dispute settling procedure.

Part II: TRUE OR FALSE

Indicate whether the statements below are true or false by ticking in the appropriate column. Each question carries ½ mark.

No	Question	True	False
1.	An organisational structure is important because it helps employees to monitor managerial decision making.		
2.	Content theories are also referred to as 'needs' theories.		
3.	For change management process to be effective in an organisation, all that is required is to involve top management of that organisation.		
4.	When an employee joins an organisation, there is not only a formal written contract, but there is also a legal, though unwritten contract which consists of the expectations the employee has of the employer.		
5.	Theory X and theory Y represent process theories of work motivation.		
6.	Clayton Alderfer's ERG theory of motivation is basically similar to that of Maslow, but, unlike Maslow's theory, the ERG theory allows different levels of needs to be pursued simultaneously.		
7.	The purpose of the time and motion studies was to increase efficiency and productivity.		
8.	An important distinction between an experimental design and a quasi-experimental design is that unlike a quasi-experimental design, an experimental design does not randomly assign participants to groups.		
9.	Examining the correlation between new employee test scores and their job performance six months after they are hired provides a way to assess construct validity.		
10.	A strong correlation between job satisfaction and performance means that satisfaction causes good performance.		

SECTION C: SHORT ESSAYS.

Part A: Answer any two (2) of the following questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

1. Power may be defined as the ability to influence an individual or group to change in some way. It is the capacity to gain compliance. Outline any five (5) types of power a leader may wield.
2. Summarise McClelland's theory, ensuring that you describe the concepts involved.
3. Research shows that organisational change relates to specific areas of an organisation. Highlight any two such areas.

4. In numerous cases, negotiations fail. Consequently, both the law and common sense make provision for other forms of dispute resolution mechanisms. Briefly discuss any two such mechanisms, commonly used when negotiation fails.

Part B: Answer any two (2) of the following questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

1. Most organisations first advertise employment openings to current employees and consequently hire from within the organisation. Briefly discuss whether this is a good practice.
2. Bridget and Derrick are both managers at Solar Company. Bridget is a typical Theory X manager while Derrick is a Theory Y manager. Briefly discuss characteristics Bridget is likely to display in comparison with Derrick.
3. (a) What is the difference between task-oriented and worker-oriented job analyses?
(b) Briefly explain four HR activities that are based on or utilise job analysis information.
4. (a) Distinguish between theoretical and actual criterion with the help of an example.
(b) Briefly discuss three reasons why actual criteria are imperfect indicators of the intended theoretical criteria.

SECTION C: LONG ESSAYS.

Part A: Answer one (1) of the following questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

1. Discuss Douglas McGregor's development of Maslow's needs concept and clearly explain how he applied it to the workplace.
2. Explain the concept of diversity in an organisational context, and bring out aspects such as its dimension, importance, the role of management and how diversity relates to 'fit' and 'flexibility.'

Part B: Answer one (1) of the following questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

1. Statistics indicate that employee training is big business in developed countries with organisations in the United States of America (USA) reportedly spending approximately \$126 billion annually on training and development, yet it is also a known fact that not all learning results in enhanced employee performance.
Write a well thought out essay on what approach organisations should use to enhance training effectiveness.

2. As a former student of I-O psychology, you have been with your employer for five years since graduating from university. During this period, you have noticed that whenever the company is hiring new employees, interviewers prepare their own interview questions and the decision whether to hire or not, is based solely on these interviews.

Recently, the HR Director has requested you to make a presentation on how the organisation could improve on its operations in any area you believe needs improvement. You have decided to make a presentation on the selection practices of the organisation.

Clearly discuss the key points that you would include in your presentation. Include documented evidence to support your views where appropriate.

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
SDS 2414: RESEARCH METHODS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES
09:00-12:00 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: READ THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY IN EACH SECTION

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

SECTION A: Answer all questions from this section (30 Marks)

1. Using practical examples:
 - a) Discuss the main features of phenomenological research. **(3 marks)**
 - b) Discuss the rationale for using grounded theory studies. **(4 marks)**
 - c) Discuss the main characteristics of pure experimental designs (Randomised Controlled Trials). **(3 marks)**
2. Using practical examples, write short notes on the following:
 - (i) Explain the properties of the normal curve/normal distribution. **(4 marks)**
 - (ii) Differentiate between measures of central tendency and measures of variability **(2 marks)**
 - (iii) Distinguish between Type I error and Type II error? **(2 marks)**
 - (iv) Draw a distinction between descriptive and inferential statistics. **(2 marks)**
 - (v) Differentiate between one-tailed test and two-tailed test. **(2 marks)**
3. In relation to longitudinal research designs:
 - a) State the characteristics of longitudinal studies. **(2 marks)**
 - b) Explain the advantages of longitudinal studies. **(2 marks)**
 - c) Clearly state the difference between cohort and panel studies. **(2 marks)**
 - d) Discuss the advantages of panel studies. **(2 marks)**

SECTION B: Answer all questions from this section (30 Marks)

