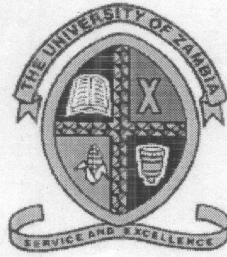


THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR POST GRADUATE

1. ECN 5022: Advanced Macroeconomics Theory II
2. EPM 5155: Public Sector Economics
3. EPM 5455: Monetary Economics
4. MEM 5001: Principles and Paradigms of Evaluation Studies
5. MEM 5002: Clarificative Evaluation
6. MEM 5003: Evaluation and Programme Monitoring
7. MEM 5004: Data Collection for Evaluation Research
8. MMC 5310: Communication Theory and Practice
9. PSG 5120: Psychological Assessment
10. PSG 5220: Developmental Psychopathology
11. PSG 5310:



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2022 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

ECN 5022: ADVANCED MACROECONOMICS THEORY II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS ONLY

INSTRUCTIONS:

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO

Question 1

- a) Consider an unemployed worker who offers to work for a firm for slightly less than the firm is currently paying, and who is otherwise identical to the firm's current workers. Briefly explain the four ways that the firm can use to respond to this offer? [8 marks]
- b) With an aid of a diagram, describe how each of the following affect equilibrium employment and the wage in the Shapiro–Stiglitz model:
- (i) A fall in workers' discount rate. [4 marks]
 - (ii) An increase in the job breakup rate. [4 marks]
 - (iii) A reduction in the size of the labour force. [4 marks]
- c) Explain each of the following equations that is used to derive the optimal monetary policy;

$$\begin{aligned}y_t &= -\beta r_{t-1} + u_t^{IS}, & \beta > 0 \\ \pi_t &= \pi_{t-1} + \alpha(y_{t-1} - y_{t-1}^n), & \alpha > 0 \\ u_t^{IS} &= \rho_{IS} u_{t-1}^{IS} + \varepsilon_t^{IS}, & -1 < \rho_{IS} < 1 \\ y_t^n &= \rho_Y y_{t-1}^n + \varepsilon_t^Y, & 0 < \rho_Y < 1 \\ y_t^* - y_t^n &= \Delta, & \Delta \geq 0\end{aligned}$$

[10 marks]

Question 2

“Policymakers’ ability to pursue discretionary policy results in inflation without any increase in output”

- a) Based on the above statement, outline five assumptions of the model by Kydland and Prescott (1977) that leads to this statement. [10 marks]
- b) The policymaker wishes to minimize the following function;

$$L = \frac{1}{2}(y - y^*)^2 + \frac{1}{2}a(\pi - \pi^*)^2$$

Find the solutions for the following scenarios. Clearly state the assumptions made.

- (i) The policymaker makes a binding commitment about what inflation will be before expected inflation is determined. [5 marks]
- (ii) The policymaker chooses inflation taking expectations of inflation as given. [10 marks]

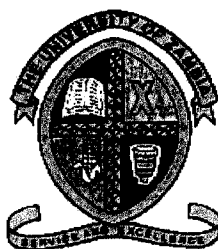


- a) Assume that initially money stock and the price level are growing together at some steady rate. Prices are completely flexible. If there is a permanent increase in money growth at some time, t_0 , explain with the aid of diagram (s) what would happen to the following variables at the time of the change;
- (i) Expected inflation [5 marks]
 - (ii) Quantity of real balances [5 marks]
- b) Suppose that policymakers want to reduce inflation but they do not want the price level to change discontinuously. Clearly explain the path of money stock that is needed to do this. [5 marks]
- c) Based on the Barro model, the government wants to choose the path of taxes to satisfy its budget constraint while minimizing the present value of the costs of the distortions that the taxes create. Write down the government's minimisation problem, clearly state what each variable represents. [10 marks]

Question 4

- a) Consider Tabellini and Alesina's model that consider disagreement about the compositions of government spending by policy makers in two different periods. Period-1 policymaker chooses the period-1 levels of the two goods and how much debt to issue. Period-2 policymaker chooses levels of the two goods in period 2 and must repay any debt issued in the first period.
- (i) State the period 1 and 2 budget constraints. [4 marks]
 - (ii) What two assumptions are made in the model to ensure that debt in the first period affects what happens in the second period? [5 marks]
 - (iii) Graphically show two separate diagrams of single peaked preferences and explain what single peaked preference means. [6 marks]
 - (iv) According to Tabellini and Alesina's model, briefly explain why period one policymakers would want to accumulate debt. [5 marks]
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END OF EXAMINATION



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR
COURSE: EPM 5155 - PUBLIC SECTOR ECONOMICS

THIRD TRIMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: I. SECTION A IS COMPULSORY.
II. ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS IN SECTION B.

TIME: 9 AM

DATE: TUESDAY, 25th OCTOBER 2022

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION 1

- (a) Briefly explain why in the presence of externalities, a decentralized fiscal system cannot be expected to maximise social welfare and suggest possible solutions to deal with the problem.
- (b) In fiscal decentralization, spending and taxation responsibilities are distributed among national and sub – national governments:
- (i) Briefly discuss the assignment problem under fiscal decentralization and why in the presence of externalities, a decentralized system cannot be expected to maximise social welfare.
 - (ii) Suggest any solutions to the problem of presence of externalities under fiscal decentralization.
 - (iii) List and briefly explain the four functions that are used as a broad guide in the distribution of spending and taxation functions.

[25 marks]

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

- (a) Economists such as John Maynard Keynes long argued for increased intervention of state in economic activities of nations, due to the spread of socialist ideas and peoples' democracy.
- (i) What are the two (2) reasons which have led to public expenditure acquiring great importance in modern times?
 - (ii) Identify and briefly discuss any eight factors responsible for the growth of public expenditure in recent times.
- (b) Explain Dalton's principle of maximum social advantage theory of government expenditure growth. Use a diagram to explain.

[25 marks]

QUESTION 3

- (a) What is cost – benefit analysis and why is it useful? Identify and list the basic steps in cost benefit analysis
- (b) How does private cost – benefit analysis differ from social cost – benefit analysis? Identify and briefly discuss the major differences between the two analyses.
- (c) For many of the costs and benefits associated with government projects and regulations such as lives saved, there are no market prices. What are the alternative methods of valuing life? Identify them and briefly describe them.

[25 marks]

QUESTION 4

- (a) Identify, list and briefly describe five attributes that a good tax system should have.
- (b) With a progressive tax structure, it makes a great deal of difference whether husbands' and wives' incomes are added together and taxed, or taxed separately. Discuss some of the equity and efficiency considerations that bear on the tax treatment of the family.
- (c) What are the two aspects of tax equity? List and briefly describe them.

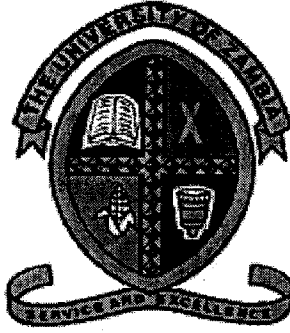
[25 marks]

QUESTION 5

- (a) Explain the concept of “externality” and distinguish between the different types of externalities that one might encounter in the real world.
- (b) List and describe the possible solutions you learnt in the EPM 5155 class to the externality problem.
- (c) There are situations when intervention does not lead to pareto efficient allocation of resources, thus government failure. List and briefly explain six sources of government failure.
- (d) What are the three mechanisms that can constrain the actions of an elected government? List them.

