THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR

BAF 2212 COMPANY LAW

BAF 4210 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

BAF 4241 INVESTMENT ANALYSIS AND PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

BPM 1092 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

DEV 1150 INTRODUCTION TO DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

DEV 2250 DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

DEV 3150 AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL
          DEVELOPMENT

DEV 9050 CIVIL SOCIETY AND DVELOPMENT

DEV 9210 DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

ECN 1115 INTRODUCTION TO MICROECONOMIC THEORY

ECN 1215 INTRODUCTION TO MACROECONOMIC THEORY

ECN 2115 INTERMEDIATE MACROECONOMICS

ECN 2322 MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMICS II

ECN 2342 APPLIED STATISTICS

ECN 3311 ECONOMETRICS I

ECN 3422 CORPORATE FINANCE

ECN 4411 RESEARCH METHODS IN ECONOMICS

FRE 1130 FRENCH FOR BEGINNERS

FRE 3110 FRENCH GRAMMAR

HIS 4410 HISTORY OF RUSSIA 1861-1991

LAN 4210 THEORETICAL LINGUISTICS

LIT 1100 STUDIES IN WRITING SKILLS AND LITERATURE

LIT 2710 CLASSICAL , ROMANTIC AND MODERN CRITICISM

LIT 9554 AFRICAN ORAL LITERATURE

PAM 1025 INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

PAM 3010 ORGANISATION THEORY, DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT

PAM 3020 ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR AND MANAGEMENT

PAM 3030 HRM & LABOUR RELATIONS

PAM 4024 PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS

PAM 4044 PROJECT MANAGEMENT ,MONITORING AND

EVALUATION

PAM 9045 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION LAW

PEM 3139 APPLIED RESEACH
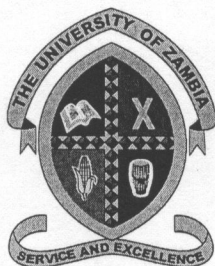
POL 3010 LIBERAL POLITICAL THEORY

POL 4010 SOCIALIST POLITICAL THEORY

POL 4020 POLITICS OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

POL 4040 DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL THEORY

PSG 2210 FOUNDATIONS OF RESEARCH METHODS

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

BSc in Accounting & Finance

August 2020 Exam Session

BAF2212: COMPANY LAW

Instructions

Time Allowed: **3 hours**

Answer any **FOUR** questions

Enter your student number on the front of the answer booklet. Your name must **NOT** appear anywhere on your answer booklet.

All workings must be done in the answer booklet

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

1. **Daka and Chewe**

   Daka is a successful sole practitioner offering business consultancy services to a number of local companies in Zambia. His chief competitor is Chewe, who offers similar services. Chewe and Daka decide that they wish to work together, but are unsure as to which business structure would be most appropriate. They seek your advice regarding which business structure would be most suitable, bearing in mind:

   i)   they wish to avoid significant levels of formality and regulation

   ii) they want to have flexibility in establishing the procedures by which the business is to be run

   iii) they want to be able to run their affairs in private

   iv) they want to avoid personal liability for the debts and liabilities of the business

   v)   the process of creating the business should be relatively cheap and quick

   vi) they do not want to invest significant amounts of their own capital in setting up the business and will probably wish to raise capital from outside sources

   vii) they wish to take on employees.

   Required

   Discuss to what extent the various business structures fulfil all, or some, of the above aims and advise Daka and Chewe which business structure would be most suitable for their business.

   (25 Marks)

2. **Ernest and Chichi**

   Ernest and Chichi Simutowe are a married couple and partners in a business that sells video games hardware and software. The business proves to be extremely successful, and they open up a number of branches. In order to limit their liability, they instruct their solicitor to incorporate the business, calling the new company Simutowe Gaming Ltd.

   Around the same time, MushibaTech is about the release a new games console – the GamePlayer. Ernest and Chichi are keen to acquire as many of these consoles as possible. Ernest hears of a potential source (Haatontola Ltd) and is offered fifty consoles. Eager to purchase the consoles, Ernest does not wait until the company is incorporated and enters into a contract with Haatontola Ltd 'for and on behalf of Simutowe Gaming Ltd. Chichi is also offered a number of consoles and, prior to the company being incorporated, she enters

into a contract with Players Ltd for forty consoles. She signs the contract 'Simutowe Gaming Ltd pp. Chichi Simutowe (a director).'

The certificate of incorporation is issued and, at the first board meeting of Simutowe Gaming Ltd, Ernest and Chichi ratify both contracts. Ernest and Chichi both have extensive software libraries. Ernest sells to Simutowe Gaming Ltd a number of games that he acquired prior to engaging in the company's formation. Chichi sells to the company a number of games that she acquired whilst the company was being formed.

Shortly thereafter, Haatontola Ltd refuse to sell Ernest the fifty consoles promised, as it believes that it can sell all the consoles to the public for a higher price. Chichi is concerned that Players Ltd will also refuse to sell the forty consoles promised.

Required

A shareholder of Simutowe Gaming Ltd, William, discovers the above and seeks your advice regarding whether or not any breaches of the law have occurred. Would your answer differ if Simutowe Gaming Ltd had been an off the shelf company purchased by Ernest and Chichi?

(25 Marks)

3. **Tikambenji**

The objects clause of Nyawa Ltd, a company incorporated in 2019, provide that the business of the company is to design and create websites for charities. The company's two directors, Mike and Paul, own 25 per cent of the company's shares, with the remaining shares split equally between three private investors (Cheelo, Jairosi and Tikambenji). Cheelo, Jairosi and Tikambenji are concerned that the company could become burdened by debt, so they pass a special resolution directing the board not to borrow any capital unless first approved by an ordinary resolution.

Nyawa Ltd's business prospects are not good and the directors believe that the company will need an injection of capital if it is to continue trading. Cheelo argues that the company should expand its business by designing and creating websites for any corporate client, not just charities, and if the directors agree to this, she will lend the company K100,000. A meeting is convened, but Jairosi and Tikambenji do not believe that the company should take on more debt, although Jairosi does believe that the company should not limit its client base to charities. Accordingly, Jairosi and Tikambenji vote against the loan. Believing the loan to be in the interests of the company, the board accept the loan and use it to expand

their business by taking on corporate clients. The expansion of business is a success and Nyawa Ltd begins to make a profit. However, Tikambenji believes that the company should stick to its original aim of only designing websites for charities, and argues that, in not doing so, it is acting outside the scope of its constitution. The board, Cheelo and Jairosi become tired of Tikambenji's complaints and insert a provision in the articles, which provides the maJairosirity with the power to compulsorily purchase the shares of any minority member. They exercise this power and expel Tikambenji as a member.

Required

Advise Tikambenji.

(25 Marks)

4. **Mwase and Lucy**

In March 2017, Mwase and Lucy incorporated a company (Shoes in the City Ltd) that specialised in selling ladies footwear. Mwase and Lucy were the company's only members and each owned 100 K1 shares. Mwase and Lucy were the company's only directors.

For the past 18 months, the company has been experiencing financial difficulties. In September 2018, the company's overdraft with the Zakwatu Bank plc had reached its limit of K250,000. In return for increasing the overdraft limit to K300,000, the Zakwatu Bank plc demanded security and took a floating charge over all the company's assets. The business continued to struggle and, in January 2019, Mwase and Lucy were informed by the company's auditor that insolvent liquidation was inevitable, although Mwase and Lucy disagreed and held out hope that the company's financial prospects would improve. Mwase and Lucy decided to try and trade their way out of their financial difficulties by having a sale. Unfortunately, the sale failed to increase business and in March 2019, Shoes in the City was wound up. By this time, the company's overdraft with Zakwatu Bank amounted to K290,000.

Banda has been appointed liquidator and has discovered several disturbing facts

(i) in August 2018, Mwase and Lucy caused the company to repay an unsecured loan of K5,000, which Lucy had made to the company some months before;

(ii) (ii) in addition to the money owed to Zakwatu Bank, the company owes K10,000 to the Zambia Revenue Authority, K30,000 to employees in wages, and K100,000 to unsecured creditors.

Banda estimates that the total remaining assets of Shoes in the City amount to K150,000. Banda's expenses in acting as liquidator amount to K3,000.

Required

Advise Banda.

(25 Marks)

5. Corporate Governance

MwambaWeb plc is a large company specialising in software research. Its board consists of ten directors, six of whom hold executive office, with each director requiring re-appointment every four years. The company's shares have been listed on the Lusaka Stock Exchange for the last two years.

The company decides to expand its board by appointing two new directors, one of whom will be a non-executive director. The board's nomination committee, which consists of three non-executives and two executives (one of whom is the company's Chairman), nominate several candidates to be put to the general meeting. Unfortunately, one member of the nomination committee did not contribute to the committee's work, as he was recently appointed for the first time to the office of director and had not yet received any training on his roles and responsibilities.

The company has made a handsome profit. Accordingly, the executives believe that all the directors of the board should receive a 25 per cent pay rise. The pay increase is agreed upon at a meeting of the entire board. The remuneration of all the directors consists solely of a base salary and the directors' service contracts are two years in length.

Several large institutional investors have expressed concern over the competence of the company's auditor. Accordingly, it is decided that MwambaWeb will appoint a new auditor. John, the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, has a friend of his who has a reputation for being a very competent and thorough auditor. Accordingly, John convinces the board that his friend should be nominated. The company at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) confirms the appointment of the auditor. The newly appointed auditor also provides additional non-audit services to the company as and when required.

Required

Adam is considering purchasing a substantial number of shares in MwambaWeb. However, he is concerned about the company's commitment to good corporate governance practices and, based on the above events, he asks for your advice regarding any examples of poor corporate governance practices that the company might have engaged in.

(25 Marks)

ALL THE BEST
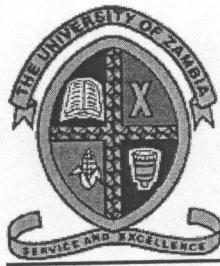
THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

INSTITUTE FOR DISTANCE EDUCATION

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT(BAF4210)

FINAL EXAMINATION

DATE: 24TH AUGUST 2020

TIME: 09:00 – 12:00 HRS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer ANY four (4) questions out of the five (5) available in this paper.
2. Each question is worth 25marks.
3. All work that must be marked should be written in the provided answer booklet.
4. Do not write your name anywhere in the answer booklet.

QUESTION ONE

Explain the types of financial risk that that an international chemical manufacturing may be exposed to and how each category of risk can be managed. (25marks)

QUESTION TWO

a) Barings Bank was Britain's oldest bank, having existed for 200 years before it collapsed in 1995 as a result of uncontrolled derivatives trading by Nick Leeson in the bank's Singapore office. Nick Leeson was a 26-year-old dealer who lost £800 million in unauthorised dealings in derivatives trading from his base in Singapore. Leeson suppressed information on account '88888' which he used for trading between 1992 and 1995, which management was unaware of. The losses wiped out the Bank's capital.

Required

Discuss the risk management and control lessons that could be learnt from the failure of Barings Bank. (15marks)

b) Assume a position consisting of a K100,000 investments in asset A and a K100,000 investments in asset B. Assume also that the daily volatilities of both assets are 1% and that the coefficient of correlation between their returns is 0.3. Calculate the 5-day 99% value at risk for the portfolio. (10marks)

QUESTION THREE

Basel II is an international business standard that requires financial institutions to maintain enough cash reserves to cover risks incurred by operations. The Basel accords are a series of recommendations on banking laws and regulations issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BSBS).

Discuss impact that the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision has had particularly the way it affects risk and internal control for banks and regulated financial institutions. (25marks)

QUESTION FOUR

a) Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the risk measurement methodologies. (15marks)

b) Consider an investor had a K20million portfolio of bonds in a long position Suppose the confidence interval is 95%. The actual daily standard deviation of the portfolio over one trading year is 3.67%, what is the daily VaR of this portfolio? What is the VaR for a 1-month horizon (30 days)? (10 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

a) Discuss the assessment and management of operational risk. (10 marks)

b) Explain the concept of Early Warning Indicators and how it can be applied in the context of liquidity risk. (10 marks)

c) Differentiate value at risk and expected shortfall. (5marks)
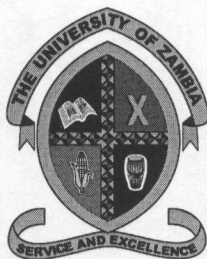
THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

BSc Accounting & Finance Final Examination

Wednesday 26 August 2020

Time: 14:00 to 17:00

BAFF 4241: INVESTMENT ANALYSIS AND PORFOLIO MANAGEMENT
Total Marks=100

Time Allowed: Reading Time: 5 minutes, Writing time: 3 hours

Instructions

1. Do not open paper until instructed by the supervisor
2. You must not write in your answer booklet until instructed by the supervisor.
3. Show all your workings and present neat work
4. Answer the question in Section A and any four questions in Section B.
5. You will find some of the formulas required for this exam in the Appendix.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1- Compulsory -20 Marks
For each of the questions below choose the right answer between A,B,C and D

i. The relationship between risk and return is such that:

    A. investors increase their required rates of return as perceived risk increases

    B. investors decrease their required rates of return as perceived risk increases

    C. investors increase their required rates of return as perceived risk decreases

    D. investors decrease their required rates of return as perceived risk decreases

ii. If a firm increases its financial risk by selling a large bond issue that increases its financial leverage:

    A. investors will perceive its common stock as less risky and the stock will move up the SML

    B. investors will perceive its common stock as riskier and the stock will move down the SML

    C. investors will perceive its common stock as riskier and the stock will move up the SML

    D. investors will perceive its common stock as less risky and the stock will move down the SML

iii. When individuals believe they have sufficient income and assets to cover their expenses while maintaining a reserve for uncertainties, they are most likely in the ....phase of the investment life cycle.

    A. gifting

    B. consolidation

    C. accumulation

    D. spending

iv. When setting investor objectives in the investment policy statement, expressing goals only in terms of returns can:

    A. lead to inappropriate investment practices by the portfolio manager, such as the use of low-risk investment strategies

    B. distort the expected outcome

    C. lead to inappropriate investment practices by the portfolio manager, such as the use of high-risk investment strategies

    D. lead to a misleading outcome

v. Asset allocation is important in determining overall investment performance because it:

A. helps determine the expected return of the portfolio

B. determines most of the portfolio's returns over time

C. helps determine the standard deviation of the portfolio

D. helps determine the covariance of the portfolio

vi. Adding a security that has a low correlation to an existing portfolio will:

A. lower the overall variability of the portfolio

B. increase the overall variability of the portfolio

C. make the portfolio more risky

D. ensure the portfolio achieves a good rate of return

vii. Consider the information below relating to the monthly rates of return for two companies X and Y over a period of 4 months:

Date	Rate of return %	
	X	Y
Month 1	-4.76	-4.75
Month 2	5.34	7.65
Month 3	12.09	6.98
Month 4	-2.98	9.65

The covariance per month between the two companies is equal to:

A. 17.95

B. 2.42

C. 4.88

D. 71.78

viii. The market portfolio is:

    A.   a completely diversified portfolio, which means that most of the risk unique to individual assets in the portfolio is diversified away

    B.   a portfolio in which both systematic and unsystematic risk has been diversified away

    C.   the portfolio that all investors invest their funds in

    D.   a completely diversified portfolio, which means that all the risk unique to individual assets in the portfolio is diversified away

ix. The CAPM is an:

    A.   equilibrium model that predicts the expected return on a stock given the expected return on the market and the stock's correlation coefficient

    B.   equilibrium model that predicts the expected return on a stock given the expected return on the market and the stock's covariance

    C.   equilibrium model that predicts the expected return on a stock given the expected return on the market and the stock's beta coefficient

    D.   equilibrium model that predicts the expected return on a stock given the expected return on the market and the stock's standard deviation

x. Which of the following statements defines the beta coefficient in the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM)?

    A.   The beta value of an asset is a measure of its total risk.

    B.   The beta value of an asset measures the scale of its systematic risk relative to the risk of the market portfolio.

    C.   The beta value of an asset measures how much its return is expected to exceed that of the market portfolio.

    D.   The beta value of an asset measures how much its return is expected to exceed that of a risk free asset.

SECTION B - Answer any four (04) questions

QUESTION 2

You have been asked to evaluate the performance of two portfolios: Chikankanta Hospital's endowment assets and estate fund of the recently deceased Mrs. Mary Gondwe, which has just been transferred in a bequest to Chikankanta Hospital. The existing Chikankanta Hospital endowment assets (excluding the Gondwe estate) have been managed by an investment firm with an income objective of approximately 5 percent annually. The returns from this portfolio and from Mrs. Gondwe' portfolio are shown in the following table:

	Latest fiscal year total return (%)	Beta
Chikankanta Hospital existing endowment assets		
-Equity only	11.8	1.20
-Total portfolio	8.4	
Mrs Gondwe Portfolio		
-Equity only	10.7	1.05
-Total portfolio	5.1	
Stock Index	9.9	
Leverage Bond Index	3.4	
90-day Treasury bills	7.8	
Municipal Bond Index	1.4	

Required:

a. Calculate the risk-adjusted return of each of the two equity-only portfolios. Compare these returns to each other and to the Stock index, and explain the significance of any differences.
   (6 marks)

b. List and briefly comment on three factors that could account for the difference in reported performance between Mrs. Gondwe' and Chikankanta's total portfolios.
   (9 marks)

c. Describe a bearish price and volume pattern, and discuss why it is considered bearish.
   (5 marks)

(Total 20 marks)

QUESTION 3

Mulobezi Enterprises has announced that it has finalized an agreement to handle the Zambian production of a successful product currently marketed by a foreign company. Mulobezi has approached you to value Mulobezi Enterprises using the dividend discount model (DDM) and the free cash flow to equity (FCFE) model. After reviewing Mulobezi Enterprises's 2019 financial statements, and other information related to the new production agreement, you conclude the following:

- Mulobezi Enterprises's earnings and FCFE are expected to grow 17 percent per year over the next three years before stabilizing at an annual growth rate of 9 percent.
- Mulobezi Enterprises will maintain the current payout ratio.
- Mulobezi Enterprises's beta is 1.25.
- The government bond yield is 6 percent and the market equity risk premium is 3 percent.

Also you collect the following financial information relatingg to the year 2019:

- Working capital increased by K5,000
- The company received K4,000 cash from new debt issues
- The number of shares outstanding was 13,000
- Capital expenditure during the year was K 15,000
- Net income for the year was K37,450
- The company paid K22,470 in cash dividends during the year.

Required:

a. Calculate the value of a share of Mulobezi Enterprises's common stock using the two-stage DDM. Show your calculations. (8 marks)

b. Calculate the value of a share of Mulobezi Enterprises's common stock using the two-stage FCFE model.Show your calculations. (8 marks)

You are discussing with a corporate client the possibility of that client acquiring a 70 percent interest in Mulobezi Enterprises.

c. Discuss whether the dividend discount model (DDM) or free cash flow to equity (FCFE) model is more appropriate for this client's valuation purposes. (4 marks)

(Total 20 Marks)

QUESTION 4

a. Describe the step by step process of investing on the Lusaka Securities Exchange (LuSE) (6 marks)

b. Identify the three most important determinants of the price of a bond. Describe the effect of each. (4 marks)

c. Explain the following financial risk factors associated with investment in bonds.

    i. Credit risk.

    ii. Reinvestment risk.

    iii. Inflation risk.

    iv. Market risk.

    (4 marks)

d. Explain the reasoning behind a support level and a resistance level in Technical analysis (6 Marks)

(Total 20 Marks)

QUESTION 5

a. What is the purpose of bond ratings? And how can investors use them in making their investment decisions? (6 marks)

b. Describe two major factors that a portfolio manager should consider before designing an investment strategy. What types of decisions can a manager make to achieve these goals? (5 marks)

c. Distinguish between historical returns and expected returns. (2 marks)

d. What does covariance measure? If two assets are said to have positive covariance, what does it mean? (2 marks)

e. Define investment risk and describe any two statistic tools can be used to measure it? (5 marks)

(Total 20 marks)

QUESTION 6

 a. Explain the significance of the assumption, at the heart of the financial theory, that investors are 'risk-averse'. (4 Marks)

 b. Explain the three forms of market efficiency. (12 marks)

 c. Explain any two differences between technical and fundamental analysis.(4 marks)

(Total 20 Marks)

-------------------------END OF EXAM………………................................

APPENDIX 1-FORMULAE

$$COV(x,y) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{n-1}$$

Sharpe Ratio = $(Rp - Rf)/\sigma p$

Treynor measure = $(Rp - Rf)/\beta p$

$$E(r\, j) = Rf + \beta(j) * (E(rM) - Rf)$$

$$V = \frac{D_1}{(k-g)}, (Gordon\ formula)$$
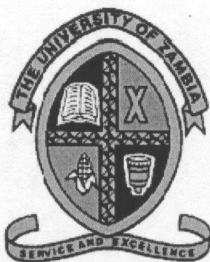
INTRODUCTION TO PROJECT MANAGEMENT

2020 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

BPM 1092: **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

TIME: **THREE (3) HOURS**

INSTRUCTIONS:

INSTRUCTIONS: READ THE INSTRUCTION CAREFULLY

1. This paper consists of the Sections from Section A to C

2. Answer ALL questions in SECTION A   (30 MARKS)

3. Answer ALL Questions in SECTION B   (20 MARKS)

4. Answer <u>ANY TWO (2)</u> in SECTION C   (50 MARKS)

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTION IN THIS SECTION (30 MARKS)

PLEASE CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

Question 1 of 30

The M&E plan should never be changed once the program begins.
   a. True
   b. False

Question 2 of 30

If I am at home cooking nshima for my supper, that is considered a PROJECT

   c. TRUE
   d. FALSE

Question 3 of 30

Which of the following is NOT considered "monitoring"?

   a. Counting the number of people trained
   b. Tracking the number of brochures disseminated
   c. Attributing changes in health outcomes to an intervention
   d. Collecting monthly data on clients served in a clinic

Question 4 of 30

A project can be done as many times as possible, 'It can be a repetitive thing for as long as I have the money"

   a. True
   b. False

Question 5 of 30

When it is said that objectives should be SMART, the "S" in the acronym stands for:

   a. Simple
   b. Strategic
   c. Silly
   d. Specific

2

Question 6 of 30

Which of the following is a characteristic of a good indicator?

    a. Is clearly defined in unambiguous terms
    b. Produces the same results when used repeatedly to measure the same condition or event
    c. Measures only the condition or event it is intended to measure

Question 7 of 30

According to Peter Druckers definition of what management is, he stressed out three important jobs of management with the exception of;

    d. Managing the stakeholders
    e. Managing the business
    f. Managing the Manager
    g. Managing the Workers
    h. Managing the Work

Question 8 of 30

The cyclical process of management is one of the five parts of management

    a. True
    b. False

Question 9 of 30

Project management is important because

    a. Gives in insights in projects
    b. Strategic Alignment
    c. Helps Leadership
    d. Gives clear focus to goals and objectives
    e. It helps in realistic project planning
    f. Helps in project quality control
    g. All the above
    h. None of the Above
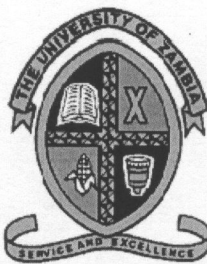
Question 10 of 30

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are crucial tools in managing implementation and execution of projects

a. True.
b. False

Question 11 of 30

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

Question 12 of 30

To start setting up a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system, first identify what you will need it to achieve.

a. TRUE
b. FALSE

Question 13 of 30

In some cases, the output of one activity depicted in a logic model could be an input for another activity.

a. True
b. False

Question 14 of 10

What are performance indicators?

a. specific measures you need to use to tell you whether a project has met its objectives
b. specific measures you need to use to tell you whether a project is a successful or failure
c. specific measures you need to use to tell you whether a project is going to make you money
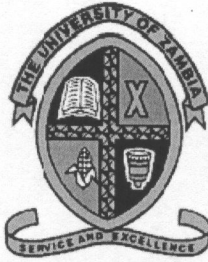
Question 15 of 30

Data quality can be negatively affected by:

    a. Sampling bias (the sample taken is not a representative sample)
    b. Non-response rates
    c. Subjective measurement (data influenced by measurer)
    d. All of the above
    e. a and b only

Question 16 of 30

Evaluation is a systematic process of determining the worth or value of a projects intervention

    a. True
    b. False

Question 17 of 30

Evaluation aims at determining

    a. the relevance,
    b. impact,
    c. effectiveness,
    d. efficiency and
    e. sustainability
    f. all the above
    g. None of the above

Question 18 of 30

All the following are types of evaluation, which one is NOT?

    a. Baseline
    b. Formative
    c. Mid Term
    d. Summative
    e. Informative
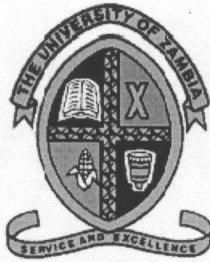
Question 19 of 30

Which one of the following is a tool used in Monitoring and Evaluation?

    a. Field visitation
    b. Document review
    c. Direct observation
    d. Biophysical measurements
    e. Case studies
    f. Formal surveys
    g. All the above
    h. None of the Above

Question 20 of 30

A goal is a broad statement that helps guide the development of a project; it can either be long-term or short term and expresses the general intentions of a project.

    a. True.
    b. False

Question 21 of 30

A project or program is a……………..

    a. A series of activities that are designed to bring money in the business
    b. A series of activities that are designed to bringing about clearly specified objectives and results within a specified time-period and with a defined budget
    c. A set of activities to get the company going

Question 22 of 30

Monitoring is the periodic, planned collection and aggregation of data, interpreted through comparison to targets or standards, to assess performance
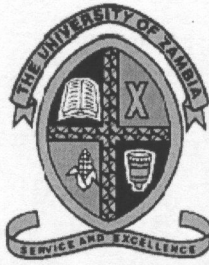
    a. TRUE
    b. FALSE

Question 23 of 30

What is the aim of the project cycle?

a. is to improve the management of projects (and programs) by ensuring that all relevant issues and conditions are taken into account during design and implementation

b. is to improve the management of the managers skills by ensuring that all relevant issues and conditions are taken into account during design and implementation

c. The aim of project cycle approach is to improve the management of projects (and programs) by ensuring we hire good project managers

Question 24 of 30

The M&E system will consist of .....

a. Personnel,
b. Data Management Systems,
c. Reporting Mechanisms And Formats,
d. M&E Plans (Including Lists Of Indicators And Tools For Data Collection).
e. All The Above
f. None Of The Above

Question 25 of 30

Frameworks that diagram the direct causal relationships between the incremental results of key project activities and the overall objectives and goal of the intervention are called:

a. Conceptual frameworks
b. Results frameworks
c. Logic models
d. All of the above

Question 26 of 30

Data should be collected whenever possible, for the reason that they could perhaps be used some day.

a. True

b. False

Question 27 of 30
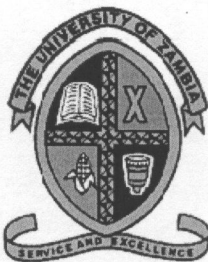
Indicators should be vague so that people can interpret them to meet their own needs, making them more useful.

    a. True
    b. False

Question 28 of 30

Evaluations measure:

    a. The timeliness of a program's activities
    b. The outcomes and impact of a program's activities
    c. How closely a program kept to its budget
    d. How well the program was implemented

Question 29 of 30

The logical framework or results framework links the goal and objectives to the interventions
    a. True
    b. False

Question 30 of 30

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
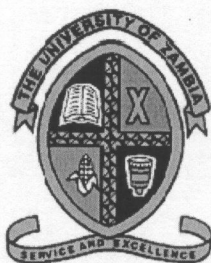
SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION   **(20 MARKS)**

A. Introduction to Project Planning

1. Define what a project is?   (2 Marks)
2. List three (3) important characteristics of a Project   (3 Marks)
3. What is the difference between a Project and Operations?   (5 Marks)
4. The term 'project cycle' is often used to represent the fundamental process of development projects. List the steps undertaken in a project life cycle   (5 Marks)
5. Explain the importance of planning   (5 Marks)

SECTION C: ANSWER <u>ANY TWO</u> QUESTIONS   **(50 MARKS)**

B. Situational And Stakeholder Analysis

1. What is Situational Analysis?   (2 Marks)
2. Why is Situational Analysis Important?   (5 Marks)
3. What is Stakeholder Analysis?   (2 Marks)
4. Why is Stakeholder Analysis Important?   (5 Marks)
5. Explain the difference between Stakeholder Analysis and Situational Analysis? (5 Marks)
6. Explain the steps for Stakeholder Analysis   (6 Marks)

C. The Log frame

1. Log frame analysis is a shortened term for?   (2 Marks)
2. List the four elements of the log frame?   (4 Marks)
3. Describe the working parts of a log frame matrix,   (5 Marks)
4. Explain the different roles played by the various elements,   (4 Marks)
5. What are indicators and means of verification?   (10 Marks)
6. Apply these skills in a context with which you are familiar.