1. A sample of size $n = 100$ produced the sample mean of $\bar{x} = 16$. Assuming the population standard deviation = 3, compute a 95% confidence interval for the population mean μ . **(5 marks)**
2. Installation of certain hardware takes a random amount of time with a standard deviation of 5 minutes. A computer technician installs this hardware on 64 different computers, with an average installation time of 42 minutes. Compute a 95% confidence interval for the mean installation time. **(5 marks)**

3. A second year student takes a standardised achievement test (mean = 125, standard deviation = 15) and scores a 148. What is the student's percentile? **(5 marks)**
4. Mwebantu and Tumfweko both took a statistics test (mean = 80, standard deviation = 8). Mwebantu scored a 76 and Tumfweko scored a 94. What proportion of students would score between Mwebantu and Tumfweko? **(5 marks)**
5. Using normal curve, for each z-score below, find the area between the mean and the z-score
 - a) $Z = 1.17$ **(2.5 marks)**
 - b) $Z = -1.37$ **(2.5 marks)**
6. Using normal curve, for each z-score below, find the proportion of cases falling above the z:
 - a) $Z = 0.24$ **(2.5 marks)**
 - b) $Z = -2.07$ **(2.5 marks)**

SECTION C: Answer only two questions from this section (40 Marks)

1. A survey was conducted to determine the attitude of Christians towards the use condoms on a two-point scale: for and against. Four hundred and fifty eight (458) participated in this study. The null hypothesis stated that there is no relationship between religious affiliation and attitude towards the use of condoms among Christians, while the alternative hypothesis stated that there is a relationship between religious affiliation and attitude towards the use of condoms. Compute a chi-square test. **(20 marks)**

Attitude Towards Affiliation	Religious Affiliation		
	Protestant	Catholic	Total
For	126	99	225
Against	71	162	233
Total	197	261	458

2. "Sportsmedicine" (1984) reported some physiological measurements on young tennis players.

Measurement	Mean	Number	Standard Deviation
Boy's Grip	23.9	7	2.5
Girl's Grip	22.2	8	4.1

- a) Calculate a 95% Confidence Interval for the difference between the two means, and the t-statistic for a hypothesis test that there is no difference. **(20Marks)**

3. A nurse starts an immunization campaign against measles in a very small rural community. She calls together all mothers of small children and explains to them the necessity of these vaccinations. She then records the number of children brought to her for vaccination. The record sheet of her first 7 immunization sessions indicates the number x = the session with all the mothers and the number y = vaccinations which took place just after that session.

4. **Table: Data on an immunization campaign**

X	Y	XY	x^2	y^2
5	60			
7	76			
15	96			
12	100			
8	81			
7	25			
10	85			

- a) Compute correlation coefficient. **(10 marks)**
b) Find the constants A (α) and B (β). **(10 marks)**

END OF EXAM

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2016/17 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS
SDS 9110: HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT

**INSTRUCTIONS: THERE ARE TWO SECTIONS IN THIS PAPER. READ
INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY IN EACH SECTION**

DURATION: THREE HOURS

SECTION A: Compulsory

1. Discuss the concept of good governance highlighting characteristics of good governance, its link with Human Rights and overall implication for development. Using any two of the links between good governance and human rights, further show to what extent there has been good governance in Zambia for the period 2011 to 2016.
40 Marks

SECTION B: Answer any TWO questions.

1. Discuss the two approaches advanced for understanding disability and elucidate the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability. Additionally, explain the significance of mainstreaming disability in the development agenda. With reference to the right to education (for Persons with Disabilities), do you think Zambia is on course to fully realise this right for the target population? **30 Marks**
2. Discuss arguments for and against constitutionalising of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Further, give two approaches for assessing state obligations on these rights. Would Zambia's social service provision be different if these rights were constitutionalised? **30 Marks**
3. Write brief notes on the following: **30 Marks**
 - i. Aristotelian philosophy of the 'good'
 - ii. Third Generation Rights
 - iii. Magna Carta
 - iv. Morality Law
 - v. Best interest of the Child
 - vi. Treaty and Charter Based Human Rights
4. Discuss Human Rights principles and expound on the obligations of the state with regards to Human rights. With reference to the right to *a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being*, how would you monitor and assess obligations of the state in Zambia? **30 Mark**

END OF EXAMINATION

The University of Zambia
School of Humanities and Social Sciences
Social Development Work and Sociology
SDS 9210 Social Protection
2016/2017 Final Examination
13th September, 2017

14:00-17:00Hrs

Duration: Three (3) Hours

Instruction: This Exam has 4 Sections. Kindly read the instruction in each section before attempting your answer.

SECTION I

1. Provide short/brief answers to 4 of the following. **(10 marks)**
 - a) Performance measurement principles
 - b) Social protection (definition)
 - c) Components of social protection
 - d) Targeting
 - e) Pillars of Social Protection

SECTION II

COMPULSORY QUESTION (20 marks)

2. Critically discuss the reasons for provision of Social Protection in countries such as Zambia.

SECTION III

Attempt **one question** from this section.

1. Critically analyse the concept of poverty in the various forms providing information on how each form may be eradicated or reduced.
2. Using practical examples, discuss the purpose of the performance measurement framework. Furthermore, discuss its benefits in the provision of Social Protection.