[25 marks]

END OF THE EXAMINATION



**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

BACHELOR OF ARTS

2021/22 ACADEMIC YEAR

EPM 5455: MONETARY ECONOMICS

THIRD TRIMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS

October 2022

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- i). Answer a total of FOUR questions
- ii). Questions ONE is COMPULSORY
- iii). All questions carry equal marks

Note: All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL INSTRUCTED

QUESTION ONE

- a) Explain central bank independence. Ensure to highlight the indicators of central bank independence and the relationship between central bank independence and the time inconsistency problem of monetary policy.
- b) Use at least two indicators of central bank independence to show that the Bank of Zambia is more independent than the central bank of Turkey.

QUESTION TWO

- a) There are various theories which have been advanced to explain the demand for money. Discuss at least two theories of money demand and ensure to highlight the main differences between the two theories.
- b) What does the LM curve depict? Use the graphical method to derive the LM curve.

QUESTION THREE ✖

- a) Use a T-account to illustrate the importance of capital adequacy in a commercial bank.
- b) Explain three reasons why regulation of a country's financial system is important?
- c) Distinguish between moral hazard and adverse selection in the financial sector.

QUESTION FOUR ✖

- a) What is yield to maturity? What is the yield to maturity on a simple loan whose value today is ZMW 50, and whose present value over a one-year time horizon is ZMW 100?
- b) Illustrate how you would determine the yield to maturity of a fixed payment loan.

QUESTION FIVE ✖

- a) Explain how you would use each of the following tools in conducting expansionary momentary policy: (a) Open market operations (b) Bank rate (c) Reserve requirement.
- b) One of the key concepts under the Elasticity Approach to the Balance of Payment (BOP) is the Marshall-Lerner condition. Explain the Marshall-Lerner condition and its implications.

END OF FINAL EXAMINATION

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

2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS

MEM 5001: PRINCIPLES AND PARADIGMS OF EVALUATION STUDIES

INSTRUCTIONS: **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTIONS A AND B, THEN
ONE QUESTION ONLY IN SECTION C.**

TIME: **THREE (3) HOURS**

SECTION A (30 Marks)

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

Q1. Define the following terms (15 Marks, 3 Marks for each definition)

- a. Evaluation paradigm
- b. Theory of change
- c. Outputs
- d. Outcomes
- e. Impact

Q2. Outline three (3) differences between outcomes and impact (6 Marks, 2 Marks for each difference)

Q3. What are the purposes for monitoring and evaluation? (6 Marks (3 Marks for each), 1 Marks for each purpose)

Q4. Clearly state the difference between an M&E plan and an M&E work plan (3 Marks)

SECTION B (50 Marks)

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

Q5. The most common types of evaluation are the following: **(10 Marks)**

- i. Formative
 - ii. Summative
 - iii. Exploratory
- a) For each type of evaluation, state the main characteristics.
 - b) Provide at least two examples for each type of evaluation, preferably from the real world or creatively from your own mind.

Q6. How does evaluation differ from research? Provide distinct examples that differentiate the two concepts. **(10 Marks)**

Q7. The concepts of projects and programmes are often used interchangeably, when they are different; as an expert in monitoring and evaluation clarify the difference by: **(18 Marks)**

- a) Explaining the difference between a project and programme **(6 Marks)**
- b) Give the stages in a project cycle **(6 Marks)**
- c) Give in each case concrete Zambian examples of a programme and a project **(6 Marks)**

Q8. The African Evaluation Association (AfrEA) evaluation ethics and standards emphasise on the following thematic areas: **(12 Marks, 3 Marks for each)**

- a. Utility
- b. Feasibility
- c. Priority
- d. Accuracy

Briefly explain each thematic area.

SECTION C (20 Marks)

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ONE QUESTION IN THIS SECTION

Q9. The Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (MGEE) is implementing the Lake Tanganyika Development Project (LTDP) and Strengthening Climate Resilience Project in the Kafue sub-basin (SCRiKA) with support from the African Development Bank (AfDB). This project is designed to support the pillar of Zambia's National Climate Change Program by ensuring that the country makes climate change a core part of its economic development. The development objective of the LTDP and SCRiKA projects is to strengthen Zambia's institutional framework for climate resilience and improve the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in the areas of implementation.

You have been engaged to evaluate the PPCR project using Utilisation Focused Evaluation (UFE). Explain how you could use this approach to evaluate this programme. In the explanation you are expected to define UFE, explain the five steps of the UFE framework and explain how the evaluation of PPCR will be done using UFE.

Q10. In monitoring and evaluation theory and practice, many paradigms exist and among them is the experimental paradigm. Others are utilization-focused evaluation, empowerment evaluation, and realistic evaluation.

- a) Using clear illustrations, describe and explain the main features of two examples of the experimental evaluation paradigm - the classical experimental and quasi-experimental designs.
- b) Briefly discuss the merits and demerits of each of these designs, pointing out the circumstances under which they would be used.

END OF EXAMINATION



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES
MONITORING AND EVALUATION CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE
POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN MONITORING AND EVALUATION METHODS
MEM 5002: CLARIFICATIVE EVALUATION
2022 FINAL EXAMINATION

DURATION: 3 HOURS

SECTION A (50 Marks)

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

- Q1. Bickman (1987) defines programme theory as 'A plausible and sensible model of how a programme is supposed to work'. Briefly outline the following:
- a. Five (05) functions of Programme Theory
 - b. Nine (09) Steps in eliciting Programme Theory
 - c. Five (05) evaluation questions in assessment of Programme Theory
- Q2. According to Patton (2008) a logic model is the full chain of objectives that links inputs to activities, activities to immediate outputs, immediate outputs to intermediate outcomes and intermediate outcomes to the ultimate goals.
- a. Define the following components of a logic model
 1. Inputs
 2. Activities
 3. Outputs
 4. Outcomes
 5. Impact
 - b. What role do Logic Models play in the following types of evaluation
 1. Clarificative Evaluation
 2. Process Evaluation
 3. Impact Evaluation
 - c. List three (03) uses of logic models

- d. Outline how a logic model differs from a theory of change (The differences should be in terms of purpose, time frame, focus, volume of elements, display and level of detail)

Q3. Evaluability Assessment (EA) is a systematic process that helps identify whether program evaluation is justified, feasible, and likely to provide useful information. It not only shows whether a program can be meaningfully evaluated, but also whether conducting the evaluation is likely to contribute to improved program performance and management. (Kaufman D. et. al, 2003). Briefly outline the following:

- a. Three (03) reasons why an EA is important
- b. Questions asked in an EA
- c. Five steps in conducting an EA

SECTION B (50 Marks)