D. Preparing Project Proposals

1. Why project documentation Important – Give 5 Reasons   (5 Marks)
2. Regardless of the nature of a project or the format of any overall documentation, there are a number of elements that are necessary to record in some form. Kindly List them elements and explain.   (10 Marks)
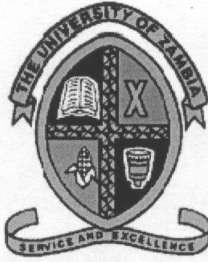
3. A funding proposal usually has the following broad elements. List and explain them.   (10 Marks)

E.   Monitoring And Evaluation

1. What is Monitoring?   (2 Marks)
2. What is Evaluation?   (2 Marks)
3. What are important issues to consider in Monitoring and Evaluation? (10 Marks)
4. List and Explain the stages of Monitoring   (6 Marks)
5. List the tools used in Monitoring and Evaluation?   (5 Marks)

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

DEV 1150 INTRODUCTION TO DEVELOPMENT STUDIES – FINAL EXAMINATION

Instructions:

- This Examination contains **Three** Section. A total of THREE Questions should be attempted. This means that a Student is required to attempt one question in Section A (5 concepts), another Question in Section B (1) and one more Question in Section C (1).

- A page limit has been placed across all sections and students should adhere to these or they will be penalised

- Write legibly and concisely

SECTION ONE (20 Marks): This section is COMPULSORY. Write brief notes on any of the following FIVE concepts. Each concept carries 4 marks. Each concept should be written on no more than half a page

    a. Clientelism

    b. Lack of distinction between public and private spheres

    c. Centre periphery paradigm

    d. Development

    e. Greenfield and Brownfield investments

    f. Linear and non-linear paradigm

    g. Economic growth

    h. Neo-partrimonial politics

    i. Foreign Aid

    j. Human Development Index

SECTION TWO (20 Marks): Answer ONE Question only. Each Question carries 20 Marks and should NOT be on more than THREE Pages.

1. Looking at Zambia today, what has been the role of the state in driving national development? Discuss with concrete examples.

2. What are the liberal and radical theories of development? Explain the strengths and weaknesses in their application today?

3. Zambia belongs to regional blocks such as COMESA and SADC. Discuss advantages and disadvantages of Zambia's membership to such blocs?

4. What is globalisation? What are the benefits and negative consequences of globalisation today?

SECTION THREE (20 MARKS): Answer ONE Question only. Each Question carries 20 marks and should NOT be on more than THREE pages.

5. Zambia implemented Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) in the 1990s. What are SAPs? What have been the advantages and disadvantages of implementing such programs in Zambia? Give concrete examples.

6. Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) have been promoted as better drivers of social change than state and private actors. Discuss advantages and disadvantages of NGOs in driving local development.

7. An international Scholar Dambisa Moyo described Foreign Aid as Dead Aid. Discuss this statement with reference to Africa.

8. What is Foreign Direct Investment? How important is Foreign Direct Investment as an engine of growth in developing countries? Use concrete examples using the case of Zambia.

END

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS
████████ DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

2250

Instructions:
Duration: 3 Hours
This Examination has two sections; **A and B.**
Section A is **COMPULSORY**
You are required to choose and answer any **TWO** questions from section B

SECTION A

1. The crisis of development in developing countries has been conditioned by two different sets of factors. Clearly identify and discuss each group of factors causing the development crisis in sub-Saharan Africa. Following the outbreak of the coronavirus (COVID 19) pandemic the development crisis in developing countries has worsened. As a government advisor, what would be your advice on how the developing countries can recover from the development crisis and also the crisis that has been cause COVID 19?

SECTION B

2. Structuralism prescribes Import Substitution Industrialisation (ISI) as one of the suggestions to better the situation of the Periphery (Developing Countries). Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of Import Substitution Industrialisation as a development solution for peripheral countries.

3. Define imperialism according to either Liberal or Radical perspectives. Present and discuss according to your preferred perspective its positive or negative impacts on colonial and post-colonial African societies.

4. Use any theory of your choice to explain the nature and character of the post-colonial state in developing countries.

5. The principle of Comparative Advantage asserts that countries that are able to produce goods/services at a low opportunity cost must specialize in producing those goods/services and import the rest of the goods and services. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of comparative advantage to the development process of developing countries like Zambia and relate this to the Covid 19 epoch.

END OF EXAMINATI

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES DEPARTMENT
2019/20 INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDCUATION EXAMINATION

DEV 3150: AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

INSTRUCTIONS:

- There are two sections in this paper. Section A is **Compulsory**; and you are required to **choose two (2) questions from Section B**.
- The Duration for the examination is three (3) hours.

SECTION A

1. Identify and explain some of the agricultural policies you could develop to address the challenges inherent in the agricultural sector in a developing country like Zambia.

SECTION B

2. Agriculture is a necessary but not sufficient sector for rural development. By giving practical examples, to what extent would you agree with this statement?

3. Critically discuss the concept of land grabbing in relation to food security in developing regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa.

4. Examine the impact of structural adjustment programmes (SAPs) on agriculture and rural development in adjusting countries like Zambia.

END OF EXAMINATION!

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2020

INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

DEV 9050: CIVIL SOCIETY AND DEVELOPMENT

Instructions:

- Ensure that you read and understand instructions associated with each section
- Section A carries **40 marks**
- Section B caries **60 marks**
- The duration for the examination is **three (3) hours**

SECTION A

1. Write short notes on any **four (4)** of the following (a to f):

    a. The four stages in social movement growth (10 marks)

    b. Functional and strategic accountability in civil society (10 marks)

    c. Sherry Arnsteins' Ladder of Participation (10 marks)

    d. UNESCAP's eight characteristics of good governance (10 marks)

    e. Korten's four stages in the evolutionary roles of NGOs (10 marks)

    f. The difference between an NGO and civil society (10 marks)

SECTION B   (CHOOSE ANY TWO QUESTIONS)

2. While social capital in some circles is being hailed as key to improve livelihoods among the poor, sceptics see it as a danger. What are the merits and demerits of using various forms of social capital in a country like Zambia? (30 marks)

3. The dependence of NGOs on external donor funding in most developing countries has been controversial. Should NGOs receive funding from external donors in a country like Zambia? If yes, why? If not, why not? (30 marks)

4. Assume you have been invited on a public platform to give an expert opinion on the potential benefits and dangers of civil society collaborating with government in fostering development. What would be your advice? (30 marks)

5. Civil society in theory is said to be distinct from the state and the market while in practice it is not. Given the Zambian context, how far would you agree with this statement? (30 marks)

END OF EXAMINATION

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS
DEV 9210: DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

Instructions:
Duration: 3 Hours
This Examination has two sections; **A and B**.
Section A is **COMPULSORY**
You are required to choose and answer any **TWO** questions from section B

SECTION A

1. Monitoring and Evaluation are very significant processes in development management. Mention and explain the different types of monitoring and evaluation (M&E). Why is it important to undertake these two processes in development management? Further, clearly outline the complimentary roles of monitoring and evaluation.

SECTION B

2. Using the *stakeholder-grid* tool to illustrate how you may undertake a stakeholder's analysis in the implementation of development projects, discuss how this grid may simplify development practitioners' work when implementing projects and programmes.

3. Why is it important to understand the technical aspects of project/program management? Justify your answer with examples.

4. Many development practitioners and scholars have argued that Problem analysis is important for any successful programme or project. Explain why a thorough problem analysis would deliver success to any project or program yet to be implemented?

5. What is a logical framework? How does it relate to the results-chain? Demonstrate using examples how the logical framework and results-chain enhances the management of development interventions.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCTION

ECN 1115: INTRODUCTION TO MICROECONOMIC THEORY
2019 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

DURATION: Two (2) Hours

INSTRUCTIONS: There are Two (2) Sections in this Examination – Section A and Section B. Answer ALL questions in Section A, and any ONE question in Section B. Show ALL essential working to obtain full marks.

SECTION A (50 MARKS): Answer ALL questions

Question 1   [5+5+5+5+5=20 Marks]

Determine which of the following statements are positive or normative, and explain in ample detail why.

a) If the government raises the tax on beer, this will lead to a fall in profits of the brewers.
b) The rising price of crude oil on world markets will lead to an increase in cycling to work.
c) Pollution is the most serious economic problem
d) Unemployment is more harmful than inflation
e) A reduction in income tax will improve the incentives of the unemployed to find work.

Question 2   [10+10+10=30 Marks]

(a) What is the equi-marginal principle?
(b) What is the importance of the marginal consumer surplus in framing the idea of a rational consumer?
(c) What are the determinants of elasticity of demand?

SECTION B (50 MARKS): Answer Any ONE (1) Question

Question 4 [20+30=50 Marks]

(a) Draw the diagram of a perfectly competitive firm making a loss in the short-run (label appropriately)

(b) Using one diagram, show that (and then explain why) perfect competition is efficient while a monopoly is not (label your diagrams appropriately)

Question 5 [20+30=50Marks]

(a) Graphically show the relationship between average and marginal cost. Also explain why do average and marginal cost cross at the minimum point of average cost?

(b) Why do some markets become concentrated and others do not? Also explain the three broad approaches that might be adopted by firms in a situation of competitive oligopoly.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2019/ 2020 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

ECN 1215:   **INTRODUCTION TO MACROECONOMIC THEORY**
TIME: **TWO (2) HOURS**
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER SECTION· A AND CHOOSE <u>ANY TWO (2)</u> QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B

SECTION A: COMPULSORY

a) Assume a model with expenditure- income identity. If the marginal propensity to save is 0.3, the income tax rate is 0.25 and the marginal propensity to import is 0.25. Calculate the size of the investment multiplier.

b) Calculate the marginal propensity to save for an economy which has a decline in national income of K3000 if it had a decline in investment of K450, income tax rate of 0.35 and it has the marginal propensity to import of 0.20

c) A hypothetical economy called Zonda Uzalema has the following information; autonomous consumption spending =K500million, Investment spending= K300 million, government spending=K300million, exports=K350million, imports=K120 million, proportional tax rate= $1/7$, marginal propensity to consume= $6/7$ and full employment level of income= K 6,800 million. Calculate (Show all your calculations)

    i. The equilibrium level of income

    ii. The budget or surplus deficit at the equilibrium level of income *(Hint: after your calculation, indicate whether its a budget deficit or surplus)*

    iii. The change in government spending required to attain full employment income

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

QUESTION ONE

Define and explain the following terms;

    i.   Monetary Policy

    ii.   Expansionary Monetary Policy *(Hint: explain using all the three (3) instruments of monetary policy)*

    iii.   Contractionary Monetary Policy *(Hint: explain using all the three(3) instruments of monetary policy)*

QUESTION TWO

a) Assume that the initial required reserve ratio is 10% and the initial deposit is K2000.

    i.   Calculate the credit multiplier

    ii.   How much money will initially be available to be given out as loans

    iii.   How much will be kept as reserves

    iv.   How much will the deposits be in the Zambian economy by the end of the credit creation process?

b) Explain the different causes of unemployment in Zambia

QUESTION THREE

A hypothetical economy of Bandawe has the following information;

$$C = 700 + \tfrac{1}{4} Y$$

$$I = 500$$

Calculate the following (show your calculations);

    i)   Autonomous spending

    ii)   The multiplier

    iii)   Marginal propensity to save and interpret the value obtained

    iv)   The equilibrium level of income

    v)   Total spending if the economy is at equilibrium

QUESTION FOUR

a) Define Inflation

b) List the causes of Demand Pull Inflation

c) Explain the Cures of Demand Pull Inflation

d) Draw a diagram for Demand Pull Inflation *(Hint: Do not explain anything, just draw a well labelled diagram)*

e) List the causes of Cost Push Inflation

f) Explain the Cures of Cost Push Inflation

g) Draw a diagram for Cost Push Inflation *(Hint: Do not explain anything, just draw a well labelled diagram)*

QUESTION FIVE

a) Define the flowing;

    i.   Fiscal Policy

    ii.   Expansionary Fiscal Policy

    iii.   Contractionary Fiscal Policy

b) With the aid of a diagram, explain the laffer curve

c) Draw a clearly labelled diagram and explain the circular flow of Income (Hint: ensure you explain all the flows)

d) Define the following;

    i.   Theory of Absolute advantage

    ii.   Theory of comparative advantage

    iii.   Tariff

    iv.   Quota

    v.   Voluntary Export Restraint

    vi.   Exchange rate

    vii.   Flexible exchange rate system

    viii.   Fixed exchange rate system

    ix.   Balance of Payments (BoP)

    x.   Dumping

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR
FINAL EXAM
DISTANCE EDUCATION

ECN 2115:   INTERMEDIATE MICROECONOMICS

TIME: TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER **ANY FIVE QUESTIONS**, AND CLEARLY SHOW ALL

                         YOUR WORK TO EARN MAXIMUM POINTS

Question One

a) What are the four basic assumptions about individual preferences? Explain the significance or meaning of each.

b) What happens to the marginal rate of substitution as you move along a convex indifference curve? A linear indifference curve?

c) Distinguish between economies of scale and economies of scope. Why can one be present without the other?

d) Why would a firm that incurs losses choose to produce rather than shut down?

Question Two

A household consumes only apples and bananas. We denote a consumption bundle consisting of x_a bags of apples and x_b bags of bananas is denoted by $(x_a; x_b)$. The preferences of the household are given by the utility function

$$U(x_a; x_b) = \sqrt{x_a x_b}$$

a) Suppose that prices for apples and bananas are $p_a = 4$ and $p_b = 2$ and let the income of the household be $K20$. Derive the optimization problem of the household and represent it in a graph.

b) Determine the marginal rate of substitution (MRS) for any consumption bundle $(x_a; x_b)$. Determine the household's optimum graphically and analytically.

c) What is the share of income the household spends on apples?

Question Three

Consider a competitive market for which the quantities demanded and supplied (per year) at various prices are given as follows:

Price (K)	Demand (millions)	Supply (Millions)
60	22	14
80	20	16
100	18	18
120	16	20

a) Calculate the price elasticity of demand when the price is K80 and when the price is K100.

b) Calculate the price elasticity of supply when the price is K80 and when the price is K100.

c) What are the equilibrium price and quantity?

d) Suppose the government sets a price ceiling of K80. Will there be a shortage, and if so, how large will it be?

Question Four

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 goosechoke. 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.

a) Is the firm operating efficiently?

b) 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.

ZESCO limited is a monopolist producing Electricity at Kafue Gorge and Kariba Dam. The cost function for producing Electricity at Kafue Gorge plant is depicted as:

$$TC_1 = 120Q_1 + Q_1^2 + 40$$

And the cost function for Kariba dam plant is depicted as:

$$TC_2 = 10Q_2 + 5Q_2^2 + 100$$

c) If ZESCO limited is minimizing its costs, and if it is producing 5million megawatts of electricity in Kafue gorge plant, how much is it producing in Kariba dam plant?

d) Depict the situation graphically.

Question Five

Suppose that a competitive firm's marginal cost of producing output q is given by $MC(q) = 3 + 2q$. Assume that the market price of the firm's product is $9.

a) What level of output will the firm produce?

b) What is the firm's producer surplus?

c) Suppose that the average variable cost of the firm is given by $AVC(q) = 3 + q$. Suppose that the firm's fixed costs are known to be $3. Will the firm be earning a positive, negative, or zero profit in the short run?

d) Differentiate short run from long run, and give economics related examples

Question Six

Suppose the duopolist faces the following demand curve for Walkman cassette tape players

$$P = 30 - Q$$

Where Q = Total players i.e $(Q_1 + Q_2)$, suppose also that the firm has a marginal cost

$$MC_1 = MC_2 = 0$$

a) What will the Cournot equilibrium players for each firm be?

b) What is the Stackelberg equilibrium output for each firm?

c) How much profit will each firm make in the Cournot game? How much in Stackelberg?

d) Which type of market do consumers prefer: Monopoly, perfect competition, Cournot duopoly or Stackelberg? Why?

Question Seven

a) Write a note on the role of externalities and public goods in causing market failure?

b) What is a public good? What are the economic implications of public goods?

c) What is asymmetric information? How does it prevent the achievement of Pareto efficiency?

d) How does asymmetric information in the market for lemons lead to market failure?

e) What are the major sources of competitive market failure? Explain briefly in each case why the competitive market does not always operate efficiently?

f) What are public goods? What limits the possibility of the private supply of public goods?

g) Explain the characteristics of a pure public good, and do you understand by the free rider problem?

Question Eight

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

b) Why should an economist who is interested in only one market be concerned about general equilibrium relationships? Can't he or she just study shifts in supply or demand in the single market without worrying about what is happening else? Provide a specific example of how omitting general equilibrium feedback effects might cause an analyst to make mistakes in his or her examination of a single market.

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCTION

ECN 2322: MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMICS II

2019 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

DURATION: Two (2) Hours

INSTRUCTIONS: There are Two (2) Sections in this Examination – Section A and Section B. Answer ALL questions in Section A, and any ONE question in Section B. Show ALL essential working to obtain full marks.

SECTION A (60 MARKS): Answer ALL questions

Question 1   [40 Marks]

A. The utility function for Rebecca, who is assumed to be a rational consumer, and who consumes two goods (1 & 2) in quantities q_1 and q_2 is represented by:

$$U = q_1 q_2$$

The prices for the two goods are also given as: $P_1 = \$6$ and $P_2 = \$3$

The total amount of resources (income) available to Rebecca to spend on the two goods in order for her to maximize the satisfaction derivable from her consumption is \$60.

From the above information:

   i.   Construct Rebecca's budget constraint and formulate her utility maximization problem

   ii.   Determine the critical values of q_1, q_2 and λ (the Lagrangian multiplier)

   iii.   Use the method of bordered Hessian Determinant to ascertain whether the critical values obtained in (iii) above give rise to a maximum utility for Rebecca.

B. Using the Lagrangean approach find the values of x, y and λ in the following optimization problem

$$Z = x\,y \text{ subject to } x + y = 6$$

C. If $M = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & 9 \\ 4 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$, verify whether M is a decomposable of indecomposable matrix?

D. By direct multiplication, express each matrix below as a quadratic form

(a) $[u \quad v] \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix}$

(b) $[x1 \quad x2 \quad x3] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -4 \\ 3 & 3 & -1 \\ -4 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x1 \\ x2 \\ x3 \end{bmatrix}$

E. Express each quadratic form below as a matrix product involving a symmetric coefficient matrix and determine its sign definiteness.

   i. $q = 3x_1{}^2 - 7x_1x_2 + 4x_2{}^2$

   ii. $q = 5v^2 - 2uv + 4uw - 3u^2 + 4w^2 - 2vw$

Question 2   [20 Marks]

A. Given the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$, find

(i) the eigen values
(ii) the corresponding eigen vector
(iii) the corresponding diagonal matrix D

B. Determine the sign definiteness of the following quadratic forms

    (a) $Q = X_1{}^2 + 6X_2{}^2 + 3X_3{}^2 - 2X_1X_2 - 4X_2X_3$

    (b) $Q = 2X_1{}^2 + 3X_2{}^2 - X_3{}^2 + 6X_1X_2 - 8X_1X_3 - 2X_2X_3$

Question 4 [40 Marks]

A. Given the square matrix,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find

   i.   the eigen values

   ii.   the corresponding eigen vector

   iii.   the transformation matrix T, and show that the normalization and orthogonality properties are satisfied by the eigen vectors.

B. Prove the Cayley-Hamilton theorem for the square matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Question 5 [40Marks]

   A. Suppose there are 100,000 individuals participating in a particular labour market. If an individual is employed in the current period, there is a probability of 0.9 that the person will be employed in the next period. If the individual is unemployed in the current period, there is a probability of 0.4 that they will have found employment in the next period.

   i.   Write out the stochastic matrix.

   ii.   What is the equilibrium rate of employment in the market?

   B. Using Hessian determinants, check the sign definiteness of the following quadratic forms:

      i. $Z = f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 6x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 - 4x_2x_3$

      ii. $Y = f(u, v, w) = 2u^2 + 6uv - 8uw - 2vw + 3v^2 - w^2$

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR
FINAL EXAM
DISTANCE EDUCATION

ECN 2342:   APPLIED STATISTICS

TIME: TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: **SECTION A IS COMPULSORY**, AND CHOOSE **ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B**, AND CLEARLY SHOW ALL YOUR WORK TO EARN MAXIMUM POINTS

Section A (Compulsory)

Question One

a. Why is sampling important and necessary?

b. What is sampling frame?

c. Why is simple random sampling important?

d. Which of the following will be appropriate for the following;

    i.   Selecting a sample of prostitutes in Ndola

    ii.   Selecting a sample of past graduates of a university

    iii.   Selecting a sample of intelligent students at UNZA.

e. Identify the sampling approach being described by each of the following;

    i.   Using a random number generator to select 5 students out of a class list of 20.

    ii.   Randomly selecting low-income and high income consumers using income sub-groups.

    iii.   Selecting a random number between 1 and 10 and then picking every nth person after the first one.

    iv.   Randomly selecting households from each residential area in Lusaka.

f. Compare and contrast systematic and stratified sampling. What are some of their advantages and disadvantages?

g. Compare and contrast cluster and stratified sampling. What are some of their advantages and disadvantages?

Section B (Choose Any Two Questions)

Question Two

   a. Describe the components of time series and show an appropriate graph for each.
   b. State seven observations that one may observe from a moving average.
   c. Explain the four main categories of forecasting and state the limitations of each.
   d. Given a time series without cyclical variations. Suppose that this series is de-trended, explain the resulting time series.

   e. Given the time series data below.

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Income (y)	79.1	82	84.9	87.8	90.7	93.6	96.5	99.4	102	105	108.1

Estimate the regression model

$$Y_t = b_0 + b_1 t + u_t$$

Interpret the results.

Question Three

Consider the table below.

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2017	2018	2019
Sales	1700	2100	1900	2300	1800	1600	2000	1800	1800	2200	2000	1500	2200

   a. Compute MSE using the most recent value as the forecast for the next period. What is the forecast for 2016?
   b. Compute MSE using the average of all the data available as the forecast for the next period. What is the forecast for 2016?
   c. Compute MSE using the four year moving average of the data. What is the forecast for 2016?
   d. Compute MSE using the exponential smoothing forecast method given a smoothing constant of 0.25. What is the forecast for 2016?
   e. Which method provides a better forecast?