SECTION IV

Answer **only one question** from this section **(10 marks)**

1. Using practical examples, analyse the Insurance and Social Security Scheme in Zambia.
2. What are the Key things to observe when measuring performance in Social Protection provision?

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY
SOCIOLOGY DIVISION

2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION
SOC 1110: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper consists of three sections. Answer all questions in section A, Fifteen (15) questions in section B and two (2) questions in section C

DURATION: Three (3) hours

SECTION A: Answer all questions (30 Marks)

1. If a mother tells her child not to play with certain other children, fearing that her own child might learn another child's negative behavior, the mother is adhering to which of the following theories?
 - a) Differential opportunity
 - b) Differential association
 - c) Differential socialisation
 - d) Labeling theory
 - e) Modeling theory

2. Which research method utilizes public records such as marriage certificates, police records, and birth and death certificates?
 - a) Survey research
 - b) Participant observation
 - c) Experiment
 - d) Secondary data analysis

3. Which of the following perspectives emphasizes the idea that people learn attitudes and roles through shared language and meaning?
 - a) Psychoanalytical theory
 - b) Differential association theory
 - c) Symbolic interactionism
 - d) Structural theory
 - e) Social exchange theory

4. According to Karl Marx, ownership of the means of production is the only factor in determining social class;
- a) True
 - b) False
5. Polyandry is;
- a) A marriage in which a woman has more than one husband
 - b) A marriage in which a man has more than one wife
 - c) Male control of a society or group
 - d) Female control of a society or group
 - e) A marriage involving people related by blood such as a cousin
6. Which one of the following religion is monotheistic?
- a) Islam
 - b) Shintoism
 - c) Animism
 - d) Hinduism
 - e) Atheism
7. Musadabwe Banda was a renowned choir master in his church but in July 2017, he was caught defiling a child. Unfortunately, he miraculously escaped from police custody and two days later he wrote a note saying that he was afraid of going to jail, and later committed suicide. This is a typical example of;
- a) Altruistic suicide
 - b) Egoistic suicide
 - c) Fatalistic suicide
 - d) Anomic suicide
8. Which early sociologist developed a set of values, embodied in early Protestantism, which he believed led to the development of modern capitalism?
- a) Auguste Comte
 - b) Emile Durkheim
 - c) Max Weber
 - d) Georg Simmel
9. Karl Marx (1818–1883) wrote The Division of Labour in Society:
- a) True
 - b) False

10. Charles Cooley's theory of the looking glass self emphasizes:

- a) How one's self-concept is heavily influenced by one's physical appearance
- b) How one's self concept is based on one's perception of how others see one
- c) The difficult one experiences in seeing oneself as others do
- d) The manner in which young children come to a realization that they have a separate identity

11. According to Robert Merton, an action intended to help a system's equilibrium is a:

- a) Manifest function
- b) Systemic harmonious function
- c) Latent function
- d) Dysfunction
- e) Latent dysfunction

12. A major car accident occurs. One man stops his car and starts helping people. After seeing him stop, others also stop and start helping. Which of the following theories best explains the scenario?

- a) Value-added
- b) Emergent-norm
- c) Contagion
- d) Convergence

13. Which perspective believes that society is made up of many building blocks that all play a part in maintaining stability?

- a) Order perspective
- b) Conflict perspective
- c. Symbolic interaction perspective
- d. Feminist perspective
- e) None of the above

14. Which one of the following is NOT an ethic that all researchers must follow?

- a) Monetarily compensate the respondents
- b) Protect the respondent's mental/physical welfare
- c) Publish all findings
- d) State who funded the research
- e) All of the above are ethics

15. Six people standing while waiting for a bus at a bus stop is an example of which of the following?

- a) A primary group

- b) A secondary group
- c) An aggregate
- d) A social category
- e) A mass hysteria

16. Children who are still sucking their thumbs when they enter kindergarten/pre-school are often subject to teasing and ridicule for this behavior. What type of social sanction is applied in this instance?

- a) Formal positive sanction
- b) Formal negative sanction
- c) Informal positive sanction
- d) Informal negative sanction

17. Someone who gains a higher or lower social position than he or she was born into has experienced:

- a) Absolute poverty
- b) Horizontal mobility
- c) Social standing
- d) Vertical mobility

18. According to the Modernization theory, factors responsible for poor countries' lack of development are external:

- a) True
- b) False

19. A sociologist is conducting research on institutional power relations at a local clinic. The sociologist is on staff at the clinic for several weeks, recording data as field notes. This method of research is called:

- a) Experimentation
- b) Participant observation
- c) Secondary data analysis
- d) Survey experimentation

20. A total institution is:

- a) A range of institutions in which whole blocks of people are bureaucratically processed
- b) A place where people are isolated from their normal round of activities
- c) Used to describe institutions, whose residents are controlled, regulated or manipulated by those in charge
- d) All of the above

SECTION B: Write brief notes on any 15 of the following concepts (30 Marks)