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

Q1. In 2022, the Government gave the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), a critical tool for decentralization, a significant boost by increasing it by 1500 percent, from ZMW 1.6 million per constituency to ZMW 25.7 million. The Government has proposed to increase CDF allocation by 10 percent from ZMW25.7 million to ZMW28.3 million per constituency in 2023. As a mechanism to promote fiscal discipline, you have advised that constituencies should undertake needs assessments in order to prioritise needs. You have been tasked to provide guidelines to constituencies on how the three phase needs assessment should be done. The guidelines should include the following:

- a. Definition of needs assessment
- b. Evaluation questions in a needs assessment
- c. Depiction (Using a diagramme) and explanation of the three phase model needs assessment

Q2. The Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission (CEEC), a statutory under the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises (MoSME), is a body corporate which was established by the CEEC Act whose mandate is to promote broad based and equitable economic empowerment of citizens that are or have been marginalized or disadvantaged and whose access to economic resources and development capacity has been

constrained due to various factors such as race, sex, educational background, status and disability. Unfortunately, all these programs meant for citizens' economic empowerment did not achieve the Government's intended outcomes due to various factors, such as limited absorptive business and entrepreneurial capacity among Zambians. In order to ensure equity, ownership and control of the means of production by citizens and to redress these imbalances in the economy, the Government decided to be more deliberate by creating an economic empowerment policy which eventually led the enactment of the Citizens Economic Empowerment Act (CEE) number 9 of 2006. CEEC is therefore the vehicle by which the Government would like to transform Zambia into a nation where citizens are playing a key role in economic activities with greater participation of targeted citizens, citizens influenced companies, citizens empowered companies, and citizens owned companies.

As the Monitoring and Evaluation Advisor of CEEC, you have advised that a Theory of Change for CEEC be developed in order to understand the pathways for the envisaged transformation. To start the process you have been requested to provide the following detail;

- a. The five (05) stages of Theory of Change development
- b. Explain the following Theory of Change Quality Control Criteria
 - i. Plausibility
 - ii. Feasibility
 - iii. Testability
- c. Value Chain Development is one of the empowerment approaches for CEEC. As the lead implementing agency for the development of rural industries, CEEC pursues a value chain development approach by which citizens are being empowered to develop industries. These industries are adding value to the most competitive products/commodities at district level e.g. beef, goat, cassava, cotton, dairy, fish, honey, palm oil, poultry etc. Provide a brief narrative of the TOC for CEEC value chain development approach.

-THE END-

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR
FINAL EXAMINATION
MEM 5003: PROCESS EVALUATION AND PROGRAMME MONITORING

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- ATTEMPT **ALL QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A** AND ANSWER 2 (**TWO**) QUESTIONS FROM **SECTION B**.
 - READ **FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS** GIVEN IN EACH SECTION.
-

SECTION A: ATTEMPT **ALL QUESTIONS** FROM THIS SECTION. THIS SECTION CARRIES A TOTAL OF 50 MARKS (10 MARKS FOR EACH QUESTION).

1. In all Evaluations, it is important to follow standards, guidelines or principles that help ensure that programme evaluations are properly conducted. Explicate the following principles of evaluation:
 - a. Utility
 - b. Feasibility
 - c. Propriety
 - d. Accuracy
2. Discuss the purpose of programme monitoring.
3. Ensuring quality data at every stage of programme monitoring is essentially important because the usability of programme monitoring data in decision making is dependent on how good the data are at every stage. Expound five dimensions that are of international standard by which data are assessed for their quality.
4. Indicators help us to see change that is abstract. Clarify.

5. A process evaluation mainly serves two purposes; Formative and Understanding Programme implementation. Elucidate.

SECTION B: ATTEMPT ONLY TWO (2) QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION. **QUESTION 3 IS COMPULSORY.** THIS SECTION CARRIES A TOTAL OF 50 MARKS.

1. The Ministry of Agriculture has recently set up an M&E unit and you have been employed to work in the newly established unit. The immediate task of the unit is to developing an M&E Framework for the Ministry. The head of the unit makes available the following information to the team:

Proposed Goal: *"Increased food security and income among small scale farmers"*

Proposed Objective: *"Increased production by small scale farmers in rural Zambia"*

Question: With the provided information:

- Suggest possible indicators for the provided goal and objective
- Develop a conceptual framework
- Develop a results framework for the Ministry.

(20 marks)

2. Read the following scenario and answer the questions that follow.

A locally based organization is proposing to implement a programme whose aim is to provide opportunities for IT skills development in secondary schools located in high density areas (compounds) of Lusaka. The organization sees an opportunity to provide learners from these schools, with little to no chance to own or use a computer, the capability to use a computer and thereby making them ready and competitive for the job market and tertiary education. The program will be organised in such a way that mobile computer laboratories, on mobile trucks, are made available

to scholars after school hours. The program hopes to recruits 500 learners every year who will develop computer skills through the program. The program curriculum will cover a wide range of modules and on completion learners will be awarded with a nationally recognised IT Certificate. Other than IT, the programme will also implement entrepreneurial mentorship program for the learners.

Question: Given the scenario above, you are requested by the organization to:

- a. Develop a conceptual framework for the proposed project
- b. Develop a logic model for the proposed project to also include outcome indicators

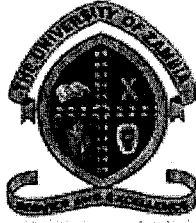
(20 marks)

3. A local Non-governmental organisation has been awarded \$5 million to implement a project that **will contribute to the reduction of Malaria Incidence in Eastern Province of Zambia**. The organisation hires you as their M&E officer and the first task you are given is to assist the team develop a logical framework. The team does not have any knowledge on M&E and so they prepare the following questions for you.

- a. Explain the 'Purpose' component in the logical framework?
- b. The 'Purpose' in the Logframe is said "*to be outside the control of the project team*". Elucidate.
- c. The logical framework's structure is based on the concept of cause and effect. Explain.
- d. What is the purpose of the 'Assumptions' column?
- e. And develop a draft matrix for the project.

(30 marks)

END OF EXAMINATION



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES
MONITORING AND EVALUATION CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE
POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN MONITORING AND EVALUATION METHODS

MEM 5004: DATA COLLECTION FOR EVALUATION RESEARCH

2022 FINAL EXAMINATION

DATE: OCTOBER 28, 2022

INSTRUCTIONS:

TIME: TWO (2) HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Provide notes on the following concepts as they apply to M&E data collection/ measures. **(16 Marks)**
 - a. Credibility
 - b. Validity
 - c. Reliability
 - d. Relevance
 - e. Precision
 - f. External Validity
 - g. Internal Validity
 - h. Bias
2. Outline important components of a M&E data collection plan. **(10 Marks)**
3. Provide principle reasons of the importance of clarifying programme /project Goals, Objectives and Outcomes before embarking on M&E data collection. **(4 Marks)**
4. Briefly Provide and Explain FOUR (4) criteria used for inferring causality in M&E. **(8 Marks)**