Question Four

   a. Describe the role of the Central Statistical Office in Zambia
   b. Provide a short description of the following surveys that have been conducted in Zambia
      i.   Living Conditions and Monitoring Surveys
      ii.   Labour Force Surveys
      iii.   Zambia Demographic and Health Surveys
      iv.   Household Budget Surveys

c. What are differences in sample sizes, sampling, methods, etc within the surveys? E.g, what are the differences across the Living and Conditions Monitoring Surveys?

d. Download monthly (all items/aggregate) Consumer Price Index (CPI) data from April 2010 to April 2017 from the Central Statistical Office website or other official websites.

    i. Plot and analyse the trends in the data providing explanations for the patterns observed

    ii. Use statistical techniques that you have learnt in class to forecast CPI in Zambia. Provide detailed explanations on the methods that you select and all procedures that you take.

Question Five

a. How might management of an organization use seasonal variation figures and seasonally adjusted data?

b. Explain the decomposition process, bringing out how we go about separating the four types of variations.

c. Comment on the scope of business forecasting under dynamic business conditions.

d. What is meant by the reliability of a forecast? Critically explain the various factors which determine reliability.

Question Six

The following data represents the demand (Y_T), in thousands, of *Monk-Sause* for the years 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 with their respective quarters.

YEAR	QUARTER 1	QUARTER 2	QUARTER 3	QUARTER 4
2006	4.8	4.1	6	6.5
2007	5.8	5.2	6.8	7.4
2008	6	5.6	7.5	7.8
2009	6.3	5.9	8	8.4

For this data;

    i. Calculate a four quarterly moving average of the above series

    ii. Calculate the demand corrected for seasonal movements

    iii. Calculate the trend component of this series

    iv. By using part (ii) and (iii) compute the forecasts for each quarter for all the years.

    v. Plot original demand, demand corrected for seasonal movements and the trend component of this series on the same graph;

    vi. Comment on the findings.

Question Seven

The total annual fertilizer consumption in thousands of tonnes during 2006-2012 in XYZ Province of Zambia was recorded as in the table below:

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Consumption	50	56	60	68	70	75	78

    a. Fit a straight line trend by the method of least squares and compute the trend quantities.
    b. What has been the annual increase in fertilizer consumption?
    c. Eliminate the trend variation from the fertilizer consumption data.

Question Eight

Consider the following time series data.

YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6
SALES	18	13	16	11	17	14

Using the naive method (most recent value) as the forecast for the next year, compute the following measures of forecast accuracy.

    i. Mean absolute error.
    ii. Mean squared error.
    iii. Mean absolute percentage error.
    iv. What is the forecast for the seventh year?

Question Nine

The following table reports prices and usage quantities for two items in 2007 and 2009.

	QUALITY		UNITY PRICE	
ITEM	2007	2009	2007	2009
A	1500	1800	7.5	7.75
B	2	1	630	1500

    i. Compute price relatives for each item in 2009 using 2007 as the base period.
    ii. Compute an unweighted aggregate price index for the two items in 2009 using 2007 as the base period.
    iii. Compute a weighted aggregate price index for the two items using the Laspeyres method.

iv.   Compute a weighted aggregate price index for the two items using the Paasche method.

Question Ten

Consider the following time series data.

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Value	*24*	*13*	*20*	*12*	*19*	*23*	*15*

Construct a time series plot. What type of pattern exists in the data?

i.   Develop the three-week moving average forecasts for this time series. Compute MSE and a forecast for week 8.

ii.   Use $\alpha = 0.2$ to compute the exponential smoothing forecasts for the time series. Compute MSE and a forecast for week 8.

iii.   Compare the three-week moving average approach with the exponential smoothing approach using $\alpha = 0.2$. Which appears to provide more accurate forecasts based on MSE?

iv.   Use a smoothing constant of $\alpha = 0.4$ to compute the exponential smoothing forecasts. Does a smoothing constant of 0.2 or 0.4 appear to provide more accurate forecasts based on MSE? Explain.

Question Eleven

A labour economist has derived the following information about basic weekly wage rates (W) and the number of people employed (E) in the factories of a large chemical company.

Basic weekly rates (K's) and number of employees (100's)

Technical group of employees	July 1979		July 1980		July 1981	
	W	E	W	E	W	E
	60	5	79	4	80	4
	60	2	65	3	70	3
	70	2	85	2	90	1
	90	1	110	1	120	2

i.   Calculate a Laspeyres all-items index number for the July 1980 basic weekly wage rates, with July 1979=100.

ii.   Calculate Paasche all-items index number for the July 1981 basic weekly wage rates, with July 1979=100.

iii.   Briefly compare your index numbers for the company with the official government figures for the Chemical and Allied Industries which are given below.
       Yearly annual averages:

	1979	1980	1981
Weekly wage rate (July 1976=100)	156.3	187.4	203.4

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
ECN 3311: ECONOMETRICS I

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

DURATION: 2 HOURS

ANSWER **ALL** QUESTIONS IN **SECTION A** AND CHOOSE **ANY TWO (2)** QUESTIONS IN **SECTION B**.

SECTION A (Compulsory)

QUESTION ONE (10 Marks)

Consider the general simple linear population regression function given by:

$$Y_i = B_1 + B_2X_i + e_i$$

    (a) Explain the meaning of each term in the equation. **(1 Marks)**

    (b) Write down the corresponding Sample regression function for this model **(1 Marks)**

    (c) State at least 6 classical linear regression model assumptions **(2 Marks)**

    (d) Which of the Assumptions in (c) above is only applicable in Multiple Linear regression Models? **(1 Marks)**

    (e) Derive the OLS estimator for B_1 and B_2 **(5 Marks)**

QUESTION TWO (10 Marks)

Y	10	14	12	18	17	22	28	35	40
X	14	10	6	7	6	4	8	5	2

    (a) State three (3) differences between regression and correlation. **(2 Marks)**

    (b) Calculate the correlation coefficient between Y and X. **(3 Marks)**

(c) What is the meaning of the correlation coefficient in (b) above?   **(1 Marks)**

(d) Calculate the slope and intercept coefficient of a model regressing Y (dependent) on X (independent). Please interpret the meaning of the estimates you find.   **(4 Marks)**

QUESTION THREE (10 Marks)

The consumption theory postulates that there is a positive linear relationship between consumption and income. The following regression was estimated in order to test the validity of this assertion. The values in parenthesis are standard errors of the coefficients.

$$\widehat{CONS_t} = 400 + 0.752\ INCOME_t$$

$$(113.45)\ \ (0.434)$$

$$R^2 = 0.857$$

(a) Based on the consumption theory, interpret the meaning of the estimated coefficients.

(2 marks)

(b) Is the R^2 acceptable for such a model? If the regression used cross-sectional data, what would likely happen to the R-square? Please explain   **(2 marks)**

(c) Test the following hypotheses given that B_1 is the slope coefficient and B_2 is the coefficient of income. Use 5 percent level of significance and a sample size of 60.

(i) $H_0: B_2 = 0$ vs $H_a: B_2 \neq 0$ **(3 marks)**

(ii) $H_0: B_2 = 0.5$ vs $H_a: B_2 < 0.5$ **(3 marks)**

SECTION B (Choose any Two (2) Questions)

QUESTION FOUR (10 Marks)

Define and explain the following concepts: **(1 Marks each)**

(a) P-value

(b) Decision Rule

(c) Numeric Properties of OLS estimators

(d) One-tailed Test

(e) Causation versus regression

(f) Cointegration

(g) BLUE

(h) Heteroskedasticity

(i) Endogeneity

(j) Serial Correlation

QUESTION FIVE (10 Marks)

(a) Consider the regression model below and answer the questions which follow:

$$y_t = \alpha + \beta x_t + e_t \quad \text{Where } var(e_t) = x_t^2 \sigma^2$$

(i) Perform a transformation of the model in order to make the variance of the error terms constant. **(4 Marks)**

(ii) Why is it important to conduct a unit-root test before estimating such a model? State some of the tests you can use for Unit-root assessment. **(3 Marks)**

(iii) Which method is best suited to estimate the parameter of the above model?

(3 Marks)

QUESTION SIX (10 Marks)

Consider the following data

$$\sum_{i=0}^{10} Y_i = 1110 \qquad\qquad \sum_{i=0}^{10} X_i = 1700$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{10}(Y_i - \bar{Y})(X_i - \bar{X}) = 16800 \qquad\qquad \sum_{i=0}^{10}(X_i - \bar{X})^2 = 33000$$

Suppose you want to estimate the model

$$Y_i = a + bX_i + u_i$$

(a) Calculate the ordinary least squares estimate of **a and b**? **(3 Marks)**

(b) Interpret each of the coefficients of the regression? **(2 Marks)**

(c) What does it mean to say that the OLS estimators are the BLUE? **(3 Marks)**

(d) Which OLS assumption ensures that the estimators are unbiased? **(2 Marks)**

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
ECN 3422: CORPORATE FINANCE

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

DURATION: 2 HOURS

ANSWER **ALL** QUESTIONS IN **SECTION A** AND **B**, AND CHOOSE **ANY TWO (2)** QUESTIONS IN **SECTION C**.

SECTION A (Compulsory) (10 Marks)

The following questions have been drawn from a firm's dividend policy decision and short-term financial planning. Please indicate the correct answer in your answer booklet.

1. Which of the following is the most common and most frequent type of dividend?
   (a) Cash dividend
   (b) Liquidating dividend
   (c) Special dividend

2. Which of the following is a characteristic of a distribution?
   (a) It is paid from current earnings
   (b) It is paid from accumulated earnings
   (c) It is paid from other sources other than current or accumulated earnings

3. With reference to the payment of dividends, on which of the following dates does the price of the stock fall?
   (a) Date of Record
   (b) Ex-dividend Date
   (c) Date of Payment

4. Suppose we have a stock that is selling for US$10 per share and a declared dividend of US$1 per share. The record date is set for Thursday. On which day will be the ex-dividend date?
   (a) Saturday
   (b) Monday

(c) Tuesday

5. Which of the following is a real-world factor favouring a high dividend payment?

   (a) Taxes

   (b) Desire for current income

   (c) Subsidies

6. Does the firm's dividend policy matter to stockholder or investors?

   (a) Yes

   (b) No

   (c) Uncertain

7. Which of the following is part of the basic balance sheet identity?

   (a) Medium-term debt

   (b) Long-term debt

   (c) Working Capital

8. The time period between the acquisition of inventory and the collection of cash from receivables is called ...

   (a) Accounts receivable period

   (b) Inventory period

   (c) Operating cycle

9. Given that a firm cost of goods sold is K10 million and the inventory turnover is 4 times, what is the mean inventory amount?

   (a) Less than K2 million

   (b) Greater than K3 million

   (c) None of these

10. Which of the following is an example of a restrictive short-term financial policy?

    (a) Making large investments in inventory

    (b) Allowing few credit sales

    (c) Keeping high cash balances

SECTION B (Compulsory)

QUESTION ONE (10 Marks)

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 8 percent.

Time	Asset A Cash-flows (USD)	Asset B Cash-flows (USD)
Present	- 10,000	- 30,000
Year 1	-5,000	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	500

(a) Find the present value of the costs of investing in these assets. (2 Marks)

(b) Which of the two assets have a shorter payback period? (2 Marks)

(c) Which of the two assets have a shorter discounted payback period? (2 Marks)

(d) Based on the NPV rule, which assets must be preferred for investment? (2 Marks)

(e) Based on the IRR rule, which asset must be preferred for investment? (2 Marks)

QUESTION TWO (10 Marks)

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	0.30	36 percent	42 percent	30 percent
Normal	0.50	20 percent	25 percent	15 percent
Recession	0.20	13 percent	12 percent	10 percent

(a) Find the expected returns for each of the three stocks.   (2 Marks)

(b) Given that the T-bill rate is 8 percent, which stock has the greatest risk premium?

(2 Marks)

(c) Which asset has the greatest risk?   (2 Marks)

(d) If an investor is a risk lover, which stock would he/she invest in?   (2 Marks)

(e) If an investor is risk adverse, which stock would he/she invest in?   (2 Marks)

SECTION B (Choose any Two (2) Questions)

QUESTION THREE (10 Marks)

a)   Risks In broad terms, why is some risk diversifiable? Why are some risks non-diversifiable? Does it follow that an investor can control the level of unsystematic risk in a portfolio, but not the level of systematic risk?   (4 Marks)

b)   Provide a plausible explanation why you would classify each of the following events as mostly systematic or mostly unsystematic.   (1 Mark each)

   I.   Short term interest rates increase unexpectedly

   II.   The interest rates a company pays on its short-term debt borrowing is increased by its bank.

   III.   Poor rainfall, causing crop failure

   IV.   A manufacturer loses a multimillion-dollar product liability suit

   V.   Xenophobic attacks in South Africa

QUESTION FOUR (10 Marks)

Consider the investment options given in the information below:

State of Economy	Probability of state of Economy	Rate of return if state of economy occurs		
		Stock A	Stock B	Stock C
Boom	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.33
Good	0.35	0.12	0.10	0.15
Poor	0.30	0.01	-0.15	-0.05
Bust	0.15	-0.06	-0.30	-0.09

(a) Your portfolio has invested 30 percent each in A and C, and 40 percent in B. What is the expected return of the portfolio? (2 Marks)

(b) Calculate the variance of this portfolio as well as the portfolio's standard deviation (4 Marks)

(c) Comment on the volatility of each individual stock relative to the portfolio (4 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE (10 Marks)

(a) In a large corporation, there a are a number of top management positions such as CEO, CFO and others. Who is a financial manager? Which management position can be linked to the roles of the financial manager? (5 Marks)

(b) Explain the differences between a primary and secondary market for financial assets. Which type of market is likely to be characterized as a dealers or auctions market? (5 Marks)

END OF EXAMINATION
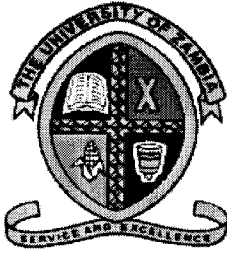
UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR

ECN 4411: RESEARCH METHODS IN ECONOMICS

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

DISTANCE EDUCATION

August, 2020

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS

Section A (Compulsory)

Question One

Discuss the various types of research using relevant economic examples.

Question Two

Discuss the distinction between research methodology and research methods, and provide economics related examples.

Question Three

The essential clash between neoclassical economics and complexity economics seems to be a clash between rigor and realism. Discuss the new emerging paradigm (complexity economics) in relation to neoclassical economics, and provide economics related examples.

Section B (Choose Any Two)

Question Four

Discuss the good requirements for a good research while also highlighting the common failures associated with a bad research.

Question Five

Discuss the merits and demerits of deductive and inductive methods of economics, and provide economics related examples.

Question Six

Discuss policy research and academic research as two distinctly different approaches to research

Question Five

Discus the differences between qualitative and quantitative methods

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END OF EXAMINATION
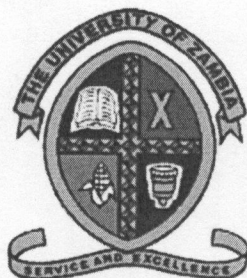
THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

FINAL EXAMINATIONS 2019/2020

FRE 1130 – FRENCH FOR BEGINNERS

DURATION: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED
DICTIONARIES OR BOOKS ARE NOT ALLOWED

SECTION A. LA GRAMMAIRE

1. Ecrivez la bonne forme du démonstratif (ce, cet, cette, ces). (**10 Points**)

   1. Préférez-vous _____ restaurant-ci ou _____ restaurant-là?

   2. J'adore tous _____ petits quartiers!

   3. _____ hôtel est très célèbre dans _____ ville.

   4. _____ bâtiments sont les plus vieux de _____ arrondissement.

   5. Ma jeune fille est élève dans _____ école.

   6. _____ matin, j'ai un rendez-vous, et _____ après-midi, je vais en classe.

2. Remplissez les cases vides avec un adjectif possessif (**ma,mon, sa ses, ton,ta, nos, leurs, leur, notre,votre**) (**15 Points**)

   a) C'est la photo de Caroline. - C'est _____ photo.

   b) Ce sont les livres de Thyra. - Ce sont _____ livres.

   c) Voici la voiture de Derrick. – Voici _____ voiture.

   d) Ce crayon est à toi. - C'est _____ crayon.

   e) C'est la vieille maison de Bart Simpson. - C'est _____ vieille maison.

   f) La bouteille d'eau est à moi. - C'est _____ bouteille d'eau.

   g) C'est un ami à toi? - Oui, c'est _____ ami.

   h) La table est à Lore. - C'est _____ table.

   i) Ce sont les copines de Bert? - Non, ce ne sont pas _____ copines.

   j) La radio est à moi. - C'est _____ radio.

   k) Nous avons des amis. Ce sont _____ amis.

   l) Vous avez une télévision. C'est _____ télévision.

   m) Mes parents ont un chien. C'est _____ chien.

   n) Ils ont aussi trois chats. Ce sont _____ chats.

3. Conjugue les verbes au **futur proche.**   (10 points)

1. Nous *(partir)* _____ en vacances demain.

2. Je *(écrire)* _____ un mail tout de suite.

3. Ils *(arriver)* _____ dans deux minutes.

4. Est-ce que tu *(rendre)* _____ visite à Julie aujourd'hui ?

5. Vous *(prendre)* _____ le train.

Dans une semaine, les étudiants (commencer) 6._____ les partiels. Ce soir, ils

(apprendre)7. _____ la leçon d'histoire. Demain, Fabrice (travailler)

8._____ les mathématiques. Après-demain vous (réviser) 9._____

les sciences. Vendredi nous (faire) 10._____ une révision générale.

4. Re ecrivez les phrase ci-dessous au **passé récent**   (10 points)

Exemple : Il a appris la nouvelle il y a un instant.

            Il vient d'apprendre la nouvelle.

1. Tu as bu ton café il y a un instant.

----

2. Elles ont écrit une lettre il y a un instant.

----

3. Vous avez fait un exercice de français il y a un instant.

----

4. J'ai écouté le professeur parler il y a un instant.

----

5. Elle a compris il y a un instant.

----

6. Tu en as parlé il y a un instant.

----

7. Elles ont fini leur travail il y a un instant.

----

8. Il nous a appellé il ya un instant

----

9. Elle s'est acouchée aujourd'hui.

----

10. Nous avons mangé il ya cinq minuites.

----

5. **Ecrivez <u>un nom</u> masculin (Un/ Le)qui termine en : (5 points)**

Exemple – oir

    Un mirroir

a) -age

b) -in

c) -lon

d) - t

e) -ou

6. **Ecrivez <u>un nom</u> féminin (Une/ La)qui termine en (5 points)**

Par exemple :- tion

La compos<u>ition</u>

a)- ance

b) aison

c) –lle

d) -é

e) –ssion

7. **Mettez L'article correcte « indéfini, défini ou partitif »** .(**5 points**)

a) Je mange......riz.

b) Vous avez ....enfants ?

c) Il cherche .....fille qui s'appelle Dorica.

d) Mon oncle a acheté.........maison

e) ....Université de Zambie

SECTION B. LA COMPREHENSION ECRITE   (20 points)

Mon stage

Bonjour, je m'appelle Marc. À mon universtité , tous les étudiants de deuxième année doivent faire un stage d'une semaine. En juin dernier, j'ai fait un stage dans une école primaire. J'ai choisi de travailler dans cette école car j'y allais quand j'étais petit. J'arrivais à 8 heures le matin et j'aidais la professeur à préparer les activités pour la classe. Un jour, je suis arrivé en retard parce que je n'ai pas entendu mon réveil. La professeur n'était pas contente car je suis arrivé après les élèves. Le matin, j'écoutais les enfants lire et, l'après-midi, on faisait souvent des activités sportives. Les garçons étaient ravis d'avoir un « grand » garçon pour jouer au foot avec eux. Les journées étaient vraiment fatigantes. J'étais debout presque tout le temps.

À midi, je retrouvais mon amie Cécile et on allait déjeuner dans un petit café. C'était bien de sortir un peu de l'école. J'ai vraiment adoré faire mon stage dans une école primaire :je me suis senti utile mais surtout, j'ai trouvé les enfants très enthousiastes. Mais, je ne veux pas faire ce métier plus tard : même s'il y a beaucoup de vacances, je n'aurais pas la patience de faire ça tous les jours.

1. Quand est-ce que Marc a fait son stage ?

    ....

5

2. Pourquoi Marc a-t-il choisi de travailler dans cette école primaire ?

....

3. À quelle heure Marc commençait-il le matin ?

....

4. Marc est arrivé en retard un matin.

   (i) Pourquoi ?

....

   (ii) Quelle a été la réaction de la professeur ?

....

5. Quand est-ce que Marc faisait du sport ?

....

6. Comment Marc a-t-il trouvé ses journées à l'école ?

....

7. Où est-ce que Marc mangeait à midi ?

....

8. Qu'est-ce que Marc a surtout aimé pendant son stage ?

....

9. Pourquoi Marc ne veut-il pas être professeur plus tard ?

....

SECTION C. LA COMPOSITION   (20 point)

En utilisant le **passé compose et l'imparfait**, ecrivez une lettre a un/une ami(e) pour lui parler de vos vacances inoubliables. (180 mots)

FIN DE L'EXAMEN
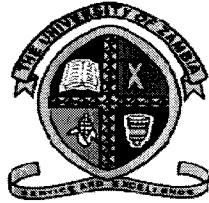
THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

2020 FINAL EXAMINATIONS

FRE 3110: FRENCH GRAMMAR
PAPER 1

DURATION: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ACCORDING TO THE INSTRUCTIONS
FOR EACH SECTION

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

SECTION A: PHONETIQUE

Répondez à deux questions de cette section :

1. Transcrivez phonétiquement les articulations françaises décrites ci-dessous :

   Par exemple : Une occlusive sonore bilabiale = [b].

   (a)   Une consonne nasale vélaire.

   (b)   Une voyelle orale postérieure mi-ouverte.

   (c)   Une semi-voyelle labio-vélaire.

   (d)   Une constrictive sourde labio-dentale.

   (e)   Une consonne orale latérale alvéolaire.

   (f) Une consonne orale vibrante uvulaire ou alvéolaire.

   (g)   Une occlusive sourde alvéo-dentale.

   (h)   Une semi-voyelle palatale.

   (i) Une voyelle antérieure orale ouverte.

   (j) Une voyelle arrondie antérieure fermée.

2. Faites la transcription phoné   tique de la prononciation du français standard

   (a)   Mon ami est ici.

   (b)   J'ai trois sœurs et un frère.

   (c)   Ce sont les heureux élus.

   (d)   Les voleurs ont pris la fuite.

   (e)   Le chat a quitté la maison.

3. Citez les organes articulants mis en jeu dans l'articulation de chacun des type s consonantiques suivants :

Par exemple : Une consonne nasale dorso-palatale= Les organes mis en jeu sont le dos de la langue et le palais mou (voile du palais).

(a)   Consonnes bilabiales.

(b)   Consonnes labio-dentales.

(c)   Consonnes dorso-vélaires

(d)   Consonnes apico-alvéolaires.

(e)   Consonnes uvulaires.

4. Citez quatre paramètres de classement articulatoire des voyelles du français. Expliquez brièvement chacun de ces paramètres avec des exemples à l'appui.

SECTION B : PHONOLOGIE

Répondez à deux questions de cette section :

1. Pour chaque paire de phonèmes corrélatifs identifiez et notez le trait qui distingue chaque paire de phonèmes mis en opposition.

Par exemple : [p/b] : [p] est une occlusive bilabiale sourde tandis que [b] est une occlusive bilabiale sonore. C'est donc le trait de sonorité qui distingue les deux consonnes corrélatives.

(a)   [b/m].

(b)   [s/z].

(c)   [u/i].

(d)   [i/y].

(e)   [k/g].

(f) [f/v].

(g) [n/d].
(h) [i/e].
(i) [o/e]
(j) [t/d].

2. Décrivez les fonctions de l'accent tonique en français. Donnez des exemples de chacune de ces fonctions. Indiquez la position de l'accent dans un mot ou dans une phrase française.

3. Avec des exemples à l'appui, explicitez la notion de variante par rapport à celui de phonème.

4. Dressez l'inventaire complet de tous les phonèmes du système phonémique du franÇais moderne, c'est-à-dire toutes les consonnes, toutes les semi-consonnes et toutes les voyelles du français.

SECTION C : MORPHOLOGIE

Répondez à deux questions de cette section.

1. Explicitez la notion de morphème sous les rubriques suivantes :
   (a) Définition
   (b) Typologie des morphèmes (avec exemples à l'appui).
2. Citez au moins quatre procédés de formation des mots en français. Donnez des exemples de chacun de ces procédés en français.
3. Segmentez chacun des mots suivants en ses morphèmes constitutifs. Par exemple : délaver = dé +lav + er

(a)   Impossibilité

(b)   Pré-coloniale

(c)   Voleur

(d)   Paresseuse

(e)   Désagréablement

(f) Promeneurs

(g)   Canalisation

(h)   Montagneux

(i) Déstabiliser

(j) Transplanter

4.Donnez la signification de chacun des préfixes ci-dessous et pour chaque préfixe indiquez un mot français qui le contient.

Par exemple : pré- = avant-------Précolonial (avant l'époque coloniale).