- a. Unilinear evolution theory
- b. Disadvantages of humans as the subjects of study
- c. Cultural Relativity
- d. Nature/Nurture debate
- e. Ascribed vs. achieved social status
- f. Social Interaction
- g. Sociological imagination
- h. Folkways vs. mores
- i. Range and significant test
- j. Human development
- k. Social stratification
- l. Rational-legal authority
- m. Davis and Moore thesis
- n. Intra-generational vs. inter-generational mobility
- o. Capitalism
- p. Euphoric function
- q. Adam Smith
- r. 3 types of Sociology
- s. GDP and GNP

SECTION C: Answer any TWO questions from the following (40 Marks)

1. What is a theoretical perspective? Discuss the main elements of Structural Functionalism and Conflict theory. What contributions does each theory make to the study of the family and its operations? Give examples to support your answer.
2. Sociologists use the works of Charles Cooley, George Herbert Mead and Albert Bandura to explain the theories and ideas relating to socialization and symbolic interactionism. Explain the main ideas behind their theories as they relate to the development of the self and indicate the importance of socialisation.
3. Describe culture and indicate how it is acquired and, with examples, explain its value to society as well as the challenges it faces due to modernization
4. With examples, give a descriptive explanation of the causes of social change and using EITHER the modernization OR the dependency theory, account for third world countries' poverty and lack of development. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the recommendations of this theory?

END OF EXAMINATION!!!

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
SOC 2110: CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS

INSTRUCTIONS : ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS IN THE PAPER.
ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS.

TIME : THREE (3) HOURS

1. According to the modernisation and dependency theories, why does poverty as a social problem exist in the world and in particular, poor countries?
2. What is a social problem? What are the characteristics of a social problem? In what ways do elements of culture help us define and understand social problems in society? **(25 Marks)**
3. How does the World Health Organization (WHO) define health? In what ways do the functionalist and conflict perspectives explain health patterns in society and the world at large? What is the difference between the incidence of disease and prevalence of disease? **(25 Marks)**
4. With practical examples, discuss the problem of crime in all its manifestation in society. Criminal law is used as a social control of crime, discuss the functions of criminal law and how it differs from civil law **(25 Marks)**
5. What are the propositions of major sociological perspectives on the emergence and resolution of social problems in society **(25 Marks)**
6. Using Zambia as an example, explain the concept of social stratification and how it explains peoples' differential experiences of social problems in society. The Davis-Moore Thesis argues that social stratification is inevitable in society, how is this so? **(25 Marks)**

END OF EXAMINATION

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY**

2016 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

SOC 3210: SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: THIS EXAMINATION COMPRISES TWO SECTIONS. CAREFULLY READ THE INSTRUCTIONS IN EACH SECTION.

SECTION A: Answer all the questions in this section (20 MARKS)

1. Explain the role that trust and reciprocity play in exchange relations according to Peter Blau.
2. Cite one of the conditions which determine the extent to which the supplier of rewards exercises power over those receiving the rewards according to Richard Emerson.
3. Do you agree with Pierre Bourdieu's assertion that those from privileged homes have certain positive cultural attitudes towards education which make education more comfortable for them? Clearly explain why.
4. According to Bourdieu, what is the difference between cultural capital and symbolic capital?
5. The industrial revolution and the French revolution were among the major economic and political factors that greatly contributed to the rise of sociology in Europe around the 18th and 19th centuries. What do you consider the major social challenge which requires deep sociological understanding in Zambia today? Explain why.
6. On September 1 2017, Patriotic Front cadres in Eastern Province staged a protest demanding the sacking of Finance Minister Felix Mutati (also president for one of the MMD factions) from his ministerial position because they claim that he is using his position to mobilise MMD ahead of 2021 general elections (Lusaka Times, 21 September 2017). In relation to the concept of the sociological imagination, point out any two dimensions which may not be so obvious in this scenario.
7. Briefly describe one of the characteristics of modern society according to Karl Marx.

8. What term did Marx use to refer to the value commodities that are produced not for immediate use, but for profit making (either in terms of money or for acquiring other objects in the market) have?
 - a) Alienation
 - b) Use value
 - c) Commodification
 - d) Exchange value
9. Which of the following does not apply to Talcott Parsons?
 - a) Grand theory of social action
 - b) Theories of the middle range
 - c) Pattern variables
 - d) System of social action
10. With a clear example, describe any of the functions of a social system that Parsons identified.

SECTION B: ESSAYS (30 MARKS)

Write an essay on any two of the following questions:

1. Analyse George Homans' exchange theory in relation to his five propositions.
2. Outline the major features of Erving Goffman's dramaturgical approach in relation to the following:
 - a) Impression management
 - b) Front region and back region
 - c) Avoidance processes
 - d) Corrective processes

Do you agree with his assertion that *we are all con artists after all*? Explain clearly to justify your position.
3. Compare and contrast Harold Garfinkel's *ethnomethodology* and Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann's *construction of everyday reality*.
4. Explain how religion arises as a social phenomenon according to Emile Durkheim. In your opinion, would Zambia degenerate into a state of anomie if religion died out? Clearly explain.