5. Show under what circumstances in M&E programming would experimental designs be unattainable **(4 Marks)**
6. After being hired as a M&E expert to review and evaluate the effect of upgrading and refurbishment of classrooms on teaching morale and effectiveness in rural communities, another issue was introduced at the same time where government introduces rural headship, workload/ additional duty allowances. Answer the following questions:
- How will you know that the interventions (upgrading and refurbishment of classrooms) produced the desired change? **(2 marks)**
 - What is the type of validity would be associated with the results generated? **(2 marks)**
 - Briefly explain at least three types of threats associated with the results. **(3 marks)**
7. Most community-based programs rely on semi-structured approaches to data collection because they are based on the principle of Community Driven Development Projects (CDD).
- What is the difference between structured and semi-structured data collection approaches? **(2 marks)**
 - When is it appropriate to use semi-structured approaches? **(3 marks)**
 - What are the general issues to consider when collecting data? **(3 marks)**

=====END=====



University of Zambia Examinations

2022 Academic Year

Department of Media and Communication Studies

PO Box 32379, Lusaka, Zambia

COURSE:	MMC 5310 - COMMUNICATION THEORY & PRACTICE
DURATION:	THREE HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS:	Answer Question No. 1 in SECTION A, and THREE Questions in SECTION B <i>Write legibly</i>

SECTION A

ANSWER THIS QUESTION IN FULL

1. In this course, the study of **theory in communication** was divided into FIVE main parts. These were: Intrapersonal Communication; Interpersonal Communication; Mass Communication; Group Communication, and; Organisational Communication

Thoroughly discuss, with specific **Zambian** examples, the similarities and distinctions between these main approaches to studying communication theory [40 Marks]

SECTION B

ANSWER ONLY THREE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

2. Write brief explanatory notes on the following:
 - a. Mass Society Theory
 - b. Spiral of Silence Theory
 - c. Mass Self-Communication Theory
 - d. Communication Apprehension Theory[20 Marks]
3. "Media suggest public **agenda** by telling people what to think about although not what to think". Which theory is this statement derived from? From which study? Thoroughly discuss the meaning of this statement as well as its foundations. [20 Marks]
4. "One has only to listen to the cheers of an African audience as Hollywood heroes slaughter Red Indians to understand the effectiveness of this weapon." Which weapon was **Kwame Nkrumah** talking about? What communication theory was at the back of Nkrumah's mind?

Briefly discuss that theory, by identifying who is using that weapon while explaining why Africans are cheering.

[20 Marks]

5. In some development projects, people to which such projects are directed, are often referred to as 'targets' or 'beneficiaries'. Use the premises of **Magic Bullet** and **Agenda Setting** theories to critique these approaches to development.
[20 Marks]
6. Discuss the distinctions between **Bureaucracy Theory** and **Scientific Management Theory**. How do corporates communicate and use the two theories in their operations? Give some Zambian examples.
[20 Marks]
7. Days before the last general elections, then **Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services** Permanent Secretary, Amos Malupenga, said: "Government...expects citizens to use the internet responsibly. But if some people choose to abuse the internet to mislead and misinform, Government will not hesitate to invoke relevant legal provisions to forestall any breakdown of law and order as the country passes through the election period." On elections day, the internet was shut down. Discuss the **theoretical underpinnings** of Malupenga's threats and his government's resultant internet shut-down.
[20 Marks]
8. On March 23, 2021, former President Edgar Lungu signed the **Cyber Security and Cyber Crimes Law**. The law came into effect on April 1, 2021 and now governs public activities in Cyberspace. Using **Mass Society Theory** lenses, describe the dominant assumptions/prejudices that governed the drafting and effecting of this law.
[20 Marks]

END OF EXAM



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
School of Humanities and Social Sciences
Department of Psychology

MA in Applied Psychology
PSG 5120: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS

Monday, 21st November, 2022

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper comprises of two sections: Section A and Section B. Section A has two parts, Part 1 and Part 2, and Section B only has one part.

Answer all questions in Section A Part 1

Answer ONE question in Section A Part 2

Answer TWO questions in Section B

EACH SECTION SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN A SEPARATE ANSWER BOOK. THUS, SEPARATE ANSWER BOOKS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED FOR EACH SECTION.

SECTION A

SECTION A - PART 1

This part of the exam paper comprises short answer questions. Please provide an answer for EACH item in no more than 100 words.

1. What is standardization in psychological test development AND in testing? Also explain why it is important.
2. What questions should be considered in the process of writing items for a test that is being constructed?
3. Outline and explain some limitations of self-report instruments. How can these be minimised?
4. What characteristics would make the observation method a scientific tool?

5. How may clinical interviews differ from focused interviews?
6. Outline and briefly explain two types of item format that may be used in test construction. What may influence the type of format selected?
7. Briefly explain characteristic features of the following: (a) normative tests; (b) criterion referenced tests. Give two examples of each.
8. Outline characteristic features of good test items. How can good test items be identified?
9. Briefly explain factors that may influence an individual's performance on psychological tests. How can these be controlled?
10. Outline and explain some ethical responsibilities of an investigator using psychological tests.
11. Outline five topic areas for qualitative item analysis that may be conducted through interviews or group discussions as part of test construction.
12. Outline four (4) item-analysis statistics that a test developer might apply to analyse and select items.
13. Briefly outline three of the considerations that should be made in selecting an appropriate test to use in a given situation.
14. How does controlled observation differ from uncontrolled observation in both application and objectives?
15. How may cultural and ethnic variables affect the fairness of psychological testing? In your answer, outline some factors that may be involved.

SECTION A - PART 2

Answer any ONE of the following questions in form of an essay.

1. Outline and discuss five (5) stages involved in test development. In your answer, identify and briefly describe some key features of each stage.
2. Outline and critically discuss the interview method as a clinical tool. In your answer, identify different types of interviews and also the advantages and disadvantages over other methods.
3. Discuss the use of the questionnaire method as a tool for psychological assessment. In your discussion, identify relevant characteristic features of questionnaires and some considerations in the design and application of this method of assessment.

SECTION B

Answer any TWO of the following essay Questions:

1. One of the key components of clinical testing involves *informal assessments* of the patient. Write an essay elaborating on the main types of this kind of assessment. Give clear examples of cases under which a clinician be required to utilize such measures and what purpose would they serve.

2. Explain the main characteristics of objective personality tests. Follow this with a brief discussion of 3 examples of objective personality tests in terms of development, item format and scales that they measured.
3. Identify and discuss the various neurobehavioural forms that are administered right before a comprehensive evaluation on the Zambia Neuropsychological test battery. Be sure to explain clearly the importance of each form in the overall goal of the testing situation.

END OF ASSESSMENT



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
School of Humanities and Social Sciences
Department of Psychology
MA Programme in Applied Psychology

PSG5220: Developmental Psychopathology

2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS

Monday, 14th November, 2022

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper comprises of two sections: Section A and Section B.

Answer any TWO questions in each section and address each topic area as instructed for the section. Each section should be written in a separate answer book. Thus, TWO answer books should be submitted, one for each section.

SECTION A

Discuss any TWO of the following questions or topic areas. In your discussion, cite some relevant evidence and/or examples to support your arguments. Each question carries 12.5 MARKS.

1. Discuss the view that Developmental Psychopathology is the study of change and development in maladaptive behaviors and processes, with some references to one or two examples.
2. Discuss the concepts of 'risk' and 'resilience' regarding factors associated with the development of disorders. Illustrate your discussion using one or two disorders as examples.
3. Critically discuss the role of peer relationship problems in childhood as indicators of – and risk factors for– psychopathology.
4. Critically discuss the role of parenting practices in the etiology and course of some forms of disorders in childhood.