(a)   Inter-
(b)   Post
(c)   Ante-
(d)   Super-
(e)   Trans-
(f) Contre-
(g)   Anti-
(h)   Multi-
(i) Bi-
(j) Extra-

SECTION D : SYNTAXE

Répondez à deux questions de cette section

1. Analysez, sous forme d.un arbre syntaxique, la structure
   de chacune des phrases suivantes :
   Par exemple : Le lion mange l'antilope

P   Le lion mange l'antilope

```
                    P        Le lion mange l'antilope
                   / \
                  /   \
                 /     \
               GN       GV
              / \      / \
             /   \    /   \
           Det.   N  V     GN
            |     |  |     / \
            |     |  |    /   \
            |     |  |  Det.   N
            |     |  |   /     |
           Le    lion mange  l'   antilope
```
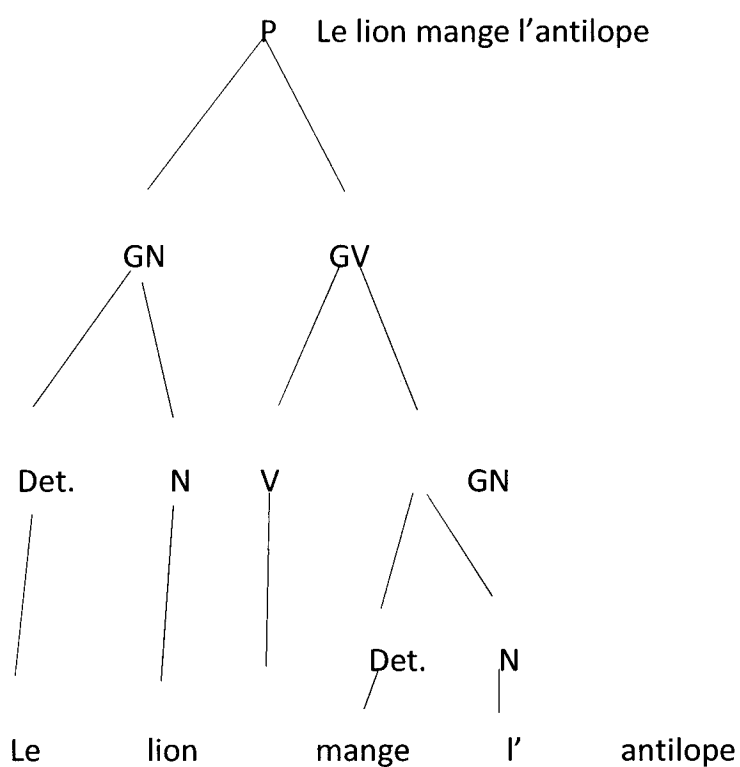
(a)   Ma sœur achète la robe.

(b)   La dame marche lentement.

(c)   Il travaille dans le jardin.

(d)   Il boit trop.

(e)   Sa maman prépare le repas.

2. Indiquez la catégorie grammaticale à laquelle appartient chacun des mots soulignés dans les phrases suivantes :

Par exemple : Il court _rapidement._

Rapidement est un adverbe de manière.

(a)   Il se cache _derrière_ la maison.

(b)   Il est arrivé _hier._

(c)   C'est un bel appartement _mais_ il est cher.

(d)   Le malade marche _lentement._

(e)   Je bois du chocolat _chaud._

(f) Ilunga _va_ au Congo.

(g)   Le français est une langue _difficile._

(h)   Nosparents habitent _ici._

(i) _Voici_ mon _livre._

(j) Montre-moi ton _cahier_

3. Réécrivez les phrases suivantes selon les consignes entre parenthèses :

Par exemple : Je donne _de la nourriture_ _aux enfants._

(Remplacez la partie soulignée par des pronoms.

Je leur en donne.

(a) Dis _à ton petit frère_ de parler un peu plus fort

(Remplacez la partie soulignée par un pronom).

(c)   J'ai besoin d'argent.

   (Remplacez la partie soulignée par un pronom).

(d)   L'appartement a été vendu par mon oncle.

   (Mettez cette phrase à la forme active).

(e)   Il va au marché tous les jours.

   (Mettez la phrase à la forme négative).

(f) Les animaux sont bien protégés.

   (Transformez la phrase en une phrase interrogative).

(g)   Le verbe vivre est un verbe intransitif qu'on peut
   néanmoins employer transitivement dans certains
   contextes bien particuliers. (Utilisez-le transitivement
   dans une phrase de votre invention).

(h)   Il va quelque part.

   (Mettez la phrase à la forme négative).

(i) Il y en a encore.

   (Mettez le contraire de cette phrase).

(j) Il veut gagner beaucoup <u>d'argent.</u>

   (Remplacez la partie soulignée par un seul pronom).

(J) L'enfant achète un beignet au marché.

      (Mettez la phrase au pluriel. Tous les noms doivent
être au pluriel).

4. Mettez au passé composé les phrases suivantes :
   - (a)   Le garçon s'assied sur le tabouret.
   - (b)   Mon mari promène son chien dans la forêt.
   - (c)   Cet étudiant se lève de bonne heure.
   - (d)   Je vis en France.il s'apprêtait
   - (e)   Il étudie tous les dètails.
   - (f) Il adore cette fille.
   - (g)   Il tombe amoureux d'elle.
   - (h)   Elle apprend le français à l'Alliance Française.
   - (i) Nous voyageons partout en Afrique.
   - (j) Il reconnaît ses erreurs.

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

END OF 2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION-AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 2020

HIS4410: HISTORY OF RUSSIA, 1861-1991

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: (i) ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS; ONE FROM EACH SECTION

SECTION A

1. In the *Making of Modern Russia*, L. Kochan and R. Abraham contended that the peasant reform of 1861 was a fraud. Do you agree with this assertion?

2. Compare and contrast Nihilism and Populism as revolutionary intellectual movements in Russia in the 1860s and 1870s. Why did the Nihilists and Populists fail to reform or overthrow the Tsarist system?

3. Who was Sergei Witte? Critically analyse his contribution towards modernisation of Russia's economy towards the end of the 19th century.

4. With specific reference to the political groups, account for the rapid growth of organised political movements in Russia between 1890 and 1917

SECTION B

5. Examine the nature of Stolypin's reforms between 1906 and 1911. How successful were his policies in restoring stability in Russia prior to 1914?

6. Critically analyse the methods and strategies employed by the Bolsheviks to consolidate power between 1917 and 1921.

7. Examine the reasons why Stalin rather than Trotsky became leader of the Soviet Union by 1929. Critically analyse the impact of Stalin's domestic policies on USSR from 1929 to 1953.

8. How valid is the assertion that the reigns of Leonid Brezhnev, Yuri Andropov and Konstantin Chernenko were characterised by stability and stagnation?

SECTION C

9. Discuss the structure of the United Nations Organisation. Why are there increasing calls to reform the UN?

10. Outline and examine the significance of any four disarmament treaties signed between the USA and USSR between 1960 and 1990.

11. Was the Soviet Union's collapse inevitable?

12. 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." How has the system of international relations been shaped since the collapse of the USSR?

End of Examination
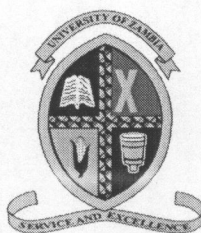
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FINAL EXAMINATION
LAN 4210 THEORETICAL LINGUISTICS

WEIGHTING: 100%   **DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS**

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ANY FOUR (4) QUESTIONS

EACH QUESTION CARRIES 25 MARKS

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1. Discuss the notion of language as a system, focusing on its categories, distributional capacity of categories and their function within the language structure.

2. Using data from a language of your choice, discuss the structural configuration of a syllable, paying particular attention to the onset, nucleus and coda.

3. With examples, write an essay on phonological rules.

4. Assuming that all languages were synthetic, therefore agglutinating, discuss the possible word formation rules that would inform word formation processes in such languages.

5. With clear examples, write brief notes on how each of these pairs of linguistic notions differ:

   a) Blending and reduplication

   b) Clipping and backformation

   c) Assimilation and deletion

   d) Insertion and semi-vocalisation

   e) Intrusive /r/ and linking /r/

6. With clear syntactic examples, discuss the productivity of the phrase structure rules (PS-Rules).

7. Discuss the importance of Ferdinand de Saussure and Noam Chomsky in the field of linguistics.
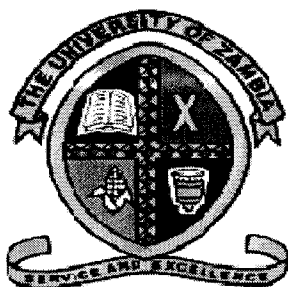
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THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

DISTANCE EDUCATION

2019/2020 FINAL EXAMINATIONS

LIT 1100 - STUDIES IN WRITING SKILLS AND LITERATURE

TIME: DURATION (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Please write your computer number on every answer booklet used.
2. Answer the **COMPULSORY** questions in Section A and answer any **TWO** in Section B
3. Dictionaries and texts are **NOT** allowed in the examination room.

SECTION A (COMPULSORY - Answer all questions)   [40 marks -2 marks each]

1. What is meant by the term plagiarism?   (1 Mark)
2. In academic writing what does the abbreviation APA stand for? (1 Mark)
3. Correctly punctuate the following bibliographical entry using APA style:
   a. Bernstein T M 1965 *The careful writer: A modern guide to English usage* 2nd ed New York NY McGraw-Hill   (3 Marks)
   b. Guignon C B 1998 Existentialism In E Craig Ed *Routledge encyclopedia of philosophy* Vol 3 pp 493-502 London England Routledge   (3 Marks)
4. When making a quotation of more than 40 words, how do you indicate it in your essay?   (2 Marks)
5. In literature what do the following terms or concepts mean?
   a. Point of View   (2 Marks)
   b. Setting   (2 Marks)
   c. Character   (2 Marks)
   d. Theme   (2 Marks)
   e. Plot   (2 Marks)
6. Write brief notes on the following terms or concepts as used in poetry.
   a. Oxymoron   (2 Marks)
   b. Symbolism   (2 Marks)
   c. Imagery   (2 Marks)
   d. Rhythm   (2 Marks)
   e. Pun   (2 Marks)
7. Write brief notes on the following terms or concepts as used in drama.
   a. Tragi-comedy   (2 Marks)
   b. Hamartia   (2 Marks)
   c. Act   (2 Marks)
   d. Tragedy   (2 Marks)
   e. Chorus   (2 Marks)

SECTION B (Answer any 2 questions) [30 marks each]

1. With examples, show how oral literature can be used to interpret the society that produces it?
2. "One's character directly determines one's fate." Discuss the statement in relation to Guy de Maupassant's *The Necklace.*
3. In what ways do women contribute to the development of the plot in Homer's *The Odyssey*?
4. What error do you think Oedipus makes in *Oedipus The King* by Sophocles?

END OF EXAMINATION
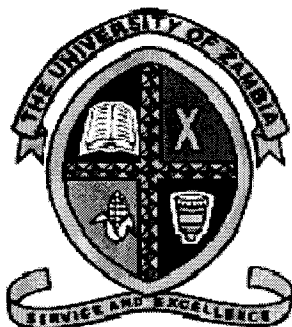
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DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

2019/2020 DISTANCE EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS

LIT 2710 CLASSICAL, ROMANTIC AND MODERN CRITICISM

DURATION OF EXAMINATION: 3 HOURS

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. STRICTLY NO TEXTS IN THE EXAMINATION ROOM.
2. Kindly write your computer number on all your answer sheets.
3. Read through all questions in this paper before attempting to answer any.
4. Read and understand instructions accompanying questions before attempting to answer.
5. When answering essay questions, **ensure that you introduce all the main points in the introduction.**

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS - THEORY
[40 MARKS]

Answer ALL questions under this section.

1. In this course, classical literary criticism means:
   a. Evaluating literature using gorgeous principles about literature.
   b. Evaluating literature using class room experience.
   c. Evaluating literature using Greco-Roman principles.
   d. Evaluating literature using literary criticism.

2. When it comes to perception, Plato believes
   a. that, unless we are philosophers, what we perceive is reality.
   b. that, unless we are philosophers, what we perceive is an illusion.
   c. that, unless we are philosophers, what we perceive is hazy.
   d. that, unless we are philosophers, what we perceive is zero.

3. As far as Aristotle is concerned
   a. literature comes from perspiration, not inspiration.
   b. literature comes from inspiration, not perspiration.
   c. literature comes from desperation, not vexation.
   d. literature comes from accusation, not liberation.

4. That literature should help or amuse the reader, be simple and have unity, evoke the relevant feelings and emotions and not be written for the sake of money is the advice of:
   a. Plato.
   b. Aristotle.
   c. Longinus.
   d. Horace.

5. Longinus is better compared to
   a. Eliot, because both advocate for elitist literature.
   b. Aristotle, because both are rationalists.
   c. Plato, because both are idealists.
   d. Dryden, because they are both neo-classicist.

6. "Shakespeare is a great writer because his works never fade with time," says:
   a. Habib
   b. Tolstoy
   c. Dryden
   d. Johnson

7. Besides Aristotle, this critic is known for the idea of three unities. Who is the critic?
   a. Tolstoy
   b. Dryden
   c. Plato
   d. Johnson

8. An emphasis on imagination rather than reason, elevation of nature to the level of the supernatural, nostalgic of the past, but, restless with the current social situation, use of alienated rebel protagonist, glorification of the common and perception of artist as prophet are all tenets of
   a. Modernism.
   b. Romanticism.
   c. Postmodernism.
   d. Religion.

9. This approach uses author's biographical information to understand and interpret a text, it also examines the unconscious relationship between the author and the reader. What approach is this?
   a. Marxist.
   b. New criticism.
   c. Sociological.
   d. Psychological.

10. According to Psychological criticism, writing is
    a. venting.
    b. vetting.
    c. vaulting.
    d. voting.

11. ……………….. argues that literary works mirror society.
    a. Sociological approach
    b. Marxist approach
    c. Romantic approach
    d. Modernist approach

12. Good art is prompted by the existence of conflicts in society and the desire of the artist to suggest resolutions to these conflicts. What does Marxist criticism call this practice?
    a. Dialectic materialism.
    b. Commitment.
    c. Lumpen proletariat
    d. Bourgeois

13. "Literature can only be properly understood within a larger framework of social reality – social history. Any literary theory that treats a text in isolation will be deficient in its ability to explain what literature is," Musonda's notes. Which literary approach advocates the very opposite of this?

a. Romantic.
b. Postmodernist.
c. Psychological.
d. Formalist.

14. In Marxism, the word 'infrastructure' refers to
  a. man's economic status as the determinant of his relationships in society.
  b. man's economic status as the determinant of his relationships in church.
  c. man's economic status as the determinant of his antagonism to society.
  d. man's economic status as the determinant of his relationships with his boss.

15. In .... criticism, one definition of ideology can be summed up as "those values and ideas which prevent men from having a true knowledge of society as a whole," Dipio (1998.p167). Which critical theory defines it like that?
  a. Classical
  b. New
  c. Formalist
  d. Marxist

16. "Literature has nothing to do with vision or authorial meaning. A work of Literature is related to Literature in general, and not to the personality of the author," Dipio (1998.p201). Which literary approach holds such views?
  a. Formalist.
  b. Marxist.
  c. Classical.
  d. Romantic.

17. Phallocentricism refers to
  a. a belief that the penis is the source of power.
  b. a belief in penis symbolism.
  c. a belief in penis envy.
  d. a belief that the penis does not matter.

18. The absence of an all-knowing narrator in modernist works is meant to avoid
  a. saying a lot.
  b. being too familiar with the reader.
  c. being monotonous.
  d. asserting the meaning of the text on the reader.

19. In postmodernism, a story that claims to account for all other stories in order to reveal their true meaning is called:
  a. the Bible.
  b. the parable.
  c. a metanarrative.
  d. a local narrative.

20. As modernism is a continuation from romanticism, so is postmodernism a continuation from ...
     a. modernity.
     b. modernism.
     c. capitalism.
     d. alienation.

SECTION B: TEXTS   [60 MARKS]

Answer <u>ONLY TWO</u> questions from this section. Each question carries 30 marks.

1. Compare and contrast Hardings' *Labors of Heracles*, Homer's *Achilles and The Trojan War* and Euripides' *The Bacchae* from Plato's point of view.

2. Cite and explain the romantic tenets used in Shelly's *Frankenstein*.

3. With examples from the book, explain why Ba's *So Long a Letter* is often read as a feminist text.

4. Discuss the use of modernist tenets in Kafka's *Metamorphosis*.

END OF EXAMINATION
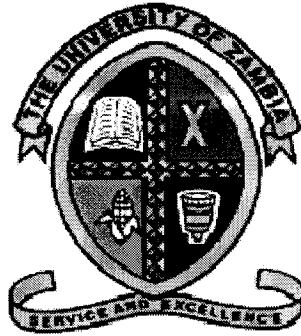
THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES

2019/2020 DISTANCE EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS

LIT 9554 AFRICAN ORAL LITERATURE

DURATION OF EXAMINATION: 3 HOURS

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. STRICTLY NO TEXTS IN THE EXAMINATION ROOM.

2. Kindly write your computer number on all your answer sheets.

3. Read through all questions in this paper before attempting to answer any.

4. Read and understand instructions accompanying questions before attempting to answer.

5. When answering essay questions, **ensure that you introduce all the main points in the introduction.**

6. GLOSS ALL NON-ENGLISH TEXTS.

SECTION A: COMPULSORY QUESTION - [40 MARKS]

This quesgtion is compulsory to all

1. Choose a ZNBC signature tune or any praise poem directed at a chief in a Zambian language of your choice and comment on the following:
   a. Subject
   b. Theme
   c. Style
   d. Symbolism
   e. Geographical/ economic/historic influence on symbolism.

SECTION B: CHOOSE ANY TWO QUEWTIONS FROM BELOW.
Each question in this section is worth 30 marks.

2. Discuss the sources of oral poetry and their relationship to context and performance.
3. Explain and illustrate the form and function of Zambian proverbs..

4. Briefly account for each of the following types of culture: Peasant, popular,high, mid and mass culture.

5. Exemplify Denis Paulme'narrative plot pattern.

6. Give the format of riddles. Then, give five functions of riddles in a familiar Zambian language.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

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ACADEMIC YEAR 2019/20 FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PAM 1025: INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

i)   Attempt question 1, which is compulsory, and any other two questions.
ii) Time allowed is three (3) hours.

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1. Discuss the implications of Woodrow Wilson's Politics-Administration Dichotomy, and Dwight Waldo's "Administration as Politics" perspectives as they relate to the current debate about patronage and meritocracy in public service human resources practices in Zambia today.

2. Explain the scope and implications of public administration from the following perspectives:

   a) Integral view
   b) Managerial View
   c) Traditional View
   d) Modern View

3. Identify and discuss the arguments for and against the science, and art of public administration.

4. Explain the evolution of public administration, and the contributions to theory and practice that each stage of evolution brought about.

5. With relevant examples, illustrate and explain the public budgeting process in Zambia. At each stage, give a detailed explanation of what happens.

END

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2019/20 ACADEMIC YEAR-FINAL EXAMINATIONS-DISTANCE

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. Write essays **on both A and B**:

   A. Analyse the impact of pre-colonial local government administration in Zambia on the current model of local government in the country.

   B. Explain current council sanctions on the Kitwe and Lusaka city councils in view of the administrative and judicial local government controls.

SECTION B

2. Compare and contrast local government systems of Uganda and the United Kingdom (UK).

3. Define the concept of participation and illustratively explain the different levels at which participation occurs in three different local project cycles of your choice.

4. With the use of practical examples, critically discuss the councilor-committee (Zambia) and the prefectorial (France) models of council administration.

END OF EXAMINATION. GOOD LUCK!!

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

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2019/20 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

PAM 3010: ORGANISATION THEORY, DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT

INSTRUCTIONS

- **Answer Any Three (3) Questions**
- **Time Allowed is Three (3) Hours**

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1. With the help of relevant and appropriate examples from an organisation (real or imaginary) of your choice, use Kurt Lewin's 3-step-model to illustrate how change can be successfully implemented in the organisation.

2. Bureaucracy has been described as the "devil" responsible for some of the inefficiency and ineffectiveness prevalent in the Zambian Public Service. With the help of relevant and appropriate examples, critically discuss the relevance of the Weberian principles of Bureaucracy to the contemporary Public Service in Zambia.

3. Write brief but scholarly notes on the following:

a. Job Design

b. Departmentalization

c. Distribution of Authority

4. Using practical examples, explain in very clear and specific terms how an organization operating in a **complex-unstable environment** should be management in terms of:

a. Centralization vs Decentralization

b. Differentiation vs Integration

5. Organization Development (OD) is widely believed to be an effective tool for promoting Organizational Effectiveness. Illustrate, using examples from an organization of your choice how you would utilize any three (3) OD Techniques to ensure the achievement of its objectives and Goals.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
(2019 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS)

PAM 3020 – ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR AND MANAGEMENT

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **ALL** three questions
- Use sub-headings
- Make sure your handwriting is readable
- Begin each question on a separate page
- Time allowed is three hours

QUESTIONS

1. With the aid of practical examples, **BRIEFLY** explain the following: **(15marks)**

   a. Demerits of charismatic authority

   b. Internal locus of control

   c. Encoding

2. With the aid of practical examples, **BRIEFLY** explain the following: **(15marks)**

   a. The importance of communication in the process of management

   b. Effects of primacy effect on recruitment and selection

   c. Effects of impression management on performance management

3. Using the ERG theory of motivation, identify and explain any five factors that you believe can motivate the Zambian public service workers. **(20 marks)**

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
PAM 3030: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND LABOUR RELATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer question **one** and any other **two** questions

Duration: Three (3) hours

---

1. Write well thought notes on the following:

   a) Employee Induction

   b) Internal Equity

   c) Bargaining Unit

   d) Unitary theory of Industrial Relations

2. Critically discuss the view that the Human Resource Department is a liability to any large Organisation.

3. With a help of appropriate examples, explain why all employees need training.

4. Critically discuss the neutrality of the state in Industrial relations in Zambia.

5. What is grievance handling? Why is it considered as the other side of the same coin with a disciplinary procedure?

END OF EXAMMINATION

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. In 2017, the Energy Regulation Board (ERB) established that small-scale and medium enterprises incurred a total cost of K623, 871, 514.50 because of load shedding which negatively affected socio-economic activities at small and medium enterprises levels.

   a) Transform this information into an evaluative claim using the structure of explanatory mode

   b) Transform this information into an advocative claim using the structure of Authoritative mode   (30 Marks)

2. Using a **well-drawn and labeled diagram**, explain the following;

   i.   Prospective Analysis

   ii.   Retrospective Analysis

   iii.   Integrated policy analysis   (35 Marks)

3. The 2016 Zambian tripartite elections were marred by violence. Using the approach of Cost-Benefit Analysis, show how you would proceed to recommend the most reasonable policy action to resolve this problem. Your answer should be supported by appropriate examples.   (35 Marks)

4. Government Chief Whip, Brian Mundubile says enacting Constitution Amendment Bill Number 10 of 2019 will help the country in maintaining peace during and after the 2021 general election and insisted that Bill 10 will not be withdrawn from Parliament because it **characterized what Zambians wanted changed from the 2016 Amended Constitution**. With the use of practical examples, identify and explain the assumptions of two theories that can help describe how policies such as Bill 10 are selected and adopted in Zambia.   (35 Marks)

5. **Scenario: This question provides four examples of trends that occur in society.**

   - A total of 59,993 hectares of land were affected by the outbreak of the armyworm in the country (2017, 2019 etc.)

   - Cholera is endemic to Zambia and outbreaks occur almost every year in Lusaka, Southern, Northern and Luapula provinces.

   - The 2018 ZDHS shows 84% of births occur in health facilities. This is an increase from the 2013-14 ZDHS, which show 67% of births took place in a health facility and in 2007; only 48 percent were delivered in a health facility.

   - In 2011, the PF became the biggest party in the 158-member parliament, though with just 60 seats, it only had five more than the MMD and was short of a majority.

   Task: Identify and explain method and technique of forecasting that can be used to explain the above scenarios.   (35 Marks)

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

2019/20 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)   Duration: Three (3) hours

SECTION A

1. According to the Auditor General's Report on the accounts of Water and Sanitation Companies for the Financial Year ending December 31, 2019, Luapula Water and Sewerage Company (LpWSC) delayed the implementation of the Integrated Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation (ISTWSS) project despite funding worth $33, 453,611 being readily available. If you were given an opportunity to manage the project, what would you have done differently to ensure that project implementation commenced as per schedule and that the project is successfully implemented?

SECTION B

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Describe the project you are evaluating in terms of the following:

   a. Assumptions (at goal, purpose, and activity levels)

   b. Goal

   c. Purpose

   d. Outputs, and

   e. Activities

   f. Using the information you have provided in question 4 a, b, c, d, and e, create the Logical Framework for the project.

5. **Identify** and **explain** the steps/phases in the evaluation process. While at it, critically discuss their relevance to conducting a valuable and credible evaluation acceptable and useful to project stakeholders.

6. What is project planning? Identify and explain the five (5) steps in the Project Planning Model and critically discuss their importance to successful project implementation.

7. An effective and efficient project control process is vital for the successful implementation of any project. Identify and discuss the basic steps in the Project Control Model and highlight their importance to successful project implementation.

END OF EXAMINATION

INSTRUCTIONS: a)   Answer any **THREE** questions
                    b)   The time allowed is three (3) hours

Q1.   Administrative law is dominated by the term "discretion" and "delegated legislation". Administrative agencies make many kinds of decisions involving a wide variety of issues, the resolution of a number of these issues emerges through the exercise of discretion. In light of this statement:

   a) Discuss the **three (3)** grounds for judicial review of administrative discretion by public officials.
   b) Enumerate and explain at least **five (5)** arguments for creation of delegated legislation in Zambia.
   c) Explain various ways through which the three arms of government have succeeded in controlling or acting as a check on the administrative law makers over powers conferred on the latter.

Q2.   With practical examples, examine critically how administrative law violates the principle of the separation of powers.

Q3.   The study of administrative law has assumed increasing importance in the field of public administration in recent decades". Discuss the scope and importance of administrative law in the light of the above statement.

Q4.   Compare and contrast Administrative Law and Constitutional Law.