END OF EXAMINATION

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY**

2016 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

SOC 9110: FORCED MIGRATION AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY THREE OF THE QUESTIONS BELOW

1. Outline the 5 types of capital or assets according to the DFID livelihood framework and explain how any two of these assets were at play in the Christian Outreach Relief and Development (CORD) programme aimed at rebuilding refugee livelihoods at Mayukwayukwa settlement in the early 2000s.
2. Clearly explain how environmental and natural disasters, and developmental projects may result in internal displacement using examples in the Zambian context.
3. It can be argued that *integration* is an integral part of all the three durable solutions i.e. local integration, resettlement, and repatriation. Give a detailed explanation to demonstrate this observation.
4. Compare and contrast local integration and voluntary repatriation.
5. Compare and contrast human trafficking and human smuggling.

END OF EXAMINATION

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY**

2016 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

SOC 9210: SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: THIS EXAMINATION COMPRISES TWO SECTIONS. CAREFULLY READ THE INSTRUCTIONS IN EACH SECTION.

SECTION A: Answer all the questions in this section (20 MARKS)

1. Identify a common factor that perpetuates both social and political inequality.
2. Of the four aspects of political inequality listed below, which one would you say is characterised by the highest degree of inequality in Zambia currently? Explain briefly.
 - (a) Political representation and participation
 - (b) Ability to express one's voice
 - (c) Ability to participate in decision-making
 - (d) Right to a fair hearing
3. The Zambian Government through The Road Traffic and Safety Agency (RTSA), collects carbon tax from all motor vehicle owners at the time of renewing their road taxes. Is motor vehicle carbon tax a climate change mitigation or adaptation measure? Briefly explain.
4. State any of the elements of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.
5. Briefly explain one of the strategies for development according to the dependency theory.
6. What is the essence of development according to Amartya Sen?
7. Give an example to show any change that has taken place in the social structure of Zambian society in the last 10 to 20 years.
8. In human history, what is the significance of agriculture apart from being a source of food?
9. Give two examples to demonstrate that Zambia's principal ethnic groups had contact with the outside world apart from Europe.
10. Briefly explain the origin of the nation state in Africa.

SECTION B: ESSAYS (30 MARKS)

Write an essay on any two of the following questions:

1. Explain how each of the following may contribute to economic inequality with specific reference to *Zambian society*:
 - a) Labour markets and employment
 - b) Economic policy
 - c) Asset ownership
2. Analyse the role of the informal sector to national development in the *Zambian context*.
3. Outline the cultural and economic barriers that prevent traditional societies from developing according to modernisation theorists. Do you agree with their belief that for developing countries to develop, they should do away with traditional practices? Explain in reference to *Zambian society*.
4. Describe the following types of societies according to Anthony Giddens:
 - a) Hunters and gatherers society
 - b) Pastoral and agrarian society
 - c) Industrialised society

Then match each one of them with an appropriate stage of human evolution in *Zambia* (listed below) and clearly explain how the type of society and stage of evolution in each pair are related.

- a) The first farmers (iron age)
- b) Post-colonial *Zambia*
- c) Early man (stone age)

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2016/17 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
SOC 9415: ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

INSTRUCTIONS : ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS IN THE PAPER. ALL
QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS.

TIME : 3 HOURS

1. With practical examples from any environmental situation of your choice, discuss what Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is all about and the how it is supposed to be conducted. In what ways does it differ from Environmental Audit? *(25 Marks)*.
2. In environmental sociology, there are two major approaches to the study of environmental problems in the world. Discuss these approaches and their positions on 'environmental matters' *(25 Marks)*.
3. What is climate change? With practical examples, discuss climate change responses in all their manifestations *(25 Marks)*.
4. What is 'sustainable development?' Discuss its genesis all the way up to the 1992 'Earth Summit' *(25 Marks)*.
5. With practical examples from Zambia, discuss how the following factors cause environmental degradation *(25 Marks)*:
 - Economic factors
 - Institutional factors
 - Social factors

END OF EXAMINATION

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION**

**COURSE: SOC 9510 – SOCIOLOGY OF
ORGANIZATION AND LEADERSHIP**

**INSTRUCTIONS: PLEASE ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
IN SECTION A AND ONLY THREE
QUESTIONS IN SECTIONS B AND C**

TIME: THREE HOURS

SECTION A

1. What is the relationship between character and integrity?
2. State briefly problems of the commonweal organizations?
3. Mention the main types of environment you know in organizations.
4. State the forces of change which organizations face.
5. Differentiate between formal organizations and informal organizations.

SECTION B

1. Justify the significance of Herbert A. Simon's bounded rationality and satisficing in organization theory.
2. Are there common features between Fayol's principles of organization and Weber's description of bureaucracy that you can see and analyse?
3. Discuss the main keys to effective leadership in organizations.

4. Describe the different bases which become the back bone in organizations.

SECTION C

1. Discuss the assumptions made in organization development and why do organizations do this?
2. If you learned that a company has a matrix structure, would you be more or less interested in working there? Explain your answers. How would you prepare yourself to work effectively in a matrix structure?
3. Discuss how organizations manage change in their environment.
4. Discuss the characteristics of organizational cultures.