SECTION B

Write on ANY TWO of the following: credit will be given for literature citation. Each question carries 12.5 MARKS.

1. Mundi is a 10-year-old girl who has had exposure of risks in her upbringing. Some of these psychosocial risk factors for psychopathology include economical, emotional stresses due to housing instability and poor parenting quality. Mundi has come for psychotherapeutic intervention, she is now 29 years, married, has 2 children and feels inadequate in her role as a wife and mother and is fearful that history will repeat itself especially regarding her children. You have identified personnel to work with her;
 - a. Identify the possible psychological diagnosis for Mundi and why
 - b. Critically discuss the value of psychological interventions for Mundi's case
 - c. With illustrative examples, identify the most appropriate psychotherapeutic intervention for Mundi and why.
2. As clinicians, the success of psychotherapeutic interventions depends on understanding some of the causes of psychopathology. With examples, discuss the different factors to be considered in understanding causes of psychopathology.
3. Adhering to ethical standards when dealing with vulnerable populations is paramount in psychopathology—research or therapy implementation. In relation to the practice, discuss;
 - a. Some biases that should be avoided when conducting research in the field.
 - b. Ethical actions required to offer quality services to clients.

END OF EXAM PAPER

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMNAITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

2022 FINAL EXAMINATION - PSG 5310

TIME: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

THIS EXAMINATION HAS THREE SECTIONS A, B AND C. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A ON THE QUESTION PAPER. ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS IN SECTION B AND TWO QUESTION IN SECTION C.

NOTE: SECTION B & C SHOULD BE ANSWERED IN SEPARATE BOOKLET.

SECTION A: Answer all questions. There is one correct answer. For matching questions (36-39) write the correction option after the statement.

1. A 42-year-old man comes to the emergency room with the chief complaint that "the men are following me." He also complains of hearing a voice telling him to hurt others. He tells the examiner that the news anchorman gives him special messages about the state of the world every night through the TV. Which of the following psychiatric findings best describes this last belief of the patient?

- a. Grandiose delusion
- b. Illusion
- c. Loose association
- d. Idea of reference
- e. Clouding of consciousness

2. A 32-year-old woman is seen in an outpatient psychiatric clinic for the chief complaint of a depressed mood for 4 months. During the interview, she gives very long, complicated explanations and many unnecessary details before finally answering the original questions. Which of the following psychiatric findings best describes this style of train of thought?

- a. Loose association
- b. Circumstantiality
- c. Neologism
- d. Perseveration
- e. Flight of ideas

3. A 23-year-old man comes to the psychiatrist with a chief complaint of a depressed mood. He is very anxious and obviously uncomfortable in the physician's office. Which of the following actions should be used to help develop rapport with this patient?

- a. Inform the patient that his problem is simple and easily fixed.
- b. Express compassion with the difficult position the patient is in.
- c. Tell the patient that you too are nervous when you see new patients.
- d. Ask the patient why he is so unusually anxious about seeing a psychiatrist.
- e. Get right to the patient's complaint so that the patient can leave as soon as possible.

4. An 18-year-old man is seen by a psychiatrist in the emergency room. During the history, the patient is asked to describe his mood. He answers the following, "My mood is flextitating, I am up and down." The patient is exhibiting which of the following thought disorders?

- a. Clang association
- b. Thought blocking
- c. No thought disorder is apparent
- d. Tangentiality
- e. Neologism

5. A 56-year-old man has been hospitalized for a myocardial infarction. Two days after admission, he awakens in the middle of the night and screams that there is a man standing by the window in his room. When the nurse enters the room and turns on a light, the patient is relieved to learn that the "man" was actually a drape by the window. This misperception of reality is best described by which of the following psychiatric terms?

- a. Delusion
- b. Hallucination c. Illusion
- c. Projection
- d. Dementia

6. A 22-year-old woman is seen by a psychiatrist in the emergency room after she is found walking in the middle of a busy street with no shoes on. During her interview she is asked to count backwards from 100 by 7's. Which of the following best describes the cognitive functions being tested by this request?

- a. Orientation
- b. Immediate memory
- c. Fund of knowledge
- d. Concentration
- e. Abstract reasoning

7. A 72-year-old woman is admitted to the burn unit with second- and third-degree burns covering 35% of her body, which she received in a house fire. At 8 pm on the fourth day of her hospital stay, she pulls out her IV and begins screaming that people are trying to hurt her. Several hours later she is found to be difficult to arouse and disoriented. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Emergence of an underlying dementia
- b. Brief reactive psychosis
- c. Acute manic episode
- d. Delirium
- e. Acute stress disorder

8. A psychiatric resident is called to consult on the case of a 75-year-old woman who had undergone a hip replacement 2 days before. On examination, the resident notes that the patient states the date as 1956, and she thinks she is at her son's house. These impairments best illustrate which aspect of the mental status examination?

- a. Concentration
- b. Memory
- c. Thought process
- d. Orientation
- e. Level of consciousness

9. A 52-year-old man is sent to see a psychiatrist after he is disciplined at his job because he consistently turns in his assignments late. He insists that he is not about to turn in anything until it is "perfect, unlike all of my colleagues." He has few friends because he annoys them with his demands for "precise timeliness" and because of his lack of emotional warmth. This has been a lifelong pattern for the patient, though he refuses to believe the problems have anything to do with his personal behavior. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis for this patient?

- a. Obsessive-compulsive disorder
- b. Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder
- c. Borderline personality disorder
- d. Bipolar disorder, mixed state
- e. Anxiety disorder not otherwise specified

10. A 23-year-old woman comes to the psychiatrist because she "cannot get out of the shower." She tells the psychiatrist that she has been unable to go to her job as a secretary for the past 3 weeks because it takes her at least 4 hours to shower. She describes an elaborate ritual in which she must make sure that each part of her body has been scrubbed three times, in exactly the same order each time. She notes that her hands are raw and bloody from all the scrubbing. She states that she hates

what she is doing to herself but becomes unbearably anxious each time she tries to stop. She notes that she has always taken long showers, but the problem has been worsening steadily for the past 5 months. She denies problems with friends or at work, other than the problems that currently are keeping her from going to work. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder
- b. Obsessive-compulsive disorder
- c. Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder
- d. Separation anxiety disorder
- e. Brief psychotic disorder

11. A 36-year-old woman is brought to the psychiatrist by her husband because for the past 8 months she has refused to go out of the house, believing that the neighbors are trying to harm her. She is afraid that if they see her they will hurt her, and she finds many small bits of evidence to support this. This evidence includes the neighbors' leaving their garbage cans out on the street to try to trip her, parking their cars in their driveways so they can hide behind them and spy on her, and walking by her house to try to get a look into where she is hiding. She states that her mood is fine and would be "better if they would leave me alone." She denies hearing the neighbors or any one else talk to her, but is sure that they are out to "cause her death and mayhem." Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Delusional disorder
- b. Schizophreniform disorder
- c. Schizoaffective disorder
- d. Schizophrenia
- e. Major depression with psychotic features