Q5.   Discuss the Rule of Law as a basis and foundation of Administrative Law.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS, AUGUST 2020 (50%)

PEM 3139 – APPLIED RESEARCH

TIME: **THREE HOURS**

INSTRUCTIONS

1. THERE ARE **SIX** QUESTIONS IN THIS PAPER.
2. ANSWER **ONLY THREE** QUESTIONS IN THE ANSWER BOOKLET(S) PROVIDED.
3. CREDIT WILL BE GIVEN FOR WELL THOUGHT-OUT ANSWERS.

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1. As a teacher or an administrator, you have come across a good number of problems in your school or in the education system. Some of these problems can be resolved administratively, without carrying out a research. Imagine that you are faced with a situation of having a substantive number of female pupils, staying in the community as weekly boarders, getting pregnant. Discuss how you can try to solve this problem **without** carrying out a research.

2. In **five** lines for each item, describe the following, giving examples where necessary:
   a. Action Research
   b. Evaluation Research
   c. Basic Research

3. Read carefully the three research topics below. Write (i) **the purpose** and (ii) **the significance for** each one of these research topics.

   a. The preparedness of primary school teachers for their time of retirement from the teaching service.

b. The relationship between performance of primary school pupils in class and absenteeism.

c. The impact of sex education upon the teenage pregnancies in secondary schools in Zambia.

4. With examples from your own experiences as administrators or teachers, discuss what an Applied Research is. What kind instruments can you use to collect data in this research?

5. A questionnaire is one of the tools or instruments researchers use to collect data for an educational research. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using this instrument. What are the other instruments which researchers use to collect data?

6. You may have conducted a study on a topic of your choice in your work place. Discuss the findings of your study.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2019/20 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION
POL 3010 – LIBERAL POLITICAL THEORY

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:
(a) TIME ALLOWED: **THREE (3) HOURS**
(b) Answer any THREE (3) Questions
(c) Clarity of thought and neatness of work will earn you an extra mark

1 Write a comprehensive essay in which you use relevant illustrations from current political developments in developing democracies to critically assess the relevance of the arguments advanced by Niccolò Machiavelli in his 'The Prince' on how to successfully maintain the acquired principalities.

2 Write a clear and comprehensive essay in which you compare and contrast the portrayal of the state of nature in the political theory of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke. In the process of doing so, consider the differences and similarities that the role the state of nature plays in their respective theories with regard to the rights of the individual concerning state sovereignty.

3 Write a comprehensive essay in which you use Jeremy Bentham's principle of utility to critically assess his assertion that mankind has been placed under "two sovereign masters." Provide a balanced account of what exactly he means by this. In the process of doing so, explain whether or not this provides a plausible account of human action.

4 Write a clear and comprehensive essay in which you use 'Considerations on Representative Government' to discuss the validity of John Stuart Mill's assertion that the 'Ideally Best Form of Government is Representative Government'.

5 Using assumptions presented by Anthony Downs in his 'Economic Theory of Democracy', write a clear essay in which you evaluate the necessity of the applying of the economic theory in politics, especially democracy.

Good Luck!

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES

POL 4010: SOCIALIST POLITICAL THEORY

EXAMINATION, 2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR

INSTRUCTIONS:

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS.

ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS ONLY.

QUESTION ONE IS COMPULSORY.

QUESTIONS:

1. Write brief notes on all of the following:

    (a) Principle of the formation of Human Character.

    (b) Alienation of Labour.

    (c) Marx's conception of Exploitation.

    (d) Marxian conception of Social Classes.

    (e) Tenets of Socialism

2. Marx and Engels argue that systems of ideas and beliefs derive from economic needs and class interests. Discuss the basis of their argument.

3. Discuss the centrality of the principle of the unity of theory and practice in revolutionary theory. In doing so, also discuss the tenets of Marxism-Leninism.

4. Discuss the extent to which Pierre Joseph Proudhon's ideal society can be said to be utopian.

5. Discuss Mao Zedong's conception of social classes and their role in the Chinese revolution. In doing so, critically discuss the ideological position of Mao and the Chinese Communist Party on Cultural and Permanent Revolution.

~END OF EXAMINATION~

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2019/20 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS
POL 4020 – POLITICS OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:
(a) TIME ALLOWED: **THREE (3) HOURS**
(b) Answer **QUESTION ONE (1)** and any other two (2) Questions
(c) Clarity of thought and neatness of work will earn you an extra mark

1. Using the debate between Realism and Liberalism on International peace and security, 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. Write brief but reasonable notes on the following:

    I. Traditional vs. Non- Traditional view of Security
    II. Balance of Power
    III. Social Constructivism Theory
    IV. Hegemonic Stability Theory
    V. The Responsibility to Protect Doctrine

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 account for the causes of 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. Write a comprehensive essay in which you identify and critically discuss key factors that Peace-building Missions should consider if their efforts to disarm, demobilize, reintegrate and rehabilitate (DDRR) former combatants in a post-conflict society are to produce lasting peace.

5. Human security theory asserts that the state is not and should not be the referent object of security. In light of this, use the case of COVID 19 and other relevant cases to write a clear and comprehensive essay in which you discuss the validity of this assertion. In the process of doing so, discuss factors that hinder the attainment of human security. GOOD LUCK!

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
2019/20 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION
POL 4040 – DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL THEORY

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:
(a) TIME ALLOWED: **THREE (3) HOURS**
(b) Answer any THREE (3) Questions
(c) Clarity of thought and neatness of work will earn you an extra mark

1. Write a comprehensive essay in which you identify and describe what are known as "the models of democracy." In the light of the models you have identified, what conclusions, if any, do you come to, about democracy?

2. Write a comprehensive essay in which you outline and critically discuss the contribution of Horace Mann to the civic republican tradition and communitarianism. In the process of doing so, suggest alternative ways in which a republican government can be sustained.

3. With reference to the Second Treatise of Government in which John Locke questions Thomas Hobbes' absolute monarchy where the sovereign/ rulers have absolute power over the ruled, write a clear and comprehensive essay in which you identify and critically discuss the key features that representative democracy should respect as outlined by John Locke.

4. In recent times, many citizens appear to have lost confidence in their key institutions of democracy (such as Parliament, the Judiciary, the Electoral Commission, etc.). Paradoxically, however, this loss of confidence has not eroded citizens' support for democracy as a political system. Francis Fukuyama reports that democracy is, in fact, now being referred to as "the last man standing." Would you say that this paradox reflects a simple-minded contradiction on the part of the citizens, or it reveals something deep and special about the nature of democracy? Discuss.

5. Write a comprehensive essay in which you critically evaluate 'The Paradoxes and Broken Promises of Democracy' by Norberto Bobbio. In the process of doing so, suggest the ways in which his four main 'paradoxes of democracy' facing us today can be solved.

Good Luck!

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR DISTANCE EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS

PSG 2210:	**FOUNDATIONS OF RESEARCH METHODS**
TIME:	**THREE (3) HOURS**
VENUE:	**TBA**
DATE:	**28th August, 2020**

Instructions:

THIS EXAMINATION HAS **THREE** SECTIONS. ALL ANSWERS SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN THE PROVIDED ANSWER BOOKLETS. EACH SECTION HAS **DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS** ON HOW TO RESPOND TO ITS CORRESPONDING QUESTIONS.

Section A: Multiple choice. Answer **ALL** questions in this section. Indicate the correct answers in the **answer booklet.**

1. Sampling distribution is the probability distribution of a given statistic based on

   a) Sampling error

   b) random sampling

   c) inference

   d) nonprobability sampling

2. It is important to control for non-response and response-set during research because it

   a) invalidates the results.

   b) increases variability.

   c) increases budget.

   d) All of the above

3. A measure of central tendency that is not influenced by outliers is the

   a) Mean

   b) Mode

   c) Median

   d) All of the above

4. A mean score should always be reported with

    a) Percentages

    b) Standard deviation

    c) Mode

    d) Variance

5. The median is best used when data is

    a) Skewed data and ordinal

    b) Symmetrical data and at scale level

    c) Symmetrical data at any scale of measurement

    d) None of the above

6. A professor, who is also the advisor for an experiment, abruptly asks for the data from the results of the experiment. However, John, a graduate student who is helping the professor conduct the experiment, finds out that three results have yet to be obtained. To ensure that he can deliver the data as scheduled, he must fill random numbers in the blanks for the three results so that he can muddle through when reporting to the professor. Which of the following types of research misconduct does John's behaviour entail?

    a) Inappropriate data collection procedure

    b) Fabricating and falsifying research data

    c) Plagiarism

    d) Repeated submission and publication of the research results and application of a project

7. Which of the following approaches taken by people to resolve ethical issues is the primary approach used by most professional organisations?

    a) Deontological approach

    b) Ethical skepticism

    c) Utilitarianism

    d) None of the above

8. A student plans to investigate the effects of practice on IQ test performance. Some participants are given two practice tests prior to the IQ test whereas others do no test beforehand. The dependent variable in this study is:

    a) The participants.

    b) The effects of practice.

    c) IQ test performance before the study.

d) IQ test performance at the end of the study.

9. The study described in question 8 is:

    a) A repeated measures design.

    b) An independent groups design.

    c) A matched pairs design

    d) A careful design

10. Which of the following is not an ethical guideline for conducting research with humans?

    a) Getting informed consent of the participant.

    b) Telling participants they must continue until the study has been completed.

    c) Keeping participants' identity anonymous.

    d) Telling participants they are free to withdraw at any time.

Section B: Fill in the blacks. Answer all questions in this section

1. _____ frequency is the proportion of the total scores that fall in each class interval

2. Qualitative variables are at the levels of measurement of _____ and _____ scales

3. Variance falls under a group of descriptive statistics called_____

4. When a distribution of data is well distributed but with a flatter peak than expected is called_____

5. The point estimate precision increase with an increase in _____

6. Researchers conduct _____ research when they are interested in research questions regarding whether variables are related to one another.

7. The _____ is the only research design capable of showing cause and effect relationships between variables.

8. _____ validity is concerned with whether an observed effect can be attributed to the independent variable.

9. Suppose an independent variable increases by 8 and the dependent variable increases by 4, this would be an example of a _____ correlation.

10. If a researcher randomly selects 1 out of every 10 women at a university to take part in a study of sexual behaviour and all agree to participate, the researcher is gathering data from a _____.

Section C: Application. Write your responses on any 4 questions in this section.

1. The marks awarded for an assignment set for a Year 2 class of 20 students were as follows:

6	7	5	7	7	8	7	6	9	7
4	10	6	8	8	9	5	6	4	8

   Present this information as a simple frequency table and a bar graph

2. Valarie measures the number of hours 38 mothers spend per week engaging in child cognitive stimulating activities as follows:

   9, 16, 13, 7, 8, 4, 18, 10, 17, 18, 9, 12, 5, 9, 9, 16, 1, 8, 17, 1,

   10, 5, 9, 11, 15, 6, 14, 9, 1, 12, 5, 16, 4, 16, 8, 15, 14, 17

   Present this information in a group frequency table and calculate the relative frequency and percentage of this data.

3. You have been engaged by UNICEF as a consultant to present data on parent-child interaction. Advise UNICEF on:

   i.   What graphs to use to show when parents engage in parent-child interactions? [justify your response and illustrate the graph]
   ii. What graph to use to compare how fathers and mothers engage in parent child interaction? [justify your response and illustrate the graph]

iii. What graph to use to show the number of hours parents engage in child interaction up until a child is 5 years? [justify your response and illustrate the graph]

4. a) Decide, for the following research projects, whether the design is longitudinal, cross-sectional or cross-cultural.

    i. Samples of children aged 4, 6 and 8 are given various Piaget-type problems to solve.

    ii. A sample of children is tested on Piaget-type problems when the children are 4, 6 and 8 years old.

    iii. UK and Zambian 5-year old children are compared on several Piaget-type tasks.

    iv. Samples of 18-year old school leavers are tested on school attitudes in 2004, 2008 and 2012.

    v. People of 54, 56 and 58 years old are studied for a period of six years as they approach retirement in order to assess changing attitudes towards the world of work.

b) Explain the difference(s) between cross-sectional and longitudinal designs and describe the advantages and disadvantages of longitudinal designs.

5. Sigmund Freud proposed that children go through various stages of development, and in each stage energy is focussed on an area of the body. During the first stage of development the focus is on the mouth (the stage is called the oral stage). Freud suggested that either too much pleasure or too much frustration at this stage would lead a person to develop an oral personality.

One way to test this is to see whether adults with a focus on their mouths also have oral personalities. In one study, mouth focus was assessed by observing the number of mouth movements a participant made in a 20-minute period.

Oral personality was assessed in an interview, which provided a score for oral personality for each participant. A highly oral personality would score 20. The correlation coefficient obtained was +.74.

5

a) i. One variable in this study was 'mouth focus'. How was 'mouth focus' operationalised?

   ii. Identify the second variable in this study.

b) i. What is meant by the term 'correlation coefficient'?

   ii. Give **one** strength of an investigation using a correlational analysis.

c) A newspaper article reports these findings, claiming that 'mouth-focus causes an oral personality'.

   i.   Explain why this is not a valid conclusion.
   ii.   Suggest a more suitable conclusion for this study.

d) The researcher decided to interview participants instead of using a questionnaire. Give **one** strength and **one** weakness of using an interview rather than a questionnaire.

e) Identify **one** ethical issue that might arise in this study and explain how you would deal with it.

5. A local hospital decides to have mixed wards rather than separate wards for men and women. Before introducing this new scheme to all wards, the hospital management decide to compare the effects of mixed versus separate wards on patient well-being. They offer participants the choice of whether they are in mixed or single-sexed wards.

The hospital employs a psychologist to conduct a study into the effects of mixed versus single-sex wards on the health and happiness of the patients. Health outcomes could be determined by looking at whether patients recover more quickly in one type of ward than another, and also at whether they have better signs of health (for example, lower blood pressure).

a) i. Identify the independent variable and the dependent variable in this study, briefly explaining your answer.

   ii. Suggest **two** ways that you could operationalise the dependent variable.

   iii. Write a suitable hypothesis for this study.

b) i. How could the relationship between the researcher and participants have affected the validity of this study?

ii.   How could you deal with the problem identified in (i)?

c) i.   Identify the experimental design used in this study.

    ii.   Describe **one** weakness of this design in the context of this study and explain **one** way of dealing with this weakness.

END OF EXAMINATION
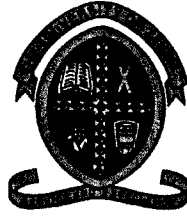
THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT

INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

PSG 3110 – LIFE SPAN DEVELOPMENT (FULL COURSE)

2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAREXAMINATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS

This examination paper consists of THREE main sections. **The sections should be answered in separate booklets**.

Section A consists of short answer questions. Your answers should be of no more than 50 words. **The questions carry equal marks**

Section B consists of long essays with part 1 and part 2. Answer one question from part 1 and one question from part 2. **The questions carry equal marks.**

Section C consists of long essays with part 1 and part 2. Answer one question from part 1 and one question from part 2. **The questions carry equal marks.**

SECTION A

This section comprises short answer questions. Please provide an answer for each item in less than 100 words (40 marks).

1. Briefly explain some key features of each stage of prenatal development.
2. What is meant by 'sensitive period' in child development?
3. Outline Piaget's stages of cognitive development. In your answer, identify <u>one</u> characteristic feature of each stage.
4. Identify and briefly explain <u>three</u> (3) examples of some genetic problems in prenatal development.
5. What are teratogens? Briefly describe <u>two</u> types or categories of teratogens.
6. What is meant by 'egocentrism' in children's thinking according to Piaget?
7. Briefly explain, citing <u>three</u> (3) examples, effects of maternal diseases and environmental hazards on prenatal development.
8. What is meant by 'Rites of passage'? Give <u>two</u> examples to support your answer.

9. Briefly explain Erikson's view of 'Ego-Integrity versus Despair' in the last stage of human development.
10. Briefly explain 'Activity Theory' in relation to aging?

SECTION B

Answer ONE question from Part 1 and ONE from Part 2. <u>Your answer should be in form of an essay</u> (15 marks each)

PART 1

1. Adolescence begins with puberty. While the sequence of physical changes in puberty is predictable, the onset; progression, and pace of puberty vary widely. Describe the physical characteristics of adolescence

2. According to Erik Erickson, adolescents experience the phase/crisis of identity vs role confusion. Describe the features of this phase/crisis

PART 2

1. What is the *social clock*? Describe 4 features of the social clock that are applicable to the Zambian setting

2. What is divorce? List and discuss 4 factors that are associated with divorce

SECTION C

Answer ONE question from Part 1 and ONE from Part 2. <u>Your answer should be in form of an essay</u> (15 marks each)

PART 1

1. Outline and discuss two theories of lifespan developmental psychology.
2. Explain and discuss the concepts of 'risk', 'vulnerability' and 'resilience' in explaining developmental outcomes. Cite some examples in your answers.

PART 2

1. Outline and discuss some socio-cultural factors in understanding atypical development.
2. Briefly explain the different stages of adulthood and discuss a characteristic feature of each of the stages.

END OF PAPER

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

PSG 4110: PSYCHOPATHOLOGY   TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

COMPUTER NUMBER_____

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTIONS A, B AND C. CHOOSE TWO QUESTIONS IN SECTION D AND CHOOSE 2 QUESTIONS SECTION E.

SECTIONS A, B AND C SHOULD BE ANSWERED ON THE QUESTION PAPER

SECTION D AND E SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN SEPARATE ANSWER BOOKLETS

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS. Circle the correct answer. Answer all questions in this section. Each question carries ½ a mark.

1. Mental retardation is now understood as _____.
   a. Learning disability
   b. Intellectual disability
   c. Dyslexia
   d. Tourette's syndrome

2. One of the following is an example of pervasive developmental disorders.
   a. Conduct disorder
   b. Pica
   c. Enuresis
   d. Autism

3. Briquet's syndrome is associated with
   a.   Somatization disorder
   b.   Hypochondriasis
   c.   Depression
   d.   Conversion disorder

4. The sudden, unexpected travel away from home, along with an inability to recall one's past (new identity) is an example of
   a.   Dissociative Amnesia
   b.   Dissociative Fugue
   c.   Dissociative Identity Disorder
   d.   Multiple Personality Disorder

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5. _____ is an example of Mania in mood disorders
   a. Bipolar
   b. Cyclothymic
   c. Dysthymic
   d. Both A and B

6. A beautiful difference is associated with
   a. Hypochondriasis
   b. Comorbidity of disorders
   c. Conversion disorders
   d. Clinical observation

7. Pica is
   a. A communication disorder
   b. An Eating disorder
   c. An Elimination disorder
   d. None of the above

8. Dysphoria is a symptom for
   a. Depression
   b. Mania
   c. Bipolar
   d. Both A and B

9. To identify mental retardation, an individual must score at least
   a. One standard deviation below the mean
   b. Two standard deviations below the mean
   c. Two standard deviations above the mean
   d. One standard deviation above the mean

10. Fixation or avoidance of mirrors is detected in people with
   a. Host identity disorder
   b. Personality identity disorder
   c. Body dysmorphic disorder
   d. Dissociative identity disorder

SECTION B: FILL IN THE BLANKS (Each space carries ½ a mark). Write the answer in the blank spaces.

1. A synergy in understanding the causes of depression drawn from biological,

   psychological and social factor is referred to as a _____ model.

2. _____ is a sexual act where on gets satisfaction from having sex with children.

3. State the two kinds of memory that are not affected by individuals suffering dissociative amnesia

     a. _____

     b. _____

4. Guilt suicide happens when_____

_____

5. A sustained emotional attitude defines _____

6. Less severe episodes of bipolar disorder are referred to as _____

7. DSM stands for _____ _____ _____

8. _____ Disorder is an eating disorder in which an infant or young child brings back up and re-chews partially digested food that has already been swallowed.

9. People feeling unappreciated for a very long time have the potential of suffering from

_____ personality disorder.

SECTION C: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. TICK OR CROSS YOUR PREFERRED RESPONSE TO EACH QUESTION.

STATEMENT	TRUE	FALSE
1. At least 54% of the people dying by suicide are diagnosed with mental illnesses		
2. Symptoms for major depression must at least be present for a period of 14 months		
3. Addictive behaviour is behaviour based on the pathological need for a substance		
4. "I have a rule when I weigh myself. If I've gained then starve the rest of the day. But if I've lost, then I starve too." Is an example of Bulimia Nervosa		
5. Somnambulism is the other term for sleep-talking		

6. Depression is the ability to construct the future		
7.		
8. Schizoid personality disorder have a pervasive suspiciousness and distrust of others, leading to numerous interpersonal difficulties		
9. Alcohol is both a nervous system stimulant and a depressant.		
10. Nicotine and heroin are examples of psychoactive drugs		
11. Fetishism is a variant of Paraphilia		

SECTION D: SHORT ESSAYS (CHOOSE TWO). EACH QUESTION CARRIES 5 MARKS

1. What is suicide?
   a. With examples discuss the six categories of suicide
   b. How would help someone who has suicidal intentions?

2. What is Autism spectrum disorder?
   a. What areas of functioning are affected by the Autism?
   b. Why is Autism referred to as a spectrum disorder?

3. With illustrations, discuss the differences between malingering and factitious disorders?

SECTION E

THIS SECTION CONSISTS OF THREE (3) QUESTIONS.
ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS. EACH QUESTION CARRIES 12.5 MARKS.
PLEASE ANSWER THIS SECTION IN A SEPARATE ANSWER BOOKLET.

1.   (a) What is a clinical assessment?
      (b) Explain 3 reasons why clinical assessments are important to conduct for every patient we work with.
      (c) Explain any 4 methods of assessments that can be used to assess patients in our care?
      (d) Briefly explain some challenges that psychologists have raised about the use of certain assessment tools not designed for our local context.

2.   (a) What is trauma? (In your explanation, include some examples of events that can cause trauma).
      (b) Tafadzwa experienced a traumatic event. She developed Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) that affected her thoughts, feelings and behaviour. Give examples of symptoms that she likely developed in each of these categories, i.e. 3 symptoms in the thoughts category, 3 symptoms in the feelings category and 3 symptoms in the behaviour category).
      (c) One of the most effective treatments for PTSD is Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT), specifically Trauma Focused Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (TF-CBT). The principles of TF-CBT can be summarised using the acronym PRACTICE. Explain this acronym.
      (d) Reports on the prevalence of PTSD show that there is a higher prevalence in women than in me. Explain why this would be the case within our Zambian context.

3.   Compare and contrast Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) and hoarding. In your explanations, be sure to explain your answer by referring to the following sections: comorbidity, epidemiology, etiology and prevalence of each of these disorders.

END OF EXAMINATION

ALL THE VERY BEST ☺

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

PSG 4224: RESEARCH METHODS IN PSYCHOLOGY

TIME: TBA   **VENUE:** TBA

DATE: August, 2020

INSTRUCTIONS

THIS EXAMINATION HAS ONE PART. ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY SIX (06) OF THE QUESTIONS BELOW.

1. **Illustrate a literature search plan for a research problem of your choice (compulsory question).**

2. Describe a phenomenological design and the procedure for conducting a phenomenological research

3. Describe four factors that influence sample size and how sample size has ethical implications.

4. With the aid of a graphical illustration, explain how results generalisability is related to sampling distributions.

5. With the aid of an example, explain how sampling with replacement and without replacement affect probability of equal chance of being selected from a population to a sample.

6. Describe at least 7 factors that influence the selection of data collection methods/tools.

7. Describe quota sampling and stratified sampling and bring out the major differences between the two sampling methods.

8. You have been asked to develop a questionnaire for a study on COVID-19 related anxiety. Describe 6 steps for writing questionnaire items.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR DISTANCE EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS

PSG 9410: INDUSTRIAL AND ORGANISATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

THIS EXAMINATION HAS TWO SECTIONS; A AND B

ANSWER **TWO (2)** QUESTIONS IN BOTH SECTIONS

SECTION A: LONG ESSAYS.

Answer any __two__ (2) of the following questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

1. With clear illustrations, where possible, explain how job satisfaction relates to the following;
   i. Job performance
   ii. Turnover
   iii. Absenteeism
   iv. Health and well being
   v. Life satisfaction

2. Explore some of the actions employees and managers may take to provide a more desirable work environment and improve employee adjustment to work.

3. Organizational communication has been described as the life-blood of any organization. As HR Manager of ZANACO LTD, discuss at least four (4) practical measures you would employ to enhance communication effectiveness in the organization.

SECTION B: LONG ESSAYS.

Answer any two (2) of the following questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

1. Define job analysis and clearly explain why it is referred to as the cornerstone/foundation for almost all human resource (HR) activities in organisations.

2. Almost all organisations use the interview in employee selection, yet it sometimes can be a poor predictor of a candidate's future job performance especially in organisations with a preference for unstructured interviews. With the help of research findings where appropriate, discuss factors that contribute to poor reliability and validity of unstructured interviews.