END EXAMINATION

**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION**

**COURSE: SOC 9610 - RURAL SOCIOLOGY AND
DEVELOPMENT**

**INSTRUCTIONS: PLEASE ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN
SECTION A AND ONLY THREE QUESTIONS
IN SECTION B AND C (EITHER 2 QUESTIONS
IN SECTION B AND ONE QUESTION IN
SECTION C OR VICE VERSA)**

TIME: THREE HOURS

SECTION A

1. Briefly mention the steps used in facilitation cycle
2. Briefly state the vicious circle of poverty in rural areas
3. Principles of cooperative movement you know?
4. Briefly state the by-products of rural-urban migration to the destination?
5. State five main factors which affect social change in every society.

SECTION B

1. What key roles does culture play in the development of rural societies? Answer with illustrations.
2. Discuss the relevant roles which social institutions play in the development of rural areas in Zambia?
3. Examine and discuss with clear illustrations the organization of people in rural Zambia
4. Discuss the outline of the field of rural sociology

SECTION C

1. Discuss the processes taken in rural development in Zambia from 1964 to date and state the performance of each process.

2. Co-operatives in rural development is said to be a panacea to rural development in Zambia. Discuss.
3. Is it true that structural analysis of rural areas is critical when carrying a project? Discuss this with good examples.
4. Discuss why the term farming as a business and what approach is relevant to this concept and why.

END OF EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES - SOCIAL WORK DIVISION

SWK 1110 - Introduction to Social Work and Social Welfare

Examination questions

Instructions

- i. This paper has 2 *sections*: (Section A has *four (4) Questions* and Section B has 2 questions).
- ii. Choose any two (2) questions in Section A and ***Write all*** Questions in Section B.
- iii. All questions carry equal marks (***12.5 Marks***)

Section A – Answer only 2 questions of the 4

Question 1:

- a. The African family has been one of the basic structures that performed the functions of a social system even before contacts with European and other foreign cultures. According to Mel Gray, 2008 and Parsons 1971, every societal function was, performed through a network of organised structures and systems. Explain the structural, behavioural and economic importance of the following basic structure in traditional and modern Africa/Zambia.
 - i. The family/children (***4marks***)
 - ii. The Ancestor group/land (***4.5 Marks***)
 - iii. Marriage/Kinship (***4 marks***)

Question 2:

- b. Zambia's population is young with 46 % of the 14.6 million Zambians under the age of 15 (ILO, 2015). In 2015, The Zambian President launched the National Action Plan on Youth Empowerment and Employment. With examples, define and relate the application of the following levels at which social work are practices to the implementation of the youth economic empowerment pronouncement?
 - i. Macro Practice in social work, (***4.5 Marks***)
 - ii. Mezzo social work practice (***4 Marks***)
 - iii. Micro social work interventions (***4 marks***)

Question 3:

- a. There are Seven Principles that generally define Social Work Relationship with clients. Outline and briefly explain the seven principles followed in a social work practice relationship with service users. (***12.5 Marks***)

Question 4:

- a. An ideology is a coherent system of ideas, beliefs, traditions and principles about human nature, institutions, and social processes. Outline any three (3) ideological beliefs. With examples, briefly expand on each one of them **(6.5 Marks)**
- b. Social work theories are general explanations that are supported by evidence obtained through the scientific method. A theory may explain human behaviour, for example, by describing how humans interact or react to situations. **Outline** any **three theories** that social workers use and briefly **discuss** how social workers may use these theories **(6 marks)**.

Section B – Answer all questions

Question 1:

1. In Zambia, young people living with HIV face different challenges including stigma and discrimination. Even so, the Zambian Government has declared that everyone accessing health services in the public health facility needs to undergo mandatory HIV Testing.
 - a. A 15 year old youth has been diagnosed with an HIV during the mandatory HIV Testing at a rural health center. The youth decided to visit a social worker for a professional helper:
 - i. Social workers have a set of basic social work skills to help in dealing with the challenges faced by this youth. With examples, outline and discuss the skills needed for social work practices **(7 Marks)**
 - ii. Discuss the idea of mandatory HIV testing by government in relation to the principles on which the theory of laissez-faire works **(5.5 Marks)**.

Question 2:

- a. Social work as both a science and an art is carried out in six different forms based upon a common core of knowledge and skills which we call 'generic social work'. The profession is known for its applicability in diverse fields and it is very keen in both problem solving and capacity building.
 - i. Outline the six different social work methods **(3 Marks)**
 - ii. With examples, using the Youth Economic Empowerment Plan launched by the President in 2015: discuss any three (3) of the methods of social work practice that can be used focusing on their definition, principles and relevance to problem solve and capacity building. **(9.5 Marks)**

GOOD LUCK

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR
FINAL EXAMINATION
SWK 2110: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN SOCIAL POLICY
SEPTEMBER 18, 2016

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: THIS EXAMINATION CONSISTS OF TWO SECTIONS: SECTION (A) AND SECTION (B). READ THE INSTRUCTIONS IN EACH SECTION.