12. A 35-year-old woman has lived in a state psychiatric hospital for the past 10 years. She spends most of her day rocking, muttering softly to herself, or looking at her reflection in a small mirror. She needs help with dressing and showering, and she often giggles and laughs for no apparent reason. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Schizophrenia
- b. Delusional disorder
- c. Bipolar disorder, manic phase
- d. Schizoaffective disorder
- e. Schizophreniform disorder

13. A 20-year-old woman is brought to the emergency room by her family because they have been unable to get her to eat or drink anything for the past 2 days. The patient, although awake, is completely unresponsive both vocally and nonverbally. She actively resists any attempt to be moved. Her family reports that during the previous 7 months she became increasingly withdrawn, socially isolated, and bizarre; often speaking to people no one else could see. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Schizoaffective disorder
- b. Delusional disorder
- c. Schizophreniform disorder
- d. Catatonia
- e. PCP intoxication

14. A 21-year-old man is brought to the emergency room by his parents because he has not slept, bathed, or eaten in the past 3 days. The parents report that for the past 6 months their son has been acting strangely and "not himself." They state that he has been locking himself in his room, talking to himself, and writing on the walls. Six weeks prior to the emergency room visit, their son became convinced that a fellow student was stealing his thoughts and making him unable to learn his school material. In the past 2 weeks, they have noticed that their son has become depressed and has stopped taking care of himself, including bathing, eating, and getting dressed. On examination, the patient is dirty, disheveled, and crying. He complains of not being able to concentrate, a low energy level, and feeling suicidal. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis for this patient?

- a. Schizoaffective disorder
- b. Schizophrenia
- c. Bipolar I disorder
- d. Schizoid personality disorder
- e. Delusional disorder

15. A 47-year-old woman is brought to the emergency room after she jumped off an overpass in a suicide attempt. In the emergency room she states that she wanted to kill herself because the devil had been tormenting her for many years. After stabilization of her fractures, she is admitted to the psychiatric unit, where she is treated with risperidone and sertraline. After 2 weeks she is no longer suicidal and her mood is euthymic. However, she still believes that the devil is recruiting people to try to persecute her. In the past 10 years, the patient has had three similar episodes prior to this one. Throughout this time, she has never stopped believing that the devil is persecuting her. Which of the following is the most appropriate diagnosis for this patient?

- a. Delusional disorder
- b. Schizoaffective disorder
- c. Schizophrenia, paranoid type
- d. Schizophreniform disorder
- e. Major depression with psychotic features

16. A 40-year-old woman is arrested by the police after she is found crawling through the window of a movie star's home. She states that the movie star invited her into his home because the two are secretly married and "it just wouldn't be good for his career if everyone knew." The movie star denies the two have ever met, but notes that the woman has sent him hundreds of letters over the past 2 years. The woman has never been in trouble before and lives an otherwise isolated and unremarkable life. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Delusional disorder
- b. Schizoaffective disorder
- c. Bipolar I disorder
- d. Cyclothymia
- e. Schizophreniform disorder

17. A 25-year-old woman delivers a healthy baby boy by Caesarean section. She notes over the next week that she has become irritable and is not sleeping very well. She worries that her child will die and fantasizes that if the child died, she would kill herself as well. She reports not being able to sleep, and has lost 10 lb within 1 week. Over the course of the following week, she begins to investigate how she might commit suicide and calls a friend to see whether the friend will babysit so that the woman will not be leaving the child alone should this occur. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Postpartum depression
- b. Postpartum psychosis
- c. Uncomplicated bereavement
- d. Postpartum blues
- e. Generalized anxiety disorder

18. A 25-year-old man comes to the psychiatrist with a chief complaint of depressed mood for 1 month. His mother, to whom he was very close, died 1 month ago, and since that time he has felt sad and been very tearful. He has difficulty concentrating, has lost 3 lb, and is not sleeping soundly through the night. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Major depression
- b. Dysthymia
- c. Posttraumatic stress disorder
- d. Adjustment disorder
- e. Uncomplicated bereavement

19. A 26-year-old man comes to the physician with the chief complaint of a depressed mood for the past 5 weeks. He has been feeling down, with decreased concentration, energy, and interest in his usual hobbies. Six weeks prior to this office visit, he had been to the emergency room for an acute asthma attack and was started on prednisone. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Mood disorder secondary to a general medical condition
- b. Substance-induced mood disorder
- c. Major depression
- d. Adjustment disorder
- e. Dysthymia

20. What percentage of new mothers is believed to develop postpartum depression?

- a. <1%
- b. 10% to 15%
- c. 25% to 30%
- d. 35% to 40%
- e. >50%

21. A 24-year-old woman, 5 days after delivery of a normal, full-term infant, is brought to the obstetrician because she is so tearful. She states that her mood is quite labile, often changing within minutes. She has trouble sleeping, both falling asleep and awakening early. She notes anhedonia, stating she doesn't enjoy "much of anything" right now. Which of this patient's symptoms point preferentially to a postpartum depression?

- a. Time—that is, 5 days post delivery
- b. Tearfulness
- c. Labile mood
- d. Insomnia
- e. Anhedonia

22. A 28-year-old woman sees her physician with the chief complaint of a depressed mood. She also notes that she is sleeping more than usual—up to 14 hours per night—but does not feel rested and that she feels tired and fatigued all the time. She has gained 14 lb in the last month, something that she is very unhappy about, but she says that she seems to have such a craving for sweets that the weight gain seemed inevitable. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Mood disorder secondary to a general medical condition
- b. Substance-induced mood disorder
- c. Cyclothymia
- d. Seasonal affective disorder
- e. Dysthymic disorder

23. A 19-year-old woman comes to the psychiatrist for a history of anger and irritability, which occurs on monthly on an average. During this time the patient also reports feeling anxious and "about to explode," which alternates rapidly with crying spells and angry outbursts. The patient notes during this time she can't concentrate and sleeps much more than she usually needs to do. During the several days these symptoms last, the patient must skip most of her classes because she cannot function. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Adjustment disorder with depressed mood
- b. Major depression
- c. Premenstrual dysphoric disorder
- d. Dysthymic disorder
- e. Depressive personality disorder

24. A 23-year-old woman arrives at the emergency room complaining that, out of the blue, she had been seized by an overwhelming fear, associated with shortness of breath and a pounding heart. These symptoms lasted for approximately 20 minutes, and while she was experiencing them, she feared that she was dying or going crazy. The patient has had four similar episodes during the past month, and she has been worrying that they will continue to recur. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Acute psychotic episode
- b. Hypochondriasis
- c. Panic disorder
- d. Generalized anxiety disorder
- e. Posttraumatic stress disorder

25. A middle-aged man is chronically preoccupied with his health. For many years he feared that his irregular bowel functions meant he had cancer. Now he is very worried about having a serious heart disease, despite his physician's assurance that the occasional "extra beats" he detects when he checks his pulse are completely benign. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Somatization disorder
- b. Hypochondriasis
- c. Delusional disorder
- d. Pain disorder
- e. Conversion disorder

26. A 28-year-old taxi driver is chronically consumed by fears of having accidentally run over a pedestrian. Although he tries to convince himself that his worries are silly, his anxiety continues to mount until he drives back to the scene of the "accident" and proves to himself that nobody lies hurt in the street. This behavior best exemplifies which of the following?