3. Industrial and Organisational (I-O) psychology has a rich history that helps us understand not only how the field came into being but also some of the practices in today's workplaces. Trace this history highlighting the landmark events and people that contributed to the development of the field. Your answer should clearly explain these contributions.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR DISTANCE EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS

PSG 9414: FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

TIME: Three (3) Hours

INSTRUCTIONS

THIS EXAMINATION HAS FIVE (5) SECTIONS

CAREFULLY READ THE INSTRUCTIONS UNDER EACH SECTION

ANSWERS FOR SECTIONS A, B & C MUST BE WRITTEN ON THE QUESTION PAPER

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

Attempt all questions in this section by choosing the best answer in each of the following questions

1. Hugo Munsterberg was one of a number of _____ psychologists who were active in applying their knowledge to the courts during the period from 1900 to 1920
   a) Social
   b) Experimental
   c) Developmental
   d) Investigative

2. Which of the following methods of counting crime has been employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) since 1930?
   a) Direct surveys
   b) Official figures
   c) Self-reported crimes
   d) National Crime Surveys

3. All except one are methods of measuring crime, which one is the odd one out?
   a. Self-reported crimes
   b. Local surveys
   c. Direct surveys
   d. Case –study crimes

1

4. According to Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which needs must be satisfied before a person will try to satisfy the 'belonging and love needs'?
   a. Safety and self actualization needs
   b. Self-actualization and esteem needs
   c. Physiological and safety needs
   d. Physiological and esteem needs

5. Which of the following is a possible explanation of why post-event information affects witness memory?
   a. Post-event information refers to the expectations a witness may have about who criminals tend to be. These expectations can prejudice the testimony provided by the witness.
   b. Post event information refers to any information a witness initially forgets and then recalls at a later date. It affects witness memory because it means the evidence they give to begin with is unlikely to be complete.
   c. Memory is 'constructive' in nature, which tends to make people adapt their memories to incorporate new information. Post event information, even if it suggests a detail the witness did not see, can lead to a witness altering their memory to incorporate the new information.
   d. Post-event information, which is any information provided about the crime after it has happened, always improves the accuracy of witness memory because it helps compensate for the natural process of forgetting.

6. Which of the following is a 'focused' question?
   a. 'You mentioned the man was talking to a woman when you first saw him. Could you describe the woman for me?'
   b. 'You described the suspect as a man in dark clothing. Can you tell me where you were standing when you saw this man in the black coat?'
   c. 'You said you saw a man by the bank. Was he running or walking?'
   d. Could you please describe to me what happened at the crime scene?

7. Which of the following is a possible explanation for allowing free recall in investigative interviewing
   a. Rapport building
   b. Prevention of future crimes
   c. Avoiding biasing replies
   d. None of the above

8. "You said that your uncle pushed something into your mouth, what exactly was it that he pushed into your mouth?" This is an example of
   a. A biased question
   b. An open question

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c. A specific question
d. All the above.

9. This of the following is true about "crime linkage analysis?"
   a. Distinguishes lies from truths
   b. Enhances accuracy and detail in an investigative interview
   c. Predicts offender characteristics
   d. Identifies crime series

10. Which of the following statements best describes the role of eyewitness evidence in a criminal investigation?
    a. Eyewitnesses are common feature of criminal investigations and the accuracy of their evidence is critical to ensuring the correct verdict.
    b. Eyewitness evidence is rarely used in criminal investigations.
    c. Eyewitness evidence often features in criminal investigations, but rarely influences the outcome.
    d. Eyewitness evidence should only be used as a last resort because evidence from forensic scientific analysis is 100% reliable

11. Why is the phenomenon of inattention blindness relevant to eyewitness testimony?
    a. Innattentional blindness is a neurological condition that affects about 5% of the population. A witness suffering from innattentional blindness would not be able to remember any visual details about what happened.
    b. Innattentional blindness describes a situation where someone does not notice something happening right in front of them. It is important to eyewitness testimony as a witness may fail to report an important part of a crime because they did not attend to it.
    c. Innattentional blindness is a condition affecting the retinal cells in the eye. A witness suffering from innattentional blindness would only be able to see a crime if it happened within five metres.
    d. None of the above

12. Research on false confessions,
    a. Shows that confessions are a common occurrence in the criminal justice system.
    b. Shows that the problem is now under control
    c. Shows that confessions are now very rare occurrences
    d. The incident and prevalence of false confessions is basically unknown

13. Which of the following is not one of the elements of a cognitive interview?

    a. communication
    b. memory and cognition
    c. debriefing
    d. Social dynamics.

14. Which of the following is true about false confessions according to research
    a. People confess absent mindedly
    b. People confess to escape possible conviction and imprisonment
    c. People confess to escape police coercion
    d. People confess to avenge past wrongs

15. Which of the following can be a problem with selecting foils to match the appearance of the suspect, rather than the witness' description of what they look like?
    a. Matching to appearance is reliant on the subjective opinion of just one person.
    b. It can lead to an unnecessary degree of similarity between the foils and the suspect, making the task of identifying the suspect overly difficult.
    c. Matching foils to the appearance of the suspect can lead to the suspect 'standing out' in an obvious way.
    d. The descriptions provided by the witness tend to be very full and rich, so ignoring them ignores a very useful source of information

16. Which of the following is true about face recognition
    a. Faces are recognized using different cognitive processes than other objects
    b. Faces are impossible to recognise
    c. Faces are recognized using same cognitive processes used for other objects.
    d. None of the above.

17. What is verbal overshadowing?
a. when a police officer interrupts a witness during interview
b. when a witness is asked for a verbal description of a suspect's face, and this description disrupts the witness' visual memory of what the suspect looked like.
c. when a witness is unable to talk about what they witnessed.
d. When a witness is frustrated by police non-stop interview.

18. Which theory proposed that criminals had peculiar features which distinguished them from other human beings.
    a. Positivist criminological theory
    b. Classical criminological theory
    c. Urban theories of crime
    d. Strain theory of crime

19. All except one are methods of measuring crime, which one is the odd one out?
    a. Self-Reported Crimes
    b. Local surveys
    c. Direct surveys
    d. Case-study crimes

4

20. Which scholar is renowned for the Panoptican approach?
    a. Robert Merton
    b. Caesare Lombroso
    c. Jeremy Bentham
    d. Caesare Beccaria

SECTION B: FILL IN THE BLANKS

Attempt all questions in this section by providing short words or phrases

1. 'Mwisa, in your own words and taking all the time you need, I want you to describe to me what happened'. This is an example of ---------------------- question used in investigative interviewing

2. 'You mentioned the driver at the crime scene, was he wearing a mask too?' this is an example of ----------------- question used in investigative interviewing

3. Name two criminological theories which argue that individuals possess free will.

    i. _____

    ii _____

4. What is the difference between a system and an estimator variable?

5. An eyewitness did not notice that the first suspect grabbed the gun from the second suspect and used it to shoot the victim. As a consequence, the witness wrongly informed the police that it was the second suspect who had the gun all the time and that he used it to kill the deceased person. This illustrates an attention problem known as.................

6. State the two factors that determine who the eyewitness points out at an identification parade.

7. Although many investigator wrongly believe that the.......................... measures lies, it actually only measures arousal of a person.

8. ------------------------- research not only focuses on the criminal justice system, but also on issues which have a profound impact on victims as well as perpetrators of crime.

9. What is the term used to describe the similarities in testimony that emerge if two or more witnesses share their account?

10. An eyewitness must see the suspect from a maximum distance of 15metres and a minimum illumination of 15 lux, otherwise identifying the suspect later becomes very problematic. This has been referred to as... .

11. Name the organisation currently working towards bringing justice to individuals wrongly imprisoned.

12. There is no single motive for terrorism, but what research has found is that terrorism is the product of a psychological process that involves moral justification, advantageous comparison and euphemistic language. What term is used to refer to this psychological process?

SECTION C: TRUE OR FALSE

Attempt all questions in this section by putting in a mark (√) in either column to answer either true or false

#	Question	True	False
1.	The CI procedure has been found in many studies to help female witnesses remember more than male witnesses		
2.	According to psychological research, children never lie		
3.	In psycho-legal assessment, criminal responsibility entails determining whether the defendant is able to follow court proceedings		
4	Estimator variable can be described as the procedure used to obtain an identification of the perpetrator.		
5.	Forward telescoping can be explained as people's tendency to overestimate the number of events that occur in a given time period, leading them to think the crime took place more recently than it actually did.		
6.	'Let's focus on the driver and the car. When did you first see the car? This is a focussed question.		
7.	Prosopagnosia is another name for the area of the brain known as the "fusiform gyrus"		
8.	'Bias in face recognition' means that people tend to be better at recognising the types of faces they regularly come in contact with.		
9.	If two eyewitnesses provide detailed accounts that are almost identical, the most likely explanation is that human memories are like a computer's memory, meaning we all tend to remember things in very similar ways.		
10.	It is a problem for a police officer to ask a witness for specific information that the witness has previously mentioned. This is because human memory is 'suggestible' which means that asking for specific information might cause a witness to alter his memory to incorporate that information.		
11.	If a witness did not notice a key part of the crime happening right in front of his eyes, it has the effect of making the rest of his evidence unreliable.		
12.	All the methods of measuring crime when added together give us the exact number of crime occurring in a specific jurisdiction.		
13.	Interrogation is to information seeking as investigative interviewing is to confession seeking		
14.	According to psycho-legal research, most people believe human memory works like a tape-recorder or an iPod.		
15.	One characteristic that LD child witnesses and elderly witnesses have in common is high suggestibility.		
16.	According to the labelling theory, the term 'crime' not only defines the offence and offending behaviour, but also stigmatized the		

	individual as a "criminal".		
17.	One of the weaknesses of the national/victimisation survey is that some subgroups may be more willing to report crime in surveys while others.		
18	Co-witnessing is relevant to the Zambian criminal justice system		

SECTION D: SHORT ESSAYS

Write brief notes on any four (4) of the following topics

1. Effects of intimate partner violence on physical health.

2. With reference to investigative interviewing, explain what you understand by the PEACE model.

3. Briefly outline the five measures you would take to reduce the incidence of false confessions in the Zambian Criminal Justice System.

4. Outline the positivist view of criminal behavior.

5. The "PEACE" model and the "SUE" strategy of investigative interviewing.

6. Write short notes on official police reports as a way of measuring crime and outline its weaknesses.

SECTION E: LONG ESSAY

Attempt any TWO (2) of the following long essays

1. Legal psychologists are agreed that"… while some types of questions are to be used in investigative interviewing, others types of questions have to be avoided"(Pike,2015). Discuss this assertion and bring out various categories of questions available to investigative interviewers.

2. Outline the strengths and limitations of CCTV evidence as an aid to offender identification.

3. Explain in detail why you would encourage Zambia police service to rely more on investigative interviewing than interrogation.

…………………………………….END OF EXAMINATION……………………………………

TIME: THREE HOURS   MARKS 100

INSTRUCTIONS

There are six questions in this paper. Answer only four questions. Question ONE is compulsory.

===

1. Write an essay on barriers to communication and how to overcome them (40 Marks)

2. Explain the four directions of communication in an organisation and when it is appropriate to follow them (20 Marks)

3. Using clear examples, discuss the difference between a formal letter and a memorandum in business communication(20 Marks)

4. As a sales manager in your organisation, you have been asked to write a letter to your suppliers   requesting for an urgent delivery of goods already purchased as your stocks in the warehouse might run out soon. (20 Marks)

5. Clearly explain the difference between the spoken and written language. Which one do you think is used mostly when doing business in most organizations in Zambia?(20 Marks)

6. Internal and External communications are very central to the success of business in every organisation, show how the two are different from each other(20Marks)

END OF THE EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

SOB 1012
INTRODUCTION TO INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY

BACHELOR OF ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE
BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MARKETING
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PROJECT PLANNING MANAGEMENT

TIME   :   THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS   :   ANSWER **BOTH** QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A AND ANY OTHER
                         THREE (3) QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B

                         ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS

AUGUST 2020

SECTION A
ANSWER BOTH QUESTIONS

QUESTION A1

Computer networks can be categorized by physical topology, logical topology, type and size/geographical coverage. Identify and discuss the physical network topologies in the diagrams below giving their advantages and disadvantages.
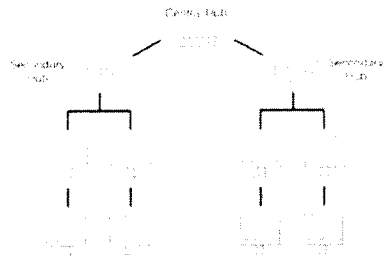
A

B
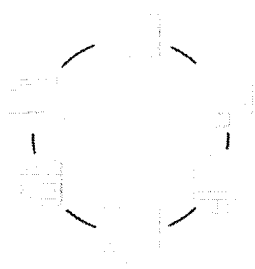
C
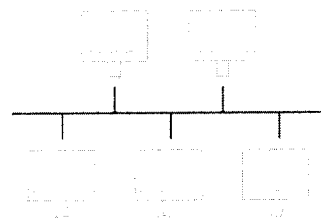
D

(5 Marks each)
QUESTION A1 TOTAL [20]

QUESTION A2

a. You are a member of the management team of ABC company that is currently using a file processing system for data management and storage. You wish to advise them to change to a database management system. Discuss the difference between a file processing system and a database management system stating their advantages and disadvantages.

(10 Marks)

b. Describe the following Database terminology

   i. Attribute
   ii. Record
   iii. Primary key
   iv. Tuple
   v. Secondary Key

(2Marks each)
QUESTION A2 TOTAL [20]

SECTION B

ANSWER ANY THREE (3) QUESTIONS

QUESTION B1

a. Discuss the four main types of computer hardware giving examples of each. **(10Marks)**

b. With the aid of a diagram, illustrate and explain the basic computer architecture **(10marks)**

QUESTION B1 TOTAL [20]

QUESTION B2

The diagram below shows the stages of the system development life cycle.
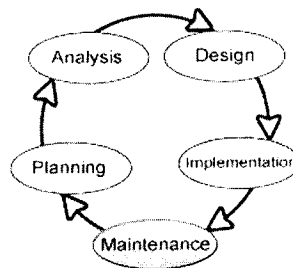
Briefly describe what is involved in each of the above stages

(20marks)

QUESTION B2 TOTAL [20]

QUESTION B3

Transmission media are the highways and arteries that provide a path for telecommunications devices.

    a) Discuss the following transmission media transmission media

        i.   Wireless   ii. Twisted pair cable

        ii.   Coaxial cable   iv. Fibre optic cable

(10marks)

    b) You are the Finance Director at XYZ company. As the Finance Director you are part of a planning committee looking at the expansion of your computer network. The committee with the guidance of the ICT Department is trying to decide on what transmission media to use for the network expansion. Discuss the factors that need to be considered in choosing the right media to use for this network expansion

(10marks)

QUESTION B3 TOTAL [20]

QUESTION B4

Discuss the following hardware and software risks describing possible security measures that can be put in place to protect your computer against them

    i. Computer virus   ii. Keystroke recording and password theft

    iii. Denial of service Attack   iv. Power faults   **(5marks each)**

QUESTION B4 TOTAL [20]

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

BSc in Accounting & Finance

August 2020 Exam Session

SOB 1031: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

Instructions

Time Allowed: **3 hours**

This paper is divided into two sections:

      Section A – ALL questions are compulsory and **MUST** be attempted

      Section B – Attempt any **TWO** questions

Enter your student number on the front of the answer booklet. Your name must **NOT** appear anywhere on your answer booklet.

All workings must be done in the answer booklet

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

ALL questions are compulsory and MUST be attempted.
Each question is worth 2 marks.

1. Which one of the following is the *main* aim of accounting?

    A   To maintain ledger accounts for every asset and liability

    B   To provide financial information to users of such information

    C   To produce a trial balance

    D   To record every financial transaction individually

2   Which of the following most closely describes the meaning of prudence, as the term is defined in the IASB's Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements?

    A   Ensuring that accounting records and financial statements are free from material error.

    B   The use of a degree of caution in making estimates required under conditions of uncertainty.

    C   Understating assets and gains and overstating liabilities and losses.

    D   Ensuring that financial statements comply with all accounting standards and legal requirements

3   In preparing its financial statements for the current year, a company's closing inventory was understated by K300, 000.

    What will be the effect of this error if it remains uncorrected?

    A   The current year's profit will be overstated and next year's profit will be understated

    B   The current year's profit will be understated but there will be no effect on next year's profit

    C   The current year's profit will be understated and next year's profit will be overstated

    D   The current year's profit will be overstated but there will be no effect on next year's profit

4 Gross profit is

    A. Excess of sales over cost of goods sold

    B. Sales less Purchases

    C. Cost of goods sold + Opening Inventory

    D. Net profit less expenses of the period.

5 Net profit is calculated in the

    A. Trading account

    B. Profit and loss account

    C. Trial balance

    D. Statement of financial position.

6 To find the value of closing Inventory at the end of a period we

    A. do this by Inventory count

    B. look in the Inventory account

    C. deduct opening Inventory from cost of goods sold

    D. deduct cost of goods sold from sales.

7 The credit entry for net profit is on the credit side of

    A. The trading account

    B. The profit and loss account

    C. The drawings account

    D. The capital account.

8 Which of these best describes a statement of financial position?

    A. An account proving the books balance

    B. A record of closing entries

    C. A listing of balances

    D. A statement of assets.

9 The descending order in which current assets should be shown in the statement of financial position is

A. Inventory, Accounts Receivable, Bank, Cash

B. Cash, Bank, Accounts Receivable, Inventory

C. Accounts Receivable, Inventory, Bank, Cash

D. Inventory, Accounts Receivable, Cash, Bank.

10 Which of these best describes fixed assets?

A. Are bought to be used in the business

B. Are items which will not wear out quickly

C. Are expensive items bought for the business

D. Are of long life and are not bought specifically for resale.

11 Carriage inwards is charged to the trading account because

A. It is an expense connected with buying goods

B. It should not go in the statement of financial position

C. It is not part of motor expenses

D. Carriage outwards goes in the profit and loss account.

12 Given figures showing: Sales K8,200; Opening Inventory K1,300; Closing Inventory K900; Purchases K6,400; Carriage inwards K200, the cost of goods sold figure is

A. K6,800

B. K6,200

C. K7,000

D. Another figure.

13 The costs of putting goods into a saleable condition should be charged to

A. Trading account

B. Profit and loss account

C. Statement of financial position

D. None of these.

14 Suppliers' personal accounts are found in the

    A. Nominal ledger

    B. General ledger

    C. Purchases ledger

    D. Sales ledger.

15 The Sales Day Book is best described as

    A. Part of the double entry system

    B. Containing customers' accounts

    C. Containing real accounts

    D. A list of credit sales.

16 Which of the following are personal accounts?

    (*i*) Buildings

    (*ii*) Wages

    (*iii*) Accounts Receivable

    (*iv*) Accounts Payable

    A. (*i*) and (*iv*) only

    B. (*ii*) and (*iii*) only

    C. (*iii*) and (*iv*) only

    D. (*ii*) and (*iv*) only.

17 When Charles makes out a cheque for K5,000 and sends it to Mabvuto, Charles is known as

    A. The payee

    B. The banker

    C. The drawer

    D. The creditor.

18   If you want to make sure that your money will be safe if cheques sent are lost in the post, you should

A. Not use the postal service in future

B. Always pay by cash

C. Always take the money in person

D. Cross your cheques 'Account Payee only, Not Negotiable'.

19 When banking money in to your current account you should always use

A. A cheque book

B. A paying-in slip

C. A cash book

D. A general ledger.

20 A debit balance of K100 in a cash account shows that

A. There was K100 cash in hand

B. Cash has been overspent by K100

C. K100 was the total of cash paid out

D. The total of cash received was less than K100.

21 K50 cash taken from the cash till and banked is entered

A. Debit cash column K50: Credit bank column K50

B. Debit bank column K50: Credit cash column K50

C. Debit cash column K50: Credit cash column K50

D. Debit bank column K50: Credit bank column K50.

22 A credit balance of K200 on the cash columns of the cash book would mean

A. We have spent K200 more than we have received

B. We have K200 cash in hand

C. The bookkeeper has made a mistake

D. Someone has stolen K200 cash.

23 'Posting' the transactions in bookkeeping means

    A. Making the first entry of a double entry transaction

    B. Entering items in a cash book

    C. Making the second entry of a double entry transaction

    D. Something other than the above.

24 Which of the following is the correct format for the accounting equation?

    A. Assets + Liabilities = Capital

    B. Assets + Capital = Liabilities

    C. Assets – Liabilities = Capital

    D. Capital = Liabilities - Assets

25 What double entry is necessary to reflect interest payable on partners' drawings?

    A. *Debit* Partners' drawings accounts

       Credit Partners' current accounts

    B. *Debit* Profit and loss appropriation account

       Credit Partners' drawings accounts

    C. *Debit* Partners' drawings accounts

       Credit Interest payable account

    D. *Debit* Partners' current accounts

       Credit Profit and loss appropriation account

SECTION B

Attempt any two questions in this section.

26 Chipo

(a) The following trial balance was extracted from the books of Chipo on 31st December 2019. From it, and the note below it, prepare his trading and profit and loss account for the year ending 31 December 2019, and a statement of financial position as at that date:

Details	Dr	Cr
Sales		190,615
Purchases	82,370	
Discount Received		3,600
Inventory 1 January 2019	25,600	
Carriage outwards	1,550	
Carriage inwards	8,320	
Returns inwards	5,500	
Returns outwards		12,000
Salaries and wages	42,530	
Motor expenses	6,650	
Rent	30,000	
Sundry expenses	12,020	
Motor vehicles	100,400	
Fixtures and fittings	60,000	
Receivables	8,177	
Payables		3,045
Cash at bank	38,760	
Cash in hand	12,000	
Drawings	20,500	
Capital		245,117
Total	**454,377**	**454,377**

Notes

(i) Closing Inventory amounted to K25,617.

(ii) Depreciation is to be charged at rates of 10% on cost for Fixtures and Fittings and 25% on cost for Motor Vehicles.

(iii) Bad debts of K800 are to be written-off.

(25 Marks)

27 Bank Reconciliation

The cash book of Mr. Mbindawina shows K836,400 as bank balance as at 31 December 2019. However, you discover that it does not agree with the balance as per bank statement. On scrutiny, you find the following discrepancies:

1. On 15th December 2019 the payment side of the Cash Book was undercast by K10,000
2. A cheque for K131,000 2019 was not taken in the bank column.
3. One deposit of K150,000 was recorded in the Cash Book as if there is no bank column therein
4. on 17th December 2019 the debit balance of K15,260 as on the previous day, was brought forward as credit balance
5. of the total cheques amounting to K11,514 drawn in the last week of December 2019, cheques aggregating K7,815 were encashed in December.
6. Dividends of K25,000 collected by the Bank and subscription of K1,000 paid by it were not recorded in the Cash Book.
7. One out-going cheque of K350,000 was recorded twice in the Cash Book.

Required:

a) Show the adjusting entries in the cash book

(10 marks)

b) Prepare bank reconciliation

(5 marks)

c) Your workmate from the human resource department does appreciate why you prepare bank reconciliation statements. You are required to explain to your workmate the importance of reconciling the bank account and in your response, explain the nature of differences that may arise.

_(10 marks)

(Total 25 marks)

28 Public Sector Accounting

Zambia is in the process of implementing adopting International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and you have asked to explain the advantages and disadvantages of the following to Ministry of Finance:

    (a) The Cash Basis

    (b) Accrual Basis

    (c) Commitment Basis

(25 Marks)

END OF PAPER

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
FINAL EXAMINATION:
SOB 1040: BUSINESS MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

DATE: 27TH AUGUST, 2020
DURATION: 3 HOURS
SESSION: MORNING
TIME: 09:00 – 12:00

INSTRUCTIONS
- This paper consists of two sections (i.e. A & B)
- Section A: Compulsory Questions **40 marks.**
- Section B: Answer any three Questions **60 marks.**
- Provided and Attached to the Examination Paper:
  - o List of Formulae
  - o Normal Distribution Tables
  - o Chi-Square Critical Values Tables

SECTION A: [**40 marks** - Answer all questions in this section]

QUESTION ONE
Barclays Bank recently changed its legal business name to ABSA. The name change marks the start of a new era for the bank as a standalone African group with a new brand design fit for a forward-looking business in a digital age.

a) In order to remain competitive on the Zambian market, the bank (ABSA) offers an interest rate of 45% per annum on money invested. Calculate the time in which a deposit of K32, 000 will earn K9, 600 interest at this rate.

b) It cost the bank (ABSA) K18, 000 to manufacture a single ATM machine with artificial intelligence. The bank then decides to sell each ATM machine at K36, 000. Calculate:
   a. Markup
   b. Margin

c) Elucidate any two differences between a cash discount and trade discount using practical examples of your choice in the banking sector.   **[10 Marks]**

QUESTION TWO

a) Evaluate each of the following:

   i. $\frac{d}{dx} e^{2x} \text{Tanx}$

   ii. $\int_0^1 (5xe^{4x})dx$

   iii. $\ln e^{3x} = 6(\text{Sin}^2x + \text{Cos}^2x)$

b) The roots of the equation $3x^2 + 4x - 5 = 0$ are α , β. Find the values of the following:

i. $\dfrac{1}{\alpha} + \dfrac{1}{\beta}$

ii. $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$ **[12 Marks]**

QUESTION THREE

The ages of a random sample of depositors at a named bank in Lusaka are as follows:

34	28	46	37	33	24	29	45	37	34
32	25	50	54	32	36	38	41	38	44
28	43	40	49	30	46	27	34	61	33

a) Display the data presented above on a stem and leaf display
b) Find
    i. Mean
    ii. Standard deviation
    iii. Coefficient of Variation (CV) **[18 Marks]**

SECTION B: [60 marks – Answer **Any Three** questions in this section]

QUESTION FOUR

The number of modern Electrical Cars manufactured by Toyota Company per month is a random variable with the following probability distribution.

Number of Cars Manufactured (X)	19	20	21	22
P(X =x)	0.4	K	0.2	0.15

a) Calculate the value of K
b) Find the probability that the number of electrical cars that will be manufactured next month is at least 20
c) Find the probability that the number of electrical cars manufactured per month is at most 21
d) Find the expected number of electrical cars manufactured per month.
e) Suppose that the Toyota Company incurs fixed monthly costs of &100 and an additional manufacturing cost of & 5 per electrical car. Find the expected monthly cost of the operation.
[20 Marks]

QUESTION FIVE

a) Solve the equations simultaneously using Cramer's Rule
$$2x + 6y + 5z + 1 = 0$$
$$30(x - y - z) + 11 = 0$$
$$6(x + y) - 10z - 9 = 0$$
b) The following data give the quarterly sales figures for a retail outlet for the period 2016 to 2018.