SECTION (A): Answer all questions (2 points each = 40 points)

1. Social Welfare Policy is best understood as:
 - a) Subset of Environmental Policy
 - b) Subset of Agricultural Policy
 - c) Subset of Monetary Policy
 - d) "B" and "C"
 - e) None of the above

2. Which of the following statements do not describe the role of social welfare policy in society?
 - a) Care of people not able to take care of themselves
 - b) Care of capacitated households
 - c) Care of vulnerable individuals and households
 - d) All of the above
 - e) None of the above

3. Which of the following statements are not associated with the Radical world-view on society?
 - a) Society is inherently fair and functions well on its own
 - b) Society is inherently competitive and needs regulation for fair play.
 - c) Society is characterized by inequalities & conflicts between the haves and the have-nots
 - d) "B" and "C"
 - e) "A" and "B"

4. Which of the following statement is associated with the conservative world-view on social changes?

- a) Change is a good thing, especially fundamental change of the system
 - b) Change is a good thing, especially moderate change
 - c) Change is neither good nor bad
 - d) Change is good because it benefits poor people
 - e) None of the above
5. Social Welfare Service Delivery System is best understood as:
- a) Organizational arrangements that exist among service providers
 - b) Organizational arrangements that exist among service consumers
 - c) Organizational arrangements that exist between service advocates and service consumers
 - d) All of the above
 - e) None of the above
6. Which of the following social welfare service delivery options best promote beneficiary access to services in low-income communities?
- a) Locating services under one roof
 - b) Reliance on professional employees
 - c) Reliance on service beneficiaries
 - d) "B" and "C"
 - e) "A" and "C"
7. Which of the following statements is associated with the conservative worldview on capitalist economic system?
- a) A capitalist economy needs government regulation to ensure fairness.
 - b) A capitalist economy is inherently unfair and exploitative
 - c) A capitalist economy ensures prosperity and should be regulated by government.
 - d) "C" and "D"
 - e) None of the above
8. Which of the following statements is not associated with social cash transfer benefits?
- a) It promotes welfare service consumer choice
 - b) It limits welfare service consumer choice
 - c) It ensures that welfare service consumer obtain much needed services
 - d) "A" and "C"
 - e) "A" and "B"
9. Focusing social welfare policy analysis on "Policy Process" means:
- a) Examining the impact of the social welfare policy(s)
 - b) Examining how social welfare policy(s) was implemented
 - c) Examining the provisions of the social welfare policy(s)
 - d) "A" and "C"
 - e) None of the above

10. For Zambia Social Protection Policy, Social Security Pillar is best understood as:
 - a) Non-contributory cash and in-kind transfers to capacitated households
 - b) Non-contributory cash and in-kind transfers to incapacitated households
 - c) Non-contributory retirements and worker-injury/sickness benefit schemes
 - d) "A" and "B"
 - e) None of the above
11. In the context of Zambia's Social Protection Policy, which of the following households are more eligible for social cash transfer benefits?
 - a) Incapacitated households
 - b) Emerging middle class households
 - c) Working poor households
 - d) Child-headed households
 - e) "A" and "D"
12. Which of the following key social policies accounted for the maturation of welfare states between 1960s-Mid-1970s?
 - a) Growth in coverage of basic social security
 - b) Beginning of national welfare leadership
 - c) Universal adult suffrage
 - d) All of the above
 - e) None of the above
13. Which of the following eligibility criteria for social welfare provision is based on level of income?
 - a) Attributed needs
 - b) Compensation
 - c) Diagnostic differentiation
 - d) None of the above
 - e) "A" and "C"
14. In the context of funding for social welfare service provision, progressive taxes are:
 - a) Taxes whereby the poor are taxed at higher rate than the wealthy.
 - b) Taxes whereby the wealthy are taxed at lower rate than the poor
 - c) Taxes whereby the poor and the wealthy are taxed at the same rate
 - d) "A" and "C"
 - e) None of the above
15. Which of the following is an indispensable requirement for Sustainable Development?
 - a) Achieve universal primary education
 - b) Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions everywhere
 - c) Combating HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases
 - d) Promote world peace
 - e) All of above

16. Residual Social Welfare mean:
- a) Social Welfare is the normal on-going first line support mechanism of society
 - b) Universal Social Welfare services made available to the working people.
 - c) Social Welfare services made available on the basis of individual contribution to society
 - d) "B" and "C"
 - e) None of the above
17. A Welfare State means:
- a) Government that fails to maintains an acceptable minimum standards of living of its citizens irrespective of economic status
 - b) Government that fails to maintain an acceptable minimum standards of living of eligible individuals and households
 - c) Government that maintains an acceptable minimum standards of living of the working poor
 - d) None of the above
 - e) All of the Above
18. Which of the following assumptions is associated with the Institutional model of Social Welfare?
- a) Social Welfare is a temporary necessity when the family and private market fail to perform adequately
 - b) Social Welfare is the normal on-going first line support mechanism for the middle class only
 - c) Social Welfare services made available as compensation for historical injustices
 - d) None of the above
 - e) "A" and "C"
19. Sustainable Development mean?
- a) Development that meets the needs of the present
 - b) Development that ensures that future needs will be met.
 - c) Development that meets the needs of the present generation without capacitating future generations to meet their needs.
 - d) All of the above
 - e) None of the above
20. Which of the following developments accounted for inception of welfare states from 1800s-1900?
- a) Tax revolts
 - b) Weakening of Trade Unions
 - c) Triumph of Keynesian Economic Model
 - d) "B" and "C"
 - e) None of the above

SECTION (B): 1. Answer two (2) questions only (30 points each = 60 points) 2. Question one (1) is compulsory.