- a. A compulsion secondary to an obsession
- b. An obsession triggered by a compulsion
- c. A delusional ideation
- d. A typical manifestation of obsessive-compulsive personality disorder
- e. A phobia

27. A young woman, who has a very limited memory of her childhood years but knows that she was removed from her parents because of their abuse and neglect, frequently cannot account for hours or even days of her life. She hears voices that alternately plead, reprimand, or simply comment on what she is doing. Occasionally, she does not remember how and when she arrived at a specific location. She finds clothes she does not like in her closet, and she does not remember having bought them. Her friends are puzzled because sometimes she acts in a childish dependent way and at other times becomes uncharacteristically aggressive and controlling. These symptoms are most commonly seen in which of the following disorders?

- a. Dissociative amnesia
- b. Depersonalization disorder
- c. Korsakoff dementia
- d. Dissociative identity disorder
- e. Schizophrenia

28. A 47-year-old man with a master's degree in chemistry lives alone in a halfway house and subsists on panhandling and collecting redeemable cans. Ten years ago he lost his job in a large firm because he was found to have repeatedly stolen company money and used it to bet on horse racing. Afterward, he had several other jobs but always lost them because he stole money. He also stole and borrowed money from friends and relatives. When asked about this behavior, the patient stated that he felt very guilty about it but "couldn't seem to stop" himself. Which of the following diagnoses best fits this patient's symptoms?

- a. Antisocial personality disorder
- b. Conduct disorder
- c. Pathological gambling
- d. Fugue state
- e. Kleptomania

29. A 65-year-old woman lives alone in a dilapidated house, although her family members have tried in vain to move her to a better dwelling. She wears odd and out-of-fashion clothes and rummages in the garbage cans of her neighbors to look for redeemable cans and bottles. She is very suspicious of her neighbors. She was convinced that her neighbors were plotting against her life for a brief time

after she was mugged and thrown onto the pavement by a teenager, but now thinks that this is not the case. She believes in the “power of crystals to protect me” and has them strewn haphazardly through- out her house. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Autism
- b. Schizophrenia, paranoid type
- c. Schizotypal personality disorder
- d. Avoidant personality disorder
- e. Schizoid personality disorder

30. A 17-year-old man comes to the physician because he has been falling asleep in inappropriate places, even though he has been getting enough rest at night. The patient states that he has fallen asleep while eat- ing and driving. He notes that he stays asleep approximately 20 minutes and when he first wakes up, he is unable to move. He notes that sometimes he can even fall asleep while standing, and has been told by others that during those times he simply drops to the floor suddenly. He is fitted with a portable monitor, and it is found that during these episodes he enters an REM sleep stage immediately. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Narcolepsy
- b. Sleep apnea
- c. Primary hypersomnia
- d. Kleine-Levin syndrome
- e. REM sleep behavior disorder

31. An attractive and well-dressed 22-year-old woman is arrested for prostitution, but on being booked at the jail, she is found to actually be a male. The patient tells the consulting physician that he is a female trapped in a male body and he has felt that way since he was a child. He has been taking female hormones and is attempting to find a surgeon who would remove his male genitals and create a vagina. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Homosexuality
- b. Gender identity disorder
- c. Transvestic fetishism
- d. Delusional disorder
- e. Schizophrenia

32. Every 4 or 5 weeks, a usually well-functioning and mild-mannered 35-year-old woman experiences a few days of irritability, tearfulness, and unexplained sadness. During these days, she also feels fatigued and bloated and eats large quantities of sweets. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Cyclothymia
- b. Borderline personality disorder
- c. Dissociative identity disorder
- d. Premenstrual dysphoric disorder
- e. Minor depressive disorder

33. A demanding 25-year-old woman begins psychotherapy stating that she is both desperate and bored. She reports that for the past 5 or 6 years she has experienced periodic anxiety and depression and has made several suicidal gestures. She also reports a variety of impulsive and self-defeating behaviors and sexual promiscuity. She wonders if she might be a lesbian, though most of her sexual experiences have been with men. She has abruptly terminated two previous attempts at psychotherapy. In both cases she was enraged at the therapist because he was unwilling to prescribe anxiolytic medications. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Dysthymia
- b. Histrionic personality disorder
- c. Antisocial personality disorder
- d. Borderline personality disorder
- e. Impulse control disorder not otherwise specified

34. A 28-year-old woman is seen for postpartum blues by the psychiatrist. She states she is depressed because she "did this to her child." The infant has growth retardation, microphthalmia, short palpebral fissures, midface hypoplasia, a short philtrum, a thin upper lip, and microcephaly. Which is the most likely diagnosis of the mother (besides the postpartum blues)?

- a. Bipolar disorder
- b. Major depression
- c. Hypochondriasis
- d. Alcohol dependence
- e. Cocaine dependence

35. A 35-year-old man stumbles into the emergency room. His pulse is 100 beats per minute, his blood pressure is 170/95 mm Hg, and he is diaphoretic. He is tremulous and has difficulty relating a history. He does admit to insomnia the past two nights and sees spiders walking on the walls. He has been a drinker since age 19, but has not had a drink in 3 days. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Alcohol-induced psychotic disorder
- b. Wernicke's psychosis
- c. Alcohol withdrawal delirium
- d. Alcohol intoxication
- e. Alcohol idiosyncratic intoxication

Questions 36 to 39

Match each patient's behavior with the most likely personality disorder. Each lettered option may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

- a. Paranoid
- b. Schizotypal
- c. Schizoid
- d. Narcissistic
- e. Borderline
- f. Histrionic
- g. Antisocial
- h. Obsessive-compulsive
- i. Dependent
- j. Avoidant

36. A 28-year-old woman begins seeing a psychiatrist because, she says, "I am just so very lonely." Her speech is excessively impressionistic and lacks specific detail. She flirts constantly with the physician and is "hurt" when the therapist does not notice her new clothes or hairstyle. _____

37. A 42-year-old man comes to the psychiatrist at the insistence of his boss because he constantly misses important deadlines. The man states that everyone at work is lazy and that no one lives up to his own standards for perfection. He is angry when the physician starts the interview 3 minutes later than the appointed time. He notes that he is always fighting with his wife because he is a "pack rat" and is unable to throw anything out. During the interview, he appears very rigid and stubborn. _____

38. A 34-year-old woman comes to the psychiatrist on the advice of her mother, because the patient still lives at home and will not make any decisions without her mother's reassurance. The patient's mother accompanies the patient to the appointment. She states that the patient becomes anxious when her mother must leave the home because the patient is terrified that her mother will die and the patient will have to take care of herself, something she feels incapable of doing. _____

39. A 25-year-old high school dropout has been arrested more than 12 times for various assault, fraud, and attempted murder charges. He has been in many physical fights, usually after he got caught cheating at cards. On examination, he seems relaxed and even cocky, and he shows no remorse for his actions. _____

40. A 32-year-old woman is given the news by her physician that she has breast cancer and will need surgery, followed by chemotherapy. She returns home after the appointment, and her husband asks how the visit went. She tells him that "everything was fine." For the rest of the evening, she behaves as if there had been no bad news given to her. In fact, she appears to be in good spirits. Which of the following defense mechanisms is likely being employed by this woman?