Year	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
2016	14	32	33	6
2017	16	35	36	7
2018	15	38	41	8

    i. Calculate four-point moving averages for the series.
    ii. Plot the four-point MA series on the same graph as the original series.
[20 Marks]

QUESTION SIX

a) Given a random variable X which is normally distributed with mean 15 and standard deviation 10, find:
   i. $P(X < 20)$
   ii. $P(X > 12)$
   iii. $P(12 < X < 20)$

b) In the table below, 55 students have been placed in four cells according to their lecture's ratings as good performer and poor performers, and success/failure on a consumer intelligence index test item.

Lecture's Ratings	Test Item		Total
	Fail	Pass	
Good performers	10	15	25
Poor performers	16	14	30
Total	26	29	55

Test at 95% confidence Interval whether there is item differences between individuals on the basis of their performance as rated by their teachers.   **[20 Marks]**

QUESTION SEVEN

Consider the payoff table below which shows decision alternatives **(d_1; d_2 and d_3)** that a company is faced with under three different states of nature **(d_1; d_2 and d_3)**.

d_i/s_j	S_1	S_2	S_3
d_1	26	12	34
d_2	14	8	16
d_3	35	19	10
$P(s_j)$	0.4	0.5	0.1

Determine the appropriate decision that the company should make using the following approaches:
   a) Optimistic Approach (Maximax)
   b) Conservative Approach (Maximin)
   c) Regret Approach (Minimax)
   d) Expected Monetary Value (EMV) Approach.   **[20 Marks]**

END OF EXAMINATION

1.1 Measures for Describing Ungrouped Data

1.1.1 Measures of central tendency

Median

a. $y_{\frac{n+1}{2}}$ if n is odd

b. $\frac{1}{2}(y_{\frac{n}{2}} + y_{\frac{n+2}{2}})$ if n is even.

Population mean, $\mu = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i$

Sample mean, $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$

1.1.2 Measures of position

The position of the pth percentile is given by:

$$\frac{(n+1)p}{100}$$

1.1.3 Measures of dispersion

Range = highest observed value − lowest observed value

Inter-quartile range $= Q_3 - Q_1$

Sample variance $s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 - \frac{1}{n}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i\right)^2\right)$

Population variance $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i^2 - \frac{1}{N}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i\right)^2\right)$

Coefficient of variation (CV) $= \frac{s}{\bar{x}} \times 100$

Coefficient of skewness, Skp $= \frac{3(mean - median)}{standard\ deviation}$

1.2 Measures for Describing Grouped Data

1.2.1 Measures of central tendency

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} f_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{k} f_i}$$

$$\text{Median} = L_m + \frac{C_m(n/2 - F_{m-1})}{f_m}$$

$$\text{Mode} = L_m + \frac{C_m(f_m - f_{m-1})}{2f_m - f_{m-1} - f_{m+1}}$$

1.2.2 Measures of position

$$\text{Lower quartile, } Q_1 = L_q + \frac{C_q(n/4 - F_{q-1})}{f_q}$$

$$\text{Upper quartile, } Q_3 = L_q + \frac{C_q(3n/4 - F_{q-1})}{f_q}$$

$$\text{P}^{\text{th}} \text{ percentile } P_k = L_p + \frac{C_p(\frac{kn}{100} - F_{p-1})}{f_p}$$

1.2.3 Measures of Dispersion

Population variance
$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N}\left(\sum f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{N}\right)$$

Sample variance
$$s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1}\left(\sum f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{n}\right)$$

1.3 Discrete Probability Distributions

Expectation of a discrete random variable X
$$\mu = E(X) = \sum_{all\,x} x P(X = x)$$

Expectation of a function of a random variable
$$E[h(X)] = \sum_{all\,x} h(x) P(X = x)$$

Expected value of a linear function of a random variable
$$E(aX + b) = aE(X) + b$$

Variance of a discrete random variable
$$\sigma^2 = Var(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$$

When populations variances are unknown and samples are large, a $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval for $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ is given by:

$$(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) \pm z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}$$

When populations variances are unknown and samples are small, that is $n_1, n_2 < 30$, a $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval for $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ is given by

$$(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1 + n_2 - 2) \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}$$

Pooled variance $S_p^2 = \dfrac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$

A $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval for the mean difference of the paired observations is given by:

$$\bar{d} \pm t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \frac{S_d}{\sqrt{n}}$$

The minimum sample size necessary to ensure that the error in estimating μ will not exceed a specified amount e is given by:

$$n = \left[\frac{Z_{\alpha/2} \times \sigma}{e} \right]^2$$

A $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval for the population proportion p is given by:

$$\hat{p} \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \times \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$

For large samples, the confidence interval estimate for $(p_1 - p_2)$ is given by:

$$(\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) \pm z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_1 \hat{q}_1}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}_2 \hat{q}_2}{n_2}}$$

When samples are small $(n_1, n_2 < 30)$ we use the t-distribution. A confidence interval for $p_1 - p_2$ is given by:

$$(\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) \pm t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1 + n_2 - 2) \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_1 \hat{q}_1}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}_2 \hat{q}_2}{n_2}}$$

The minimum sample size required to estimate the population proportion to be within a specified amount e with $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence is given by:

$$n = \frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})Z_{\alpha/2}^2}{e^2}$$

$$n = \left[\frac{Z_{\alpha/2}}{2e} \right]^2$$

Binomial probability distribution

$$P(X = x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} \qquad \text{for x = 0, 1, 2,... n.}$$

If X~ B (n, p), then

$$E(X) = n \, p$$
$$Var(X) = n \, p \, (1-p)$$

Poisson probability distribution

$$P(X = x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} \qquad \text{for x = 0, 1, 2, ...}$$

If X~ $P_0(\lambda)$, then the mean and variance of X both equal to λ

1.4 Normal Distribution

An arbitrary normal value X is transformed to a standard normal variable Z by the transformation

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

1.5 Statistical Estimation

1.5.1 Point estimators

Sample mean, $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$

Sample variance, $s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} (\sum x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum x_i)^2}{n})$

Sample population proportion, $\hat{p} = \frac{k}{n}$

1.5.2 Confidence interval estimation

If the population standard deviation σ is known, a $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval for μ is given by:

$$\bar{x} \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \times \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

If the population standard deviation σ is unknown and $n \geq 30$, then a $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval for population mean μ is given by:

$$\bar{x} \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \times \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

If the population standard deviation σ is unknown and $n < 30$, then a $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval for μ is given by:

$$\bar{x} \pm t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \times \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

When populations variances are known, a $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval for $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ is given by:

$$(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) \pm z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_2}}$$

1.6 Hypothesis Testing

1.6.1 Tests concerning the mean of a single population

Test statistic for testing for the mean of a single population

When σ is known	When σ is unknown
Case I: n is large or small $$Z_{cal} = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$$	**Case II: n is large** $$Z_{cal} = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$$ **Case III: n is small** $$T_{cal} = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

1.6.2 Tests concerning means of two populations

When the variances (σ_1^2 and σ_2^2) are known, the test statistic is given by:

$$Z_{cal} = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{(\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2})}}$$

When variances are unknown but samples are large (both n_1 and n_2 are greater than 30), the test statistic is given by:

$$Z_{cal} = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}\right)}}$$

When variances are unknown and sample sizes are small, and assuming that populations ar normally distributed with homogeneous variance, the test statistic is:

$$T_{cal} = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{s_p^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_p^2}{n_2}\right)}}$$

1.6.3 Test concerning a population proportion

The test statistic for testing for a proportion of a single population is given by:

$$Z_{cal} = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0 q_0}{n}}}$$

$$Z_{cal} = \frac{(\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) - (p_1 - p_2)}{\sqrt{\dfrac{pq}{n_1} + \dfrac{pq}{n_2}}}$$

1.7 Chi-Square Tests

$$\text{Expected frequency} = \frac{row\ total \times column\ total}{Grand\ total}$$

$$\text{Test statistic, } \chi^2_{cal} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$$

1.8 Simple Linear Regression Analysis

The least squares estimates of β_0 and β_1 are a and b respectively

$$\text{where} \quad b = \frac{n\sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}$$

$$\text{and} \quad a = \frac{\sum y - b\sum x}{n}$$

1.9 Correlation Analysis

Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient is given by

$$r = \frac{n\sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{\sqrt{\left(n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2\right)\left(n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2\right)}}$$

Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient r_s is given by

$$r_s = 1 - \frac{6\sum d_i^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

1.10 Introduction to Time Series Analysis
1.10.1 Trend Analysis
The fitted trend line is
and
$$\hat{Y} = a + bX_t$$

$$b = \frac{n\sum X_t Y_t - \sum X_t \sum Y_t}{n\sum X_t^2 - (\sum X_t)^2}$$

$$a = \frac{\sum Y_t - b\sum X_t}{n}$$

1.10.2 Seasonal Analysis

$$\text{Seasonal ratio} = \frac{Y_t}{MA} = \frac{T_t \times C_t \times S_t \times I_t}{T_t \times C_t} = S_t \times I_t$$

$$\text{Deseasonalised Y} = \frac{Actual\ Y}{Adjusted\ Seasonal\ index\ S}$$

1.11 Index Numbers

1.11.1 Simple Index Numbers

Simple Price Index

$$SPI = \frac{P_n}{P_0} \times 100$$

Simple Quantity Index

$$SQI = \frac{Q_n}{Q_0} \times 100$$

1.11.2 Weighted Index Numbers

Laspeyre Price Index, $LPI = \frac{\sum P_n Q_0}{\sum P_0 Q_0} \times 100$

Laspeyre Quantity Index, $LQI = \frac{\sum Q_n P_0}{\sum Q_0 P_0} \times 100$

Paasche Price Index, $PPI = \frac{\sum P_n Q_n}{\sum P_0 Q_n} \times 100$

Paasche Quantity Index, $PQI = \frac{\sum Q_n P_n}{\sum Q_0 P_n} \times 100$

Fisher Price Index, $FPI = \sqrt{LPI \times PPI}$

Fisher Quantity Index, $FQI = \sqrt{LQI \times PQI}$
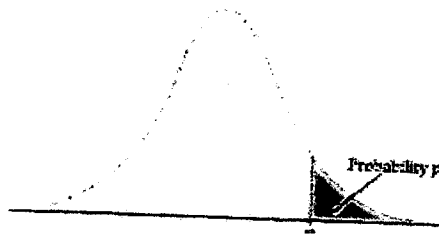
Standard Normal Distribution Table (Right-Tail Probabilities)

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641
0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0721	.0708	.0694	.0681
1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
1.8	.0359	.0351	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183
2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143
2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110
2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084
2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064
2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048
2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036
2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026
2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019
2.9	.0019	.0018	.0018	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014
3.0	.0013	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0010	.0010
3.1	.0010	.0009	.0009	.0009	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0007	.0007
3.2	.0007	.0007	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0005	.0005	.0005
3.3	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0003
3.4	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0002

Table entry for p and C is the critical value t^* with probability p lying to its right and probability C lying between $-t^*$ and t^*.

Probability p

TABLE D

t distribution critical values

df	.25	.20	.15	.10	.05	.025	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.001	.000
						Upper-tail probability p						
1	1.000	1.376	1.963	3.078	6.314	12.71	15.89	31.82	63.66	127.3	318.3	636.
2	0.816	1.061	1.386	1.886	2.920	4.303	4.849	6.965	9.925	14.09	22.33	31.6
3	0.765	0.978	1.250	1.638	2.353	3.182	3.482	4.541	5.841	7.453	10.21	12.9
4	0.741	0.941	1.190	1.533	2.132	2.776	2.999	3.747	4.604	5.598	7.173	8.61
5	0.727	0.920	1.156	1.476	2.015	2.571	2.757	3.365	4.032	4.773	5.893	6.86
6	0.718	0.906	1.134	1.440	1.943	2.447	2.612	3.143	3.707	4.317	5.208	5.95
7	0.711	0.896	1.119	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.517	2.998	3.499	4.029	4.785	5.40
8	0.706	0.889	1.108	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.449	2.896	3.355	3.833	4.501	5.04
9	0.703	0.883	1.100	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.398	2.821	3.250	3.690	4.297	4.78
10	0.700	0.879	1.093	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.359	2.764	3.169	3.581	4.144	4.58
11	0.697	0.876	1.088	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.328	2.718	3.106	3.497	4.025	4.43
12	0.695	0.873	1.083	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.303	2.681	3.055	3.428	3.930	4.31
13	0.694	0.870	1.079	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.282	2.650	3.012	3.372	3.852	4.22
14	0.692	0.868	1.076	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.264	2.624	2.977	3.326	3.787	4.14
15	0.691	0.866	1.074	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.249	2.602	2.947	3.286	3.733	4.07
16	0.690	0.865	1.071	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.235	2.583	2.921	3.252	3.686	4.01
17	0.689	0.863	1.069	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.224	2.567	2.898	3.222	3.646	3.96
18	0.688	0.862	1.067	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.214	2.552	2.878	3.197	3.611	3.92
19	0.688	0.861	1.066	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.205	2.539	2.861	3.174	3.579	3.83
20	0.687	0.860	1.064	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.197	2.528	2.845	3.153	3.552	3.85
21	0.686	0.859	1.063	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.189	2.518	2.831	3.135	3.527	3.8
22	0.686	0.858	1.061	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.183	2.508	2.819	3.119	3.505	3.79
23	0.685	0.858	1.060	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.177	2.500	2.807	3.104	3.485	3.7
24	0.685	0.857	1.059	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.172	2.492	2.797	3.091	3.467	3.7
25	0.684	0.856	1.058	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.167	2.485	2.787	3.078	3.450	3.7
26	0.684	0.856	1.058	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.162	2.479	2.779	3.067	3.435	3.7
27	0.684	0.855	1.057	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.158	2.473	2.771	3.057	3.421	5.4
28	0.683	0.855	1.056	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.154	2.467	2.763	3.047	3.408	2.8
29	0.683	0.854	1.055	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.150	2.462	2.756	3.038	3.396	3.65
30	0.683	0.854	1.055	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.147	2.457	2.750	3.030	3.385	3.64
40	0.681	0.851	1.050	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.123	2.423	2.704	2.971	3.307	3.55
50	0.679	0.849	1.047	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.109	2.403	2.678	2.937	3.261	3.49
60	0.679	0.848	1.045	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.099	2.390	2.660	2.915	3.232	3.46
80	0.678	0.846	1.043	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.088	2.374	2.639	2.887	3.195	3.41
100	0.677	0.845	1.042	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.081	2.364	2.626	2.871	3.174	3.39
1000	0.675	0.842	1.037	1.282	1.646	1.962	2.056	2.330	2.581	2.813	3.098	3.30
z^*	0.674	0.841	1.036	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.054	2.326	2.576	2.807	3.091	3.29
	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	95%	96%	98%	99%	99.5%	99.8%	99.9

Confidence level C

Chi-Square Distribution Table

The shaded area is equal to α for $\chi^2 = \chi^2_\alpha$.

Critical Values for Chi-Square Distribution.

df					Upper Tail Probability					
	0.2	0.1	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.025	0.02	0.01	0.005	0.0005
1	1.642	2.706	3.841	4.218	4.709	5.024	5.412	6.635	7.879	12.116
2	3.219	4.605	5.991	6.438	7.013	7.378	7.824	9.210	10.597	15.202
3	4.642	6.251	7.815	8.311	8.947	9.348	9.837	11.345	12.838	17.730
4	5.989	7.779	9.488	10.026	10.712	11.143	11.668	13.277	14.860	19.997
5	7.289	9.236	11.070	11.644	12.375	12.833	13.388	15.086	16.750	22.105
6	8.558	10.645	12.592	13.198	13.968	14.449	15.033	16.812	18.548	24.103
7	9.803	12.017	14.067	14.703	15.509	16.013	16.622	18.475	20.278	26.018
8	11.030	13.362	15.507	16.171	17.010	17.535	18.168	20.090	21.955	27.868
9	12.242	14.684	16.919	17.608	18.480	19.023	19.679	21.666	23.589	29.666
10	13.442	15.987	18.307	19.021	19.922	20.483	21.161	23.209	25.188	31.420
11	14.631	17.275	19.675	20.412	21.342	21.920	22.618	24.725	26.757	33.137
12	15.812	18.549	21.026	21.785	22.742	23.337	24.054	26.217	28.300	34.821
13	16.985	19.812	22.362	23.142	24.125	24.736	25.472	27.688	29.819	36.478
14	18.151	21.064	23.685	24.485	25.493	26.119	26.873	29.141	31.319	38.109
15	19.311	22.307	24.996	25.816	26.848	27.488	28.259	30.578	32.801	39.719
16	20.465	23.542	26.296	27.136	28.191	28.845	29.633	32.000	34.267	41.308
17	21.615	24.769	27.587	28.445	29.523	30.191	30.995	33.409	35.718	42.879
18	22.760	25.989	28.869	29.745	30.845	31.526	32.346	34.805	37.156	44.434
19	23.900	27.204	30.144	31.037	32.158	32.852	33.687	36.191	38.582	45.973
20	25.038	28.412	31.410	32.321	33.462	34.170	35.020	37.566	39.997	47.498
21	26.171	29.615	32.671	33.597	34.759	35.479	36.343	38.932	41.401	49.011
22	27.301	30.813	33.924	34.867	36.049	36.781	37.659	40.289	42.796	50.511
23	28.429	32.007	35.172	36.131	37.332	38.076	38.968	41.638	44.181	52.000
24	29.553	33.196	36.415	37.389	38.609	39.364	40.270	42.980	45.559	53.479
25	30.675	34.382	37.652	38.642	39.880	40.646	41.566	44.314	46.928	54.947
26	31.795	35.563	38.885	39.889	41.146	41.923	42.856	45.642	48.290	56.407
27	32.912	36.741	40.113	41.132	42.407	43.195	44.140	46.963	49.645	57.858
28	34.027	37.916	41.337	42.370	43.662	44.461	45.419	48.278	50.993	59.300
29	35.139	39.087	42.557	43.604	44.913	45.722	46.693	49.588	52.336	60.735
30	36.250	40.256	43.773	44.834	46.160	46.979	47.962	50.892	53.672	62.162
31	37.359	41.422	44.985	46.059	47.402	48.232	49.226	52.191	55.003	63.582
32	38.466	42.585	46.194	47.262	48.641	49.480	50.487	53.486	56.328	64.995
33	39.572	43.745	47.400	48.500	49.876	50.725	51.743	54.776	57.648	66.403
34	40.676	44.903	48.602	49.716	51.107	51.966	52.995	56.061	58.964	67.803
35	41.778	46.059	49.802	50.928	52.335	53.203	54.244	57.342	60.275	69.199
36	42.879	47.212	50.998	52.137	53.560	54.437	55.489	58.619	61.581	70.588
37	43.978	48.363	52.192	53.344	54.781	55.668	56.730	59.893	62.883	71.972
38	45.076	49.513	53.384	54.547	56.000	56.896	57.969	61.162	64.181	73.351
39	46.173	50.660	54.572	55.748	57.215	58.120	59.204	62.426	65.476	74.725
40	47.269	51.805	55.758	56.946	58.428	59.342	60.436	63.691	66.766	76.095
41	48.363	52.949	56.942	58.142	59.638	60.561	61.665	64.950	68.053	77.459
42	49.456	54.090	58.124	59.335	60.845	61.777	62.892	66.206	69.336	78.820
43	50.548	55.230	59.304	60.526	62.050	62.990	64.116	67.459	70.616	80.176
44	51.639	56.369	60.481	61.714	63.253	64.201	65.337	68.710	71.893	81.528
45	52.729	57.505	61.656	62.901	64.453	65.410	66.555	69.957	73.166	82.876
46	53.818	58.641	62.830	64.085	65.652	66.617	67.771	71.201	74.437	84.220
47	54.906	59.774	64.001	65.268	66.847	67.821	68.985	72.443	75.704	85.560
48	55.993	60.907	65.171	66.448	68.041	69.023	70.197	73.683	76.969	86.897
49	57.079	62.038	66.339	67.627	69.233	70.222	71.406	74.919	78.231	88.231
50	58.164	63.167	67.505	68.804	70.423	71.420	72.613	76.154	79.490	89.561

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR
FINAL EXAMINATION

SOB 1115:   INTRODUCTORY MICROECONOMIC THEORY
TIME: THREE HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: THERE ARE TWO SECTIONS. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A. ANSWER THREE QUESTION FROM SECTION B.
TOTAL MARKS: 100

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. For each of the following statements, determine whether it is *true* or *false*. Explain your reasoning.

    a) An increase in the price of a substitute good will not shift a good's demand curve. **[3 Marks]**

    b) The own-price elasticity of demand is always positive. **[3 Marks]**

    c) The law of diminishing marginal utility states that the total utility is positive and increasing as more units of a commodity are consumed. **[3 Marks]**

    d) A monopolist maximizes profit by producing at a point where marginal cost is equal to the product price. **[3 Marks]**

    e) In the long-run, fixed costs are zero. **[3 Marks]**

2. Given Qd = 124 - 4P and Qs = 60, answer the following questions:

(a) What is the equilibrium price and quantity exchanged in this market? **[5 Marks]**

(b) What would happen if there were a price floor of 6 imposed in this market? **[5 Marks]**

(c) If 6 was a price ceiling would that change your answer? If so, how and why? **[5 Marks]**

3. You are a business owner. Your product has two main types of customers: young and older people. The demand for your product is inelastic among older clients but elastic among younger clients. Explain what this means for your pricing strategy, and pursuit of the profit maximisation goal. **[10 Marks]**

SECTION B: ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS

5. Discuss the relationship between the total product, marginal product and average product. Use appropriate graphical illustrations. **[20 Marks]**

6. Discuss the relationship between the total cost, marginal cost and average cost. Use appropriate graphical illustrations. **[20 Marks]**

7. Graphically illustrate (and explain) a monopolist's profit maximizing conditions. **[20 Marks]**

8. Graphically illustrate (and explain) a perfectly competitive firm's profit maximizing conditions. **[20 Marks]**

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION
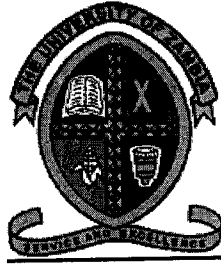
THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

INSTITUTE FOR DISTANCE EDUCATION

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT(SOB2010)

FINAL EXAMINATION

DATE: 17TH AUGUST 2020

TIME: 14:00 – 17:00 HRS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. There is section A and B. Both sections are worth 50marks.
2. Answer ALL the two (2) questions in Section A
3. Answer ANY (2) questions out of the three (3) available in Section B
4. All work that must be marked should be written in the provided answer booklet
5. Do not write your name anywhere in the answer booklet

SECTION A: COMPULSORY- ATTEMPT ALL THE QUESTIONS

QUESTION ONE

a) State whether the following is an investment decision, financing decision or dividend decision.

   (i) Zambeef Plc resolves to raise K4.5million through issuing a bond.

   (ii) Indeni Plc constructs a pipeline to bring crude oil from Tanzania to Zambia.

   (iii)Zambia Sugar decides to reduce the payout ratio from 70% to 20% in order to finance the expansion project.

   (iv)ZAMNET Ltd decides to spend K600 million to develop a new microprocessor.

   (v) WIEDI Plc buys a license to produce and sell a new drug developed by a biotech company. *(5marks)*

b) Explain why each of the following may not be the appropriate primary objective of a corporate:

   (i) Increase market share

   (ii) Minimize costs

   (iii)Underprice any competitors

   (iv) Expand profits *(8marks)*

c) Assuming you want to buy home furniture costing K15, 000 and the supplier has given you two payment plan options. Option one requires you to pay the entire amount now and option two entering into an instalment plan where you pay K7,000 down today and make payments of K4,500 in each of the next two years. Assume that the interest rate you can earn on safe investments is 10%. Which option is cheaper? *(4marks)*

d) Why do firms need to invest in net working capital? *(3marks)*

QUESTION TWO

FUFU Plc a Pharmaceutical company is considering an investment in the production of COVID19 testing kit. The following information relates to the investment under consideration:

Year	1	2	3	4
Sales and production (units)	150,000	62,000	60,000	57,000
Unit selling price (K)	25	23	22	20
Direct material cost per unit (K)	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6
Other variable cost per unit (K)	5.67	5.68	5.69	5.73
Fixed costs (K)	682,500	282,100	273,000	259,350

The COVID19 testing kit will be produced on a new production machine costing K1million.. The current financing structure will not change significantly. FUFU Plc is financed by Ordinary shares (50ngwee par value) K1 million trading at K1.69 per share and 10% bonds K900, 000 with par value of K100 on which the interest is payable annually on 31 December. The debt is due for redemption at par in four years' time. The market price of the bonds is K95.

The market expected rate of return is 7%. VEVE Plc a company in the same industry as FUFU Plc has an expected return of 8% from its ordinary shares and have a beta of 1.2.

FUFU Plc has a beta of 1.8 and pays tax on profit at a rate of 30% per year. Tax liabilities are settled in the year in which they arise.

Required:
a) Calculate the weighted average cost of capital using the market values as weighting factors. *(10marks)*
b) Calculate the net present value of the investment and advise whether the investment is acceptable. *(12marks)*
c) Calculate the Internal Rate of Return of the investment and advise whether the investment is acceptable. *(8marks)*

SECTION B: CHOOSE ANY TWO QUESTIONS (*25 MARKS EACH*)

Summary financial information for EX Co. is given below, covering the last two years.