1. Discuss the contrasting perspectives of the conservative and the liberal worldviews on the “human nature”. Give examples in the Zambian context to illustrate your answer.
2. Pension Schemes are among Contributory Social Protection Programmes in Zambia. Discuss two major advantages and two major limitations of Pension schemes in Zambia. Give examples to illustrate your answer.
3. Social Welfare beneficiaries are selected using different criteria. Discuss the following two selection criteria in the context of social welfare service provision in Zambia. Give examples to illustrate your answer.
 - a) Means-test
 - b) Compensation

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
SWK 2320: SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE METHODS
2015/2016 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

THERE ARE THREE SECTIONS IN THIS EXAMINATION. SECTION A REQUIRES YOU TO WRITE BRIEF NOTES ON ANY FOUR (4) QUESTIONS. SECTION B IS COMPULSORY. SECTION C CONTAINS FOUR (4) QUESTIONS, SELECT AND WRITE ONLY TWO (2) QUESTIONS.

SECTION A: WRITE BRIEF NOTES ON ANY FOUR OF THE FOLLOWING (20 Marks)

- a) Discuss reference groups in Social Work Practice.
- b) What are some of the funding for social agencies operating in Zambia?
- c) With the aid of examples, analyze decontaminating and degaming as a social treatment technique.
- d) What is the commonality between Analysis, Diagnosis and Evaluation? (use examples)
- e) Discuss the nature of participation in union type's social situations according to Spect and Kramer.
- f) What is bureaucracy and how can bureaucracy and how can bureaucracy affect your clients in an agency? (use examples)

SECTION B: COMPULSORY (15 marks)

1. Develop a tentative plan for the client in the following scenario. List the various services you believe the client needs initially. Include in your plan for the client both the formal and informal services and if appropriate, use generic services and agencies. Suggest other services that the client might use later once the case is stabilized. Think about how you can involve others close to the client and how you will involve the client in planning.

Scenario

A father brings this 14year old daughter who is running the streets, refusing to listen and failing in school. He is at his wits' end, saying he must work and cannot at home when the girl returns from school. The girl's mother died 4 years ago and trouble started when the daughter was about 12 years old. The father feels that he and his daughter have a difficult time communicating with one another.

SECTION C: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS (15 MARKS)

1. What is social work? With the aid of examples from the Zambian Context, clearly analyze the differences and similarities between Micro and Macro social work Practice.
2. Analyze the theories used in community development practice.
3. Discuss the pertinent issues regarding student supervision in the provision of social work. Provide information on how students can effectively use supervision
4. What is psychoanalysis? Discuss its major assumptions about human beings and give insight on its contribution to social work practice.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
SWK 3330: ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION

TIME: THREE HOURS.

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION TWO AND ANY OTHER THREE QUESTIONS.

1. Compare and contrast Formal theory and Practice Wisdom in social work practice. Give examples to illustrate your answer.
2. Describe your own personal model/theory in social work, clearly identifying its theory/process of change. Identify **two** areas in which it contradicts Zambian culture.
3. **Perceptual and conceptual reorganisation through the clarification of language** is one of the intervention strategies for clients. From your field work experience illustrate how relevant it is in social work practice.
4. "Historically, the development of social work in most African counties has been strongly influenced by and modelled after western countries." Discuss the merits and disadvantages of this scenario on social practice in Zambia.
5. Discuss, giving relevant examples, the assumption of the normative re-educative strategy that intelligence is social, rather than narrowly individual
6. Analyse the concept of **social development** and its relevance to social work practice. Your analysis should be backed by relevant examples.

END OF EXAMINATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY
2016/17 END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS

SWK 9315- SOCIAL WORK, DISABILITY AND MENTAL HEALTH

INSTRUCTIONS: READ CAREFULLY THE INSTRUCTIONS IN EACH SECTION

TIME: 3 HOURS

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SECTION A: COMPULSORY QUESTION

QUESTION 1:

When you examine policies related to disability and mental health in Zambia, what issues do you think should be paid attention to? Discuss with relevant examples. (20 Marks)

SECTION B: ANSWER ONLY THREE (3) QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Highlight the differences and similarities between Learning disability and Intellectual disability using relevant examples.
2. Discuss the delivery of mental health care services from the Elizabethan Poor Law of 1601-1884, describing some of the concepts which were prominent in relation to care and treatment of people with mental health problems.
3. Using your knowledge of disability and mental health issues, discuss the causal factors of psychosocial disabilities in Zambia.
4. The New Horizon in mental health care emphasizes a number of issues related to care and treatment of mentally challenged people: Discuss these using examples from Zambia.
5. Explain the role of Social Workers in the disability and mental health care system.

END OF EXAMINATION