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| a. Denial | b. Projection | c. Sublimation |
| d. Reaction formation | e. Altruism | |

41. An 18-year-old man is admitted to the psychiatric unit after his parents find him in his room muttering to himself and convinced that people are going to hurt him. During his stay in the hospital, the patient is frequently found standing in the center of his room with both arms over his head, immobile. The patient can maintain this position for hours at a time. Which of the following best describes this patient's posturing?

- a. Negativism
- b. Automatism
- c. Stereotypy
- d. Waxy flexibility
- e. Catalepsy

42. A 5-year-old boy is brought to the psychiatrist because he has difficulty paying attention in school. He fidgets and squirms and will not stay seated in class. It is noted that at home he talks excessively and has difficulty waiting for his turn. His language and motor skills are appropriate for his age. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD)
- b. Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
- c. Pervasive developmental disorder
- d. Separation anxiety disorder
- e. Mild mental retardation

43. A 4-year-old girl is brought to her pediatrician because her parents think she does not seem to be "developing normally." The girl's mother states that her daughter seemed normal for at least the first 2 to 3 years of her life. She was walking and beginning to speak in sentences. She was able to play with her mother and older sister. The mother has been noticing that over the past 2 months her daughter has lost these previously acquired abilities. She will no longer play with anyone else and has stopped speaking entirely. She has lost all bowel control, when previously she had not needed a diaper for at least a year. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Rett disorder b. Childhood disintegrative disorder c. Autism
- d. Asperger disorder e. Pervasive developmental disorder

44. Every morning on school days, an 8-year-old girl becomes tearful and distressed and claims she feels sick. Once in school, she often goes to the nurse, complaining of headaches and stomach pains. At least once a week, she misses school or is picked up early by her mother due to her complaints. Her pediatrician has ruled out organic causes for the physical symptoms. The child is usually symptom free on weekends, unless her parents go out and leave her with a babysitter. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Separation anxiety disorder
- b. Major depression
- c. Somatization disorder
- d. Generalized anxiety disorder
- e. Attachment disorder

45. A social worker makes a routine visit to a 3-year-old boy who has just been returned to his biological mother after spending 3 months in foster care as a result of severe neglect. The child initially appears very shy and clings fearfully to his mother. Later on, he starts playing in a very destructive and disorganized way. When the mother tries to stop him from throwing blocks at her, he starts kicking and biting. The mother becomes enraged and starts shouting. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis for this child?

- a. Oppositional defiant disorder
- b. ADHD
- c. Reactive attachment disorder
- d. Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
- e. Major depression

46. A first-grade teacher is concerned about a 6-year-old girl in her class who has not spoken a single word since school started. The little girl participates appropriately in the class activities and uses gestures and drawings and nods and shakes her head to communicate. The parents report that the little girl talks only in the home and only in the presence of her closest relatives. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Autism
- b. Expressive language disorder
- c. Oppositional defiant disorder
- d. School phobia
- e. Selective mutism

47. A 14-year-old boy is brought to the physician because he told his mother he wished he were dead. He has been irritable for the past several weeks, and has been isolating himself in his room, avoiding his friends. He has been complaining of general aches and pains as well. Which of the following statements is true about this disorder?

- a. It is rare in children.
- b. Its presentation in children is similar to that in adults.
- c. Medications are not the treatment of choice.
- d. Psychotic symptoms are common.
- e. Questions about suicide will increase the likelihood of self-destructive behavior.

48. A 43-year-old man is admitted to the neurology service after he went blind suddenly on the morning of admission. The patient does not seem overly concerned with his sudden lack of vision. The only time he gets upset during the interview is when he is discussing his mother's recent death in Mexico—he was supposed to bring his mother to the United States, but did not because he had been using drugs and did not save the necessary money. Physical examination is completely negative. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Conversion disorder
- b. Hypochondriasis
- c. Factitious disorder
- d. Malingering
- e. Delusional disorder

49. A 76-year-old woman was admitted to the hospital after she was found lying on the floor of her bedroom by her daughter. In the hospital, the patient was found to be incoherent. She was also hypervigilant and had disorganized thoughts. The woman's medications before hospitalization included digoxin and a benzodiazepine which has been recently started because the patient had been complaining of insomnia. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Delirium secondary to a general medical condition
- b. Delirium secondary to substance intoxication
- c. Dementia of the Alzheimer type
- d. Vascular dementia
- e. Pseudodementia secondary to major depression

50. A 45-year-old woman, who has been on chronic steroid treatment for her asthma, has thin arms and legs but has a large amount of fat deposited on her abdomen, chest, and shoulders. Her skin is thin and atrophic, and she bruises easily. She has purple striae on her abdomen. Physical examination shows elevated blood pressure and laboratory tests show decreased glucose tolerance. Which of the following psychiatric conditions is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Major depression
- b. Bipolar-mania
- c. Substance-induced mood disorder
- d. Delirium
- e. Schizoaffective disorder

SECTION B: ANSWER TWO QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION. Each answer carries 20 marks.

1. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" highlights significance of mental health promotion. In the bid to strengthen mental health prevention and promotion, the World Health Organization (WHO, 2002) identified preventive strategies before the onset of the mental disorder in order to be maximally effective. Drawing from the WHO paper and with relevant examples, discuss;
 - a. The application of the key mental health preventive strategies in your context.
 - b. Strategies for increasing access to mental health care.
2. Mr. Maliapela is a mental focal person in the ministry of health at a rural health district. The rural district has witnessed an increase in mental disorders in the last decade. As a graduate in applied clinical psychology, you have been deployed to the rural district to drive mental health promotion activities. On a particular day, you have a meeting with Mr. Maliapela and his team to discuss the following;
 - a. The value of mental health promotion
 - b. Protective factors that enhance mental health and wellbeing
 - c. Discuss how you would implement mental health promotion using Barry's 2007 principles of generic mental health promotion in the rural district.
3. You are part of the team implementing community mental health and community-based rehabilitation services in Zambia. Your team has organised a workshop with community members and you have been asked to present on the following;
 - a. What influences community member's mental health?
 - b. Contextual mental health risk factors.
 - c. Community spaces that influence mental health.
 - d. Actions for mental health promotion in communities.

Section C: ANSWER TWO QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION. Each answer carries 20 marks.

1. Based on the lecture textbook "madness and civilization", describe how madness was treated in "*Stultifera Navis*", *The Great Confinement*; and *the insane era* as documented Foucault.
 - b. What are some of the key clinical lessons that you have learnt Madness as a future clinician?
 - c. In your view, is the treatment of madness today's society any better?

2. Write short notes on three of the following
 - a) Define term Clinical Psychology and comment on what Clinical Psychologists Do?
 - b) Boulder Model versus Clinical Scientist Model
 - c) Prescription privileges of clinical psychologists

3. Write short notes on four of the following
 - i. History and development of clinical psychology as a discipline
 - ii. Areas of application of clinical psychology
 - iii. Controversies in clinical psychology
 - iv. Ethical and professional issues in clinical psychology

***** END OF EXAM, GOOD LUCK *****