	2018 K'000	2017 K'000
Revenue	74,521	68,000
Cost of sales	28,256	25,772
Salaries and wages	20,027	19,562
Other costs	11,489	9,160
Profit before interest and tax	14,749	13,506
Interest	1,553	1,863
Tax	4,347	3,726
Profit after interest and tax	8,849	7,917
Dividends payable	4,800	3,100
Shareholders' funds	39,900	35,087
Long term debt	14,000	17,500
Current assets	20,000	19,700
Current liabilities	9,500	8,600
Receivables	15,500	16,300
Payables	8,000	7,900
Inventory	3,000	3,100
Number of shares in issue ('000)	14,000	14,000
P/E ratio (average for year):		
EX Co.	14.0	13.0
Industry	15.2	15.0

Required
a) Using the information above, calculate the following financial ratios and make relevant comments:
  i). Profit margin
  ii). ROCE

iii). Current asset ratio
iv). Quick ratio
v). Receivables period
vi). Payables period
vii).   Inventory period

(15marks)

b) Explain the different types of efficiency in the context of financial markets and the impact of an efficient market on the share price. (10marks)

QUESTION THREE

MIM Inc. is small company that manufactures and distributes toys for children. The company has estimated the following figures for the coming year:

Sales	K10, 000,000
Average receivables	K1, 704,000
Gross profit margin	25% on sales
Average inventories:	
Finished goods	K1, 450,000
Work in progress	K1, 650,000
Raw materials	K1, 320,000
Average payables	K1, 310,000

Material costs represent 50% of the total cost of sales.

Required

a) Calculate the cash operating cycle, to the nearest day.   *(7marks)*
b) Suggest four methods of reducing the length of the cash operating cycle. *(8marks)*
c) As an assistant financial manager, draft a report on behalf of the financial manager that outlines:
    i. How a credit control department might function;
    ii. The benefits of factoring   *(10marks)*

QUESTION FOUR

a) GT Ltd unlisted company has just paid a dividend per share of 12ngwee. The dividend is expected to grow at the rate of 5% per year. GT is entirely equity financed. HP Plc is a listed company in the same business GT ltd. HP Plc is all equity financed and has a β of 1.6. The company has a gearing ratio of 2:5. The risk free rate is 5% and market return is 15%. The applicable tax rate is 25% per year.
Estimate the share price of GT ltd.   *(12marks)*

b) Discuss four (4) sources of both long term and short term finance available to a manufacturing company.   *(13marks)*

END OF PAPER

Present Value Table

Present value of 1 i.e. $(1 + r)^{-n}$

Where   r = discount rate

            n = number of periods until payment

Discount rate (r)

Periods (n)	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	
1	0·990	0·980	0·971	0·962	0·952	0·943	0·935	0·926	0·917	0·909	1
2	0·980	0·961	0·943	0·925	0·907	0·890	0·873	0·857	0·842	0·826	2
3	0·971	0·942	0·915	0·889	0·864	0·840	0·816	0·794	0·772	0·751	3
4	0·961	0·924	0·888	0·855	0·823	0·792	0·763	0·735	0·708	0·683	4
5	0·951	0·906	0·863	0·822	0·784	0·747	0·713	0·681	0·650	0·621	5
6	0·942	0·888	0·837	0·790	0·746	0·705	0·666	0·630	0·596	0·564	6
7	0·933	0·871	0·813	0·760	0·711	0·665	0·623	0·583	0·547	0·513	7
8	0·923	0·853	0·789	0·731	0·677	0·627	0·582	0·540	0·502	0·467	8
9	0·914	0·837	0·766	0·703	0·645	0·592	0·544	0·500	0·460	0·424	9
10	0·905	0·820	0·744	0·676	0·614	0·558	0·508	0·463	0·422	0·386	10
11	0·896	0·804	0·722	0·650	0·585	0·527	0·475	0·429	0·388	0·350	11
12	0·887	0·788	0·701	0·625	0·557	0·497	0·444	0·397	0·356	0·319	12
13	0·879	0·773	0·681	0·601	0·530	0·469	0·415	0·368	0·326	0·290	13
14	0·870	0·758	0·661	0·577	0·505	0·442	0·388	0·340	0·299	0·263	14
15	0·861	0·743	0·642	0·555	0·481	0·417	0·362	0·315	0·275	0·239	15

(n)	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	
1	0·901	0·893	0·885	0·877	0·870	0·862	0·855	0·847	0·840	0·833	1
2	0·812	0·797	0·783	0·769	0·756	0·743	0·731	0·718	0·706	0·694	2
3	0·731	0·712	0·693	0·675	0·658	0·641	0·624	0·609	0·593	0·579	3
4	0·659	0·636	0·613	0·592	0·572	0·552	0·534	0·516	0·499	0·482	4
5	0·593	0·567	0·543	0·519	0·497	0·476	0·456	0·437	0·419	0·402	5
6	0·535	0·507	0·480	0·456	0·432	0·410	0·390	0·370	0·352	0·335	6
7	0·482	0·452	0·425	0·400	0·376	0·354	0·333	0·314	0·296	0·279	7
8	0·434	0·404	0·376	0·351	0·327	0·305	0·285	0·266	0·249	0·233	8
9	0·391	0·361	0·333	0·308	0·284	0·263	0·243	0·225	0·209	0·194	9
10	0·352	0·322	0·295	0·270	0·247	0·227	0·208	0·191	0·176	0·162	10
11	0·317	0·287	0·261	0·237	0·215	0·195	0·178	0·162	0·148	0·135	11
12	0·286	0·257	0·231	0·208	0·187	0·168	0·152	0·137	0·124	0·112	12
13	0·258	0·229	0·204	0·182	0·163	0·145	0·130	0·116	0·104	0·093	13
14	0·232	0·205	0·181	0·160	0·141	0·125	0·111	0·099	0·088	0·078	14
15	0·209	0·183	0·160	0·140	0·123	0·108	0·095	0·084	0·074	0·065	15

Annuity Table

Present value of an annuity of 1 i.e. $\dfrac{1-(1+r)^{-n}}{r}$

Where r = discount rate
       n = number of periods

Discount rate (r)

Periods (n)	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	
1	0·990	0·980	0·971	0·962	0·952	0·943	0·935	0·926	0·917	0·909	1
2	1·970	1·942	1·913	1·886	1·859	1·833	1·808	1·783	1·759	1·736	2
3	2·941	2·884	2·829	2·775	2·723	2·673	2·624	2·577	2·531	2·487	3
4	3·902	3·808	3·717	3·630	3·546	3·465	3·387	3·312	3·240	3·170	4
5	4·853	4·713	4·580	4·452	4·329	4·212	4·100	3·993	3·890	3·791	5
6	5·795	5·601	5·417	5·242	5·076	4·917	4·767	4·623	4·486	4·355	6
7	6·728	6·472	6·230	6·002	5·786	5·582	5·389	5·206	5·033	4·868	7
8	7·652	7·325	7·020	6·733	6·463	6·210	5·971	5·747	5·535	5·335	8
9	8·566	8·162	7·786	7·435	7·108	6·802	6·515	6·247	5·995	5·759	9
10	9·471	8·983	8·530	8·111	7·722	7·360	7·024	6·710	6·418	6·145	10
11	10·37	9·787	9·253	8·760	8·306	7·887	7·499	7·139	6·805	6·495	11
12	11·26	10·58	9·954	9·385	8·863	8·384	7·943	7·536	7·161	6·814	12
13	12·13	11·35	10·63	9·986	9·394	8·853	8·358	7·904	7·487	7·103	13
14	13·00	12·11	11·30	10·56	9·899	9·295	8·745	8·244	7·786	7·367	14
15	13·87	12·85	11·94	11·12	10·38	9·712	9·108	8·559	8·061	7·606	15

(n)	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	
1	0·901	0·893	0·885	0·877	0·870	0·862	0·855	0·847	0·840	0·833	1
2	1·713	1·690	1·668	1·647	1·626	1·605	1·585	1·566	1·547	1·528	2
3	2·444	2·402	2·361	2·322	2·283	2·246	2·210	2·174	2·140	2·106	3
4	3·102	3·037	2·974	2·914	2·855	2·798	2·743	2·690	2·639	2·589	4
5	3·696	3·605	3·517	3·433	3·352	3·274	3·199	3·127	3·058	2·991	5
6	4·231	4·111	3·998	3·889	3·784	3·685	3·589	3·498	3·410	3·326	6
7	4·712	4·564	4·423	4·288	4·160	4·039	3·922	3·812	3·706	3·605	7
8	5·146	4·968	4·799	4·639	4·487	4·344	4·207	4·078	3·954	3·837	8
9	5·537	5·328	5·132	4·946	4·772	4·607	4·451	4·303	4·163	4·031	9
10	5·889	5·650	5·426	5·216	5·019	4·833	4·659	4·494	4·339	4·192	10
11	6·207	5·938	5·687	5·453	5·234	5·029	4·836	4·656	4·486	4·327	11
12	6·492	6·194	5·918	5·660	5·421	5·197	4·988	4·793	4·611	4·439	12
13	6·750	6·424	6·122	5·842	5·583	5·342	5·118	4·910	4·715	4·533	13
14	6·982	6·628	6·302	6·002	5·724	5·468	5·229	5·008	4·802	4·611	14
15	7·191	6·811	6·462	6·142	5·847	5·575	5·324	5·092	4·876	4·675	15
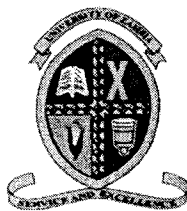
THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

SOB2021: ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

2019/2020 FINAL EXAMINATION

INSTRUCTIONS:

    i.   The duration for this paper is three **(3) hours**.

    ii.   You are required to respond to **three** of the questions below.

    iii.   **The first question is compulsory.**

    iv.   Be clear and concise in your responses.

    v.   **Each** question caries **20 marks**.

Question 1

Elephant Njobvu is an entrepreneur in Lusaka's Avondale area, who operates a Décor company under the trade name "Mwamuluti Poo Solutions (MPS)." He has a democratically controlled workforce of one hundred employees, who perform duties at their convenience. His Décor business has been traditional and barely survived during its operational existence due to the owner's lack of technical capacity to run a successful enterprise. With your recommendation for a fresh start, how can Elephant Njobvu create value for his business – Mwamuluti Poo Solutions – from the start?

Question 2

State and briefly describe the development of five broad entrepreneurial theories, clearly showing how they may be distinguished from each other.
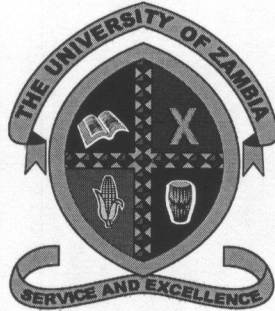
Question 3

Why do some business plans fail?

Question 4

State, describe the stages of innovation and discuss why innovation is important in entrepreneurship.

Question 5

Explore principal drivers for global business participation.

The end!

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

BUSINESS STUDIES

YEAR II SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS

AUGUST 2020

SOB 2022: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & BUSINESS ETHICS

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. There are five (5) questions in this examination paper

2. You are required to attempt a total of four (4) questions

3. **Question one is compulsory and must be attempted**

Question One

(This question is compulsory. It must be attempted)

Nzelu Surgical Suppliers was founded 20 years ago by entrepreneur Mwewa Habusongo who has been the company's chief executive since the outset. Incorporated as a private company, Nzelu began by importing small surgical devices such as syringes and bandages, and selling them to hospitals, clinics and medical facilities. But the company began to grow rapidly when Mr Habusongo realised the potential of a growing market in knee and hip joint replacements as the population in many countries was rapidly ageing due to the wider availability of more effective, low cost medicines. Fifteen years ago, he began to manufacture the surgical hip and knee joints used for most joint replacement surgery. As a company operating in the surgical supplies industry, Nzelu has always been subject to regulation and must complete compliance reports every year to declare that it is using surgical grade materials for its manufacturing and also that it maintains the requisite level of hygiene in its processes. These reports are a legal compliance matter and must be signed by two directors.

Nzelu Surgical Suppliers has been a private family company throughout its history. Owned jointly by Mwewa Habusongo, his wife and brother, Mr Habusongo owns 51% of the shares, his wife, 20% and his brother 29%. All three are directors of Nzelu Surgical Suppliers. As the company grew, they sought to employ members of the extended family as much as possible, partly to provide them with jobs and partly to 'give a feeling of family' in the company. It was often described as a 'tight-knit' culture with family members occupying the senior positions and with few appointments made from outside the company to important roles. When the company grew to a certain size, Mr Habusongo decided that he needed a qualified accountant on the board of directors to help with investment appraisals, costings, cash flow management, compliance issues and financial reporting. He eventually appointed Jelita Chisenga, a relatively inexperienced but ambitious person to the board. This was her first role as finance director.

Mwewa Habusongo was known to be a strong and domineering person. Some former employees described him as a bully who was unable to discuss matters in a calm manner. He was described as quick to anger and capable of intimidating even his senior colleagues such that they would feel unable to challenge him at all. This was also the case with Jelita Chisenga, the new finance director.

She found him overbearing and impossible to challenge. She always did as he asked, even when she felt uncomfortable with what she was being asked to do.

When the joint replacement industry became more competitive, Mr Habusongo had the idea that he could reduce the company's unit costs by switching some of the surgical-grade materials used in manufacture for a cheaper industrial grade instead. Such a switch would be undetectable to the surgeons using the artificial joints but did increase the risk of fracture and deterioration once the replacement joints were used in a patient. Mr Habusongo asked Jelita Chisenga, as an accountant and finance director, to produce detailed costing calculations for the switch and to forecast how this change would affect profits. She also calculated the costs of retooling the factory to allow the industrial grade material to be used. Later, on Mr Habusongo's instruction, she approved the investment and oversaw the changes in manufacturing and the purchasing processes, in the full knowledge that such changes were both illegal and unethical. Mr Habusongo assumed that because many of the senior employees were family members, and that he could control Jelita Chisenga, that the switch to industrial grade material would go undetected.

The problem came to the public attention some time later when joints made from the inferior material began to deteriorate and immobilise previously mobile patients. The industrial grade material used in the joints often caused infection in patients and some vulnerable patients died of the effects of the product failure.

Kalemba Fufuza was the investigative journalist who brought the problems at Nzelu to national attention. He thought that the problems arose as a result of a probity risk and that the probity or integrity failure was on the part of Mr Habusongo and Jelita Chisenga. Mr Fufuza's mother had received a Nzelu hip joint and subsequently experienced a great deal of pain and distress when the joint deteriorated, producing some unfortunate side effects including blood poisoning. Although his mother was able to have the joint safely removed and replaced by a better quality artificial joint, Kalemba Fufuza researched further and found other patients who had not been so fortunate. It was Kalemba Fufuza's investigations into Nzelu which alerted the regulatory authorities to the use of the inferior materials in the joints. It soon emerged that the cause of the increased failure of the implants was the use of the inferior industrial-grade material.

When the regulator responsible for the safety of surgical supplies discovered, thanks to Kalemba Fufuza's research, why the joints degraded, they investigated the use of the inferior materials. The

legal officers investigating the case noted that two directors had signed the most recent compliance reports, certifying that the company was fully compliant with material usage and quality standards. These were Mwewa Habusongo and Jelita Chisenga.

Kalemba Fufuza was angry with Nzelu Surgical Suppliers , because of how his mother and others had suffered. He was particularly angry with Mwewa Habusongo and Jelita Chisenga. As a business journalist, he often wrote articles on the behavior and performance of listed companies. He became convinced that it was in the public interest for producers of surgical supplies, such as Nzelu, to be subject to the regulatory requirements of listed companies. In a published article, he wrote:

...whenever I look at company failures such as that at Nzelu, I become increasingly convinced that robust ways of embedding risk awareness and risk management are essential in all companies and not just in listed companies. It was the fact that Mr Habusongo could get away with his offences that is most worrying. He bullied a young accountant, Miss Chisenga, into highly unprofessional behaviour, and without the systems in place to enable the offence to be challenged internally, he initially got away with it. Had a whistleblowing system been in place, or a separation of roles at the head of the company, Mr Habusongo could not have done this terrible thing. Someone would have challenged him and told him not to be so unethical and arrogant.

The result is that, with such a high impact business risk having been realised, innocent people working for Nzelu may lose their jobs whilst patients may have to suffer the effects of this for many years.

Once the case came to the public attention, Mr Habusongo was arrested and prosecuted for the illegal sale of non-compliant surgical materials. Jelita Chisenga was also prosecuted and then investigated by her professional accounting body. After an appeal, she was 'struck off', thereby preventing her from working as an accountant in the future. The company itself was wound up after sales declined, and all 130 employees lost their jobs. Patients continue to suffer the effects of the defective joint replacements and will do for several years into the future.

Required:

(a) Distinguish between the governance of a family-owned company like Nzelu and a publicly listed company, and explain how Mr Habusongo may not have committed the offences he did if Nzelu had been a publicly listed company. **(10 Marks)**

(b) Criticise Jelita Chisenga's behaviour as the finance director and a qualified accountant, and explain how she acted against the public interest. **(10 Marks)**

(c) Briefly explain why some risks vary by industry sector and discuss why legal risk might be more relevant to surgical suppliers like Nzelu than in some other industry sectors. **(10 Marks)**

(d) Discuss the potential benefits which an effective non-executive chairman could have brought to Nzelu. **(10 Marks)**

(Total: 40 Marks)

Question Two

Corporate governance, the system by which organisations are directed and controlled, is based on a number of concepts, including transparency, independence, accountability and integrity.

Required:

Explain and apply in the context of corporate governance the key underpinning concepts of transparence, independence, accountability and integrity. **(20 Marks)**

Question Three

Agency is extremely important in corporate governance, as the directors or managers are often acting as agents for the owners. Corporate governance frameworks aim to ensure directors or managers fulfil their responsibilities as agents by requiring disclosure and suggesting they be rewarded on the basis of performance.

Required:

In the context of corporate governance provide an explanation of accountability and fiduciary duty and a discussion of how these are relevant using a shareholder perspective. **(20 Marks)**

Question Four

Businesses face risk from a number of different sources.

Required:

Give nine (9) examples of risks faced by entities with a brief description of their sources. **(20 Marks)**

Question Five

Mundia Plc wishes to issue some of its shares on the local stock exchange market. The country in which Mundia Plc is based is not part of the European Union and has not developed its own governance code. International investors who invest on the local stock exchange and whom the board of Mundia Plc is hoping to attract tend to favour companies who follow national guidance from major countries such as Sarbanes-Oxley, or international codes such as the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development principles of corporate governance and the International Corporate Governance Network report on corporate governance.

Required:

(a) Discuss the main issues that led to the development of international corporate governance codes. **(7 Marks)**

(b) Contrast the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley legislation with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development principles of corporate governance and the International Corporate Governance Network report on corporate governance. **(13 Marks)**

(Total: 20 Marks)

END

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2019 / 2020 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATION

SOC 1110: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: This paper is divided into three sections. Answer all questions from Section A, fifteen (15) questions from Section B and two (2) questions from Section C.

SECTION A: Multiple Choice / Fill In. (Write your answers in your official answer book)
Answer all questions from this section. (30 marks)

1. Differential association theory is based on the:
   a. Functional perspective.
   b. Conflict perspective.
   c. Symbolic interactionist theory.
   d. Sociobiological perspective
   e. Secondary deviance perspective

2. A sample is defined as:
   a. A selection from the large population.
   b. A partial representation of the target population.
   c. A group of people targeted for research.
   d. The individuals intended to represent the population to be studied.
   e. Subgroups of the population in which every member has an equal chance of selection.

3. The sociological perspective helps us to understand that people's social experiences underlie their behavior and attitudes:
   a. True.
   b. False.

4. Research which makes discoveries about life in human groups rather than make changes in those groups is:

a. Pure sociology
b. Applied sociology.
c. Clinical sociology.
d. Scientific sociology.
e. Experimental sociology.

5. All of the following are research methods for gathering data except:
a. Surveys.
b. Ethnomethodology.
c. Use of documents.
d. Secondary analysis.
e. Unobstrusive measures

6. A group's ways of thinking and doing including language and other forms of interaction is:
a. Material culture.
b. Non-material culture
c. Ideological culture
d. Values and norms
e. Ideological culture

7. The tendency to use our own groups ways of doing things as a yardstick for judging others is known as ....

8. .... is something to which people attach meaning and then use to communicate with others.

9. Real culture refers to the values, norms and goals of a group.
a. True.
b. False.

10. The term "looking glass self was coined by:
a. George H. Mead
b. Jean Piaget
c. Erving Goffman.
d. Charles Horton Cooley
e. Emille Durkheim

11. The process of learning new norms, values, attitudes, or behaviours to match new life situations is referred to as:

a. Workplace socialisation.
b. Resocialisation.
c. Expectant socialisation.
d. Adult socialisation.
e. Secondary socialization.

12. Studies of institutionalized children demonstrate that some of the characteristics that we take for granted as being human traits result from our basic instincts.
a. True.
b. False.

13. Mr Nalumino Chintu works for a very profitable Capitalist company. Lately, the company has adopted a policy of strict controls through methods such as clocking in and out at work. Consequently, Mr.Chintu has developed a feeling of separation from work and from work environment. This feeling is referred to as:
a. Alienation.
b. Goal placement
c. Retreatism.
d. Anomy
e. Goal frustration.

14. _____is a violation of rules or norms.

15. The medicalization of deviance refers to:
a. The castration of sex offenders.
b. The use of biological chemicals for the death penalty.
c. Viewing deviance as a medical matter.
d. The incarceration and treatment of offenders in mental hospitals.
e. All of the above.

16. The criminal justice system is made of :
a. The police.
b. The courts.
c. The prisons.
d. All of the above
e. None of the above

17. According to Max Weber, social class is determined by:
a. One's property, prestige, and power.

b. One's relationship to the means of production.

c. One's roles and functions in relation to the means of production.

d. One's occupation and how important such occupation is to society.

e. One's political power and influence in society

18. The term 'welfare capitalism' refers to a system in which:

a. The government gives financial breaks to businessmen.

b. Former socialist economies are replaced by a gentler form of capitalism.

c. A kind of underground economy in which the entrepreneurs are not only receiving welfare, but are also engaged in economic activities that generate a profit.

d. Private individuals own the businesses and pursue profit, but they do so within a system of laws designed to protect the welfare of the population.

e. All the above.

19. The terms 'church' and 'state religion' mean the same thing.

a. True.

b. False

20. The factors that influence population growth are:

a. Demographic variables.

b. Demographic equations.

c. Demographic pyramids.

d. Demographic apparatus.

e. Demographic constants.

SECTION B: Write brief notes on fifteen (15) of the following: (30 marks)

1. Positivism and empirical generalisation
2. Eight steps that are included in scientific research
3. Conflict theory
4. Functions of deviance
5. Human development index
6. Migration and reasons thereof
7. Caste system
8. Techniques of neutralization of deviance to deflect guilt
9. Social system and social structure

10. Social stratification and why it is universal
11. Fertility and mortality
12. Family and problems in family life
13. Monarchy and democracy
14. Malthusiun theory in demography
15. Auguste Comte
16. Primary and secondary deviance
17. Dependency theory
18. Looking-glass self
19. Globalisation
20. Experimentation as a research method

SECTION C: Answer any two (2) questions from the following: (40 marks)

1. Give a descriptive explanation of the emergence of sociology, including the scholars involved as well as the difficulties faced by sociology as a science.

2. With the help of theories and with examples, give a descriptive explanation of deviance and indicate how deviance can be alleviated.

3. Describe demography and with examples clearly indicate its practical usefulness in any given state.

4. A nation or society without culture is as good as dead. Discuss with the aid of examples.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY

END OF 2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS

SOC 3110: URBAN SOCIOLOGY

19th AUGUST 2020

INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer **Four** (4) questions only; question one in section A is **compulsory**. Choose three questions from section B.

Time: 3 hours.

SECTION A

1. Discuss the advantages and costs of international migration to the post modern urban society today?

SECTION B

2. Discuss the urban related social cultural problems in cities and towns in Zambia? Suggest solutions to the identified urban problems?

3. During the rise of towns in Zambia in the colonial period, women were prohibited from entering the urban centres by colonial authorities. This type of gender discrimination affected their social and economic development. In what ways today in Zambia has the discrimination of women continued in towns and cities in Zambia? Please provide practical examples.

4. Discuss the importance of Louis Wirth's theory of "Urbanism as a way of life" in understanding urban social life in Zambia?

5. Discuss the social and cultural problems of post colonial towns and how these have affected the development of society today?

6. In what ways does the city create social change in any society? Give practical examples for your answer?

End of exam.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIOLOGY

2019/20 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATIONS

SOC 9210: SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: THIS EXAMINATION HAS THREE SECTIONS. CAREFULLY READ THE INSTRUCTIONS UNDER EACH SECTION.

SECTION A: Answer <u>all</u> the questions in this section (10 marks)

1. In what sense has the concept of informality been broadened in comparison to the initial understanding of the concept?

2. Explain how having a large urban population contributes to the good relations that have been existing between the different ethnic groups found in Zambia.

3. What evidence shows that informality existed even before independence in Zambia?

4. Briefly explain one of the outcomes of conflict according to contemporary conflict theory.

5. Cite the major weakness of looking at change in terms of *underlying patterns* and directions.

SECTION B: write brief notes on any <u>five</u> of the following concepts (10 marks):

1. Multilinear evolution
2. Social agency
3. Social structure
4. Revolution
5. Daniel Chirot
6. Change as a process
7. Dissensus
8. Time frame and scope of Change
9. Increasing differentiation and specialization

SECTION C: Write an essay on _two_ of the following questions (20 marks)

1. Large-scale or macro levels of society have a huge bearing on what goes on in the micro levels of society. Demonstrate this is relation to the economic changes that took place in Zambia from the early 1980s to early 2000s.

2. Compare and contrast functionalism and the interpretive perspectives of social change.

3. Outline the main features of linear and cyclical models of social change, then clearly show how dialectical models contain elements of both linear and cyclical models.

END OF EXAMINATION